



ESD ALLIANCE 2026 EXPORT WEBINAR

JUNE 11, 2026

VIRTUAL | 9:00–10:30AM PT



WELCOME

JULIE ROGERS
Executive Director
ESD Alliance

THANK YOU TO OUR EVENT PARTNER

cā dence®

2026 ESDA Calendar

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	
Meetings	OPS Council Meeting				OPS Council Meeting		OPS Council Meeting		OPS Council Meeting		OPS Council Meeting		
	Technical Committees – Ongoing Working Meetings										Governing Council Mtg		
Community Engagement	Nominations Open for the 2026 Phil Kaufman Award and Hall of Fame												
	EDMD Report			EDMD Report			EDMD Report			EDMD Report			
				Si Grapevine Video Blog		Si Grapevine Video Blog			Si Grapevine Video Blog		Si Grapevine Video Blog		
			SemiWiki Blog			SemiWiki Blog			SemiWiki Blog		SemiWiki Blog		
					SemiWiki Podcast				SemiWiki Webinar				
	Ongoing ESDA Q&A Blog and Article Series												
Events			SEMICON CHINA 2026			ESDA Webinar Export	DAC 2026		SEMICON TAIWAN 2026	Full Day Design Session @ SEMICON West	PK AWARD DINNER	SEMICON JAPAN 2026	
			DVCon 2026						ESDA Security Webinar	ESDA Networking	ESDA Webinar WFD		
						Executive Outlook							



Gen-AI for Chip Design and Security: A Look into the Future

Presenting a multi-agent intelligent assistant system architected to automate and augment SoC design and security verification.

Speakers:



Warren Savage
Researcher,
University of Maryland Applied
Research Laboratory for Intelligence
and Security



Mark M. Tehranipoor
Distinguished Professor, Department
of Electrical and Computer
Engineering University of Florida



