

SUPPLEMENT NO. 3 TO PART 732—BIS'S  
"KNOW YOUR CUSTOMER" GUIDANCE  
AND RED FLAGS

## "Know Your Customer" Guidance

Various requirements of the EAR are dependent upon a person's knowledge of the end-use, end-user, ultimate destination, or other facts relating to a transaction or activity. These provisions include the non-proliferation-related "catch-all" sections and the prohibition against proceeding with a transaction with knowledge that a violation of the EAR has occurred or is about to occur.

(a) BIS provides the following guidance on how individuals and firms should act under this knowledge standard. This guidance does not change or interpret the EAR.

(1) *Decide whether there are "red flags"*. Take into account any abnormal circumstances in a transaction that indicate that the export may be destined for an inappropriate end-use, end-user, or destination. Such circumstances are referred to as "red flags". Included among examples of red flags are orders for items that are inconsistent with the needs of the purchaser, a customer declining installation and testing when included in the sales price or when normally requested, or requests for equipment configurations that are incompatible with the stated destination (e.g., 120 volts in a country with 220 volts). Commerce has developed lists of such red flags that are not all-inclusive but are intended to illustrate the types of circumstances that should cause reasonable suspicion that a transaction will violate the EAR.

(2) *If there are "red flags", inquire*. If there are no "red flags" in the information that comes to your firm, you should be able to proceed with a transaction in reliance on information you have received. That is, absent "red flags" (or an express requirement in the EAR), there is no affirmative duty upon exporters to inquire, verify, or otherwise "go behind" the customer's representations. However, when "red flags" are raised in information that comes to your firm, you have a duty to check out the suspicious circumstances and inquire about the end-use, end-user, or ultimate country of destination. The duty to check out "red flags" is not confined to the use of License Exceptions affected by the "know" or "reason to know" language in the EAR. Applicants for licenses are required by part 748 of the EAR to obtain documentary evidence concerning the transaction, and misrepresentation or concealment of material facts is prohibited, both in the licensing process and in all export control documents. You can rely upon representations from your customer and repeat them in the documents you file unless red flags oblige you to take verification steps.

(3) *Do not self-blind*. Do not cut off the flow of information that comes to your firm in the normal course of business. For example, do not instruct the sales force to tell potential customers to refrain from discussing the actual end-use, end-user, and ultimate country of destination for the product your firm is seeking to sell. Do not put on blinders that prevent the learning of relevant information. An affirmative policy of steps to avoid "bad" information would not insulate a company from liability, and it would usually be considered an aggravating factor in an enforcement proceeding.

(4) *Employees need to know how to handle "red flags"*. Knowledge possessed by an employee of a company can be imputed to a firm so as to make it liable for a violation. This makes it important for firms to establish clear policies and effective compliance procedures to ensure that such knowledge about transactions can be evaluated by responsible senior officials. Failure to do so could be regarded as a form of self-blinding.

(5) *Reevaluate all the information after the inquiry*. The purpose of this inquiry and reevaluation is to determine whether the "red flags" can be explained or justified. If they can, you may proceed with the transaction. If the "red flags" cannot be explained or justified and you proceed, you run the risk of having had "knowledge" that would make your action a violation of the EAR.

(6) *Refrain from the transaction or advise BIS and wait*. If you continue to have reasons for concern after your inquiry, then you should either refrain from the transaction or submit all the relevant information to BIS in the form of an application for a license or in such other form as BIS may specify.

(b) Industry has an important role to play in preventing exports and reexports contrary to the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States. BIS will continue to work in partnership with industry to make this front line of defense effective, while minimizing the regulatory burden on exporters. If you have any question about whether you have encountered a "red flag", you may contact the Office of Export Enforcement at 1-800-424-2980 or the Office of Exporter Services at (202) 482-4532.

## RED FLAGS

Possible indicators that an unlawful diversion might be planned by your customer include the following:

1. The customer or purchasing agent is reluctant to offer information about the end-use of a product.
2. The product's capabilities do not fit the buyer's line of business; for example, a small bakery places an order for several sophisticated lasers.
3. The product ordered is incompatible with the technical level of the country to

which the product is being shipped. For example, semiconductor manufacturing equipment would be of little use in a country without an electronics industry.

4. The customer has little or no business background.

5. The customer is willing to pay cash for a very expensive item when the terms of the sale call for financing.

6. The customer is unfamiliar with the product's performance characteristics but still wants the product.

7. Routine installation, training or maintenance services are declined by the customer.

8. Delivery dates are vague, or deliveries are planned for out-of-the-way destinations.

9. A freight forwarding firm is listed as the product's final destination.

10. The shipping route is abnormal for the product and destination.

11. Packaging is inconsistent with the standard method of shipment or destination.

12. When questioned, the buyer is evasive or unclear about whether the purchased product is for domestic use, export or reexport.

13. You receive an order for "parts" or "components" for an end item in 9x515 or the "600 series." The requested "parts" or "components" may be eligible for License Exception STA, another authorization, or may not require a destination-based license requirement for the country in question. However, the requested "parts" or "components" would be sufficient to service one hundred of the 9x515 or "600 series" end items, but you "know" the country does not have those types of end items or only has two of those end items.

14. The customer indicates or the facts pertaining to the proposed export suggest that a 9x515 or "600 series" item may be reexported to a destination listed in Country Group D:5 (see supplement no. 1 to part 740 of the EAR).

15. The customer's website or other marketing materials prior to October 7, 2022, indicated that the company had advertised or otherwise indicated its capability for "developing" or "producing" "advanced-node integrated circuits."

16. The customer has made representations that the items in question are not intended for use in the "development" or "production" of "advanced-node integrated circuits," but the items that are being requested to be exported, reexported, or transferred (in-country) to this customer are typically exclusively or predominantly used for the production of "advanced-node integrated circuits."

17. The customer is "known" to "develop" or "produce" items for companies located in Macau or a destination specified in Country Group D:5 that are involved with "supercomputers."

18. The exporter has "knowledge" indicating this customer intends to "develop" or

"produce" "supercomputers" or integrated circuits in the future that would otherwise be restricted under § 744.23(a)(1)(i) or (a)(2)(i).

19. The exporter has "knowledge" that it is or seeks to be producing at a facility where "production" of "advanced node ICs" occur, for a company headquartered in either Macau or a destination specified in Country Group D:5, an integrated circuit, or a computer, "electronic assembly," or "component" that will incorporate (A) more than 50 billion transistors and (B) high-bandwidth memory (HBM). This raises a red flag that needs to be resolved or a license may be required under the EAR for reexport or export from abroad of that direct product if destined to Macau or a destination specified in Country Group D:5 (see supplement no. 1 to part 774 and part 742 of the EAR for the CCL-based license requirements for items identified under § 734.9(h)(1)(i)(B)(2) and (h)(1)(ii)(B)(2) of the EAR), absent a determination that the item being produced is outside the product scope of these paragraphs under § 734.9(h)(1)(i)(B)(2) and (h)(1)(ii)(B)(2).

TECHNICAL NOTE TO (b)19: To calculate the number of transistors within a die, a foundry has two options. First, the foundry may take the transistor density of the process node used to manufacture the die and multiply this density by the area of the die. This number may be significantly higher than the true transistor count, but if the result is below the relevant transistor threshold, then the foundry can be confident that the die in question will not exceed that threshold. Second, to adjudicate edge cases, the foundry may use standard design verification tools to estimate the number of (both active and passive) transistors on the die using the GDS file. Regardless of approach, if the foundry has knowledge that multiple chiplets will be included in a single package, then the foundry should estimate the aggregate number of transistors in any chiplets the foundry is responsible for manufacturing. A foundry does not need to count the transistors of chiplets that it is not responsible for manufacturing itself.

20. A non-advanced fabrication facility orders equipment designed for "advanced-node IC" production, (e.g., § 742.4(a)(4) ECCNs) that it would not need given its technology level. This technology mismatch indicates the fabrication facility produces or intends to produce "advanced-node ICs," and it requires resolution before the exporter, reexporter, or transferor proceeds with the transaction.

21. An exporter, reexporter, or transferor receives an order for which the ultimate owner or user of the items is uncertain, such as a request to ship equipment for developing or producing integrated circuits to a distributor without a manufacturing operation, when the item is ordinarily customized for

the end user or installed by the supplier. Because the distributor would never be the end user of such equipment, the ultimate owner or beneficiary is unknown to the exporter, reexporter, or transferor. This uncertainty raises a Red Flag that needs to be resolved before the exporter, reexporter, or transferor proceeds with the transaction, in particular for items where such information would typically be known to an exporter, reexporter, or transferor, such as for advanced computing items, supercomputers, or SME.

22. An exporter, reexporter, or transferor receives an order or request related to an item that would require an export, reexport, or in-country transfer license from BIS or another jurisdiction that maintains controls on the item, and there is uncertainty about the license history for the item. For example, there is information known to the exporter, reexporter, or transferor indicating that a required license was not, or would not have likely been obtained by the end user, such as where the end user or end use, or the ECCN and end-user destination triggers a license review policy of a presumption of denial. These uncertainties raise a Red Flag that needs to be resolved before the exporter, reexporter, or transferor proceeds with further transactions related to the item to avoid the risk of violating § 764.2(e) (“Acting with knowledge of a violation.”). This would include acting on requests to service, install, upgrade, or otherwise maintain the item of concern.

23. An exporter, reexporter, or transferor receives a request to service, install, upgrade, or otherwise maintain an item that was altered after export, reexport, or transfer by a third-party for a more advanced end use that would normally require a license for the destination. This scenario raises a Red Flag that the item is employed in a prohibited end use that would need to be resolved before proceeding further with the transaction.

24. An exporter, reexporter, or transferor receives a request for an item or service from a new customer. The new customer’s senior management or technical leadership (e.g., process engineers that are team leaders or otherwise leading development or production activities) overlaps with an entity on the Entity List in supplement no. 4 to part 744 of the EAR, particularly if the supplier previously provided the same or substantially similar item or service to the Entity List entity, most likely prior to the listed entity being added to the Entity List. This scenario would raise a Red Flag that the entity requesting the item or service is engaged in or supporting the same prohibited end use as the Entity List entity, and the supplier would need to conduct additional due diligence before proceeding with the transaction with the new customer.

25. An exporter, reexporter, or transferor receives a request from a new customer for an item or service that was designed or modified for an existing or former customer that is now designated on the Entity List. This scenario would raise a Red Flag that the new customer has assumed the operations for which the item or service is still needed to engage in or support the same prohibited end-use for which the Entity List entity was listed. The exporter, reexporter, or transferor must resolve this Red Flag before proceeding with the transaction.

26. For purposes of analyzing the scope of the Entity List FDP rule for Footnote 5 entities described in § 734.9(e)(3) and the SME FDP rule in § 734.9(k), if a foreign-produced item is described in the relevant Category 3B ECCN in § 734.9(e)(3)(i) or § 734.9(k)(1) and contains at least one integrated circuit, then there is a Red Flag that the foreign-produced item meets the product scope of the applicable FDP rule. The exporter, reexporter, or transferor must resolve this Red Flag before proceeding.

27. The end user is a “facility” that is physically connected to a “facility” where “production” of “advanced-node ICs” occurs. This scenario raises a Red Flag that the end user is also a “facility” where the “production” of “advanced-node ICs” occurs, and the supplier would need to conduct additional due diligence before proceeding with the transaction. For example, if an exporter, reexporter, or transferor receives an equipment order from a company that is engaged in “production” of non-“advanced-node ICs” in a building with a bridge, tunnel, or other connection to another building where the “production” of “advanced-node ICs” occurs, then both buildings would be subject to the controls under § 744.23 of the EAR. However, if the exporter or fabrication facility has received an Advisory Opinion from BIS confirming that the “production” technology node for the relevant facility does not qualify as an “advanced-node IC” technology node, that would resolve the Red Flag of the connection to the advanced facility. Unless the Red Flag is resolved through an Advisory Opinion, the two buildings are treated as a single “facility” for purposes of § 744.23 of the EAR.

[61 FR 12740, Mar. 25, 1996. Redesignated and amended at 62 FR 25453, 25456, May 9, 1997; 78 FR 22706, Apr. 16, 2013; 79 FR 27434, May 13, 2014; 88 FR 73488, Oct. 25, 2023; 89 FR 96809, Dec. 5, 2024]

## PART 734—SCOPE OF THE EXPORT ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS

Sec.

