**Key take away**

Under revisions to federal export control laws a license may be required for activities involving advanced computing chips, semiconductors, integrated circuits or supercomputers. Contact your Export Control office if you anticipate engaging in any of the following activities:

- Export or international work involving integrated circuits, related integrated circuit components (e.g. wafers, etc.), technology (e.g. designs) or supporting services
- Export or international work supporting supercomputers, supercomputer technology or services

**Background**

In October 2022, the United States Department of Commerce published a new export control rule[^1] that covers advanced semiconductors, computing chips, items containing them, and transactions involving supercomputer and semiconductor end uses. While the new export controls are largely targeted at the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”), the scope and likely impact extend beyond the PRC. The Department of Commerce noted that the new controls are intended to protect U.S. national security and foreign policy interests by restricting the PRC’s access to advanced computing for its military modernization, including nuclear weapons development, and surveillance.

**What does this mean for you?**

If you are involved with advanced computing chips, semiconductors, integrated circuits and supercomputers and there is a potential connection with China relating to those subject areas, you should immediately contact your local Export Control Office to determine appropriate next steps.

For help contact your local Export Control Officer or contact Marci Copeland, Associate Director Systemwide Export Control at marci.copeland@ucop.edu.

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[^1]: Bureau of Industry and Security, Dept. of Commerce Interim Final Rule "Implementation of Additional Export Controls: Certain Advanced Computing and Semiconductor Manufacturing Items; Supercomputer and Semiconductor End Use; Entity List Modification," 87 Federal Register 62186 (10/13/2022)