Phil Kaufman Award
November 19, 2026

NOMINATIONS NOW OPEN

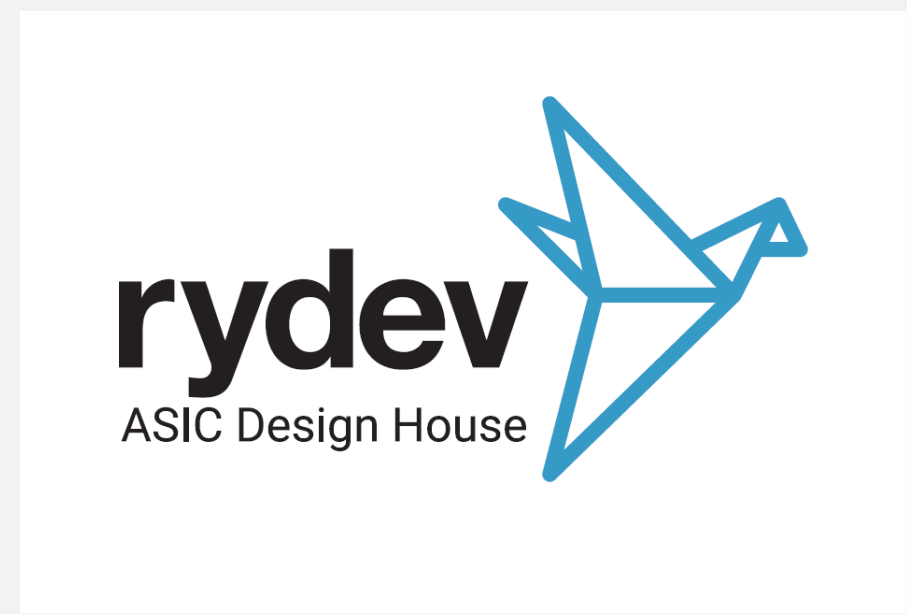
2026

Phil Kaufman Award

Due June 30, 2026



Welcome New Members



EDA EXECUTIVE PANEL: Navigating Export Controls in EDA



ADA LOO
Group Director and
Associate General
Counsel
**Cadence Design
Systems**



PETER LICHTENBAUM
Partner
Covington



LISA-ANN JOHNSON
Senior Associate
Covington



MARC COLDIRON
Director, Global Public
Policy & Advocacy
SEMI



BEN KALLEN
Senior Manager,
Public Policy & Advocacy
SEMI

Overview of Semiconductor Export Controls

June 11, 2026

COVINGTON

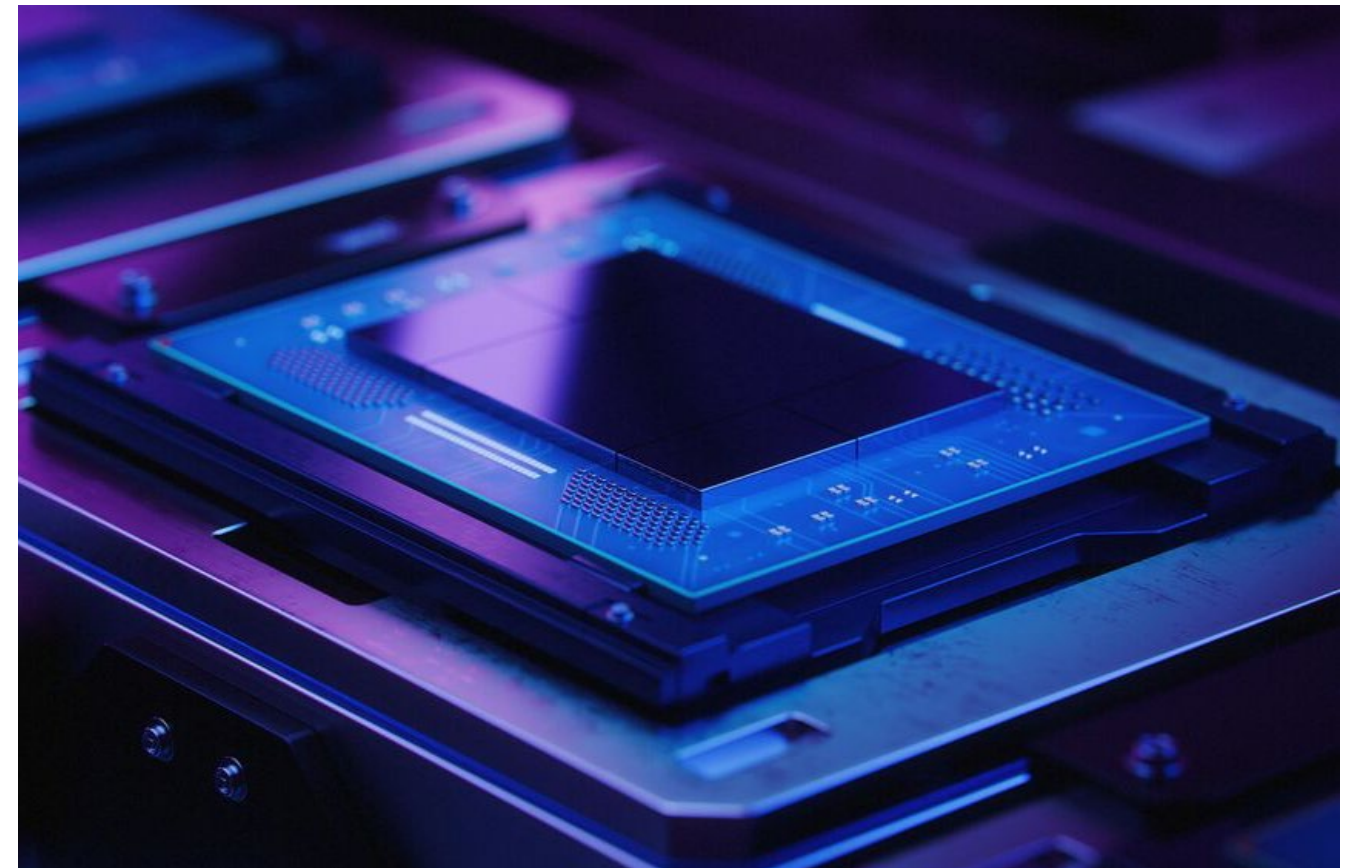
BEIJING BOSTON BRUSSELS DUBAI FRANKFURT
JOHANNESBURG LONDON LOS ANGELES NEW YORK
PALO ALTO SAN FRANCISCO SEOUL SHANGHAI WASHINGTON

Agenda

1 Overview of U.S. Export Controls

2 Semiconductor-Specific Export Controls

3 Compliance Best Practices



Overview of U.S. Export Controls



Export Administration Regulations (“EAR”)

- The EAR broadly regulate the export, reexport, and transfer of commodities, software, and technology “subject to the EAR.”
- Focus is on commercial items, “dual-use” items that have both commercial and military applications, and some military items.
- Controls vary with the sensitivity and destination of the item.
- Even commercial, non-sensitive items are controlled when destined for sensitive end users or end uses.



Jurisdictional Scope of the EAR

The EAR apply to items “subject to the EAR,” which include:

- All items in the United States or moving in transit through the United States;
- All U.S.-origin items wherever located; and
- Certain items produced outside of the United States pursuant to the *De Minimis* or FDP rules.

The *De Minimis* Rules

The EAR apply to non-U.S. items that incorporate more than a *de minimis* amount of controlled U.S.-origin content.

Generally:

- 10% for countries in EAR Country Groups E:1 and E:2 (Cuba, Iran, North Korea, and Syria).
- 25% for all other countries.

