European Semiconductor Industry Conference

June 3-5, 1992 Jurys Hotel Dublin, Ireland

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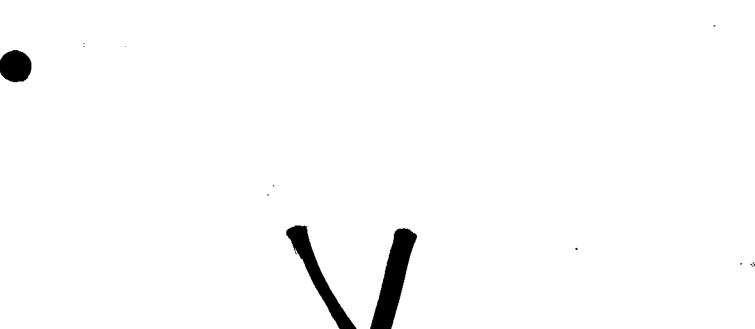
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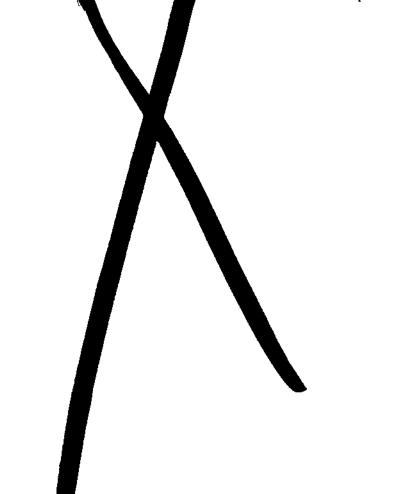
Fax: 011-82-2-552-2661

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1992 EUROPEAN SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

June 3-5, 1992 Jurys Hotel Dublin, Ireland

WEDNESD	
DATAQUE 1200 to	ST'S FORECASTS AND ANALYSIS
1400	Registration
1400	Welcome and Conference Introduction
	Group Director European Semiconductors and Conference Chairman
	Dataquest Europe Limited
1415	Welcome to Ireland
1430	Semiconductor Market Forecast and Market Share Analysis
	European Semiconductor Group Dataquest Europe Limited
1515	Results of the 1991 European Procurement Survey
1010	Bipin Parmar
	Group Director European Semiconductors and Conference Chairman
	Dataquest Europe Limited
1530	Coffee Break
1600	Investing in Electronics
	Executive Director
	Industrial Development Authority of Ireland
1630	Semiconductor Distribution in the '90s
	Managing Director
	Europartners Consultancy
1700	Strategic End-User Trends
	Bipin Parmar
	Group Director European Semiconductors
	and Conference Chairman
	Dataquest Europe Limited
1730	Close
1930	Cocktails
2000	Dinner

(over)

THURSDA EMERGIN	Y, June 4 G APPLICATIONS AND TECHNOLOGIES
0900	Introduction
0,000	Byron Harding
	Industry Analyst
	European Semiconductor Group
	Dataquest Europe Limited
0915	PC Cards
0713	John Reimer
	Chairman and President
	PC Memory Card International Association
0945	Personal Communications
U242	Dean Eyers
	·
	Industry Analyst
	European Telecommunications Group
1005	Dataquest Europe Limited Videophones
1005	•
	Jeffrey Goldberg
	Industry Analyst
	Buropean Document Management Group
1000	Dataquest Europe Limited
1030	Coffee Break Ball Room Foye.
	G TECHNOLOGIES
1100	Flash Memory Revolutionizes Portable Computing
	Anthony G. Barre
	Director of Strategic Planning
	Memory Components Division
	Intel Corporation
1130	Fuzzy Logic
	Professor A. J. van der Wal
	Manager
	European Technical Centre
	Omron Electronics Europe BV
1200	Lunch Elm and Oak Room
PRODUCT	MARKETS ANALYSIS—LOGIC
1345	Introduction
	Mike Glennon
	Senior Industry Analyst
	European Semiconductor Group
	Dataquest Europe Limited
1400	Is Standard Logic Dead?
1400	Glenn Louch
	Director
	Standard Products Division
	- 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
1420	National Semiconductor Europe Future Translatin Consent Property India
1430	Future Trends in General Purpose Logic
	Peter Dennstedt
	Manager Firmman General Property Logic
	European General Purpose Logic
1500	Texas Instruments Europe
1500	Coffee Break
	(ave
	(00%)

1530	PANEL SESSION 1: Evolution of Semiconductor Procurement
	Chairman: Mark Giudici
	Director and Principal Analyst
	Semiconductor Procurement Service
	Dataquest Incorporated
	John Hudson
	European Regional Supply Base Manager
	Apple Computer Ltd.
	Keith Williams
	European Managing Director
	Avnet EMG
	Earl Kitchen
	Purchasing Manager
	GEC Plessey Telecoms
	Klaus Wangerin
	Director .
	European Procurement
	Sony Europa GmbH
1530	PANEL SESSION 2: Semiconductor Manufacturing in Europe Elm and Oak Room
	Chairman: Bipin Parmar
	Group Director European Semiconductors
	and Conference Chairman
	Dataquest Europe Limited
	Thomas E. Hartman
	General Manager
	Ireland Components Manufacturing
	Intel Corporation
	George Bennett
	Vice President and General Manager
	MOS Memory and Microprocessor Division (Europe)
	Motorola Ltd.
	Larry Murtagh
	Managing Director
	NEC Semiconductors Ireland Ltd.
	Laurent Bosson
	Corporate Vice President
	Manufacturing
	SGS-Thomson
1700	Panel Session Adjourns
1730	Depart for Intel Fab Tour Outside Main Entrance
1930	Return
1945	Cocktail Reception
2030	Dinner (black tie optional)

(over)

FRIDAY, June 5

XECUTI	VE ISSUES: THE SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY
0900	Introduction Ball Room
	Jim Eastlake
	Senior Industry Analyst and Manager
	European Semiconductor Group
	Dataquest Europe Limited
0915	Future Trends in LCD Markets and Technologies
	Isamu Washizuka
	Corporate Director
	Sharp Electronics Europe GmbH
0945	Achieving Critical Mass Through Industrial Cooperation
	Giulio Cesare Grata
	Director of Microelectronics DGXIII
	European Commission
1015	Coffee Break
1045	Introduction
	Bipin Parmar
	Group Director European Semiconductors
	and Conference Chairman
	Dataquest Europe Limited
1050	Horizontal Integration in Europe Ball Room
	Guy Dumas
	Matra-MHS Honorary President
	Representative of the Telefunken
	Electronic Group for European Affairs
1120	Riding the Second Wave in Europe Ball Room
	Hans Geyer
	Director and General Manager
	Intel Europe
1150	How to Safeguard Europe's High-Technology Future Bail Room
	Heinz W. Hagmeister
	Chairman and CEO
	Philips Semiconductors International BV
1220	Closing Remarks Ball Room
	Bipin Parmar
1230	Conference Adjourns
	Lunch Fim and Oak Room

EUROPEAN SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY CONFERENCE 1992 EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Dublin, Ireland June 3-5, 1992

Thank you for attending our European Semiconductor Industry Conference. Would you please assist us in planning our next conference by completing and returning this questionnaire.

1. Please rate each presentation on a scale of 1 to 10 (where 10 is highest in terms of your approval):

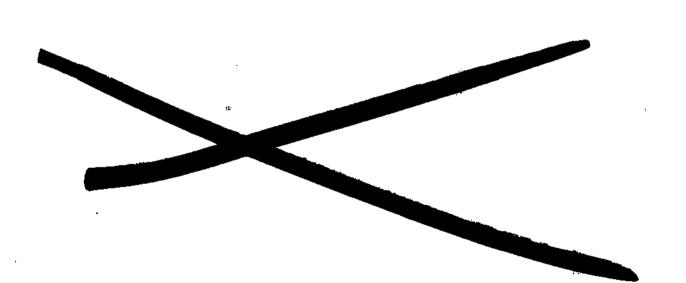
	CONTENT	DELIVERY	COMMENTS
	(1 to 10)	(1 to 10)	(Use reverse side if necessary)
European Semiconductor Market Overview:			
Eastlake			
Glennon			
Harding			
Flinter, Investing in Electronics			
Kibblewhite, Semiconductor Distribution in the '90s			
Parmar, Strategic End-User Trends			
Reimer, PC Cards			
Eyers, Personal Communications	 		
Goldberg, Videophones			
Barre, Flash Memory Revolutionizes Portable			
van der Wal, Fuzzy Logic			
Louch, Is Standard Logic Dead?			
Dennstedt, Future Trends in General Purpose Logic			
PANEL SESSION 1:			
Evolution of Semiconductor Procurement			
Giudici			
Hudson			
Williams			
Kitchen			
Wangerin			
PANEL SESSION 2:			
Semiconductor Manufacturing in Europe			
Hartman			
Bennett			
Murtagh			•
Bosson			

	(1 to 10)	DELIVERY (1 to 10)	(Use reverse side if necessary)
Washizuka, Future Trends in LCD Markets			
Grata, Achieving Critical Mass			
Dumas, Horizontal Integration in Europe			
Geyer, Riding the Second Wave in Europe			
Hagmeister, How to Safeguard Europe's			
2. Overall meeting rating (1 to 10)			
3. What did you like most about the conference?			
4. In what areas do you think our conference could b	e improved?	·	
5. At our next industry conference, would you prefer 6. Suggestions for the theme for next year's European			
7. Do you prefer the current three-day conference for Comments:			
8. Would you prefer a full two-day conference (example)	mple: ALL day	Thursday and	Friday) versus a two-day conference
agenda spread over three days? Yes ?	No oV		
9. How would you rate the conference facilities (1 to	10)?		
Location Guest Rooms I	-	Meeting Ro	oms
10. How would you rate the Dataquest registration sta			
	11 (1 to 10):		
Courtesy Efficiency		_	
 Which of the following locations would you prefer f 		-	Semiconductor Industry Conference
Düsseldorf Ot	her (Please indi	icate)	
12. Comments:			
		<u>-</u> .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
			·
Name and Company (optional)			

Please hand this form to a member of Dataquest's staff.

FOR SPEAKER QUESTIONS

Name of speaker:						
f you have any questions, please write them down in the space provided below. A Dataquest representative will collect them at the end of the presentation.						
No. 1:						
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No. 2				 .		
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EUROPEAN SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

June 3-5, 1992

Jurys Hotel, Dublin, Ireland

List of Attendees by Name

Raymond Ambrose SGS-Thomson Microelectronics Ltd

P. Anders Samsung Semiconductor Europe GmbH

Gian Carlo Andra Ing. C. Olivetti & C. SpA

Dave Angel Information Storage Devices

Willi Bacher First Components GmbH
Paul Andrew Baker Hyundai Semiconductor

Giovanni Barbati Finmeccanica

Anthony G. Barre Intel Corporation

Daniel J. Barrett Cypress Semiconductor

Glenn Bartzsch Eastman Kodak Company

George Bennett Motorola Ltd

Gunter A. Berner Sharp Electronics (Europe) GmbH

John Berry Toshiba Electronics (UK) Ltd.

Gerhard Beuttler IBM

Alfred Borsig Toshiba Electronics Europe GmbH
Laurent Bosson SGS-Thomson Microelectronics

Bill Brandon IDA Ireland

John Brothers GEC Plessey Semiconductors

Robert Brown Sony (UK) Ltd
David Brown LTX (Europe) Ltd
Abhi Budhwar Canon Europa NV

Sergio Castaldi Hitachi Europe GmbH

Keith Chapple Intel Corporation (UK) Limited

Jacques Cheviron Alcatel Business Systems

Robert Dailey Samsung Semiconductor Europe GmbH

Hans De Haan VLSI Technology GmbH

Jurgen Dietz Advantest (Europe) GmbH

Walter Dittrich IBM Germany

Guy Dumas Matra Harris Semiconductor
Doug Dunn GEC Plessey Semiconductors

Jim Eastlake Dataquest Europe Ltd

John Evans Johnson Matthey

Dean Eyers Dataquest Europe Ltd

Dave Farrar Hoya Europe BV

Frederic Fassot Electronique International Hebdo

Peter W. Frey Telefunken Electronic GmbH

Robert Funcke Meissner & Wurst Gmbh

Masao Furuya Mitsubishi Electric Europe

Marie Noelle Gachet Ministère de l'Industrie

John Gearing Sony (UK) Ltd Hans Geyer Intel GmbH

Jurgen Giessmann Meissner & Wurst GmbH
Mark Giudici Dataquest Incorporated

Raymond Gleason GEC Plessey Semiconductors

Mike Glennon Dataquest Europe Ltd

Jeffrey Goldberg

Heinz W. Hagmeister Philips Semiconductors International BV

John Hannah Hitachi Europe

Paul Hanron IDA Ireland

Masatoshi Harada Nissin Electric Co. Ltd Byron Harding Dataquest Europ Ltd

Tom Hartman Intel

Tom Hartmann Intel GmbH
Ruell Harwig Siemens AG

Brian Heap Kyocera Fineceramics Ltd

Heinz Heumann NEC

Sugai Hidesuke Mitsubishi Electric Europe GmbH
O. Hintringer Siemens AG, Semiconductor Group

Heiner Hirsch Texas Instruments

Steven T. W. Huang

John Hudson

H. Izumi

James Jarrett

Pat Jefferson

Kenneth Jones

Y. Kato

Earl Kitchen

Werner Koepf

Takashi Komiya

Marco Landi

Thomas Lane

Robert Lennox

S. Loe

Glenn Louch

Dave Manners

Cliff Marks

Alfred Marmann

Hikotaro Masunaga

Noel Matthews

Alan Matthews

C. McAneny

Martin Mitchell

Larry Murtagh

Dr. Y. Nakajima

Brian Nash

Robert Nikolai

Jean-Jacques Novelli

Caitriona O'Kennedy

Robin Paling

Moonii I amig

Bipin Parmar

Sylvie Pheulpin

Nick Phillon

UMC (Europe) BV

Apple Computer Ltd

Toshiba Electronics (UK) Ltd

Intel

Mitsubishi Electric UK

Sony Semiconductor Europe

Sony Semiconductor Europe Ltd

GPT Telecomunications Systems Group

European Silicon Structures GmbH

Daiwa Institute of Research

Texas Instruments

NEC Electronics

Fagor Electronica

Electronic World News

National Semiconductor (UK) Ltd

Electronics Weekly

National Semiconductor (UK) Ltd

Harris Semiconductor - Europe

Fujitsu Mikroelektronik GmbH

Meissner & Wurst ATS Ltd

Xilinx Ltd

Toshiba Electronics (UK) Ltd

International Herald Tribune

NEC Semiconductors Ireland Ltd

Sharp Laboratories of Europe Ltd

Johnson Matthey

Goldstar Electron

Serete Industries

IDA Ireland

Toshiba Electronics Europe GmbH

Dataquest Europe Ltd

Schlumberger ATE Division

LSI Logic GmbH

Ernest Pusey GEC Plessey Semiconductors

Barbara Rash Intel GmbH Iohn Reimer SunDisk

Niall M. Reynolds Intel Ireland Ltd

Andy Rosenbaum Electronics Magazine

Dicken Ross European Semiconductor

Robert Samsinger IBM - Europe

A. Sasaki Sharp Electronics (Europe) GmbH

Dan Sattler Eastman Kodak Company

Arthur Sidorsky Standard Microsystems Corporation

Mike Solomon BOC Ltd

Jonghoon Song Goldstar Electron

William J. Stypa Standard Microsystems Corporation
Kevin Taylor Digital Equipment Co. Limited

Pieter Te Booy Philips Semiconductors

Ted Terushima Hoya Europe BV

Waldo Thorn SGS-Thomson Microelectronics Ltd

Matthew Trowbridge Hitachi Europe

Gabriel van Cauwenberge Alcatel Bell Telephone

Arien J. van der Wal Omron

Eduord Voorn Automatisering Gids

Barry Waite Motorola Inc.

Adrian Walker Hitachi Europe
John Walsh IDA Ireland

Klaus Wangerin Sony Europa GmbH

I. Washizuka Sharp

Ian White Intel Ireland Ltd
Keith Williams Avnet Access Ltd

David Wollen Dialog Semiconductor Ltd

Klaus Wustrack Intel GmbH

Ed Wynne Eastman Kodak Company

Gunter Ziegenbalg ZMD GmbH

EUROPEAN SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

June 3-5, 1992 Jurys Hotel, Dublin, Ireland

List of Attendees by Company

Advantest (Europe) GmbH Jurgen Dietz

Alcatel Bell Telephone Gabriel van Cauwenberge

Alcatel Business Systems Jacques Cheviron

Apple Computer Ltd John Hudson
Automatisering Gids Eduord Voorn

Avnet Access Ltd Keith Williams
BOC Ltd Mike Solomon

Canon Europa NV Abhi Budhwar

Cypress Semiconductor Daniel J. Barrett

Daiwa Institute of Research Takashi Komiya
Dataquest Europe Ltd Dean Eyers

Jeffrey Goldberg

Jim Eastlake Mike Glennon

Byron Harding

Bipin Parmar

Dataquest Incorporated Mark Giudici
Dialog Semiconductor Ltd David Wollen

Digital Equipment Co. Limited Kevin Taylor

Eastman Kodak Company Glenn Bartzsch

Dan Sattler Ed Wynne

Electronic World News S. Loe

Electronics Magazine Andy Rosenbaum

Electronics Weekly Dave Manners

Electronique International Hebdo Frederic Fassot

European Semiconductor	Dicken Ross
European Silicon Structures GmbH	Werner Koepf
Fagor Electronica	Robert Lennox
Finmeccanica	Giovanni Barbati
First Components GmbH	Willi Bacher

Fujitsu Mikroelektronik GmbH Hikotaro Masunaga

GEC Plessey Semiconductors John Brothers

Doug Dunn

Raymond Gleason

Ernest Pusey

Goldstar Electron Robert Nikolai

Jonghoon Song

GPT Telecomunications Systems Group Earl Kitchen

Harris Semiconductor - Europe Alfred Marmann Hitachi Europe John Hannah

Matthew Trowbridge

Adrian Walker

Hitachi Europe GmbH Sergio Castaldi Hoya Europe BV Dave Farrar

Ted Terushima

Hyundai Semiconductor Paul Andrew Baker
IBM Gerhard Beuttler
IBM - Europe Robert Samsinger
IBM Germany Walter Dittrich
IDA Ireland Bill Brandon

Paul Hanron

Caitriona O'Kennedy

John Walsh

Information Storage Devices Dave Angel

Ing. C. Olivetti & C. SpA Gian Carlo Andra

Intel Tom Hartman

James Jarrett

Intel Corporation Anthony G. Barre

Intel Corporation (UK) Limited	Keith Chapple
Intel GmbH	Hans Geyer

Hans Geyer Tom Hartmann Barbara Rash Klaus Wustrack

Intel Ireland Ltd Niall M. Reynolds

Ian White

International Herald Tribune Martin Mitchell

Johnson Matthey John Evans

Brian Nash

Kyocera Fineceramics Ltd

Brian Heap

LSI Logic GmbH

LTX (Europe) Ltd

David Brown

Matra Harris Semiconductor

Meissner & Wurst ATS Ltd

Meissner & Wurst Gmbh

Brian Heap

Nick Phillon

David Brown

Guy Dumas

Noel Matthews

Robert Funcke

Jurgen Giessmann

Ministère de l'Industrie Marie Noelle Gachet

Mitsubishi Electric Europe Masao Furuya

Mitsubishi Electric Europe GmbH Sugai Hidesuke

Mitsubishi Electric UK Pat Jefferson

Motorola Inc. Barry Waite

Motorola Ltd George Bennett

National Semiconductor (UK) Ltd Glenn Louch

Cliff Marks

NEC Heinz Heumann
NEC Electronics Thomas Lane
NEC Semiconductors Ireland Ltd Larry Murtagh
Nissin Electric Co. Ltd Masatoshi Harada
Omron Arien J. van der Wal

Philips Semiconductors Pieter Te Booy

Philips Semiconductors International BV Heinz W. Hagmeister

Samsung Semiconductor	Europe GmbH	P. Anders
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		T-1	•	

Schlumberger ATE Division Sylvie Pheulpin

Serete Industries Jean-Jacques Novelli SGS-Thomson Microelectronics Ltd Raymond Ambrose

Waldo Thorn

SGS-Thomson Microelectronics Laurent Bosson

Sharp I. Washizuka

Sharp Electronics (Europe) GmbH Gunter A. Berner

A. Sasaki

Sharp Laboratories of Europe Ltd Dr. Y. Nakajima

Siemens AG Ruell Harwig

Siemens AG, Semiconductor Group O. Hintringer

Sony (UK) Ltd Robert Brown

John Gearing

Sony Europa GmbH Klaus Wangerin

Sony Semiconductor Europe Kenneth Jones

Sony Semiconductor Europe Ltd Y. Kato

Standard Microsystems Corporation Arthur Sidorsky

William J. Stypa

SunDisk John Reimer

Telefunken Electronic GmbH Peter W. Frey

Texas Instruments Heiner Hirsch

Marco Landi

Toshiba Electronics (UK) Ltd John Berry

H. Izumi

C. McAneny

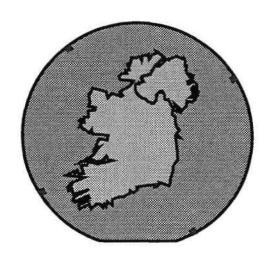
Toshiba Electronics Europe GmbH Alfred Borsig

Robin Paling

UMC (Europe) BV Steven T. W. Huang

VLSI Technology GmbH Hans De Haan Xilinx Ltd Alan Matthews

ZMD GmbH Gunter Ziegenbalg



WELCOME AND CONFERENCE INTRODUCTION

Bipin Parmar

Group Director European Semiconductors and Conference Chairman

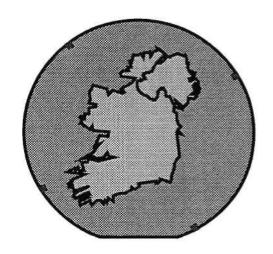
Dataquest Europe Limited

WELCOME AND CONFERENCE INTRODUCTION



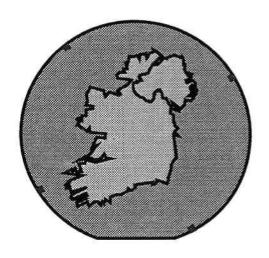
Bipin Parmar
Group Director European Semiconductors
and Conference Chairman
Dataguest Europe Limited

Mr. Parmar is Group Director European Semiconductors (ESG) for Dataquest, based in Denham, England. Mr. Parmar has additional responsibility as Director of European Sales, Conferences and Dataquest's German operations. He has more than 15 years of experience in the electronics industry. Prior to joining Dataquest, he was European Product Marketing Manager for ASICs at Fairchild Europe Semiconductor. Earlier, he was Strategic Product Planning Manager at Fairchild, responsible for launching the FACT advanced CMOS logic family and silicon system compiler technology. His previous marketing management experience was gained at General Instrument and General Electric Company plc in microcomputer and semi-custom/custom logic. Mr. Parmar also worked as Communications Systems Engineer at Marconi based in the Middle East and Far East. He graduated in Electronics and Communications Engineering from the University of Essex, England, and has attended various Business Administration courses at the Management Centre Europe in Brussels.



WELCOME TO IRELAND

Desmond O'Malley
Minister of Industry and Commerce



Jim Eastlake Mike Glennon Byron Harding

European Semiconductor Group Dataquest Europe Limited



Jim Eastlake Senior Industry Analyst and Manager European Semiconductor Group Dataquest Europe Lmited

Mr. Eastlake is a Senior Industry Analyst and Manager of Dataquest's European Semiconductor Group (ESG) based in Denham, England. He has 12 years of experience in the electronics industry. Prior to joining Dataquest, Mr. Eastlake was with Texas Instruments' (TI) Northern European Semiconductor Division. In his most recent position at TI, he ran the European distribution program for the Linear Functions Business Group. Earlier, he managed TI's advanced bipolar logic families and was responsible for launching TI's programmable logic families and bit-slice functions in Northern Europe. He also held a product marketing position for 8- and 16-bit microprocessors and peripherals. Mr. Eastlake graduated from the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, with an honours degree in Physics.



Michael Glennon Senior Industry Analyst European Semiconductor Group Dataquest Europe Limited

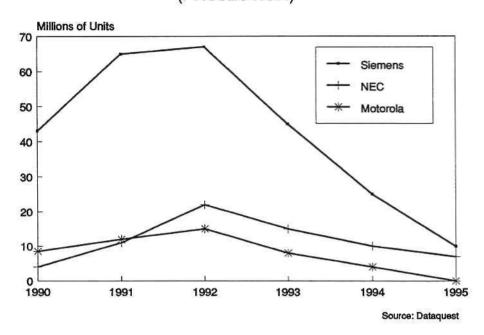
Mr. Glennon is a Senior Industry Analyst for Dataquest's European Semiconductor Group (ESG) based in Denham, England. He has 12 years of design and marketing experience in the electronics industry. Prior to joining Dataquest, Mr. Glennon was with European Silicon Structures where he was North Europe Marketing Manager, with marketing responsibility for ASICs and ASIC design software. Before this he was with Fairchild Europe Semiconductor, responsible for the marketing and technical support for the company's advanced silicon compiler VLSI design tool. Mr. Glennon's design experience was gained while developing Fairchild's advanced CMOS logic family and also in the development of the company's VLSI system design tool. Before this he worked as an IC designer at Marconi Electronic Devices, developing design techniques, and as a member of the CODEC design team. Mr. Glennon graduated from the University of London with an honours degree in Electronic Engineering.



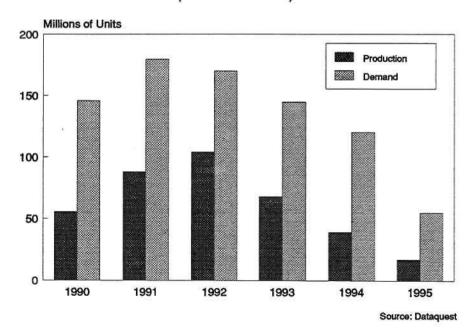
Byron Harding Industry Analyst European Semiconductor Group Dataquest Europe Limited

Mr. Harding is an Industry Analyst for Dataquest's European Semiconductor Group (ESG), based in Denham, England. He is responsible for the management of the European semiconductor market share database which tracks vendor rankings. He also manages all Dataquest's European memory market research, coordinating with analysts in Tokyo, Seoul and San Jose. In addition, Mr. Harding tracks European semiconductor booking prices and lead-times for end-user clients of standard services and consulting programs. He also keeps up to date with EC tariff and trade issues. Prior to joining Dataquest, Mr. Harding worked at the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh and more recently, worked in computer marketing. Mr. Harding received a B.Sc. degree in Mathematics and Physics from the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, England.

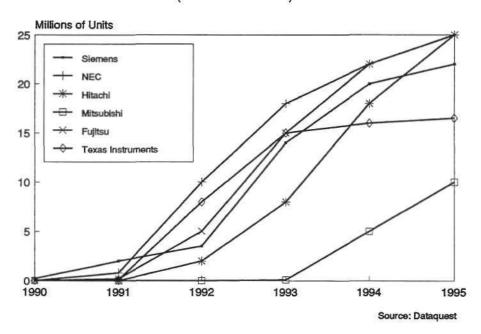
1M DRAM PRODUCTION IN EUROPE (PROJECTION)



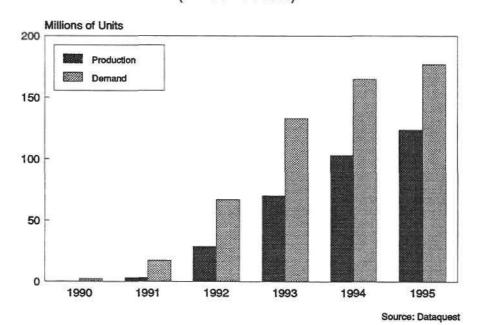
1M DRAM PRODUCTION vs DEMAND IN EUROPE (PROJECTION)



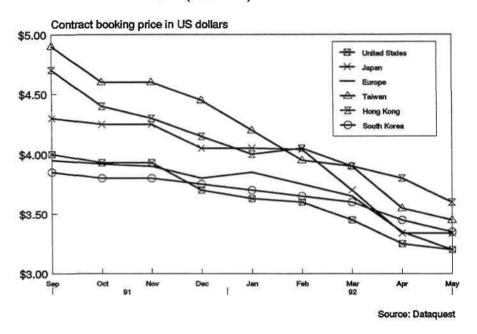
4M DRAM PRODUCTION IN EUROPE (PROJECTION)



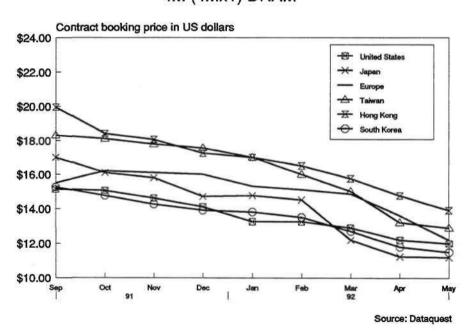
4M DRAM PRODUCTION vs DEMAND IN EUROPE (PROJECTION)



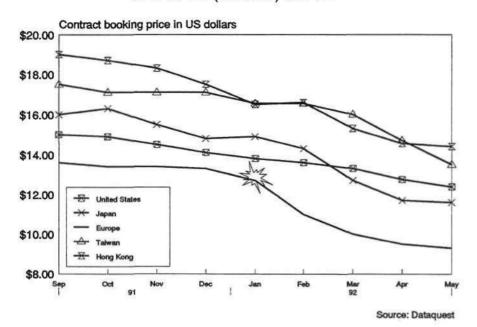
WORLDWIDE MARKET PRICES 1M (256Kx4) DRAM



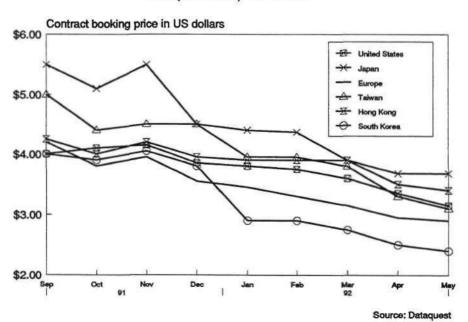
WORLDWIDE MARKET PRICES 4M (4Mx1) DRAM



WORLDWIDE MARKET PRICES SLOW 1M (128Kx8) SRAM



WORLDWIDE MARKET PRICES 1M (128Kx8) EPROM



EC ANTI-DUMPING ACTION IN MEMORY

Japanese DRAMs:

Imposed January 1990

Japanese EPROMs:

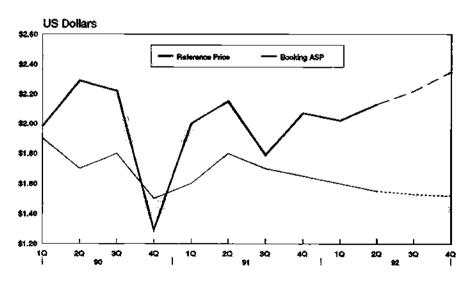
Imposed March 1991

S Korean DRAMs:

Verdict expected in June 1992

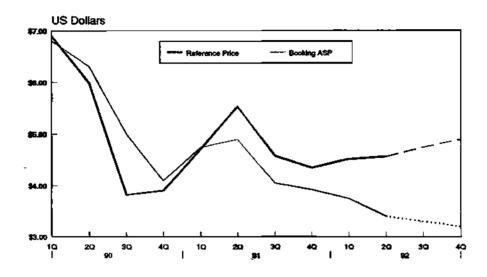
SRAMs next?