734.1 Introduction.

734.2 Subject to the EAR.

## § 734.1

- 734.3 Items subject to the EAR.
- 734.4 *De minimis* U.S. content.
- 734.5 Activities of U.S. and foreign persons subject to the EAR.
- 734.6 Assistance available from BIS for determining licensing and other requirements.
- 734.7 Published.
- 734.8 “Technology” or “software” that arises during, or results from, fundamental research.
- 734.9 Foreign-Direct Product (FDP) Rules.
- 734.10 Patents and standards-related activity.
- 734.11 BIS activities conducted outside the United States.
- 734.12 Effect on foreign laws and regulations.
- 734.13 Export.
- 734.14 Reexport.
- 734.15 Release.
- 734.16 Transfer (in-country).
- 734.17 Export of encryption source code and object code software.
- 734.18 Activities that are not exports, reexports, or transfers.
- 734.19 Transfer of access information and export, reexport, and transfer (in-country) of software keys.
- 734.20 Activities that are not deemed reexports.

### SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 TO PART 734—MODEL CERTIFICATION FOR PURPOSES OF THE FDP RULE

### SUPPLEMENT NO. 2 TO PART 734—GUIDELINES FOR *De Minimis* RULES

AUTHORITY: 50 U.S.C. 4801–4852; 50 U.S.C. 4601 *et seq.*; 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*; E.O. 12938, 59 FR 59099, 3 CFR, 1994 Comp., p. 950; E.O. 13020, 61 FR 54079, 3 CFR, 1996 Comp., p. 219; E.O. 13026, 61 FR 58767, 3 CFR, 1996 Comp., p. 228; E.O. 13222, 66 FR 44025, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 783; E.O. 13637, 78 FR 16129, 3 CFR, 2014 Comp., p. 223; Notice of November 7, 2024, 89 FR 88867 (November 8, 2024).

SOURCE: 61 FR 12746, Mar. 25, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

## § 734.1 Introduction.

(a) In this part, references to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) are references to 15 CFR chapter VII, subchapter C. This part describes the scope of the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) and explains certain key terms and principles used in the EAR. This part provides the rules you need to use to determine whether items and activities are subject to the EAR. This part is the first step in determining your obligations under the EAR. If neither your item nor your activity is subject to the EAR, then you

## 15 CFR Ch. VII (1–1–25 Edition)

do not have any obligations under the EAR and you do not need to review other parts of the EAR. If you already know that your item or activity is subject to the EAR, you do not need to review this part and you can go on to review other parts of the EAR to determine your obligations. This part also describes certain key terms and principles used in the EAR. Specifically, it includes the following terms: “subject to the EAR,” “items subject to the EAR,” “export,” and “reexport.” These and other terms are also included in part 772 of the EAR, Definitions of Terms, and you should consult part 772 of the EAR for the meaning of terms used in the EAR. Finally, this part makes clear that compliance with the EAR does not relieve any obligations imposed under foreign laws.

(b) This part does not address any of the provisions set forth in part 760 of the EAR, Restrictive Trade Practices or Boycotts.

(c) This part does not define the scope of legal authority to regulate exports, including reexports, or activities found in the Export Administration Act and other statutes. What this part does do is set forth the extent to which such legal authority has been exercised through the EAR.

[61 FR 12746, Mar. 25, 1996, as amended at 69 FR 5690, Feb. 6, 2004]

## § 734.2 Subject to the EAR.

(a) *Subject to the EAR—Definition.* (1) “*Subject to the EAR*” is a term used in the EAR to describe those items and activities over which BIS exercises regulatory jurisdiction under the EAR. Conversely, items and activities that are not subject to the EAR are outside the regulatory jurisdiction of the EAR and are not affected by these regulations. The items and activities subject to the EAR are described in §§ 734.2 through 734.5 and 734.9 of this part. You should review the Commerce Control List (CCL) and any applicable parts of the EAR to determine whether an item or activity is subject to the EAR. However, if you need help in determining whether an item or activity is subject to the EAR, see § 734.6 of this part. Publicly available technology and software not subject to the EAR are described in §§ 734.7, 734.8, and 734.10. The Bureau of

## Bur. of Industry and Security, Comm.

## § 734.3

Industry and Security (BIS) website at <https://www.bis.doc.gov> contains several practical examples describing publicly available technology and software that are outside the scope of the EAR under the FAQ section of the website. See the FAQs under the heading, *EAR Definitions, Technology and Software, Fundamental Research, and Patents FAQs*. The examples are illustrative, not comprehensive.

(2) Items and activities subject to the EAR may also be controlled under export-related programs administered by other agencies. Items and activities subject to the EAR are not necessarily exempted from the control programs of other agencies. Although BIS and other agencies that maintain controls for national security and foreign policy reasons try to minimize overlapping jurisdiction, you should be aware that in some instances you may have to comply with more than one regulatory program.

(3) The term “subject to the EAR” should not be confused with licensing or other requirements imposed in other parts of the EAR. Just because an item or activity is subject to the EAR does not mean that a license or other requirement automatically applies. A license or other requirement applies only in those cases where other parts of the EAR impose a licensing or other requirement on such items or activities.

(b) [Reserved]

[61 FR 12746, Mar. 25, 1996, as amended at 61 FR 68578, Dec. 30, 1996; 63 FR 50520, Sept. 22, 1998; 64 FR 13339, Mar. 18, 1999; 65 FR 2496, Jan. 14, 2000; 67 FR 38860, June 6, 2002; 72 FR 3945, Jan. 29, 2007; 76 FR 1062, Jan. 7, 2011; 81 FR 35602, June 3, 2016; 87 FR 34135, June 6, 2022; 88 FR 73488, Oct. 25, 2023]

### § 734.3 Items subject to the EAR.

(a) Except for items excluded in paragraph (b) of this section, the following items are subject to the EAR:

(1) All items in the United States, including in a U.S. Foreign Trade Zone or moving intransit through the United States from one foreign country to another;

(2) All U.S. origin items wherever located;

(3) Foreign-made commodities that incorporate controlled U.S.-origin com-

modities, foreign-made commodities that are ‘bundled’ with controlled U.S.-origin software, foreign-made software that is commingled with controlled U.S.-origin software, and foreign-made technology that is commingled with controlled U.S.-origin technology:

(i) In any quantity, as described in § 734.4(a) of this part; or

(ii) In quantities exceeding the *de minimis* levels, as described in § 734.4(c) or § 734.4(d) of this part;

(4) Certain foreign-produced “direct products” of specified “technology” and “software,” as described in § 734.9 of the EAR; and

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (a)(4): Certain foreign-manufactured items developed or produced from U.S.-origin encryption items exported pursuant to License Exception ENC are subject to the EAR. See § 740.17(a) of the EAR.

(5) Certain foreign-produced products of a complete plant or any major component of a plant that is a “direct product” of specified “technology” or “software” as described in § 734.9 of the EAR.

(b) The following are not subject to the EAR:

(1) Items that are exclusively controlled for export or reexport by the following departments and agencies of the U.S. Government which regulate exports or reexports for national security or foreign policy purposes:

(i) *Department of State*. The International Traffic in Arms Regulations (22 CFR parts 120–130) administered by the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls relate to defense articles and defense services on the U.S. Munitions List (22 CFR part 121). Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778). (Also see paragraph (b)(1)(vi) of this section).

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (b)(1)(i): If a defense article or service is controlled by the U.S. Munitions List set forth in the International Traffic in Arms Regulations, its export and temporary import is regulated by the Department of State. The President has delegated the authority to control defense articles and services for purposes of permanent import to the Attorney General. The defense articles and services controlled by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General collectively comprise the U.S. Munitions List under the Arms Export Control Act (AECA). As the Attorney General exercises

independent delegated authority to designate defense articles and services for purposes of permanent import controls, the permanent import control list administered by the Department of Justice has been separately labeled the U.S. Munitions Import List (27 CFR Part 447) to distinguish it from the list set out in the International Traffic in Arms Regulations. In carrying out the functions delegated to the Attorney General pursuant to the AECA, the Attorney General shall be guided by the views of the Secretary of State on matters affecting world peace, and the external security and foreign policy of the United States.

(ii) *Treasury Department, Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC)*. Regulations administered by OFAC implement broad controls and embargo transactions with certain foreign countries. These regulations include controls on exports and reexports to certain countries (31 CFR chapter V). Trading with the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. app. section 1 *et seq.*), and International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.*)

(iii) *U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)*. Regulations administered by NRC control the export and reexport of commodities related to nuclear reactor vessels (10 CFR part 110). Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. part 2011 *et seq.*).

(iv) *Department of Energy (DOE)*. Regulations administered by DOE control the export and reexport of technology related to the production of special nuclear materials (10 CFR part 810). Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. section 2011 *et seq.*).

(v) *Patent and Trademark Office (PTO)*. Regulations administered by PTO provide for the export to a foreign country of unclassified technology in the form of a patent application or an amendment, modification, or supplement thereto or division thereof (37 CFR part 5). BIS has delegated authority under the Export Administration Act to the PTO to approve exports and reexports of such technology which is subject to the EAR. Exports and reexports of such technology not approved under PTO regulations must comply with the EAR.

(vi) *Department of Defense (DoD) and Department of State Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Program*. Items that are subject to the EAR that are sold, leased or loaned by the Department of

Defense to a foreign country or international organization under the FMS Program of the Arms Export Control Act pursuant to a Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) authorizing such transfers are *not* “subject to the EAR,” but rather, are subject to the authority of the Arms Export Control Act.

(2) Prerecorded phonograph records reproducing in whole or in part, the content of printed books, pamphlets, and miscellaneous publications, including newspapers and periodicals; printed books, pamphlets, and miscellaneous publications including bound newspapers and periodicals; children’s picture and painting books; newspaper and periodicals, unbound, excluding waste; music books; sheet music; calendars and calendar blocks, paper; maps, hydrographical charts, atlases, gazetteers, globe covers, and globes (terrestrial and celestial); exposed and developed microfilm reproducing, in whole or in part, the content of any of the above; exposed and developed motion picture film and soundtrack; and advertising printed matter exclusively related thereto.

(3) Information and “software” that:

(i) Are published, as described in § 734.7;

(ii) Arise during, or result from, fundamental research, as described in § 734.8;

(iii) Are released by instruction in a catalog course or associated teaching laboratory of an academic institution;

(iv) Appear in patents or open (published) patent applications available from or at any patent office, unless covered by an invention secrecy order, or are otherwise patent information or are for a standards-related activity as described in § 734.10;

(v) Are non-proprietary system descriptions; or

(vi) Are telemetry data as defined in Note 2 to Category 9, Product Group E (see supplement no. 1 to part 774 of the EAR).

NOTE TO PARAGRAPHS (b)(2) AND (b)(3): A printed book or other printed material setting forth encryption source code is not itself subject to the EAR (see § 734.3(b)(2)). However, notwithstanding § 734.3(b)(2), encryption source code in electronic form or media (*e.g.*, computer diskette or CD ROM) remains subject to the EAR (see § 734.17). Publicly available encryption object code

## Bur. of Industry and Security, Comm.

## § 734.4

“software” classified under ECCN 5D002 is not subject to the EAR when the corresponding source code meets the criteria specified in § 742.15(b) of the EAR.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (b)(3): Except as set forth in part 760 of this title, information that is not within the scope of the definition of “technology” (see § 772.1 of the EAR) is not subject to the EAR.

(c) “Items subject to the EAR” consist of the items listed on the Commerce Control List (CCL) in part 774 of the EAR and all other items which meet the definition of that term. For ease of reference and classification purposes, items subject to the EAR which are *not* listed on the CCL are designated as “EAR99.” Items subject to temporary CCL controls are classified under the ECCN 0Y521 series (i.e., 0A521, 0B521, 0C521, 0D521, and 0E521) pursuant to § 742.6(a)(8) of the EAR, while a determination is made as to whether classification under a revised or new ECCN, or an EAR99 designation, is appropriate.

(d) Commodity classification determinations and advisory opinions issued by BIS are not, and may not be relied upon as, determinations that the items in question are “subject to the EAR,” as described in § 748.3 of the EAR.

(e) Items subject to the EAR may be exported, reexported, or transferred in country under licenses, agreements, or other approvals from the Department of State’s Directorate of Defense Trade Controls pursuant to §§ 120.5(b) and 126.6(c) of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) (22 CFR 120.5(b) and 126.6(c)). Exports, reexports, or in-country transfers not in accordance with the terms and conditions of a license, agreement, or other approval under § 120.5(b) of the ITAR requires separate authorization from BIS. Exports, reexports, or in-country transfers of items subject to the EAR under a Foreign Military Sales case that exceed the scope of § 126.6(c) of the ITAR or the scope of actions made by the Department of State’s Office of Regional Security and Arms Transfers require separate authorization from BIS.