The Foreign Direct Product (“FDP”) Rules

The EAR also apply to certain non-U.S. items that are destined for certain end users, end uses, or destinations when they are:

1. Direct products of certain U.S.-controlled technology or software; or
2. Produced by plants or equipment that themselves are direct products of certain U.S.-origin technology or software.

Export Classification

Items subject to the jurisdiction of the EAR are given an export classification.

- Items identified on the EAR’s Commerce Control List (“CCL”) are designated with an alphanumeric Export Control Classification Number (“ECCN”).

- Items subject to the EAR but not described on the CCL are classified “EAR99.”



Five Product Groups	
A	Systems, Equipment and Components
B	Test, Inspection and Production Equipment
C	Material
D	Software
E	Technology

0	Nuclear & Miscellaneous
1	Materials, Chemicals, Microorganisms and Toxins
2	Materials Processing
3	Electronics
4	Computers
5 Part 1	Telecommunications
5 Part 2	Information Security
6	Sensors and Lasers
7	Navigation and Avionics
8	Marine
9	Aerospace and Propulsion

What Are “Technology” and “Software”?



“**Technology**” is information necessary for the development, production, use, operation, installation, maintenance, repair, overhaul, or refurbishing of an item.

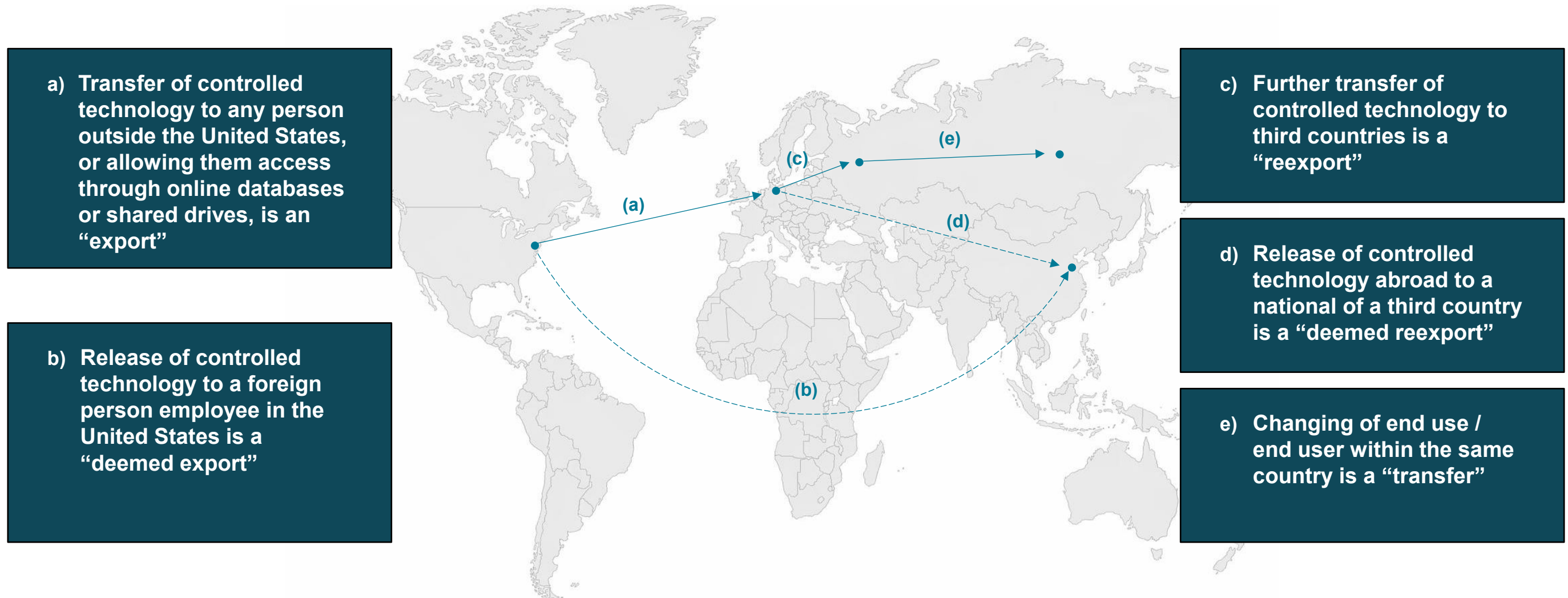


“**Software**” is a collection of one or more programs or microprograms fixed in any tangible medium of expression.

Technology can include tangible or intangible items such as:

- Written / oral communications
- Drawings
- Test results
- Formulas
- CAD files
- Manuals / documentation
- Electronic media

Exports, Reexports, and Transfers



Key Concept: Deemed Exports/Reexports

A disclosure of controlled technology or software source code in the United States to a foreign national (i.e., someone other than a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident).