ESTIMATED EC DRAM REFERENCE PRICE versus EUROPEAN MARKET PRICE 256K DRAM



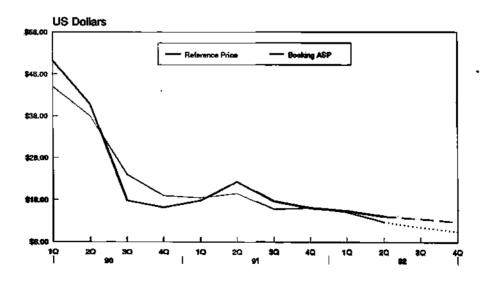
Source: Dataquest

Versus EUROPEAN MARKET PRICE 1M DRAM



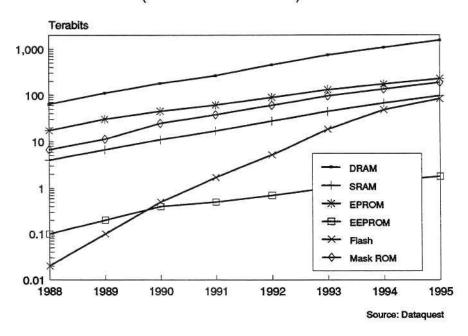
Source: Dataquest

ESTIMATED EC DRAM REFERENCE PRICE versus EUROPEAN MARKET PRICE 4M DRAM

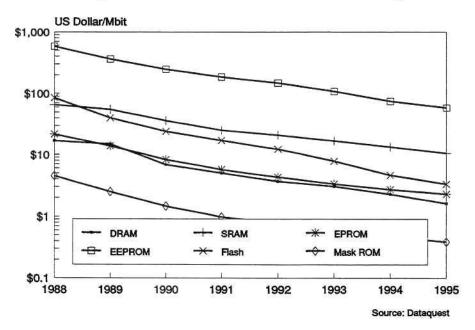


Source: Dataquest

EUROPEAN MOS MEMORY CONSUMPTION (Bit CONSUMPTION)



EUROPEAN MOS MEMORY PRICE/Mbit (AVERAGED ACROSS ALL DENSITIES)



FLASH MEMORY PRODUCT ANNOUNCEMENTS

	1M	2M	4M	8M	16 M
Intel	4/89	6/90	1/92	4/92	4/93
AMD	9/90	4/91		1/93	9/93
Toshiba	11/90		9/91		6/93
Hitachi	9/90		3/92		
Atmel	9/90				
Samsung				3/93	
SGS-Thomson WSI	1/92		9/93		3/93
SEEQ	6/89		6/93		
Mitsubishi Catalyst	9/90 3/91		1/93		8/93

Source: Dataquest

FLASH MEMORY PRODUCT ANNOUNCEMENTS

	1M	2M	4M	8M	16 M
NEC	1/91		3/92		6/93
Fujitsu	1/93		6/93		12/93
Texas Inst.	1/91		1/93		1/95
NMB				1/95	1/95
Cypress	9/92		3/93		9/93
Sharp				1/95	3/95
Vitelic			9/93		
Hualon			9/93		
Macronix					9/95
Oki			3/93		3/94
TSMC				3/93	1/94
					Source: Dataques

EUROPEAN SEMICONDUCTOR MARKET

(Millions of ECU)

	1991	1992	% AGR	1996	% CAGR
MOS					
Memory	1,787	2,000	11.9	3,584	14.9
Microcomponent	1,701	1,929	13.4	3,167	13.2
Logic	1,366	1,463	7.1	2,455	12.4

Source: Dataquest

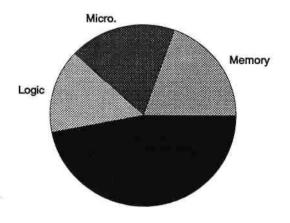
AGENDA

- European market share
- European market analysis
 - Products and applications
- Vendor analysis
- European market analysis
 - Regions
- Closing remarks

FORECAST ANALYSIS

- Products
- Applications
- Countries

EUROPEAN SEMICONDUCTOR MARKET PRODUCT SHARE



1991 Product Share

Source: Dataquest

EUROPEAN SEMICONDUCTOR MARKET

(Millions of ECU)

	1991	1992	% AGR	1996	% CAGH
MOS					
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Source: Dataquest

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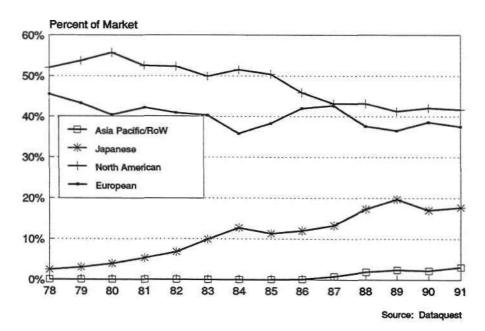
PRELIMINARY EUROPEAN MARKET SHARE RANKINGS 1991

(Millions of US Dollars)

1990	1991		1991	91/90
Rank	Rank	Name	Revenue	% Growth
1	1	Philips	1,172	1.5
2	2	Siemens	958	-0.6
2	3	SGS-Thomson	887	-2.3
4	4	Motorola	770	0.7
6	5	Intel	760	22.2
5 7	6	Texas Instruments	629	-1.3
7	7	Toshiba	509	3.9
8	8	NEC	452	8.4
9	9	National Semiconductor	408	0.0
10	10	Hitachi	318	16.5

Source: Dataquest

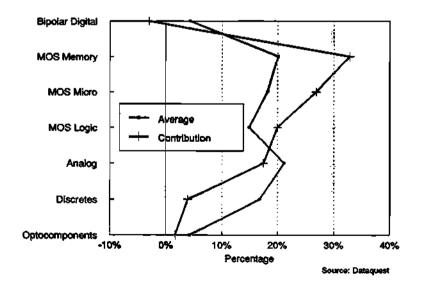
PRELIMINARY EUROPEAN MARKET SHARE BY SUPPLIER BASE REGION



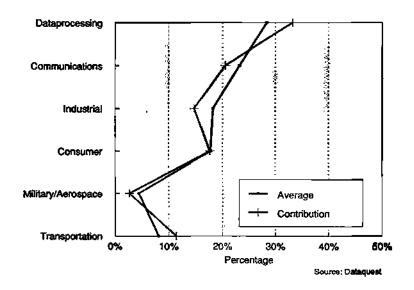
AGENDA

- · European market share
- European market analysis
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- · Vendor analysis
- European market analysis
 - Regions
- · Closing remarks

PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS EUROPEAN PRODUCT SPLIT



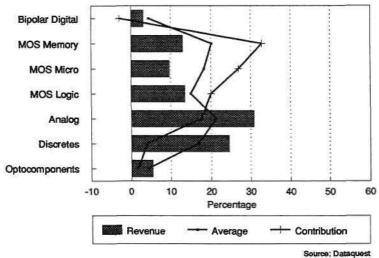
PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS EUROPEAN APPLICATIONS SPLIT



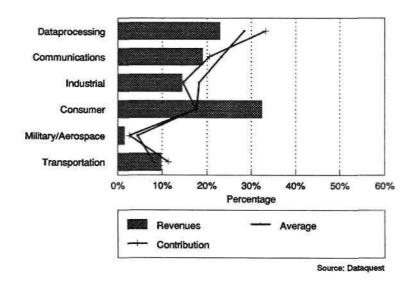
MARKET SHARE ANALYSIS

- · Europeans: Philips, Siemens, SGS-Thomson
- · United States: Motorola, Intel, Texas Instruments
- · Japanese: Toshiba, NEC, Hitachi

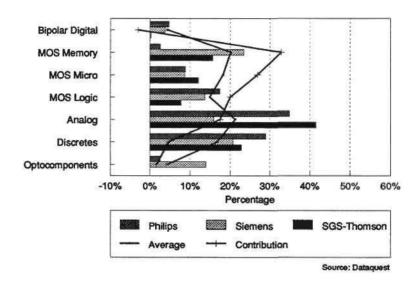
EUROPEAN COMPANIES PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS EUROPEAN PRODUCT SPLIT



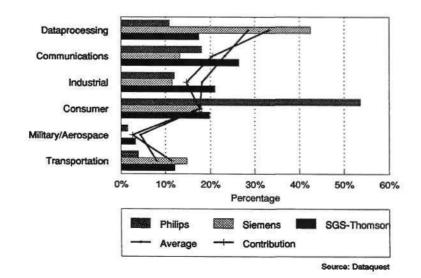
EUROPEAN COMPANIES PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS EUROPEAN APPLICATIONS SPLIT



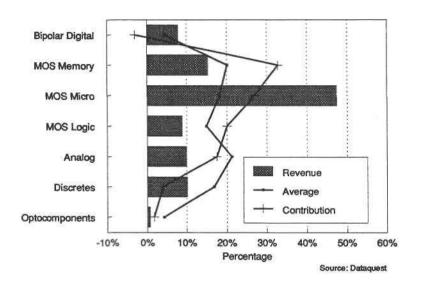
EUROPEAN COMPANIES PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS EUROPEAN PRODUCT SPLIT



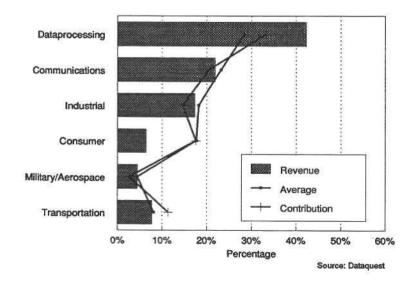
EUROPEAN COMPANIES PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS EUROPEAN APPLICATIONS SPLIT



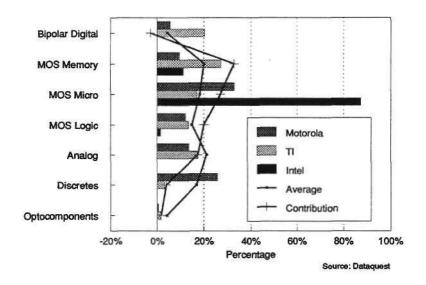
US COMPANIES PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS EUROPEAN PRODUCT SPLIT



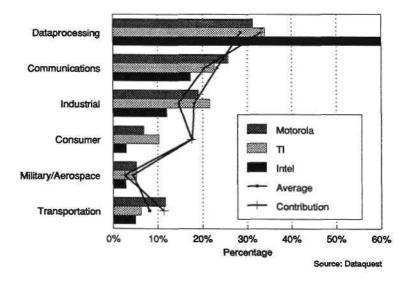
US COMPANIES PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS EUROPEAN APPLICATIONS SPLIT



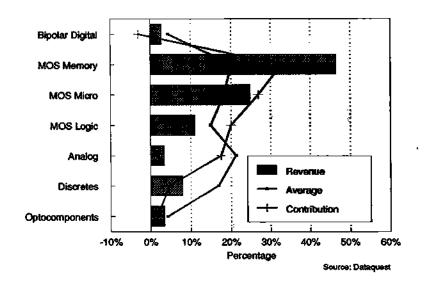
US COMPANIES PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS EUROPEAN PRODUCT SPLIT



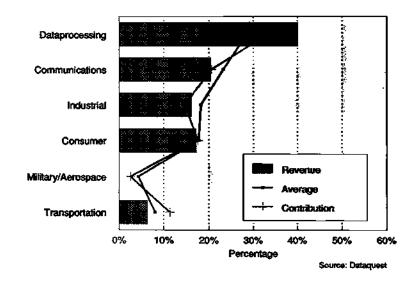
US COMPANIES PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS EUROPEAN APPLICATIONS SPLIT



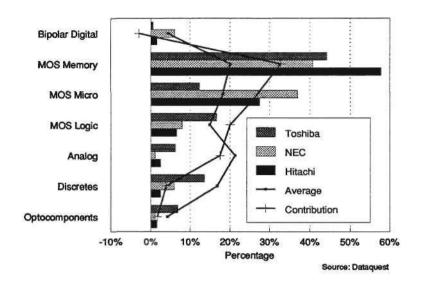
JAPANESE COMPANIES PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS EUROPEAN PRODUCT SPLIT



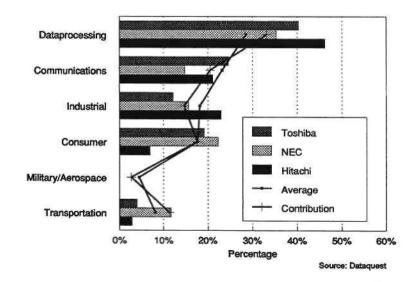
JAPANESE COMPANIES PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS EUROPEAN APPLICATIONS SPLIT



JAPANESE COMPANIES PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS EUROPEAN PRODUCT SPLIT



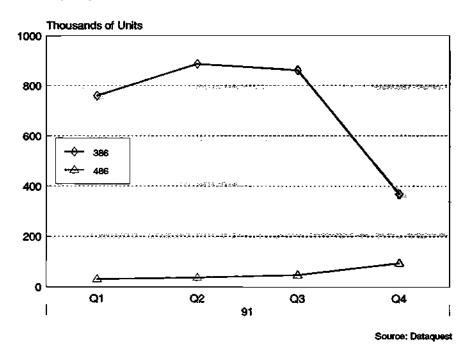
JAPANESE COMPANIES PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS EUROPEAN APPLICATIONS SPLIT



PRODUCTS - MICROCOMPONENT

- Microprocessor strengthened
 - Processor mix moved upmarket

EUROPEAN MICROCOMPONENT MARKET



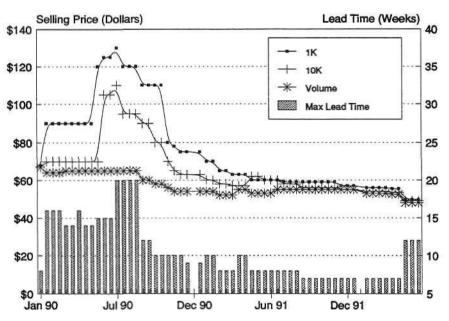
PRODUCTS - MICROCOMPONENT

- · Microprocessor strengthened
 - Processor mix moved upmarket
- Microcontroller
 - Weak consumer market
 - GSM delays for DSP products
 - ISDN slower than expected
 - Transport segment slow
- Microperipheral
 - Significant price declines
 - Stronger competition than anticipated

PRODUCTS - MICROCOMPONENT

- Competition enters microprocessors
 - AMD, Chips & Tech, Cyrix, Texas, ST
 - Intel responding well
 - Consumer marketing comes to processors

INTEL 386SX PRICING



Source: Dataquest

PRODUCTS - MICROCOMPONENT

- · Competition enters microprocessors
 - AMD, Chips & Tech, Cyrix, Texas, ST
 - Intel responding well
 - Consumer marketing comes to processors
- RISC
 - Step improvement in performance
 - ACE consortium weakening
 - ARM achieving success
 - IBM endorsing the transputer

EUROPEAN SEMICONDUCTOR MARKET

(Millions of ECU)

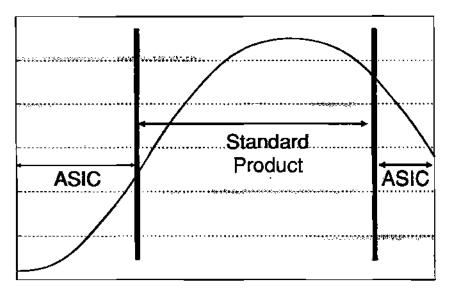
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Logic	1,366	1,463	7.1	2,455	12.4

Source: Dataquest

PRODUCTS - LOGIC

- · Emphasis moving to standard products
 - ASIC is the loser here

PRODUCT CYCLE TIMES



Product Lifetime

Source: Dataquest

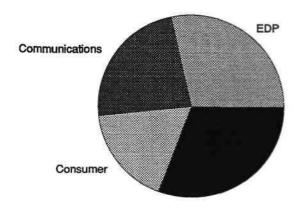
PRODUCTS - LOGIC

- Emphasis moving to standard products
 ASIC is the loser here
- Fierce competition in GSM, HDTV, data compression, will axe chip prices
- General purpose logic will move to CMOS and BiCMOS
- Bipolar still has a place in high-speed applications

FORECAST ANALYSIS

- Products
- Applications
- Countries

EUROPEAN SEMICONDUCTOR MARKET APPLICATIONS SHARE



1991 Applications Share

Source: Dataquest

EUROPEAN SEMICONDUCTOR MARKET

(Millions of ECU)

	1991	1992	% AGR	1996	% CAGR
EDP	2,594	2,837	9.4	4,392	11.1
Communications	2,123	2,240	5.5	3,225	8.7
Consumer	1.613	1,695	5.1	2,561	9.7

Source: Dataquest

APPLICATIONS - EDP

- · High growth again
 - PC manufacture returns to Europe
- Mainframe and workstation manufacture in France and Italy rises
- Longer-term multimedia will be the application driver

APPLICATIONS - COMMUNICATIONS

- Europe's greatest strength
- Internal consumption:
 - Digital communications
 - Mobile and cordless
 - Infrastructure in East Europe
- External exports:
 - Exchanges
 - Mobile handsets
- World's top hardware suppliers are European

APPLICATIONS - CONSUMER

- Short-term demand weak
 - Threat of recession in most countries
 - Excess inventory of all consumer goods
 - Olympics may not help
- Longer-term outlook is better
 - DCC and minidisk to stimulate demand
 - Consumer multimedia
 - HDTV: let's wait and see

AGENDA

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- · Closing remarks

INVESTMENT

- Investment grew from \$5.1 billion to \$14.4 billion from 1986 to 1991
- · Reason: investment boom in Japan
- · Result: excess capacity
- Evidence:
 - Memory prices
 - Japanese profit margins
 - Increase in foundry activity
 - Increased fab closures/delays

DELAYED 200 mm FAB PLANS IN JAPAN

COMPANY	PRODUCTS	FAB TYPE
Fujitsu	16Mb DRAM	Production
Hitachi	4Mb/16Mb DRAM	Production
KTI	ASIC	Production
Matsushita	16Mb DRAM	R&D
Matsushita	16Mb/64Mb DRAM	Production
NEC	16Mb DRAM, MPU	Production
NEC	4Mb/16Mb DRAM, EPROM	Production
NKK	4Mb SRAM, ASIC, MPU	Pilot
Oki	16Mb DRAM	Production
Sanyo	16Mb DRAM	Production
Sharp	4Mb DRAM, ROM	Production
Toshiba	16Mb DRAM	Pilot

WORLDWIDE FORECAST OF PRODUCTION, CAPITAL SPENDING AND WAFER FAB EQUIPMENT

(Millions of Dollars)							
	1991 1992 AGR		1995	CAGR 95/90			
Production	69,231	7 8,769	14%	110,352	11.9%		
Capital Spending	14,372	13,970	-3%	19,090	8.8%		
Fab Equipment	6,026	5,568	-8%	8,883	8.7%		

Source: Dataquest

INVESTMENT

- · Slowdown in Japanese foreign investment
- · Slowdown in transfer of capital
- Migration from commodity to value-added products
- Spectre of increased trade friction
- Pervasiveness of semiconductors will restore balance

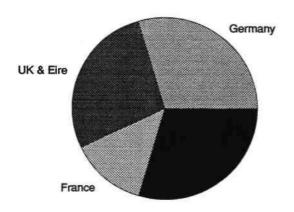
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EUROPEAN SEMICONDUCTOR MARKET REGIONAL SHARE



1991 Regions Share

Source: Dataquest

EUROPEAN SEMICONDUCTOR MARKET CONSUMPTION FORECAST

(Millions of ECU)

Country	1991	1992	AGR 92/91	1996	CAGR 96/91
France	1,228	1,275	3.8%	1,844	8.5%
United Kingdom & Ireland	2,405	2,669	11.0%	4,310	12.4%
Germany	2,770	2,878	3.9%	4,294	9.2%

Source: Dataquest

COUNTRIES - GERMANY

- Short-term demand weak
 - Cost of reunification is high
 - Excess consumer inventories
 - Automotive market is soft
- Positive factors are:
 - Telecoms business is strong
 - Industrial production is stable
 - PC manufacture rising
- Longer-term outlook good due to size
- · Attraction for foreign investment medium

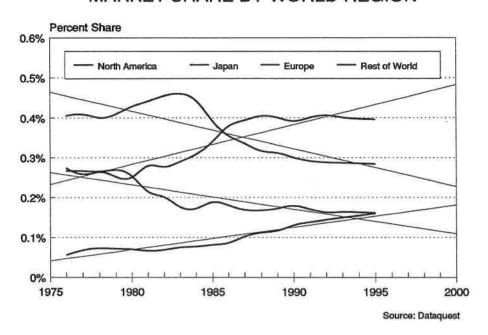
COUNTRIES - UK & EIRE

- · High investment by multinationals
 - Strong manufacturing economy
 - Design wins are outside Europe however
- PC manufacture is concentrated here
- Longer-term outlook good
 - Due to foreign investment
- · Attraction for foreign investment good

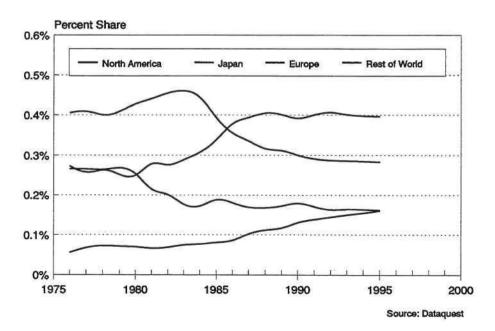
COUNTRIES - FRANCE

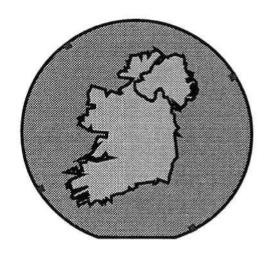
- · Country close to recession
- Local manufacture moving outside Europe
- Good telecoms business
 - Alcatel No.1 telecoms manufacturer
- Attraction for foreign investment poor

WORLDWIDE SEMICONDUCTOR FORECAST MARKET SHARE BY WORLD REGION



WORLDWIDE SEMICONDUCTOR FORECAST MARKET SHARE BY WORLD REGION



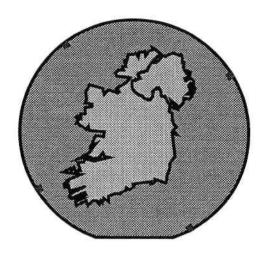


RESULTS OF THE 1991 EUROPEAN PROCUREMENT SURVEY

Bipin Parmar

Group Director European Semiconductors and Conference Chairman

Dataquest Europe Limited



INVESTING IN ELECTRONICS

Dan Flinter
Executive Director
Industrial Development Authority of Ireland

INVESTING IN ELECTRONICS



Dan Flinter
Executive Director
Industrial Development
Authority of Ireland

Mr. Flinter is Executive Director of the Industrial Development Authority of Ireland (IDA) with responsibility for overseas investment. Prior to this he was appointed to the IDA Board as Executive Director with responsibility for organization services and regional development. He has also been Planning Manager, Manager for Information Technology and Senior Economist. He joined IDA as a researcher in the planning division. Mr. Flinter graduated from University College Dublin with a Master's degree in Economics.

Dataquest Europe Limited

EUROPEAN SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

June 3-5, 1992

Dublin, Ireland

SPEECH BY DAN FLINTER AT DATAQUEST CONFERENCE 3 June 1992

INTRODUCTION:

Many of the papers presented at this Conference over the next two days will be from representatives of international companies who are involved in the development, production and marketing of electronic components; software, etc. Although IDA has been in the electronics business since the 1970's our participation in the industry is from a different perspective than most of yours.

Ireland is a player in the electronics sector because it offers a competitive mix of skills, costs and financial advantages. The industry is important to us because it is one which can best meet our economic objectives. It is a sector which has grown at a remarkable pace in the eighties and further growth seems assured. Latest estimates suggest that the value of world electronics output in 1990 was \$750 billion, a figure set to rise by close to 40% to \$998 billion by 1995.

Our macro economic objective is to facilitate economic growth and job creation. As executives this translates into a simply stated business objective which is to win business investment decisions for Ireland. Our business objective is to be a significant player i.e. to win real market share in the mobile investment business in the various markets we operate in.

From an operational level, our participation in the electronics industry means we have to know our market; who the key players in the industry are; how Ireland can help them to achieve growth in profitability and gain a higher level of market share.

We have been involved in key decisions taken by major companies and observed the process of change in the industry over the past 20 years.

We have observed and experienced the evolution of the industry and the responses made by companies to these changes. We have also seen the responses that various Governments have made to these changes.

I would like here today to **share some of our experiences** with you and our view as to where the electronics industry is headed.

EVOLUTION OF THE ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY:

Electronics is one of the most important sectors of the Irish economy today. Twenty years ago it barely existed, with a handful of companies employing less than 2% of our industrial workforce and generating 6% of Ireland's industrial exports. Today, there are 200 companies in the sector employing almost 10% of the industrial workforce and accounting for almost 30% of industrial exports. On a capita basis, Ireland is now the most significant exporter of hardware and software products in Europe.

The industry in Ireland evolved relatively recently. In the early seventies, companies such as General Electric, Data Products and Westinghouse invested in Ireland.

They did so because Ireland offers lower manufacturing costs and lower corporate tax rates and their Irish operations were focussed on producing cost sensitive, commodity products.

When Digital arrived in 1974 to make computers for the European market, it was justifiably seen as a major coup. The infrastructure to support a vibrant electronics sector at that time however did not exist. All the country had to offer was its people. For many years Digital flew in parts from the US to be assembled in their Irish facility.

Today, most of the first wave of electronics companies are still operating in Ireland, but their operations are totally transformed. For example, in Dundalk, Harris Semiconductor (formerly General Electric) only makes one product family - but all the product design and development work takes place there. Recently Data Products was acquired by Hitachi and soon it will start making a range of DIY tools in its Irish factory.

A similar transformation ocurred for example, in Telectron, bought by the US giant A T & T as its first manufacturing investment outside its home market. Telectron was a domestic manufacturing company in the telecommunications business, selling about 5% of its output overseas and the balance to the Irish P & T. Under AT &T's ownership the Irish plant has operated its own Computer Aided Design Team, controls marketing of products in the MIddle East and Africa, and is almost 100% an export company.

The focus on developing the educational infrastructure in Ireland, has played a crucial role in this transformation. The establishment of a network of technical colleges and universities, with their focus on computer science, microelectronics and other business disciplines, provided the quality of skills required by the rapidly changing sector to develop and extend their activities in Ireland and to attract new employers.

By the end of the 1970's electronics companies in Ireland found themselves in a more attractive, less barren environment, with the development of the Irish subsupply base. As we gained a reputation for the quality and flexibility of our people, we began to win more investment and the early eighties saw a surge in our market share and an evolution in the kinds of projects locating in Ireland to include more complex products and more integrated manufacturing.

US companies lead the way with a range of investments

- high end dataprocessing companies like Stratus & Teradata.
- Companies like Dell and Quantum in the high value cost sensitive PC and disc drive business.
- Intel's new microprocessor facility in Dublin which will be a \$500 million world class sub micron fab processing 8" wafers.
- Analog Devices now employ over 700 people in Ireland of whom more than 60 are involved in new product development.

- General Semiconductor is expanding its TVS product development and fabrication activity here.
- Motorola has selected Ireland as the European site for paging and two way radio products.
- Most recently highly successful datacommunications companies like 3Com and Cabletron are establishing their European manufacturing base.

Software:

Growth in the European software industry is running at 20% a year in some segments, particularly packaged software, and Ireland is well positioned to enjoy the benefits of this growth through the presence here of such US based world market leaders as Microsoft, Borland, Claris and Lotus.

Dublin is now regarded as the software capital of Europe, engaged in sophisticated product development as well as localisation of software for European markets and duplication and packaging. Ireland is where Motorola develops software for digital cellular communications, IBM has a 150 person software development laboratory, and Philips has a combined IC design and software laboratory employing about 100 engineers. The software sector accounts for 20% of the total number employed in the Irish electronics sector and we are confident that this will grow even further.

Ireland has also been selected by many Japanese companies.

There are two good reasons for putting Japanese and other Far Eastern electronics companies high on our list of target firms: they are an increasingly important force in the marketplace and they are often the quality standard setters in the industry. If Irish suppliers can work to the tolerances and overall quality standards set by the Japanese they can supply anyone.

In 1989, Ireland attracted Alps Electric, Ohshima, Fujitsu Isotec and Brother Industries to establish Irish operations - the two latter companies making sub-assemblies for plants located elsewhere in Europe. Many of the Japanese investments located elsewhere in Europe fall into this final assembly category - but, significantly, all of the 22 Japanese plants located in Ireland are genuine manufacturing operations in their own right, employing high levels of skills and expertise. IDA's strategy for the Japanese market is to position Ireland as the parts supply centre of Europe.

The recent announcement by Matsushita-Kotobuki Electronics Industries (MKE) of Japan, a company which is synonomous with the household name of "Panasonic" and Quantum Corporation of California who have come together to build one of the most advanced automated clean room assembly facilities in the world. MKE will produce disc drives in generic form which will then be customised in a separate manufacturing facility by Quantum Corporation.

In the electronics industry, as in other sectors, the concept of "critical mass" can be important. The strategy adopted by the IDA has been to identify those industries and operations which can contribute to the overall development of the sector, improving the infrastructure for existing and other new companies.

The recent successful pursuit of disk drive manufacturers is an example of this approach. Ireland targeted the top four disk drive manufacturers in the world and has persuaded three of them that we are the best base for planned European manufacturing facilities. Because disk drive manufacture is recognised to be a highly cost sensitive industry the value of capturing these firms has an important demonstration effect for other manufacturers planning European investment. But equally important is that disk drives are a key component for computer manufacturers.

We are optimistic, and there are already signs that our optimism is justified, that many personal computer manufacturers will see considerable benefit in locating their operations close to the source of key components, like disk drives.

In today's environment, we have to be very aware of the cost sensitivity of potential projects. The employment potential of the market of mobile investment is like a pyramid, at the top of which are highly sophisticated projects at the leading edge of research and development providing good opprotunites for graduates.

Because of the availability of such skills in Ireland and our competitive unit costs, we consistently have an edge over competitors for such projects. Typically however these projects are not very large employers.

At the other end of the scale are high-volume manufacturing and assembly operations using low skill levels, but employing thousands of people. Because Irish labour costs while competitive in European terms are higher compared to less developed countries which have a surplus of low skill labour, these are projects which Ireland is less likely to win - even if it were socially and politically acceptable to pursue such projects.

Our constant challenge is to determine the cut off point in the middle of that pyramid above which projects are securable and below which they are unobtainable because of wage rate differentials.

Employment potential-electronics investments

R & D

Low volume, high value products

Cut off point High volume, for Ireland medium value products (moves with costs)

High volume, low value products

Employment

What lessons have we learned in our business?

In my view the electronics industry has over the past twenty years been an extraordinary example of how the "laws" of competitive advantage have in many instances been rewritten. The significance of the developments is the speed at which these changes have come about. Technology is clearly essential to competitive advantage now but will not necessarily deliver markets and profitability. Highly efficient manufacturing with effective low unit costs are crucial but not necessarily the final determinant. Quality, previously considered a guarantee of success now is a bench mark which a company must achieve before its customers, especially industrial customers, will even consider making a purchase.

Distance from the market and lost time in terms of the length of the supply chain and the attendant working capital costs are becoming of major significance. The much abused term of globailisation is increasingly real and is being constantly redefined. International companies constantly are seeking to achieve the optimum from a combination of alternative but compatible strategies.

There is clearly no one single solution. But companies in the industry must have:-

- shorter delivery times to customers
- a responsive manufacturing capability
- cost efficient component suppliers
- access to technology

All of these strategies have to be implemented in the context of geographical locations which are consistent with and supportive of the business needs of companies.

Ireland's own business strategy in terms of winning new investments from this sector has as I have already mentioned changed radically over the past twenty years:-

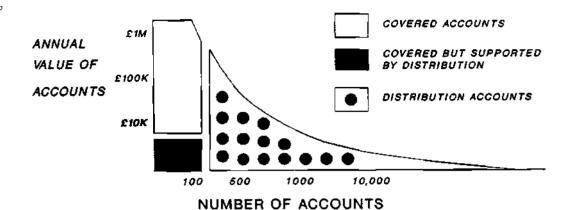
- Late sixties, Ireland focussed exlusively on attracting investment from the manufacturing sector, particularly the electronics & healthcare sectors. We were the first country in Europe to use fiscal incentives to attract investment. Other Development Agencies entered the market and began to compete directly with us for projects. To survive in the market place, it was necessary for us to become a competitive location for other value added industries such as product design, software development and production, technical market support, direct marketing and product repair.
- Improvements in the third level education system and our telecommunications system opened up the potential for new activities to be carried out in Ireland. For example, the software industry. The initial focus was on software development in hardware companies but the emphasis quickly changed to independent software houses. IDA was the first European development agency to enter this market and as a result quickly gained market share.

- Another area was the data processing sector. Today there are six American companies processing claims in Ireland including Mass Mutual; Cigna and Metropolitan Life.
- The next phase in our development strategy was launched by the Government in the late eighties with the decision to establish the International Financial Services Centre in the nearby docks area in Dublin. Today over 190 institutions from all over the world have been licensed to establish in this Centre and already 130 of these are trading.
- Understand the new business opportunities and entering these markets before our competitors do, as we have done in the software industry and more recently the telemarketing area.

We are genuinely proud of our overseas clients and the significant contribution they make to the Irish economy.

Ends

DISTRIBUTION'S ROLE.



The major semiconductor manufacturers supplying the European market are focusing more attention on their "key" accounts and expanding their distribution coverage - more accounts, not more distributors.

Gary Kibblewhite.



European Distribution Trends.

- Distribution today serves over 30% of total component demand (by value) and over 98% (by number of customers).
- Substantial changes occurring.
- In the 80's UK groups dominated the acquisition scene, Lex, Farnell, Memec, Electrocomponents, Electron-House.
- In the 90's it is now continental European and US companies that are acquiring.



CHANGE, CHANGE, AND MORE CHANGE!

What is driving it?

Gary Kibblewhite.



- Poor profitability of both distributors and manufacturers.
- Repositioning of major semiconductor suppliers and distributors.
- Mergers and acquisitions.
- Formation of the Single Market.
- Logistics.
- Increased technical content of semiconductors.
- Electronic trading.



The Profitability/Size Equation.

Just because you are a global player does it mean you are necessarily profitable?

Some major players ranked by market capitalisation:-

Electrocomponents	(UK)	\$1	043	million
Avnet	(US)	\$	892	million
Farnell	(UK)	\$	749	million
Arrow	(US)	\$	378	million
Diploma	(UK)	\$	332	million

How Have These Major Players Performed Over The Last Three Years.

(Source: Matheson Securities).

ELECTROCOMPONENTS.

Sales growth = +11.2% Net asset growth = +32% Profit before tax growth = +6% ROCE = 47%
Operating margin = 14%
Working capital/sales = 3.3X

ARROW ELECTRONICS.

Sales growth = +20%

Net asset growth = 0%

Profit before tax

growth = +19%

ROCE = 16%
Operating margin = 4%
Working capital/sales = 4X



How Have These Major Players Performed Over The Last Three Years. (continued)

(Source: Matheson Securities).

AVNET.

Sales growth • 1.4%

Net asset growth = Nil

ROCE • 12.5%

Operating margin = 5.5% and

rising.

Working capital/sales = 2X

Profit before tax growth * +5.7%

FARNELL ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS (Pre ESD acquisition).

Sales growth = 8% Net asset growth = 0%

Profit before tax growth = 12%

ROCE = 29.5% (Group)
Operating margin = 23%
Working capital/sales = 1.7X

Component Distributors Are Polarising

Catalogue Distributors.

Examples:

FEATURES.

FARNELL

ESD

RS

NEWARK



Generally profitable above the industry norm.

Growing by both Greenfield start-up and acquisition.

Moving into new markets.



Component Distributors Are Polarising

Broad Liners.

Examples:

FEATURES.

AVNET

ARROW

LEX

TEKELEK



Having a tough time on the profit front.

Major players in the "buy or be bought" scene.

Developing worldwide businesses.

Component Distributors Are Polarising

Niche Players

Examples:

FEATURES.

MEMEC (Raab Karcher)

ACAL



Generally profitable in excess of industry norm.

Steady growth.

Limited geographic expansion.

Gery Kibblewhite.



Mergers And Acquisitions

- Lex sell European and North American Distribution activities to Arrow.
- Northern Telecom sell ESD to Farneli.
- Diploma sells Access to Avnet.
- Arrow buy stake in Silverstar/Lasi/Celdis.
- MMD buy Rapid Recall.
- Elbatex buy Jermyn France and Germany.
- And more and more

Some Single Market Implications:-

- Service Differentiators.
- Cross-boarder dealing.
- Ship and Debit vs commodity.



LOGISTICS

The arrival of "integrated operators" in Europe, eg UPS.

Huge cost variations with "traditional" services:eg. A 3 kg shipment from Manchester to Munich costs

- * \$192 if sent as a single IATA shipment.
- * \$138 if sent as a consolidated shipment (approx)
- * \$53 if sent via an "integrator" door-to-door service. and ... much less for a comparable distance shipment in the USA, so there is still scope for big cost reductions.

Controlled 24, 48, or 72 hour services by either air or ground.

Value added taxes still a problem - who collects them?

Integrated operators will also offer service of collecting the cash by the end of this year.

ELECTRONIC TRADING

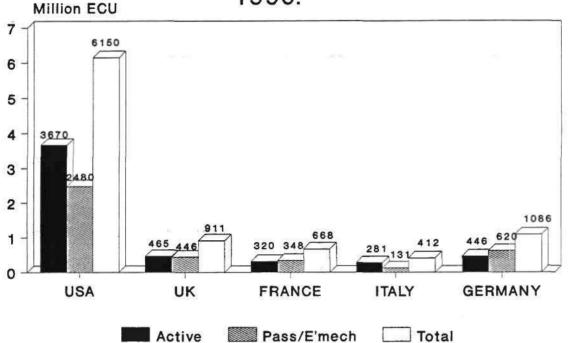
- Emergence of Edifice (within Edifact) as an international standard.
- Simple "EDI" now just a small part of an electronic trading environment which now includes:-
 - * On-line databases/order status.
 - * Bulletin boards.
 - Inventory visibility programmes.
 - * E-mail.

as well as the "traditional EDI" functions relating to standard business forms:-

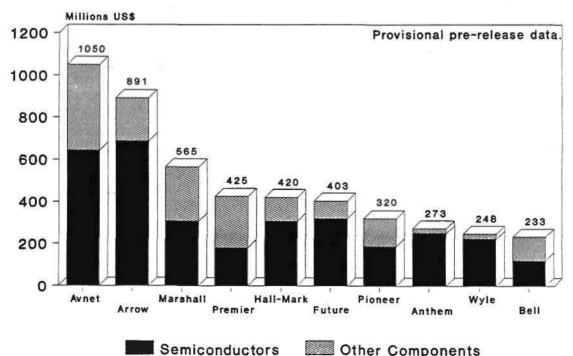
* Invoices - Acknowledgements - Orders - etc. etc.



Distribution Total Available Market USA vs Major European Country Market. 1990.



