
Fab America – Keeping U.S. Leadership in Semiconductor Technology

**Silicon Valley Tax Directors Group
Congressional Staff Visit
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**Daryl Hatano
Vice President, Public Policy
Semiconductor Industry Association
e: dhatano@sia-online.org**



Fab America

- I. Overview of the U.S. chip industry**
- II. Potential trends to offshore manufacturing.**
- III. Foreign Government policies impacting the location of manufacturing and technology**

I. Industry Overview

- ❖ **Semiconductors fuel economic productivity gains**
- ❖ **Semiconductors contribute to GDP & jobs**
- ❖ **Federal, state, & local governments benefit from declining semiconductor prices**
- ❖ **Information technology contributes to national and homeland security**
- ❖ **U.S. currently leads the world in semiconductors**
- ❖ **Leading edge manufacturing is closely linked to technology leadership**

Semiconductors fuel economic productivity gains,

- ❖ Congressional Budget Office assumes the “computer Quality” adjustment observed in late 1990’s will continue:

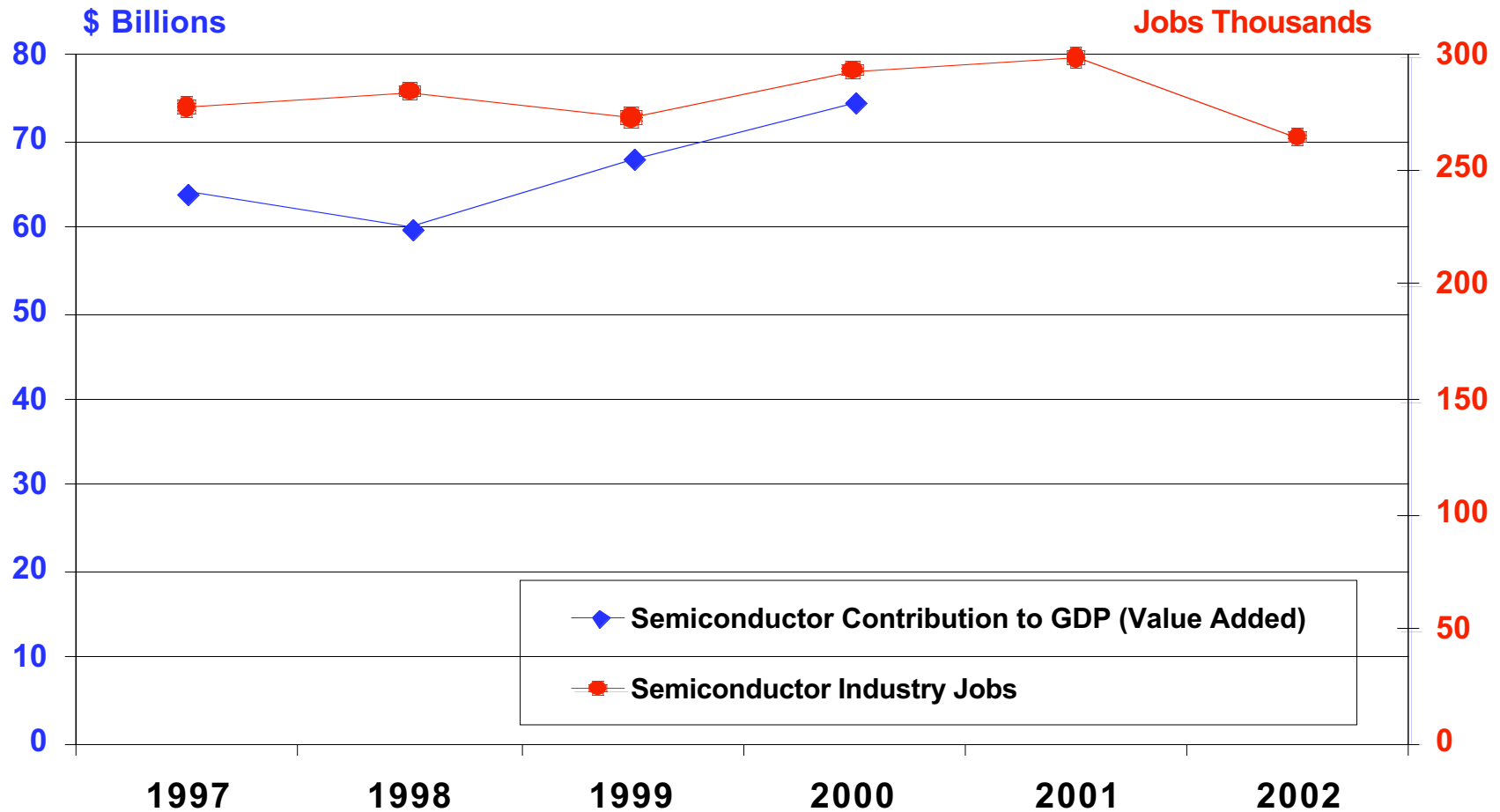
CBO Macroeconomic Forecast	1991-1995	1996-2002	2003-2013
Potential GDP Increase	2.6%	3.3%	2.9%
Labor & Capital Contribution	1.5	2.0	1.7
Total Factor Productivity Contribution	1.1	1.3	1.2
•TFP Adjustments	.1	0.2	0.2
♦ Computer Quality	0	0.1	0.1

- ❖ Economists Attribute a large portion of the computer quality adjustment to an acceleration of semiconductor technology advances

Source: “The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2004-2013” CBO, January 2003



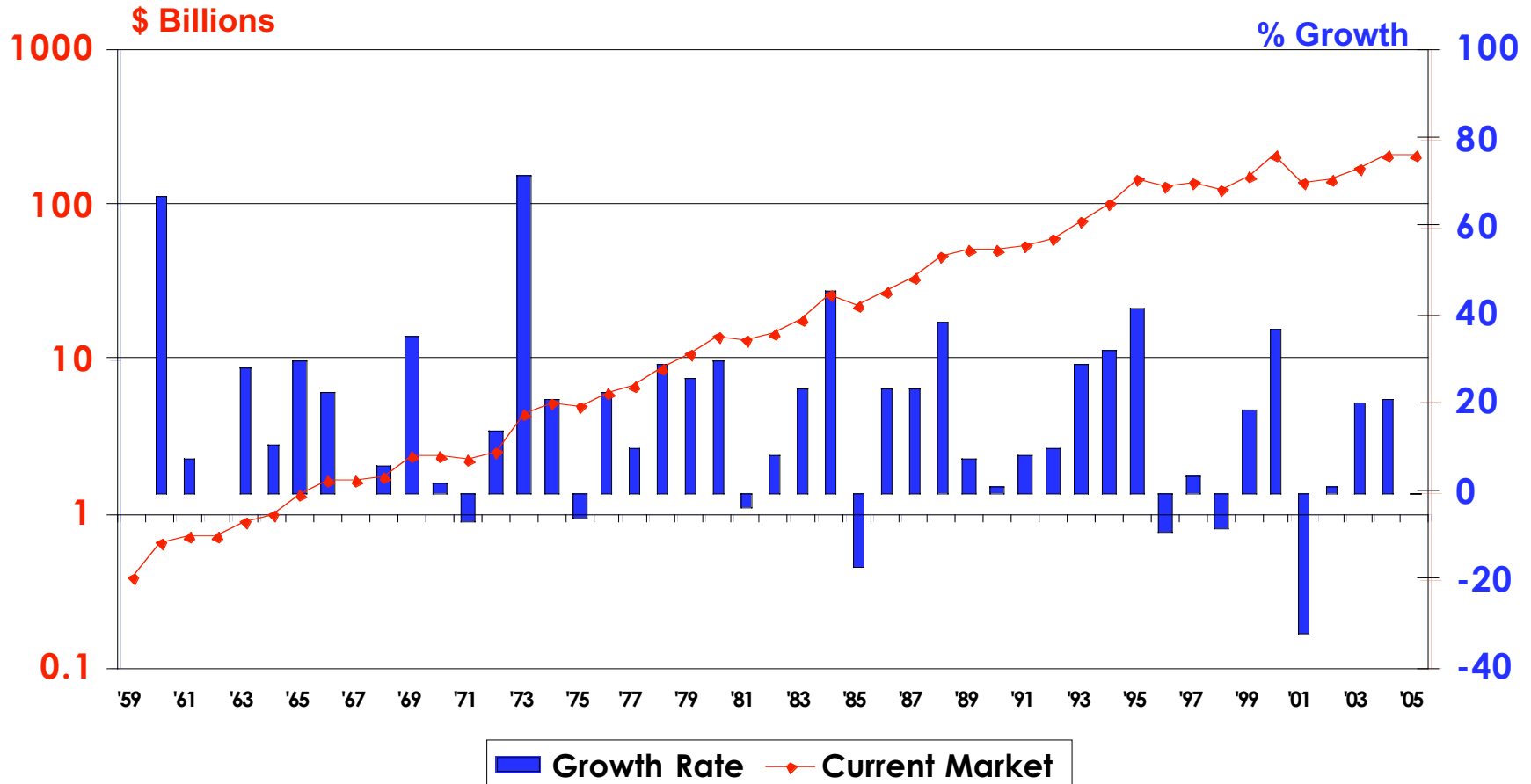
.... contribute more to U.S. GDP than any other manufacturing industry and support over 250,000 jobs,