Similar concept of “deemed reexports.”

Can occur through

- Webinars
- Telephone discussions
- E-mail and fax
- Computer access
- Presentations at conferences or meetings
- Demonstrations
- Posting non-public data on the internet
- Training sessions
- Facility tours that involve visual inspections

Semiconductor- Specific Export Controls



Timeline of Semiconductor Export Controls

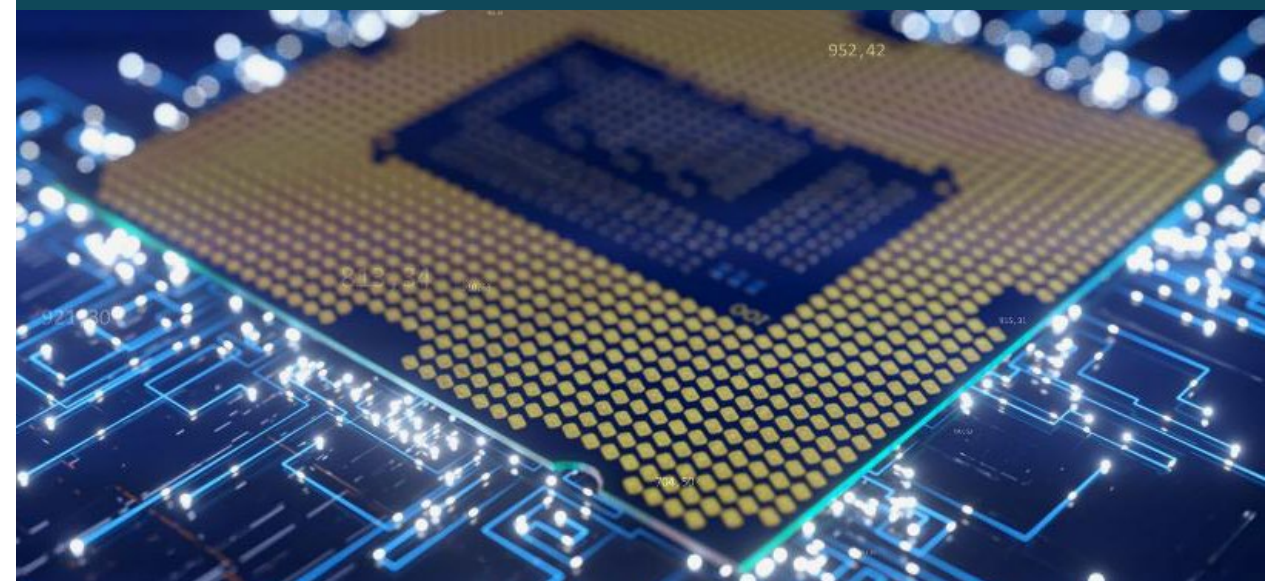


Multilateral Baseline: The Wassenaar Arrangement

- The Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies (“Wassenaar Arrangement”) is a global multilateral arrangement of 42 countries to coordinate export controls for conventional weapons and sensitive dual-use goods and technologies.
- The Wassenaar Arrangement imposes certain highly-targeted controls on semiconductor tools and related software.

Multilateral Software ECCN:

3D003 controls physics-based simulation software specially designed for the development of certain lithographic etching or deposition processes

