

**Question for written answer E-003779/2022
to the Commission
Rule 138
Miroslav Číž (S&D)**

Subject: European Chips Act

It is clear from the 2022 State of the Union address and the Commission's recent draft proposal for a Chips Act that this initiative is at the top of the priority list. It is also clear from Commissioner Breton's statement: 'Without chips, no digital transition, no green transition, no technological leadership. Securing the supply in the most advanced chips has become an economic and geopolitical priority. Our objectives are high: doubling our global market share by 2030 to 20%, and producing the most sophisticated and energy-efficient semiconductors in Europe. With the EU Chips Act we will strengthen our research excellence and help it move from lab to fab – from the laboratory to manufacturing. We are mobilising considerable public funding which is already attracting substantial private investment.' This is a high level of ambition:

1. What is the timeline of the European Chips Act in terms of the allocation of financial resources?
2. How realistic is the ambition to create high-end chip manufacturing in Europe with EUR 43 billion in mobilised funding, given that other global players are also actively investing in chip development and are there other initiatives to reduce the EU's dependence on foreign countries?
3. In March 2022, Intel confirmed plans to build a EUR 17 billion semiconductor manufacturing plant in Germany. Taiwan is also rumoured to be interested in investing in the EU. Does the Commission have tools that can be used to help other Member States with perhaps lower GDPs to attract the chip manufacturing industry?

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