Source: U.S. Census Annual Survey of Manufacturer Statistics for Industry Groups: 2000, February 2002; Bureau of Labor Statistics



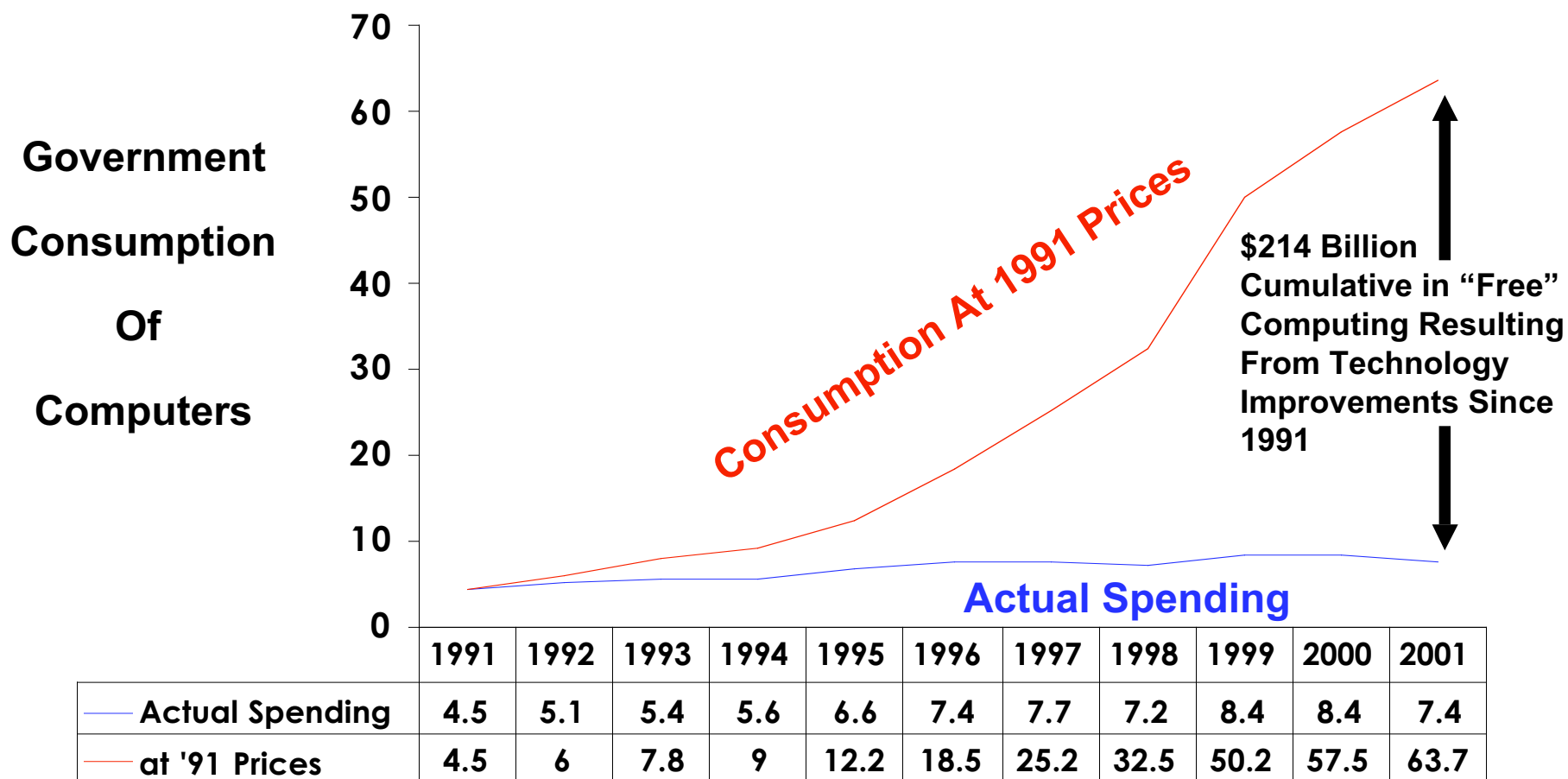
... exhibit above average long term growth rates...