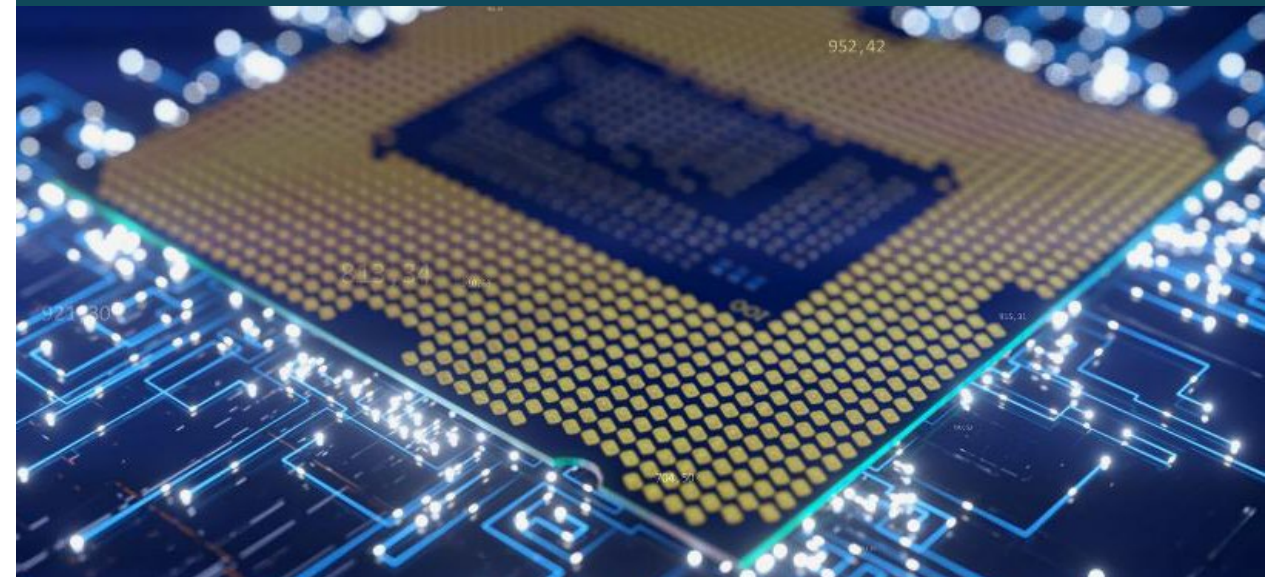


Expansion of Unilateral U.S. Controls (Oct 2022 – Sept 2024)

- Oct. 2022: BIS restricted China's access to advanced chips and semiconductor manufacturing equipment (SME), broadened EAR extraterritorial reach, and limited U.S.-person support to certain Chinese fabs.
- Oct. 2023: Expanded 3A090 advanced semiconductor coverage, consolidated SME controls under 3B001/3B002, extended destination-based licensing beyond China, and created a 0% de minimis rule for certain lithography equipment.
- Mar. 2024: Added ECCN 4A090.b, restricted U.S.-person activity involving EUV masks, and distinguished direct vs. indirect exports under SME end-use controls.
- Sept. 2024: Plurilateral framework with allies (bypassing Wassenaar) added controls on quantum, advanced SME, GAAFET, and additive manufacturing.

Key New/Updated ECCNs:

4D090 controls software for production of items containing certain advanced chips; 5D002/5D992 “.z” extended to advanced computing software; 2D910 and 3E905 added for additive manufacturing and GAAFET technology.

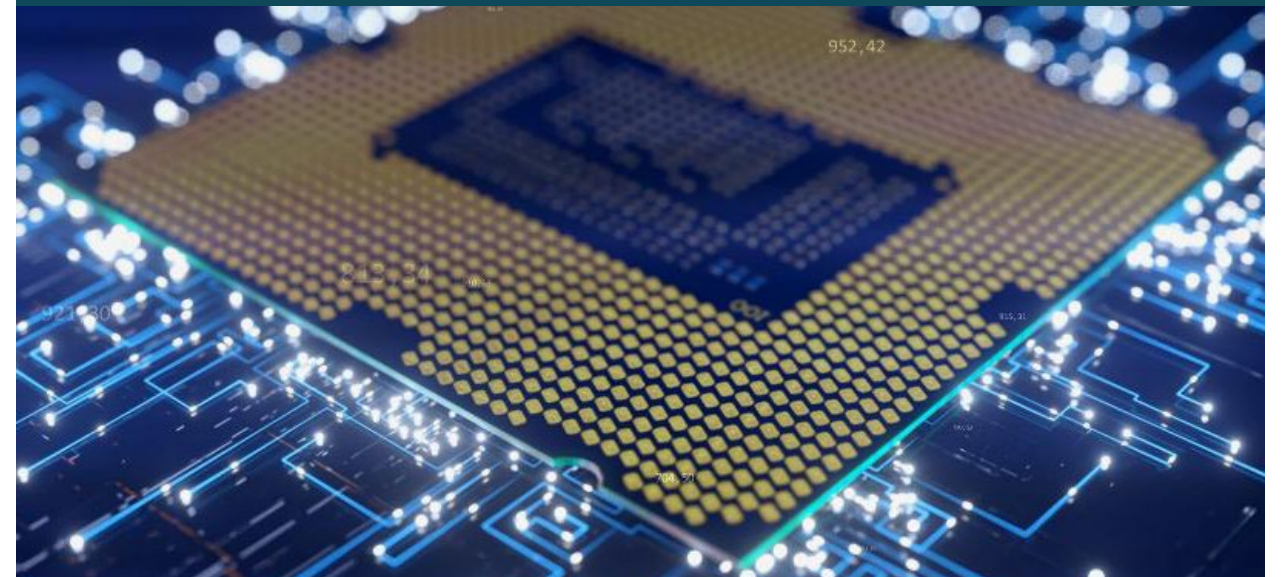


Recent Software & AI-Focused Rules (Dec 2024 – 2025)

- Dec. 2024: Significantly expanded SME, HBM, and software controls; broadened EAR jurisdiction through new FDP and de minimis rules; and confirmed that software keys and license keys are subject to the same controls as their associated hardware or software.
- Jan. 2025: AI Diffusion Rule extended licensing for advanced chips worldwide, effective May 15, 2025. On May 13, 2025 the Trump Administration announced plans to rescind it and instructed BIS not to enforce it; the rule has not been legally rescinded and remains part of the EAR.