[61 FR 12746, Mar. 25, 1996]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 734.3, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the

Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at [www.govinfo.gov](http://www.govinfo.gov).

### § 734.4 *De minimis* U.S. content.

(a) *Items for which there is no de minimis level.* (1) There is no *de minimis* level for the export from a foreign country of a foreign-made computer with an Adjusted Peak Performance (APP) exceeding that listed in ECCN 4A003.b and containing U.S.-origin controlled semiconductors (other than memory circuits) classified under ECCN 3A001 to Computer Tier 3 destinations; or exceeding an APP listed in ECCN 4A994.b and containing U.S.-origin controlled semiconductors (other than memory circuits) classified under ECCN 3A001 or high speed interconnect devices (ECCN 4A994.j) to Cuba, Iran, North Korea, and Syria.

(2) Foreign produced encryption technology that incorporates U.S. origin encryption technology controlled by ECCN 5E002 is subject to the EAR regardless of the amount of U.S. origin content.

(3) There is no *de minimis* level for equipment meeting the parameters in ECCN 3B993.f.1 of the Commerce Control List in supplement no. 1 to part 774 of the EAR, when the equipment is destined for use in the “development” or “production” of “advanced-node integrated circuits” and the “advanced-node integrated circuits” meet the parameter specified in paragraph (1) of that definition in § 772.1 of the EAR, unless the country from which the foreign-made item was first exported<sup>1</sup> has a commodity specified on an export control list.

(4) There is no *de minimis* level for U.S.-origin technology controlled by ECCN 9E003.a.1 through a.6, a.8, .h, .i, and .l, when redrawn, used, consulted, or otherwise commingled abroad.

(5) There is no *de minimis* level for foreign-made “military commodities” incorporating one or more of the commodities described in ECCN 0A919.a.1 when destined for a country listed in Country Group D:5 of supplement no. 1 to part 740 of the EAR.

<sup>1</sup>The Government of Japan added ArF-wet lithography equipment and other advanced semiconductor manufacturing equipment to its control list for all regions on July 23, 2023.

#### § 734.4

#### 15 CFR Ch. VII (1–1–25 Edition)

(6) 9x515 and “600 series.”

(i) There is no *de minimis* level for foreign-made items that incorporate U.S.-origin 9x515 or “600 series” items enumerated or otherwise described in paragraphs .a through .x of a 9x515 or “600 series” ECCN when destined for a country listed in Country Group D:5 of supplement no. 1 to part 740 of the EAR.

(ii) There is no *de minimis* level for foreign-made items that incorporate U.S.-origin 9x515 or “600 series” .y items when destined for a country listed in Country Group E:1 or E:2 of supplement no. 1 to part 740 of the EAR or for Belarus, the People’s Republic of China (PRC), or Russia.

(7) Under certain rules issued by the Office of Foreign Assets Control, certain exports from abroad by U.S.-owned or controlled entities may be prohibited notwithstanding the *de minimis* provisions of the EAR. In addition, the *de minimis* rules do not relieve U.S. persons of the obligation to refrain from supporting the proliferation of weapons of mass-destruction and missiles as provided in § 744.6 of the EAR.

(8) There is no *de minimis* level related to the SME FDP rule for a commodity meeting the parameters in ECCNs 3B001.a.4, c, d, f.1, f.5, k to n, p.2, p.4, r, or 3B002.c of the Commerce Control List (CCL) in supplement no. 1 to part 774 of the EAR, when the commodity contains a U.S.-origin integrated circuit specified under Category 3, 4, or 5 of the CCL, and the commodity is destined for Macau or a destination specified in Country Group D:5, unless excluded from the national security license requirement in § 742.4(a)(4) or the regional stability license requirement in § 742.6(a)(6) of the EAR.

(9) There is no *de minimis* level related to the Footnote 5 FDP rule for an item meeting the parameters in ECCNs specified in Category 3B (except 3B001.a.4, c, d, f.1, f.5, k to n, p.2, p.4, r, or 3B002.c) of the Commerce Control List (CCL) in supplement no. 1 to part 774 of the EAR, when the commodity contains a U.S.-origin integrated circuit specified under Category 3, 4, or 5 of the CCL, and the commodity is destined for an entity with a Footnote 5 designation in the license requirement

column of the Entity List in supplement no. 4 to part 744 of the EAR.

(b) *Special requirements for certain Category 5, Part 2 items.* Non-U.S.-made items that incorporate U.S.-origin items that are listed in this paragraph are subject to the EAR unless they meet the *de minimis* level and destination requirements of paragraph (c) or (d) of this section and the requirements of this paragraph.

(1) The U.S.-origin commodities or software, if controlled under ECCN 5A002, ECCN 5B002, equivalent or related software therefor classified under ECCN 5D002, and “cryptanalytic items” or digital forensics items (investigative tools) classified under ECCN 5A004 or 5D002, must have been:

(i) Publicly available encryption source code classified under ECCN 5D002 that has met the criteria specified in § 742.15(b), see § 734.3(b)(3) of the EAR. Such source code does not have to be counted as controlled U.S.-origin content in a *de minimis* calculation;

(ii) Authorized for License Exception ENC by BIS after classification pursuant to § 740.17(b)(3) of the EAR;

(iii) Authorized for License Exception ENC by BIS after classification pursuant to § 740.17(b)(2) of the EAR, and the non-U.S.-made product will not be sent to any destination in Country Groups E:1 and E:2 in Supplement No. 1 to part 740 of the EAR; or

(iv) Authorized for License Exception ENC pursuant to § 740.17(b)(1) of the EAR.

(2) The U.S.-origin encryption items are classified under ECCNs 5A992, 5D992, or 5E992.b.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (b): See Supplement No. 2 to this part for *de minimis* calculation procedures and reporting requirements.

(c) *10% De Minimis Rule.* Except as provided in paragraphs (a) and (b)(1)(iii) of this section and subject to the provisions of paragraphs (b)(1)(i), (b)(1)(ii) and (b)(2) of this section, the following reexports are not subject to the EAR when made to any country in the world. See supplement no. 2 of this part for guidance on calculating values.

(1) Reexports of a foreign-made commodity incorporating controlled U.S.-origin commodities or “bundled” with U.S.-origin software valued at 10% or



less of the total value of the foreign-made commodity;

NOTES TO PARAGRAPH (c)(1): (1) U.S.-origin software is not eligible for the *de minimis* exclusion and is subject to the EAR when exported or reexported separately from (i.e., not bundled or incorporated with) the foreign-made item.

(2) For the purposes of this section, 'bundled' means software that is reexported together with the item and is configured for the item, but is not necessarily physically integrated into the item.

(3) The *de minimis* exclusion under paragraph (c)(1) only applies to software that is listed on the Commerce Control List (CCL) and has a reason for control of anti-terrorism (AT) only or software that is designated as EAR99 (subject to the EAR, but not listed on the CCL). For all other software, an independent assessment of whether the software by itself is subject to the EAR must be performed.

(2) Reexports of foreign-made software incorporating controlled U.S.-origin software valued at 10% or less of the total value of the foreign-made software; or

(3) Reexports of foreign technology commingled with or drawn from controlled U.S.-origin technology valued at 10% or less of the total value of the foreign technology. Before you may rely upon the *de minimis* exclusion for foreign-made technology commingled with controlled U.S.-origin technology, you must file a one-time report. See supplement no. 2 to part 734 for submission requirements.

(d) *25% De Minimis Rule*. Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section and subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, the following reexports are not subject to the EAR when made to countries other than those listed in Country Group E:1 or E:2 of supplement no. 1 to part 740 of the EAR. See supplement no. 2 to this part for guidance on calculating values.

(1) Reexports of a foreign-made commodity incorporating controlled U.S.-origin commodities or "bundled" with U.S.-origin software valued at 25% or less of the total value of the foreign-made commodity;

NOTES TO PARAGRAPH (d)(1): (1) U.S.-origin software is not eligible for the *de minimis* exclusion and is subject to the EAR when exported or reexported separately from (i.e.,

not bundled or incorporated with) the foreign-made item.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "bundled" means software that is reexported together with the item and is configured for the item, but is not necessarily physically integrated into the item.

(3) The *de minimis* exclusion under paragraph (d)(1) only applies to software that is listed on the Commerce Control List (CCL) and has a reason for control of anti-terrorism (AT) only or software that is classified as EAR99 (subject to the EAR, but not listed on the CCL). For all other software, an independent assessment of whether the software by itself is subject to the EAR must be performed.

(2) Reexports of foreign-made software incorporating controlled U.S.-origin software valued at 25% or less of the total value of the foreign-made software; or

(3) Reexports of foreign technology commingled with or drawn from controlled U.S.-origin technology valued at 25% or less of the total value of the foreign technology. Before you may rely upon the *de minimis* exclusion for foreign-made technology commingled with controlled U.S.-origin technology, you must file a one-time report. See supplement no. 2 to part 734 for submission requirements.

(e) You are responsible for making the necessary calculations to determine whether the *de minimis* provisions apply to your situation. See supplement no. 2 to part 734 for guidance regarding calculation of U.S. controlled content.

(f) See § 770.3 of the EAR for principles that apply to commingled U.S.-origin technology and software.

(g) *Recordkeeping requirement*. The method by which you determined the percentage of U.S. content in foreign software or technology must be documented and retained in your records in accordance with the recordkeeping requirements in part 762 of the EAR. Your records should indicate whether the values you used in your calculations are actual arms-length market prices or prices derived from comparable transactions or costs of production, overhead, and profit.

[61 FR 12746, Mar. 25, 1996]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 734.4, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the

## § 734.5

Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at [www.govinfo.gov](http://www.govinfo.gov).

### § 734.5 Activities of U.S. and foreign persons subject to the EAR.

The following kinds of activities are subject to the EAR:

(a) Specific activities of “U.S. persons,” wherever located, related to the proliferation of nuclear explosive devices, “missiles,” chemical or biological weapons, whole plants for chemical weapons precursors, and certain military-intelligence end uses and end users as described in § 744.6 of the EAR.

(b) Activities of U.S. or foreign persons prohibited by any order issued under the EAR, including a Denial Order issued pursuant to part 766 of the EAR.

[61 FR 12746, Mar. 25, 1996, as amended at 61 FR 68578, Dec. 30, 1996; 64 FR 27141, May 18, 1999; 64 FR 47105, Aug. 30, 1999; 74 FR 52883, Oct. 15, 2009; 86 FR 4869, Jan. 15, 2021; 89 FR 96810, Dec. 5, 2024]

### § 734.6 Assistance available from BIS for determining licensing and other requirements.

(a) If you are not sure whether a commodity, software, technology, or activity “subject to the EAR” is subject to licensing or other requirements under the EAR, you may ask BIS for an advisory opinion or a commodity classification determination. In order to determine whether an item is “subject to the ITAR,” you should review the ITAR’s United States Munitions List (see 22 CFR 120.3, 120.6 and 121.1). You may also submit a request to the Department of State, Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, for a formal jurisdictional determination regarding the commodity, software, technology, or activity at issue; or in ITAR terms, the defense article, technical data or defense service at issue (see 22 CFR 120.4).

(b) As the agency responsible for administering the EAR, BIS is the only agency that has the responsibility for determining whether an item or activity is subject to the EAR and, if so, what licensing or other requirements apply under the EAR. Such a determination only affects EAR requirements, and does not affect the applicability of any other regulatory programs.

## 15 CFR Ch. VII (1–1–25 Edition)

(c) If you need help in determining BIS licensing or other requirements you may ask BIS for help by following the procedures described in § 748.3 of the EAR.

[61 FR 12746, Mar. 25, 1996, as amended at 78 FR 61900, Oct. 4, 2013]

### § 734.7 Published.

(a) Except as set forth in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, unclassified “technology” or “software” is “published,” and is thus not “technology” or “software” subject to the EAR, when it has been made available to the public without restrictions upon its further dissemination such as through any of the following:

(1) Subscriptions available without restriction to any individual who desires to obtain or purchase the published information;

(2) Libraries or other public collections that are open and available to the public, and from which the public can obtain tangible or intangible documents;

(3) Unlimited distribution at a conference, meeting, seminar, trade show, or exhibition, generally accessible to the interested public;

(4) Public dissemination (*i.e.*, unlimited distribution) in any form (*e.g.*, not necessarily in published form), including posting on the Internet on sites available to the public; or

(5) Submission of a written composition, manuscript, presentation, computer-readable dataset, formula, imagery, algorithms, or some other representation of knowledge with the intention that such information will be made publicly available if accepted for publication or presentation:

(i) To domestic or foreign co-authors, editors, or reviewers of journals, magazines, newspapers or trade publications;

(ii) To researchers conducting fundamental research; or

(iii) To organizers of open conferences or other open gatherings.

