Clients&FriendsMemo

FTC Announces 2022 Thresholds for Merger Control Filings under HSR Act and Interlocking Directorates under the Clayton Act

January 24, 2022

The Federal Trade Commission ("FTC") has increased the dollar jurisdictional thresholds necessary to trigger the reporting requirements in the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended ("HSR Act"); the revised thresholds will become effective on February 23, 2022. The FTC also increased the thresholds for interlocking directorates under Section 8 of the Clayton Act, effective as of January 24, 2022. The maximum civil penalty dollar amounts for HSR violations also were increased, effective January 10, 2022.

Revised HSR Thresholds

Under the HSR Act, parties involved in proposed mergers, acquisitions of voting securities, unincorporated interests or assets, or other business combinations (*e.g.*, joint ventures, exclusive license deals) that meet certain thresholds must report the contemplated transactions to the FTC and the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ") unless an exemption applies. The parties to a proposed transaction that requires notification under the HSR Act must observe a statutorily prescribed waiting period (generally 30 days) before closing. Under the revised thresholds, transactions valued at **$101 million** or less are not reportable under the HSR Act.

A transaction closing on or after the date the revised thresholds become effective may be reportable if it meets the following revised criteria:

Size-of-Transaction Test	The acquiring person will hold, as a result of the transaction, an aggregate total amount of voting securities, unincorporated interests, or assets of the acquired person valued in excess of **$403.9 million**; *or* The acquiring person will hold, as a result of the transaction, an aggregate total amount of voting securities, unincorporated interests, or assets of the acquired person valued in excess of **$101 million** but not more than **$403.9 million**, and the Size-of-Person thresholds below are met.

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Size-of-Person Test	One party (including the party's ultimate parent entity and its controlled subsidiaries) has at least **$202 million** in total assets or annual sales, and the other has at least **$20.2 million** in total assets or annual sales. If the acquired party is not "engaged in manufacturing," and is not controlled by an entity that is, then the test applied to the acquired side is annual sales of $202 million or total assets of $20.2 million.

The full list of the revised thresholds is as follows:

Original Threshold	2021 Threshold	2022 Revised Threshold *(Effective February 23, 2022)*
$10 million	$18.4 million	$20.2 million
$50 million	$92 million	$101 million
$100 million	$184 million	$202 million
$110 million	$202.4 million	$222.2 million
$200 million	$368 million	$403.9 million
$500 million	$919.9 million	$1,009.8 million
$1 billion	$1,839.8 million	$2,019.6 million

The filing fees for reportable transactions have not changed, but the transaction value ranges to which they apply have been adjusted as follows:

Filing Fee	Revised Size-of-Transaction Thresholds
$45,000	For transactions valued in excess of $101 million but less than $202 million
$125,000	For transactions valued at $202 million or greater but less than $1,009.8 million
$280,000	For transactions valued at $1,009.8 million or greater

Note that the HSR dollar thresholds are part of the analysis only to determine whether a particular transaction must be reported to the FTC and DOJ. Failure to notify the FTC and DOJ under the HSR Act remains subject to a statutory penalty of up to **$46,517** per day of noncompliance (up from $43,792 per day).

Revised Thresholds for Interlocking Directorates

Section 8 of the Clayton Act prohibits one person from simultaneously serving as an officer or director of two corporations if: (1) the "interlocked" corporations each have combined capital, surplus, and undivided profits of more than **$41,034,000** (up from $37,382,000); (2) each corporation is engaged in whole or in part in commerce; and (3) the corporations are "by virtue of their business and location of operation, competitors, so that the elimination of competition by agreement between them would constitute a violation of any of the antitrust laws."[1]

Section 8 provides several exemptions from the prohibition on interlocks for arrangements where the competitive overlaps "are too small to have competitive significance in the vast majority of situations."[2] After the revised thresholds take effect, a corporate interlock does not violate the statute if: (1) the competitive sales of either corporation are less than **$4,103,400** (down from $3,738,200); (2) the competitive sales of either corporation are less than 2 percent of that corporation's total sales; or (3) the competitive sales of each corporation are less than 4 percent of that corporation's total sales.

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If you have any questions about this memorandum or any HSR reportability questions, please feel free to contact Joel Mitnick or Ngoc Hulbig from Cadwalader's Antitrust Group.

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[1] 15 U.S.C. § 19(a)(1)(B).

[2] S. REP. NO. 101-286, at 5-6 (1990), *reprinted in* 1990 U.S.C.C.A.N. 4100, 4103-04.