Source: SIA November 2002 Forecast



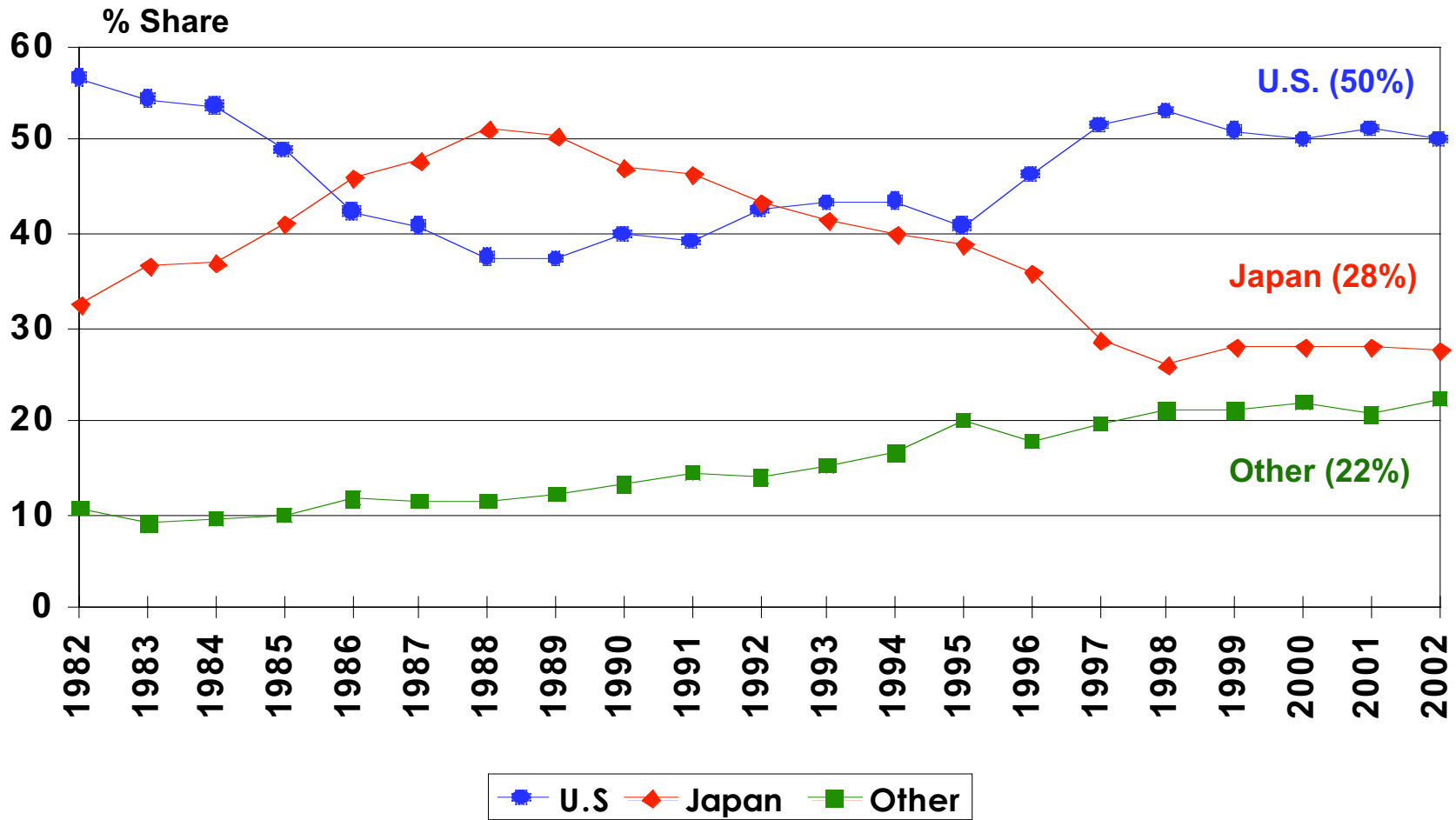
..... provide huge government benefits from computer price declines.



Source: Bureau of Economic Affairs (www.bea.gov/bea/dn/comp-gdp.xls)
 Note: Includes Federal, State, and Local Governments.



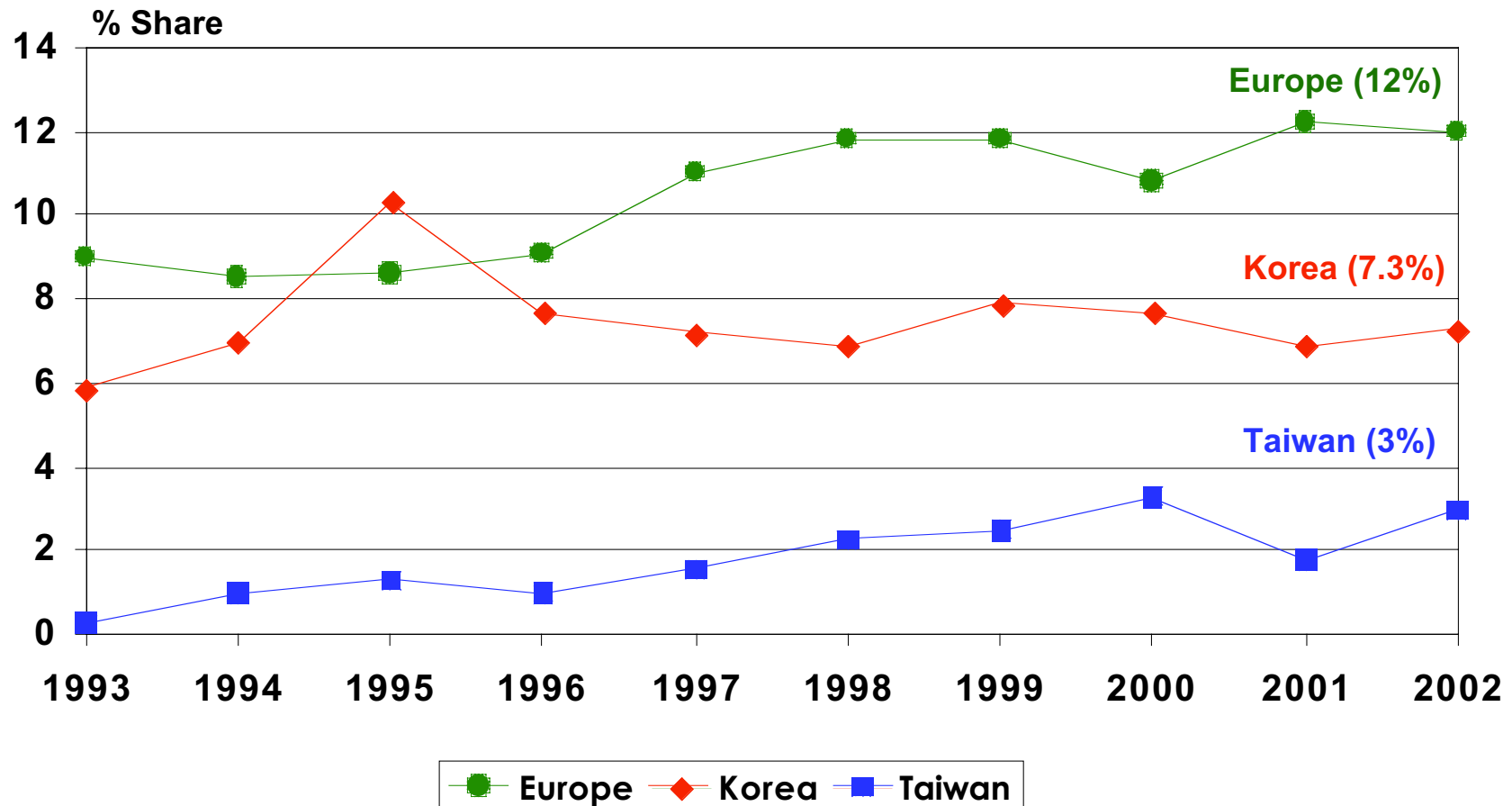
The U.S. leads the world in semiconductor market share, but