Newer Software ECCNs:

3D992 controls ECAD software for advanced packaging of multiple chips/chiplets; 3D993 controls multipatterning ECAD, computational lithography, and productivity software for controlled DUV photolithography equipment.



Key Semi-Related Software License Requirements to Consider Today

■ Destination Controls:

- Design software for chips and semiconductor manufacturing equipment is likely to be controlled under Commerce Control List Category 3, if subject to the EAR.
- As just a few examples:
 - ECCN 3D006 controls certain ECAD software specially designed for the development of integrated circuits having any GAAFET structure
 - ECCN 3D001 controls software specially designed for the development or production of various advanced computing items
 - ECCNs 3D991, 3D992, 3D993, and 3D994 control various types of software for the development or production of various semiconductor manufacturing equipment
- Additionally, software that uses or calls on encryption functionality is likely to be subject to the EAR's encryption controls, if subject to the EAR.

Key Semi-Related Software License Requirements to Consider Today

■ End Use Controls:

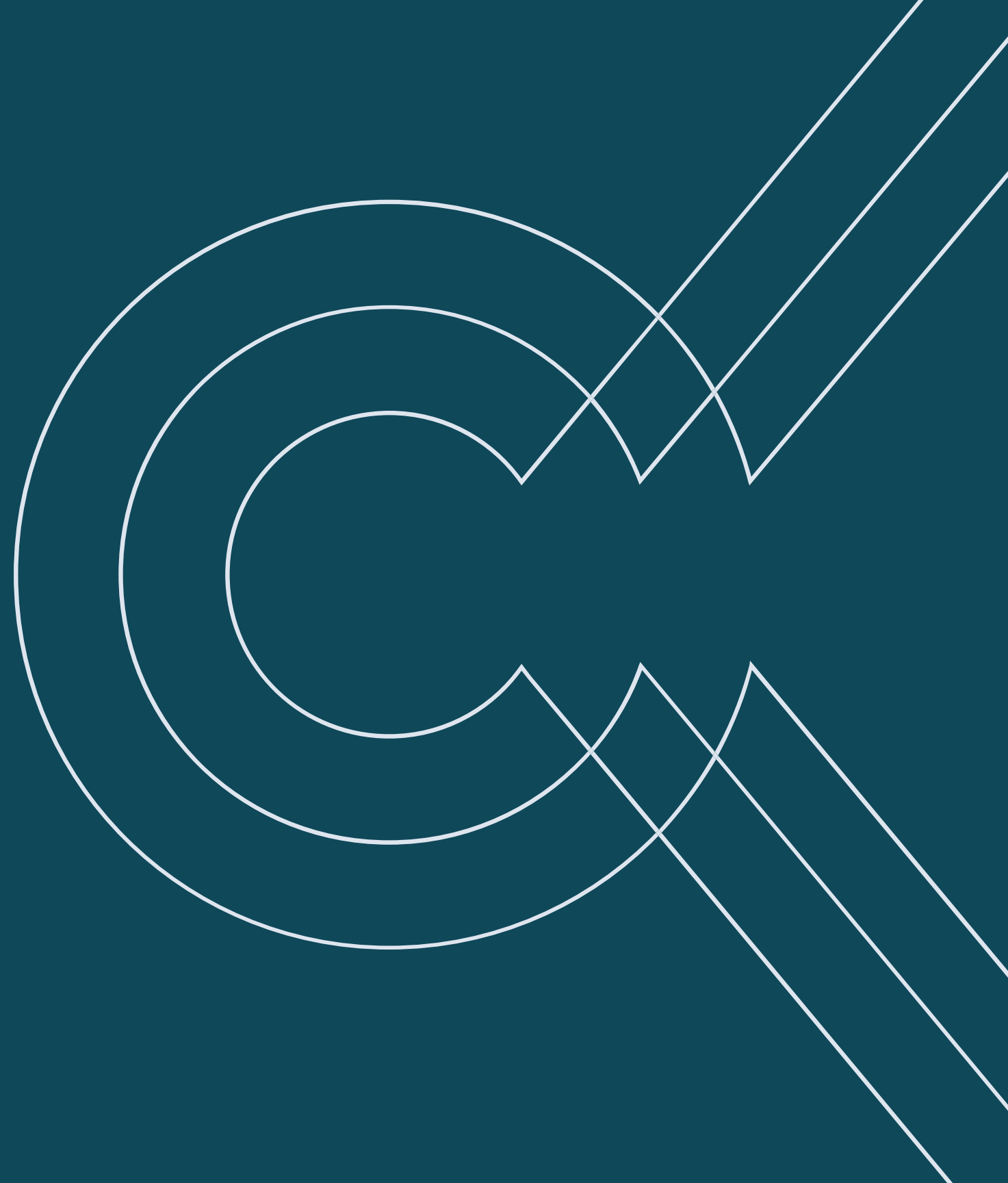
- Separate from the EAR's destination controls, the end use controls at EAR § 744.23 impose license requirements where there is knowledge that software or other items subject to the EAR will be used to produce or develop advanced computing items or semiconductor manufacturing equipment.
- For example:
 - Any Electronic Computer Aided Design (ECAD) or Technology Computer Aided Design (TCAD) software or technology subject to the EAR is subject to a license requirement when you know it will be used in the design of an advanced-node integrated circuit that will be produced in China, Macau or any destination specified in the EAR's Country Group D:5
 - Any software subject to the EAR and classified in Category 3 of the CCL is subject to a license requirement when you know the item will be used in the development or production of ICs destined to a facility located in China, Macau or a destination specified in Country Group D:5 where production of integrated circuits occurs, but you do not know whether production of advanced-node ICs occurs at such facility.
 - Any software subject to the EAR and classified on the CCL when destined to or within either Macau or a destination specified in Country Group D:5 for the development or production of certain semiconductor manufacturing equipment.

