

Macquarie Infrastructure Corp v. Moab Partners L.P.: United States Supreme Court Holds that Liability under Rule 10b-5(b) Is Limited in the Absence of an Affirmative Statement

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On April 12, 2024, the United States Supreme Court held that pure omissions do not support a private cause of action under Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 10b-5(b) (“[Rule 10b-5\(b\)](#)”). See *Macquarie Infrastructure Corp. v. Moab Partners, L.P.*, No. 22-1165 (Apr. 12, 2024). In a unanimous decision authored by Justice Sonia Sotomayor, the Supreme Court reversed the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit’s decision allowing a class action lawsuit to proceed, and concluded that a failure to disclose information can support a Rule 10b-5(b) claim only if the omission renders an affirmative statement to be misleading.

I. Factual Background: Petitioner Failed to Disclose Future Business Risk

In *Macquarie Infrastructure Corp.*, the petitioner’s subsidiary owned and operated large “bulk liquid storage terminals.”¹ High-sulfur fuel oils were one of the most prominent liquid commodities stored at the terminals.² In 2016, the United Nations’ International Maritime Organization adopted IMO 2020, a regulation that would limit the sulfur content of fuel oil by the beginning of 2020.³ Notwithstanding the enhanced regulatory framework, the petitioner did not discuss IMO 2020 in any of its public filings.⁴ Instead, in 2018, the petitioner announced that its customers’ contracted storage capacity had declined and the petitioner’s stock fell by 41%.⁵

II. Corporate Omissions Are Insufficient to Establish Liability under Rule 10b-5(b) in the Absence of an Affirmative Statement

Following a significant decline in the petitioner’s stock price, a corporate shareholder filed a lawsuit and alleged that the petitioner violated Rule 10b-5(b) by failing to disclose the enhanced regulatory scrutiny of high-sulfur fuel oils.⁶ Rule 10b-5(b) prohibits two types of conduct: (1) any untrue statement of material fact (i.e., “false statements or lies”); and (2) omissions of a material fact necessary “to make the statement made . . . not misleading.”⁷

The key issue in the case was, as the Supreme Court noted, “whether this second prohibition bars only half-truths or instead extends to pure omissions.”⁸ The Supreme Court opined that “[a] pure omission occurs when a speaker says nothing, in circumstances that do not give any particular meaning to that silence.”⁹ Alternatively, half-truths “are ‘representations that state the truth only so far as it goes, while omitting critical qualifying information.’”¹⁰

¹ *Macquarie Infrastructure Corp. v. Moab Partners, L.P.*, No. 22-1165, at 2.

² *Id.*

³ *Id.*

⁴ *Id.* at 3.

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *Id.* at 4-5 (citing 17 CFR § 240.10b-5(b)).

⁸ *Id.* at 5.

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ *Id.* (quoting *Universal Health Servs., Inc. v. United States ex rel. Escobar*, 579 U.S. 176, 188 (2016)).

The Supreme Court held that “Rule 10b-5(b) does not proscribe pure omissions.”¹¹ Unlike Section 11(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, Congress did not impose liability for pure omissions under Section 10(b).¹² Rather, a disclosure is required “only when necessary ‘to make . . . statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.’”¹³ The corporate shareholder argued that without private liability for pure omissions under Rule 10b-5(b), there would be broad immunity any time an issuer fraudulently omits information Congress and the SEC required it to disclose.¹⁴ The Supreme Court rejected this argument because private parties remain able to bring claims for misleading half-truths and “the SEC retains authority to prosecute violations of its own regulations.”¹⁵

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¹¹ *Id.*

¹² *Id.* at 6 (Section 11(a) imposes liability if a corporation “[o]mits to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading.”).

¹³ *Id.* (quoting *Matrixx Initiatives, Inc. v. Siracusano*, 563 U.S. 27, 44 (2011)).

¹⁴ *Id.* at 7.

¹⁵ *Id.*