(b) Published encryption software classified under ECCN 5D002 remains subject to the EAR unless it is publicly available encryption object code software classified under ECCN 5D002 and the corresponding source code meets

the criteria specified in § 742.15(b) of the EAR.

(c) The following remains subject to the EAR: “software” or “technology” for the production of a firearm, or firearm frame or receiver, controlled under ECCNs 0A501, 0A506, 0A507, or 0A509, that is made available by posting on the internet in an electronic format, such as AMF or G-code, and is ready for insertion into a computer numerically controlled machine tool, additive manufacturing equipment, or any other equipment that makes use of the “software” or “technology” to produce the firearm frame or receiver or complete firearm.

[81 FR 35602, June 3, 2016, as amended at 81 FR 64668, Sept. 20, 2016; 85 FR 4172, Jan. 23, 2020; 89 FR 34698, Apr. 30, 2024]

**§ 734.8 “Technology” or “software” that arises during, or results from, fundamental research.**

(a) *Fundamental research.* “Technology” or “software” that arises during, or results from, fundamental research and is intended to be published is not subject to the EAR.

NOTE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a): This paragraph does not apply to “technology” or “software” subject to the EAR that is released to conduct fundamental research. (See § 734.7(a)(5)(ii) for information released to researchers that is “published.”)

NOTE 2 TO PARAGRAPH (a): There are instances in the conduct of research where a researcher, institution or company may decide to restrict or protect the release or publication of “technology” or “software” contained in research results. Once a decision is made to maintain such “technology” or “software” as restricted or proprietary, the “technology” or “software,” if within the scope of § 734.3(a), becomes subject to the EAR.

(b) *Prepublication review.* “Technology” or “software” that arises during, or results, from fundamental research is intended to be published to the extent that the researchers are free to publish the “technology” or “software” contained in the research without restriction. “Technology” or “software” that arises during or results from fundamental research subject to prepublication review is still intended to be published when:

(1) Prepublication review is conducted solely to ensure that publica-

tion would not compromise patent rights, so long as the review causes no more than a temporary delay in publication of the research results;

(2) Prepublication review is conducted by a sponsor of research solely to insure that the publication would not inadvertently divulge proprietary information that the sponsor has furnished to the researchers; or

(3) With respect to research conducted by scientists or engineers working for a Federal agency or a Federally Funded Research and Development Center (FFRDC), the review is conducted within any appropriate system devised by the agency or the FFRDC to control the release of information by such scientists and engineers.

NOTE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b): Although “technology” or “software” arising during or resulting from fundamental research is not considered intended to be published if researchers accept restrictions on its publication, such “technology” or “software” will nonetheless qualify as “technology” or “software” arising during or resulting from fundamental research once all such restrictions have expired or have been removed.

NOTE 2 TO PARAGRAPH (b): Research that is voluntarily subjected to U.S. government prepublication review is considered “intended to be published” when the research is released consistent with the prepublication review and any resulting controls.

NOTE 3 TO PARAGRAPH (b): “Technology” or “software” resulting from U.S. government funded research that is subject to government-imposed access and dissemination or other specific national security controls qualifies as “technology” or “software” resulting from fundamental research, provided that all government-imposed national security controls have been satisfied and the researchers are free to publish the “technology” or “software” contained in the research without restriction. Examples of specific national security controls include requirements for prepublication review by the Government, with right to withhold permission for publication; restrictions on prepublication dissemination of information to non-U.S. citizens or other categories of persons; or restrictions on participation of non-U.S. citizens or other categories of persons in the research. A general reference to one or more export control laws or regulations or a general reminder that the Government retains the right to classify is not a specific national security control.

(c) *Fundamental research definition.* *Fundamental research* means research in science, engineering, or mathematics,

## § 734.9

## 15 CFR Ch. VII (1–1–25 Edition)

the results of which ordinarily are published and shared broadly within the research community, and for which the researchers have not accepted restrictions for proprietary or national security reasons.

[81 FR 35603, June 3, 2016]

### § 734.9 Foreign-Direct Product (FDP) Rules.

Foreign-produced items located outside the United States are subject to the EAR when they are a “direct product” of specified “technology” or “software,” produced by a complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that itself is a “direct product” of specified “technology” or “software,” or, for specified foreign-produced items in paragraph (e)(3)(i)(B)(2) of this section, contain an item produced by a complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that itself is a “direct product” of specified “technology” or “software.” If a foreign-produced item is subject to the EAR, then you should separately determine the license requirements that apply to that foreign-produced item (*e.g.*, by assessing the item classification, destination, end-use, and end-user in the relevant transaction). Not all transactions involving foreign-produced items that are subject to the EAR require a license. Those transactions that do require a license may be eligible for a license exception.

(a) *Definitions and model certification*—  
(1) *Definitions*. The terms defined in this paragraph are specific to § 734.9 of the EAR. These terms are indicated by single quotation marks. Terms that are in double quotation marks are defined in part 772 of the EAR.

(i) *Major component*. A major component of a plant located outside the United States means “equipment” that is essential to the “production” of an item, including testing “equipment.”

(ii) [Reserved]

(2) *Model certification*. Exporters, re-exporters, and transferors may obtain a written certification from a supplier that asserts an item being provided would be subject to the EAR if future transactions meet the destination or end user scope of one or more of the Foreign Direct Product (FDP) rules under § 734.9. The model certificate described by BIS in supplement no. 1 to

part 734 is not required under the EAR, but through its provision, the certificate may assist exporters, reexporters, and transferors with the process of resolving potential red flags regarding whether an item is subject to the EAR based on § 734.9. The model certificate provided by BIS contemplates signature by an official or designated employee of the certifying company and inclusion of all the information described in paragraph (b) of supplement no. 1 to part 734. While this certificate is expected to be useful for a company to understand the application of the EAR to an item, BIS does not view this as the only step to be completed during a company’s due diligence process. See supplement no. 1 to part 734 and supplement no. 3 to part 732 of the EAR.

(b) *National Security FDP rule*. A foreign-produced item is subject to the EAR if it meets both the product scope in paragraph (b)(1) of this section and the country scope in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(1) *Product scope of National Security FDP rule*. The product scope applies if a foreign-produced item meets the conditions of either paragraph (b)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) *“Direct product” of “technology” or “software.”* A foreign-produced item meets the product scope of this paragraph if it meets both of the following conditions:

(A) The foreign-produced item is the “direct product” of U.S.-origin “technology” or “software” that requires a written assurance as a supporting document for a license, as defined in paragraph (o)(3)(i) of supplement no. 2 to part 748 of the EAR, or as a precondition for the use of License Exception TSR at § 740.6 of the EAR; and

(B) The foreign-produced item is subject to national security controls as designated in the applicable ECCN of the Commerce Control List in part 774 of the EAR.

(ii) *Product of a complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that is a “direct product.”* A foreign-produced item meets the product scope of this paragraph if it meets both of the following conditions:

(A) The foreign-produced item is a “direct product” of a complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that

itself is the “direct product” of U.S.-origin “technology” that requires a written assurance as a supporting document for a license or as a precondition for the use of License Exception TSR in § 740.6 of the EAR; and

(B) The foreign-produced item is subject to national security controls as designated on the applicable ECCN of the Commerce Control List at part 774 of the EAR.

(2) *Country scope of National Security FDP rule.* A foreign-produced item meets the country scope of this paragraph if its destination is listed in Country Group D:1, E:1, or E:2 (See supplement no.1 to part 740 of the EAR).

(c) *9x515 FDP rule.* A foreign-produced item is subject to the EAR if it meets both the product scope in paragraph (c)(1) of this section and the country scope in paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(1) *Product scope of 9x515 FDP rule.* The product scope applies if a foreign-produced item meets the conditions of either paragraph (c)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) “Direct product” of “technology” or “software.” A foreign-produced item meets the product scope of this paragraph if it meets both of the following conditions:

(A) The foreign-produced item is the “direct product” of U.S.-origin “technology” or “software” that is specified in ECCN 9D515 or 9E515; and

(B) The foreign-produced item is specified in a 9x515 ECCN.

(ii) *Product of a complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that is a ‘direct product.’* A foreign-produced item meets the product scope of this paragraph if it meets both of the following conditions:

(A) The foreign-produced item is a “direct product” of a complete plant or any ‘major component’ of a plant that itself is the “direct product” of U.S.-origin “technology” specified in ECCN 9E515; and

(B) The foreign-produced item is specified in a 9x515 ECCN.

(2) *Country scope of 9x515 FDP rule.* A foreign produced item meets the country scope of this paragraph if its destination is listed in Country Group D:5, E:1, or E:2 (see supplement no. 1 to part 740 of the EAR).

(d) “600 series” FDP rule. A foreign-produced item is subject to the EAR if it meets both the product scope in paragraph (d)(1) of this section and the country scope in paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

NOTE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (d) INTRODUCTORY TEXT: As described in the CCL, ECCN 0A919 is included in this paragraph because it includes the “direct product” of “600 series” “technology” or “software”.

(1) *Product scope of “600 series” FDP rule.* The product scope applies if a foreign-produced item meets the conditions of either paragraph (d)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) “Direct product” of “technology” or “software.” A foreign-produced item meets the product scope of this paragraph if it meets both of the following conditions:

(A) The foreign-produced item is the “direct product” of U.S.-origin “technology” or “software” that is specified in a “600 series” ECCN; and

(B) The foreign-produced item is specified in a “600 series” ECCN or ECCN 0A919.

(ii) *Product of a complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that is a ‘direct product.’* Foreign-produced items meet the product scope of this paragraph if they meet both of the following conditions:

(A) The foreign-produced item is the “direct product” of a complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that itself is the “direct product” of U.S.-origin “technology” that is specified in a “600 series” ECCN; and

(B) The foreign produced item is specified in a “600 series” ECCN.

(2) *Country scope of “600 series” FDP rule.* A foreign-produced item meets the country scope of this paragraph if it is destined to a country listed in Country Group D:1, D:3, D:4, D:5, E:1, or E:2 (see supplement no.1 to part 740 of the EAR).

(e) *Entity List FDP rules.* A foreign-produced item is subject to the EAR if it meets the product scope and end-user scope in either Entity List FDP rule footnote 1 provision in paragraph (e)(1) of this section; the Entity List FDP rule footnote 4 provision in paragraph (e)(2) of this section; or the Entity List FDP rule Footnote 5 provision in paragraph (e)(3) of this section.

(1) *Entity List FDP rule: Footnote 1.* A foreign-produced item is subject to the EAR if it meets both the product scope in paragraph (e)(1)(i) of this section and the end-user scope in paragraph (e)(1)(ii) of this section. See § 744.11(a)(2)(i) of the EAR for license requirements, license review policy, and license exceptions applicable to foreign-produced items that are subject to the EAR pursuant to this paragraph (e)(1).

(i) *Product Scope Entity List FDP rule: Footnote 1.* The product scope applies if a foreign-produced item meets the conditions of either paragraph (e)(1)(i)(A) or (B) of this section.

(A) “*Direct product*” of “*technology*” or “*software*.” A foreign-produced item meets the product scope of this paragraph (e)(1)(i)(A) if the foreign-produced item is a “direct product” of “technology” or “software” subject to the EAR and specified in ECCN 3D001, 3D901, 3D991, 3D992, 3D993, 3D994, 3E001, 3E002, 3E003, 3E901, 3E991, 3E992, 3E993, 3E994, 4D001, 4D993, 4D994, 4E001, 4E992, 4E993, 5D001, 5D991, 5E001, or 5E991 of the Commerce Control List (CCL) in supplement no. 1 to part 774 of the EAR; or

(B) *Product of a complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that is a ‘direct product.’* A foreign-produced item meets the product scope of this paragraph if the foreign-produced item is produced by any complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that is located outside the United States, when the complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant, whether made in the U.S. or a foreign country, itself is a “direct product” of U.S.-origin “technology” or “software” that is specified in ECCN 3D001, 3D901, 3D991, 3D992, 3D993, 3D994, 3E001, 3E002, 3E003, 3E901, 3E991, 3E992, 3E993, 3E994, 4D001, 4D993, 4D994, 4E001, 4E992, 4E993, 5D001, 5D991, 5E001, or 5E991 of the CCL.

NOTE 2 TO PARAGRAPH (e)(1)(i): A foreign-produced item includes any foreign-produced wafer whether finished or unfinished.

