BIS Entity List additions over AI chip diversion: Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand

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Short answer: the United States Bureau of Industry and Security added seven companies in Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand to the Entity List because of what it calls a significant risk of diverting advanced computing commodities to unauthorised end uses or users, in a rule published on 25 November 2026 and effective 23 November. Every item subject to US export rules now needs a licence for these parties, reviewed under a presumption of denial. Anyone reselling or leasing AI hardware should screen again.

TL;DR The short version

- The US Bureau of Industry and Security added seven companies in Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand to the Entity List over risk of diverting advanced computing items.
- From 23 November 2026 every item subject to US export rules needs a licence for these parties, reviewed under a presumption of denial.
- Anyone reselling or leasing AI hardware should screen customers and intermediaries again; this is not legal advice.

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What is the Entity List change?

The Entity List, in the Export Administration Regulations, names parties that carry extra licence requirements. This final rule adds MSFusion Sdn. Bhd., PT Megaspeed International and Speedmatrix Sdn Bhd under Malaysia; Apex Enterprise Solutions (Singapore) Private Limited, Megaspeed International Pte. Ltd. and Swiftdata Pte. Ltd. under Singapore; and Megaspeed (Thailand) Co., Ltd. under Thailand. Aliases are part of the entries.

How the restriction works

- A licence is required for all items subject to the regulations.
- Licence applications are reviewed under a presumption of denial.
- Availability of most licence exceptions is limited when a listed entity is a party.
- It applies to exports, reexports and in-country transfers, so it can reach non-US businesses handling covered items.

What is new compared with the previous list

The seven entries are new additions tied to diversion risk for advanced computing. It follows a separate BIS rule published on 19 November on remote access to advanced semiconductors, which our earlier article discusses through an industry statement.

Facts reported in the rule

- Federal Register document 2026-23999, 91 FR 76148.
- Effective 23 November 2026; published 25 November 2026.
- A savings clause lets certain shipments already en route on 23 November proceed under their earlier eligibility if completed by 23 December 2026.
- The rule was issued as final without prior notice and comment under the export control statute.

Limitations and open questions

- The rule states the government's determination; it does not publish the underlying evidence.
- It does not itself say how affiliates not named should be treated, and affiliate rules have been subject to separate action.
- Always screen against the official current list, including addresses and aliases, which may differ from this summary. This is not legal advice. Sources were read on 26 November 2026. Products, rules and standards change, so check the linked originals before you rely on any detail.

How to respond

1. Screen customers, resellers, freight forwarders, data centre tenants and cloud customers against the updated list.
2. Check open orders, shipments in transit, spare parts, software updates and support tickets.
3. Hold any transaction with a match and get export counsel before proceeding.
4. Apply the savings clause only after confirming that its conditions and deadline are met.
5. Record the screening date and source, and set rescreening on every list update.
6. Add end-use and end-user checks for high-value accelerator orders.

What it means for hardware sellers, cloud providers and buyers

Compliance now sits inside ordinary sales and operations work: an order, a repair or a firmware download can involve a controlled item. Buyers of used or brokered accelerators should ask for the chain of custody, because a listed party earlier in the chain is a warning sign that deserves legal review.

Frequently asked questions

- **Which companies were added to the BIS Entity List?** Seven entities across Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand, including several Megaspeed companies.
- **Why were they added?** BIS cites a significant risk of diversion of advanced computing commodities.

- **When did the rule take effect?** 23 November 2026.
- **Does it affect non-US companies?** It covers reexports and transfers of items subject to US export rules, which can include foreign firms.

Related reading

- Remote access export control rule
- NVIDIA export control oversight committee
- Global semiconductor sales, Q3 2026
- TPBOK standard

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Sources and further reading

1. Bureau of Industry and Security. Additions to the Entity List. Federal Register, document 2026-23999, 25 November 2026. federalregister.gov/documents/2026/11/25/2026-23999/additions-to-the-entity-list

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