Berliner Corcoran & Rowe LLP

From the SelectedWorks of Perry S. Bechky

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CFIUS Introduction and Trends.pdf

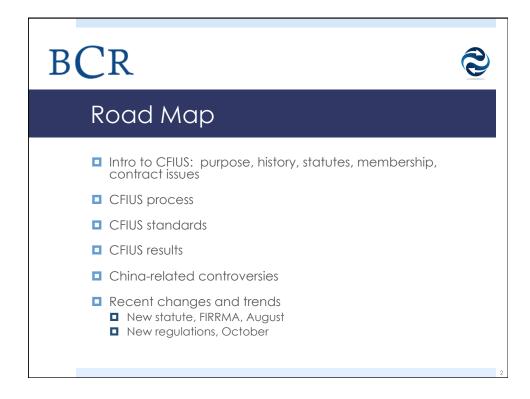
Perry S. Bechky



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Part 1 - Introduction

Purpose, history, statutes, membership, contract issues

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CFIUS Overview

- Committee on Foreign Investment in the US (CFIUS)
- Reviews inbound investment for national security concerns
- President has power to stop or unwind certain deals
- Reviews are becoming increasingly rigorous, especially (but not only) for investment from China
- More filings, more delays and uncertainty



Purpose: National Security

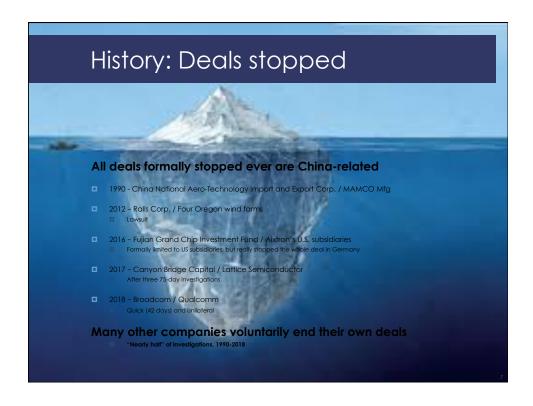
- Determine if "credible evidence to support a belief" a foreign investor "might take action that threatens to impair the national security of the US"
- "Narrow focus on national security alone," focusing "solely" on "genuine national security concerns" without regard to "other national interests"
- Key debate: What is "national security"?
 - Not defined
 - Changes over time
- Economic security? Food security? Industrial capacity? Technological leadership? Critical infrastructure?

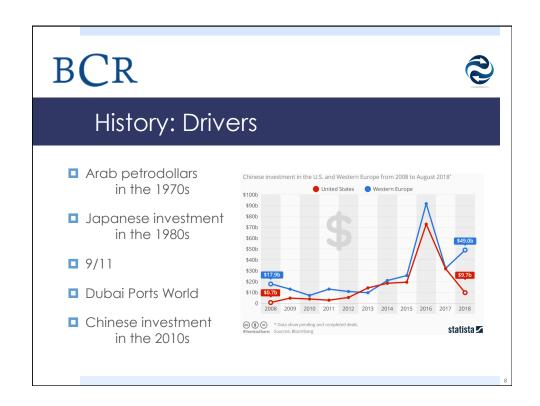
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National Security over Time

- Cold War
- Homeland Security
- China as a rising power
- Trump Administration
 - More assertive / Less constrained
 - Growing concern about China
 - Trade cases and export control developments
 - Manufacturing base / Tech superiority







Legal authority

- 1988: Exon-Florio Amendment to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Section 721)
 - Created national security reviews
 - Pres. Reagan assigned to CFIUS
- □ 1992: Byrd Amendment
 - Presumption of 2d-stage investigations for state-owned investors
- 2007: Foreign Investment and National Security Act (FINSA)
- 2018: Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act (FIRRMA)
- CFIUS Regulations
 - Including Oct. 2018 interim amendments and pilot program

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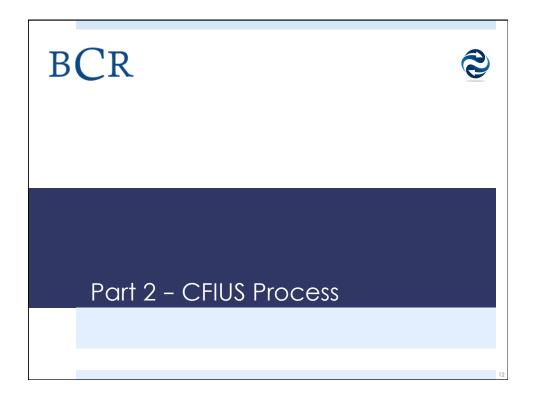


