VENABLE LLP

Overseas Operations: What Every Nonprofit Should Know Before Crossing U.S. Borders

February 22, 2012 12:30 – 2:00 pm EST

Moderator:

Jeffrey S. Tenenbaum, Esq.

Panelists:

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Upcoming Venable Nonprofit Legal Seminars/Webinars

3/21/12, 12:30-2 pm ET

'Big Brother' in the Office: Helping Nonprofits Manage Employee Privacy in the Modern Workplace

4/12/12, 12:30-2 pm ET

Nonprofit Lobbying and Political Activities: Rules of the Road

4/20/12, 4-6 pm ET (seminar and cocktail reception) Good Counsel: Meeting the Legal Needs of Nonprofits

5/17/12, 12:30-2 pm ET

Nonprofit Contracts: Best Practices, Negotiation Strategies, Practical Tips, and Common Pitfalls

6/13/12, 12:30-2 pm ET

Ten Best Practices for Protecting Your Nonprofit's Intellectual Property



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Roadmap:

Destination: Successful and Compliant International Operations

- Form of Entity: What type of operation best meets your goals in expanding internationally?
- S Phased Approach: Considerations in entering foreign market
- § Foreign Jurisdictions: What makes sense for your operations?
- S Contracts: Essential provisions for protecting your interests
- § Tax and Accounting Issues
- § In-country Employment Issues
- § How best to protect your Intellectual Property
- S Compliance: US Anti-Corruption laws & US Export Controls and Economic Sanctions



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Form of Entity or Operation

§ Questions to ask?

- What is your goal in the foreign jurisdiction?
- Long term/Short term?
 - Host of a one-time event
 - Establish a presence
- Partner or independent?
- Activities? Education; Sales; Events; Membership Dues; Distribution of Materials
- § Based on the answers to these questions, nonprofits should consider what type of organization or entity to establish abroad, if any.



Organizational Options

Specific/Isolated Event *v*. Ongoing Presence

- Host a one-time conference
- Use of Association Management Company or "Trade Fair Organizer"
- Affiliation with a similarly-situated association (i.e., a local entity)
- Joint Venture
- Local office of a US nonprofit
- Establish an "In-country Branch"
- Establish a nonprofit entity under local law

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Organizational Options (cont'd.)

Least Least Control Risk

Considerations:

§ Host Conference w/o Contracting w/ Local Entity

1

§ Association Management Companies:

- Careful Agreement Review: know what you are contracting to
- Revenue-producing event?
- Logistics

2

- Specific Registration Requirements? Bank accounts (e.g.)
- § Affiliation with Similarly-Situated Entity
 - Due Diligence re: Organization/Association
 - Agreement Negotiations

3

- Under local laws, are you "doing business"?
- Use of IP

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Organizational Options

Considerations (cont'd):

§ Joint Venture

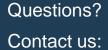
- Due Diligence re: Organization/Association
- Agreement Negotiations
- Under local laws, are you "doing business"?
- Use of IP
- Compliance with FCPA and other national antibribery legislation

§ In-Country Branch v. Independently **Incorporated Affiliate**

- "Doing business" under local laws
- Local Employment and Tax Considerations
- Variation in nonprofit treatment under local law
- "Tax Exempt" Registration Requirements
- Foreign recordation of IP recommended

Control

Greatest Greatest Risk



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5



Choices: What Geographic Location Makes the Most Sense for your Nonprofit?

- § Factors to Consider in Choosing a Locale:
 - One-time event or establishing a presence?
 Always the threshold question.
 - Are there onerous "registration" requirements to start "doing business"?
 - Is it difficult, time-consuming or expensive to set up a tax-exempt entity?
 - Does the United States maintain a Tax Treaty with that country?

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Choices: What Geographic Location Makes the Most Sense for your Nonprofit? (cont'd.)

- Factors to Consider in Choosing a Locale:
 - Are there US export controls or economic sanctions that prohibit certain transactions by US persons in the country or with "nationals" of the country?
 - Is the country high on Transparency International's "Corruption Index"?
 - Under the US National Export Initiative are there
 US Government incentives to encourage
 businesses to expand to the country? (e.g., Green technology, Energy projects, etc.)

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§ Essential provisions for protecting your interests:

 Careful review of any agreement or contract between your US-based nonprofit and a foreign entity is key

Contract Issues

§ A few "sticky" provisions:

- Dispute Resolution: Forum, Place and Type (e.g., Mediation, Arbitration, Litigation);
- Governing Law: excluding a "conflicts of law provision;"
- Language;
- Agency v. "Independent Contractor;"
- IP: Firm IP and Copyright language;
- Termination Provisions (always in writing);
- Other: This is always a country- and fact-specific analysis.

