



ANNUAL MEETING

Columbus, Ohio
October 1-3, 2017

EXPLORE. EMPOWER. ENRICH.

HIGHER EDUCATION GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT: REGULATION, COMPLIANCE & BEST RISK MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Margaret Tungseth
Vice President for Finance and Administration
Hamline University

Joan Rupar
Area Senior Vice President
A. J. Gallagher & Co

1



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Understand current trends in study abroad
- Understand current trends in international programs compliance & regulation
- Understand how to develop a checklist for international locations, partners, and 3rd party providers
- Understand best practices and protocols for risk mitigation associated with global engagement

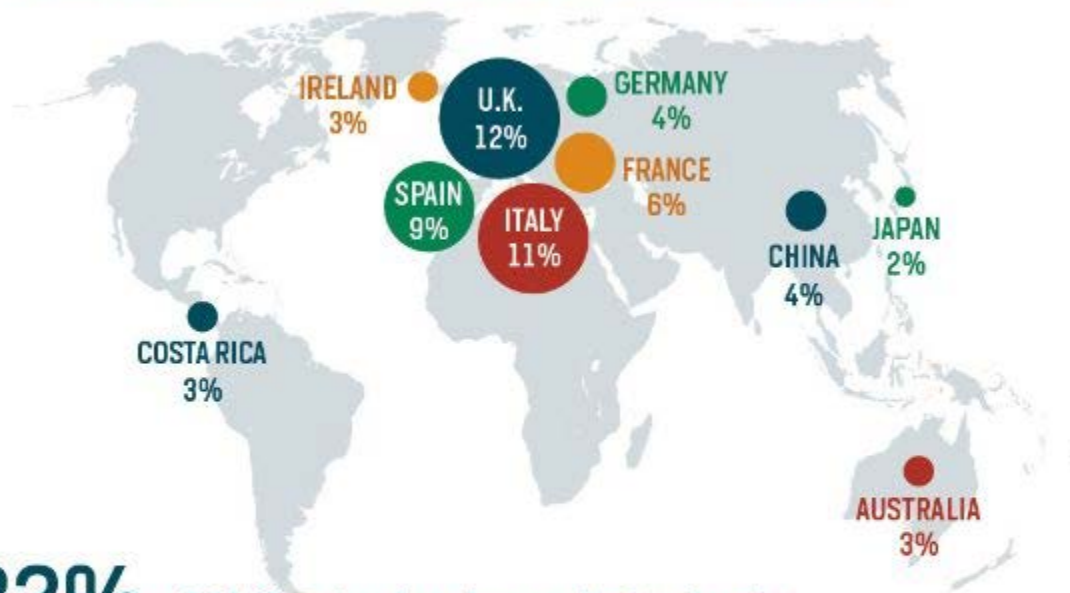


Current Trends in Study Abroad



LEADING DESTINATIONS

TOP TEN DESTINATIONS FOR U.S. STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS



32% of U.S. study abroad students are hosted by the United Kingdom, Italy, and Spain.

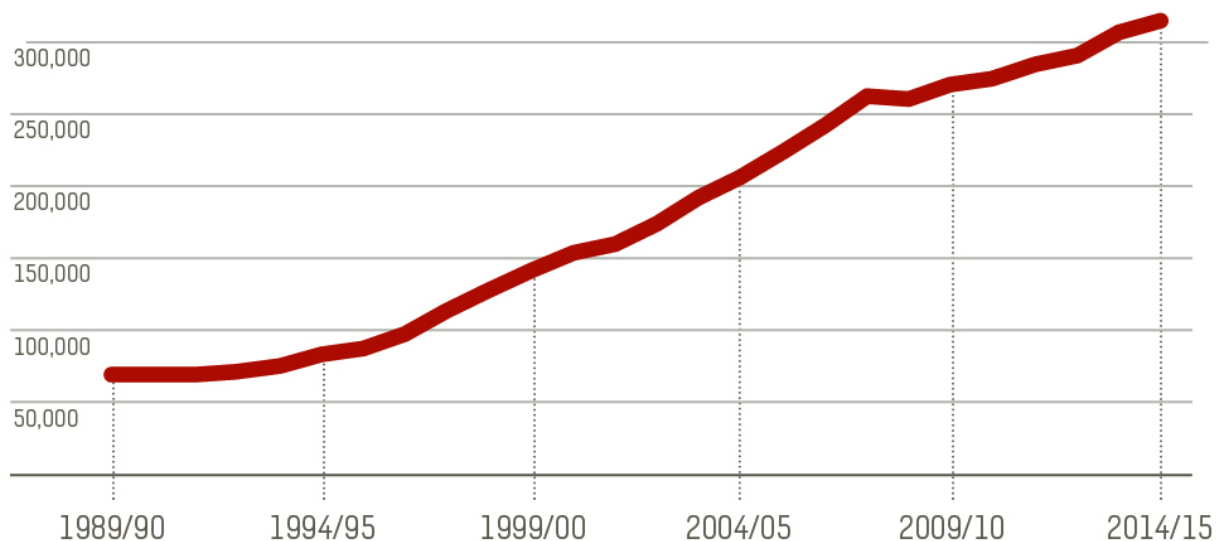
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ALL DESTINATIONS

U.S. STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS 1989/90 – 2014/15



In 2014/15 there was **an increase of 3%** over the prior year in the number of U.S. students studying abroad.

