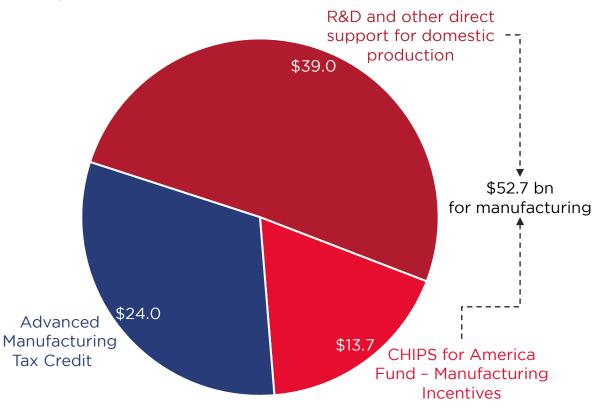
# **CHIPS and Science Act of 2022**

Analysis of Impacts March 2024

## CHIPS Act provides \$52.7 bn for domestic chip manufacturing

Plus tax credits for capital investment in domestic production

### **\$77 BN IN MANUFACTURING SPENDING AND TAX CREDITS** \$ BN



### \*The CHIPS Act also authorizes \$200 billion in STEM, R&D, Workforce and Economic Development spending Source: CHIPS and Science Act of 2022, Onyx © Onyx Strategic Insights. Reproduction by written authorization only.

### MAIN POLICY OBJECTIVES

- Reduce risk of semiconductor supply chain shocks
- Improve America's economic competitiveness
- Protect semiconductors from international interference

### SAMPLE OF KEY METRICS

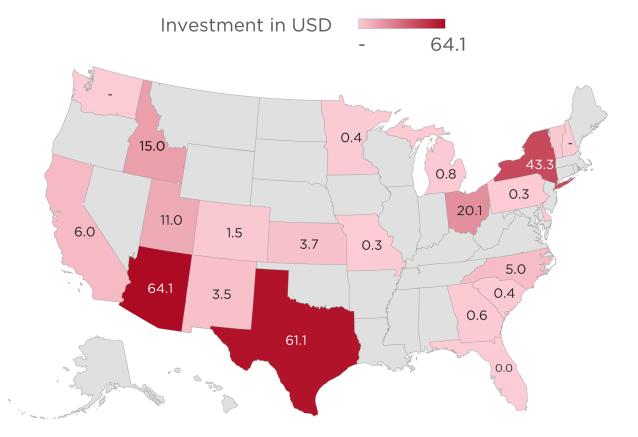
- Increase in overall domestic chip production
- Grow domestic production for leading edge chips (e.g., for advanced computing and AI) from zero to 20% global market share by 2030
- Invest in workforce development according to NIST guidelines across construction, manufacturing, engineering, and R&D
- Nearshore critical components of the chip value chain, not limited to manufacturing

## The private sector has announced >\$250Bn in projects

Many projects are dependent on CHIPS Act funds

## SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING INVESTMENTS

MAY 2020 TO FEBRUARY 2024, \$ BILLIONS



### **TOP 10 PROJECTS BY VALUE**

COMPANY	VALUE	STATE
TSMC	\$40.0	AZ
Texas Instruments	\$30.0	ТХ
Intel	\$20.0	AZ
Micron	\$20.0	NY
Intel	\$20.0	ОН
Samsung Electronics	\$17.3	ТХ
Micron	\$15.0	ID
SK Hynix	\$15.0	IN
Global Foundries	\$11.5	NY
Texas Instruments	\$11.O	UT