Source: SIA



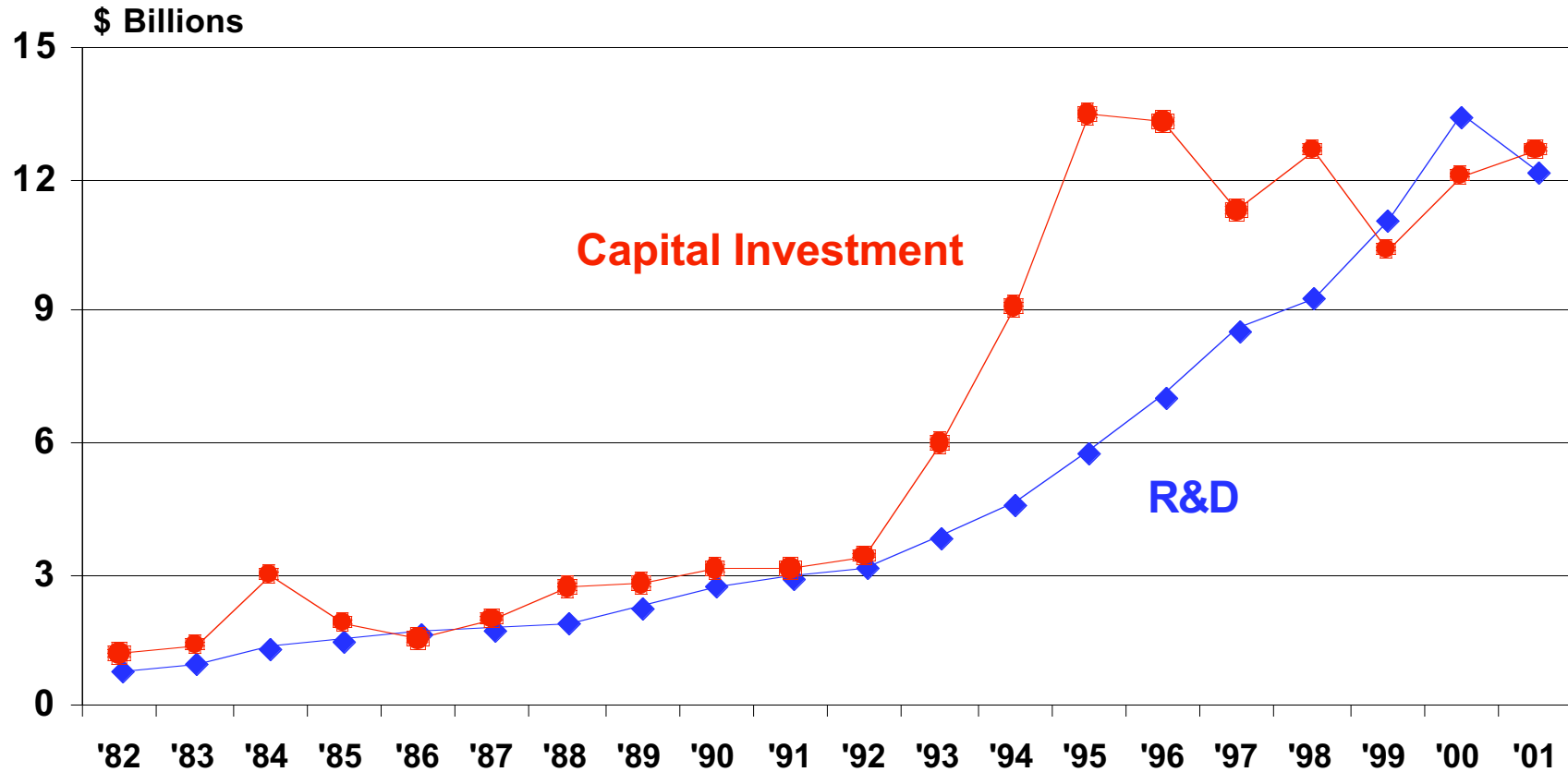
... Europe, Korea and Taiwan have made impressive gains.



Note: Market share is based on headquarter region of seller, i.e. foundry output does not count in Taiwanese market share.

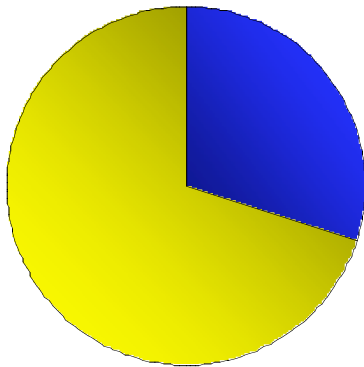
Source: SIA

To maintain its leadership position, the U.S. semiconductor industry invests \$24 billion, a third of industry revenues goes back for R&D and capital investment.

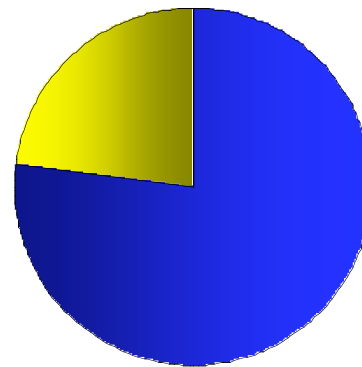


Source: SIA Databook, 2002

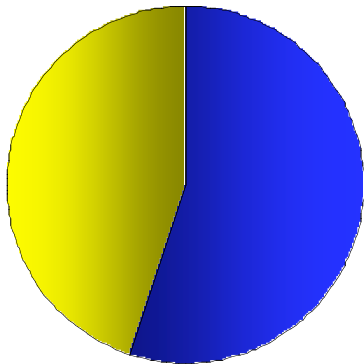
Although 70% of U.S. chip industry sales are outside the U.S. market, U.S. chip companies currently have most of their facilities and employment in the U.S.



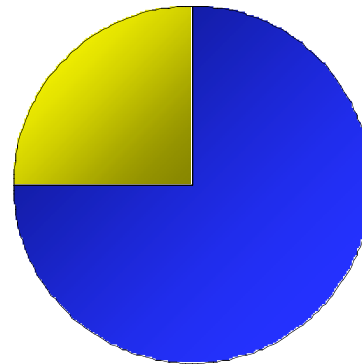
30% of Sales in U.S. Market



77% of U.S.-Owned Capacity in the U.S.



