



HELPFUL EXCERPTS FROM THE EXPORT ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS REGARDING RESEARCH:

§734.8 - INFORMATION RESULTING FROM FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH

§734.9 - EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

§734.10 - PATENT APPLICATIONS

§734.11 - GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED RESEARCH COVERED BY CONTRACT CONTROLS

§734.12 - EFFECT ON FOREIGN LAWS AND REGULATIONS

§734.8

INFORMATION RESULTING FROM FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH

(a) Fundamental research

Paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section and §734.11 of this part provide specific rules that will be used to determine whether research in particular institutional contexts qualifies as “fundamental research”. The intent behind these rules is to identify as “fundamental research” basic and applied research in science and engineering, where the resulting information is ordinarily published and shared broadly within the scientific community. Such research can be distinguished from proprietary research and from industrial development, design, production, and product utilization, the results of which ordinarily are restricted for proprietary reasons or specific national security reasons as defined in §734.11(b) of this part. (See Supplement No. 1 to this part, Question D(8)). Note that the provisions of this section do not apply to encryption software controlled under ECCN 5D002 for “EI” reasons on the Commerce Control List (Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of the EAR) or to mass market encryption software with symmetric key length exceeding 64-bits controlled under ECCN 5D992. See §740.13(e) of the EAR for certain exports and reexports under license exception.

(b) University based research

(1) Research conducted by scientists, engineers, or students at a university normally will be considered fundamental research, as described in paragraphs (b)(2) through (6) of this section. (“University” means any accredited institution of higher education located in the United States.)

(2) Prepublication review by a sponsor of university research solely to insure that the publication would not inadvertently divulge proprietary information that the sponsor has furnished to the researchers does not change the status of the research as fundamental research. However, release of information from a corporate sponsor to university

researchers where the research results are subject to prepublication review, is subject to the EAR. (See Supplement No. 1 to this part, Questions D(7), D(9), and D(10)).

(3) Prepublication review by a sponsor of university research solely to ensure that publication would not compromise patent rights does not change the status of fundamental research, so long as the review causes no more than a temporary delay in publication of the research results.

(4) The initial transfer of information from an industry sponsor to university researchers is subject to the EAR where the parties have agreed that the sponsor may withhold from publication some or all of the information so provided. (See Supplement No. 1 to this part, Question D(2)).

(5) University based research is not considered “fundamental research” if the university or its researchers accept (at the request, for example, of an industrial sponsor) other restrictions on publication of scientific and technical information resulting from the project or activity. Scientific and technical information resulting from the research will nonetheless qualify as fundamental research once all such restrictions have expired or have been removed. (See Supplement No. 1 to this part, Question D(7) and D(9)).

(6) The provisions of §734.11 of this part will apply if a university or its researchers accept specific national security controls (as defined in §734.11 of this part) on a research project or activity sponsored by the U.S. Government. (See Supplement No. 1 to this part, Questions E(1) and E(2)).

§734.9

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

“Educational information” referred to in §734.3(b)(3)(iii) of this part (technology and software) is not subject to the EAR if it is released by instruction in catalog courses and associated teaching laboratories of academic institutions. Dissertation research is discussed in §734.8(b) of this part. (Refer to Supplement No. 1 to this part, Question C(1) through C(6)). Note that the provisions of this section do not apply to encryption software controlled under ECCN 5D002 for “EI” reasons on the Commerce Control List or to mass market encryption software with symmetric key length exceeding 64-bits controlled under ECCN 5D992. See §740.13 (e) of the EAR for certain exports and reexports under license exception.

§734.10

PATENT APPLICATIONS

The information referred to in §734.3(b)(3)(iv) of this part is:

(a) Information contained in a patent application prepared wholly from foreign-origin technical data 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;

(b) Information contained in 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 5¹; or

(c) Information contained in 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.

§734.11

GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED RESEARCH COVERED BY CONTRACT CONTROLS

(a) If research is funded by the U.S. Government, and specific national security controls are agreed on to protect information resulting from the research, §734.3(b)(3) of this part will not apply to any export or reexport of such information in violation of such controls. However, any export or reexport of information resulting from the research that is consistent with the specific controls may nonetheless be made under this provision.

(b) 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”. (See Supplement No. 1 to this part, Questions E(1) and E(2).)

§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.

¹ Regulations issued by the Patent and Trademark Office in 37 CFR part 5 provide for the export to a foreign country of unclassified technical data in the form of a patent application or an amendment, modification, or supplement thereto or division thereof.