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Tax and Accounting Considerations

S Issues Regarding Taxation

- International tax law questions
- Applicable tax treaty with the United States?
- IRS rules that apply to US tax-exempt, nonprofits will apply similarly to nonprofit's international activities
- Acceptable audit standards for books and records
- Some countries impose restrictions on outflows of currency (e.g., some East Asian countries)

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Foreign Financial Account Considerations

Foreign Financial Accounts

- Treasury Dept. Form 90-22.1
- Filed by June 30 for prior year
- Not filed with your non-profit income tax return
- Filed if aggregate foreign financial accounts exceed \$10,000
- Includes: foreign bank accounts, securities accounts, and mutual funds.
- Reporting requirements for investment in foreign hedge funds or private equity funds unclear
 - IRS has deferred such reporting



Other Informational Returns Considerations

Other Informational Returns

- Form 926 and Form 5471 with respect to investments in foreign corporations
- Form 3520 and 3520-A with respect to foreign trusts
- Form 8865 with respect to investments in foreign partnerships
- NOT required to file new FATCA Form 8938 as that is only filed by individuals
- Form 8938 a new form; NOT applicable to nonprofits at the moment, only to individuals

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Foreign Financial Account Penalties

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Other Informational Returns cont'd.

- Minimum penalty of \$10,000 for failure to file the
 Form 90-22.1 per account per year
- Six year statute of limitations, unlike three year tax statute of limitations
- \$10,000 per unfiled Form 5471, etc.
- 10% of assets transferred to a foreign corporation for unfiled Form 926



Insurance and In-Country Employment Considerations

- Insurance Issues:
 - What is the scope of your association's coverage?
 - Per event? Differentiate among events
- § In-Country Employment:
 - Extent to which "employment" considerations come into play depends on type of entity or operations established
 - Use of Association Management Company or incountry partnership can often mean no need for employment of persons by US-based nonprofit in overseas operations
 - What are the local laws?
 - Acting in compliance with local laws is key.
 - "Employment at Will"
 - Background and Due Diligence

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Intellectual Property and "Confidential Information"

- Protecting your Intellectual Property:
 - IP includes: Logos, Trademarks, Patents
 - Depending on target country, IP rights and protection may be a high-risk issue
 - Is target country signatory to any International IP Conventions?
- Is your IP Registered and Recorded in the US?
 - Consider Registration of IP (or "international" version of IP) under local laws in target country
 - Differentiating between IP and "Confidential Information," i.e., business proprietary info (also requires contractual protections)



US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA")

US law enacted by Congress in 1977 to bring a halt to the rampant bribery of foreign government officials.

S Anti-Bribery Provisions:

- Prohibits the paying of, offering, promising to pay (or authorizing to pay or offering) money or "anything of value,"
- With corrupt intent, directly or indirectly,
- To a "foreign government official" or political party official,
- For the purpose of (i) influencing an official act or decision; (ii) causing the official to fail to perform his lawful duty; or (iii) obtaining or retaining business or to secure any improper advantage.
- Solution Service Se

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US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA") (cont'd)

Applicability of the FCPA:

- Current "red flag" countries
- Nonprofits not exempt
- Who is a "foreign official"?
- "Agency" relationship with partners abroad à US-based nonprofit or association can be held liable for the acts of partners abroad under FCPA
- Provision of "samples" or other incentives

S Other National and International Anti-Bribery Laws

- Local laws
- UK Bribery Act
- OECD



Other US Law Considerations

§ US Export Controls and Economic Sanctions

- Controls on "exports" or releases of US-origin goods, technology and services to certain destinations, entities and end users
- Are you exporting computers, technology or other goods in support of your overseas venture? (Materials for a trade show; hand-carry items can be subject to controls)

§ US Economic Sanctions ("OFAC")

- US sanctions are constantly changing and may affect ability to do business in certain countries and with nationals or entities based in those countries
 - IRAN; SYRIA; CUBA; N. KOREA
 - Other "Targeted" Sanctions
- Comprehensive sanctions prohibit <u>most</u> transactions with entities, persons, or governmental entities in those countries
- "Targeted" Sanctions: Specially Designated Persons
- "Informational Materials" exemption
- Transactional prohibitions

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Questions and Discussion

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