Interagency Committee

- Treasury, Chair
- Commerce
- Defense
- Energy
- Homeland Security
- Justice (incl. FBI)
- Science & Tech Policy
- State
- Trade Representative

- Observe & Participate as Appropriate:
 - Management & Budget (OMB)
 - Council of Economic Advisers
 - National Security Council
 - National Economic Council
 - Homeland Security Council
- Non-Voting:
 - Labo
 - Intelligence
- Others added case by case, e.g.:
 - Agriculture
 - Health & Human Services
 - Transportation







Considering whether to file

- Filing traditionally was voluntary, but...
 - Value of no action letter
 - Threat of CFIUS self-initiation
- Substantive considerations
 - Within CFIUS jurisdiction?
 - Any apparent national security concerns?
- Other considerations
 - Cost
 - Timing
 - Commitment to necessary degree of disclosure and cooperation
 - Confidentiality

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Coming: Mandatory Filings

- FIRRMA requires CFIUS filings in some cases
- Pilot program starting November 10
- Mandatory for initial group of 27 industries
 - May be full notice or 5 page "declaration"
 - May expand to other concerns like infrastructure and data
- Applies to some investments absent control
 - Access to tech
 - Board rights
 - Decisions re tech
- Penalties for failure to file up to value of the deal



Initiation

- Normally starts with joint "notice" by the parties
 - Requires extensive details about the parties and the deal
 - Supplemental questions
 - Filing may be rejected if not sufficiently forthcoming
- CFIUS can self-initiate
- Any party can file alone
- FIRRMA allows for a short "declaration" instead of a "notice"
 - Generally only 5 pages

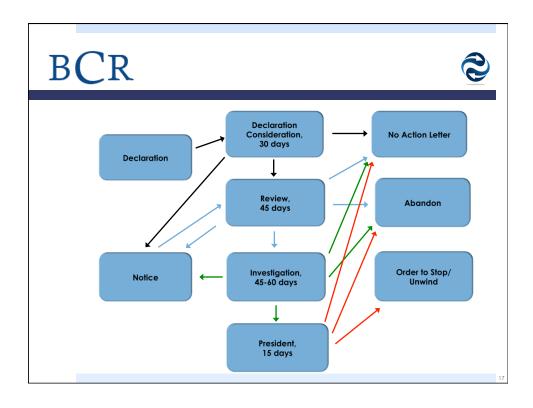
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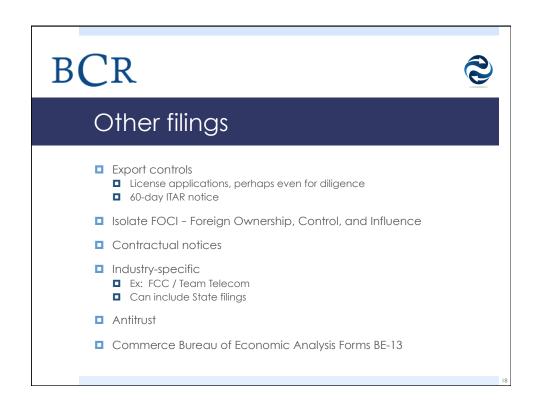
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Timeline

- Pre-notice consultation
- Mini declaration. New 30 days.
- Notice
- Up to 10 days: accept notice or reject if incomplete. New.
- 45 days: initial review. New up from 30 days.
- 45 days: formal investigation. New may add 15 days.
- 15 days: Presidential decision
- 115 days total. *Informally, can take much longer.*







Judicial Review

- Judicial review of Presidential actions and findings is prohibited by statute
- Ralls v CFIUS, DC Cir 2014
 - Allows Due Process claims re failure to show Ralls unclassified evidence used by CFIUS and to allow Ralls to respond
 - Case settled, terms unknown
- FIRRMA allows suits to be brought only to the DC Circuit
 - Accepts possibility of new cases, presumably limited like Ralls, and limits where they may be filed

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Part 3 - CFIUS Standards



Jurisdiction

- Jurisdiction had been limited "covered transactions," where a foreign person obtains control over a US business
 - Direct or indirect control
 - Not greenfield investment
 - Not passive investments up to 10%
 - Some JV's
 - No dollar threshold
- Expanding under FIRRMA
 - Real estate
 - Some investments short of control