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DURATION OF STUDY ABROAD

DURATION OF U.S. STUDY ABROAD

63%
short-term

summer or up to eight weeks

34%
mid-length

one–two quarters / one semester

3%
long-term

academic or calendar year

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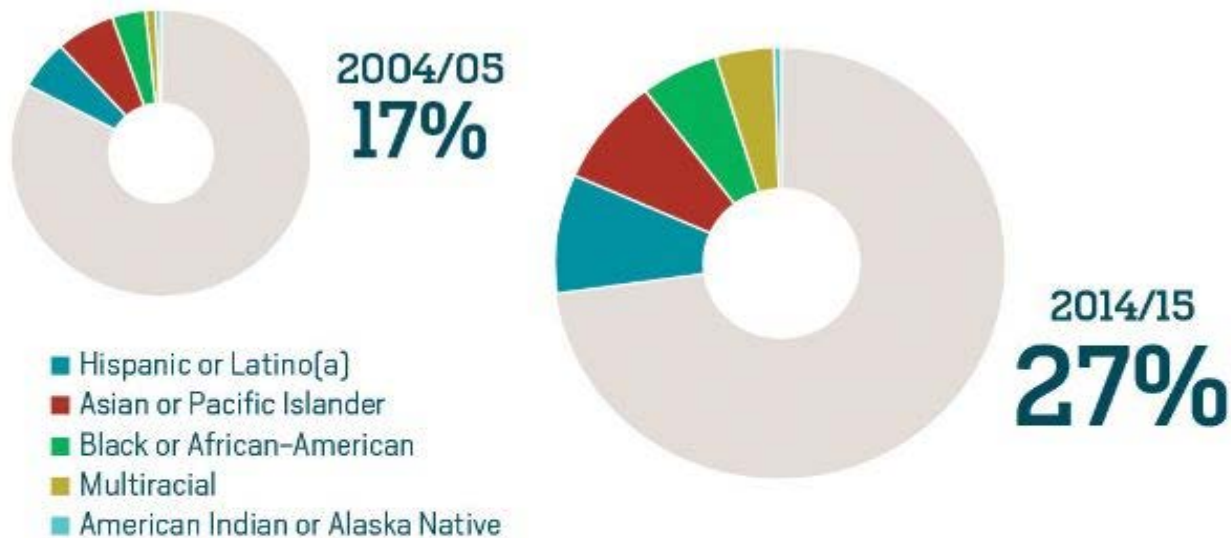
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Summer remains the most popular term to study abroad (39%)



STUDENT PROFILE

RACE/ETHNICITY OF U.S. STUDENTS ABROAD



The proportion of U.S. minority students studying abroad has increased modestly over the past ten years.

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FIELDS OF STUDY

TOP FIVE MAJOR FIELDS OF STUDY OF U.S. STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS



STEM Fields

24%



Business

20%



Social Sciences

17%



Foreign Language &
International Studies

8%



Fine and
Applied Arts

7%

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TYPES OF STUDY ABROAD ACTIVITIES

NON-CREDIT EDUCATION ABROAD

22,431 U.S. students participated in non-credit work, internships, and volunteering abroad in 2014/15, in addition to the 313,415 who received academic credit for study abroad.



Mexico, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic are the top 3 hosts of U.S. non-credit education abroad.