Electronic Component Distribution USA 1991 - Sales of Top 10 Groups

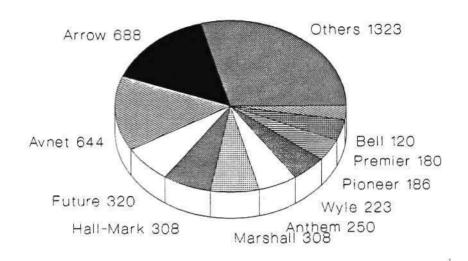




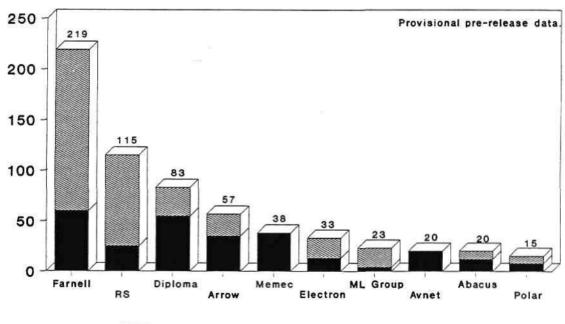
Gary Kibblewhite.

Semiconductor Distribution USA 1991 - Total Market \$4550 Million

Provisional pre-release data.



Total Component Distribution U.K. - 1991 Sales of Top 10 Groups.

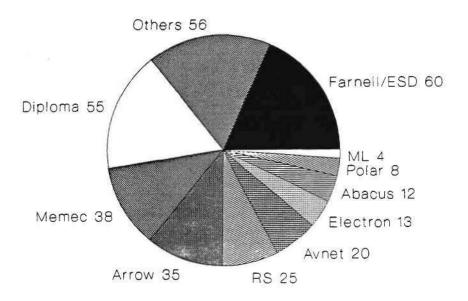






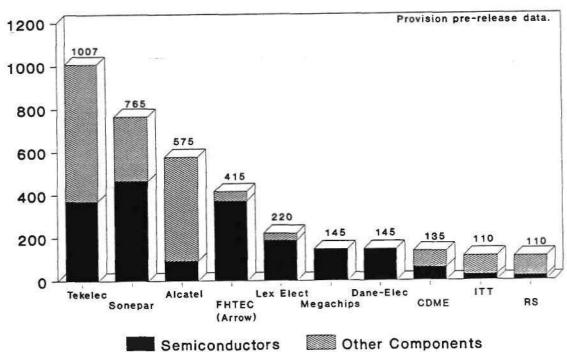
Semiconductor Distribution U.K. 1991 - Total market £326 million.

Provisional pre-release data.



Gary Kibblewhite.

Total Component Distribution France - 1991 Sales of Top 10 Groups

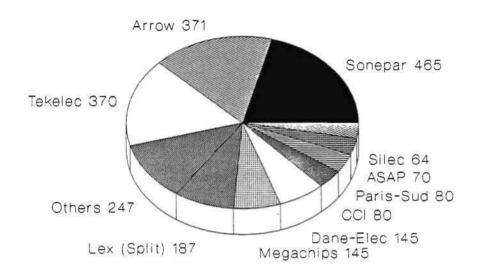


Semiconductors

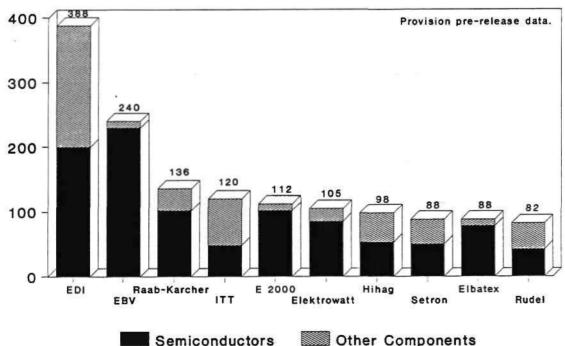


Semiconductor Distribution France 1991 - Total Market 2224m f.f

Provisional pre-release data.



Electronic Component Distribution Germany 1991 - Sales of top 10 Groups.

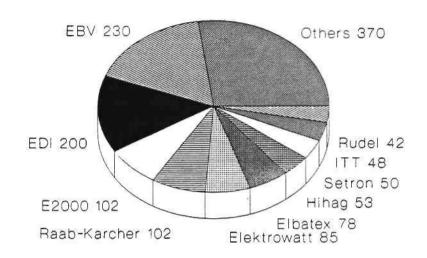




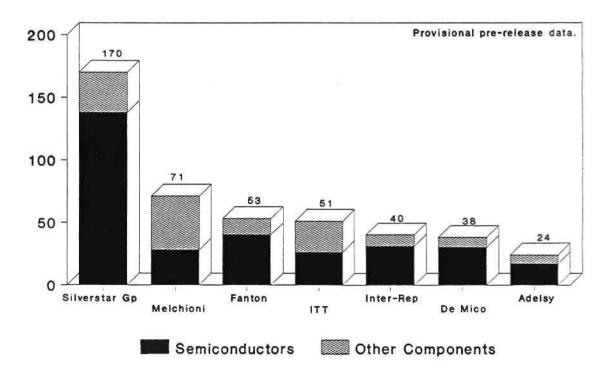


Semiconductor Distribution Market Germany 1991 - Total Market 1360m DM.

Provisional pre-release data.



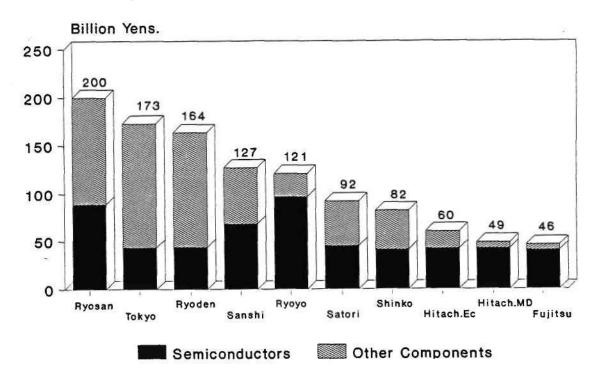
Electronic Component Distribution Italy 1991 - Sales of Top 7 Groups





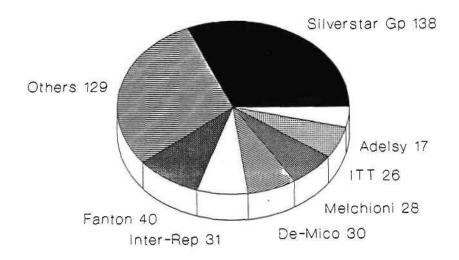
Gary Kibblewhite.

Electronic Component Distribution Japan 1990 - Sales Of Top 10 Disti.

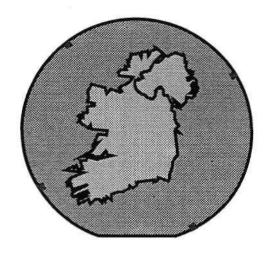


Semiconductor Distribution Italy 1991 - Total Market 439 b.lira.

Provision pre-release data







SEMICONDUCTOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE '90s

Gary Kibblewhite
Managing Director
Europartners Consultancy

SEMICONDUCTOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE '90s

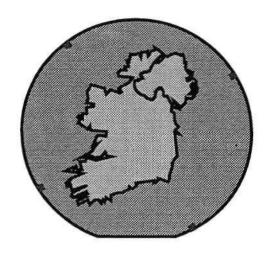


Gary Kibblewhite Managing Director Europartners Consultancy

Mr. Kibblewhite is Managing Director of Europartners Consultancy with partners throughout Europe and associates in the United States and Japan. In addition he is a consultant for Dataquest Europe Ltd., Chairman of the Association of Franchised Distributors of Electronic Components in the United Kingdom, and the first Chairman for the newly formed International Distribution of Electronics Association. He is also the European partner for Fleck International, the major US-based connector market research organization, and a Director of the Abacus Distribution Group. Mr. Kibblewhite has been in senior positions in the electronic components industry in Europe for over 30 years, and has been awarded the Institute of Directors' Diploma in Company Direction.

Dataquest Europe Limited
EUROPEAN SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY CONFERENCE
June 3-5, 1992
Dublin, Ireland

This presentation was not available at the time of publication

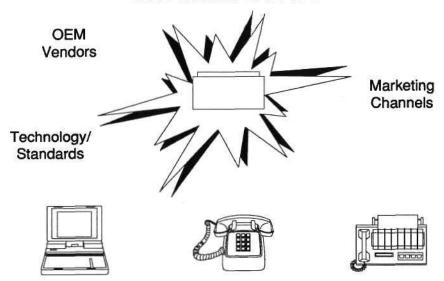


STRATEGIC END-USER TRENDS

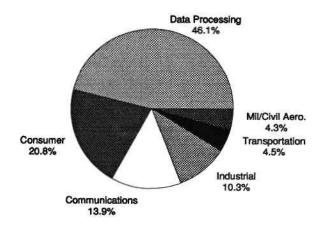
Bipin Parmar

Group Director European Semiconductors and Conference Chairman
Dataquest Europe Limited

END-USER STRATEGIC TRENDS

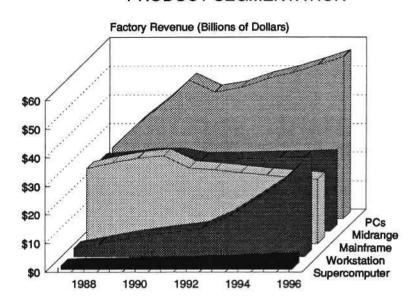


WORLDWIDE SEMICONDUCTOR CONSUMPTION BY APPLICATION SEGMENT



Source: Dataquest

WORLDWIDE COMPUTER SYSTEMS PRODUCT SEGMENTATION



Source: Dataquest

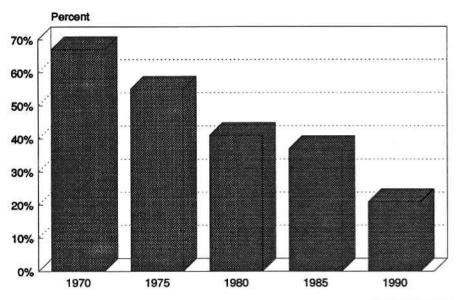
TOP SEMICONDUCTOR USERS IN EUROPE

(1991 Estimates)

- 1. IBM
- 2. Siemens
- 3. Philips
- 4. Bosch
- Alcatel
- 6. Olivetti
- 7. Grundig
- 8. Nokia
- 9. Matsushita
- 10. Ericsson

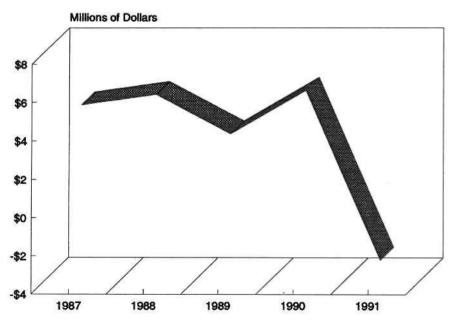
Top 50 are available in your ESAM binders

IBM MARKET SHARE OF COMPUTER SYSTEMS WORLDWIDE



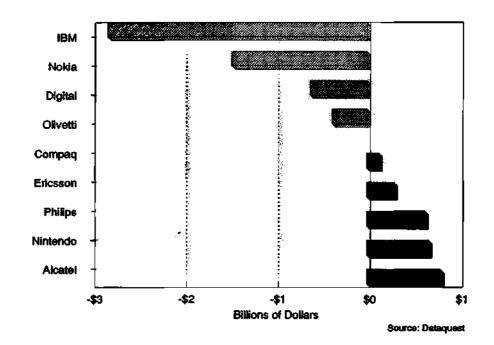
Source: Dataquest

IBM NET EARNINGS



Source: Dataquest

1991 SELECTED COMPANIES PROFIT MARGINS



TOP EFFECTIVE PC MANUFACTURERS IN EUROPE

- 1. IBM
- 2. Olivetti
- 3. Apple
- 4. Bull
- Commodore
- 6. Siemens Nixdorf
- 7. Victor
- 8. Tulip
- 9. Acorn
- 10. Nokia Data Systems

UNIT PC MARKET SHARE BY MAIN MARKETS

UNITED KINGDOM

- 1. Commodore
- 2. IBM
- 3. Compag
- 4. Atari
- 5. Apple

FRANCE

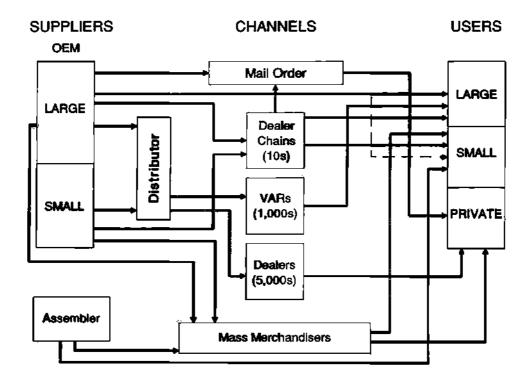
- 1. IBM
- 2. Apple
- 3. Compaq
- 4. Commodore
- 5. Atari

GERMANY

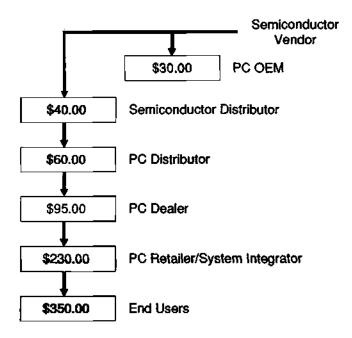
- 1. Commodore
- 2. Vobis
- 3. IBM
- 4. Atari
- 5. Siemens-Nixdorf

ITALY

- 1. Olivetti
- 2. IBM
- 3. Commodore
- 4. Apple
- 5. Zenith Data Systems



1MBx9 SIMM (MEMORY MODULE)



THE BIRTH OF A NEW SET OF CUSTOMERS

UNITED KINGDOM

- 1. Computercenter
- 2. Dixons
- 3. Centre File
- 4. Specialist Computers
- 5. Businessland UK

FRANCE

- 1. Agena
- 2. ISTA
- 3. Random
- 4. Asystel Conseil et Service
- 5. ECS Diffusion

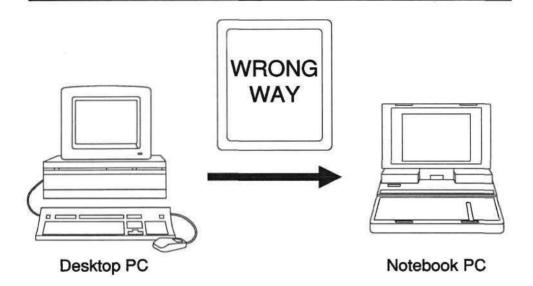
GERMANY

- 1. Component Computer Gruppe
- 2. Computerland Deutschland
- 3. Taylorix
- 4. House of Computers
- 5. Metro

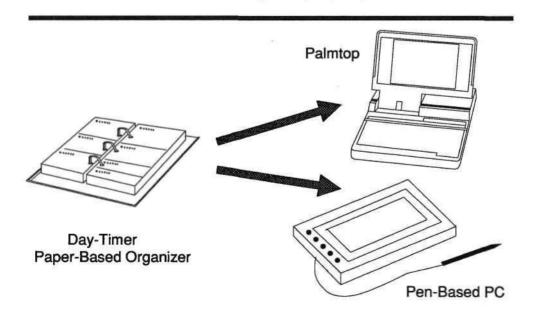
ITALY

- 1. Metos
- 2. Asystel Sirio
- 3. TC Sistema
- 4. Winline
- 5. Systex Informatica

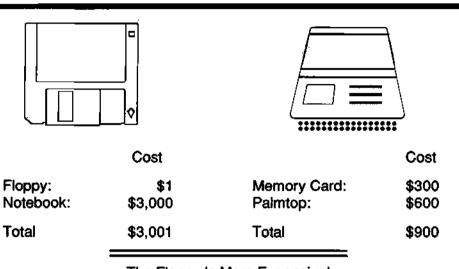
DOWNSIZING



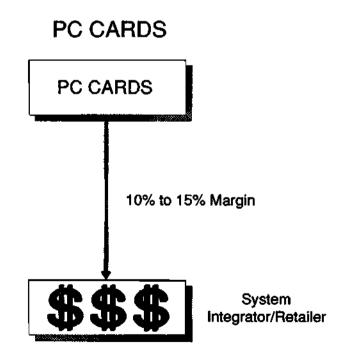
EMULATION OF FUNCTION



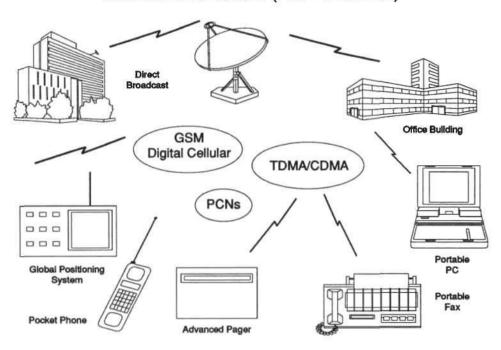
THE COST OF USING INFORMATION



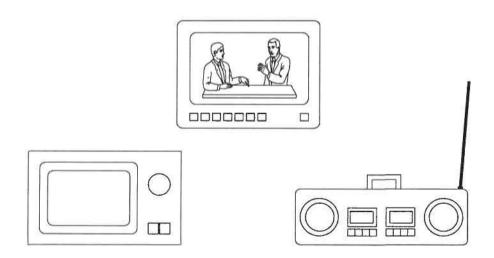
The Floppy Is More Expensive!



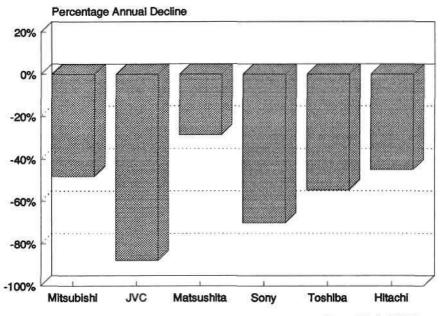
GOING WIRELESS (AND DIGITAL)



CONSUMER ELECTRONICS



1990-1991 CONSUMER PROFIT DECLINES



Source: Yomluri-Shimbun

TOP 5 BANKS

(by Capital)

1980

- 1. Crédit Agricole (France)
- 2. National Westminster (UK)
- 3. Barclays (UK)
- 4. Bank America (US)
- 5. Citicorp (US)

1990

- 1. Somitomo (Japan)
- 2. Dai-Ichi Kangyo (Japan)
- 3. Fuji (Japan)
- 4. Sanawa (Japan)
- 5. Union Bank of Switzerland

Source: The Banker

JAPANESE BANKS FACE \$9,635M LOSS

Bank Losses on Securities (\$M)

Sanawa Bank	1,077
Industrial Bank of Japan	732
Fuji Bank	716
Sumitomo Bank	655
Tokai Bank	629
Sakura Bank	586
Diawa Bank	540
Dai-Ichi Bank	535

Source: Financial Times

TRENDS IN JAPANESE COMPANIES

- Squeeze for higher returns
- Less frequent product cycles
- Slowdown on foreign investments
- Retrench to core products
- Alliances within Japan

THE BIRTH OF EUROPEAN ZIABATSU/KEIRETSU

(Banks/Industrial/Electronics/Construction/Services)

Daimler-Benz

Siemens

Alcatel

Thomson

Bosch

Philips

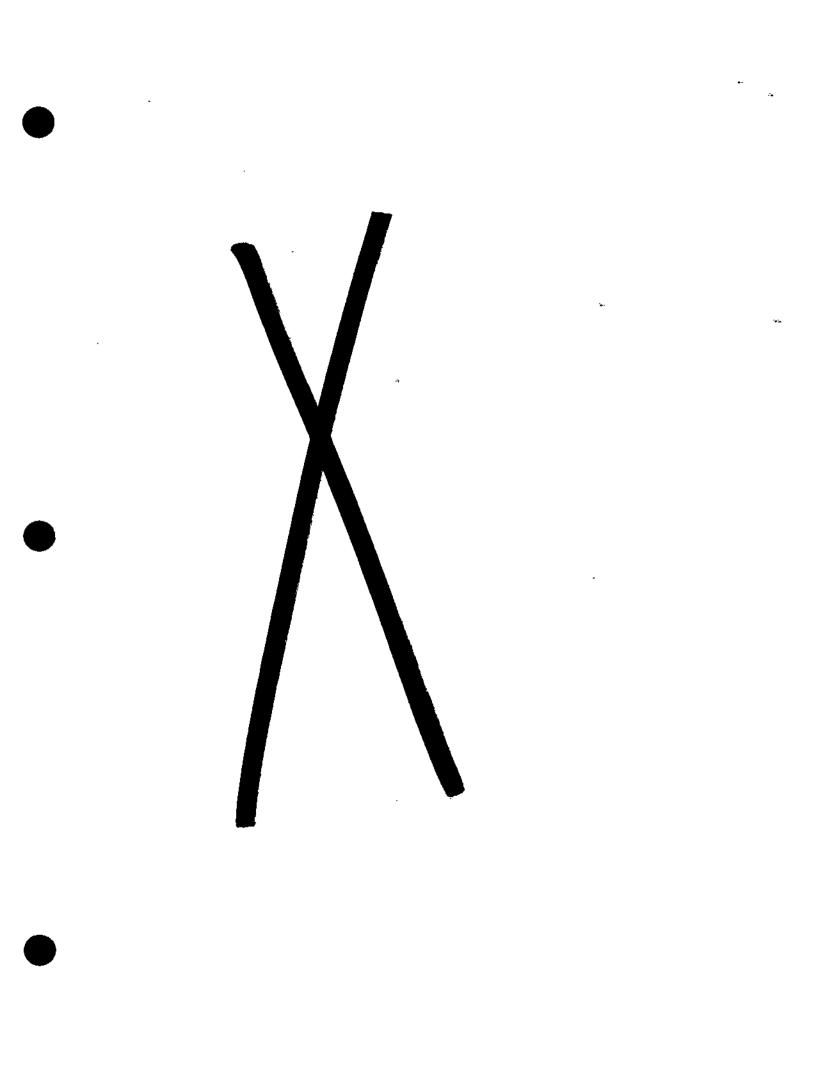
France Telecom

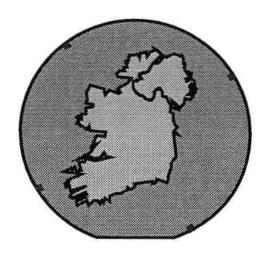
POSSIBLE STRATEGIES FOR OEMs

- Outsource manufacturing
- Concentrate on channels/mail order/ mass merchandisers
- Application-specific PCs, PBX, telephones
- · Retrench to core activities
- Software and professional services

STRATEGIES OF SEMICONDUCTOR VENDORS

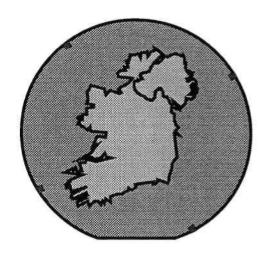
- Continuously monitor customers' strategic directions
- High-growth areas may not return the best margins
- Create new organizations to address/develop new customers
- Subcontract for customer product development
- Enter the service business: training, consultancy, standards setting





EMERGING APPLICATIONS AND TECHNOLOGIES: INTRODUCTION

Byron Harding Industry Analyst European Semiconductor Group Dataquest Europe Limited



PC CARDS

John Reimer
Chairman and President
Personal Computer Memory Card International Association

PC CARDS



John Reimer Chairman and President Personal Computer Memory Card International Association

Mr. Reimer is Vice President of Marketing for SunDisk Corporation, a start-up company based in Santa Clara, California, which specializes in flash memory technology and systems. He joined SunDisk from Fujitsu Microelectronics, where he managed the IC Memory Card business unit. Mr. Reimer pioneered the formation of the Personal Computer Memory Card International Association (PCMIA) and is currently Chairman and President of the organization. Prior to this he managed Fujitsu's Microcomputer and Communication Products group before starting the IC Memory Card business unit in 1989. Prior to Fujitsu, he held various engineering and management positions in Texas Instruments. Mr. Reimer has a BSEE from the University of Illinois, United States.

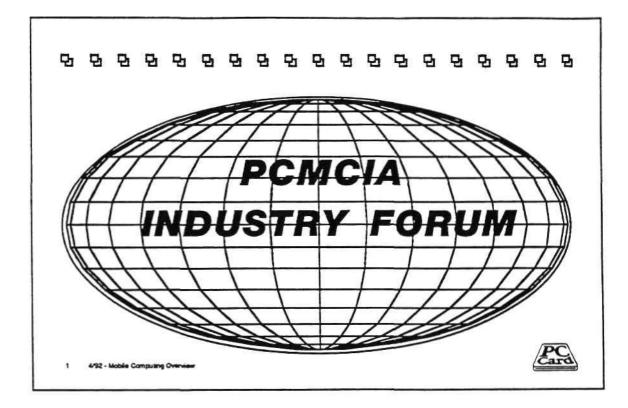
Dataquest Europe Limited

EUROPEAN SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

June 3-5, 1992

Dublin, Ireland

Mobile Computing Opportunities



9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

PCMCIA INDUSTRY FORUM

Mobile Computing Opportunities Sparked by PC Cards

John Reimer

SunDisk Corporation
PCMCIA President & Chairman

4/92 - Matilie Computing Overview



Mobile Computing Opportunities

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- **▼** Market Demands
- **▼** Motivation for PC Cards
- **▼** Market Opportunities
- **▼ PCMCIA** Accomplishments
- **▼ PCMCIA Future Direction**

5 4/92 - Mobile Computing Oversew



▼ 1 in 3 Computers Sold Worldwide in 1995 will be Mobile

Source: Forrester Research

ARR - Marks Committee Comme



Mobile Computing Opportunities

PCMCIA INDUSTRY FORUM

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Today's Mobile Computer User Critical Buying Factors

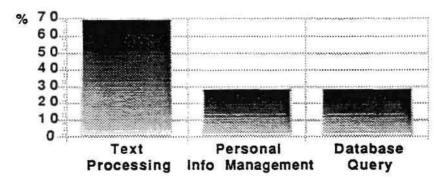
- **▼** Physical Size
- **▼** Weight
- **▼** Battery Run-Time
- ▼ Display Quality
- **▼** Application Compatibility
- **▼** Keyboard
- **▼** CPU Performance
- ▼ Communications Capability
- **▼** Cost

Source: Venture Development Corporation

4/92 - Mobile Computing Overview



Most Important Applications for a Mobile Computer



Note: Percentage Totals Over 100% Due to Multiple Responses

Source: Venture Development Corporation

6 4/92 - Mobile Computing Overview



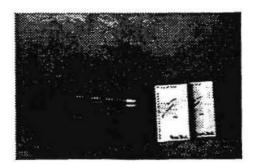
Mobile Computing Opportunities

- ▼ A New Generation of Mobile Computers Will Use PC Cards to Better Meet End User's Critical Buying Factors
- ▼ First Generation PC Card Products
 Have Been Introduced

4/92 - Mobile Computing Overview



- ▼ Pen-Based Products
 - Ruggedness
 - High Capacity
 Removable Media
 - Low Power Consumption
 - Size
 - Weight





Mobile Computing Opportunities

▼ Palmtop Computers

- Size
- Low Power
- High Capacity Removable Media
- **■** Weight
- **■** Ruggedness

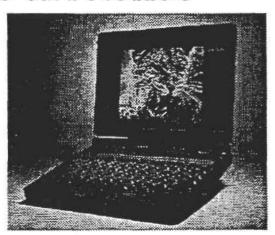




9 4/92 - Mobile Computing Overview

▼ Sub-Notebook

- Size
- Low Power
- **■** OS Compatibility
- Ruggedness
- Weight
- High Capacity
 Removable Media

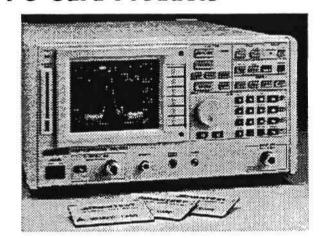




Mobile Computing Opportunities

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- ▼ Application Specific Computers
 - Removability
 - Size
 - Weight
 - Low Power



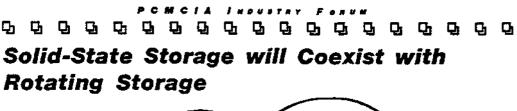


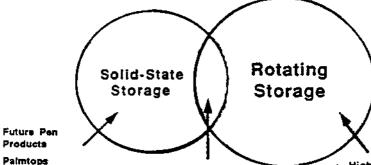
11 492 - Mobile Computing Overview

- **▼** Sub-Notebook
 - Mobility
 - Connectivity
- **▼** Notebook
 - Performance
 - Maximum Storage Capacity



2 4/92 - Mobile Computing Overview





- Products
- **Palmtops**

- Sub-Notebooks
- First Generation Pen Products
- Today's Notebooks
- High Performance Notebooks
- Laptops

4/92 - Mobile Computers Overview

Standards Accelerate Adoption of New **Technologies**

- ▼ Reduce Risk
- **Increase Component Supply base**
- **Lower Cost**
- Increase Market Size

Mobile Computing Opportunities

PCMCIA 2.0 Release

"Mobile Computing Market Opportunities Sparked by Solid State PC Cards"

- ▼ September 16, 1991
- ▼ Key Industry Leaders Gave Vision for the Future
- ▼ Over 200 Attendees (30 Press)





5 4/92 - Mobile Computing Overview

Opportunities Created By PC Cards

- Hardware Companies
 - **▼ Unprecedented Mobility**
 - ▼ New Classes of Mobile Computer Enabled
 - Paimtop, Pen-Based, Sub-Notebook
 - **Imaging Systems**
 - Application Specific



4/92 - Mobile Computing Overview

Mobile Computing Opportunities

- **▼** Supporting Hardware
 - Reader/Writers
 - Programmers
 - Test Equipment
 - Data loggers

PC

17 492 - Mobile Computing Overview

មួចចូចចូចចូចចូចចូចចូច Opportunities Created By PC Cards - Software Companies

- ▼ New Class of Applications for Mobile Users
- **▼ Early Market Entry Critical to**Secure Market Position



Mobile Computing Opportunities

▼ The Functionality of Next
Generation Mobile Computers
Combined with New Applications,
Will give their Users a Competitive
Advantage

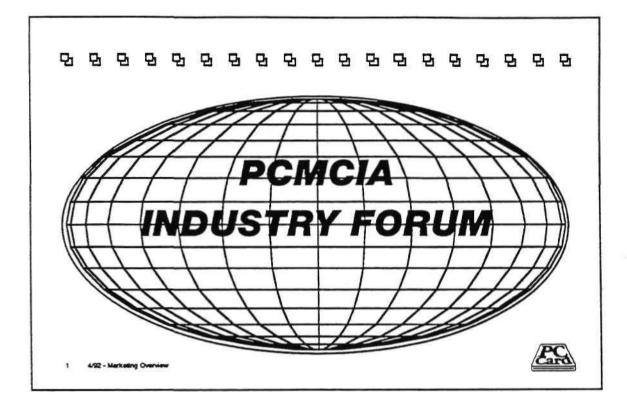
19 4/92 - Mobile Computing Overview



- **▼** Continue to be Market Driven
 - Identify and Respond to New Marketing Needs
 - Respond to Activity in Communications Area
- ▼ Focus on Educating Software Developers
- ▼ Focus on Educating Users



Marketing Overview



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PCMCIA INDUSTRY FORUM

PCMCIA Marketing Overview

Kathy Kriner

Memory Card Systems & Design
PCMCIA Marketing Committee Chairman



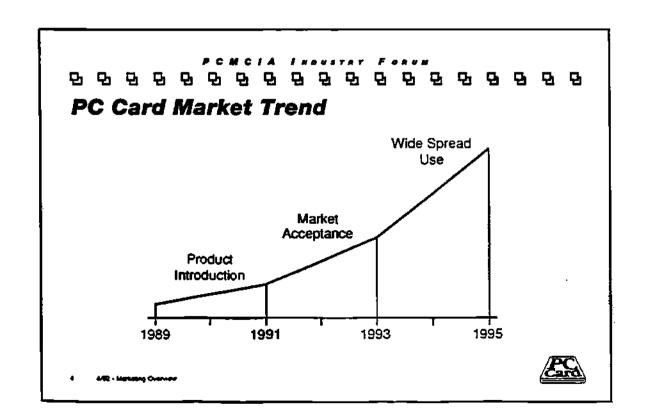
Marketing Overview

ច្ច្ច្ច ច្ច្ច្ច ច្ច្ច **Objectives**

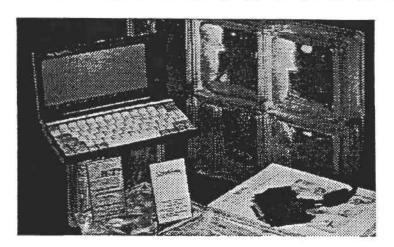
- **▼** Indicate Size of the Current Market
- **▼ Provide Exposure to Variety of Application Areas**
- **▼** Review Factors Effecting Growth
- **▼** Accomplishments
- **▼** Future Tasks

3 4/92 - Marketine Coursian



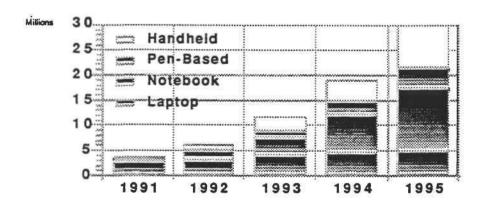


PCMCIA INDUSTRY FORUM Marketing Overview



5 4/92 - Marketing Overview



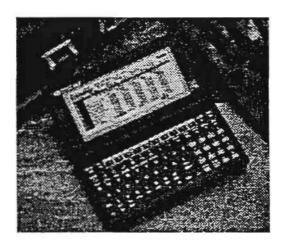


Source: Dataquest January 1992

6 4/92 - Marketing Overview



Marketing Overview



7 4/92 - Marketing Overview



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Example: SCM

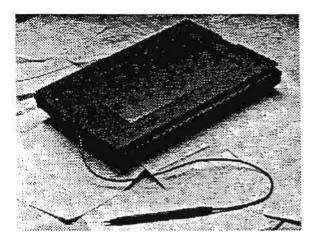


4/92 - Marketing Overview



Marketing Overview

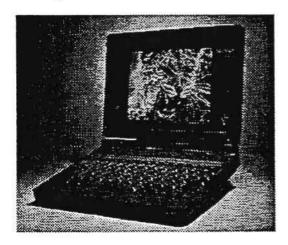
ច្ចច្ចច្ចច្ច Example: Grid



9 4/92 - Marketing Overview



១១១១១១១១១១១១១១១១១១១១១១១១១១១១*Example: Sharp Notebook*

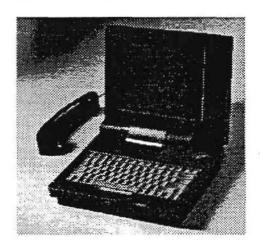


10 4/92 - Marketing Overvie



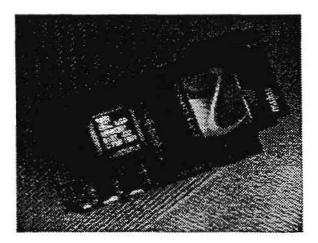
Marketing Overview

Example: IBM PCradio



11 4/92 - Marketing Overvie

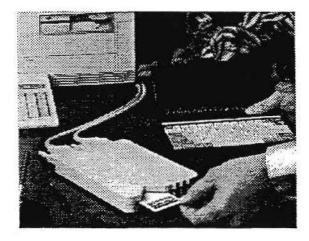




PC

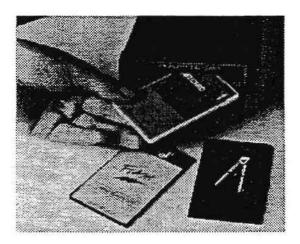
Marketing Overview

Databook Programmer



13 4/92 - Marketing Overview





14 4/92 - Marketing Overview



Marketing Overview

Environments and Application Areas

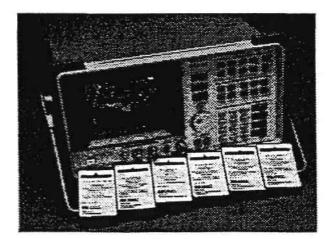
- **▼ PC Market**
- ▼ System Design and Prototyping
- ▼ Manufacturing/Industrial
 - Test Equipment
 - m Industrial Control Systems
 - **■** Robotics