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CFIUS's Basic Function

- Review and investigation. Then:
 - No action
 - Mitigation agreement
 - Recommend Presidential action
 - Also, interim orders codified in FIRRMA
- President may "suspend or prohibit" a "covered transaction" if "there is credible evidence that leads the President to believe that the foreign interest exercising control might take action that threatens to impair the national security"
 - Includes power to seek order of "divestment relief" in court if a deal already closed
 - Only applies where no other law (besides IEEPA) provides adequate authority for the President to protect US national security







Critical Technology

- ITAR controls
- Some items under EAR controls
- Nuclear items
- Toxins and some chemical agents
- "Emerging and foundational technology"
 - To be defined

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Critical Infrastructure

- "System or asset, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of the particular system or asset ... would have a debilitating impact on national security"
- Department of Homeland Security -

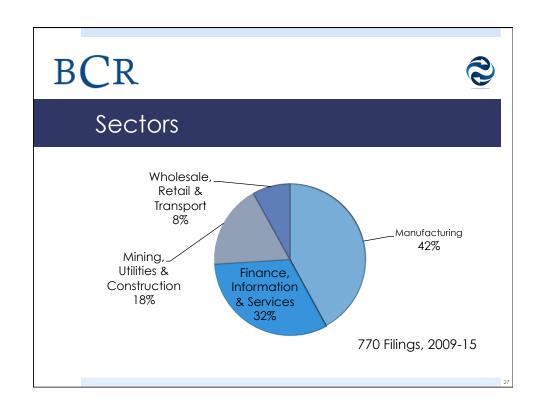
Chemical Commercial CommunicationsCritical MfgDamsDefense Industrial Base

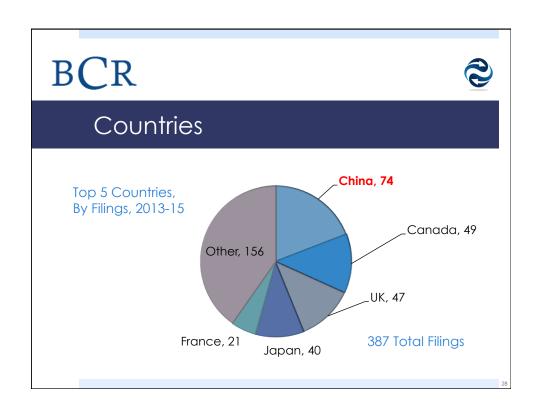
■ Emergency Svcs Energy Financial Svcs

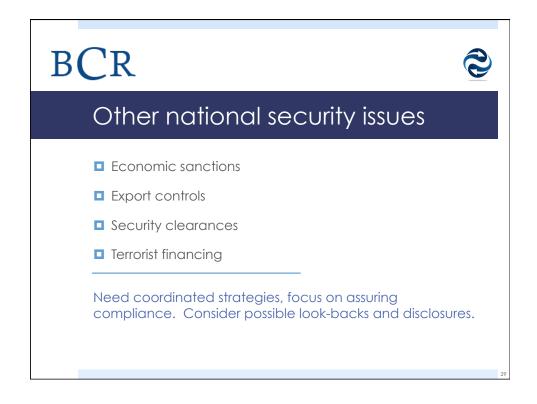
■ Food & Ag Govt Facilities Health

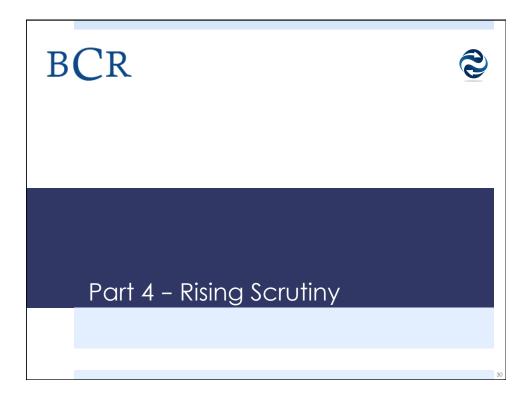
■ IT Nuclear Transportation

■ Water & Wastewater





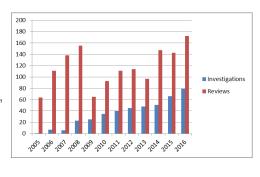






Investigations

- 1998-2005: 17 2d stage after c.1600 1st stage (1.5%)
- 2005-2008: 37 / 468 (8%)
- **2**009-2012: 145 / 383 (38%)
- **2**013-2016: 244 / 559 (44%)
- 2017: "Approximately 70%"