(ii) *End-user scope of the Entity List FDP rule: Footnote 1.* A foreign-produced item meets the end-user scope of this paragraph (e)(1)(ii) if there is “knowledge” that:

(A) *Activities involving Footnote 1 designated entities.* The foreign-produced

item will be incorporated into, or will be used in the “production” or “development” of any “part,” “component,” or “equipment” produced, purchased, or ordered by any entity with a footnote 1 designation in the license requirement column of the Entity List in supplement no. 4 to part 744 of the EAR; or

(B) *Footnote 1 designated entities as transaction parties.* Any entity with a footnote 1 designation in the license requirement column of the Entity List in supplement no. 4 to part 744 of the EAR is a party to any transaction involving the foreign-produced item, e.g., as a “purchaser,” “intermediate consignee,” “ultimate consignee,” or “end-user.”

(2) *Entity List FDP rule: Footnote 4.* A foreign-produced item is subject to the EAR if it meets both the product scope in paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section and the end-user scope in paragraph (e)(2)(ii) of this section. See § 744.11(a)(2)(ii) of the EAR for license requirements, license review policy, and license exceptions applicable to foreign-produced items that are subject to the EAR pursuant to this paragraph (e)(2).

(i) *Product Scope Entity List FDP rule: Footnote 4.* The product scope applies if a foreign-produced item meets the conditions of either paragraph (e)(2)(i)(A) or (B) of this section.

(A) “*Direct product*” of “*technology*” or “*software*.” The foreign-produced item is a “direct product” of “technology” or “software” subject to the EAR and specified in ECCN 3D001, 3D901 3D991, 3D992, 3D993, 3D994, 3E001, 3E002, 3E003, 3E901, 3E991, 3E992, 3E993, 3E994, 4D001, 4D993, 4D994, 4E001, 4E992, 4E993, 5D001, 5D002, 5D991, 5E001, 5E002, or 5E991 of the CCL; or

(B) *Product of a complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that is a ‘direct product.’* A foreign-produced item meets the product scope of this paragraph if the foreign-produced item is produced by any complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that is located outside the United States, when the complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant, whether made in the U.S. or a foreign country, itself is a “direct product” of U.S.-origin “technology” or “software” that is specified

in ECCN 3D001, 3D901, 3D991, 3D992, 3D993, 3D994, 3E001, 3E002, 3E003, 3E901, 3E991, 3E992, 3E993, 3E994, 4D001, 4D993, 4D994, 4E001, 4E992, 4E993, 5D001, 5D002, 5D991, 5E001, 5E002, or 5E991 of the CCL.

(ii) *End user scope of the Entity List FDP rule: Footnote 4.* A foreign-produced item meets the end-user scope of this paragraph (e)(2)(ii) if there is “knowledge” that:

(A) *Activities involving Footnote 4 designated entities.* The foreign-produced item will be incorporated into, or will be used in the “production” or “development” of any “part,” “component,” or “equipment” produced, purchased, or ordered by any entity with a footnote 4 designation in the license requirement column of the Entity List in supplement no. 4 to part 744 of the EAR; or

(B) *Footnote 4 designated entities as transaction parties.* Any entity with a footnote 4 designation in the license requirement column of the Entity List in supplement no. 4 to part 744 of the EAR is a party to any transaction involving the foreign-produced item, e.g., as a “purchaser,” “intermediate consignee,” “ultimate consignee,” or “end-user.”

(3) *Entity List FDP rule: Footnote 5.* A foreign-produced commodity is subject to the EAR if it meets both the product scope in paragraph (e)(3)(i) of this section and the end-user scope in paragraph (e)(3)(ii) of this section. See § 744.11(a)(2)(v) of the EAR for license requirements, exclusion from license requirements, and license review policy, applicable to foreign-produced commodities that are subject to the EAR pursuant to this paragraph (e)(3).

(i) *Product Scope Entity List FDP rule: Footnote 5.* The product scope applies if a foreign-produced commodity is specified in ECCN 3B001 (except 3B001.a.4, c, d, f.1, f.5, g, h, k to n, p.2, p.4, r), 3B002 (except 3B002.c), 3B903, 3B991 (except 3B991.b.2.a through 3B991.b.2.b), 3B992, 3B993, or 3B994, and meets the conditions of either paragraph (e)(3)(i)(A) or (B) of this section.

(A) *“Direct product” of “technology” or “software.”* A foreign-produced item meets the product scope of this paragraph if the foreign-produced commodity is a “direct product” of “technology” or “software” subject to the

EAR and specified in ECCN 3D001 (for 3B commodities), 3D901 (for 3B903), 3D991 (for 3B991 and 3B992), 3D993, 3D994, 3E001 (for 3B commodities), 3E901 (for 3B903), 3E991 (for 3B991 and 3B992), 3E993, or 3E994 of the Commerce Control List (CCL) in supplement no. 1 to part 774 of the EAR; or

(B) *Product of a complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that is a “direct product,” or a commodity that contains a product of a complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that is a “direct product.”* A foreign-produced commodity meets the product scope of this paragraph if the foreign-produced commodity meets at least one of the following conditions:

(1) Is produced by any complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that is located outside the United States, when the complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant, whether made in the United States or a foreign country, itself is a “direct product” of U.S.-origin “technology” or “software” that is specified in ECCN 3D001 (for 3B commodities), 3D901, 3D991 (for 3B991 and 3B992), 3D992, 3D993, 3D994, 3E001 (for 3B commodities), 3E901 (for 3B903), 3E991 (for 3B991 and 3B992), 3E992, 3E993, or 3E994 of the CCL; or

(2) Contains a commodity produced by any complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that is located outside the United States, when the complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant, whether made in the United States or a foreign country, itself is a “direct product” of U.S.-origin “technology” or “software” that is specified in ECCN 3D001 (for 3B commodities), 3D901, 3D991 (for 3B991 and 3B992), 3D992, 3D993, 3D994, 3E001 (for 3B commodities), 3E901 (for 3B903), 3E991 (for 3B991 and 3B992), 3E992, 3E993, or 3E994 of the CCL.

NOTE 3 TO PARAGRAPH (e)(3)(i)(B)(2): The product scope of paragraph (e)(3)(i) is met if a foreign-produced commodity contains an integrated circuit that is produced by a complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that itself is a “direct product” of U.S.-origin “technology” or “software” specified in the ECCNs described in paragraph (e)(3)(i)(B)(2). See Red Flag 26 in supplement no. 3 to part 732 for additional guidance on the scope of paragraph (e)(3)(i). Production of an integrated circuit includes fabrication of the integrated circuit in a wafer, as well

as assembly, testing, and packaging of the integrated circuit.

(ii) *End-user scope of the Entity List FDP rule: Footnote 5.* A foreign-produced commodity meets the end-user scope of this paragraph (e)(3)(ii) if there is “knowledge” that:

(A) *Activities involving Footnote 5 designated entities.* The foreign-produced commodity will be incorporated into any “part,” “component,” or “equipment” produced, purchased, or ordered by any entity with a Footnote 5 designation in the license requirement column of the Entity List in supplement no. 4 to part 744 of the EAR; or

(B) *Footnote 5 designated entities as transaction parties.* Any entity with a Footnote 5 designation in the license requirement column of the Entity List in supplement no. 4 to part 744 of the EAR is a party to any transaction involving the foreign-produced commodity (e.g., as a “purchaser,” “intermediate consignee,” “ultimate consignee,” or “end-user”).

(f) *Russia/Belarus/Temporarily occupied Crimea region of Ukraine FDP rule.* A foreign-produced item is subject to the EAR if it meets both the product scope in paragraph (f)(1) of this section and the destination scope in paragraph (f)(2) of this section. See § 746.8 of the EAR for license requirements, license review policy, and license exceptions applicable to foreign-produced items that are subject to the EAR pursuant to this paragraph (f).

(1) *Product scope of Russia/Belarus/Temporarily occupied Crimea region of Ukraine FDP rule.* The product scope applies if a foreign-produced item meets the conditions of either paragraph (f)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) *“Direct product” of “technology” or “software.”* A foreign-produced item meets the product scope of this paragraph (f)(1)(i) if the foreign-produced item meets both of the following conditions:

(A) The foreign-produced item is the “direct product” of U.S.-origin “technology” or “software” subject to the EAR that is specified in any ECCN in product groups D or E of the CCL; and

(B) The foreign-produced item is specified in any ECCN on the CCL or in supplement no. 6 or 7 to part 746 of the EAR; or

(ii) *Product of a complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that is a “direct product.”* A foreign-produced item meets the product scope of this paragraph (f)(1)(ii) if it meets both of the following conditions:

(A) A foreign-produced item meets the product scope of this paragraph if the foreign-produced item is produced by any complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that is located outside the United States, when the complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant, whether made in the United States or a foreign country, itself is a “direct product” of U.S.-origin “technology” or “software” that is specified in any ECCN in product groups D or E of the CCL; and

(B) The foreign-produced item is specified in any ECCN on the CCL or in supplement no. 6 or 7 to part 746 of the EAR.

(2) *Destination scope of the Russia/Belarus/Temporarily occupied Crimea region of Ukraine FDP rule.* A foreign-produced item meets the destination scope of this paragraph (f)(2) if there is “knowledge” that the foreign-produced item is destined to Russia, Belarus, or the temporarily occupied Crimea region of Ukraine or will be incorporated into or used in the “production” or “development” of any “part,” “component,” or “equipment” specified in any ECCN on the CCL or in supplement no. 6 or 7 to part 746 of the EAR and produced in or destined to Russia, Belarus, or the temporarily occupied Crimea region of Ukraine.

(g) *Russia/Belarus-Military End User and Procurement FDP rule.* A foreign-produced item is subject to the EAR if it meets both the product scope in paragraph (g)(1) of this section and the end-user scope in paragraph (g)(2) of this section. See § 746.8 of the EAR for license requirements, license review policy, and license exceptions applicable to foreign-produced items that are subject to the EAR pursuant to this paragraph (g).

(1) *Product Scope of Russia/Belarus-Military End User and Procurement FDP rule.* The product scope applies if a foreign-produced item meets the conditions of either paragraph (g)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section.



(i) “Direct product” of “technology” or “software.” A foreign-produced item meets the product scope of this paragraph (g)(1)(i) if the foreign-produced item is a “direct product” of “technology” or “software” subject to the EAR and specified in any ECCN in product groups D or E in any categories of the CCL; or

(ii) *Product of a complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that is a ‘direct product.’* A foreign-produced item meets the product scope of this paragraph if the foreign-produced item is produced by any complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that is located outside the United States, when the complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant, whether made in the United States or a foreign country, itself is a “direct product” of U.S.-origin “technology” or “software” that is specified in any ECCN in product groups D or E in any categories of the CCL.

(2) *End-user scope of the Russia/Belarus-Military End User and Procurement FDP rule.* A foreign-produced item meets the end-user scope of this paragraph (g)(2) if there is “knowledge” that:

(i) *Activities involving footnote 3 designated entities.* The foreign-produced item will be incorporated into, or used in the “production” or “development” of any “part,” “component,” or “equipment” produced, purchased, or ordered by any entity with a footnote 3 designation in the license requirement column of the Entity List in supplement no. 4 to part 744 of the EAR; or

(ii) *Footnote 3 designated entities as transaction parties.* Any entity with a footnote 3 designation in the license requirement column of the Entity List in supplement no. 4 to part 744 of the EAR is a party to any transaction involving the foreign-produced item, *e.g.*, as a “purchaser,” “intermediate consignee,” “ultimate consignee,” or “end-user.”

NOTE 3 TO PARAGRAPH (g): Footnote 3 may be added to an entity that the End User Review Committee has determined to be either a Russian or Belarusian ‘military end user’ as defined in § 744.21 of the EAR, or a Russian or Belarusian Procurement Entity that poses a significant risk of involvement in the supply or diversion of items subject to the EAR to procurement networks for Russia’s or

Belarus’s defense industry or intelligence services.

(h) *Advanced computing FDP rule.* A foreign-produced item is subject to the EAR if it meets both the product scope in paragraph (h)(1) of this section and the destination scope in paragraph (h)(2) of this section. See § 742.6(a)(6) of the EAR for license requirements and license exceptions and § 742.6(b)(10) for license review policy applicable to foreign-produced items that are subject to the EAR under this paragraph (h).