▼ Commercial Retail

- **■** Office Automation
- Digitized Music
- Multimedia Systems
- Data Applications

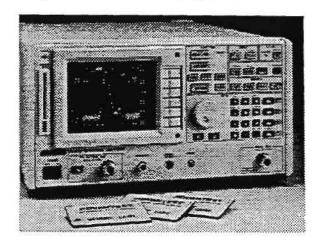
15 4/92 - Marketing Overview







Marketing Overview



17 4/92 - Marketing Overview



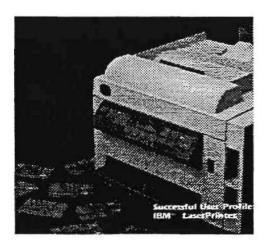


18 4/92 - Marketing Overview



Marketing Overview

ច្ចច្ចច្ច្ច BM Laser Printer



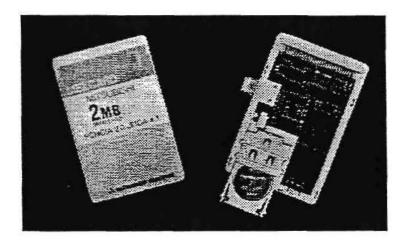
19 4/92 - Marketing Overview



Standard Card Configurations	Implementations		
Type I and II Cards	Memory PC Cards	I/O PC Cards	
Type II	SRAM ROM EPROM EERPOM FLASH	AIMS Solid-State Mass Storage Fax/Modem	

PC

Marketing Overview



21 4/92 - Marketing Overview



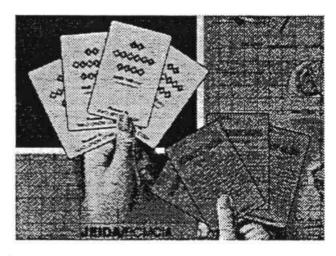


22 4/92 - Marketing Overview



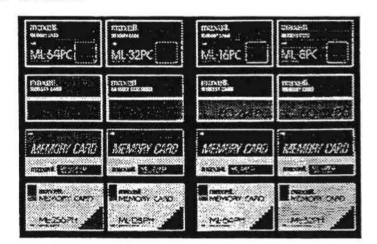
Marketing Overview

Epson Cards



23 4/92 - Marketing Overview

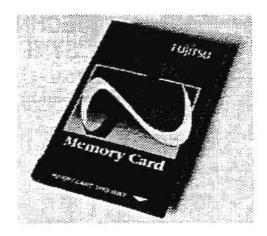




4/92 - Marketing Overview

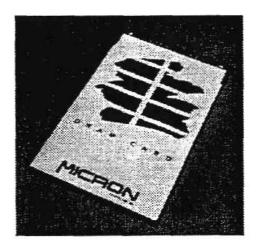


Marketing Overview



25 4/92 - Markeeng Overview



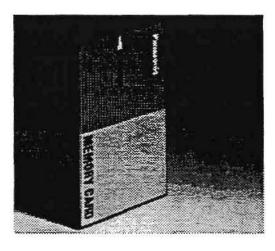


26 4/92 - Marketine Overview



Marketing Overview

Panasonic Cards



27 4/92 - Merketing Overvie



Standard Card Configurations	Implementations		
Type I and II Cards	Memory PC Cards	I/O PC Cards	
Type II	SRAM ROM EPROM EERPOM FLASH	AIMS Solid-State Mass Storage Fax/Modem	

28 4/92 - Merketing Overvier

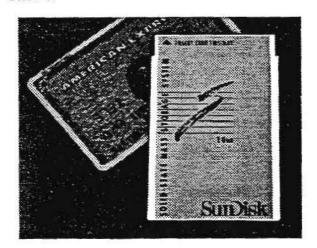


Marketing Overview



29 4/92 - Marketing Overview





30 4/92 - Marketing Overview



Marketing Overview



31 4/92 - Marketing Overvie



- **▼** Benefits of the Technology
- **▼** Development of Standards
- **▼** Expansion of Applications



Marketing Overview

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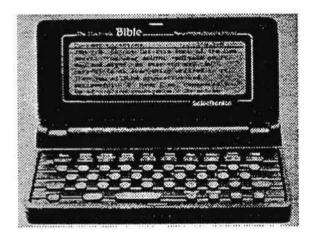
СРИ Туре	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1990 - 1994 Compounded Growth Rate
8088 / 86	658	504	499	364	194	82	-36.45%
80286	677	898	581	474	254	0	-100.00%
80386SX	60	257	782	1215	997	457	15.43%
80386DX	46	80	180	292	1191	2285	131.26%
80486	0	0	0	0	14	61	-
TOTAL	1141	1739	2042	2345	2650	2885	14.46%

K Units

Source: Dataquest, October 1990

3 4/92 - Marketing Overview

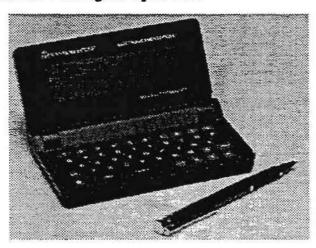






4 4/92 - Merketing Overview

Marketing Overview



35 4/92 - Marketing Overview



Environments and Application Areas

- **▼** PC Market
- **▼** System Design and Prototyping
- ▼ Manufacturing/Industrial
 - Test Equipment
 - III Industrial Control Systems
 - **■** Robotics

▼ Commercial Retail

- Office Automation
- Digitized Music
- **Multimedia** Systems
- M Data Applications



Marketing Overview

PCMCIA INDUSTRY FORUM

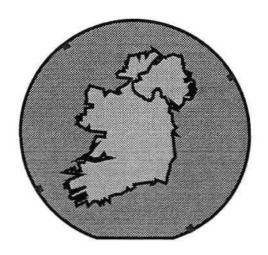
9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

Future Tasks

- ▼ Continue to Promote PC Card Technology
 - Symposium
 - **■** Trade Show Participation
 - Press Relations
- ▼ Provide a Strong Marketing Orientation
- ▼ Develop "Sales Collateral"
 - Research and Survey Work

37 4/92 - Marketina Overvier





PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS

Dean Eyers
Industry Analyst
European Telecommunications Group
Dataquest Europe Limited

PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS



Dean Eyers Industry Analyst European Telecommunications Group Dataquest Europe Limited

Mr. Eyers is an Industry Analyst for Dataquest's European Telecommunications Group (ETG) and is located in Denham, England. He is responsible for research in the mobile communications area. Prior to joining Dataquest, Mr. Eyers worked in market research, following a Business Management course at Sunderland Polytechnic Business School. Mr. Eyers received a B.Sc. honours degree in Psychology from the University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

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EUROPEAN SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

June 3-5, 1992

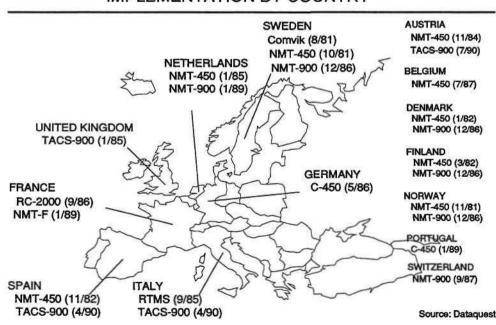
Dublin, Ireland

PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS IN EUROPE

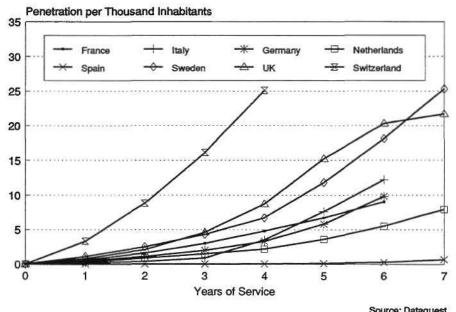
AGENDA

- Analog Cellular
- GSM Digital Cellular
- DCS 1800
- · Digital Cordless Telephony

ANALOG CELLULAR SYSTEMS IMPLEMENTATION BY COUNTRY



PENETRATION BY MAJOR COUNTRY BY YEAR

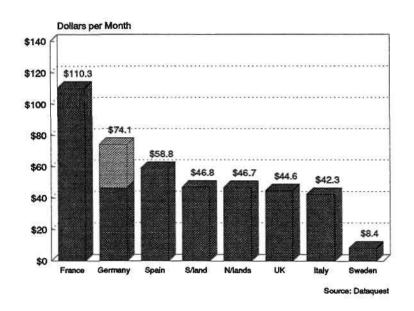


Source: Dataquest

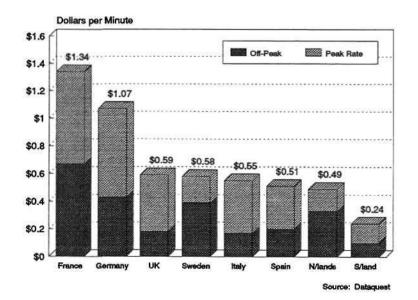
KEY FACTORS IN CELLULAR MARKETS

- Pricing
 - Equipment
 - Tariffs
- Coverage
- Capacity
- Service/quality
- Equipment features/availability
- Demographics/economics

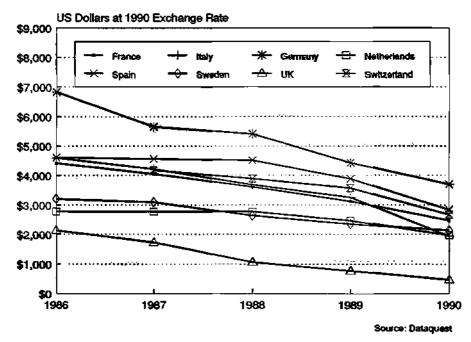
EUROPEAN CELLULAR SUBSCRIPTION FEES



EUROPEAN CELLULAR CALL CHARGES



CELLULAR TELEPHONES - END-USER PRICES



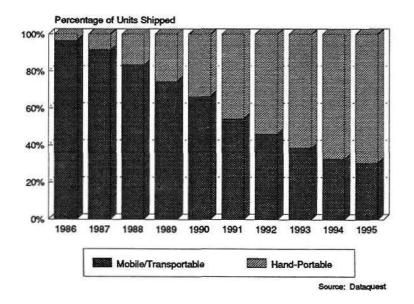
ANALOG CELLULAR MARKET TRENDS

- Still predominantly business market
- Recession leading to slowdown
- · Interim analog networks supporting growth
- Capacity available on many systems
- New tariff packages in Nordic countries

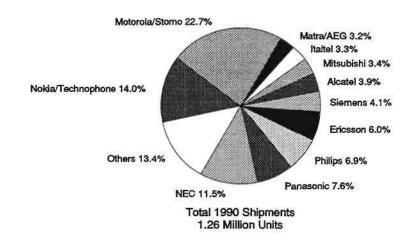
ANALOG CELLULAR MARKET TRENDS

- · Strongest growth in hand-portable sector
- · Major players cover Europe
- · Many early specialists acquired
- · Some new entrants

EUROPEAN ANALOG CELLULAR SHIPMENTS



EUROPEAN CELLULAR TELEPHONE MARKET



Source: Dataquest

ANALOG CELLULAR LIMITATIONS

- · Spectrum availability limits capacity
- Economies of scale for infrastructure and terminal suppliers limited by fragmented market
- Tariffs and terminal prices relatively high
- Scope for further growth is generally limited to business users
- Congestion in areas of high-user density
- Potential new competitors deterred from entry

REASONS FOR GSM

- · Realization of spectrum limitation
- · Harmonized system in all CEPT countries
- Digital Technology
- · Gives Europe a leading edge

KEY FACTORS FOR GSM - PRICING

Handsets

- Components more expensive
- · Heavy cost of research & development
- Economies of scale potentially greater
- Greater competition

Initially higher price than analog, significant erosion once critical market size attained

KEY FACTORS FOR GSM - PRICING

Service Tariffs

- Competing operators
 - Existing operators want smooth migration
 - New operators want fast growth, max. ROI
- · Service providers in major territories
- Greater competition for infrastructure supply
- Innately higher spectrum efficiency
- Ultimately, lower cost per subscriber

Tariffs/package price to drop with competition

KEY FACTORS FOR GSM

Coverage - Initially limited compared to analog

Capacity - More spectrum available - EC directive

- More spectrum efficient

Quality - Better speech quality, more reliable

Features - More sophisticated services available

Product differentiation stimulated by competition

DELAYS IN GSM

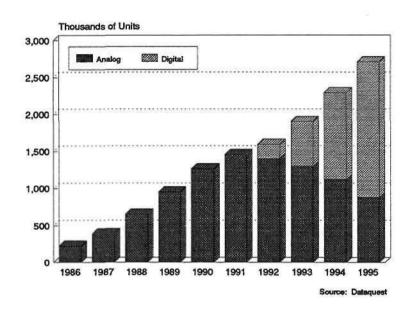
- Specifications set late, incomplete
 - Still changing
 - Some features delayed until phase II
 - Ongoing problems with type approval
- Operators still have capacity on analog networks
- Inter-country roaming arrangements to be agreed
- · Second operators licensed late, more to come

Market development largely dependent on level of support from operators and manufacturers

GSM - MARKET PROSPECTS

- GSM has slipped but not fallen
- Growth will begin in earnest next year, driven by majors with unexploited potential - Germany and France
- Competition will be fierce expect second wave of terminal suppliers during 1993
- GSM terminal shipments to overtake combined analog in 1994/5
- Terminal market to grow to \$2.3 billion by 1995

EUROPEAN CELLULAR SHIPMENTS



DCS 1800 IN EUROPE

- PCN concepts of UK's DTI
- GSM specification at 1.8 GHz
- Microcellular applications
- · Three licenses in UK down to two
- License to be issued in Germany

DCS 1800 IN EUROPE

- Main advantage over GSM is extra capacity
- · Disadvantage is network investment
- PSTN competition demands political will and long-term investment
- Possible application in underdeveloped territories
- Western Europe focus is mobility

DIGITAL CORDLESS TELEPHONY

- Two major standards:
 - DECT
 - CT2/CAI
- · Three major applications:
 - Office System cordless PBX platform
 - Telepoint portable PSTN access service
 - Residential home base station
- Possible future applications:
 - Local loop Telepoint to the home
 - Personal Communications Network

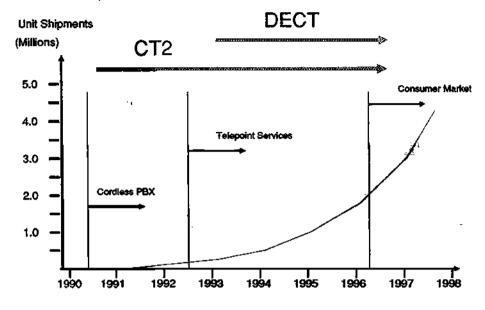
TELEPOINT STATUS IN EUROPE

- UK failure not a valid test
- Services to launch this year in France, Netherlands and UK - others watching
- Success will depend on positioning and operator support in national market
- Critical mass of business terminals would provide major boost
- CT2 still has window of opportunity

CORDLESS PBX ENVIRONMENT

- Products must meet general price/feature criteria
- Competition between standards and with analog cordless alternative
- Standards/approvals bodies play key role
- · Telepoint may be a differentiator
- Related technologies may influence market

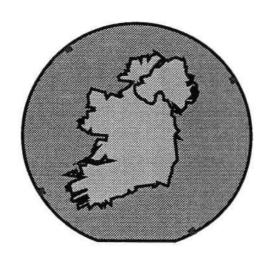
EUROPEAN DIGITAL CORDLESS TELEPHONY (TECHNOLOGY APPLICATION TRENDS)



Source: Dataquest

PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS IN EUROPE

- A pan-European market
- Technologies in competition
- A realistic dream?
- · Leading the world



VIDEOPHONES

Jeffrey Goldberg
Industry Analyst
European Document Management Group
Dataquest Europe Limited

VIDEOPHONES



Jeffrey Goldberg
Industry Analyst
European Document
Management Group
Dataquest Europe Limited

Mr. Goldberg is an Industry Analyst for Dataquest's European Document Management Group (EDMG) specializing in facsimile and software related to document management technology. He has more than 10 years' experience in the microcomputer industry, most recently working for Psion plc as a Senior Software Engineer managing the development of the MC600 notebook computer. Prior to this, he worked for Borland International in the United Kingdom, Denmark and the United States as European Development Manager for Future Development, focusing on products such as SideKick Plus and SideKick for Presentation Manager. Mr. Goldberg received a B.Sc. in Electrical and Electronic Engineering from City University, London.

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June 3-5, 1992

Dublin, Ireland

WHAT IS VIDEO TELEPHONY?

- Videophones
- PC Videophones
- · Video Conferencing

WHO WANTS IT?

- 60 percent of message = non verbal
- · Phone familiar object
- Video obvious extension
- Clear cost savings

TECHNOLOGY

- · Why does it not exist today?
- Bandwidth, Bandwidth...
- · Image compression

STANDARDS

- · Why important?
- CCITT H.261
- · Problems...

ANALOG versus DIGITAL

- ISDN or PSTN
- Coverage
- Cost
- Quality

WHAT'S INSIDE THE BOX?

- · Camera (CCD)
- LCD and drivers
- Keyboard/mini display
- CPU
- Audio codec
- Video codec
- · ISDN interface/PSTN modem

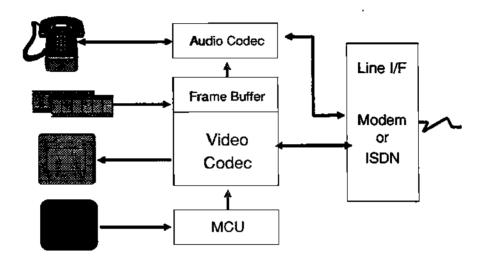
H.261 VIDEO CODEC

- DCT
- Motion estimation and compensation
- Quantization
- · Loop filtering
- · Variable length coding/decoding

QUALITY

- VGA (640 pixels by 480 lines)
- CIF (352 pixels by 288 lines)
- QCIF (176 pixels by 144 lines)
- Analog (128 pixels by 96 lines)

A VIDEOPHONE IS...



DATAQUEST VIEW OF THE VIDEOPHONE MARKET

- Similar to facsimile
- Slow to start until price/quality acceptable
- Strong growth
- 1995-2000 timeframe
- Potential of vast market

IMPLEMENTATION OF VIDEO CODEC

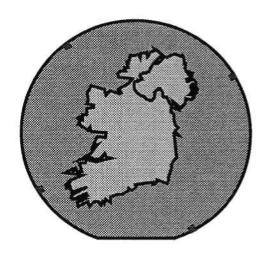
- 16-bit DSPs (TI 320C30)
- Hardwired ICs
- · Peripheral chips also required

KEY PLAYERS

- Hitachi
- BT (and partners)
- CLI/IIT
- PictureTel/Intel
- GEC-Marconi (and partners)
- AT&T

DATAQUEST VIEW OF THE VIDEOPHONE MARKET

- · Similar to facsimile
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- Strong growth
- 1995-2000 timeframe
- · Potential of vast market



FLASH MEMORY REVOLUTIONIZES PORTABLE COMPUTING

Anthony G. Barre
Director of Strategic Planning
Memory Components Division
Intel Corporation

FLASH MEMORY REVOLUTIONIZES PORTABLE COMPUTING



Anthony G. Barre Director of Strategic Planning Memory Components Division Intel Corporation

Mr. Barre is based in Folsom, California, and directs all of the strategic planning for Intel's Flash-based components, cards, systems and software. Prior to this assignment, he served in several general management and marketing roles in Intel's Microprocessor and Memory Business units. Mr. Barre gained a Masters degree in Engineering Science at the California Institute of Technology and a B.Sc. degree in Engineering from the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York.

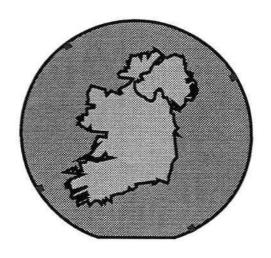
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EUROPEAN SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

June 3-5, 1992

Dublin, Ireland

This presentation was not available at the time of publication



FUZZY LOGIC

Professor A. J. van der Wal Manager European Technical Centre Omron Electronics Europe BV

FUZZY LOGIC



Professor A. J. van der Wal Manager European Technical Centre Omron Electronics Europe BV

Mr. van der Wal is Manager of the European Technical Centre (ETC) of Omron Electronics Europe BV in the Netherlands. This R&D centre is active in developing fuzzy logic applications and consulting in the area of fuzzy technology. Prior to this he was an advisor with this company and a consultant with Berenschot Informatica. He was a professor of physics at Eindhoven University. His research involved user-friendly interfaces, fast data acquisition and real-time data analysis, distributed processing, neural networks and expert systems. Mr. van der Wal worked in industrial research with Philips NatLab and in the medium energy facility of SIN. He studied Physics at the University of Utrecht and received a Ph.D. in Solid-State Physics.

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June 3-5, 1992
Dublin, Ireland



FUZZY LOGIC:

A quantitative way to model qualitative information

Ariën J. van der Wal Omron Electronics Europe R&D Centre

Session:

New Technologies

European Semiconductor
Conference
June 4, 1992 Dublin
Dataquest

OMROL



Agenda

- Fuzzy Logic Basics
- Merits of Fuzzy Logic
- Application areas
- Example: Fuzzy Control
- How Fuzzy Logic can be implemented in products

OMROL



Why Fuzzy Logic?

Precision is costly

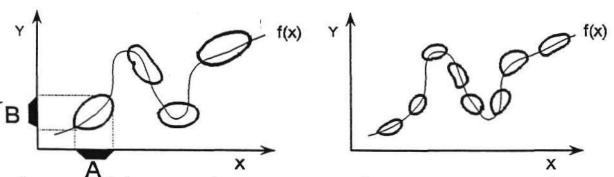
- Uncertainty is inherent to physical observations (Heisenberg)
- Tradeoff between accuracy and
- Complexity
- Computabliity
- Significance (Zadeh)
- "So far as the laws of mathematics refer to reality, they are not certain. And so far as they are certain, they do not refer to reality"

Albert Einstein

OMRON ETC



Approximation of functions



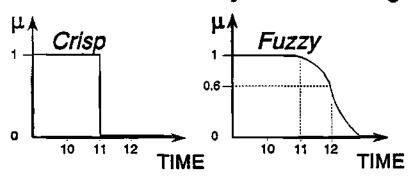
A model-free estimator based on fuzzy coverings Finer covering → Better approximation

"Rule" \equiv Association (A,B) A \subset X B \subset Y \Rightarrow Patch (A \times B) in state space IF X is A THEN Y is B \Rightarrow Rule

OMRON



Fuzzy set theory introduces "Elasticy of meaning"



CHECKOUT TIME IS 11 A.M.

The meaning of '11 a.m. 'is context dependent. $\mu_{11 \text{ am}}$ (hour) = membership function



FUZZY and OMRON

Fuzzy is one of the basic technologies at OMRON OMRON's Corporate Philosophy Future Vision Optimized Society To the machine the work of the (2006 ..) Human machine Best man -Friendly machine relationships Technology To man the thrill Human based sense of further creation of values Fuzzy Technology OMROD



Fuzzy Technology: Omron's View

- 1. A paradigm to utilize fuzziness as valuable information
- 2. A methodology for modeling and utilizing human knowledge and senses

Human-friendly machines

Higher level of automation

OMRON ETC



Taxonomy of model-free estimators

Representation

Symbolic

Numerical

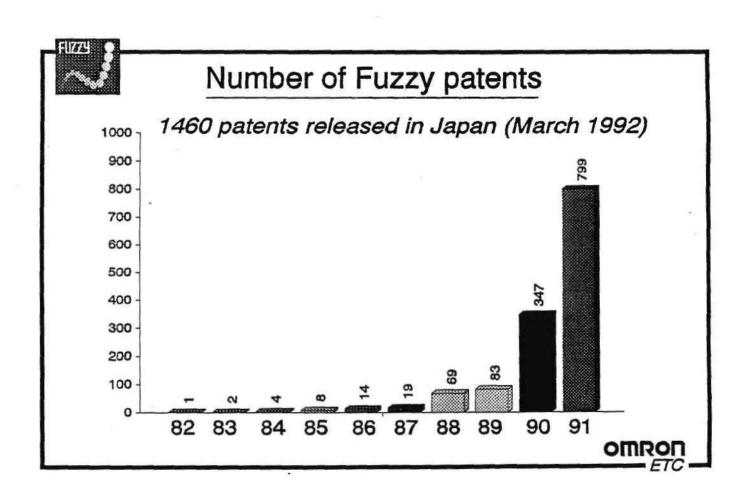
AI EXPERT	FUZZY
SYSTEMS	SYSTEMS
	NEURAL SYSTEMS

Type of knowledge .

Structured Unstructured

OMRON ETC

FUZZY Q	
/.J	Chronology
1983	Began fuzzy technology research
1984	Submitted the first patent on fuzzy logic
1987	Presented OMRON's fuzzy controller at the 2nd IFSA, initiated the "fuzzy boom"
1988	Marketed worlds first super-high speed FUZZY controller, FZ-1000
1989	Established Fuzzy Technology Business Promotion Center
	Welcomed Prof. Zadeh to OMRON as senior adviser
1992	Complete serie of FUZZY (co)processors: FP1000, FP3000, FP5000, FP7000
	Fuzzy Inference Board FB-30AT for PC
	Fuzzy Unit for PLC C200H-FZ001
	Total number of patents applied reached 1460
	ETC -





Merits of Fuzzy technology

User-oriented Features:

- Reduction of overshoot
- Reduction of settling time
- Multiple objective control possible
- Accurately following setpoint changes
- Feature extraction
- Reduction of maintenance
- Reduction of power consumption
- User-friendly man-machine interface
- Reduction of error ratio

OMRON



Merits of Fuzzy technology

Developer - oriented Features

- Short development time
- Easy to cover a complete multiple input domain
- Straightforward to include operator experience
- Trade-off between different design characteristics is possible
- Hybrid control possible
- Strong interpolative properties
- Same rule base can be used for wide range of model parameters

OMROD

EIG



Application areas of Fuzzy Technology

- Expert Systems
- Control
- Data analysis and pattern recognition

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Application examples of Fuzzy Logic

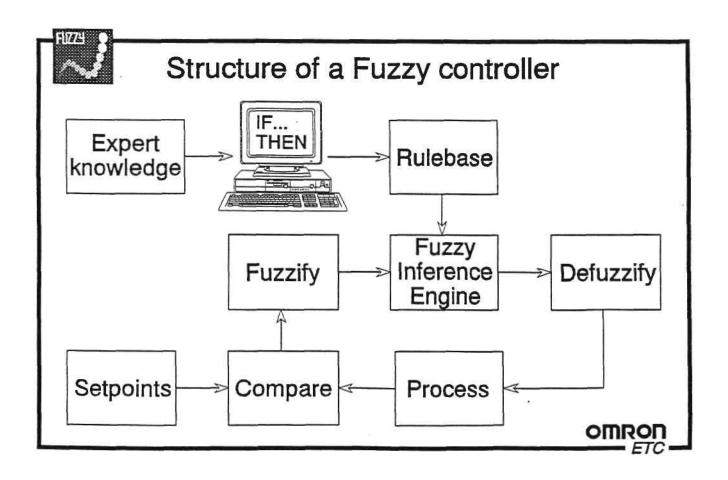
- Expert systems for medical diagnoses, scheduling and control, sales, economics, marketing research and stock performance prediction.
- <u>Automotive systems</u> for automatic transmission control, fuel injection, active suspension control and anti-skid braking (ASB).
- Control systems for <u>consumer electronics</u> products: still video and camcorders, airconditioners, microwave ovens.

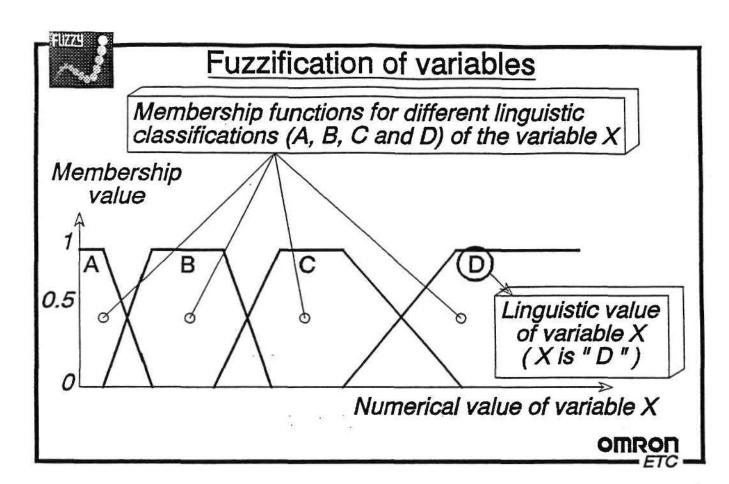


Application examples of Fuzzy Logic

- Industrial systems for elevator, rail system, robot and motor control.
- Industrial manufacturing, process industry and environmental processing.
- Pattern recognition systems, e.g. access control and security systems and smart sensors.

OMRON



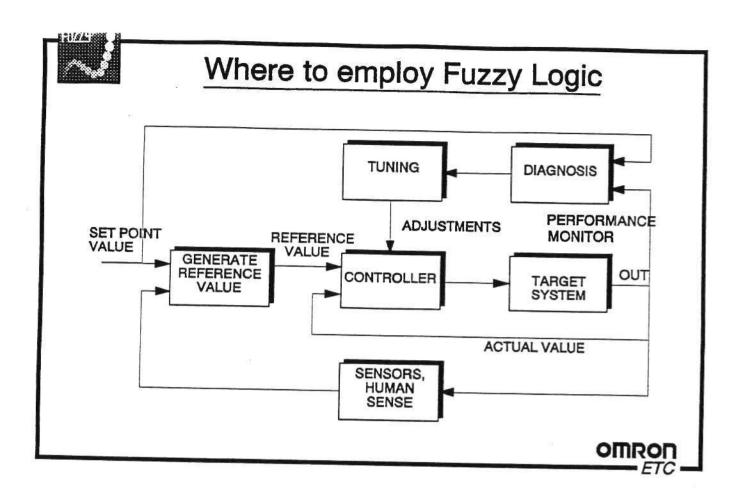


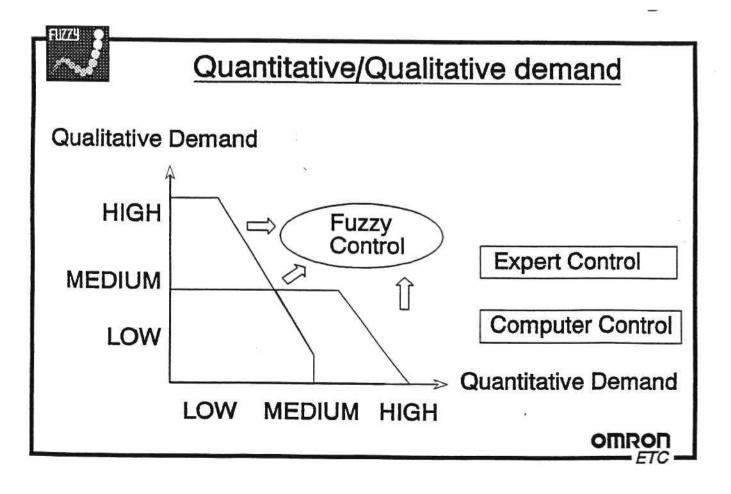


Fuzzy control Conventional control

- Conventional controllers rely strongly on a good mathematical model description of the process
- Conventional methods of control have come to rely exclusively on linear mathematical control methods
- Strong dependence on changes in workpoint and on parameter scaling

OMROF







OMRON Fuzzy Products

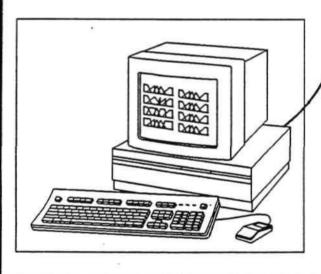
- 1. Fuzzy Processors: FP 1000, FP 3000, FP 5000
- 2. Software Development Tools: FS 10-AT, FS 50-AT
- 3. Fuzzy Inference Board: FB 30-AT
- 4. Programmable Fuzzy Logic Controller: C200H-FZ001
- 5. Fuzzy Temperature Controller: E5AF
- 6. Consultancy in Applications of Fuzzy Logic Technology e.g. in Factory Automation

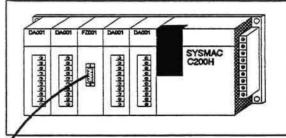
OMRON



FZ001 - Sysmate FSS

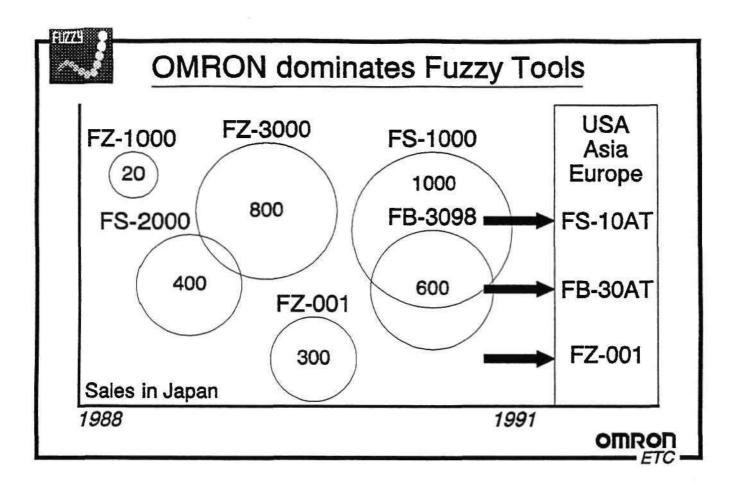
Fuzzy Support Software

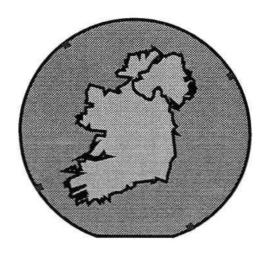




- Creation of rules / MF's
- Rule consistency check
- File load/save on disk
- Documentation printout
- Up-/download FZ001 data
- I/O + Inference monitoring
- Save log file for analysis

OULGO





PRODUCTS MARKETS ANALYSIS—LOGIC: INTRODUCTION

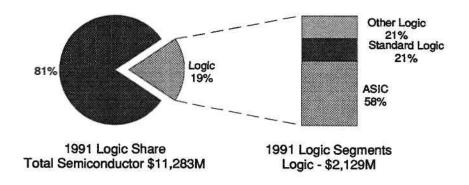
Mike Glennon

Senior Industry Analyst European Semiconductor Group Dataquest Europe Limited

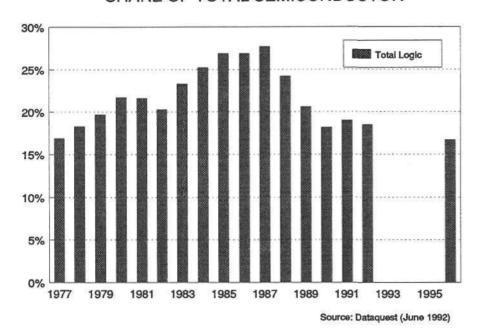
PRODUCTS MARKET ANALYSIS - LOGIC

- · Logic market trends and analysis
- · Is standard logic dead?
- · Future trends in general purpose logic

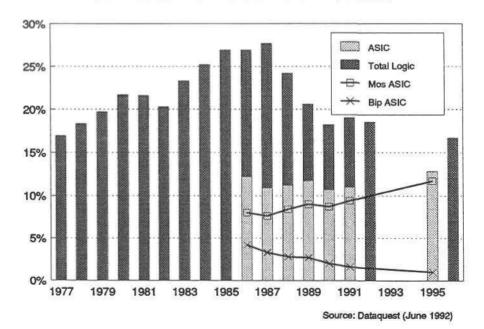
EUROPEAN LOGIC MARKET SHARE OF SEMICONDUCTOR MARKET



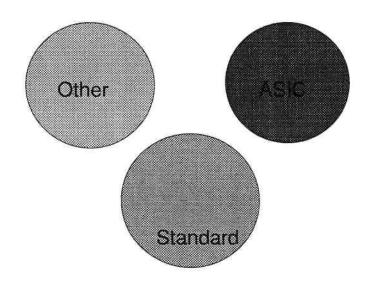
EUROPEAN LOGIC MARKET SHARE OF TOTAL SEMICONDUCTOR



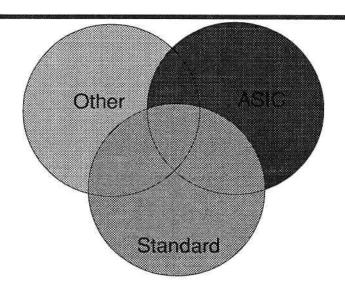
EUROPEAN LOGIC MARKET SHARE OF TOTAL SEMICONDUCTOR



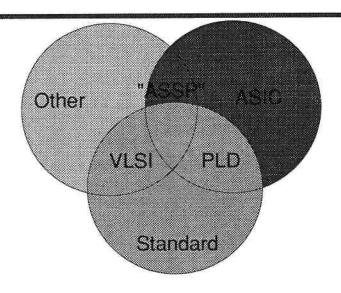
PRODUCTS - LOGIC



PRODUCTS - LOGIC



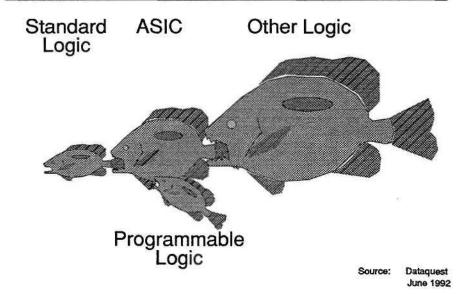
PRODUCTS - LOGIC



LOGIC OVERLAP PRODUCTS

- "ASSP" (Application Specific Standard Product)
 - PC chip sets
 - GSM chip sets
 - Image compression chip sets
- VLSI
 - Disk controllers
 - LAN products
- PLD products
 - Field programmable gate arrays
 - PLD/PLA products

LOGIC MARKET CANNIBALIZATION





IS STANDARD LOGIC DEAD?