55% of U.S. Industry's Worldwide Employment in North America



75 % of U.S. Industry's Labor Compensation in North America

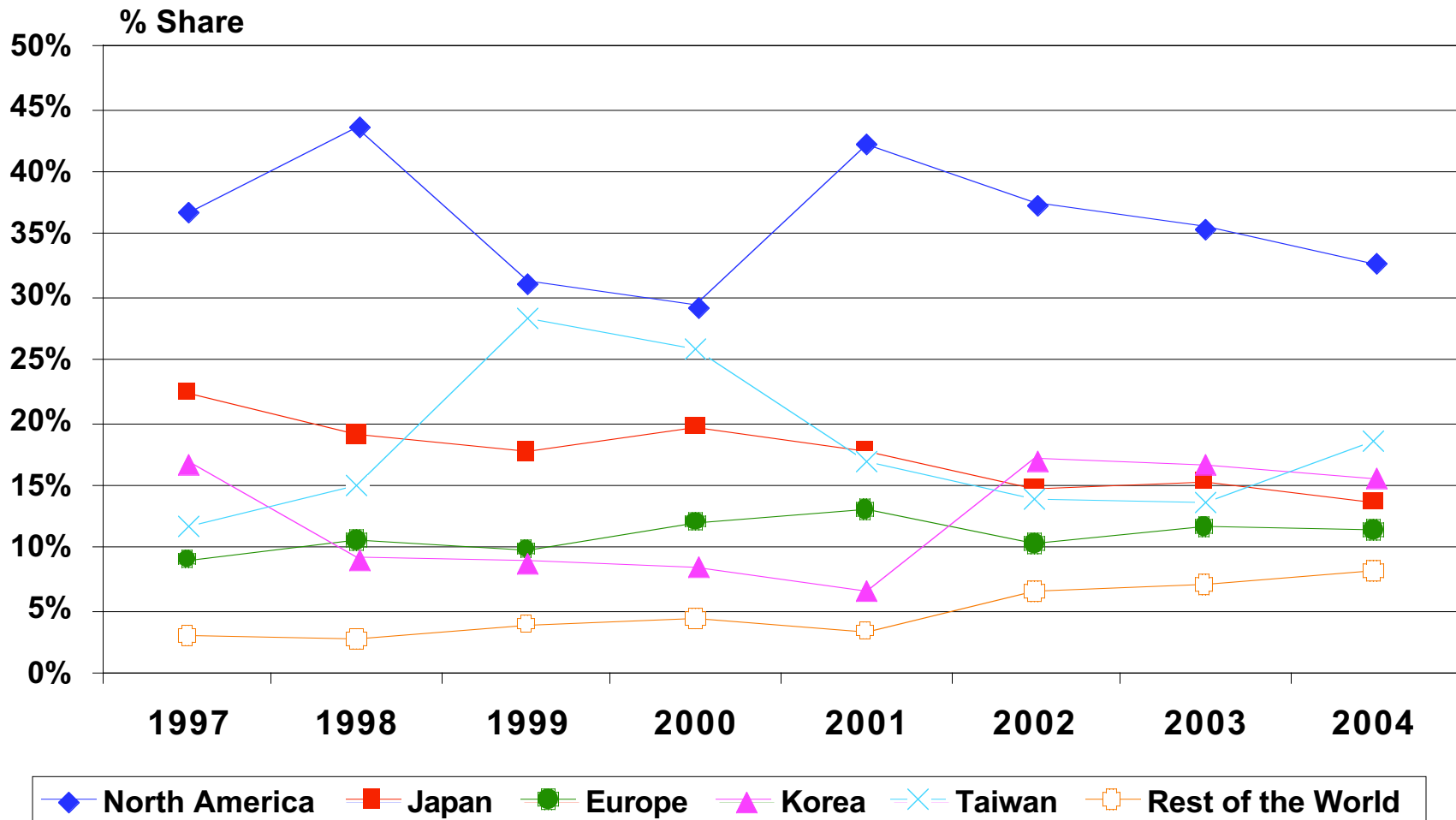
Leading edge manufacturing is required to maintain technology leadership.

- ❖ Proximity facilitates technology transfer from lab to fab**
- ❖ Industry helps supplement the research university base**
- ❖ Absent a manufacturing base students interest in field will suffer**

II. Potential movement of manufacturing offshore

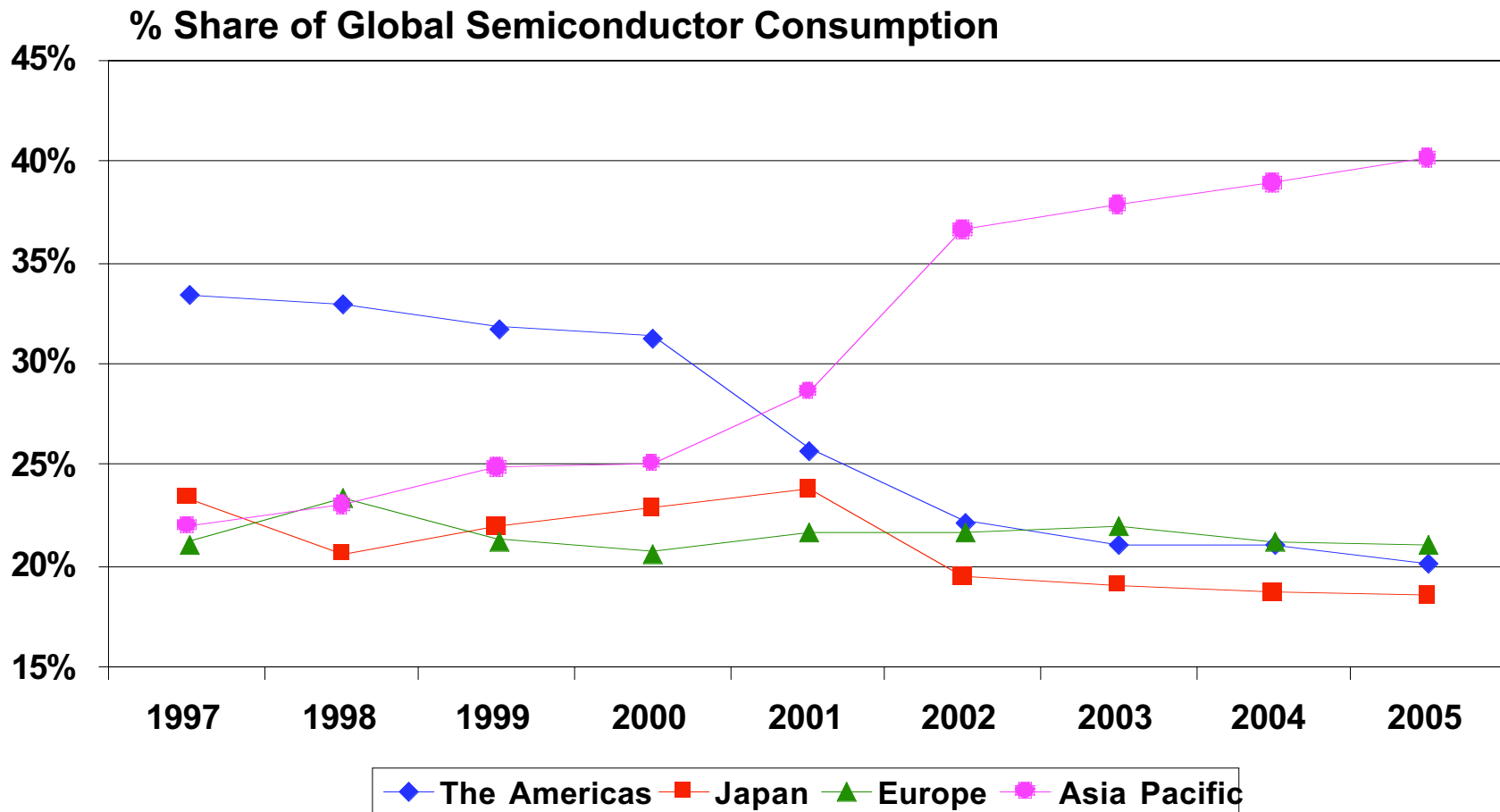
- ❖ **Capital investment moving from U.S.**
- ❖ **Economic trends impact capital investment**
 - **Market trends**
 - **Fabless/foundry business model**
 - **human resources trends**

U.S. industry's share of capital expenditures falling....