(1) *Product scope of advanced computing FDP rule.* The product scope applies if a foreign-produced item meets the conditions of either paragraph (h)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) “Direct product” of “technology” or “software.” A foreign-produced item meets the product scope of this paragraph (h) if it meets both the following conditions:

(A) The foreign-produced item is the “direct product” of “technology” or “software” subject to the EAR and specified in ECCN 3D001, 3D901, 3D991, 3D992, 3D993, 3D994, 3E001, 3E002, 3E003, 3E901, 3E991, 3E992, 3E993, 3E994, 4D001, 4D090, 4D993, 4D994, 4E001, 4E992, 4E993, 5D001, 5D002, 5D991, 5E001, 5E991, or 5E002 of the CCL; and

(B) The foreign-produced item is:

(1) Specified in ECCN 3A090, 3E001 (for 3A090), 4A090, or 4E001 (for 4A090) of the CCL; or

(2) An integrated circuit, computer, “electronic assembly,” or “component” specified in ECCN 3A001.z, 4A003.z, 4A004.z, 4A005.z, 5A002.z, 5A004.z, or 5A992.z.

(ii) *Product of a complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that is a ‘direct product.’* A foreign-produced item meets the product scope of this paragraph (h) if it meets both of the following conditions:

(A) The foreign-produced item is produced by any complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that is located outside the United States, when the plant or ‘major component’ of a plant, whether made in the United States or a foreign country, itself is a “direct product” of U.S.-origin “technology” or “software” that is specified in ECCN 3D001, 3D901, 3D991, 3D992, 3D993, 3D994, 3E001, 3E002, 3E003, 3E901, 3E991, 3E992, 3E993, 3E994, 4D001, 4D090, 4D993, 4D994,

4E001, 4E992, 4E993, 5D001, 5D991, 5E001, 5E991, 5D002, or 5E002 of the CCL; and

(B) The foreign-produced item is:

(1) Specified in ECCN 3A090, 3E001 (for 3A090), 4A090, or 4E001 (for 4A090) of the CCL; or

(2) An integrated circuit, computer, “electronic assembly,” or “component” specified in ECCN 3A001.z, 4A003.z, 4A004.z, 4A005.z, 5A002.z, 5A004.z, or 5A992.z.

(2) *Destination or end use scope of the advanced computing FDP rule.* A foreign-produced item meets the destination scope of this paragraph (h)(2) if there is “knowledge” that the foreign-produced item is:

(i) Destined to a destination specified in Country Groups D:1, D:4, or D:5, excluding any destination also specified in Country Groups A:5 or A:6, or will be incorporated into any “part,” “component,” “computer,” or “equipment” not designated EAR99 that is destined to a destination specified in Country Groups D:1, D:4, or D:5, excluding any destination also specified in Country Groups A:5 or A:6, or worldwide to an entity headquartered in, or whose ultimate parent company is headquartered in, either Macau or a destination specified in Country Group D:5; or

(ii) “Technology” “developed” by an entity headquartered in, or whose ultimate parent company is headquartered in, either Macau or a destination specified in Country Group D:5, for the “production” of a mask or an integrated circuit wafer or die.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (h)(2): These end-use requirements under paragraph (h) apply when any entity headquartered in, or whose ultimate parent company is headquartered in, either Macau or destination specified in Country Group D:5, is a party to any transaction involving the foreign-produced item, e.g., as a “purchaser,” “intermediate consignee,” “ultimate consignee,” or “end-user.”

(i) *“Supercomputer” FDP rule.* A foreign-produced item is subject to the EAR if it meets both the product scope in paragraph (i)(1) of this section and the country and end-use scope in paragraph (i)(2) of this section. See § 744.23 of the EAR for license requirement, license review policy, and license exceptions applicable to foreign-produced

items that are subject to the EAR pursuant to this paragraph (i).

(1) *Product scope.* The product scope applies if a foreign-produced item meets the conditions of either paragraph (i)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) *“Direct product” of “technology” or “software.”* The foreign-produced item meets the product scope of this paragraph (i)(1)(i) if the foreign-produced item is a “direct product” of “technology” or “software” subject to the EAR and specified in ECCN 3D001, 3D901, 3D991, 3D992, 3D993, 3D994, 3E001, 3E002, 3E003, 3E901, 3E991, 3E992, 3E993, 3E994, 4D001, 4D993, 4D994, 4E001, 4E992, 4E993, 5D001, 5D002, 5D991, 5E001, 5E002, or 5E991 of the CCL; or

(ii) *Product of a complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that is a ‘direct product.’* A foreign-produced item meets the product scope of this paragraph if the foreign-produced item is produced by any complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that is located outside the United States, when the complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant, whether made in the United States or a foreign country, itself is a “direct product” of U.S.-origin “technology” or “software” that is specified in ECCN 3D001, 3D901, 3D991, 3D992, 3D993, 3D994, 3E001, 3E002, 3E003, 3E901, 3E991, 3E992, 3E993, 3E994, 4D001, 4D994, 4E001, 4E992, 4E993, 5D001, 5D002, 5D991, 5E001, 5E002, or 5E991 of the CCL.

(2) *Country and end-use scope.* A foreign-produced item meets the country and end-use scope of this paragraph (i)(2) if there is “knowledge” that the foreign produced item will be:

(i) Used in the design, “development,” “production,” operation, installation (including on-site installation), maintenance (checking), repair, overhaul, or refurbishing of, a “supercomputer” located in or destined to the PRC or Macau; or

(ii) Incorporated into, or used in the “development,” or “production,” of any “part,” “component,” or “equipment” that will be used in a “supercomputer” located in or destined to the PRC or Macau.

(j) *Iran FDP rule.* A foreign-produced item is subject to the EAR if it meets both the product scope in paragraph (j)(1) of this section and the destination and end-use scope in paragraph (j)(2) of

this section or meets both the product scope in paragraph (j)(1) of this section and the end-user scope in paragraph (j)(3) of this section. See § 746.7 of the EAR for license requirements and license application review policy applicable to foreign-produced items that are subject to the EAR pursuant to this paragraph, as well as certain exclusions from those license requirements.

(1) *Product scope of the Iran FDP rule.* The product scope applies if a foreign-produced item meets the conditions of either paragraph (j)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) *“Direct product” of “technology” or “software.”* A foreign-produced item meets the product scope of this paragraph (j)(1)(i) if the foreign-produced item meets both of the following conditions:

(A) The foreign-produced item is the “direct product” of U.S.-origin “technology” or “software” subject to the EAR that is specified in any ECCN in product groups D or E in Categories 3 through 9 of the CCL; and

(B) The foreign-produced item is identified in supplement no. 7 to part 746 of the EAR or is specified in any ECCN on the CCL in Categories 3 through 9 of the CCL; or

(ii) *Product of a complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that is a “direct product.”* A foreign-produced item meets the product scope of this paragraph (j)(1)(ii) if it meets both of the following conditions:

(A) The foreign-produced item is produced by any plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that is located outside the United States, when the plant or ‘major component’ of a plant, whether made in the United States or a foreign country, itself is a “direct product” of U.S.-origin “technology” or “software” subject to the EAR that is specified in any ECCN in product groups D or E in Categories 3 through 9 of the CCL; and

(B) The foreign-produced item is identified in supplement no. 7 to part 746 of the EAR or is specified in any ECCN on the CCL in Categories 3 through 9 of the CCL.

(2) *Destination and end-use scope of the Iran FDP rule.* A foreign-produced item meets the scope of this paragraph (j)(2) if there is “knowledge” that the foreign-produced item:

(i) Is destined to Iran; or

(ii) Will be incorporated into or used in the “production” or “development” of any “part,” “component,” or “equipment,” including any modified or designed “components,” “parts,” “accessories,” and “attachments” therefor, identified in supplement no. 7 to part 746 of the EAR or specified in any ECCN in Categories 3 through 9 of the CCL, and located in or destined to Iran.

(3) *End-user scope of the Iran FDP rule.* A transaction meets the end-user scope of this paragraph (j)(3) if the reexporter or transferor has “knowledge” that the Government of Iran is a party to any transaction involving the foreign-produced item, *e.g.*, as a “purchaser,” “intermediate consignee,” “ultimate consignee,” or “end-user.”

(k) *Semiconductor Manufacturing Equipment (SME) FDP rule.* A foreign-produced commodity is subject to the EAR if it meets both the product scope in paragraph (k)(1) of this section and the destination scope in paragraph (k)(2) of this section. See §§ 742.4(a)(4) and 742.6(a)(6)(i)(A) of the EAR for license requirements and exclusions to the license requirements and §§ 742.4(b)(2) and 742.6(b)(10) for license review policy applicable to foreign-produced commodities that are subject to the EAR under this paragraph (k).

(1) *Product scope.* The product scope applies to a foreign-produced commodity specified in ECCN 3B001.a.4, c, d, f.1, f.5, k to n, p.2, p.4, r, or 3B002.c that meets the conditions of either paragraph (k)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) *“Direct product” of “technology” or “software.”* A foreign-produced commodity meets the product scope of this paragraph (k) if the foreign-produced commodity is the “direct product” of “technology” or “software” subject to the EAR and specified in 3D992 or 3E992 of the CCL; or

(ii) *Product of a complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that is a “direct product.”* A foreign-produced commodity meets the product scope of this paragraph if it meets either of the following conditions:

(A) Is produced by any complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that is located outside the United

States, when the plant or ‘major component’ of a plant, whether made in the United States or a foreign country, itself is a “direct product” of U.S.-origin “technology” or “software” that is specified in ECCN 3D001 (for 3B commodities), 3D901, 3D991 (for 3B991 and 3B992), 3D992, 3D993, 3D994, 3E001 (for 3B commodities), 3E901 (for 3B903), 3E991 (for 3B991 or 3B992), 3E992, 3E993, or 3E994 of the CCL; or

(B) Contains a commodity produced by any complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that is located outside the United States, when the complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant, whether made in the U.S. or a foreign country, itself is a “direct product” of U.S.-origin “technology” or “software” that is specified in ECCN 3D001 (for 3B commodities), 3D901, 3D991 (for 3B991 and 3B992), 3D992, 3D993, 3D994, 3E001 (for 3B commodities), 3E901 (for 3B903), 3E991 (for 3B991 or 3B992), 3E992, 3E993, or 3E994 of the CCL.

NOTE 3 TO PARAGRAPH (k)(1)(ii)(B): The product scope of paragraph (k)(1) is met if a foreign-produced commodity contains an integrated circuit that is produced by a complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that itself is a “direct product” of U.S.-origin “technology” or “software” specified in the ECCNs described in paragraph (k)(1)(ii)(B). See Red Flag 26 in supplement no. 3 to part 732 for additional guidance on the scope of paragraph (k)(1). Production of an integrated circuit includes fabrication of the integrated circuit in a wafer, as well as assembly, testing, and packaging of the integrated circuit.

(2) *Destination scope of the SME FDP rule.* A foreign-produced item meets the destination scope of this paragraph (k)(2) if there is “knowledge” that the foreign-produced item is destined to Macau or a destination in Country Group D:5 of supplement no. 1 to part 740 of the EAR.

[87 FR 6024, Feb. 3, 2022, as amended at 87 FR 12236, Mar. 3, 2022; 87 FR 13055, Mar. 8, 2022; 87 FR 22131, Apr. 14, 2022; 87 FR 57078, Sept. 16, 2022; 87 FR 62195, Oct. 13, 2022; 88 FR 2824, Jan. 18, 2023; 88 FR 12153, Feb. 27, 2023; 88 FR 33428, May 23, 2023; 88 FR 73488, Oct. 25, 2023; 89 FR 60564, July 26, 2024; 89 FR 68542, Aug. 27, 2024; 89 FR 96810, Dec. 5, 2024]

**§ 734.10 Patents and standards-related activity.**

(a) *Patents.* “Technology” is not subject to the EAR if it is contained in any of the following:

(1) A patent or an open (published) patent application available from or at any patent office;

(2) A published patent or patent application prepared wholly from foreign-origin “technology” where the application is being sent to the foreign inventor to be executed and returned to the United States for subsequent filing in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office;

(3) A patent application, or an amendment, modification, supplement or division of an application, and authorized for filing in a foreign country in accordance with the regulations of the Patent and Trademark Office, 37 CFR part 5; or

(4) A patent application when sent to a foreign country before or within six months after the filing of a United States patent application for the purpose of obtaining the signature of an inventor who was in the United States when the invention was made or who is a co-inventor with a person residing in the United States.