Glenn Louch
Director
Standard Products Division
National Semiconductor Europe

IS STANDARD LOGIC DEAD?



Glenn Louch Director Standard Products Division National Semiconductor Europe

Mr. Louch is Director of the European Standard Products Division of National Semiconductor Europe covering logic, programmable logic, interface and MOS memory. He is based at the headquarters in Swindon, England. Mr. Louch has held management positions in both the United Kingdom and Germany. Prior to joining National Semiconductor Mr. Louch held a number of sales and sales management positions in distribution. He completed an electronic engineering apprenticeship with the Schlumberger group in Farnborough, England.

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June 3-5, 1992
Dublin, Ireland



IS LOGIC DEAD?



Digital Division

- 1967 1988 THE GLORY YEARS
- TO USE OR NOT TO USE?
- 1988 1992 ADAPTING TO SURVIVE
- **THE ELDER STATESMAN**
- THE NEXT FEW YEARS
- THE VERDICT DEAD OR ALIVE?

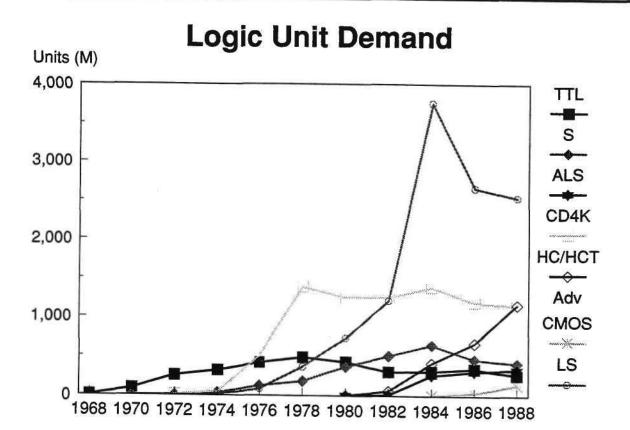


AGENDA

- 1967 1988 THE GLORY YEARS
- TO USE OR NOT TO USE?
- 1988 1992 ADAPTING TO SURVIVE
- THE ELDER STATESMAN
- THE NEXT FEW YEARS
- THE VERDICT DEAD OR ALIVE?



Digital Division





European TAM (M\$) Logic / PLD / ASIC

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
CMOS Logic	229	287	263	230	224	232
BIPOLAR Logic	410	394	282	248	239	197
TOTAL Logic	639	681	545	478	463	429
PLD	82	118	127	150	191	264
ASIC	792	982	1182	1344	1465	1779

Source: Dataquest prelim May 92



Digital Division

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Common Reasons to Use Logic

- It's the standard we are used to.
- Good designs last a long time ~ upgrades are "fine-tuned".
- System only has a low gate count.
- "Glue" for ASIC, PLD and other VLSI solutions.
- Time to market, multi-sourced, low risk.
- Translation TTL / ECL ~ 5v / 3v.

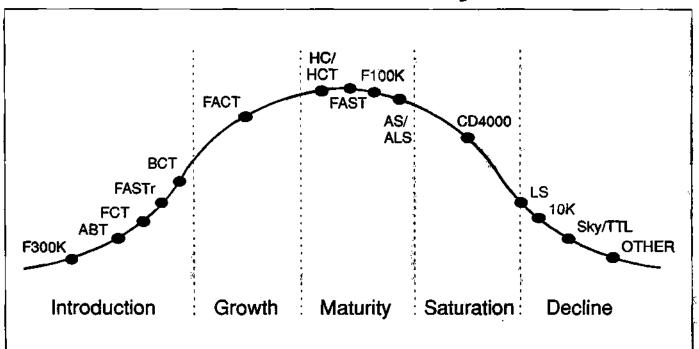


Digital Division

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Product Life Cycle





Digital Division

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Logic ~ The Influencing Factors

- Cost Control
- Test Equipment & Methodology
- Supply & DemandManagement
- EDI

- JTAG
- Cycletime
- Design Friendly specifications
- Design Modelling
- Packaging



Digital Division

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Digital Division

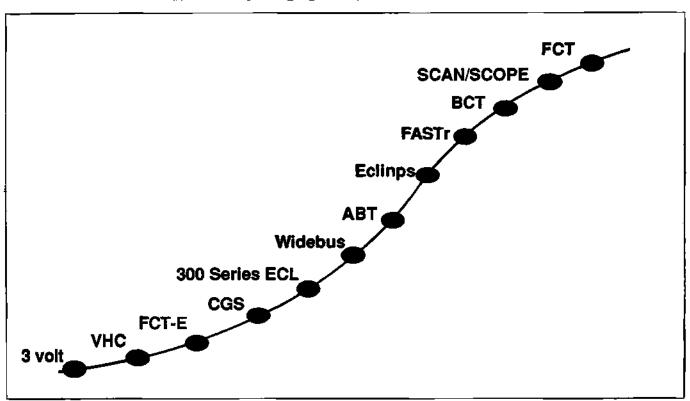
Logic European TAM

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	CAGR 90-95
Total Logic	639	681	545	478	463	429	415	388	345	347	-5.6%
Bipolar Std Logic TTL LS Standard ALS FAST AS S	410 362 228 17 33 55 13 16 49	394 347 217 14 32 56 14 14 48	282 246 152 8 25 43 10 8 36	248 217 135 6 22 38 9 7	239 210 107 6 36 45 9 7	197 172 85 5 29 40 8 5	167 145 69 4 23 38 7 4	148 126 57 3 19 37 7 3	122 101 43 2 16 32 6 2	112 92 39 2 14 30 5 2	-14.1% -15.2% -18.3% -19.7% -17.2% -7.8% -11.1% -22.2% -7.2%
ECL/Other CMOS Std Logic 4000/74C HC/HCT AC/ACT BC/BCT	229 120 100 8	287 129 134 22 2	263 100 127	230 79 109 38		232 62 119 38 13	62 124 45	240 50 118 51 21	223 36 102 60 25	235 34 101 70 30	- 4 - 4 - 4

Source: Dataquest Prelim



INTRODUCTION PHASE





Digital Division

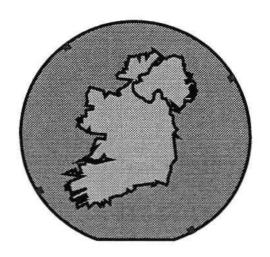
- 1967 1988 THE GLORY YEARS
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The Verdict

" Reports of my death are grossly exaggerated "

Mark Twain



FUTURE TRENDS IN GENERAL PURPOSE LOGIC

Peter Dennstedt
Manager
European General Purpose Logic
Texas Instruments Europe

FUTURE TRENDS IN GENERAL PURPOSE LOGIC



Peter Dennstedt Manager European General Purpose Logic Texas Instruments Europe

Mr. Dennstedt is Manager of Texas Instruments' (TI's) European General Purpose Logic Business facility. He is based in Freising, Germany at TI's German subsidiary and is responsible for the company's European general purpose logic business which also includes a major part of TI's design, engineering and characterization for Advanced Logic Products for worldwide sales. Mr. Dennstedt received an Industrial Engineering degree 1973 in Munich, Germany.

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June 3-5, 1992

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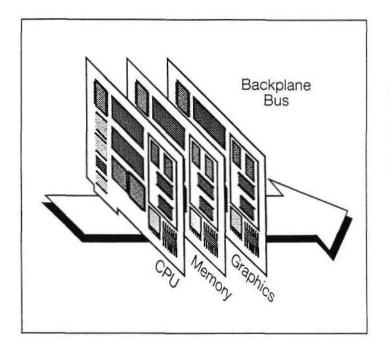
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS -

THE COMPUTER SYSTEM TRENDS

System Trends

- Higher complexity
- Increased speed
- Wider architecture
- Higher density
- Minimum power consumption

Will drive a continuous high demand for advanced general purpose bus drivers





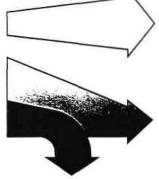
Texas Instruments -

GENERAL PURPOSE LOGIC TRANSITION

Bus Interface Functions

Gates, Flip-Flops, MSI

1985



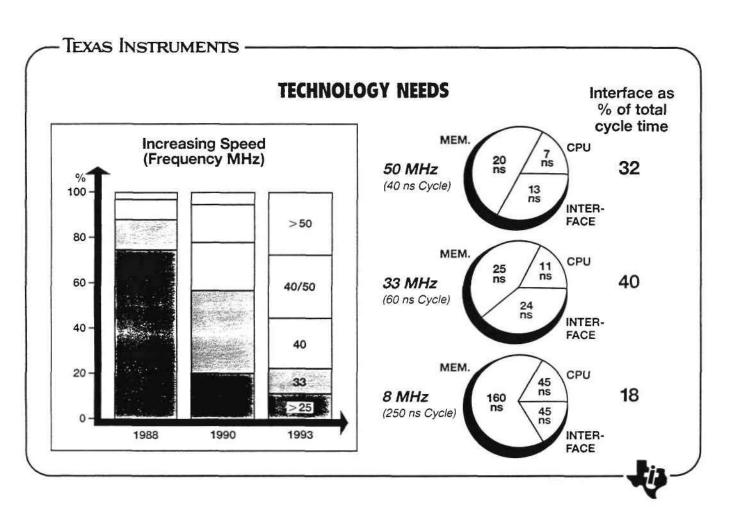
Gates, Counters, Flip-Flops & Registers, ...

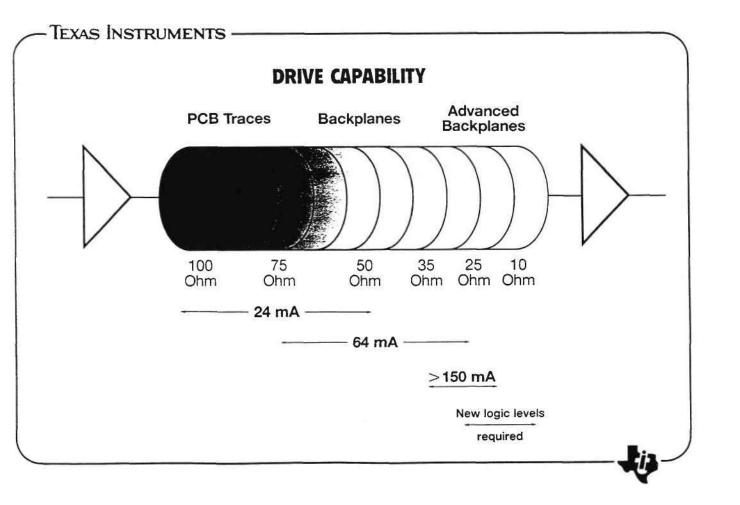
ASIC & Programmable Logic Bus Interface Functions

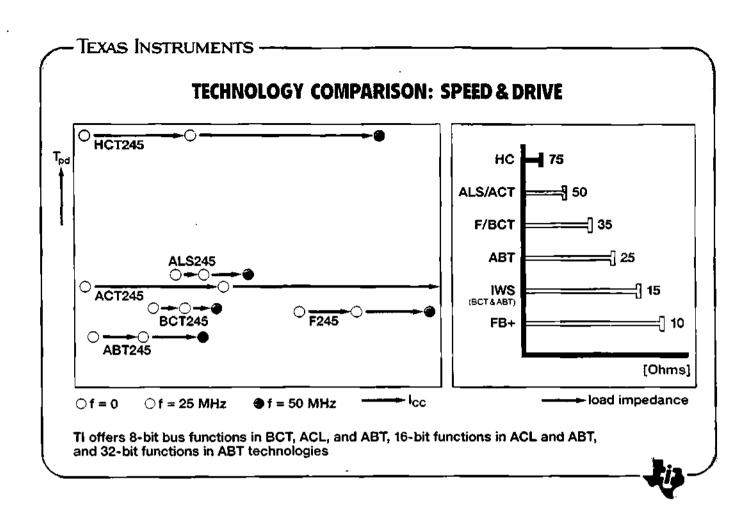
Level Shifters, Clock Drivers,

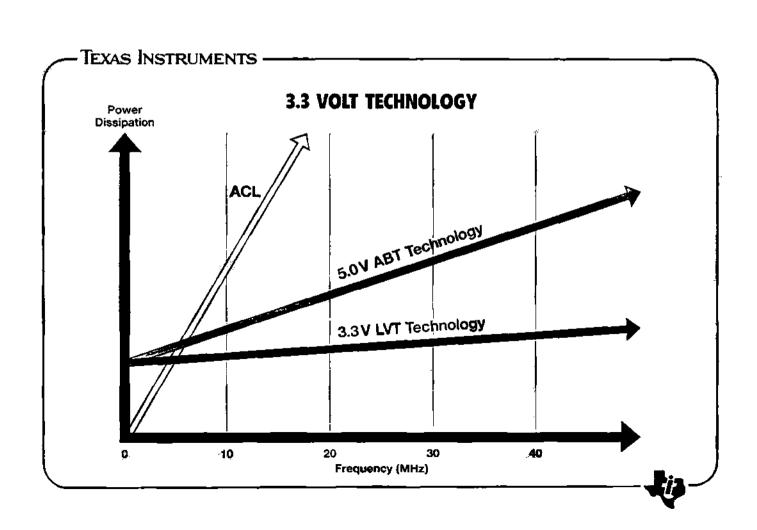
1995





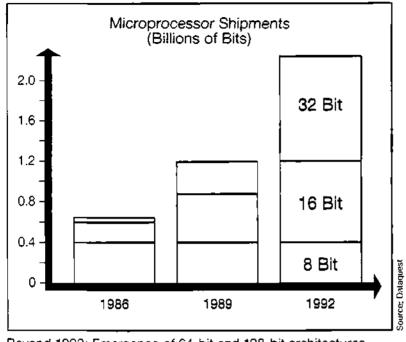






TEXAS INSTRUMENTS -

DESIGN TRENDS TOWARDS WIDER BUS WIDTH



Required pincount for single package solution

80 - 120

48 - 56

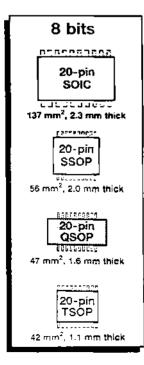
20 - 24

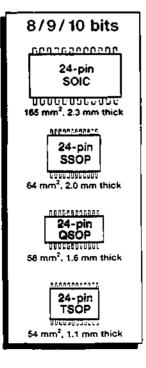
Beyond 1992: Emergence of 64-bit and 128-bit architectures



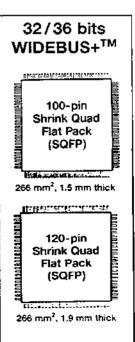
Texas Instruments -

ADVANCED BUS INTERFACE PACKAGING

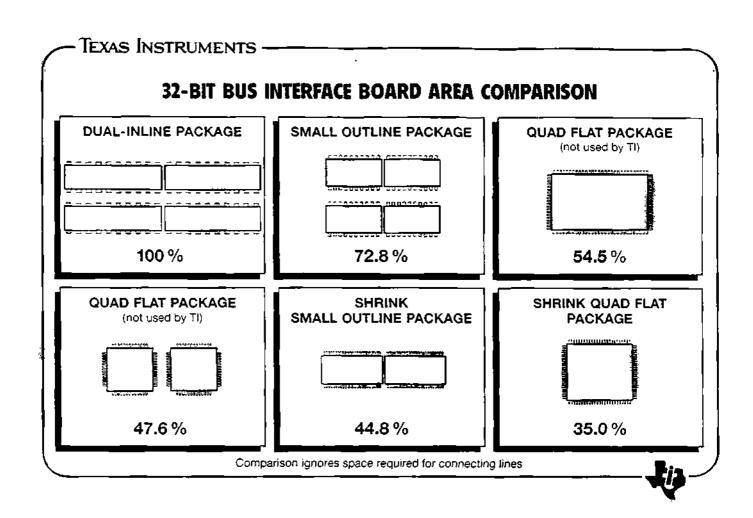


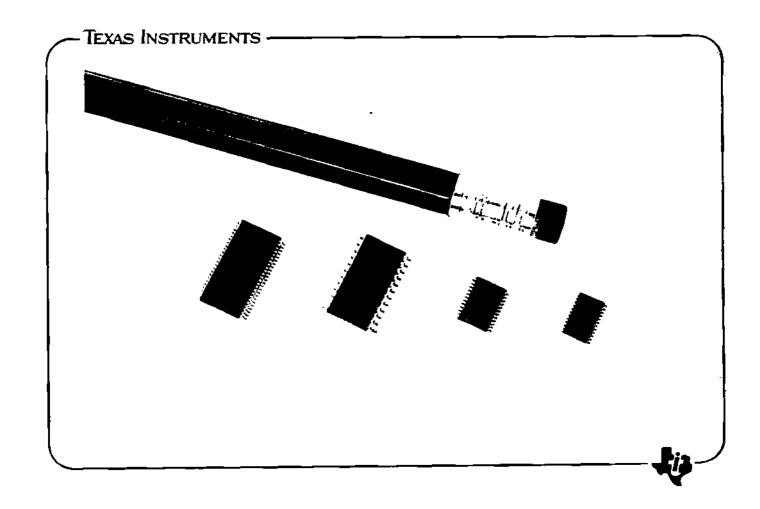


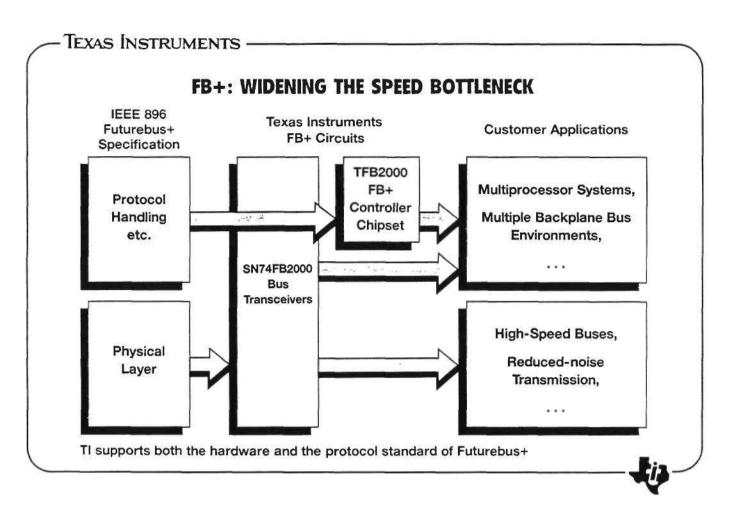


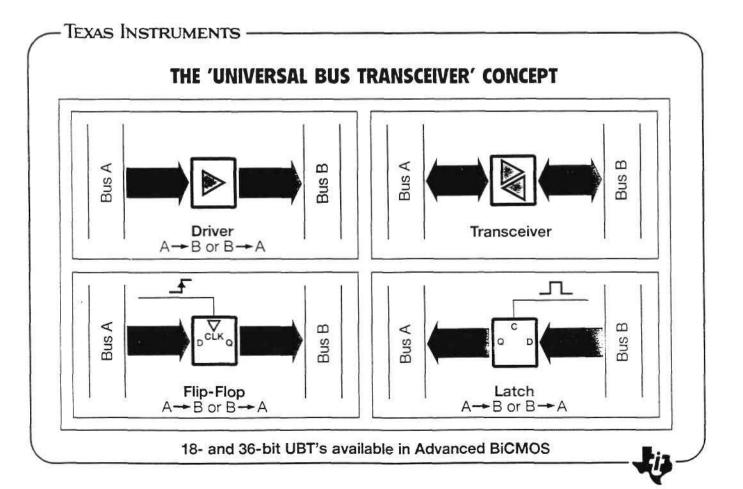












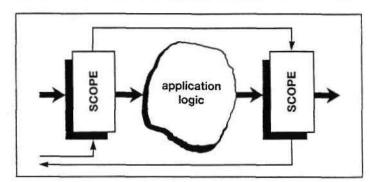
BUS DRIVERS INCORPORATE TESTABILITY

Growing system density and complexity lead to a lack of physical access. Costs for detecting and identifying faults increase.

IEEE1149.1 (JTAG) boundary scan reduces test costs and adds flexibility.

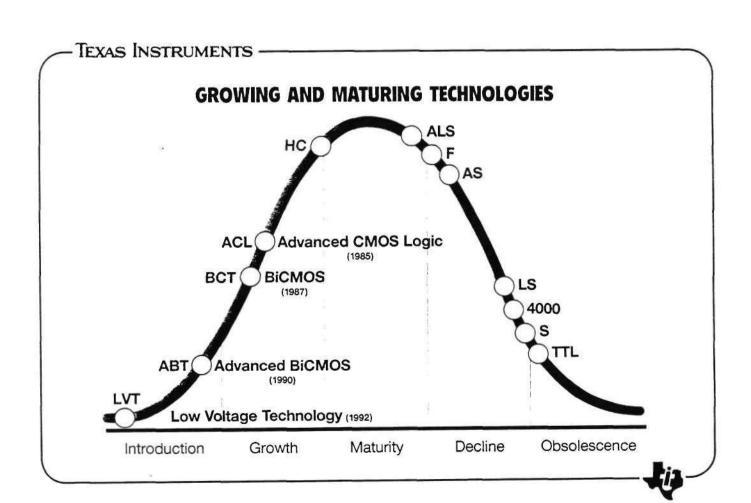
More than 30 TI SCOPE bus driver products support the IEEE1149.1 standard:

- 8-bit bus drivers / transceivers / flip-flops / latches / registered transceivers
- 16-bit WIDEBUS transceivers / registered transceivers / universal bus transceivers
- 32-bit WIDEBUS+ transceivers / registered transceivers / universal bus transceivers



SCOPE, WIDEBUS, and WIDEBUS+ are trademarks of Texas Instrumentss Incorporated





ADVANCED BUS INTERFACE LOGIC MADE FOR COMPUTERS

PC, Workstation, Mini, Mainframe

ACL logic, BiCMOS drivers, BiCMOS IWS drivers, MOS memory drivers, clock drivers, Bus Termination Arrays, . . .



... FINDS APPLICATIONS IN TELECOM, AUTOMOTIVE, INDUSTRY & CONSUMER

PABX:

ACL Widebus, ABT drivers, BiCMOS drivers

Bus Termination Arrays

Cellular radio base station:

IWS drivers, BiCMOS drivers

Security phone handset:

SSOP-packaged ACL logic

Car phone:

ACL Widebus

Automotive motor control:

ABt drivers

Train communication link:

ABT drivers, ABT Widebus

Identification / access control:

BiCMOS drivers, Bus Termination Arrays

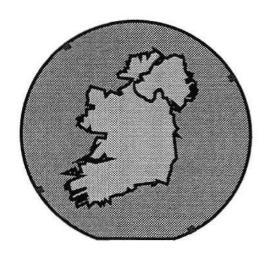
Textile machine control:

JTAG octals & controllers, ABT drivers

High-Definition TV:

Bus Termination Arrays





PANEL SESSION 1: EVOLUTION OF SEMICONDUCTOR PROCUREMENT

Chaired by Mark Giudici

Dataquest Incorporated

John Hudson Apple Computer Ltd.

Keith Williams
Avnet EMG

Earl Kitchen GEC Plessey Telecoms

Klaus Wangerin Sony Europa GmbH

EVOLUTION OF SEMICONDUCTOR PROCUREMENT



Mark Giudici Director and Principal Analyst Semiconductor Procurement Service Dataquest Incorporated

Mr. Giudici is Director and Principal Analyst, Semiconductor Procurement Service for Dataquest Incorporated. He is responsible for tracking and analysing emerging semiconductor procurement issues and trends. He also covers regional semiconductor prices and cost modeling issues. In addition, he has participated in various custom research projects involving procurement needs and regional price differentials. Prior to joining Dataquest, Mr. Giudici spent eight years in both the computer and semiconductor industries, where he held a variety of financial and marketing positions. Most recently, he was Product Marketing Engineer with Gould-American Microsystems, where he was responsible for cost modeling and marketing semicustom and foundry-custom semiconductor components. Mr. Giudici graduated from California State University, Chico with a BS in Business Administration, and from the University of Oregon with an MBA in Business Management.

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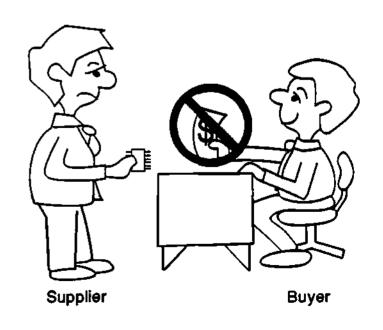
Evolution of Semiconductor Procurement

from
Order Placers
to
Supply Base Managers

SEMICONDUCTOR PROCUREMENT

Past focus on:

- Price
- Price
- Price



SEMICONDUCTOR PROCUREMENT

Current/future focus on:

- Quality
- Delivery
- Price



SEMICONDUCTOR PROCUREMENT

Issues

European Rank

- 1. On-time delivery
- 2. Quality/reliability
- 3. (Cost of) ownership
- 4. Pricing
- 5. Vendor base relationships

Worldwide Rank

- 1. Pricing
- 2. Quality/reliability
- 3. On-time delivery
- 4. Availability
- 5. Cost control

SEMICONDUCTOR PROCUREMENT

- Evolving from an afterthought (i.e., place the order at the lowest price)
- Becoming (is) an integral part of product design/manufacturing decision:
 - Supplier qualification
 - Delivery coordination with inventory levels
 - Contractual pricing
- Procurement focus due to:
 - Integration trends
 - Supplier reduction trend
 - Shorter time to market/life cycles of products

EVOLUTION OF SEMICONDUCTOR PROCUREMENT



John Hudson
European Regional Supply
Base Manager
Apple Computer Ltd.

Mr. Hudson is the European Regional Supply Base Manager for memory, microprocessor and microcontroller components. He is based at Apple Computer Ltd., where he is responsible for the development and implementation of semiconductor sourcing strategies in conjunction with the Worldwide Apple Semiconductor Team. Prior to this, Mr. Hudson was Commodity Manager for Memory and Microcontrollers for Western Digital Corporation in Irvine, California. He has also held component and vendor quality engineering roles for various companies including Western Digital, CPT and Digital Equipment Corporation. Mr. Hudson holds a B.Sc. degree in Electronic Engineering from the University of Limerick, Ireland.

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Charter

"Never Fail to Deliver High Quality,
Cost Effective Personal Computing products
when our Customers want them."

By building on our capabilities of:

- ° Demand Driven Manufacturing
- ° Flexibility / Speed of Execution
- ° Customisation & Configuration
- Service
- ° People

♠ APPLE COMPUTER LTD

DATAQUEST 4th June '9

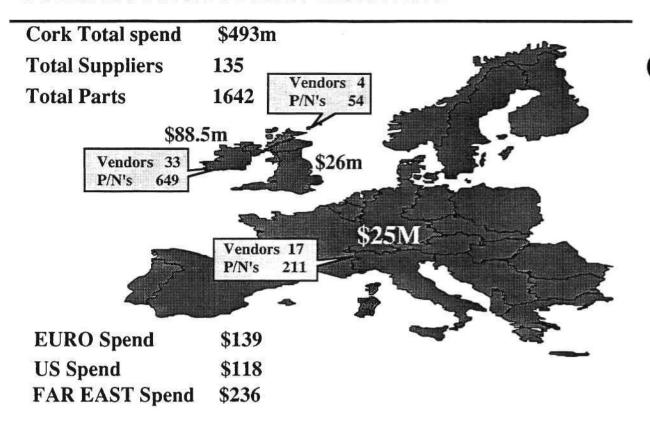
APPLE MANUFACTURING CORK

- **₡** Start-Up October 1980 IDA Factory 40K Sq. Ft.
- **₡** Site now 340K Sq Ft with 1000 employees
- **≰** \$90 M invested to date
- **≰** ISO90002

▲ APPLE COMPUTER LTD

DATAQUEST 4th June \$

CORK 1991 EUROPEAN ACTIVITY



WHAT IS UNIQUE ABOUT SEMICONDUCTORS?

TECHNOLOGY DRIVER

- Wide Technology Spectrum
- Limited supply base across technologies
- Heavy use of subcontract ie Design House/Fab/Assy
- · Long process cycles

MARKET DRIVEN COMMODITY

- · Difficult cost models
- "Butterfly" effect e.g. Windows accelerator cards and VRAM

WHAT IS UNIQUE ABOUT SEMICONDUCTORS?

SHORT PART and TECHNOLOGY LIFE CYCLES

- Complex Qualification Cycles: Spec, Application, Mfg Process - No History
- Critical dependency on cross-functional effectiveness
- Supplier and User communications

GEOPOLITICAL FACTORS

- Regional Protectionism i.e. Tarfiffs
- WW Producers remote from Design Centers

▲ APPLE COMPUTER LTD

DATAQUEST 4th June '9

TRADITIONAL PURCHASING

- Lowest P.O. Price
- Freight Costs
- Forecasts and Request Date
- Credit Terms
- Procure against AVL
- Operationally Focussed

SUPPLY BASE MANAGEMENT

- Lowest Cost of Ownership
- Local Hub Inventory
- Duty, Tariff, and Currency Mgmt
- Sole sourced strategic relationships
- Exec & Eng. Linkages with Snr Mgmt
- WW Mfg. requires WW Account Mgmt.
- · Regional Offsets: Buy where we sell

≰ APPLE COMPUTER LTD

DATAQUEST 4th June '9

HOW DOES APPLE ADDRESS THESE ISSUES?

★ APPLE COMPUTER LTD

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COMMODITY TEAMS

"MULTIFUNCTIONAL TEAM WITH FULL OWNERSHIP AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ALL ISSUES AND PLANS CONCERNING A PARTICULAR GROUP OF PARTS"

■ APPLE COMPUTER LTD

DATAQUEST 4th June '9

COMMODITY TEAM

SUPPLIER ENGINEERING

DPM and Reliability Improvement Supplier audits and technical feedback Apple Process Qualification of new parts Regional Technical Interface to Suppliers

CONTRACT BUYER

Contract Negotation Cost Negotation and Business Allocation Regional Business Interface to Suppliers

OPERATION SPECIALIST

Implement MRP Ensure allocation plan Site Metrics

♠ APPLE COMPUTER LTD

DATAQUEST 4th June '9

SUPPLIER MANAGEMENT WW **NOT**WW SUPPLIER MANAGEMENT



CENTRALISED HIERARCHICAL MGMT MARKET INFO HAS CORPORATE BIAS STRATEGIC AND TACTIAL CONFLICTS



GLOBAL MEMBERS
RECOGNITION OF REGIONAL MARKET
INFORMATION GATHERING NETWORK
UNDISTORTED MARKET INTELLIGENCE TECHNICAL
AND COMMERCIAL SKILL SETS

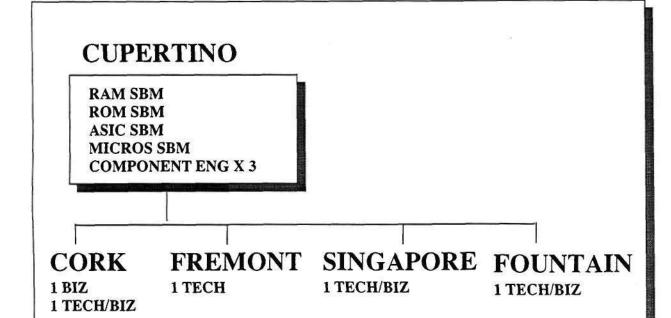
APPLE COMPUTER LTD

SEMICONDUCTOR GLOBAL TEAM

- Strategic commmodity along with Display Tech and Mass Storage
- Headquartered in proximity to Desgin Community made up of regionally located members
- Regional members are global team headcount NOT Site Headcount clear accountability
- Regional Experts with strong ties to local manufacturing

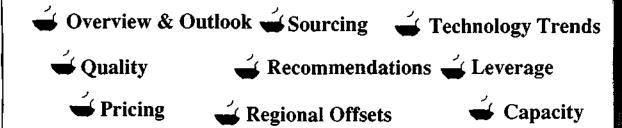
★ APPLE COMPUTER LTD

DATAQUEST 4th June '9



APPLE COMPUTER LTD

MAP - ing the Future at Apple



Material Acquisition Plan

★ APPLE COMPUTER LTD

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STRATEGIC ALLIANCES

- **É IBM AND APPLE FORM ALLIANCE ON RISC**
- **MOTOROLA MICROPROCESSORS AND MEMORY**
- **★** APPLE SOLE SOURCES PSRAM FROM HITACHI FOR POWERBOOK!!
- **SONY SUPPLIES APPLE POWERBOOK 100**
- **SHARP-CODEVELOPMENT PIPS**

♠ APPLE COMPUTER LTD

APPLE INVESTMENT IN SUPPLIER RELATIONS

SUPPLIER CERTIFCATION PROGRAM

BUSINESS AND QUALITY DEV. PROGRAM WITH KEY SUPPLIERS (54 SUPPLIERS)

EDI

16 ACTIVE TRADING PARTNERS
UTILISING EDIFACT AS STD
30% OF PO VOL is EDI -> 70% by OCT

....means long term relationships

APPLE COMPUTER LTD

EVOLUTION OF SEMICONDUCTOR PROCUREMENT



Keith Williams European Managing Director Avnet EMG

Mr. Williams is the European Managing Director of Avnet EMG: the world's largest distributor of electronic components in 1991. He has spent 22 years in the semiconductor industry. He was the Founder and Managing Director of the Access Group, a start up specialist semiconductor distributor. Mr. Williams also managed the semiconductor business of ITT Electronic Services and has experience of product marketing, production planning and field sales with Texas Instruments. He graduated from Imperial College, London with an honours degree in Physics and Mathematics.

