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Issues in Working Overseas for U.S. Charities

Aaron Lewis, Deputy General Counsel – International October 19, 2016



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Overview

- Type of presence overseas
- > Where does your money come from?
- What are your goals/necessary operations?
- Country presence options and entity selection
- Liability arising from the new entity
- Transferring assets into a country compliance and monetary issues
- Repatriation generally and enforcement



Where does your money come from?

- Revenue source affects your choices
- Your donors have different needs/requirements
 - ✓ U.S. Government Grant
 - ✓ Multilateral
 - ✓ Foundations
 - ✓ Private Donations (e.g. high net worth givers)
 - ✓ Small Sum Giving
 - ✓ Revenue



What do you need to do in the foreign country?

- Necessary operations and goals affect your choices – will you need to:
 - ✓ Hire employees?
 - Requires a local employer (separate entity or payroll company)
 - ✓ Fundraise ?
 - Often not allowed for foreign charities
 - Receive and hold assets/donations?
 - Often requires local government approvals



What do you need to do in the foreign country (continued)?

✓ Provide goods or services, sign contracts?

- Requires the right registration and subjects you to local courts
- ✓ Provide grants?
 - Requires due diligence of local recipient
- ✓ Make loans, collect repayments?
 - Highly regulated, may prevent charitable status under local law

✓ Will you want representation on the local board?

Some countries prohibit foreign nationals from serving



What are the options for you country presence?

- Set up separate organization
- Branch office (also called "liaison" or "representative offices")
- Relationship with another entity



Branches

Benefits	Concerns
• Most control afforded to the U.S.	Limited permissible operations
charity	Limited local leadership
 High transparency 	 Scope of MOU with local
Can work with local government to	government may be limited
receive well-tailored permissions to implement a projects	 No liability shield
Can sometimes local hire staff	 Will still probably need to work

through local charities

• Can sometimes local hire staff



Separate Organizations

Benefits	Concerns
Mission-aligned	Cost and time to set up
Self-reliant	Maintenance (taxes, registrations)
 Governance control and can set policies Can have local leadership Long-term presence allows for expansion 	 Labor and employment laws Not a "branch with a board" Joint governance is complicated



Local Partners

Benefits	Concerns
 Quickest entry – no registrations or structuring 	Know-you-customer issuesMission alignment
 Availability of local support and expertise 	 Lack of control except for contract terms
Local empowerment	 Lessened ability to avoid AML / FCPA issues



What kind of liability can arise?

> Types of liability:

- Liability of local organization regulatory, employment & labor, etc.
- Liability of directors and officers serving on the local board
- ✓ Vicarious liability of parent
- ✓ U.S. based compliance liability (e.g. FCPA violations)



Transferring Assets into a Foreign Country

- Transferring funds?
 - Registration requirements / central bank approval
 - E.g., Indian FCRA (Foreign Contribution Regulation Act)
- Transferring goods?
 - ✓ With goods, you have the extra issue of import laws
 - ✓ Can you / should you source local?



U.S. general compliance issues

- Anti-terrorism/Anti-money laundering
 - ✓ Know what an SDN is
 - ✓ Have a policy
 - ✓ Do appropriately robust screening
- Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA)
 - ✓ Understand what types of payments are improper
 - ✓ Know local anti-bribery laws

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U.S. tax exempt compliance issues

- Could money received from overseas be considered unrelated to your purpose?
 ✓ Know the UBIT rules
- If you are sending funds raised by U.S. donors, what steps have you taken to ensure its use for charitable purposes?
 - If using an entity, incorporate purposes into the Articles
 - If working with local charity, incorporate terms and claw-back provisions



Local compliance issues

- Are other registrations required beyond corporate?
- If you hire employees what are the local rules for withholding, insurance, pensions
 - ✓ If you need to terminate, do you understand notice and redundancy/retrenchment requirements?
- Are you subject to taxes? Are you allowed to give tax receipts for donations?



Monetary Issues

- Does the country have a capitalization requirement?
 - ✓ Some countries have very amount requirements
- Do you need a local bank account?
 - ✓ Finding a reliable bank
 - Can you keep U.S. signatories on the bank account? Remember FBAR
 - Do you have good internal controls and signing authority?



Monetary Issues

Can you keep money in dollarized account?

- How will currency fluctuations and other changes affect you?
 - Do you have specific goals ("build X schools") that will have to change it currency devalues or laws change?



Getting Assets Back – Generally

Can you repatriate funds at all?

If so, what types of payments are permitted?

- Loan repayments are treated differently from dividends
- > Will there be local withholding taxes?
 - Look at the DTA between U.S. and the country in some cases there may be no taxation

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Getting Assets Back -- Enforcement

- Choice of law and forum selection clauses
- Do local courts recognize U.S. law and judgments?
 - ✓ What about another law and forum?
- Can disputes be handled through ADR with enforceable results?
 - Also, which system? Be specific about choice of ADR principles, UNCITRAL, ICC, etc.
- Handle disputes in neutral venues
 - Certain countries have become regional ADR venues



Strategy / Takeaways

- Extra care with entity selection
- Prioritize good governance and internal controls
- Use professional employer organizations for local staffing if appropriate
- Have a Business and Risk Management plan: include project-threatening changes as well as compliance issues
- > Don't send all the money at once if you don't have to.
- Exit strategy should take into account repatriation and local enforceability issues



For More Information:

If you would like more information about the services of Pro Bono Partnership of Atlanta, contact us at:

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