(b) *Standards-related activity.* A standards-related activity includes the development, adoption, or application of a standard (*i.e.*, any document or other writing that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines, technical or other characteristics for products or related processes and production methods), including but not limited to conformity assessment procedures. A “standards-related activity” includes an action taken for the purpose of developing, promulgating, revising, amending, issuing or reissuing, interpreting, implementing or otherwise maintaining or applying such a standard. When released for a “standards-related activity,” “technology” or “software” is not subject to the EAR provided it meets at least one condition in both paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) The “technology” or “software” is:

(i) Designated EAR99;

(ii) Controlled on the CCL for anti-terrorism reasons only; or

(iii) For the following ECCN “items” level paragraphs of “technology” or “software” specifically for the “development,” “production,” or “use” of cryptographic functionality once the release is for a “standards-related activity:” “software” that is classified under ECCN 5D002.b or 5D002.c.1 (for equipment specified in ECCN 5A002.a and 5A002.c only); “technology” that is classified under ECCN 5E002 (for equipment specified in ECCN 5A002.a, .b and .c); and “technology” for software controlled under ECCN 5D002.b or .c.1 (for equipment specified in ECCN 5A002.a and .c only) when the release is for a “standards-related activity;” or

(iv) “Software” that is classified under ECCN 9D515 (other than 9D515.d or .e); and “technology” classified under ECCN 9E515.a, .b, or .f (limited to technology for 9A515.a.4), when the release is for a “standards-related activity;” and

(2) The “standards-related activity:”

(i) Is for a “published” standard; or

(ii) Occurs with the intent that the resulting standard will be “published.”

[89 FR 58273, July 18, 2024, as amended at 89 FR 84777, Oct. 23, 2024]

#### § 734.11 BIS activities conducted outside the United States.

The Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (ECRA) (50 U.S.C. 4801–4852) authorizes the Secretary of Commerce, in carrying out its provisions, to undertake activities outside the United States, including, but not limited to, conducting investigations; requiring and obtaining information from persons; and conducting pre-license checks and post-shipment verifications. BIS officials will act with due care in the jurisdiction of a foreign nation and, to the extent possible, consistent with the applicable host nation government’s laws. For any action taken outside the United States, BIS officials will consult and coordinate with the appropriate U.S. Government agencies and act in a manner consistent with the United States’ international commitments and international agreements to which the United States is a party.

[85 FR 73413, Nov. 18, 2020]

#### § 734.12 Effect on foreign laws and regulations.

Any person who complies with any of the license or other requirements of the EAR is not relieved of the responsibility of complying with applicable foreign laws and regulations. Conversely, any person who complies with the license or other requirements of a foreign law or regulation is not relieved of the responsibility of complying with U.S. laws and regulations, including the EAR.

#### § 734.13 Export.

(a) Except as set forth in § 734.17 or § 734.18, *Export* means:

(1) An actual shipment or transmission out of the United States, including the sending or taking of an item out of the United States, in any manner;

(2) Releasing or otherwise transferring “technology” or source code (but not object code) to a foreign person in the United States (a “deemed export”);

(3) Transferring by a person in the United States of registration, control, or ownership of:

(i) A spacecraft subject to the EAR that is not eligible for export under License Exception STA (*i.e.*, spacecraft that provide space-based logistics, assembly or servicing of any spacecraft) to a person in or a national of any other country; or

(ii) Any other spacecraft subject to the EAR to a person in or a national of a Country Group D:5 country.

(b) Any release in the United States of “technology” or source code to a foreign person is a deemed export to the foreign person’s most recent country of citizenship or permanent residency.

(c) The export of an item that will transit through a country or countries to a destination identified in the EAR is deemed to be an export to that destination.

[81 FR 35603, June 3, 2016]

#### § 734.14 Reexport.

(a) Except as set forth in §§ 734.18 and 734.20, *Reexport* means:

(1) An actual shipment or transmission of an item subject to the EAR from one foreign country to another

## § 734.15

foreign country, including the sending or taking of an item to or from such countries in any manner;

(2) Releasing or otherwise transferring “technology” or source code subject to the EAR to a foreign person of a country other than the foreign country where the release or transfer takes place (a deemed reexport);

(3) Transferring by a person outside the United States of registration, control, or ownership of:

(i) A spacecraft subject to the EAR that is not eligible for reexport under License Exception STA (*i.e.*, spacecraft that provide space-based logistics, assembly or servicing of any spacecraft) to a person in or a national of any other country; or

(ii) Any other spacecraft subject to the EAR to a person in or a national of a Country Group D:5 country.

(b) Any release outside of the United States of “technology” or source code subject to the EAR to a foreign person of another country is a deemed reexport to the foreign person’s most recent country of citizenship or permanent residency, except as described in § 734.20.

(c) The reexport of an item subject to the EAR that will transit through a country or countries to a destination identified in the EAR is deemed to be a reexport to that destination.

[81 FR 35604, June 3, 2016]

## § 734.15 Release.

(a) Except as set forth in §§ 734.18 and 734.19, “technology” and “software” are “released” through:

(1) Visual or other inspection by a foreign person of items that reveals “technology” or source code subject to the EAR to a foreign person; or

(2) Oral or written exchanges with a foreign person of “technology” or source code in the United States or abroad.

(b) Any act causing the “release” of “technology” or “software,” through use of “access information” or otherwise, to yourself or another person requires an authorization to the same extent an authorization would be required to export or reexport such

## 15 CFR Ch. VII (1–1–25 Edition)

“technology” or “software” to that person.

[81 FR 35604, June 3, 2016, as amended at 88 FR 63841, Sept. 18, 2023]

## § 734.16 Transfer (in-country).

Except as set forth in § 734.18(a)(3), a *Transfer (in-country)* is a change in end use or end user of an item within the same foreign country. *Transfer (in-country)* is synonymous with *In-country transfer*.

[81 FR 35604, June 3, 2016]

## § 734.17 Export of encryption source code and object code software.

(a) For purposes of the EAR, the *Export of encryption source code and object code “software”* means:

(1) An actual shipment, transfer, or transmission out of the United States (*see also* paragraph (b) of this section); or

(2) A transfer of such “software” in the United States to an embassy or affiliate of a foreign country.

(b) The *export of encryption source code and object code “software”* controlled for “EI” reasons under ECCN 5D002 on the Commerce Control List (*see* supplement no. 1 to part 774 of the EAR) includes:

(1) Downloading, or causing the downloading of, such “software” to locations (including electronic bulletin boards, Internet file transfer protocol, and World Wide Web sites) outside the U.S., or

(2) Making such “software” available for transfer outside the United States, over wire, cable, radio, electromagnetic, photo optical, photoelectric or other comparable communications facilities accessible to persons outside the United States, including transfers from electronic bulletin boards, internet file transfer protocol and World Wide websites, unless the person making the “software” available takes precautions adequate to prevent unauthorized transfer of such code. *See* § 742.15(b) of the EAR for additional requirements pursuant to which exports or reexports of encryption source code “software” are considered to be publicly available consistent with the provisions of § 734.3(b)(3). Publicly available encryption source code “software”

and corresponding object code are not subject to the EAR, when the encryption source code “software” meets the additional requirements in § 742.15(b) of the EAR.

(c) Subject to the General Prohibitions described in part 736 of the EAR, such precautions for Internet transfers of products eligible for export under § 740.17(b)(2) of the EAR (encryption “software” products, certain encryption source code and general purpose encryption toolkits) shall include such measures as:

(1) The access control system, either through automated means or human intervention, checks the address of every system outside of the U.S., Australia, Canada, or the United Kingdom requesting or receiving a transfer and verifies such systems do not have a domain name or internet address of a foreign government end-user (*e.g.*, “.gov,” “.gouv,” “.mil” or similar addresses);

(2) The access control system provides every requesting or receiving party with notice that the transfer includes or would include cryptographic “software” subject to export controls under the Export Administration Regulations, and anyone receiving such a transfer cannot export the “software” without a license or other authorization; and

(3) Every party requesting or receiving a transfer of such “software” must acknowledge affirmatively that the “software” is not intended for use by a government end user, as defined in part 772 of the EAR, and he or she understands the cryptographic “software” is subject to export controls under the Export Administration Regulations and anyone receiving the transfer cannot export the “software” without a license or other authorization. BIS will consider acknowledgments in electronic form provided they are adequate to assure legal undertakings similar to written acknowledgments.

[81 FR 35604, June 3, 2016, as amended at 81 FR 64668, Sept. 20, 2016; 86 FR 16487, Mar. 29, 2021; 89 FR 28598, Apr. 19, 2024]

**§ 734.18 Activities that are not exports, reexports, or transfers.**

(a) *Activities that are not exports, reexports, or transfers.* The following activi-

ties are not exports, reexports, or transfers:

(1) Launching a spacecraft, launch vehicle, payload, or other item into space.

(2) Transmitting or otherwise transferring “technology” or “software” to a person in the United States who is not a foreign person from another person in the United States.

(3) Transmitting or otherwise making a transfer (in-country) within the same foreign country of “technology” or “software” between or among only persons who are not “foreign persons,” so long as the transmission or transfer does not result in a release to a foreign person or to a person prohibited from receiving the “technology” or “software.”

(4) Shipping, moving, or transferring items between or among the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands or any territory, dependency, or possession of the United States as listed in Schedule C, Classification Codes and Descriptions for U.S. Export Statistics, issued by the Bureau of the Census.

(5) Sending, taking, or storing “technology” or “software” that is:

(i) Unclassified;

(ii) Secured using ‘end-to-end encryption;’

(iii) Secured using cryptographic modules (hardware or “software”) compliant with Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 140-2 (FIPS 140-2) or its successors, supplemented by “software” implementation, cryptographic key management and other procedures and controls that are in accordance with guidance provided in current U.S. National Institute for Standards and Technology publications, or other equally or more effective cryptographic means; and

(iv) Not intentionally stored in a country listed in Country Group D:5 (*see* supplement no. 1 to part 740 of the EAR).

NOTE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)(5)(iv): Data in-transit via the internet is not deemed to be stored.

(b) *Definitions.* For purposes of this section, *End-to-end encryption* means (i)

the provision of cryptographic protection of data such that the data is not in unencrypted form between an originator (or the originator's in-country security boundary) and an intended recipient (or the recipient's in-country security boundary), and (ii) the means of decryption are not provided to any third party. The originator and the recipient may be the same person.

(c) *Ability to access “technology” or “software” in encrypted form.* The ability to access “technology” or “software” in encrypted form that satisfies the criteria set forth in paragraph (a)(5) of this section does not constitute the release or export of such “technology” or “software.”

[81 FR 35604, June 3, 2016, as amended at 82 FR 61156, Dec. 27, 2017; 89 FR 40371, May 10, 2024]

**§ 734.19 Transfer of access information and export, reexport, and transfer (in-country) of software keys.**

(a) To the extent an authorization would be required to transfer “technology” or “software,” a comparable authorization is required to transfer “access information” if done with “knowledge” that such transfer would result in the release of such “technology” or “software” without a required authorization.

NOTE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a): For purposes of this section, a release of “software” includes source code and object code.

(b) Software keys, also called software license keys, that allow users the ability to use the “software” or hardware, or software keys that renew existing “software” or hardware use licenses, are classified and controlled under the same ECCNs on the CCL as the corresponding “software” or hardware to which they provide access. If authorization is required for the export, reexport, or transfer (in-country) of the “software” or hardware, the same level of authorization is required for the software key. If authorization is obtained for the export, reexport, or transfer (in-country) of the “software” or hardware, that authorization also applies to the corresponding software license key. If no authorization was required for the initial export of the “software” or hardware and the associated software key, but a license re-

quirement is later imposed on the “software” or hardware, (*e.g.*, a license requirement is imposed because the end user becomes listed on the Entity List in supplement no. 4 to part 744), then subsequent exports, reexports, or transfers (in-country) of both the “software” and hardware, and the associated software license key will be subject to the new license requirement.

NOTE 2 TO PARAGRAPH (b): This paragraph does not apply to keys that unlock dormant functionality in an item. However, in some cases, changes to, or the addition of, features may impact the classification of the item.

[89 FR 96812, Dec. 5, 2024]

**§ 734.20 Activities that are not deemed reexports.**

The following activities are not deemed reexports (see “deemed reexport” definition in § 734.14(b)):

(a) *Authorized Release of “technology” or source code.* Release of “technology” or source code by an entity outside the United States to a foreign person of a country other than the foreign country where the release takes place if:

(1) The entity is authorized to receive the “technology” or source code at issue, whether by a license, license exception, or situation where no license is required under the EAR for such “technology” or source code; and

(2) The entity has “knowledge” that the foreign national's most recent country of citizenship or permanent residency is that of a country to which export from the United States of the “technology” or source code at issue would be authorized by the EAR either under a license exception or in situations where no license under the EAR would be required.