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THE CUSTOMER REGULARIMENTS IN THE 1290s

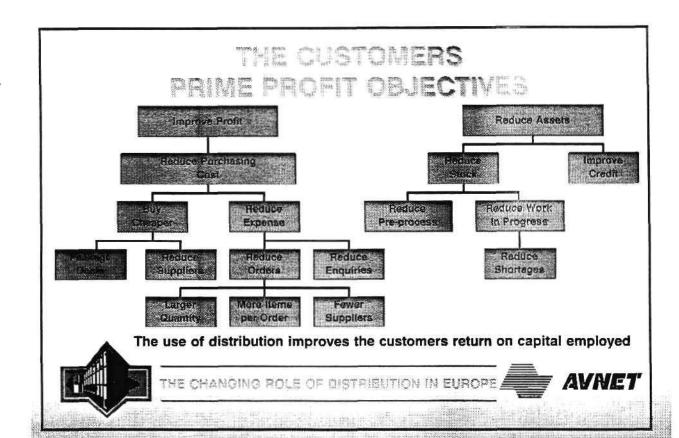
- The prime objectives
- The need for global procurement
- Customers are reading the same books
- Increased strategic flexibility
- Improved quality
- Improved technological support
- Customer coverage
- Long term partnerships



THE CHANGING POLE OF DISTRIBUTION IN EUROPE



AYNET



THE NEED FOR GLOBAL PROCUREMNT

- Competitive need for world class quality
- Continuous need for cost reductions
- Total cost of ownership is becoming the primary vendor measurement
- Companies with local technical and commercial resources backed by worldwide resources are perceived to be capable of reducing the cost of ownership
- Aggressive global sourcing strategies
- Global need to capitalise on technology end economic conditions in developing regions of Europe and ROW
- Access to worldwide inventories e.g., Avnet EMG has more inventory than the whole of UK distribution





THE CHANGING ROLE OF DISTRIBUTION IN FUROPE.



AYNET

CUSTOMERS ARE READING THE SAME BOOKS

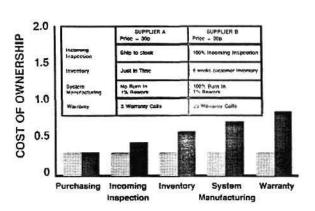
- Focus your factories
- Simplify your process
- Design for manufacturing
- Reduce your supplier base
- Reduce "overhead"
- Partnership with customers and suppliers
- Eliminate non-value activities



AVNET

REDUCED COST OF OWNERS FOR

- Including the cost of quality, the cost of ownership can be up to 4 times the purchase price
- Managemnt practices traditionally do not differentiate between a \$0.010 resistor and a \$500 MPU
- A \$1.0 film resistor purchase costs 75 cents to manage
- Stock room activities have been estimated at 60% of non-value added costs
- Traditionally there are about 29 steps to purchase a 1 cent resistor
- The distributor needs to be a more cost effective materials handler than the customer



Key Issues

Only those distributors with the financial resource, critical mass and vision will be involved in the range of value added services so key to low cost of ownership



THE CRANGING ROLE OF DISTRIBUTION IN EUROPE



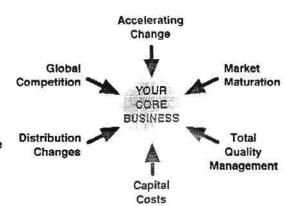
AVNET

INCREASED STRATEGIC FLEXISILITY

Strategic Flexibility is a Way of Customers

- Gaining a competitive edge
- Increasing profits
- Increasing market share
- Increasing quality

"You gain Strategic Flexibility when you consciously look at each process and increase the number of alternatives you have to perform the operation of your business"



Key Issues

■ The key requirement to gain strategic flexibility is for the customer to focus on his core business using the value added services of the progressive distributor



HE CHANGING ROLE OF DISTRIBUTION IN EUROPI



AVNET

INCREASED STRATEGIC FLEXI

Value Added Service Enables Flexibility by Offering:

- Reduced lead time and cycle time
- Lower cost of procurement
- Improved operational flow
- **■** Improved inventory turns
- High customer return on capital empoyed
- Highest quality components
- \$1.2 billion in assets that can be leveraged (e.g., Avnet)

Benefits of Strategic Flexibility in Manufacturing







HE CHANGING ROLE OF DISTRIBUTION IN EUROPE



AVNET

- The competitive need for world class quality
- Quality is one of the essential requirements of the 1990s
- Product handling is a key element of TQC
 - the need for rail quantities and sealed boxes
- With electrical quality generally under control, non electrical quality is now the major focus
- EDI will be essential to reduce errors
- Traceability will be essential
- Distribution will be judged on zero error goals to a +/- 1 day shipment window

Key Issues

Customer approved TQM practices in distribution will be essential for the quality conscious customer





AVNET

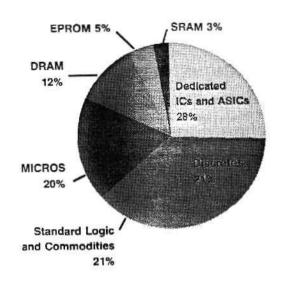
THE CHANGING GOVE OF DISTRICTION OF SHEARS

TECHNOLOGICAL SUPPOF

- The rate of change to VLSI is increasing
- Life cycles are reducing
- The fastest growing sectors will be MPU, ASIC, dedicated ICs and memory
- The component sell is increasingly becoming the system sell
- The customer requires strategic specialist assistance at the front end for processors and specialist assistance at the back end for interconnect and passive
- The distributor will increasingly need to understand the sector needs as well as the product features

Key Issues

■ The purveyor of stocked standard parts has a reducing presence in an ever increasing technological market place



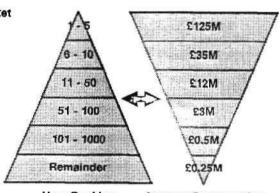


THE CHANGING POLE OF DISTRIBUTION IN EUROPE



CUSTOMER COVERAGE

- The top 5 customers represent 20% of the market
- The bottom 49,000 customers represent 40% of the market
- Direct manufacturer coverage will increasingly be strategic and not volume dependant
- For 99% of the customers, distributor coverage is the only option
- Distribution must develop as well as service demand throughout the pyramid



User Ranking

Average Consumption

Key Issues

Distribution will increase its market share as technical support, value added services and emphasis on cost of ownership increases



HE CHANGING ROLE OF DISTRIBUTION IN EUROPE.



AVNET

LONG TERM PARTHERSHIPS

- Local distribution will increasingly lose franchises to the Global and European Groups
- Distribution will be characterised by an increasing number of mergers and acquisitions
- The customer must develop long term partnerships with distributors and manufacturers alike
- Partnerships must be sought within the spirit of mutual trust
- Will distribution be characterised by a small number of Global Groups plus local niche specialists?
- Only distributors with an acceptable ROTC through the cycle will survive

The Key Issues

■ The customer must select tomorrow's distributors and manufacturers



THE CHANGING POLE OF DISTRIBUTION IN EUROPE



ANNET

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE GLOBAL DISTRIBUTOR

- The high probability of franchise retention vs the local distributor
- The size and depth of available global inventories
- The inevitable reduction in cost of ownership as a result of economies of scale
- The benefits of global partnering to global customers
- The effort and resources capable of being directed towards "Total Quality"
- The ability to plan long term



HE CHANGING POLE OF DISTRIBUTION IN SUBORE.



AUNET

EVOLUTION OF SEMICONDUCTOR PROCUREMENT



Earl Kitchen Purchasing Manager GEC Plessey Telecoms

Mr. Kitchen is Purchasing Manager of GPT's largest division, Telephone Switching Group, at its headquarters in Liverpool, England. He is responsible for all procurement matters in relation to System X, intelligent networks, mobility and voice applications. Mr. Kitchen has been involved in the procurement function for almost 30 years, during which time he worked for Plessey, ITT (STC) and GPT. He received an M.Sc. degree in the Faculty of Management Sciences from Manchester University.

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June 3-5, 1992

Dublin, Ireland

"THE PROCUREMENT EVOLUTION IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS"

- The changing market place
- The changing buyer supplier relationship
- Competitive advantage through the value-chain
- The change process in buyer-supplier relationships
- Creating the right conditions for buyers-suppliers
- Implications for suppliers
- Win-win relationships

THE CHANGING MARKET PLACE

- Internationalisation of Telecom
- Industry restructuring
- Price erosion
- Technological advances
- Government legislation
- International trade policies
- Customer support
- Software content increasing

THE CHANGING BUYER/SUPPLIER RELATIONSHIP



1960s/70s Adversarial

BUYING AT THE LOWEST PRICES

Them vs Us Many Sources Large Stocks



1980s Partnership





Supply Positioning

Partnerships Source Rationalisation Low Stocks

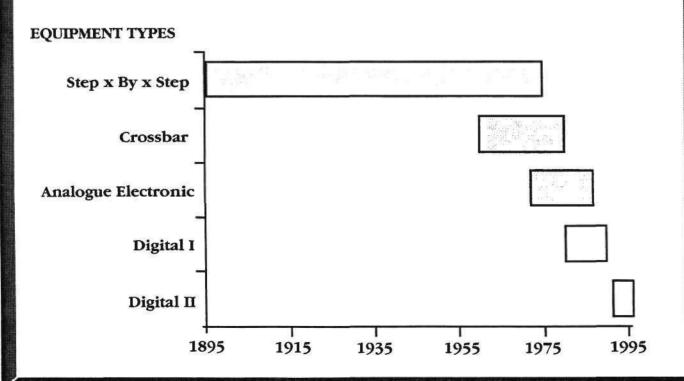


1990s Searching/Balanced

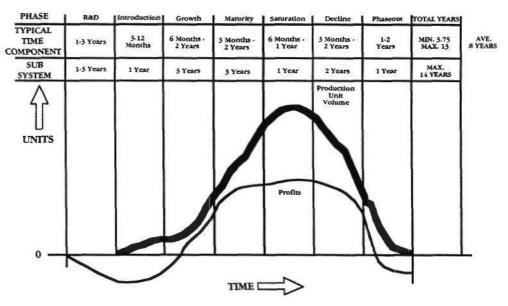
INTERDEPENDENCE

Win-Win Relationships Change Market Complexities

PUBLIC SWITCHING PRODUCT LIFE CYCLES

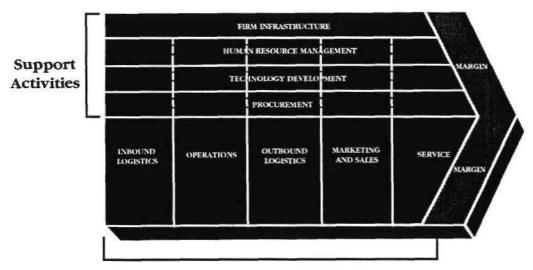


TYPICAL INTEGRATED CIRCUIT LIFE CYCLE VERSUS TELECOMMUNICATION SUB SYSTEM



Source : Dataquest

COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES THROUGH THE VALUE CHAIN



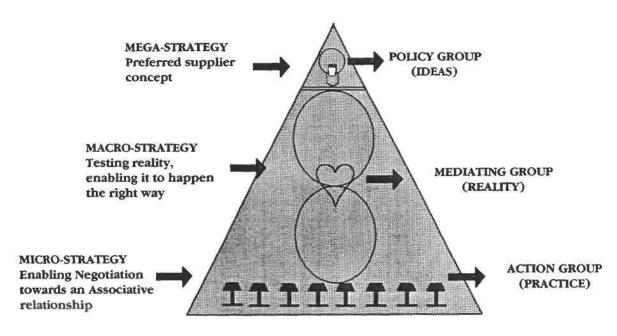
Primary Activities

Source: Michael E. Porter (Competitive Advantage)

CREATING THE RIGHT CONDITIONS FOR BUYERS

- Vision
- Ethics
- Resources
- Appraisal

THE CHANGE PROCESS IN BUYER-SUPPLIER RELATIONSHIPS



Source: Beyond Negotiation, J.A. Carlisle / R.C. Parker

CREATING THE RIGHT CONDITIONS FOR SUPPLIERS

- Early involvement
- Trust
- Solving problems together
- Fairness
- Keeping key players informed
- Develop opportunities together

IMPLICATIONS FOR SUPPLIERS

- Fewer
- Larger
- Market driven
- Committed to continuous improvement
- Improved time to market
- Reduced lead times
- Sharing of risks
- Electronic trading

WIN - WIN RELATIONSHIPS

- Regular senior executive meetings
- Consistent communication
- Integration of interfacing disciplines
- Ongoing audit process

EVOLUTION OF SEMICONDUCTOR PROCUREMENT



Klaus Wangerin Director European Procurement Sony Europa GmbH

Mr. Wangerin is Director of European Procurement for Sony Europa GmbH. He has spent many years in various responsible positions in Germany's consumer products electronics industry. Mr. Wangerin was General Manager Materials Division for Sony Wega Produktions GmbH. Prior to this he worked for Sony Europe and was responsible for all European procurement activities. Mr. Wangerin graduated as an Industrial Manager.

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Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all I'd like to express my sincere appreciation for having the chance to speak to such a distinguished audience about some of the key issues facing a European consumer products manufacturer with a Japanese background, and I understand this role as an honour for our corporation recognizing our enormous efforts towards localization.

Thanks again to the organizer "Dataquest".

Sony has a history of more than 30 years in Europe and meanwhile 18 years have passed since Sony began to produce TV-sets in the United Kingdom. Sony has now got 15 production sites in Europe employing more than 8.000 people.

Time has passed and perhaps just a few people will remember that our European manufacturing operation started with almost all parts shipped from Japan but consistent with the decision of our chairman Mr. Akio Morita to work towards the global localization concept

"Where we sell, we have to produce where we produce, we have to buy where we buy, we have to research."

we are proud of our overall achievement in increasing the degree of local content in the various product lines and the high percentage of parts locally procured.

But material categories can differ and since today's subject is the "semiconductor", I think I should first present some slides to explain our demand in general and in Europe especially. They will explain with a brief overview the development of our usage by volume and semiconductor categories compared to the situation in Sony Japan. Regarding these slides I would briefly like to mention that the consumer hardware we are manufacturing in Europe consists of TV-sets, home- and personal-video units and audio products like compact disc player, car-radios and some hifi-units, not to forget loudspeaker boxes.

Slides - Sony demand total

- Sony demand by categories

Sony demand Europe

- Sony demand Europe by categories

You may understand that I cannot show the split among the different vendors which are attracting us with their devices but if you buy and open our products you can easily see that we are sourcing parts for our production in Europe not only from Japan of course, but also a lot from the USA and Europe.

However, with my responsibility for European Procurement and strengthening localization I am still not satisfied with European semiconductors for use in producing products in Sony EC plants and there is certainly a large opportunity for doing more. The reason why that has not happened yet and why again it will take some time is difficult to explain but it has something to do with the keynotes we were asked to give to this conference.

In my opinion there are several fundamental reasons:

1) History

Nobody can deny that the sales forces of the European semiconductor industry have explored the potential Japanese procurement market rather late and have underestimated the obstacles to enter a market as a newcomer considering the needs of excellent products and with the concept to fulfill the cultural different requirements of that market.

I have now worked for about 25 years in the European/German electronics consumer market and I have not forgotten what tough work it was for Japanese sales engineers to develop an interest for their products in the European market in the mid-sixties but they have not given up and they have learnt the lesson that a newcomer has to be better in all aspects than an existing local source - European manufacturers must now learn this same lesson!

2) Communication

Apart from a few commodities the decision to integrate a new semiconductor in a new chassis- or set-design starts at a very early design-in-stage. Our members in research and engineering - whether located in Japan or in Europe - have to feel completely certain which products and which vendor will enable them to fulfill their requirements for an innovative, cost conscious and very reliable concept.

This feeling certainly is supported by good or bad experiences (trust and confidence), knowledge of the market, internal statistics about vendor rating and constant communication with

the partners of the semiconductor market. Communication is a matter of common understanding and that includes the key factor of language.

For some product lines we have already localized our engineering departments and here it can be proved the share of European semiconductors are the highest. But unfortunately for me in case of other product lines there is no urgent need to move these engineering activities to Europe. The reason is either that there is no advanced technology available in Europe - just think of personal video - or that Europe's industry has stopped the development and manufacture of certain products in Europe - if you think of several audio products. Which means in our case vendors have to look for a way how to awake our users interest. Believe me this will only happen if communication takes place at the source and unfortunately for you that means for various products - Japan -.

Another criteria in regard of communication should be that parts suppliers shall make effort to establish longterm relationship with their customers. The relationship will bring about open mind friendship between supplier and customer beyond company manners and the supplier will be able to get future information about products development and other useful information.

If a supplier wants to establish the relationship with a customer, he should consider multi-relations. The meaning is that the business talk used to include complicated factors for achieving the result. Sometimes the matter of engineering or top decision as for instance investment should be discussed in business talk.

Additionally it is to say that if the supplier has as a communication channel only the salesperson, he better should take a time for organizing communication channels between executive and executive or engineer and engineer to be able to understand all aspects of a longterm relationship.

Both parties should spent a lot of time for communicating what they think or what they want, even though the salesperson could arrange opportunity for discussion. And if the supplier has managed to arrange communication channel on each other's management level the supplier can easily respond quickly through the suitable channel.

3) Technology

I have already mentioned technology as a reason for not rushing set-engineering into Europe. Moreover in semiconductor technology we will find maybe another reason why European semiconductors participate below our target level in our demand calculation. We in Sony believe that the final customers, the consumers, are extremely interested in buying small and light-weight consumer products which they can carry, that are robust and reliable, but by no means cost more than they are used to paying for less compact products. I do not want to list all of Sony's inventions in this regard which have created new markets, but this was only possible with the strong support of our vendors towards miniaturization. Sony has set benchmarks but we are sure that we still have not reached the end of the road. And as usual these innovative tiny component devices soon will become standard, a reason why we want to know from our vendor candidates what product strategies they have in mind. Most of our concern is IC package. According to the result of our survey, 93 % of Japanese semiconductor users have headaches of finding suitable tiny and thin IC package as like VSOP and VQFP in foreign semiconductor's line up, even if user can find suitable function of chip.

European semiconductor manufacturers do not seem to intend to develop devices in miniaturized packages because of not so strong market demand in Europe. We hope that Eruopean semiconductor manufacturers become aware that miniaturization technology is a fruitful apple tree.

Another concern of us are the low power consumption chips. As customer of WALKMAN knows, consumer products operate on a battery of 1,5 volt but we do not know foreign semiconductor manufacturers who are able to design 1,5 V operation CMOS chips. Japanese semiconductor user of consumer products are looking for good capable partner of foreign semiconductor manufacturers, which means only vendors who are able to support us in our requirement for innovation can actually become key-vendors, being involved at the earliest stage in the development of new products. The next slides may underline the direction we are marching towards package design.

Slides: Package design

4) Customer satisfaction

For our semiconductor demand there exists a significant number of companies who want to supply us with their devices. Sometimes it is very hard to make the correct decision but one factor can be counted as the key for the vendor selection:

Customer satisfaction

We in Sony see it as our external as well as internal duty to manage our tasks towards 100 % customer satisfaction. Everybody is a customer but in turn has a customer too. To be satisfied is one issue, but to satisfy a customer is even more difficult and if you think of all the necessary factors for 100 % customer satisfaction you will come to a long check-list.

I have already outlined some of these requirements. One is communication and this includes more European design-in centres in the semiconductor branch with Japanese speaking members in Japan. Another is technology in products and packaging but we should not forget quality as well.

Quality is one of our major sales arguments. As you may understand the miniaturization and complexity of the sets does not allow repairs anymore. So far the quality of the devices is a key factor in our vendor-selection. I don't want to go into details but frankly speaking there exists a big gap between the different global semiconductor markets.

And as you know, the Japanese user looking for good partner as a supplier who can quick respond for urgent trouble. Most foreign semiconductor manufacturers have a business contract with Japanese traders but if trouble occurs on production line at user's site, the trader must take care of the user's trouble.

But due to lack of communication between trader and semiconductor manufacturers or technical capability of the trader, sometimes we have frustration that is caused by slow response. Foreign semiconductor manufacturers should feel much more responsible for traders training.

There are many more points that are necessary for complete customer satisfaction. Let me just mention on-time delivery, cost performance, response time, participation in improvement programmes or involvement in environmental issues such as recycling.

A final issue I'd like to add. Business can be a matter of a big contract which involves all legal, technical and commercial affairs and sometimes vendors want to start business on the base of such a contract including a promise for long-term relationship.

But is not customer satisfaction a better base for doing business? A customer who is satisfied will use this experience as a foundation to build business relationships.

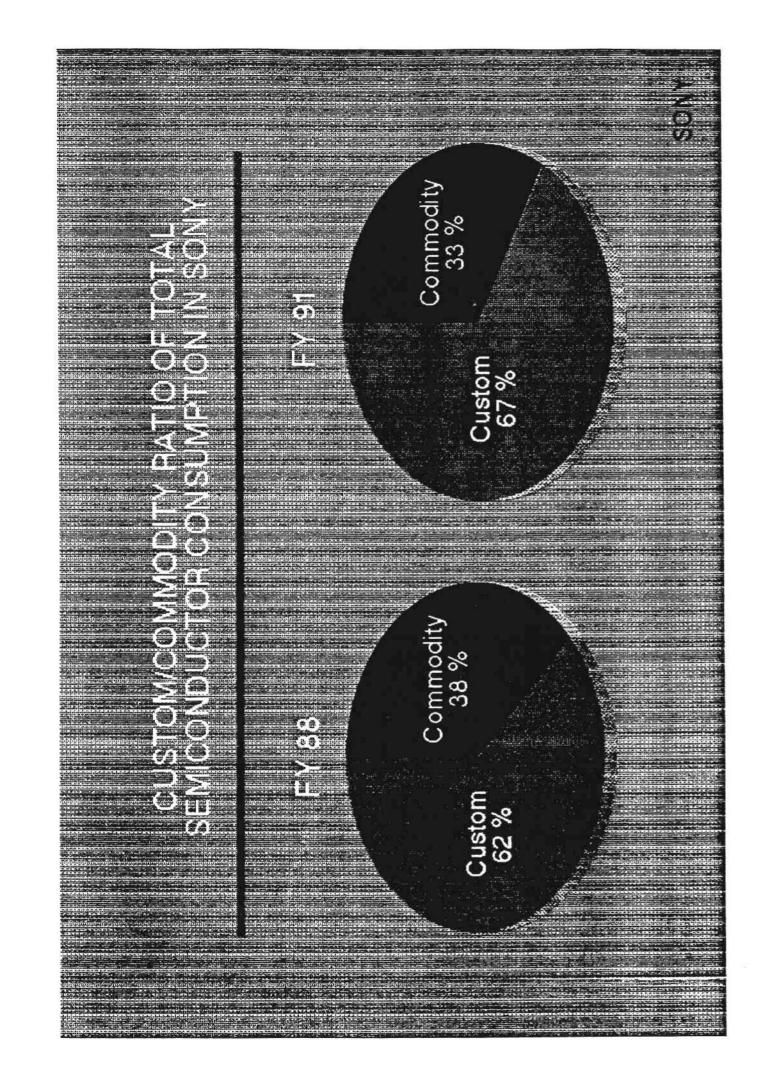
The Japanese electronics industry has furnished a requirement list for foreign semiconductor manufacturers which should be considered as a minimum requirement to satisfy Japanese setmakers. Let me present this chart as a summary of the arguments needed for achieving customer satisfaction.

Slide Requirement list

This chart is fully in line with our European opinions and let me close my speech with the hope that the European semiconductor industry with all of its products and operations will become so attractive that Sony will be forced to integrate more European semiconductors into its products. Not only in consumer products for the European market but in its products for the other global markets as well.

Thank you for your attention.

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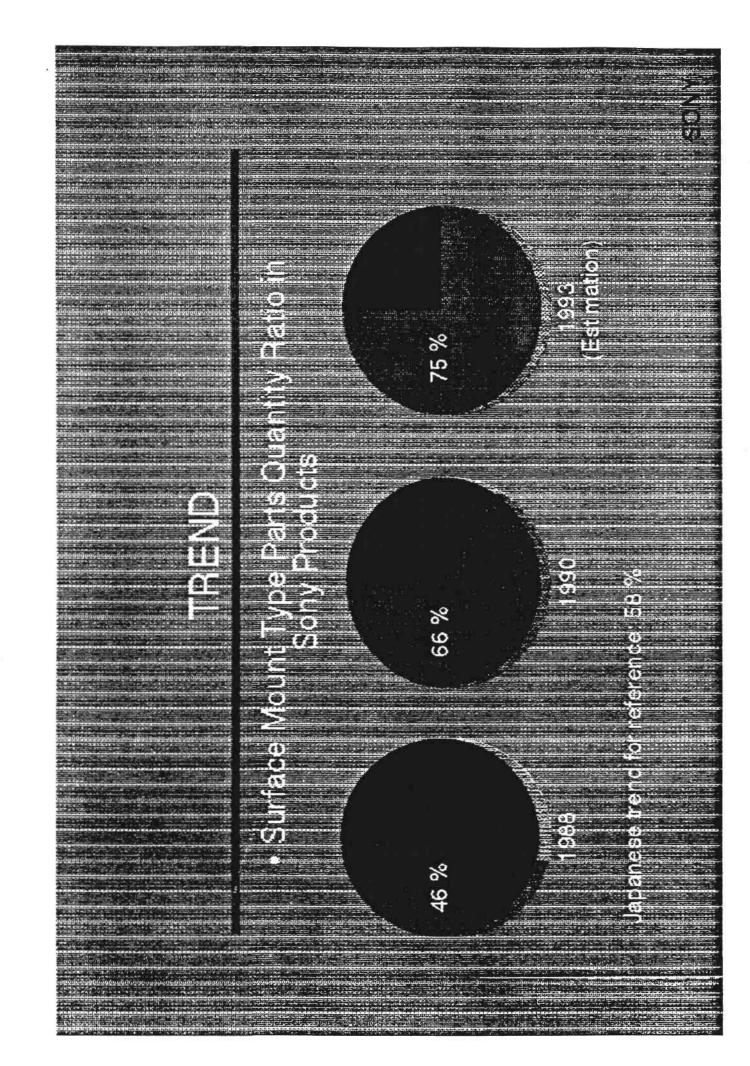
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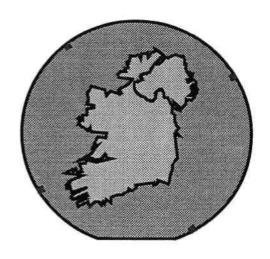
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PANEL SESSION 2: SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING IN EUROPE

Chaired by Bipin Parmar Dataquest Europe Limited

Thomas E. Hartman Intel Corporation

George Bennett

Motorola Semiconductors Ltd.

Larry Murtagh
NEC Semiconductors Ireland Ltd.

Laurent Bosson SGS-Thomson

SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING IN EUROPE



Thomas E. Hartman General Manager Ireland Components Manufacturing Intel Corporation

Mr. Hartman is currently General Manager, Ireland Components Manufacturing for Intel Corporation. He has been in the semiconductor field since 1959 in various capacities ranging from R&D to wafer fab plant management. With Texas Instruments he started up the company's first Japanese wafer fab. Mr. Hartman then joined Intel where he has been involved with nine fab start-ups over the last 17 years.

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SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING IN EUROPE



George Bennett
Vice President and General Manager
MOS Memory and Microprocessor
Division (Europe)
Motorola Ltd.

Mr. Bennett joined Motorola in 1979. He held various management positions in the wafer fabrication area before being appointed General Manager, East Kilbride, Scotland in 1988. In the same year he was appointed Vice President and General Manager, MOS Memory and Microprocessor division of the European Semiconductor Group. Prior to this he held various positions within Ferranti, Glasgow University and Logitech, and ran his own manufacturing business. Mr. Bennett gained a B.Sc. in Applied Physics from Heriot-Watt University and then graduated from Glasgow University in 1969 with a Ph.D in Electronics and Electrical Engineering.

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SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING IN EUROPE



Larry Murtagh
Managing Director
NEC Semiconductors Ireland Ltd.

Mr. Murtagh is Managing Director of NEC's Semiconductor manufacturing facility located in Co. Meath, Ireland. His company is responsible for assembly and test of memory, microprocessor and application-specific integrated circuits for the European market. Before joining NEC, Mr. Murtagh was Managing Director of Ecco Ltd., the European subsidiary of General Electric (USA) Semiconductors. Mr. Murtagh received a B.Sc. degree in Chemistry at University College, Galway, Ireland.

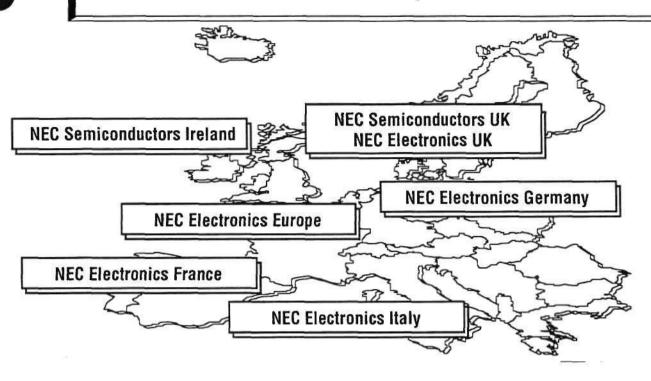
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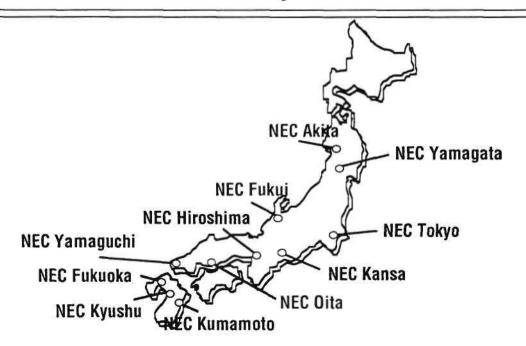
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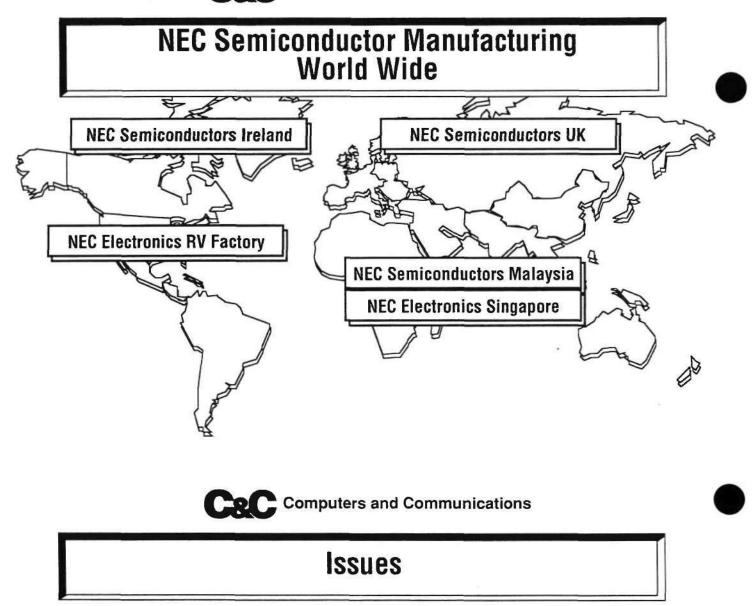
NEC Europe



Computers and Communications

NEC Semiconductor Manufacturing Japan



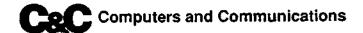


- 1. Why Do You Think Manufacturing Semiconductors in Europe is More Expensive than Other Parts of the World?
- 2. Why is it Important to Manufacture in Europe if it is More Costly Here?
- 3. Is it Viable to Expect a European Plant to be Constructed to Supply Just Local Market Needs or Must it supply Products for Worldwide Consumption?
- 4. Do You Think there are Factors that Lead to a European Plant Being More Inefficient than Elsewhere, eg Training Skills, Supplies, Local Government?
- 5. How Do You Think Government Policies Effect Manufacturing in Europe? Which Policies Help and Which Hinder?

Semiconductor Manufacturing in Europe More Expensive?

Japan	Europe
Higher	Lower
Higher	Lower
Lower	Higher
	Higher Higher

Total Startup Cost Compared to Japan = Marginally Higher



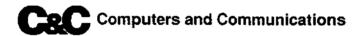
European Semiconductor Manufacturing

- Start up Cost of a European Wafer Fab is Slightly Higher than in Japan
- Offset by Benefits from European Wafer Fabrication

European Semiconductor Manufacturing

NEC Policy:

Production Inside Market to Support European Customer Needs



European Semiconductor Manufacturing

Benefits:

- Service / Flexiblity for Customer Satisfaction
- Improved Logistics and Communication
- Positive Trade and Technology Balance
- Key Element of European Business Structure

NEC's European Business Development

1st Stage	'72	Direct Export			
2nd Stage	'73 - '74		Sales Through Subsidiaries		
3rd Stage	'74 - '86			Assembly Overseas	·
4th Stage	' 87		:		Integrated European Production

Cac Computers and Communications

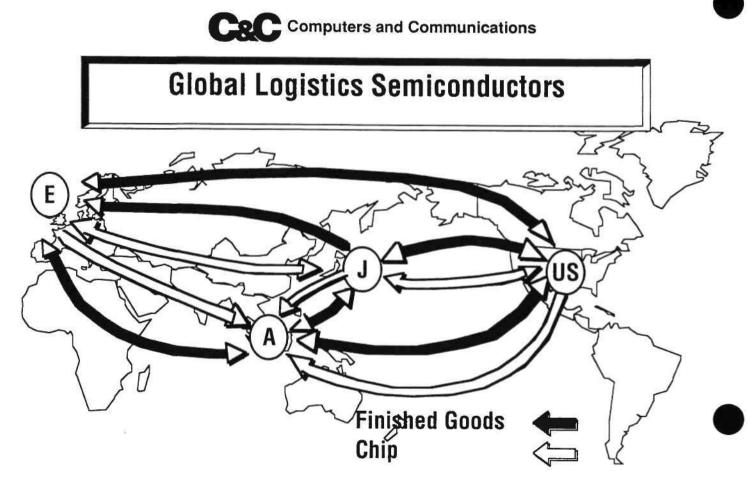
Basic Policy of NEC's Globalisation

- 1. Production within the Market to Support Regional Needs
- 2. Affiliates to be Placed in the Most Suitable Locations
- 3. Inter Regional Cooperation on Specific Products

Philosophy for Manufacturing

- Use of the Most Advanced Equipment World Wide
- Production of Various Products to Support the Market
- Worldwide Production / Information Network





European Manufacturing Environment

- Education / Training Positive
- Local Governments Supportive
- Main Problem is Absence of Major European Semiconductor Equipment Vendors
- Import of Equipment from Japan / USA is Expensive
- Import Duty on Equipment by European Governments Further Increases Cost



Government Policies

Positive:

- Local Investment Incentives
- Capital Allowances
- Local Content

Negative:

 Import Duty on Semiconductor Equipment



European Semiconductor Manufacturing

Summary:

- Wafer Fabrication Manufacturing Cost is Similar to Japan
- Local Manufacturing Improves Customer Satisfaction and Service
- NEC's Semiconductor Business is Committed to Worldwide "Globalisation" Concept

NEC

This presentation was not available at the time of publication

SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING IN EUROPE



Laurent Bosson Corporate Vice President Manufacturing SGS-Thomson

Mr. Bosson is Corporate Vice President, Director of Central Manufacturing and Director of VLSI fabs for SGS-Thomson. He was also appointed President of SGS-Thomson Microelectronics US earlier this year. Prior to this he was General Manager of the Rennes facility for SGS Microelettronica, later SGS-Thomson Microelectronics Group. Before this Mr. Bosson held various positions in the components branch of Thomson CSF responsible for maintenance, engineering manufacturing and business administration. He graduated from the University of Dijon, France with a degree in Chemistry and Physics.

