Interim final rule Released by the US on 16 November 2026 →

News #2 · 17 November 2026 · 5 min read · US export controls on advanced chips

Who can *reach* the chip?

The rule follows the compute. The US already controlled where advanced chips were shipped. Now it also controls who uses them inside data centres abroad, and adds a licence for five countries.

- 12M — TPP of compute triggers the licence
- 5 — countries now need a licence
- 91 — days for existing D:5 service

Muhammad Deckri Algamar
Personal views, not legal advice
https://ai-gov.world/news/us-remote-access-rule



- A LICENCE NOW: INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, SINGAPORE, THAILAND, BRAZIL
- COMPANIES OF CONCERN: D:5 (CHINA, RUSSIA, IRAN, CUBA AND OTHERS) AND MACAU
- UNITED STATES

Read the edition: Indonesia | Malaysia | Brazil

1

Who feels it *and how*

RIN 0694-AK50 lands on two layers: the countries chips travel to, and the businesses that build, ship, host and use them.

LAYER 1 Countries



CONSEQUENCE FOR

The five countries

Advanced chips and servers need a licence. Review is case by case and weighs each country's own export enforcement. Tolerating evasion risks import curbs, Entity List listings and a lower export-control status.

Section 742.6

Indonesia · Malaysia · Brazil

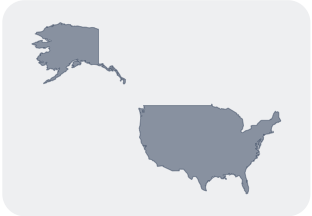


CONSEQUENCE FOR

D:5 states and Macau

Their companies lose large-scale remote access to US chips in data centres abroad, including through a middleman that trains models for them.

Section 744.24(a)(1)



CONSEQUENCE FOR

The United States

Buyers headquartered in the US are exempt from the five-country licence, if the exporter reports each sale to BIS monthly.

Section 743.10

LAYER 2 Industry players

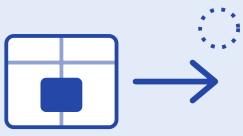


CONSEQUENCE FOR

Data centres

- A licence above 12,000,000 TPP for D:5 or Macau companies
- Linked sites count as one
- Must know owners and parent companies

Section 744.24



CONSEQUENCE FOR

Exporters and resellers

- Must obtain the data centre's customer checks
- No answer counts as a red flag
- Must warn buyers a licence may follow

Section 744.24, note 3 and (e)

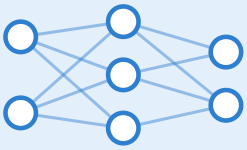


CONSEQUENCE FOR

Foundries and packagers

- Advanced logic chips are presumed controlled
- Designers tied to D:1, D:4, D:5 or the five cannot help clear them

`Note 1 to 3A090.a`



CONSEQUENCE FOR

Model developers

- Training models for a D:5 company on rented compute counts as access for it
- Recommender systems only rank, filter or suggest and stay outside

`Section 744.24(a)(1) and (d)`

Also repealed: the AI Diffusion Rule's country tiers, model-weight controls and Data Center VEU. Read the rule

Export control becomes *access* control.

2

When it *bites*

It takes effect on publication in the Federal Register, reported for 19 November 2026. The 60 and 90 days run from that date.

- **2022-10-07**
  First US controls on advanced chips
- **2023-10**
  Control on chips for D:5 companies, aimed at data centres abroad
- **2025-01-15**
  AI Diffusion Rule: country tiers, never enforced
- **2025-05**
  BIS announces the rescission
- **2026-11-16**
  BIS releases the rule
- **2026-11-19**
  Publication and effect, as reported
- **+60 days**
  Comments close

+90 days
Existing D:5 service needs a licence

What it means *in short*

The licence follows *use*
not only the shipment. Who reaches the compute now matters.

Volume is what counts
Not the share: 12,000,000 TPP to D:5 companies is enough, whatever else a data centre does.