(b) *Release to Country Group A:5 nationals.* Without limiting the scope of paragraph (a), release of “technology” or source code by an entity outside the United States to a foreign person of a country other than the foreign country where the release takes place if:

(1) The entity is authorized to receive the “technology” or source code at issue, whether by a license, license exception, or through situations where no license is required under the EAR;

(2) The foreign person is a *bona fide* ‘permanent and regular employee’ of



the entity and is not a proscribed person (see § 772.1 for definition of proscribed person);

(3) Such employee is a national exclusively of a country in Country Group A:5; and

(4) The release of “technology” or source code takes place entirely within the physical territory of any such country, or within the United States.

(c) *Release to other than Country Group A:5 nationals.* Without limiting the scope of paragraph (a), release of “technology” or source code by an entity outside the United States to a foreign person of a country other than the foreign country where the release takes place if:

(1) The entity is authorized to receive the “technology” or source code at issue, whether by a license, license exception, or situations where no license is required under the EAR;

(2) The foreign person is a *bona fide* ‘permanent and regular employee’ of the entity and is not a proscribed person (see § 772.1 for definition of proscribed person);

(3) The release takes place entirely within the physical territory of the country where the entity is located, conducts official business, or operates, or within the United States;

(4) The entity has effective procedures to prevent diversion to destinations, entities, end users, and end uses contrary to the EAR; and

(5) Any one of the following six (*i.e.*, paragraphs (c)(5)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), or (vi) of this section) situations is applicable:

(i) The foreign person has a security clearance approved by the host nation government of the entity outside the United States;

(ii) The entity outside the United States:

(A) Has in place a process to screen the foreign person employee and to have the employee execute a non-disclosure agreement that provides assurances that the employee will not disclose, transfer, or reexport controlled “technology” contrary to the EAR;

(B) Screens the employee for substantive contacts with countries listed in Country Group D:5 (see supplement no. 1 to part 740 of the EAR). Although nationality does not, in and of itself,

prohibit access to “technology” or source code subject to the EAR, an employee who has substantive contacts with foreign persons from countries listed in Country Group D:5 shall be presumed to raise a risk of diversion, unless BIS determines otherwise;

(C) Maintains a technology security or clearance plan that includes procedures for screening employees for such substantive contacts;

(D) Maintains records of such screenings for the longer of five years or the duration of the individual’s employment with the entity; and

(E) Will make such plans and records available to BIS or its agents for civil and criminal law enforcement purposes upon request;

(iii) The entity is a U.K. entity implementing § 126.18 of the ITAR (22 CFR 126.18) pursuant to the U.S.-U.K. Exchange of Notes regarding § 126.18 of the ITAR for which the U.K. has provided appropriate implementation guidance;

(iv) The entity is a Canadian entity implementing § 126.18 of the ITAR pursuant to the U.S.-Canadian Exchange of Letters regarding § 126.18 of the ITAR for which Canada has provided appropriate implementation guidance;

(v) The entity is an Australian entity implementing the exemption at paragraph 3.7b of the ITAR Agreements Guidelines; or

(vi) The entity is a Dutch entity implementing the exemption at paragraph 3.7c of the ITAR Agreements Guidelines.

(d) *Definitions.* (1) *Substantive contacts* include regular travel to countries in Country Group D:5; recent or continuing contact with agents, brokers, and nationals of such countries; continued demonstrated allegiance to such countries; maintenance of business relationships with persons from such countries; maintenance of a residence in such countries; receiving salary or other continuing monetary compensation from such countries; or acts otherwise indicating a risk of diversion.

(2) *Permanent and regular employee* is an individual who:

(i) Is permanently (*i.e.*, for not less than a year) employed by an entity, or

(ii) Is a contract employee who:

(A) Is in a long-term contractual relationship with the company where the

individual works at the entity's facilities or at locations assigned by the entity (such as a remote site or on travel);

(B) Works under the entity's direction and control such that the company must determine the individual's work schedule and duties;

(C) Works full time and exclusively for the entity; and

(D) Executes a nondisclosure certification for the company that he or she will not disclose confidential information received as part of his or her work for the entity.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (d)(2): If the contract employee has been seconded to the entity by a staffing agency, then the staffing agency must not have any role in the work the individual performs other than to provide the individual for that work. The staffing agency also must not have access to any controlled "technology" or source code other than that authorized by the applicable regulations or a license.

[81 FR 35605, June 3, 2016]

**SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 TO PART 734—MODEL  
CERTIFICATION FOR PURPOSES OF  
THE FDP RULE**

(a) *General.* This supplement is included in the EAR to assist exporters, reexporters, and transferors in determining whether the items being exported, reexported, or transferred (in-country) are subject to the EAR based on one or more of the Foreign Direct Product (FDP) rules under §734.9. The model certificate provided by BIS in supplement no. 1 to this part is not required under the EAR, but through its provision, the certificate may assist exporters, reexporters, and transferors with the process of resolving potential red flags regarding whether an item is subject to the EAR based on one or more of the FDP rules under §734.9. The model certificate provided in this supplement by BIS contemplates signature by an official or designated employee of the certifying company and inclusion of the information described in paragraph (b) of this supplement. The certificate may be provided by any entity in a supply chain or by an exporter, reexporter, or transferor of the item. For example, the certificate may be provided by an exporter, reexporter, or transferor to any other entity later in a supply chain. Similarly, any entity later in a supply chain may request a certificate from an exporter, reexporter, or transferor earlier in a supply chain. Any certification relied on for this part must be retained pursuant to recordkeeping provisions in part 762 of the EAR. Obtaining the certification set forth in this supplement no. 1 to

part 734 does not relieve exporters, reexporters and transferors of their obligation to exercise due diligence in determining whether items are subject to the EAR, including by following the "Know Your Customer" guidance in supplement no. 3 to part 732 of the EAR.

(b) *Model criteria.* A certification will be most useful if it meets the criteria described in this supplement and if it contains at least the following information:

(1) The certification must be signed by an organization official specifically authorized to certify the document as being accurate and complete. The certifying official attests that the information herein supplied in response to this paragraph is complete and correct to the best of his/her "knowledge."

(2) The organization [INSERT NAME OF THE CERTIFYING OFFICIAL'S COMPANY] has reviewed the criteria for the foreign direct product (FDP) rules under §734.9 the U.S. Export Administration Regulations (EAR) (15 CFR 730–774) and attests that from the certifying official's "knowledge" of the item, [INSERT A DESCRIPTION OF THE ITEMS], provided to [INSERT NAME OF THIS CUSTOMER], are subject to the EAR if future transactions are within the country/destination and/or end use scope or end-user scope of one or more of the following FDP rules [include whichever ones are applicable]:

(i) Country scope of §734.9(b)(2), *i.e.*, exported or reexported to or transferred within a destination listed in Country Group D:1, E:1, or E:2 (see supplement no.1 to part 740 of the EAR);

(ii) Country scope of §734.9(c)(2), *i.e.*, exported or reexported to or transferred within a destination listed in Country Group D:5, E:1, or E:2 (see supplement no.1 to part 740 of the EAR);

(iii) Country scope of §734.9(d)(2), *i.e.*, exported or reexported to or transferred within a destination listed in Country Group D:1, D:3, D:4, D:5, E:1, or E:2 (see supplement no.1 to part 740 of the EAR);

(iv) End-user scope of §734.9(e)(1)(ii) or (e)(2)(ii) for a Footnote 1 or Footnote 4 entity, respectively (see supplement no. 4 to part 744);

(v) Destination scope of §734.9(f)(2), *i.e.*, exported or reexported to or transferred within Russia, Belarus, or the temporarily occupied Crimea region of Ukraine or will be incorporated into or used in the "production" or "development" of any "part," "component," or "equipment" specified in any ECCN on the CCL or in supplement no. 6 or 7 to part 746 of the EAR and produced in or destined to Russia, Belarus, or the temporarily occupied Crimea region of Ukraine;

(vi) End-user scope of §734.9(g)(2) for a Footnote 3 entity (see supplement no. 4 to part 744);

(vii) Destination and end-use scope of § 734.9(h)(2), *i.e.*, the foreign-produced item is: destined to a destination specified in Country Groups D:1, D:4, or D:5, excluding any destination also specified in Country Groups A:5 or A:6, or will be incorporated into any “part,” “component,” “computer,” or “equipment” not designated EAR99 that is destined to a destination specified in Country Groups D:1, D:4, or D:5, excluding any destination also specified in Country Groups A:5 or A:6, or worldwide to an entity headquartered in, or whose ultimate parent company is headquartered in, either a destination specified in Country Groups D:1, D:4, or D:5, excluding any destination also specified in Country Groups A:5 or A:6, or technology developed by an entity headquartered in, or whose ultimate parent company is headquartered in, either Country Groups D:1, D:4, or D:5, excluding any destination also specified in Country Groups A:5 or A:6, for the “production” of a mask or an integrated circuit wafer or die;

(viii) Country and end-use scope of § 734.9(i)(2), *i.e.*, used in the design, “development,” “production,” operation, installation (including on-site installation), maintenance (checking), repair, overhaul, or refurbishing of, a “supercomputer” located in or destined to the People’s Republic of China (PRC) or Macau; or incorporated into, or used in the “development,” or “production,” of any “part,” “component,” or “equipment” that will be used in a “supercomputer” located in or destined to the PRC or Macau;

(ix) Destination scope of § 734.9(j)(2), *i.e.*, is destined to Iran or will be incorporated into or used in the “production” or “development” of any “part,” “component,” or “equipment,” including any modified or designed “components,” “parts,” “accessories,” and “attachments” therefor, identified in supplement no. 7 to part 746 of the EAR or is specified in any ECCN on the CCL in Categories 3 through 5 or 7 of the CCL that is located in or destined to Iran; and

(3) My organization affirms its commitment to comply with all applicable requirements under the EAR.

[INSERT NAME(S) OF CONSIGNEE(S) OR EXPORTER(S), REEXPORTERS), OR TRANSFERORS AS APPLICABLE].

[INSERT DATE(S) SIGNED]

NOTE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (B): When multiple consignees engaged in a production process (or other type of collaborative activity, such as joint development) will be exporting, re-exporting, transferring, or receiving items subject to the EAR, a single model certification statement for multiple consignees may be used.

(c) *Additional information.* Because this is only a model certification, parties to the transaction may add additional elements to the certification and/or use it for multiple purposes as part of their compliance pro-

gram. For example, if a company has ten affiliated companies in a multi-step supply chain, instead of obtaining a model certification for each export, reexport, or transfer (in-country), the exporter, reexporter, or transferor may request all ten parties to sign the certification, if appropriate, which may further reduce the burden on parties participating in the supply chain.

[88 FR 73490, Oct. 25, 2023, as amended at 89 FR 23883, Apr. 4, 2024]

#### SUPPLEMENT NO. 2 TO PART 734— GUIDELINES FOR *De Minimis* RULES

(a) Calculation of the value of controlled U.S.-origin content in foreign-made items is to be performed for the purposes of § 734.4 of this part, to determine whether the percentage of U.S.-origin content is *de minimis*. (Note that you do not need to make these calculations if the foreign made item does not require a license to the destination in question.) Use the following guidelines to perform such calculations:

(1) *U.S.-origin controlled content.* To identify U.S.-origin controlled content for purposes of the *de minimis* rules, you must determine the Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) of each U.S.-origin item incorporated into a foreign-made product. Then, you must identify which, if any, of those U.S.-origin items would require a license from BIS if they were to be exported or reexported (in the form in which you received them) to the foreign-made product’s country of destination. For purposes of identifying U.S.-origin controlled content, you should consult the Commerce Country Chart in supplement no. 1 to part 738 of the EAR and controls described in part 746 of the EAR (excluding U.S.-origin content that meets the criteria in § 746.7(a)(1)(v) or § 746.8(a)(12)(iii)(B)). Part 744 of the EAR should not be used to identify controlled U.S. content for purposes of determining the applicability of the *de minimis* rules. In identifying U.S.-origin controlled content, do not take account of commodities, software, or technology that could be exported or reexported to the country of destination without a license (designated as “NLR”) or under License Exception GBS (see part 740 of the EAR). Commodities subject only to short supply controls are not included in calculating U.S. content.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (a)(1): U.S.-origin controlled content is considered ‘incorporated’ for *de minimis* purposes if the U.S.-origin controlled item is: Essential to the functioning of the foreign equipment; customarily included in sales of the foreign equipment; and reexported with the foreign produced item. U.S.-origin software may be ‘bundled’ with foreign produced commodities; see § 734.4 of this part. For purposes of determining *de minimis* levels, technology and source code