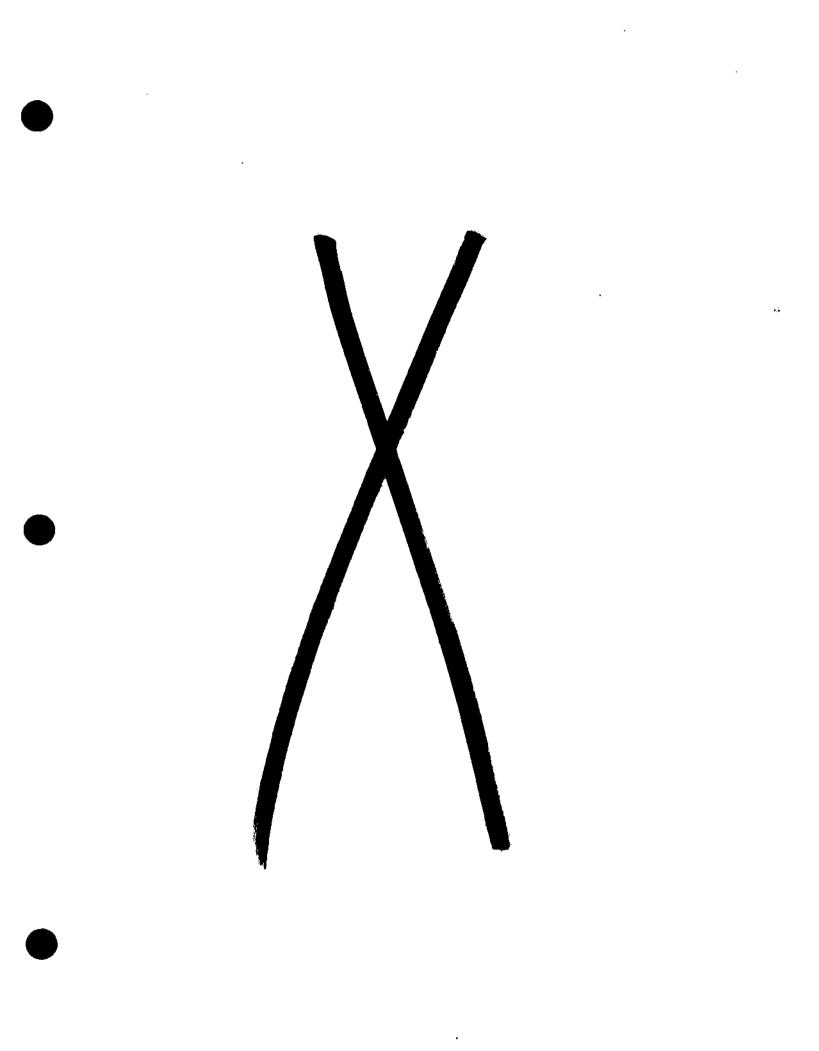
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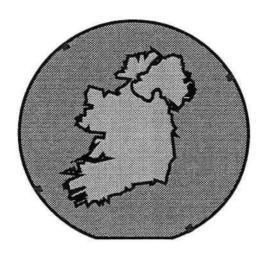
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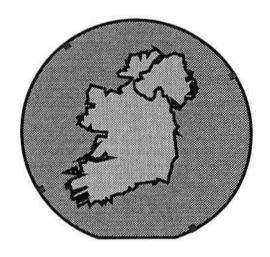
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EXECUTIVE ISSUES: THE SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY INTRODUCTION

Jim Eastlake
Senior Industry Analyst and Manager
European Semiconductor Group
Dataquest Europe Limited



FUTURE TRENDS IN LCD MARKETS AND TECHNOLOGIES

Isamu Washizuka
Corporate Director
Sharp Electronics Europe GmbH

FUTURE TRENDS IN LCD MARKETS AND TECHNOLOGIES



Isamu Washizuka Corporate Director Sharp Electronics GmbH

Mr. Washizuka is Corporate Director of Sharp Electronics GmbH. He is also General Manager of the LCD Group. Mr. Washizuka has held many managerial roles within different divisions. He is a senior member of the IEEE and a member of the Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers. Mr. Washizuka graduated from Osaka Prefecture University, Japan.

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PROMISING FUTURE OF LCD (1)

LCD WHOSE INITIAL APPLICATIONS WERE SMALL NUMERIC DISPLAYS FOR CALCULATORS AND WATCHES HAS BEEN QUICKLY EXPANDING ITS APPLICATIONS.

THANKS TO ITS DISPLAY QUALITY AND LOW POWER CONSUMPTION, WHICH DIFFERENTIATES LCD FROM OTHER FLAT DISPLAYS, LCD HAS MADE CONSIDERABLE CONTRIBUTION TO CREAT ENTIRELY NEW MARKETS FOR PORTABLE EQUIPMENT SUCH AS PORTABLE WORD PROCESSORS, PERSONAL COMPUTERS(PC), INCLUDING NOTE BOOK PC.

LCD IS REGARDED, THEREFORE,"THE" FLAT DISPLAY HAVING THE HIGHEST COST-PERFORMANCE AND IS EXPLODING ITS APPLICATIONS IN THE FOLLOWING FOUR AREAS

SHARP

- 1. VISUAL APPLICATION /OA DISPLAY (DIRECT VIEW DISPLAY, LCD PROJECTORS, VIRTUAL REALITY, ETC.)
- 2. NEW INFORMATION DISPLAY DEVICES SERVING AS INTELLIGENT
 ELECTRONIC WRITING PAPER (PROVIDING INTERACTIVE RELATION
 BETWEEN HUMAN AND MACHINE, BETWEEN MACHINES, AND BETWEEN
 MACHINE AND NATURE)
- 3. INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR APPLICATIONS (APPLICATIONS UTILIZING THE MOLECULAR ORIENTATION CONTROL FUNCTION IN ADDITION TO DISPLAY)
- 4. SUBSTITUTE FOR CRT TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM (MAINLY 14" OR SMALLER CRTS FOR DIRECT VIEW LCD)

PROMISING FUTURE OF LCD (2)

THE EVER GROWING NEEDS FOR COLOR DISPLAYS CREATE NEW APPLICATIONS OF COLOR LCDS, EXPANDING TFT-LCD APPLICATIONS BECAUSE OF ITS MULTI-MEDIA DISPLAY CAPABILITY.

SHARP

PROMISING FUTURE OF LCD (3)

O CONTRIBUTION TO HIGHLY INFORMATION-ORIENTED SOCIETY

AS SHOWN BELOW, LCD IS NOT ONLY USED IN SPECIAL AREA BUT ALSO IN PRODUCTS AND EQUIPMENT FAMILIAR TO ORDINARY PEOPLE. WITH THE TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT, LCD WILL COME CLOSER AND CLOSER TO HUMAN, SERVING AS BETTER INTERFACE BETWEEN HUMAN AND INFORMATION MEDIA

[OA/FA EQUIPMENT]
SPACE & ENERGY SAVING WITH AMENITY
[HOME/PERSONAL EQUIPMENT]
BETTER ACCESS TO INFORMATION "ANYWHERE, ANYTIME"
EXAMPLE: PORTABLE PLAYBACK TERMINAL SUCH AS
CAMCODER, CD-ROM, CD-I, PALMTOP (PC)
HYPER ELECTRONIC ORGANIZER
[AUTOMOBILE] NAVIGATION-SYSTEM (GPS DISPLAY)
[PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION] IN-TRAIN ENTERTAINMENT
INFORMATION PANEL

New Creative Products

LCD HAS GREAT POTENTIALITY TO CREATE NEW MARKETS FOR FINISHED PRODUCTS SINCE LAST YEAR, WHICH CRT COULD NOT REALIZE WITH CONVENTIONAL TECHNOLOGIES, AS SHOWN IN THE FOLLOWING PAGES.

SHARP

1. THE 32-BIT COLOR NOTEBOOK PERSONAL COMPUTER EMPLOYING THE 8.4" TFT COLOR LCD CAN DISPLAY THE DELICATE COLOR TONES WHICH ARE NECESSARY FOR COLOR GRAPHICS. THE COLOR NOTEBOOK PERSONAL COMPUTERS ARE INCREASING RAPIDLY.

- 2. UNTIL LAST YEAR MOST OF THE COLOR LAP-TOP PERSONAL COMPUTERS COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE HAD VGA DISPLAY (640 X RGB X 480 PIXEL MODE) WITH 512COLORS. IN THIS YEAR THE MULTI-MEDIA LCD CAPABLE OF DISPLAYING 260,000 COLORS OR 16,700,000 COLORS HAS BEEN BEGINNING TO BE USED.
- 3. PEN-INPUT OR PEN-BASED PALMTOP PC / NOTEBOOK PC HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED, OFFERING EASY INTERACTIVE FUNCTIONS.

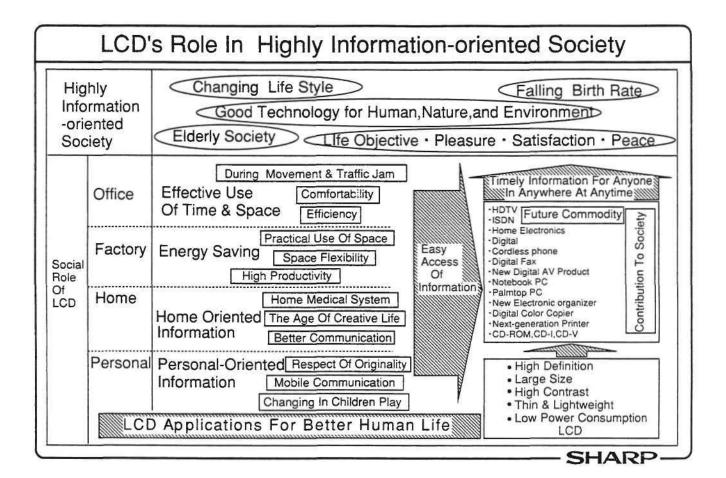
- SHARP

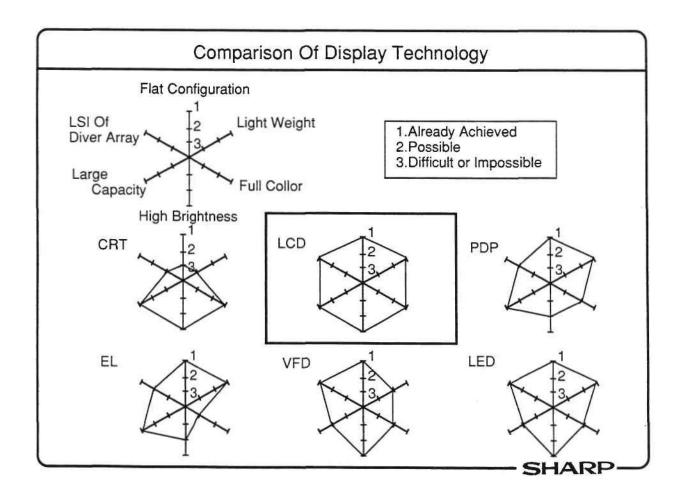
- 4. "WALL- HUNG TV" INCORPORATING 8.6" TFT COLOR LCD IS GETTING POPULAR IN THE MARKET.
- 5. WIDE SCREEN LCD PROJECTION HDTV WITH 16:9 ASPECT RATIO HAS BEEN MARKETED.

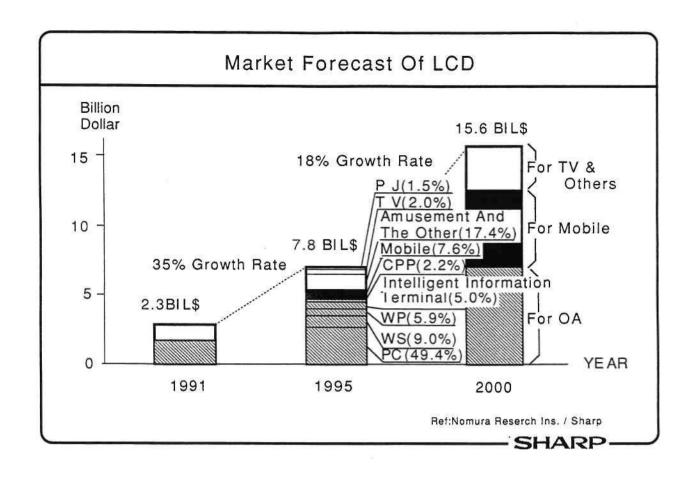
Application Of LCD(STN,MIM,TFT)

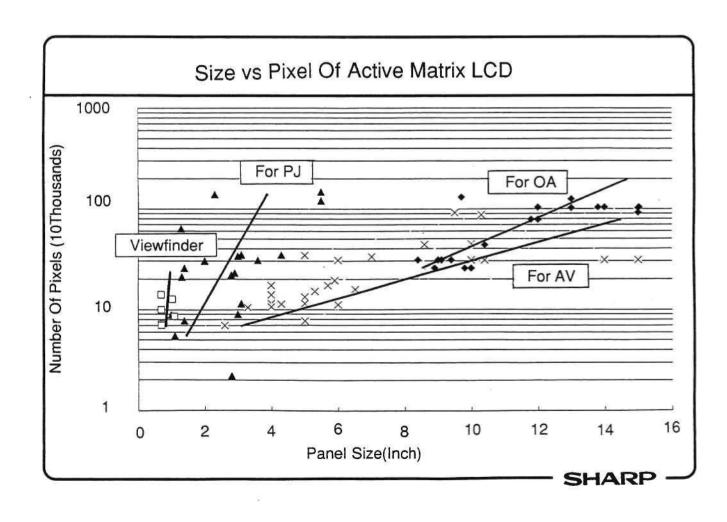
	Application		Simple Matrix	Active Matrix	
			STN	TFT	MIM
	3	Pocket Calculator And Auxiliary Display Of Information Machine	0	Δ	Δ
	B/W	Palm-top PC			0
Size	"	New Electronics System Passport			
၂ လ		Digital Cordless telephone		Δ	\triangle
Small And Middle		TV game	0_		0
∖ાં		TV Telephon	0		0
5		Portable TV	\triangle	0	Q
ΑP		Home Electronics	\triangle		<u> </u>
=	ايا	Digital Copy machine	<u> </u>		\triangle
ΙĔ	Color	View Finder	0		Ŏ
S	Ö	Camera with VTR Monitor	Δ		Q
		CD-ROM.CD-I.CDV	<u> </u>	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
1		Seat Vision			\Box
		LC D Projection	\triangle		$\vdash \stackrel{\triangle}{\hookrightarrow} \vdash$
_	-	Navigation System		_ <u>©</u> _	
		Lap-top PC	<u> </u>	\triangle	$\vdash \hookrightarrow \vdash$
	≥	Note Book PC	0	<u> </u>	$\frac{1}{2}$
	· ~ .	Word Processor	•		+
	В	Work Station	0_		$\stackrel{\wedge}{\rightarrow}$
ه ا		Digital Fax	0	$-\frac{\triangle}{\wedge}$	$\left \frac{\Delta}{\Delta} \right $
35.		Next generation Printer	\sim		$ \stackrel{\smile}{\sim}$
ě		Lap-top PC	\vdash		$\mid $
<u>%</u>	Large Size	Note Book PC Work Station	- X -		$\vdash \bowtie \vdash$
تـ١		Machine for ISDN			$\vdash { imes} { o} \dashv$
	Color	New Digital AV	\triangle	000	$\vdash {\succ} \vdash$
	`	Wall Hung TV	$\frac{2}{\Delta}$	<u> </u>	$\frac{1}{6}$
-		HDTV		0	$\frac{\circ}{\triangle}$
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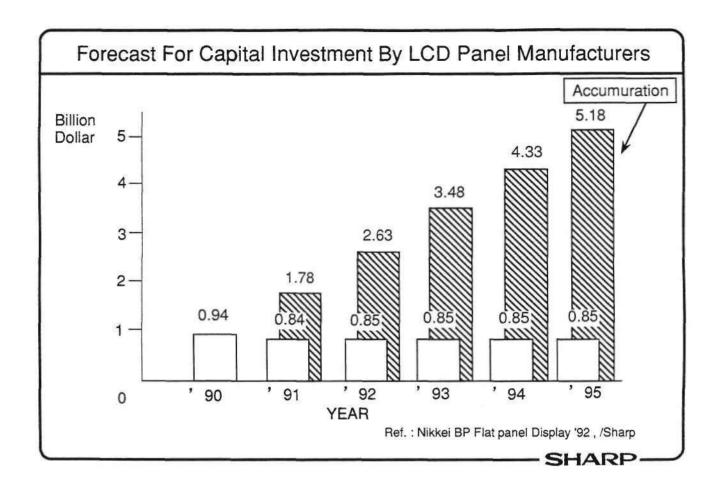
©: Excellent ○: Good △: Fair

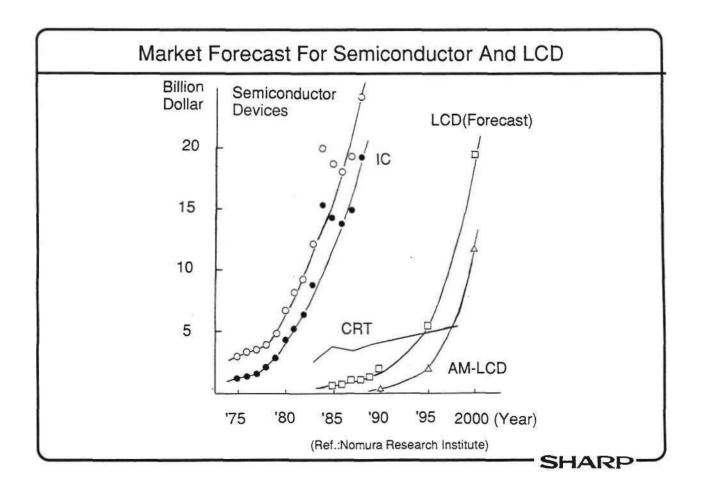


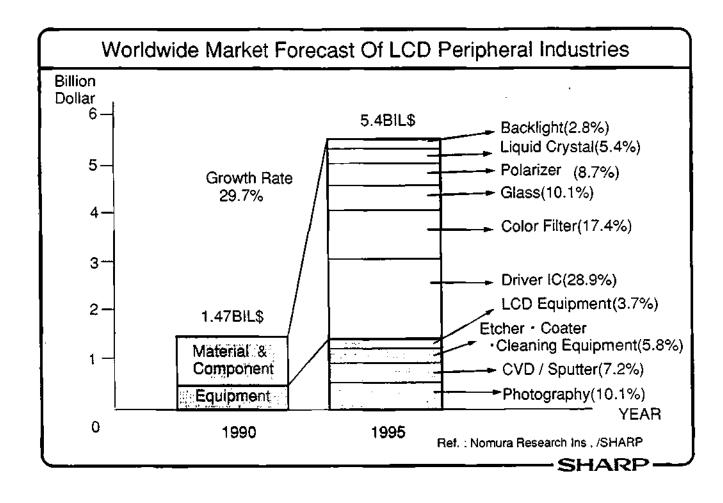












RECENT TREND OF TFT PRODUCTION FACILITIES, EQUIPMENT AND PERIPHERAL MATERIALS

IN ADDITION TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THROUGHPUT, THE EQUIPMENT PROCESS MARGIN, STABLE OPERATION AND RESOURCE SAVING ARE IMPORTANT FACTORS.

AT PRESENT, THE BATCH PROCESSING EQUIPMENT IS MAINLY USED.
THE NEW TREND IN THE INDUSTRY IS SHIFTING TO THE APPLICATION OF
SINGLE PLATE PROCESS. THE THIN FILM FORMING EQUIPMENT FOR
"UNIFORM FILM QUALITY "AND "REMARKABLY REDUCED PARTICLES" HAS
BEEN ANNOUNCED.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT FOR SAVING SPACE AND INTEGRATION OF MULTIPLE PRODUCTION PROCESSES TO IN-LINE SINGLE PLATE PRODUCTION SYSTEM ARE THE PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED.

Technological Trend Of TFT Process Equipment

TFT process	Present Future & Equipment Manufacturers
	1.P-CVD/Sputter · AMAT · Kokusai Electric · Anelva · ULVAC etc.
Film Deposition	① In-Line Vertical Two Side Batch Deposition System(with tray) □ Multi Chanber Single Plate □ (Trayless) Deposition System
P-CVD	② Film Uniformity(±15%)
Sputter	③ Eliminate Particle □ Inprocess Plasma Cleaning
Spatter	⊕ Foot Print / Throughput □ 1.5~2.0 Ratio
Patterning	2.Patterning • D.N.S • Nikon • Canon etc.
Resist Coat	 ⊕ Reduction Of Photo Resist ➡ Roll Coater
Exposure	Consumption
Develop	© Stepping Exposure System (Boundary Problem Grey Scale Shift) Improvement Of Alignment Accuracy / In Large Shot Size
Etching	3. Etching · Cleaning · Plasma System · Tokyo Electron · Anelva · Shibaura · AMAT etc.
Cleaning	① Wet Etching Single Plate Dry Etching (RIE/Plasma Mode)
	② Batch Clean System (With Cassette) Single Plate Cleaning Process (Megasonic • Brush • Water Jet Dry Cleaning

THE FOLLOWING TWO TYPES OF INSPECTION EQUIPMENT HAVE BEEN REMARKABLY IMPROVED.

- 1. EQUIPMENT TO INSPECT ALL TFT ARRAYS QUICKLY AND AUTOMATICALLY WITH HIGH SENSITIVITY WITHOUT CONTACT.
- 2. INSPECTING EQUIPMENT TO DETECT DEFECTS AS PHYSICAL PATTERN FAULTS AND INDICATES THEM BY PICTURE PROCESSING TECHNOLOGY.

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Technological Trend Of TFT Inspection Equipment

Process	Item	Technology & Manufacturers		
TFT Array	· Pinhole · Particle · Pattern	Optical Method Lasertec KLA ACROTEC Orbot	High Speed Periodic Pattern Comparison High Speed Periodic Pattern Comparison Check & Reference Comparison Design Rule	
Panel Display Module	- Panel Image Quality - Point Defect - Line Defect - S-G Short - Display Quality	Insystems Electro-Optical Methor Dynamics Electrical Methor GenRad IBM	Measurement Of Pixel Potential Using Pockels Effect	

THE PERIPHERAL MATERIALS HAVE BEEN REMARKABLY IMPROVED AS A RESULT OF ;

- 1. IMPROVEMENT OF IN SPECTRAL CHARACTERISTICS, CHEMICAL AND THERMAL STABILITY OF COLOR FILTER
- 2. REDUCTION OF POWER CONSUMPTION, THICKNESS AND WEIGHT OF BACKLIGHT
- 3. REDUCTION OF SIZE OF DRIVER LSI
- 4. REDUCTION OF DRIVE VOLTAGE
- 5. APPLICATION OF MULTI-GRADATION DIGITAL DISPLAY SUITED FOR LARGE AND HIGH DEFINITION TFT-LCD.

· SHARP-

SHARP

Technological Trend Of Color Filter

Materials	Coloring Method & Subject	Manufacturers
Dye [Excellent in Spectrum Characteristic] Application : TFT-LCD For AV	Dyeing Type[Photolithography] Uniformity Of Coating / Dyeing Chemical & Thermal Stability	Toppan Printing Dainippon Printing Micro Engineering Shintron Kyodo Printing
Pigment [Excellent In Optical & Thermal Stability] Application: TFT-LCD For OA / PJ	Dispersion [Photolithography] ·Color Matching Dispersion [Print] ·Resolution · Pitch · Leveling Electro Deposition [Photolithography]	Hitachi Casio Sanyo Seiko Epson Kyocera etc.

SHARP

Technological Trend Of Peripheral Materials

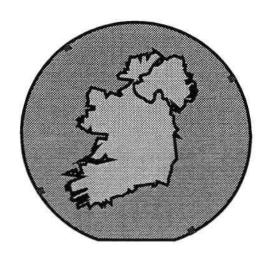
Peripheral Components	Materials	Problems	Manufacturers	
Backlight (Fluorescent Lamp) Direct light Edge light	CCFT HCFT(High Brightness) CCFT(Bend) CCFT(Flat)	Low Power Consumption (12WФ4W) High Brigtness Long Life Thin / Lightweight	Harison , Stanley Panasonic GE Silvania Toshiba etc.	
Optical Guide Unit	Acrylic Board Reflected Board Magnified Board	With Polarizer Low Cost Lightweight Small Size & Thin (<5.0mm)	Meitaku Tama etc.	
Polarizer	Non-glare Hard-coat	High Durability	Nitto Denko Sanritz, Cayapora	
Reterdation	Reterdation Film		Fuji Photo Film etc.	
Non-Reflected Coat Non-Reflected Cr Anti Reflection Treatment Anti Glare Treatment		Appearance Of Surface Control Of Anti Glare Improvement Of Visibility High Durability	Sumitomo Chemical Three-M etc.	

SHARP

Technological Trend Of Driver LSI For Large Size & High Definition TFT-LCD

Development	Subject	Present	\$	Future
Small Size	Shrinking Of Chip Size Slim Chip Fine Output Pin	37mm² (7.4×5mm) Width 10mm 120		6mm² (15.0×1.7mm) /idth 5mm 240
Low Power Consumption	Low Voltage Drive System (Source Driver)	Analog 13V Digital 5V	û û	6V 3V
For Large Size & High Resolution	Grey Scale Drive System High Speed Frequency (Source Driver)	16 Grey Scale Analog(Non-Interlac Analog 7.5MHz Digital 15MHz	:e) ⇔ [:	256 Grey Scale Digital(Multi-Media) OMHz (3-Phase Clock) BOMHz
Others .	Low Output Impedance Minimum Output Deviation EMI Reduction			

SHARP



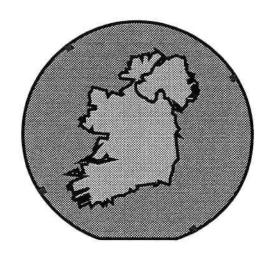
ACHIEVING CRITICAL MASS THROUGH INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

Giulio Cesare Grata

Director of Microelectronics DGXIII

European Commission

This presentation was not available at the time of publication

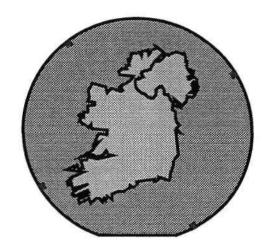


INTRODUCTION

Bipin Parmar

Group Director European Semiconductors and Conference Chairman

Dataquest Europe Limited



HORIZONTAL INTEGRATION IN EUROPE

Guy Dumas

Matra-MHS Honorary President
Representative of the Telefunken
Electronic Group for European Affairs

HORIZONTAL INTEGRATION IN EUROPE



Guy Dumas Matra-MHS Honorary President Representative of the Telefunken Electronic Group for European Affairs

Mr. Dumas is Honorary President of Matra-MHS and a representative of the Telefunken Electronic Group for European Affairs. In 1983 he was appointed Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Matra-MHS. Prior to this he was Managing Director of the semiconductor division of Thomson-CSF, and before this Technical Director, then Managing Director, and later Chairman of the Board with Silec Semiconductor. Mr. Dumas studied Electrical Engineering at the Ecole Supérieure d'Electricité and graduated from Ecole Normale Supérieure with a doctorate in Physics.

Dataquest Europe Limited
EUROPEAN SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY CONFERENCE
June 3-5, 1992
Dublin, Ireland



<u>Eleventh annual European Semiconductor</u> <u>Industry Conference 3rd - 5th June 1992</u>

Guy DUMAS

Slide 1. Horizontal integration in Europe.

Horizontal integration is a concept that has been broadly debated in Europe and elsewhere in the world. It has been also debated in the USA on the purpose of the SEMATECH venture that certainly has some horizontal integration features.

Slide 2. Definition.

The debate is mostly centered around the supposed lesser efficiency of precompetitive cooperative development compared to virtue of vertical integration. After all, it is often said that the Japanese semiconductor vendors leadership is partly due to sound vertical integration. To clarify my purpose, let me say my company is very much involved with both concepts. I believe foolish to oppose one concept to the other, when, in fact, they gain from each other. However the dispute existes, and arise breause for the last two decades, Europe has been losing ground in the electronic business and corrective actions are taken to steer away from this trend.

Slide 3. Semiconductor Worlwide Market.

You may see on the screen over 30 years of semiconductor business history. Since 1959 until now the market has grown about 100 fold. In 59, with around 750 millions dollars, the worldwide market was not even the size of the 1991 Belgium market. Such a growth indicates the pervasive power of silicon! Pervasiveness that has definitively modified our way of working, entertaining, communicating, thinking and what so ever... Faxes, copying machines, mobile telephone, video recorder/players, Digital records etc etc, le list is endless of product that would not exist without IC's.

MATRA MHS S.A. Member of TELEFUNKEN electronic Group

Slide 4. Main Events.

All this, because of successive improvements, inventions, that were geared to produce more while spending less per unit. Devices were, generation after generation more and more complex although their costs went on a negative slope. It is amazing to realize there is a very small 30 years span between the transistor radios of the late 50's (Germanium transistors, they were) and the recently published pictures of a 15 billions years old event. I will not resist to say that between those two outcomes that I just mentionned, there has been the BIG BANG OF SILICON. Mind you, this is not finished, for the industrial society is still surfing on the ripples of that big bang.

Slide 5. Semiconductor Company Market Share.

Proceeding to scrutinize the past, we may see that, when it comes to surfing the silicon wave, some people seem more talented than others. The integrated circuit was invented in the US, and still the worldwide market share of American companies went from over 50 % in the late 70's, down toward the 30 % region in our days. European companies had close to 20 % of the world market in the past, but are down now to under 10 %. I certainly do not want to add to vague Japan bashing, however market shares lost by the US and Europe were mostly taken up by Japanese companies.

Slide 6. European Market Split

Let's set apart the performances of American companies and take a closer look at the European market. In 1979 European companies were holding around 45 % of their home market, while the japanese companies were owning 3 % of this European market. In 1990, the market share of European companies was down to around 35 %, and the japanese companies share climbed to 20 %. In this part of the world where Free Trade was invented (remember Adam SMITH), those figures should not raise any objection... Except that the future economic growth of Europe is more and more dependant on silicon.

Slide 7. Share of Value added in European Industries.

You may see on that transparency, that the experts estimate that by 1995, in Europe, the electronic industry, compared to other imanufacturing segments, should be the one that will have the largest added value share. I would like, here, to quote my estimated colleague Mr Pascale PISTORIO, from ST, who recently said in an address to the press, Quote "No advanced industrial society c&an exist without contolled access to an advanced electronic industry, which in turn cannot exist without controlled access to an advanced microelectronic industry." End of quote.

Slide 8. Reasons of Decline.

Of course, there are plenty of reasons for the lost of worldwide market share from US and European companies. I think those that spelled out here have some value. The hermiticity of the Japanese market does not help, indeed. But European and American companies may also be directly responsible for the lost ground. There is the "Quarter Syndrom" coming from the belief that shareholders expect ever increasing profit. So when bad times come, to keep the profit at an acceptable level, you cut in R&D spendings. Although the quarter syndrom is said to typically American, the Europeansare far from immune to it. On top of it, in Europe, we have nationalism, which brougth market fragmentation. Markets that were too small to support the large investments required in semiconductors. And finally the Cost of Capital was damaging. Interest rates that were, in the 80's, much higher in Europe and in the US than they were in Japan.

Slide 9. Escalating Cost.

Talking about capital, you may see on the screen the historical cost of a fully equipped clean room for volume production. In the late 70's the cost came to 70 Millions Dollars, while in 1990 it is about 5 times higher. Product development has followed the same slope, exept that it's still more dramatic. One estimates that to develop (product and process) a 256 K SRAM the expenses were in the 100 Millions Dollars range. Only two generation later (1 Mbit, then 4 Mbit), the R&D cost of the 4 Mbit SRAM is estimated at 400 Millions Dollars. And I am hearing of 850 millions Dollars for the 16 Mbits... Total investment, fab room plus product/process development, would then come close to 1.5 Billion Dollars. Now, let's remember that the largest European semiconductor company has a yearly revenue in 3 billions Dollars range... So European companies do have a very simple choice: Either they cooperate or they disappear...

Slide 10. JESSI Joint European Submicron Silicon.

The Joint European Submicron SIlicon, JESSI, is a cooperative R & D program that spans over 7 years. Its stated objective is to advance Europe position in the information technology in the crucial submicron silicon sector by improving cooperation between various european industries and research institutes. JESSI aims are the improvements of Horizontal AND vertical cooperations. Initial phase ended on December 31st, 1991 and proved that cooperation could be extremely productive even though initiation this cooperative process took time and efforts.

Slide 11. Start-up Phase.

The expenses incurred over the two years of the start up phase came up to 460 Millions ECU (one ECU is worth about 1.23 Dollar) and represented over 3000 men years of engineers and scientists. On top of those listed on the screen and that are specific to silicon process technology. Achievements were made on production lithography equipement, CAD tools for automatic design and on hardware description language synthesis. That may not sound like major achievements, although they are, but anyway everybody understand that they are part of the electronic food chain, which Europe needs to restore to a competitive stage.

Slide 12. Main Phase.

The main phase started on January 1st of this year and will extend to 1997. The budget allocated for 1992 amounts to 430 Millions ECU that are distributed over a number of projects that encompass applications in the fields of High definition T.V, digital audio broadcasting, broadband telecommunication, cellular mobil telephone, and electronic system for automobile saFety. The totalprogram aims to develop application specific chips sets in the relevant state-of-the-art silicon technology.

Slide 13. Project Organization.

Using the experience drawn from the start up phase, a new organization has been devised for the main phase program. Projects that relate to the same field of application are gathered in a cluster. Each cluster has a flagship project that is helped and supported by all other linked projects. The goal of this organization is to achieve a better focus on the core theme and thus improve overall efficiency. This type of organization is, obviously, a form of horizontal integration. I have taken here the example of competitive CMOS manufacturing cluster.

Slide 14. Project Matrix.

Horizontal integration implies that every project has partners working together . I have put on the screen the matrix of the participating nations in all the projects. For instance, you can see from the transparency that Belgium companies are cooperating with British companies on a total of 10 projects, or that France and Italy have 15 projects in common. Since there are more than two partners on any given project, the view here does not tell how many they are. However the projection says that 13 countries are joining their efforts towards the same goal.