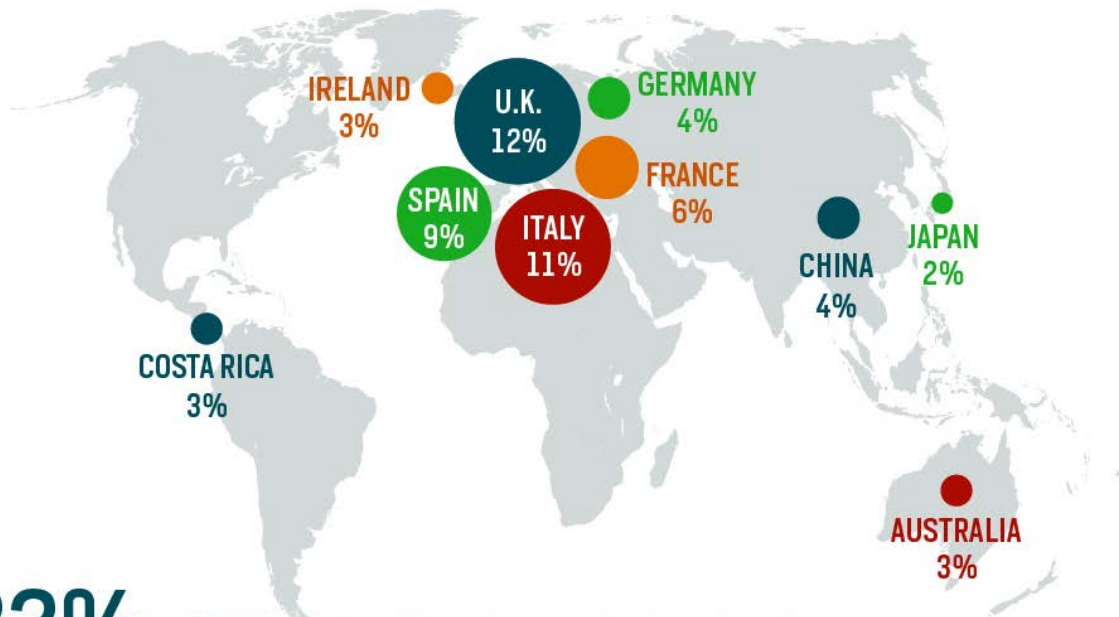
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MOST POPULAR DESTINATIONS

TOP TEN DESTINATIONS FOR U.S. STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS



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Trends in International Programs Compliance and Regulation



OUTSIDE THE “SAFE HAVEN” OF CAMPUS

- – Unfamiliar laws of foreign countries will apply!
- – New/no legal structure
- – New/no financial controls over transactions
- – Changing business landscapes
- – Different health and safety considerations
- – Different time zones, different languages
- – Little to no governance to monitor changes in programs
- – Lack of home campus infrastructure to support programs
- – Technology challenges—mobile connectivity; data security; network compatibility



US LAW AND REGULATION

- IRS Form 990-Schedule F
- Form TDF 90-22.1 (FBAR)
- Clery Act
- ADA
- FERPA
- Foreign Corrupt Practices Act
- U.S. Export Control Act
- Anti-Boycott Laws
- Title 9
- OFAC



FOREIGN LAW

- Employment
 - – Benefits
 - – Withholdings
 - – Job descriptions
 - (Contractor? Employee?)
- • Tax
- • Registration requirements
- • Capital (cars, buildings etc.)
- • Banking
- • Boycott requirements
- • Non-profit (does the concept exist?)
- • Data management
- • Visa compliance



Best Practices and Protocols for Risk Mitigation associated with Global Engagement



FORUM STANDARDS

- **Standard 8: Health, Safety, Security, and Risk Management:** The organization prioritizes the health, safety, and security of its students through policies, procedures, advising, and training.

<http://www.forumea.org/standards-standards.cfm>



PREVENT, DETECT, & MITIGATE

- How to prevent risk:
 - program planning,
 - departmental communication,
 - central training,
 - defined accountability, policy development etc.

- How to detect risk:
 - transaction reviews, budget requests, new hires
 - news and information releases,
 - data mining--travel systems, AP, bank transfers, etc



PREVENT, DETECT, & MITIGATE

- How Mitigate Risks
 - Appropriate staffing / competencies
 - Contractual arrangements
 - Expert partners
 - Periodic evaluations
 - Documented procedures and protocols
 - Effective internal and international communications
 - Crisis Planning and Practice



RESOURCES

- Develop your checklist: Follow your risk map – who, what, where, how long

- Who:
 - Identify the Travelers and their authority
 - Can they sign contracts or MOU's
 - Are they able to financially or legally obligate the institution to binding agreements?
 - Will your US based staff “work” outside of the US for a long term period of time ?
 - Will any local nationals be hired
 - Have you engaged with Human Resources regarding the terms of the employment contract?



DEVELOPING YOUR CHECKLIST

- What is the purpose of travel/contract/work
 - Is there anything about the contracting entity that changes your compliance issues?
 - Does the work require in-country banking, lease agreements or establishing a Joint Venture?
 - Is the purpose/work still “education” or has the industry changed i.e. energy exploration, engineering, tour operating - compliance rules can vary based upon the work being performed



DEVELOPING YOUR CHECKLIST

- Where will the exposure take place?
 - Identify not just the country but the Province/State as laws can change
 - What is the applicable legal system and has your exposure changed
 - Are there unique tax implications with respect to in country local coverage requirements?
 - Is there exposure to natural disaster or increased risk of terrorism?



DEVELOPING YOUR CHECKLIST

- Third Party Providers allows for broader program offerings across multiple disciplines
- Shifts the burden of planning, vetting, sourcing to another dedicated resource
- Does not relieve you of liability for the well keeping of the program participants
 - Have you reviewed their process for vendor selection?
Does the selected transportation company have well documented maintenance records, drug screening etc.
What is their process for vetting home stay families?
- Carefully review the contract and insurance coverage and limits required of vendors



Questions????