Source: VLSI Research

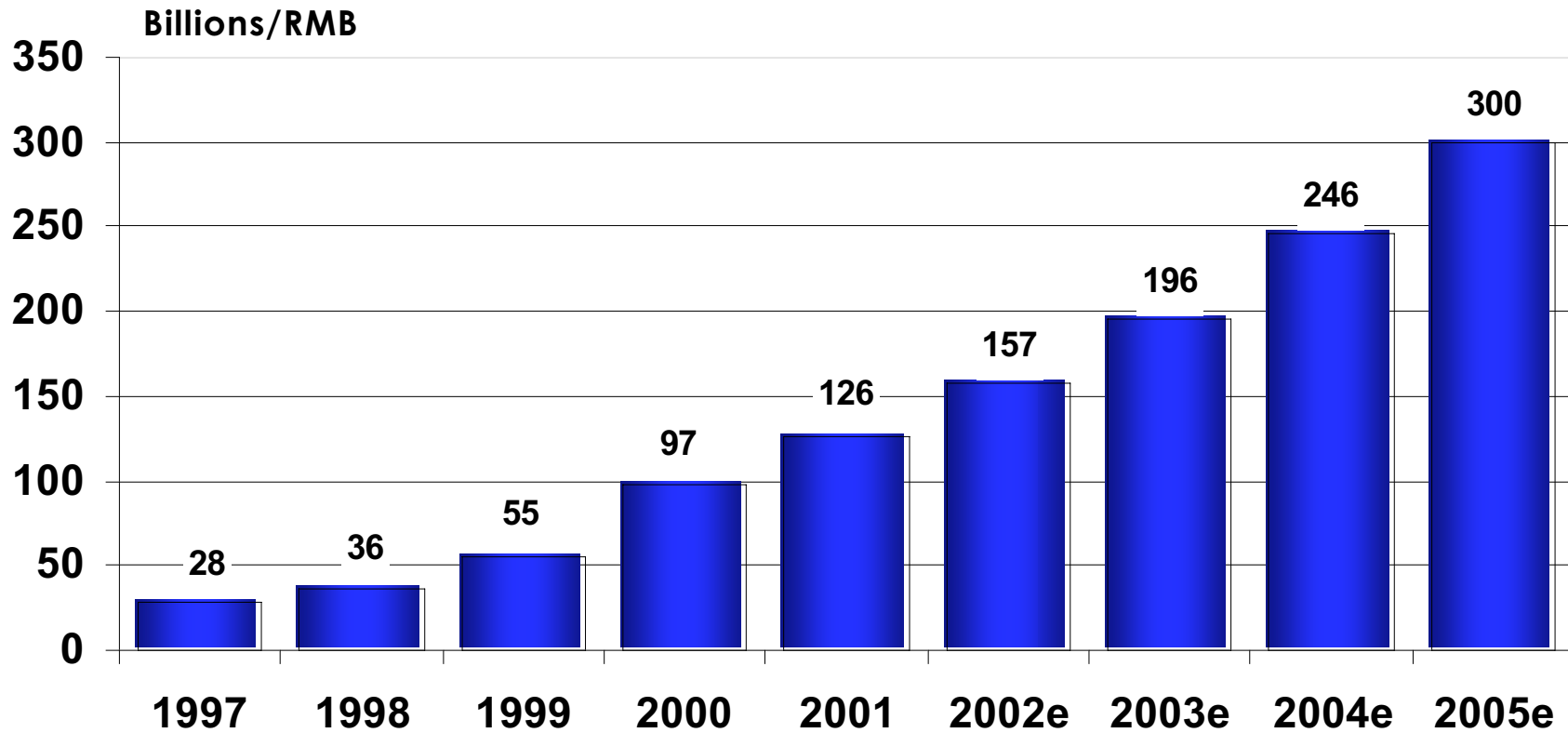
The Asia semiconductor market surpassed the U.S. market in 2001 and will widen the gap thereafter....



Source: WSTS/SIA

China's \$15.2 billion IC market is growing rapidly.