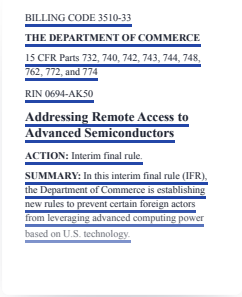
Data centres turn gatekeeper
they must know their customers' owners and parent companies.

Not only Southeast Asia
Brazil's place on the list shows any large compute market can be a route.

STILL OPEN

Two readings of one carve-out
The preamble gives recommender systems 90 days and then a licence. Section 744.24(b)(2) exempts them outright once a report is filed. The comment period is where this gets settled.

On the record: Malaysia seized 30 AI servers at KLIA in October. See the Conflict Radar.


BILLING CODE 3510-33

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

15 CFR Parts 732, 740, 742, 743, 744, 748, 762, 772, and 774

RIN 0694-AK50

Addressing Remote Access to Advanced Semiconductors

ACTION: Interim final rule.

SUMMARY: In this interim final rule (IFR), the Department of Commerce is establishing new rules to prevent certain foreign actors from leveraging advanced computing power based on U.S. technology.

The rule
RIN 0694-AK50, 132 pages
Open the PDF

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Read further *on the region*

Commentary and coverage gathered by the SMU Centre for Digital Law, most of it with Assoc Prof Liu Han-Wei.

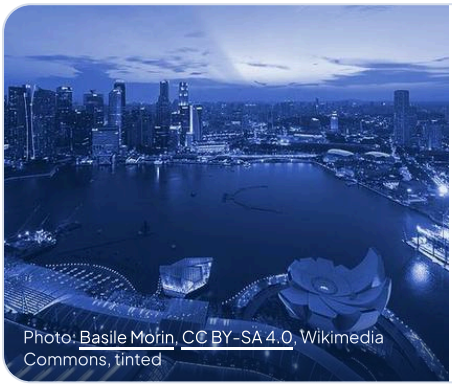


Photo: Basile Morin, CC BY-SA 4.0, Wikimedia Commons, tinted

WORLD TRADE REVIEW

2026-10-09

Singapore's silicon statecraft: doctrinal independence through substitution under US extraterritorial export controls

Han-Wei Liu (SMU) argues Singapore keeps its list-based regime and tackles chip diversion through general criminal law such as fraud, rather than adopting US controls.

Read ↗

CNA

2026-11-17

CNA Explains: why is the US targeting Southeast Asia in its bid to curb China's access to AI chips?

What the new rule could mean for data centres in Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand.

Read ↗

CNA

2026-11-14

Nvidia-Megaspeed saga could squeeze Singapore's room in chips space, slow things for firms: analysts

On Megaspeed, a Singapore-based Nvidia client suspected of helping China reach US chips.

Read ↗

NEUE ZURCHER ZEITUNG

In German

2026-11-15

Billions in Nvidia chips: how Singapore became a hub for a smuggling ring

Traces the Megaspeed case and the police investigation in Singapore.

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NOWNEWS

In Chinese

2026-11-09

A Singapore firm caught in the US-China squeeze on AI compute

Draws on Liu's research: Singapore prefers its own laws on transshipment and fraud to adopting US rules wholesale.

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THE DIPLOMAT

2026-03

Moving up, locked in: the hidden costs of ASEAN's semiconductor push

The pressures on Southeast Asia's semiconductor hubs as they climb the value chain.

Read ↗

SMU CENTRE FOR DIGITAL LAW

2026-11-17

The round-up: Liu Han-Wei on US chip controls and Southeast Asia

The post that gathers these pieces: controls moving from chip shipments to who uses the compute.

Read ↗

Sources

BIS, Addressing Remote Access to Advanced Semiconductors, RIN 0694-AK50, 16 Nov 2026 BIS press release, 16 Nov 2026 The Next Web, 16 Nov 2026 Converge Digest, publication date

Section numbers refer to 15 CFR as amended by the rule. Information for readers, not legal advice. Independent research and educational material; not affiliated with, or endorsed by, any government or organisation named here.