Key Semi-Related Software License Requirements to Consider Today

■ End User Controls:

- Finally, certain parties are subject to license requirements regardless of end use, such as parties that are:
 - Designated on the Entity List, Unverified List, Denied Persons List, or Military End User List
 - Military end users in Belarus, Burma, Cambodia, China, Nicaragua, Russia, or Venezuela
 - Military-intelligence end users in Belarus, Burma, Cambodia, China, Cuba, Iran, North Korea, Russia, Syria, Venezuela

Compliance Best Practices



Key Elements of a Trade Controls Compliance Program



Key Steps for Trade Controls Compliance

1

Determine export controls jurisdiction and classification

2

Determine exposure to restricted parties

3

Identify parties with access to controlled items, both internal and external

Key Focus: Determining Jurisdiction and Classification

A jurisdiction and classification system generally has two elements:

- ▶ **A process for determining the jurisdiction and classification of items that a company possesses or moves across borders (including commodities, software, and technology / data)**
 - Jurisdiction and classification here refers to whether the item is subject to U.S. export controls jurisdiction, and if so, where it is classified within the relevant U.S. export control lists
- ▶ **A database for tracking jurisdiction and classification determinations.**
 - Can be used by the company to evaluate whether a U.S. export license is required to move an item across a border, make an item available to an employee, or transfer an item to a third party (even within a single country)
 - Companies often find it most efficient to store determinations in ERP systems, at least for products that are regularly transferred internationally

Key Focus: Restricted Party Screening and Due Diligence

- Restricted party screening is a critical tool to help companies mitigate the risk of trade controls violations.
- Typically involves the screening of customers, vendors, parties in the supply chain, banks, and other third parties against applicable restricted party lists.
- Requires personnel to review and investigate potential “hits” to rule out “false positives.”

Best Practices:

- Screening prior to onboarding
- Automated screening & integration with ERP system
- Continuous rescreening
- Use of “fuzzy logic”

Key Focus: Identify Access to Controlled Items



Internal: Technology Control Plans

A Technology Control Plan (“TCP”) provides detailed requirements for the receipt, use, access, transfer, control, and disposal by company personnel of export-controlled components and technology.

Areas typically covered:

- A physical security plan for the access, handling, storage, and disposal of export-controlled components and physical materials.
- An information security plan for the access, handling, storage, and disposal of export-controlled technology and electronic materials containing any such export-controlled technology.



External: Implications for SaaS

- Providing software as a service (“SaaS”) does not inherently involve an export.
- On the other hand, downloading software, or creating technology from SaaS products, may be controlled.
- SaaS companies should understand this distinction and tailor their risk assessments accordingly.

Questions?



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Navigating Export Controls in EDA: Update from SEMI Washington

Marc Coldiron, Director, Global Public Policy and Advocacy, SEMI

Ben Kallen, Senior Manager, Public Policy and Advocacy, SEMI

June 11, 2026

SEMI Public Policy & Advocacy Overview

SEMI Public Policy & Advocacy (PP&A) works to represent the collective interests of SEMI's member companies on a range of public policy issues, including export controls, trade policy, tax, CHIPS implementation, and workforce development, among others.

- PP&A is active across multiple SEMI regions, with the SEMI DC office being focused on U.S. federal and state-level policymaking.
- SEMI DC regularly engages with legislators and agency officials across multiple jurisdictions to ensure the health of the semiconductor industry.
- SEMI's policy agenda is driven by member input, with various topic-specific policy committees serving as conduits for informing PP&A's activities.