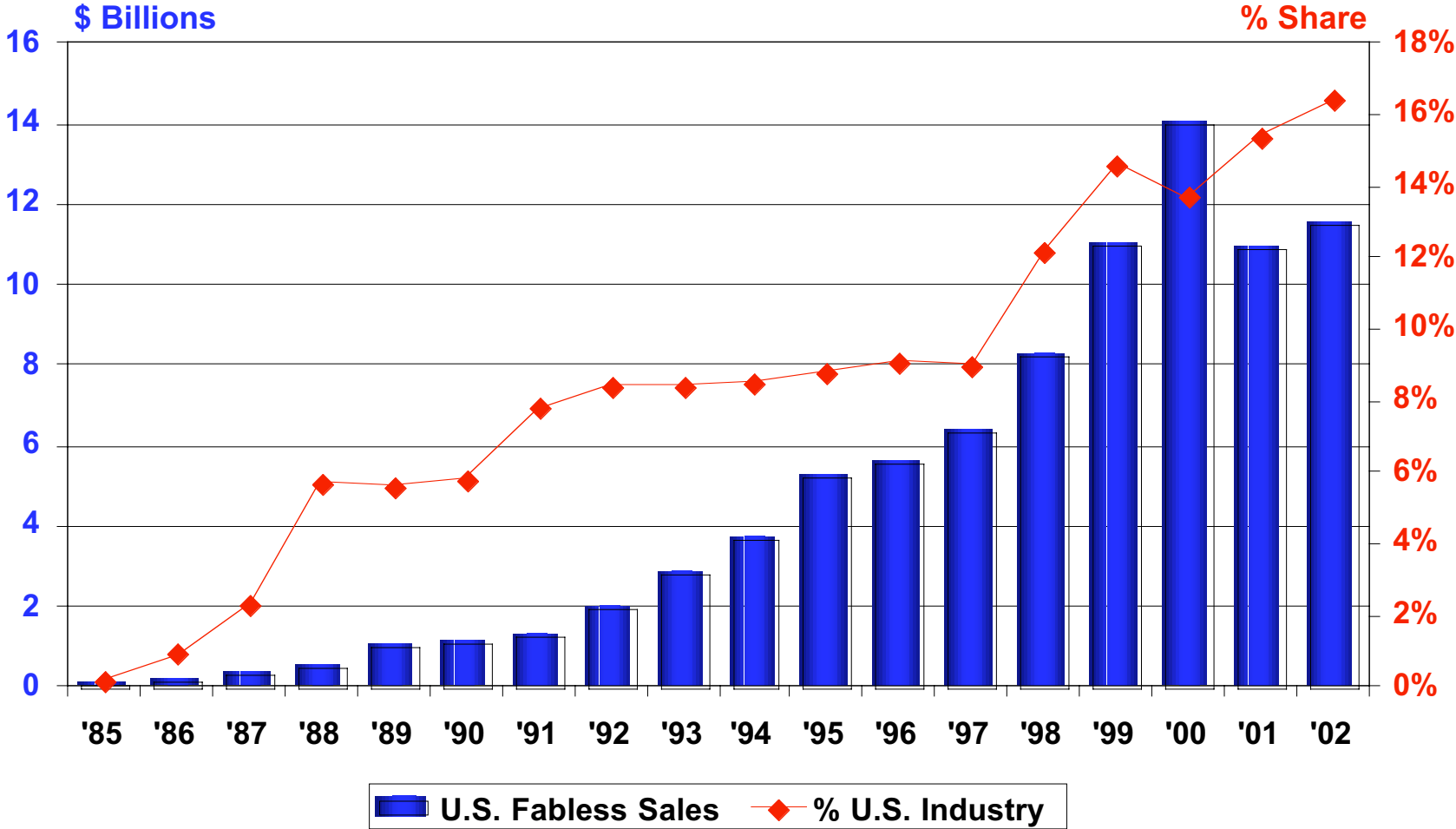
China IC Market



2001 = 8.3 RMB/\$

Source: CCID, USITO

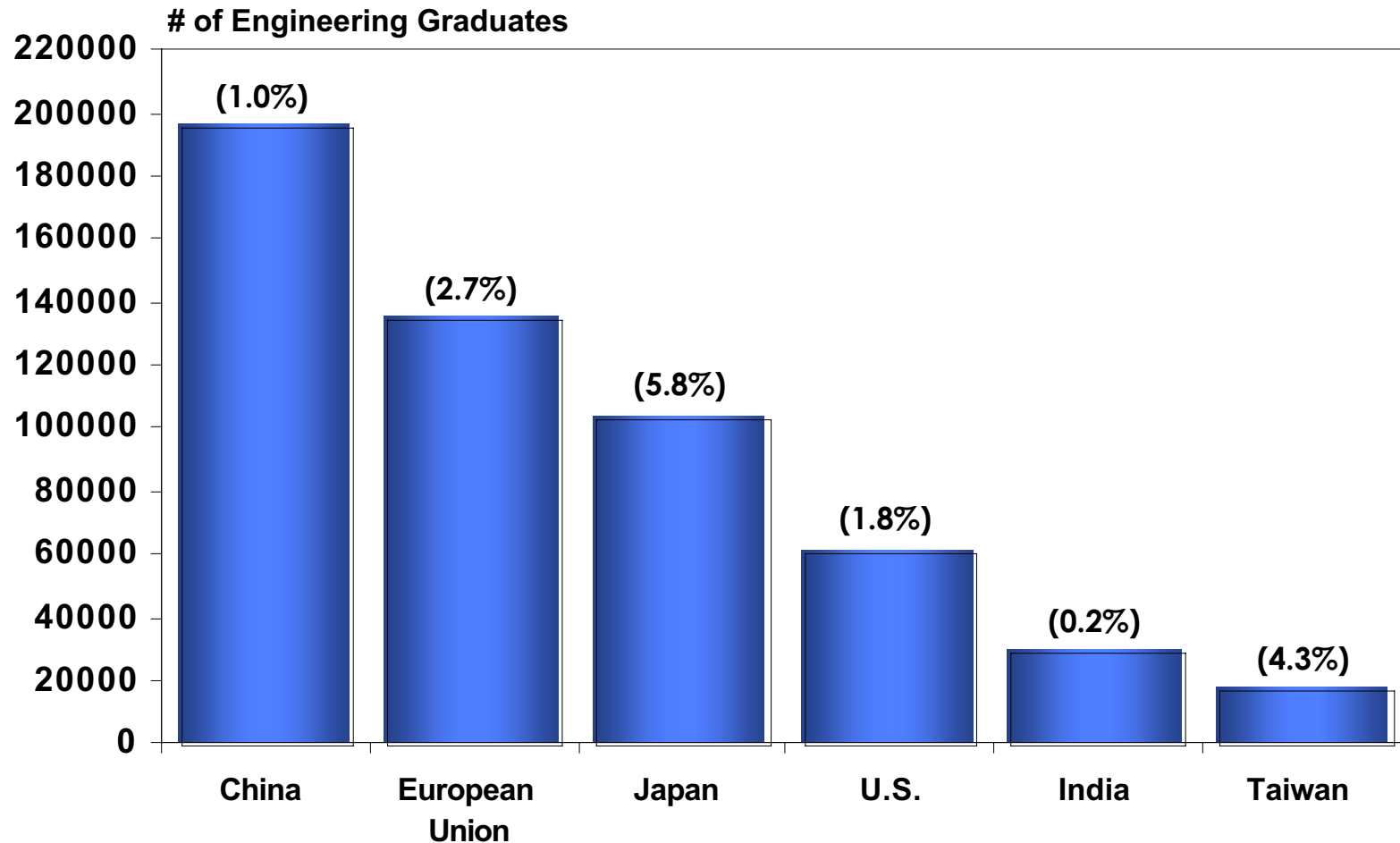
The fabless/foundry business model has grown to 16% of the U.S. chip industry.



Source: SIA



Human resources trends are of concern as other nations outpace U.S. in engineering graduates.



(%) = Percent of 24 year olds with engineering degrees

Source: National Science Board, "Science and Engineering Indicators – 2002";

Table 2-18



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SEMICONDUCTOR
INDUSTRY
ASSOCIATION

III. Foreign Government Policies Also Impact the Location of Future Semiconductor Manufacturing and Technology Development

- ❖ **China**
- ❖ **Japan**
- ❖ **Taiwan**
- ❖ **Korea**
- ❖ **Europe**

Foreign governments are supporting semiconductor manufacturing,

“With 5 to 10 years’ effort.... Domestic integrated-circuit products will also satisfy most domestic demand and be exported as well while reducing the development and production technology gap with developed countries.”

**China State Council Document
Number 18
June 24, 2000**

... for example China has adopted aggressive policies to promote domestic manufacturing.

❖ **Income tax incentives**

- **5 year tax holiday plus 5 years at half tax for reinvested capital**
- **Clock starts when profits start**

❖ **Free land in industrial parks**

❖ **VAT rebate system**

- **17% is normal VAT**
- **Amount over 3-6% rebated for chips made in China**
- **Waive VAT on inputs**
- **Violates WTO commitments**

Taiwan authorities have adopted policies to encourage Taiwan companies to keep “roots in Taiwan.”

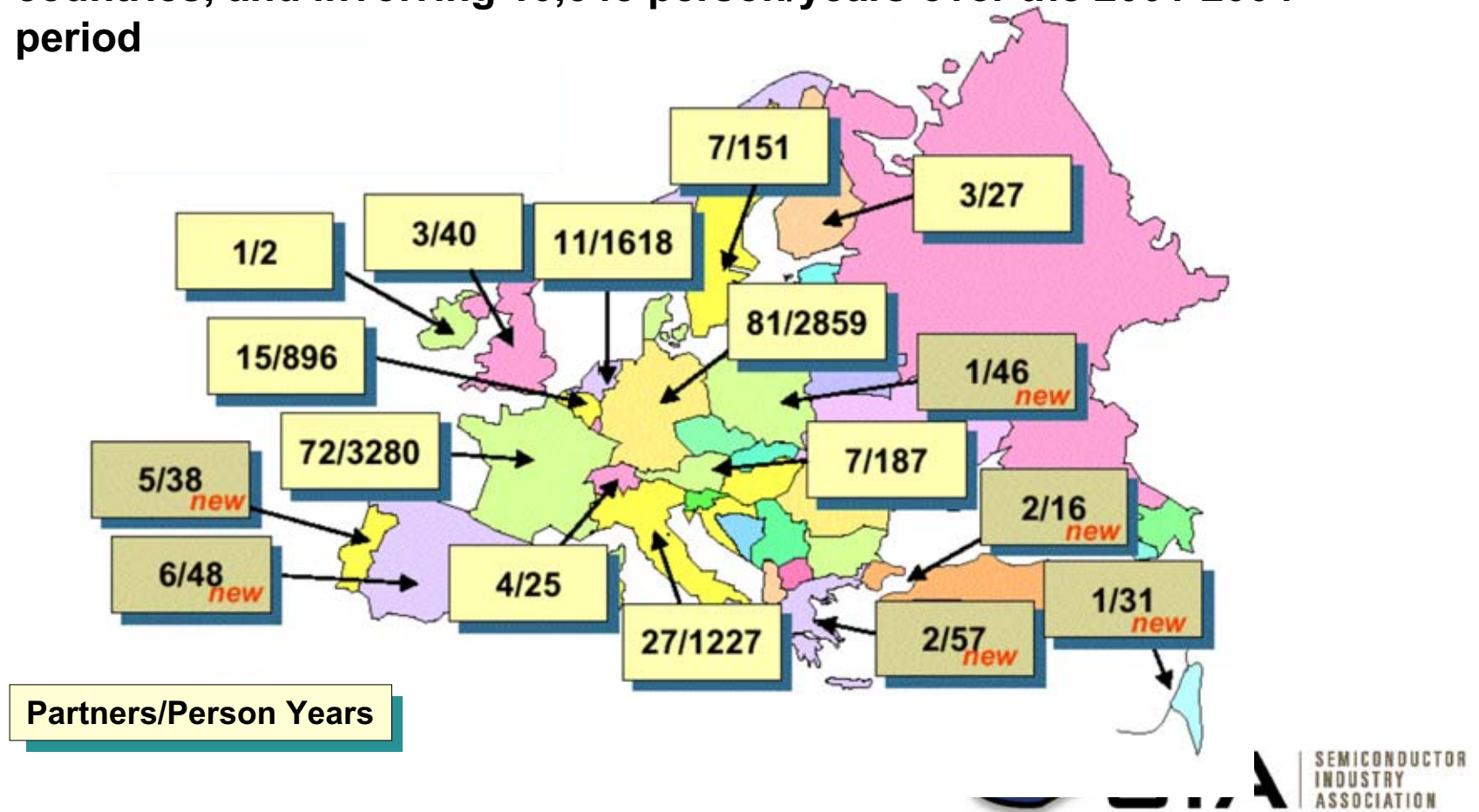
- ❖ **“Statute for Upgrading Industries” law allows authorities to support targeted industries.**
- ❖ **Taiwan’s tax law provides five year tax holidays for semiconductors and other benefits – Taiwan’s major semiconductor companies have paid little taxes for years.**
- ❖ **To help finance the significant costs to build a chip facility or start up a microelectronics related company, Taiwan has a number of government subsidy funds or government controlled banks.**
- ❖ **Taiwan’s personal income tax laws allow employees at high tech firms to receive stock compensation virtually tax free, which enables Taiwanese companies to compete effectively for engineering talent.**