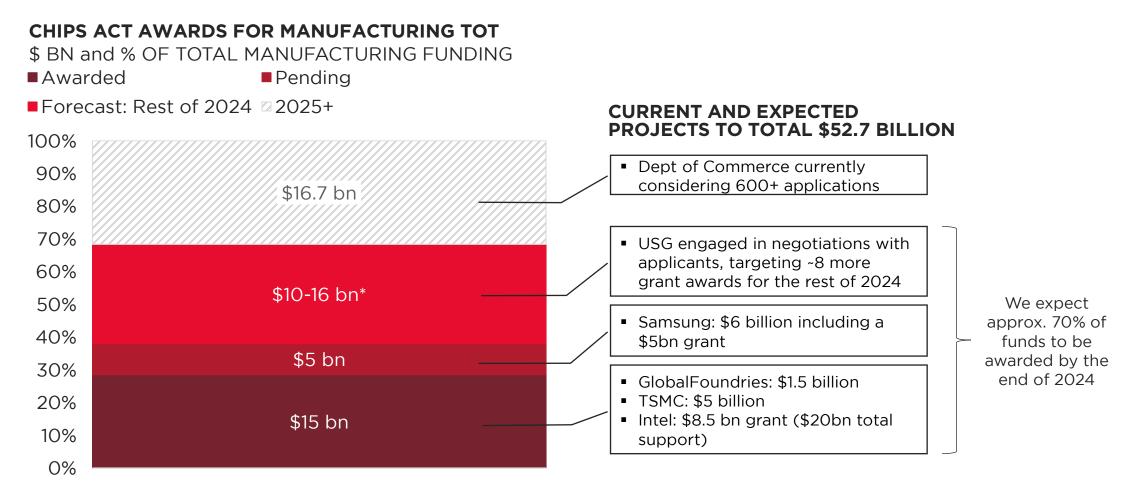
# The CHIPS Act aims to level the playing field

US capex and opex are structurally higher than most markets

#### 2020 ESTIMATED FAB TOTAL COST COMPARISON **GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES ARE THE TOP BEFORE AND AFTER GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES REASON FOR FAB COST DIFFERENTIALS** ■ Cost After Incentives Cost Before Incentives Percentage range\* of total cost difference between US and other countries 116 115 114 110 109 108 105 101 **Government incentives:** 40% to 70% 100 99 Cost Index (US=100) Cost differential Labor and utility costs: 15% to 40% 79.5 79 78 68 **Capex:** 15% to 20% \*Ranges dependent on the comparison country and type of chips produced Germany Japan S. Korea ingapore rainan China S

## **CHIPS funding has received significant private sector interest**

2024 beginning to see major funding announcements, more to come



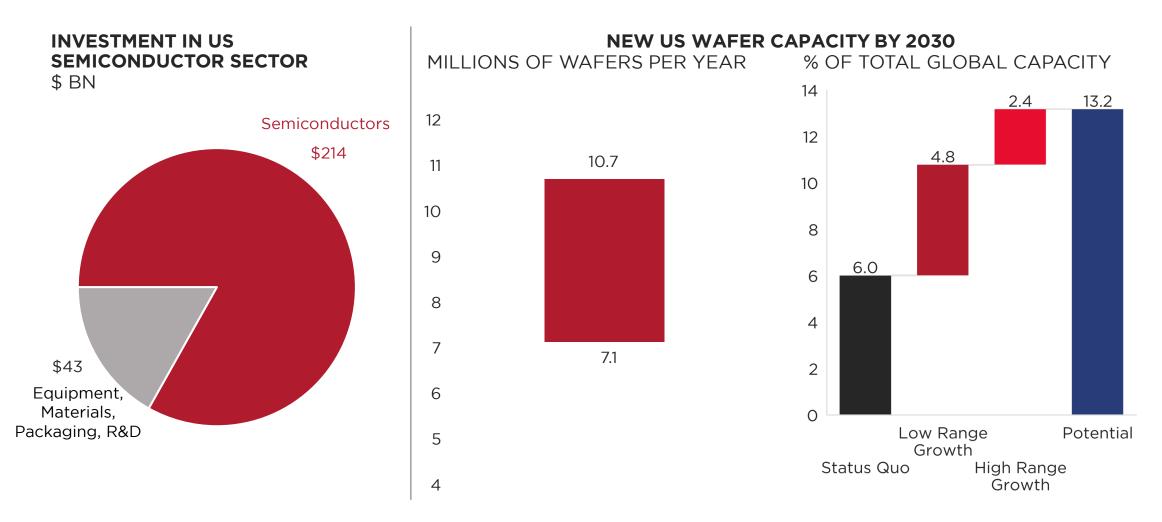
\*Assumes \$1-2 billion average grant award