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Withdrawals

- 2012 22 notices withdrawn / 12 refiled
 - +Ralls order
- 2013 8 / 1
- **2**014 12 / 7
 - +1 rejected
- **2**015 13 / 9
 - +1 rejected
- **2**016 27 / 15 +Aixtron order

- After Withdrawal
- 2014
 - 2 abandoned for CFIUS reasons
 - 3 abandoned for other reasons
- - 3 abandoned for CFIUS reasons
 - 1 abandoned for other reasons
- 2016
 - 5 abandoned for CFIUS reasons
 - 7 "other," maybe some refiled in 2017



Mitigation Agreements

- CFIUS may negotiate a "mitigation agreement" with the parties to a deal
- Goal to resolve any national security concerns
- May impose various conditions or limitations
- Enforceable by civil penalties up to \$250,000 and breach-of-contract provisions for payment of actual or liquidated damages
- Some legal limits:
 - Must be based on "on a risk-based analysis," to determine the terms are reasonably necessary and appropriate
 - Only pursue if other laws are not adequate to address the risk
 - Cannot require a party to "recognize, state its intent to comply with, or consent to the exercise of any authorities under existing provisions of law," except in "extraordinary circumstances"

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Mitigation Agreements

- 2012-14: 29 mitigation agreements (8%)
- **2**015: 11 (8%)
- Examples in 2015:
 - Limiting access to tech and data
 - $\hfill\Box$ Compliance mechanisms, like USG-approved security measures and independent audits
 - Rules for government contracts
 - Review by USG of certain business decisions
 - Exclusion of sensitive assets
- Mitigation fatigue?





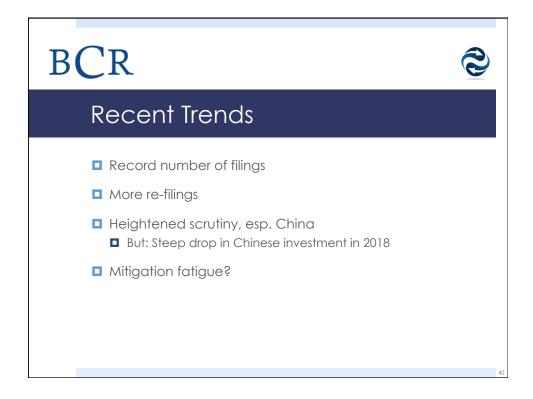




BCR More - HNA Early successes Ingram Micro (\$6BB) C.25% of Hilton Hotels Recent failures Global Eagle Skybridge Capital Ness Technologies - Lawsuit Jan. 2018 suspended from future consideration by CFIUS pending clarity about its ownership









IEEPA to Restrict Chinese Investment?

- International Emergency Economic Powers Act
 - Statute generally used to invoke economic sanctions, such as Iran and Russia
- Trump Administration concerns about China's trade, investment, tech transfer, and IP practices (Section 301)
- Novel and controversial
- Threatened, then forestalled (at least for now)
- Decided in June to rely on coming FIRRMA instead

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FIRRMA Themes

- Approving and encouraging CFIUS practices
 - Includes clear (albeit not express) reference to China as a "country of special concern"
- Expanding jurisdiction
- Increasing funding and staffing
- Rhetorical emphasis on critical infrastructure & tech



More about FIRRMA

- Some in effect immediately, rest phased in over 18 mos.
- Mandatory filing in some cases
- Short extension of deadlines
- Filing fees
- More coordination with other governments
- More detailed reporting, including China-specific report

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Pilot Program

- Starts Nov. 10, 2018, Ends by Mar. 5, 2020
- Applies to deals signed after Oct. 11, 2018 that close after Nov. 10, 2018
- Applies to investments in US businesses with "critical tech" in 27 industries plus either control or
 - Access to tech;
 - Board rights, including observer rights; or
 - Decisions re tech
- Starts mandatory filings





27 Industries in Pilot Program

Aircrafts (2) Aluminum (2) Ball & Roller Bearings

Guided Missiles & Space Vehicles (3) Computer Storage Computers

Armored Vehicles, Tanks Nuclear Power Optical Equipment

Inorganic Chemicals Petrochemicals Powder Metallurgy Parts Transformers Batteries (2) Broadcasting & Wireless

Nanotech Biotech Semiconductors (2)

Telephone Apparatus Turbines & Generators

Search, Detection, Navigation, Guidance, Aeronautical, and Nautical Systems &

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Thank you!

Please do not hesitate to contact me:



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