

## § 802.30

## 16 CFR Ch. I (1-1-04 Edition)

voting securities of corporation B and that "A" files notification. Under this section, if A subsequently amends its tender offer only as to the amount of consideration offered, the waiting period so commenced is not affected, and no new notification need be filed.

2. In the previous example, assume that A makes an amended tender offer for 27 percent of the voting securities of B, valued at greater than \$1 billion. Since a new notification threshold will be crossed, this section requires that "A" must again file notification and observe a new waiting period. Paragraph (a) of this section, however, provides that "B" need not file notification again.

3. Assume that "A" makes a tender offer for shares of corporation B. "A" includes its voting securities as part of the consideration. "A" files notification. Five days later, "A" changes its tender offer to a cash tender offer, and on the same day files copies of its amended tender offer with the offices designated in §803.10(c). Under paragraph (b) of this section, the waiting period expires (unless extended or terminated) 15 days after the receipt of the amended offer (on the 20th day after filing notification), since that occurs earlier than the expiration of the original waiting period (which would occur on the 30th day after filing).

4. Assume that "A" makes a cash tender offer for shares of corporation B and files notification. Six days later, "A" amends the tender offer and adds voting securities as consideration, and on the same day files copies of the amended tender offer with the offices designated in §803.10(c). Under paragraph (c) of this section, the waiting period expires (unless extended or terminated) on the 30th day following the date of filing of notification (determined under §803.10(c)), since that occurs later than the 15th day after receipt of the amended tender offer (which would occur on the 21st day).

[43 FR 33544, July 31, 1978; 43 FR 36054, Aug. 15, 1978, as amended at 66 FR 8694, Feb. 1, 2001]

### § 802.30 Intraperson transactions.

An acquisition (other than the formation of a joint venture or other corporation the voting securities of which will be held by two or more persons) in which, by reason of holdings of voting securities, the acquiring and acquired persons are (or as a result of formation of a wholly owned entity will be) the same person, shall be exempt from the requirements of the act.

*Examples:* 1. Corporation A merges its two wholly owned subsidiaries S1 and S2. The transaction is exempt under this section.

2. Corporation B creates a new wholly owned subsidiary. The transaction is exempt under this section.

3. Corporation A, which controls corporation B by a contract giving A the power to name a majority of B's directors, but which holds no voting securities of B, proposes to acquire 15 percent of B's voting securities. The transaction is not exempt under this section, since "A" and "B" are not the same person "by reason of holdings of voting securities."

4. Corporation A repurchases a portion of its voting securities in a series of transactions involving numerous sellers. All of these acquisitions are exempt under this section. The redemption or retirement of securities would likewise be exempt under this section.

5. Corporations A and B (which are not included within the same person) form a new corporation, C. A and B will each hold C's voting securities upon formation. This section is inapplicable, and the acquisitions of C's voting securities by A and B are not exempt.

### § 802.31 Acquisitions of convertible voting securities.

Acquisitions of convertible voting securities shall be exempt from the requirements of the act.

*Example:* This section applies regardless of the dollar value of the convertible voting securities held or to be acquired. Note, however, that subsequent conversions of convertible voting securities may be subject to the requirements of the act. See §801.32.

[43 FR 33544, July 31, 1978, as amended at 66 FR 8694, Feb. 1, 2001]

### § 802.35 Acquisitions by employee trusts.

An acquisition of voting securities shall be exempt from the notification requirements of the act if:

(a) The securities are acquired by a trust that meets the qualifications of section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(b) The trust is controlled by a person that employs the beneficiaries and,

(c) The voting securities acquired are those of that person or an entity within that person.

*Examples:* 1. Company A establishes a trust for its employees that meets the qualifications of section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code. Company A has the power to designate

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the trustee of the trust. That trust then acquires 30% of the voting securities of Company A for \$120 million. Later, the trust acquires 20% of the stock of Company B, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Company A, for \$58 million. Neither acquisition is reportable.

2. Assume that in the example above, "A" has total assets of \$100 million. "C" also has total assets of \$100 million and is not controlled by Company A. The trust controlled by Company A plans to acquire 40 percent of the voting securities of Company C for \$80 million. Since Company C is not included within "A," "A" must observe the requirements of the act before the trust makes the acquisition of Company C's shares.

[52 FR 7082, Mar. 6, 1987, as amended at 66 FR 8694, Feb. 1, 2001]

### § 802.40 Exempt formation of joint venture or other corporations.

Acquisitions of the voting securities of a joint venture or other corporation at the time of formation under § 801.40 shall be exempt from the requirements of the act if the joint venture or other corporation will be not for profit within the meaning of sections 501(c)(1)-(4), (6)-(15), (17)-(20) or (d) of the Internal Revenue Code.

### § 802.41 Joint venture or other corporations at time of formation.

Whenever any person(s) contributing to the formation of a joint venture or other corporation are subject to the requirements of the act by reason of § 801.40, the joint venture or other corporation need not file the notification required by the act and § 803.1.

*Examples:* 1. Corporations A and B, each having sales of \$200 million, each propose to contribute \$80 million in cash in exchange for 50 percent of the voting securities of a new corporation, N. Under this section, the new corporation need not file notification, although both "A" and "B" must do so and observe the waiting period prior to receiving any voting securities of N.

2. In addition to the facts in example 1 above, A and B have agreed that upon creation N will purchase 100 percent of the voting securities of corporation C for \$55 million. Because N's purchase of C is not a transaction in connection with N's formation, and because in any event C is not a contributor to the formation of N, "A," "B" and "C" must file with respect to the proposed

acquisition of C and must observe the waiting period.

[43 FR 33544, July 31, 1978, as amended at 52 FR 7082, Mar. 6, 1987; 66 FR 8694, Feb. 1, 2001]

### § 802.42 Partial exemption for acquisitions in connection with the formation of certain joint ventures or other corporations.

(a) Whenever one or more of the contributors in the formation of a joint venture or other corporation which otherwise would be subject to the requirements of the act by reason of § 801.40 are exempt from these requirements under section 7A(c)(8), any other contributor in the formation which is subject to the act and not exempt under section 7A(c)(8) need not file a Notification and Report Form, provided that no less than 30 days prior to the date of consummation any such contributor claiming this exemption has submitted an affidavit to the Federal Trade Commission and to the Assistant Attorney General stating its good faith intention to make the proposed acquisition and asserting the applicability of this exemption.

(b) Persons relieved of the requirement to file a Notification and Report Form pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section remain subject to all other provisions of the act and these rules.

[48 FR 34436, July 29, 1983]

### § 802.50 Acquisitions of foreign assets.

(a) The acquisition of assets located outside the United States shall be exempt from the requirements of the act unless the foreign assets the acquiring person would hold as a result of the acquisition generated sales in or into the U.S. exceeding \$50 million during the acquired person's most recent fiscal year.

(b) Where the foreign assets being acquired exceed the threshold in paragraph (a) of this section, the acquisition nevertheless shall be exempt where:

(1) Both acquiring and acquired persons are foreign;

(2) The aggregate sales of the acquiring and acquired persons in or into the United States are less than \$110 million in their respective most recent fiscal years;