Source: Reuters, US Department of Commerce, Onyx

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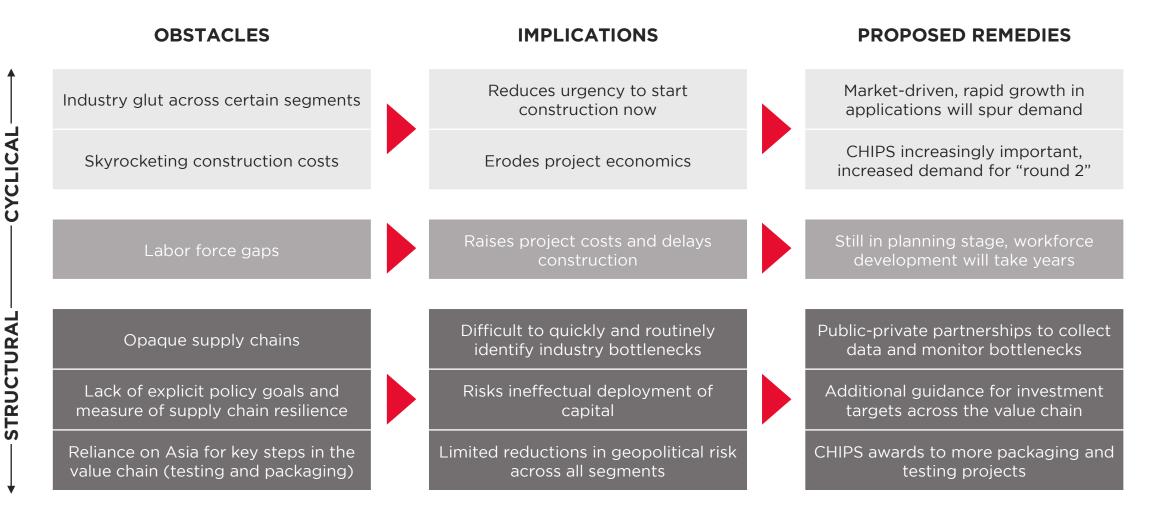
## US investment equates to 7-11 million wafers per year by 2030

Equivalent to gaining 5% to 7% of global market share



## Major obstacles to meeting policy objectives

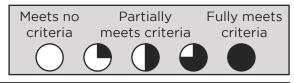
CHIPS criticized for being a spending package without a clear strategy



# **Outlook: CHIPS will be moderately successful**

But will likely require further funding to maintain effectiveness

### **CHIPS POLICY ANALYSIS - ABILITY TO MEET CRITERIA BY 2030**



POLICY OBJECTIVE	SCORE	EVALUATION
Reduce risk of semiconductor supply chain shocks		<ul> <li>CHIPS will expand US chip production, but US will gain limited market share as other global players are making similar investments</li> <li>US production will contribute to an industry glut, reducing supply chain risks in the near-term</li> <li>Slower/limited investments across the entire value chain will force US chip manufacturers to ship to Asia for testing and packaging and then to China for assembly into some final products</li> </ul>
Improve America's economic competitiveness		<ul> <li>New fabs bring significant new jobs, but ramp-up of labor force availability will take time despite strong local availability of training programs</li> <li>US faces a chronic shortage of STEM workers; CHIPS funding unlikely to fully resolve this long-standing challenge</li> <li>R&amp;D funding is most at-risk piece of the legislation - Congress has chronically under-funded STEM R&amp;D in recent budgets</li> </ul>
Protect semiconductors from international interference		<ul> <li>Expanded domestic production will result in a greater availability of trustworthy chips, but significant Chinese investment in key raw materials mean developing a fully risk-free supply chain is extremely difficult</li> <li>Allied nations (Netherlands, Japan) with companies that control key bottlenecks have so far been aligned with US restrictions intended to hinder Chinese tech development</li> </ul>

# **Get in touch**

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