SEMI DC Public Policy and Advocacy Team



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Vice President, Global Public
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Manager, Public Policy and
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SEMI Public Policy & Advocacy

Advocating for forward-looking policies that strengthen the global semiconductor ecosystem.

Policy Influence	Member Input	Collective Voice	Key Benefits
<p>SEMI is the industry voice shaping federal and state policies, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade & Export Controls • Tax & R&D Incentives • Supply Chain Issues • Environmental Regulation • And more! 	<p>SEMI's policy positions are shaped by member input. This is collected through formal committees and working groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade & Export Controls (TEC) Committee • Supply Chain Committee • Tax Committee • PFAS, TSCA, and GHG Working Groups 	<p>SEMI Advocacy represents the full semiconductor supply chain in DC, allowing us to provide an efficient, unified industry voice and be a trusted resource to the government.</p> <p><i>"If you're not at the table, you're on the menu."</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Fly-In to advocate for shared industry priorities on Capitol Hill. • Consistent congressional and regulatory updates with impact analysis. • Ad hoc advocacy efforts supporting member engagement on issues as they arise.



SEMI Public Policy & Advocacy

2026 SEMI Washington Fly-In | March 3-5



85

Industry Attendees



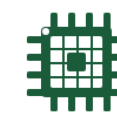
120

Hill Offices Engaged



2

Admin Engagements



5

Policy Priorities

Overview

The 2026 SEMI Washington Fly-In convened 85 industry leaders across all segments of the semiconductor supply chain for three days of high-impact advocacy. Teams completed 120 Hill office meetings and engaged directly with the Trump Administration -- including BIS, OSTP, and USTR -- advancing SEMI's unified priorities on CHIPS Act implementation, export licensing reform, trade policy modernization, workforce development, and chemical access.

Export Licensing Transparency

Trade Policy Modernization

SEMI Investment Act

Workforce Development

R&D Investment & Chemical Access

SEMI 2026 U.S. Policy Strategy

Top Priorities for 2026



1. Promote a balanced trade policy that preserves market access and avoids overlapping tariffs on the same product, as well as narrowly tailored, multilateral export controls to protect national security without harming U.S. competitiveness.
2. Establish a national workforce pipeline aligned with federal, state, and industry programs to meet critical talent needs.
3. Invest in long-term tax and R&D incentives to sustain semiconductor investments.
4. Continue implementation of the *CHIPS and Science Act* and related programs, and develop a forward-looking initiative or roadmap to continue industry momentum.
5. Support pragmatic policies that balance environmental goals with innovation and the needs of the semiconductor industry.

Export Controls – Key Themes and Trends

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Increased scrutiny of license applications and revised license policies/requirements.

Emphasis on enforcement and closing loopholes on existing controls.

AI Action Plan — develop subsystem controls, increase allied coordination, establish and execute AI Export Program.

Limited engagement with Technical Advisory Committees.

Economic security and export control provisions included in bilateral trade agreements.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Bipartisan legislation on enforcement, traceability, remote access, and controls on AI chips.

House Foreign Affairs Committee Markup (April 22, 2026) — 22 bills advanced, many unanimously.

National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) — Proven vehicle for export control legislation; markups underway.

Appropriations — FY27' proposals include increasing BIS resources, expanding AI Export Program, and restoring use of Technical Advisory Committees.

Export Controls Look Ahead



New Rules & Changes to Existing Policies

New or revised rules (i.e., AI Diffusion Replacement, Critical Technologies), updates to license policies, and new guidance on compliance measures.



U.S.– China Bilateral Relationship

Outcomes from future leaders' meetings scheduled for the fall (i.e., U.S. State Visit, APEC, G20) and extension of the “Busan Agreement.”



Trade Agreement Implementation

Implementation of economic security and export control provisions with partners who have reached trade agreements.



FY2027 NDAA Process

Armed Services Committee markups are currently underway. Potential for certain export control bills to be included in the FY27' NDAA.



November Midterm Elections

The 2026 midterms will determine control of the House and Senate, reshaping the committee landscape for export control legislation and oversight of BIS.

SEMI Engagement – Export Controls

Trade & Export Control Committee

A standing member forum that meets monthly and ad hoc to discuss issues and coordinate industry positions.

Weekly Trade & Export Control Newsletter

Timely, curated updates on all trade and export control developments from across the U.S. government, including rules, guidance, and other actions.

Regulatory Comments

One of the most direct channels for industry to engage government, providing technical and policy feedback.

Letters & Statements

Formal letters to agency officials and congressional leaders articulating SEMI's policy positions and advocating on behalf of the semiconductor industry.

Direct Government Engagement

Roundtable discussions, listening sessions, and meetings with agency officials and congressional leaders to deliver real-time industry input.



THANK YOU