Korea's support for the semiconductor industry includes substantial capital investments.

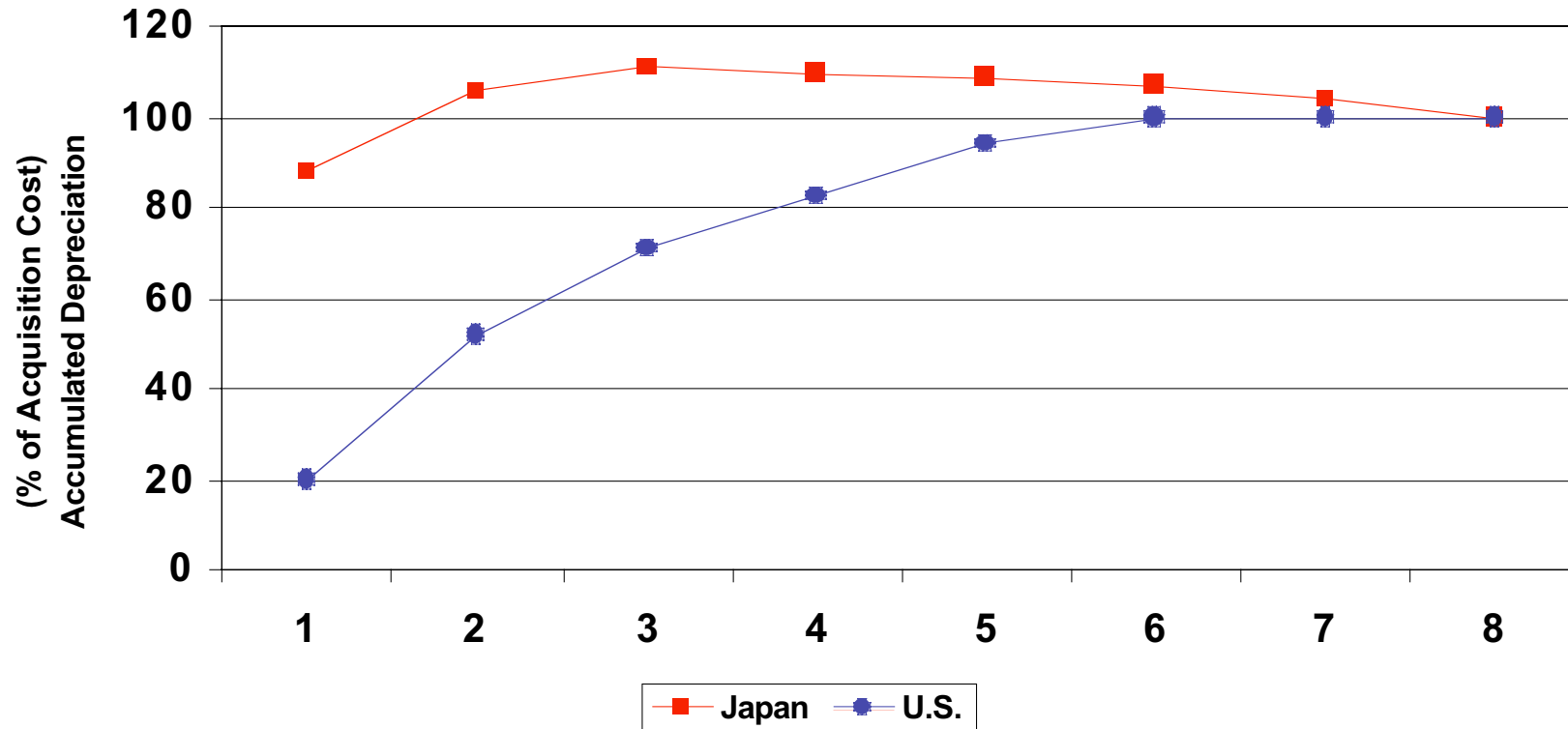
- ❖ **The Korean government has a history of supporting the semiconductor industry stretching back to the government sponsored KIET jump-starting the industry in the 1980s.**
- ❖ **The Korean government have provided capital to Hynix through its government controlled banks because it considers semiconductors to be a backbone industry that cannot be allowed to fail from market principles. The capital flows have included debt forgiveness, extensions of maturities, and debt-for-equity swaps.**

Europe's national cooperative research efforts are impressive.

- ❖ MEDEA+ has 38 projects with 218 partners in 17 participating countries, and involving 10,548 person/years over the 2001-2004 period



Japan has also promoted semiconductor production, allowing up to 88% depreciation of equipment in the first year.



Comparative Tax Depreciation Allowances for Semiconductor Production Equipment in the U.S. and Japan

Source: *Technecon Analytic Research, Inc.*



IV. The U.S. Government must respond to keep technology leadership in the U.S.

- ❖ Vigorously enforce trade rules by pressing China to eliminate its discriminatory VAT rebates on domestic production and protect IP.**
- ❖ Increase support for university R&D by doubling the NSF budget and fully funding the focus center research program.**
- ❖ Adopt pro-investment tax policies by passing the Homeland Investment Act, making the R&D credit permanent, and allow for rapid depreciation of high tech equipment.**
- ❖ Support state and local government economic development efforts.**

Tax, Trade, and Technology Policy are Synonymous

- ❖ **Bad Tax policy drives manufacturing offshore**
 - **Increases our trade deficit.**
 - **Technology follows manufacturing.**
- ❖ **Foreign trade barriers**
 - **Moves investments overseas, lowers tax revenues in US**
 - **Technology follows manufacturing.**
- ❖ **Inadequate Federal investments in university R&D**
 - **Lowers future economic growth and future tax revenues**
 - **Undermines technology as differentiator, so labor costs to dominate**