

# Trump's AI Chip Export Policy Shake-up

**Breaking News:** President Trump's administration has just announced a plan to **scrap a Biden-era AI chip export rule**, setting off a wave of discussion in the tech world **1**. A Commerce Department spokeswoman said the Biden policy – designed to tightly control sales of high-end AI chips abroad – was "overly complex" and will be replaced with a "much simpler rule that unleashes American innovation and ensures American AI dominance" **2**. In short, the new *Trump AI policy* would roll back the strict export controls imposed just months ago. We'll unpack what's changed, why companies like **Nvidia** and **Oracle** care, and how the global chip market may shift as a result.

## The Old Biden AI Chip Export Controls

Just weeks earlier, the Biden administration had issued the **Framework for Artificial Intelligence Diffusion**, a sweeping export controls rule for advanced AI hardware. This *AI chip policy* divided the world into three tiers **3** : 17 close allies (Tier 1) would receive **unlimited chip exports**, about 120 other countries (Tier 2) faced **caps on how many chips they could import**, and rival nations like China, Russia, Iran, and North Korea (Tier 3) were **blocked entirely 3** . The intent was to keep powerful AI processors in the hands of U.S. firms and friendly partners, limiting China's access to cutting-edge GPUs. This new rule – set to take effect on May 15 – was meant to leverage **export controls** as a strategic tool, but it also sparked major concern in the tech industry about its complexity and impact.

# Industry Backlash: Nvidia, Oracle and Others

Almost immediately, U.S. tech companies pushed back. **Nvidia**, the Silicon Valley chipmaker whose GPUs power many AI systems, warned the restrictions would "threaten to derail innovation and economic growth worldwide" and even "undermine America's leadership" in technology 4. Nvidia noted roughly half of its current markets could be off-limits under the curbs 5. The Semiconductor Industry Association, a major industry trade group, agreed, cautioning the U.S. would simply "cede market share" to rivals if it curbed exports too much 6. Cloud giants voiced concern too.

Oracle, which sells cloud data centers and AI hardware, was particularly outspoken. Ken Glueck, an Oracle EVP, said the tier system "did not make sense" (for example, it lumped tech ally Israel in the same category as Yemen) and expected significant changes 7. Reuters notes that **"Oracle and Nvidia were both outspoken in their criticism of the new rule"** when it was announced 8. Even some lawmakers agreed: a group of Republican senators asked the Commerce Secretary to withdraw the rule, warning that capped access would push buyers toward "China's unregulated cheap substitutes" 9. In short, critics argued the Biden export controls could shrink the U.S. share of the *global chip market*, handing an advantage to foreign competitors <sup>10</sup>.

## **Market Moves and Supply-Chain Scramble**

As news of Trump's plan surfaced, markets and suppliers reacted quickly. Chip stocks like Nvidia jumped: Nvidia's share price **closed about 3% higher** on the report, as investors bet on a freer export environment 11. Even AMD – another big AI chip vendor – saw gains. AMD had just warned it expected a **\$1.5 billion hit** to sales in 2025 because of the curbs on China exports 12. Investors had bid up AMD

stock this week as customers rushed to order chips ahead of the restrictions <sup>13</sup>. In fact, AMD reported that buyers were pre-ordering extra processors to beat the caps, causing its shares to spike (up as much as 6%) before settling higher <sup>14</sup>.

This frenzy underscores how tightly woven the **AI hardware supply chain** is. Data centers and cloud providers around the world rely on U.S.-designed chips (like Nvidia's) to run AI services. Under the Biden rule, big cloud firms (Microsoft, Google, Amazon, etc.) were even given special license exceptions to ensure they could deploy chips in more countries <sup>15</sup>. Now, with Trump's announcement, manufacturers and cloud operators may rethink logistics: countries that faced caps under Biden might get easier access, shifting where chips are shipped and built into systems. In practice, relaxing export controls could prompt chipmakers and integrators to **ramp up shipments worldwide**. Lower shipping thresholds and looser licensing mean longer supply lines but also bigger markets.

# Implications for Nvidia, Oracle, and Others

For Nvidia, a rollback could be a boon. Easier exports means Nvidia can sell more H100 and A100 GPUs abroad, potentially boosting revenue. Oracle and other hardware sellers (like server makers) also stand to benefit if more chips flow to global clients. The industry's message is clear: strict caps risk pushing customers toward China-based suppliers. Oracle's analysts even warned that the Biden framework might *"shrink the global chip market for U.S. firms by 80 percent"* 10, a dramatic outcome they hope to avoid.

Meanwhile, big cloud providers would still hold an advantage. Under any U.S. export regime, the tech giants with deep pockets can usually apply for licenses or set up local data centers to get the latest chips 15. If Trump shifts to a **government-to-government licensing** model (as sources suggest), cloud companies may strike deals with foreign governments to secure hardware access. In this way, chip sales become part of trade negotiations. In fact, analysts say Trump's team is considering replacing the tiered system with direct licensing pacts, which fits Trump's style of bilateral deals 16. Such a model would let the U.S. use chip exports as leverage in trade talks – essentially a "carrot" to offer key partners while still limiting adversaries.

# **Global Chip Market and Geopolitical Ripple Effects**

Overall, this policy U-turn could reshape the **global chip market**. Countries previously limited or blocked (like some Gulf nations or Tier-2 states) might import far more U.S. AI processors under a relaxed regime. That would expand markets for Nvidia, AMD, and others, and potentially encourage investment in AI projects abroad. On the other hand, loosening curbs also raises questions about national security: how will the U.S. ensure chips don't end up in hostile hands if exports are broadly eased? For now, Trump's commerce team insists it will still keep high-end tech out of the wrong hands, but with a lighter touch.

Geopolitically, the main goal remains limiting China's most advanced AI capability. But by scrapping complex tiers, the U.S. might trade some control for more flexibility in alliances and trade. For tech viewers, the key takeaway is that AI chip supply chains are going to feel more fluid. Companies should monitor whether multilateral export rules give way to new bilateral agreements, and how chip manufacturers adjust production and stockpiling to fit these changing regulations.

#### What Comes Next?

The fate of the new policy is still unfolding. The Biden rule wasn't in force yet (set to begin May 15), and now the Trump team has indicated it will replace it with a simpler system 17. We don't know exactly what that will look like – it could be a single global license, narrower exceptions, or negotiated agreements. What is clear is that U.S. **export controls** on AI chips are no longer a settled matter.

In the weeks ahead, watch how allies like Japan, the E.U., and countries in the Middle East respond. Markets will watch Nvidia and AMD earnings for signs of how much overseas demand changes. And keep an eye on Washington: key details will be hashed out in trade discussions and regulatory announcements.

**Bottom line:** By dismantling the Biden-era AI chip export controls, Trump's administration signals a major shift in U.S. tech policy. This could open new sales channels for chipmakers and speed up supply chains, even as it raises debate over how to balance national security with industry growth. The global chip market is moving under these new winds – and everyone from chip designers to cloud providers will feel the impact as this story continues to develop.

**Sources:** Recent reports and filings from Reuters and industry commentary provide the basis for this analysis 1 16 4 14 10.

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