Video About CCP Semiconductor Technology

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as prepared for delivery

A cutting edge blueprint for the future of semiconductor chip design — called "RISC-5" — could one day be used in everything from game consoles to phones, self-driving automobiles, missiles, and fighter jets.

This open source technology got its start in a lab right here on the campus of U.C. Berkeley in the 1980s.

Four decades later, David Patterson, the same Berkeley professor who helped create the technology, is now partnering with Tsinghua university in China to develop the next generation of this chip design.

Through Berkeley's joint institute with Tsinghua University – called TBSI – Patterson facilitated the creation of an "International Open-Source Laboratory".

The problem is that the TBSI partnership has a record of collaboration with Chinese military-linked universities, companies blacklisted by the Commerce Department sit on its advisory board, its alumni have gone on to work at military-linked institutions, and it has supported research that is leveraged by China for military and intelligence purposes.

We must make sure that advanced technologies, such as RISC-5, developed through federal funding support are not being transferred to China by way of under-regulated collaborations between U.S. and Chinese universities at the cost of America's national security.