Example 8. Limited Partnership A comprises two limited partners, each of which holds 49 percent of the interest in the partnership, and a general partner, which holds two percent of the interest. The general partner has sole authority to determine, direct, and decide important matters affecting the partnership and a fund operated by the partnership. The general partner alone controls Limited Partnership A and the fund.

Example 9. Same facts as in Example 8, except that each of the limited partners has the authority to veto major investments proposed by the general partner and to choose the fund’s representatives on the boards of the fund’s portfolio companies. The general partner and the limited partners each have control over Limited Partnership A and the fund.

Note to § 800.204: See § 800.302(b) regarding the Committee’s treatment of transactions in which a foreign person holds or acquires ten percent or less of the outstanding voting interest in a U.S. business solely for the purpose of passive investment.

§ 800.205 Conversion.
The term conversion means the exercise of a right inherent in the ownership or holding of particular financial instruments to exchange any such instruments for voting instruments.

§ 800.206 Convertible voting instrument.
The term convertible voting instrument means a financial instrument that currently does not entitle its owner or holder to voting rights but is convertible into a voting instrument.

§ 800.207 Covered transaction.
The term covered transaction means any transaction that is proposed or pending after August 23, 1988, by or with any foreign person, which could result in control of a U.S. business by a foreign person.

§ 800.208 Critical infrastructure.
The term critical infrastructure means, in the context of a particular covered transaction, a system or asset, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of the particular system or asset of the entity over which control is acquired pursuant to that covered transaction would have a debilitating impact on national security.

§ 800.209 Critical technologies.
The term critical technologies means:

(a) Defense articles or defense services covered by the United States Munitions List (USML), which is set forth in the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) (22 CFR parts 120–130);

(b) Those items specified on the Commerce Control List (CCL) set forth in Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) (15 CFR parts 730–774) that are controlled pursuant to multilateral regimes (i.e., for reasons of national security, chemical and biological weapons proliferation, nuclear nonproliferation, or missile technology), as well as those that are controlled for reasons of regional stability or surreptitious listening;

(c) Specially designed and prepared nuclear equipment, parts and components, materials, software, and technology specified in the Assistance to Foreign Atomic Energy Activities regulations (10 CFR part 810), and nuclear facilities, equipment, and material specified in the Export and Import of Nuclear Equipment and Material regulations (10 CFR part 110); and

(d) Select agents and toxins specified in the Select Agents and Toxins regulations (7 CFR part 331, 9 CFR part 121, and 42 CFR part 73).

§ 800.210 Effective date.
The term effective date means December 22, 2008.

§ 800.211 Entity.
The term entity means any branch, partnership, group or sub-group, association, estate, trust, corporation or division of a corporation, or organization (whether or not organized under the laws of any State or foreign state); assets (whether or not organized as a separate legal entity) operated by any one of the foregoing as a business undertaking in a particular location or for particular products or services; and any government (including a foreign national or subnational government, the United States Government, a subnational government within the United States, or a political subdivision of any State or foreign state).