A giant company such as IBM is joigning in an advanced lithography project and 200 mm wafer engineering project in both Germany and France.

Slide 15. The European Players.

As previously stated, all this projects for different application aim at promote the development of submicron silicon technology. It is, therefore, only natural that all the European semiconductors manufacturers cooperate in the field of process technology. Today there are seven European companies. Two small ones, are somehow linked to more powerfull manufacturers, ES2 with PHILIPS and MIETEC/ALCATEL with SGS/THOMSON. The other five companies are: PHILIPS, SIEMENS, SGS/THOMSON (ST), GEC/PLESSEY (GPS) and MEG. (TELEFUNKEN Electronic - MHS).

Slide 16. MEG - The Company.

MEG is certainly not a name with wich you are familiar, yet. In fact is not quite real. It will be legally incorporated sometimes mid year, and will be immediately active since its members are already very effective in the market. MEG will start its existence with revenue exceeding the Billion Dollars mark, which is rather a good background for a start-up company!

Slide 17. MEG & JESSI

Through one or the other of the smaller companies that make MEG, the corporation participate in many JESSI project. In the CMOS logic cluster, and particularly in the joint logic project where 0.5 micron digital CMOS will be soon produced. MEG also participate in the tools and methods for high reliability products, in support tools for design automation, and last but not least in the Manufacturing Science & Technology (MST) linked with the Flexible automated wafer fab project (FAW). Recently Professor Dr Ingr Hartmut WEULE, from the board of DAIMLER BENZ, emphasized the support this later project will receive from the whole corporation for addressing the significant number of application specific products dedicated to the Group needs.

Slide 18. Strategic Applications.

That cannot be a surprise considering that the Automotive, as well as the Aerospace part of the Corporation need the previously mentionned controlled access to advanced semiconductor technology. Only speaking about the automobile and forgetting the aircraft for the lack of time, just bear with me in reading some of the application were top notch silicon will be mandatory. Ignition - pollution free emission, clutch management, tire pressure sensor, active damper and level control Eetc, etc.

Slide 19. **JESSI Program.**

I feel that the true conclusion of this presentation is to put on the screen the summary of the JESSI program. Obviously there are obstacles and difficulties. Technical difficulties and political difficulties. However the program moves on. The 0.7 micron digital CMOS is a reality that came trough thanks to this very program. First structure of the 0.3 micron technology have been completed at the research level. Everyday see some sort of progress in one field or another. Europe is on the move, European electronic is back.

Thank you very much.

HORIZONTAL INTEGRATION IN EUROPE

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Horizontal integration in Europe

DEFINITION

HORIZONTAL INTEGRATION

Cooperative development works on a particular technical field

VERTICAL INTEGRATION

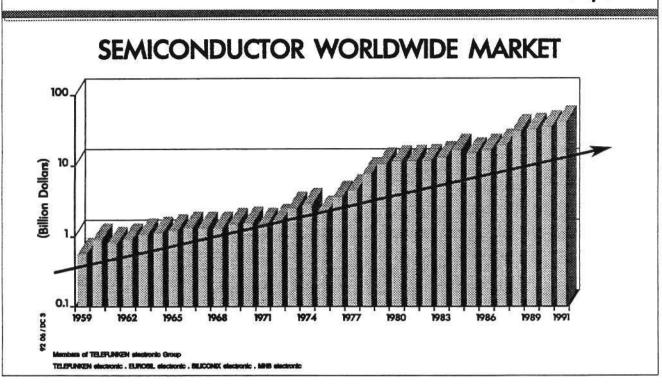
Brings together all manufacturing aspects of a range of products

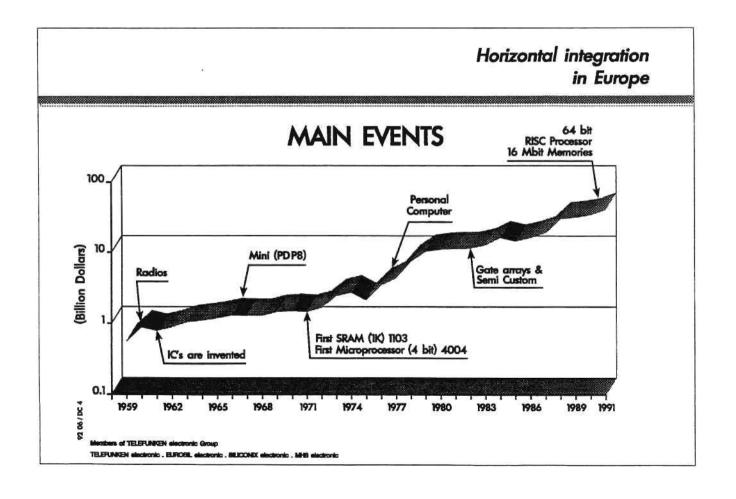
92 06/DC

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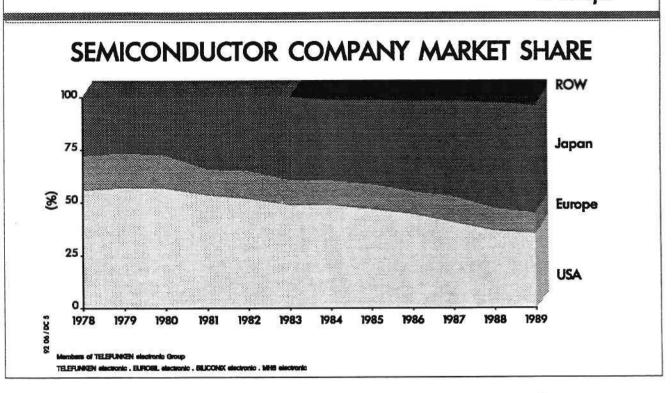
TELEFUNCEN electronic . BUPOBL electronic . BLICONIX electronic . MHS electron

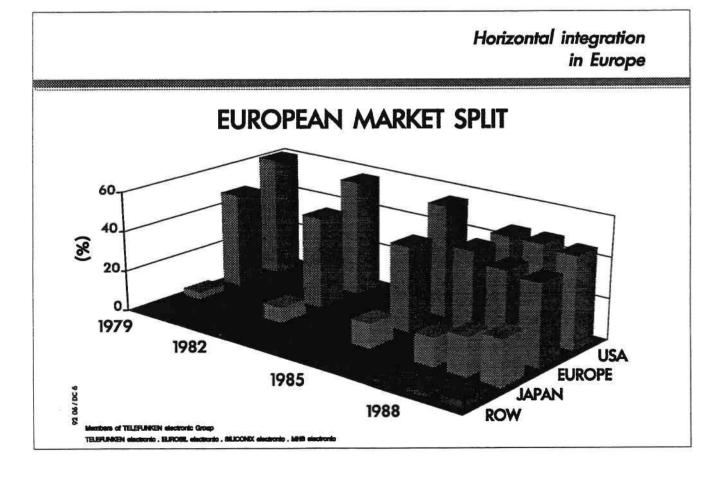
Horizontal integration in Europe



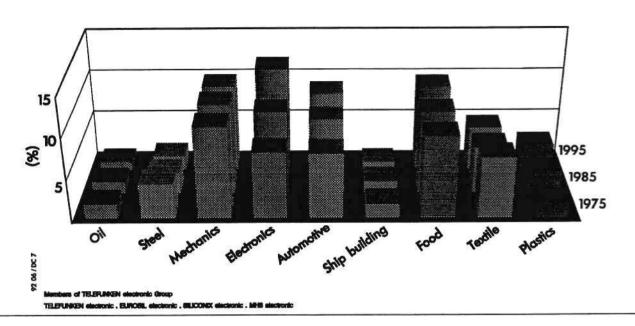


Horizontal integration in Europe





SHARE OF VALUE ADDED IN EUROPEAN INDUSTRIES

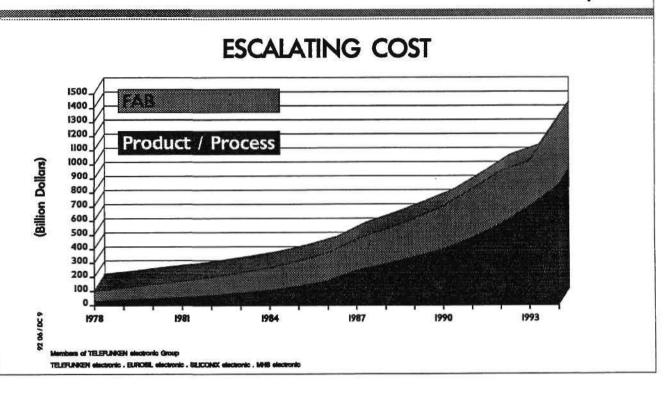


Horizontal integration in Europe

REASONS OF DECLINE

- Japanese market tightly closed
- Quarter syndrom in USA
- Market fragmentation in Europe
- Cost of Capital

Horizontal integration in Europe



Horizontal integration in Europe

JOINT EUROPEAN SUBMICRON SILICON

- Organize cooperative development projects
 - 1990 / 1991 : Start-up phase - 1992 / 1996 : Main phase
- Objectives
 - Reduce market fragmentation
 - Increase transnational cooperation
 - Integrate relevant sectors of the industry

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Horizontal integration in Europe

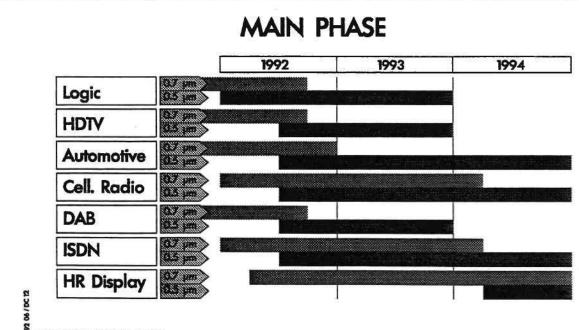
START-UP PHASE

- Complete on December 31st, 1991
- Expenses of 460 Millions ECU & 3000 men years
- Achievements (Silicon)
 - 16 Mbit SRAM / 16 Mbit EPROM
 - 0.7 micron CMOS digital circuits
 - Structures of the 0.3 micron CMOS technology

92 06/DC II

TELEFLINGEN electronic . BURGBL ele

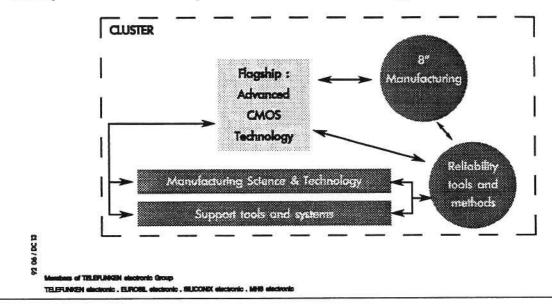
Horizontal integration in Europe

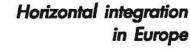


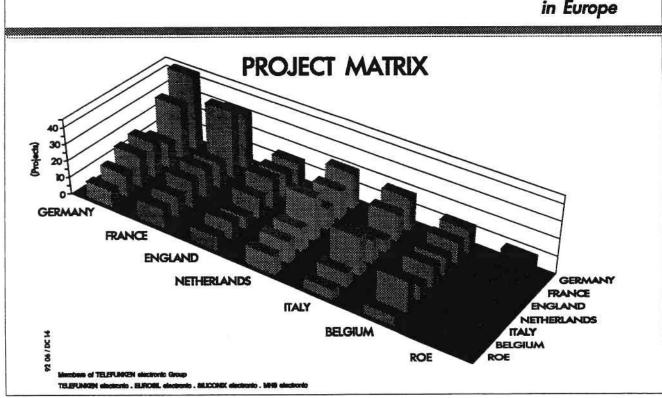
Horizontal integration in Europe

PROJECT ORGANIZATION

Example of duster: Competitive CMOS manufacturing







THE EUROPEAN PLAYERS

TWO SMALL

ES2 -tied to PHILIPS

■ MIETEC / ALCATEL --> tied to SGS / THOMSON

FIVE MAJOR

PHILIPS SGS / THOMSON **SIEMENS**

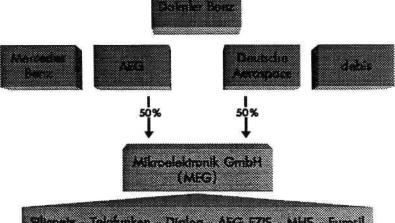
GEC / PLESSEY

■ MEG

92 06/DC15

Horizontal integration in Europe

MEG - THE COMPANY



Siliconix - Telefunicen - Dialog - AEG EZI5 - MH5 - Eurosil

MEG & JESSI

MEG PROJECT PARTICIPATION

- CMOS logic cluster
- Tools and methods for high reliability
- Manufacturing science & technology (FAW)
- Support tools & systems

2 06 / DC D

Members of TELEFUNKEN electronic Group

TELEFUNKEN electronic . EUROBL electronic . SILICONIX electronic . MHS electroni

Horizontal integration in Europe

STRATEGIC APPLICATIONS

UNDER THE HOOD

- Ignition Pollution free emission
- Clutch management
- Tire pressure Damper & Level control
- Multiplexed data bus

CABIN

- Seat and mirror memories
- Rain sensor
- Air bag
- Infrared cabin surveillance
- Radars (anti-collision, rear warning, blind spot ...)

92 O6 / D

Members of TELEFUNICEN electronic Group

TELEFUNCEN electronio . ELIFICEL electronio . SELICONIX electronio . MHS electro

Horizontal integration in Europe

JESSI PROGRAM

1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996

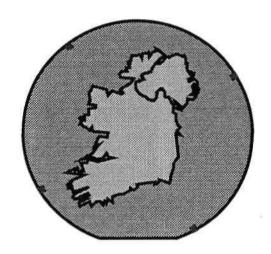
CMOS

0.7 micron 0.3 micron

OPTIONS

1 micron 0.5 micron 0.5 micron

TELEFUNCEN electronic . BUROSE. electronic . SELECTRIX electronic . MAIS electronic



RIDING THE SECOND WAVE IN EUROPE

Hans Geyer
Director and General Manager
Intel Europe

RIDING THE SECOND WAVE IN EUROPE



Hans Geyer Director and General Manager Intel Europe

Mr. Geyer is Director and General Manager for Intel Europe. He joined Intel in April 1980 and has since held various managerial positions and has a wealth of experience in computer architecture, technical marketing, microprocessors and peripheral controllers and components. Prior to joining Intel, he was involved in hardware and software development for intelligent and point-of-sales terminals at Siemens AG, Germany. Mr. Geyer studied Computer Science and Mathematics at the Technical University of Munich, holds a Masters Degree (Diplom-Informatiker) in Computer Science and is an INSEAD alumni.

Dataquest Europe Limited

EUROPEAN SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

June 3-5, 1992

Dublin, Ireland

Riding The Second Wave - In Europe

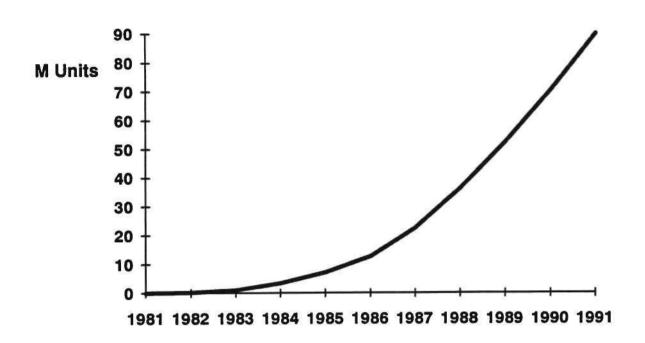
Hans Geyer Director and General Manager, Intel Europe Dataquest European Semiconductor Conference June 5, 1992

Agenda

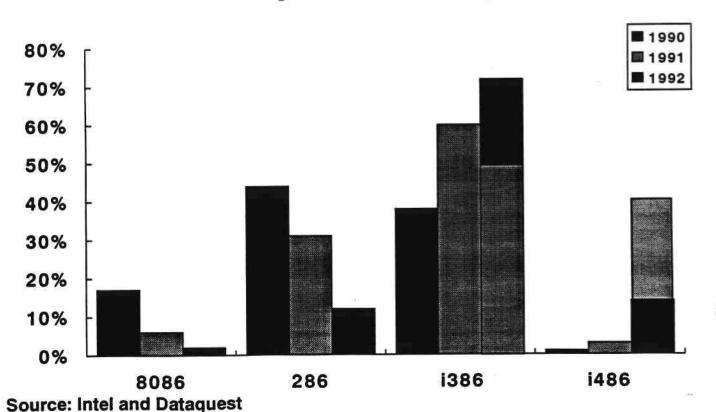


- PC Market
- Move To The Second Wave
- European Procurement Trends
- Future Of Business Computing
- Manufacturing In Europe

Worldwide Installed Base of X86-Based PCs

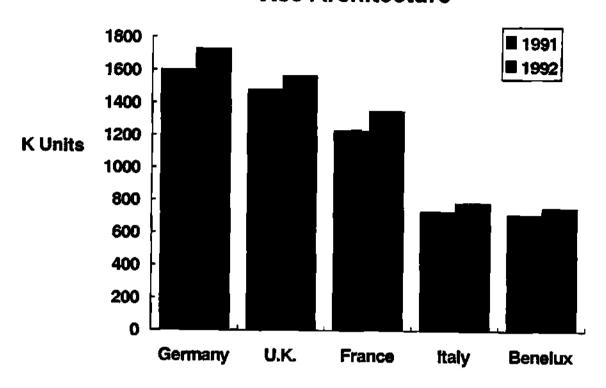


Total European PC Shipments



European PC Market By Country

X86 Architecture



Agenda

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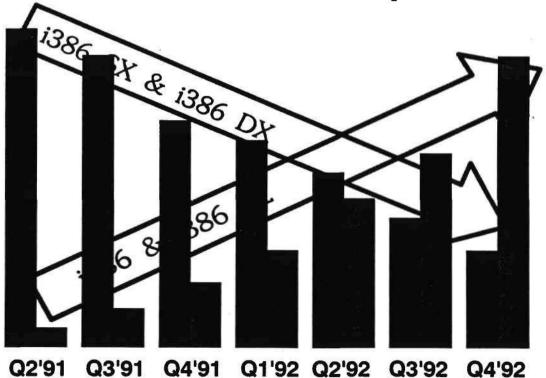
Software Power Spiral

46 The Next Generation of Software is Always Developed to Run On The *Current* High-Volume CPU. But it Runs Slow.

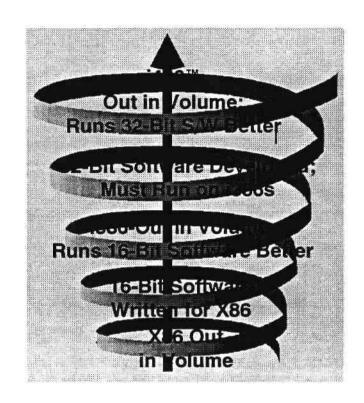
It Takes the *Next* Generation of CPUs to Run it Properly. 9-9

Andy Grove

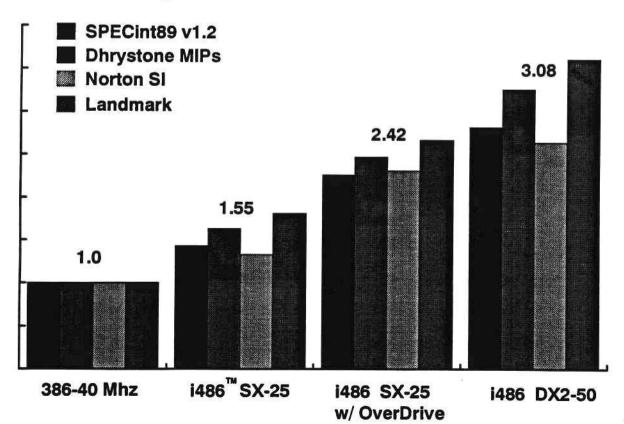
Second Wave Unit Shipments



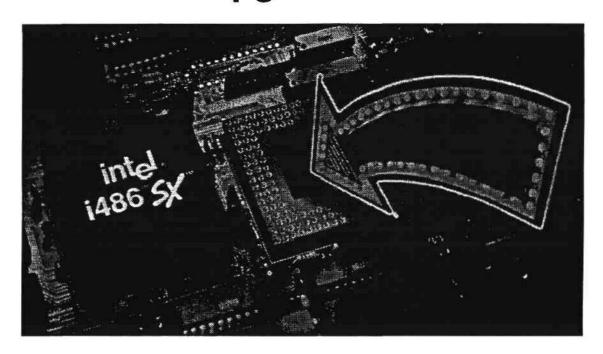
New Software Drives Intel486™ Family Volumes



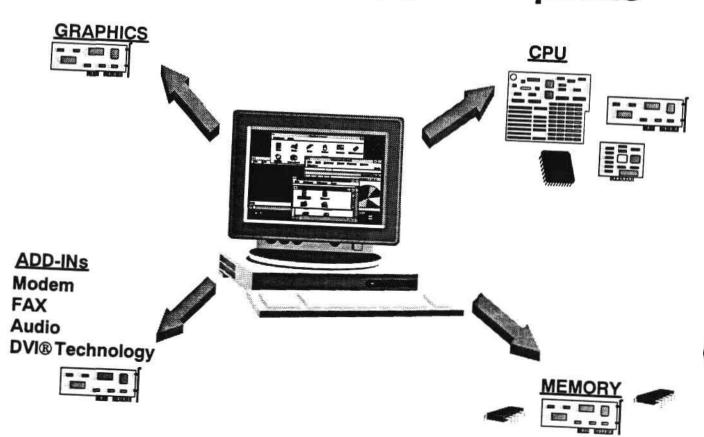
Synthetic Benchmarks

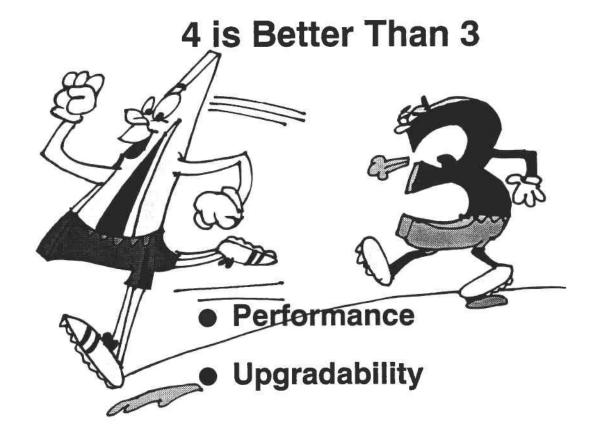


Intel486[™] Processors are Upgradable



End Users Want Upgrade Options





128K cache RAM 4ME 70ms RAM supports up to 32MB RAM 52MB Plus Impulso HD Pens*
C/W 64K on-board DisCache
3.5" 1.44A/B FD
14" Panasyric VGA
1024x768 colour monitor
Fujitsu 102 key keyboard
Orchid Prodesigner II
1024x768 VGA card
1 Parallel & 2 serial ports
A/II blos, I games port
5 sixteen bit & 1 eight bit
expansion slots available
Maths Co-processor socket

£1145

TOWER

SESS IN SESSENCE OF SESSENCE O **II** 105 MB weckselbere festplatta < 15 ms. B incl. Komplett

2599.

128K cache RAM 4MB 70ns RAM supports up to 32MB RAM 105MB Plus Impulse HD

C/W 64K on-board DisCache 3.5" 1.44MB FD 14" Panasync VGA 1024x768 colour monitor Fujicsu 102 key keyboard Orchid Phodesigner II 1024x76 VGA card

£1245

1777

P5: Next Generation Microprocessor

- Performance in the 100 MIPs Range
- Superscalar ("RISC") Technology
- Mainframe-Class Capabilities

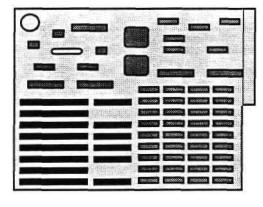
Agenda

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Reducing Duty Charges



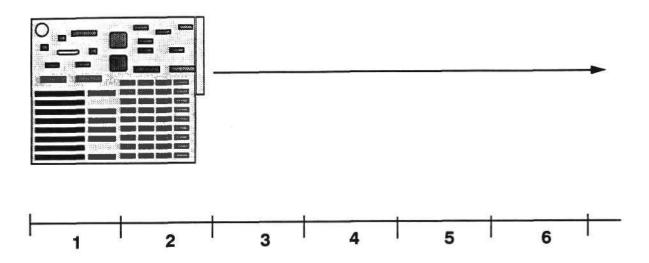
4.8 %



0%

Reducing Inventory Costs

CPU On The Motherboard

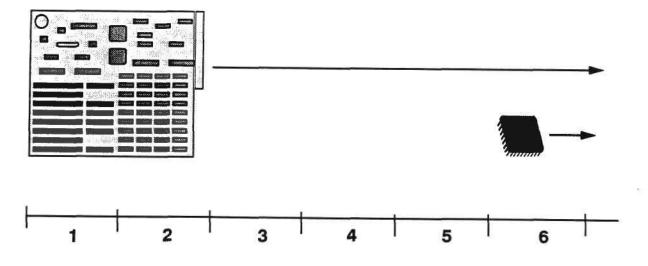


Weeks of Inventory Cost

6 x (\$MB inv + \$ CPU inv)

Reducing Inventory Costs

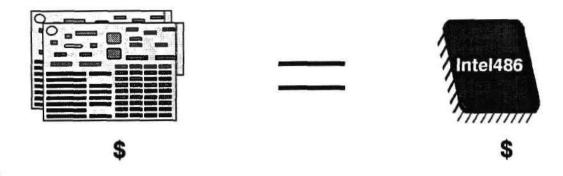
CPU and Motherboard Separate



Weeks of Inventory Cost

 $(6 \times \text{$MB}) + (1 \times \text{$CPU})$

Result: Better Money Flow



$$6 \times (1 + 1-2) =$$

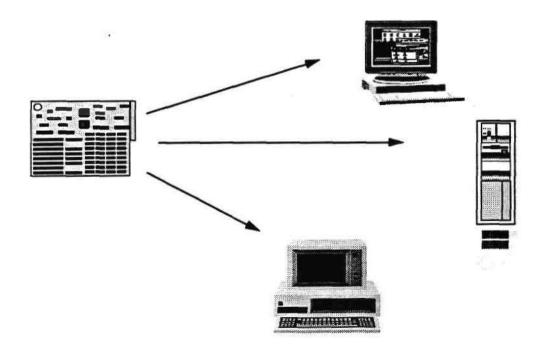
12-18 inv. units

$$(6 \times 1) + 1-2 =$$

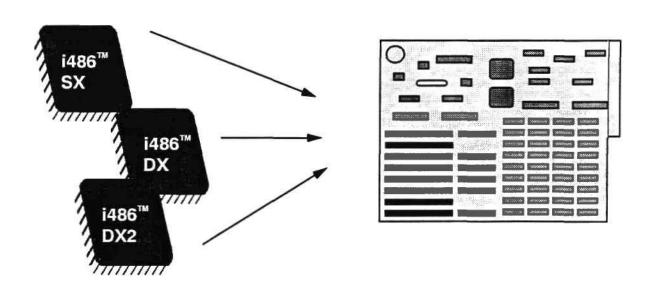
7-8 inv. units

1/2 to 1/3 Inventory Cost Reduction

Customizing At Time Of Purchase



Broad Product Range With Minumum Inventory

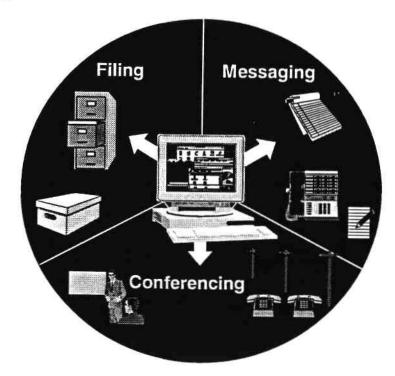


Agenda

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Computer Supported Collaboration

- More Chips
- Higher Performance CPUs



Agenda

- PC Market
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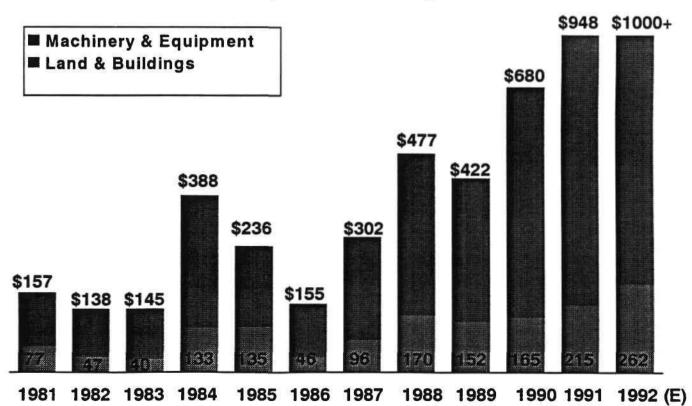
Intel In Ireland

- Our newest technology making our most advanced chips
- First major production facility for 8-inch wafers
- Our largest single clean room
- \$800 million investment when fully operational
- Employment of 1,000 Irish nationals



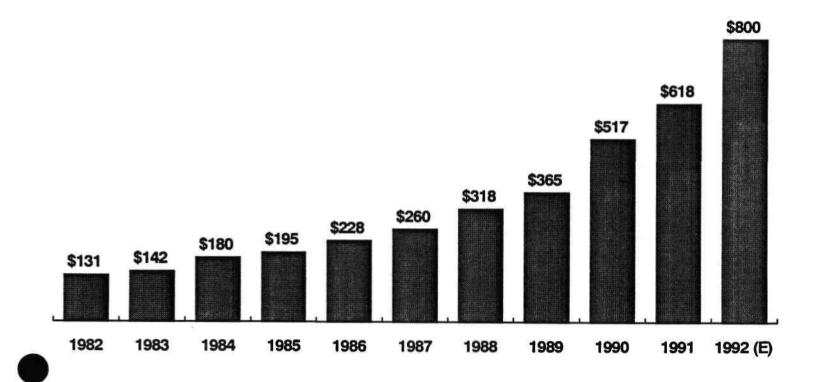
Capital Investment

(Dollars in Millions)



Research and Development

(Dollars in Millions)



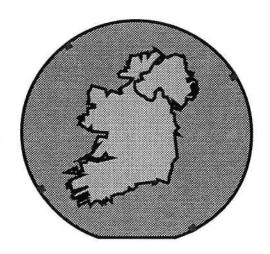
Summary







- Europe
- Intel Is Committed To Moving The Market To The Second Wave



HOW TO SAFEGUARD EUROPE'S HIGH-TECHNOLOGY FUTURE

Heinz W. Hagmeister
Chairman and CEO
Philips Semiconductors International BV

HOW TO SAFEGUARD EUROPE'S HIGH-TECHNOLOGY FUTURE



Heinz W. Hagmeister Chairman and CEO Philips Semiconductors International BV

Mr. Hagmeister is Senior Managing Director, Chairman and CEO of Philips Semiconductors Product division. His experience prior to this was gained in a range of engineering and management positions for Philips in Germany and the Netherlands in the field of integrated circuits and discrete semiconductors. Mr. Hagmeister holds an engineering degree in Electronics from Technical University in Aachen, Germany.

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EUROPEAN SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

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Dataquest Conference, Dublin, June 1992.

How to safequard Europe's High-Tech future

H.W. Hagmeister

Philips Semiconductors

In the first part of his presentation Mr. Hagmeister will point out the importance of the European electronics industry and its position compared to other regions.

Subjects addressed are: IC consumption related to GNP, the electronics trade balance, major semiconductor application markets as well as the costs associated with participation in these markets. Among the "challenges of the 90's" are horizontal and vertical partnerships.

In the second part a number of actions will be indicated, considered necessary to safeguard the European participation in current and future electronics markets.

How to safeguard Europe's High-Tech future

H.W. Hagmeister

Dataquest conference 1992

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Three level scenario

Economics

Electronics

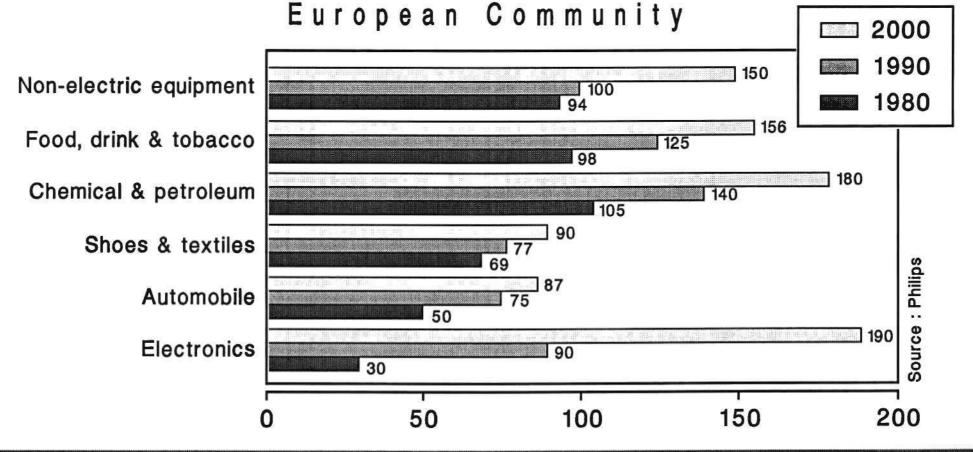
Semiconductors

Philips Semiconductors



PHILIPS

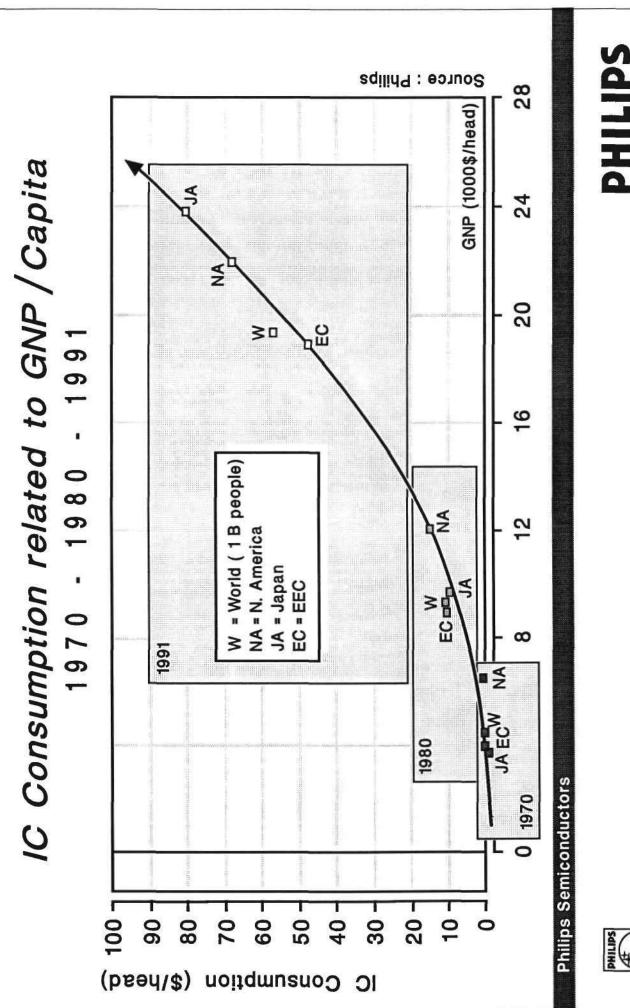
Comparison of electronics (B. \$)
With other manufacturing industries in



Philips Semiconductors











Electronics : a base industry for Europe

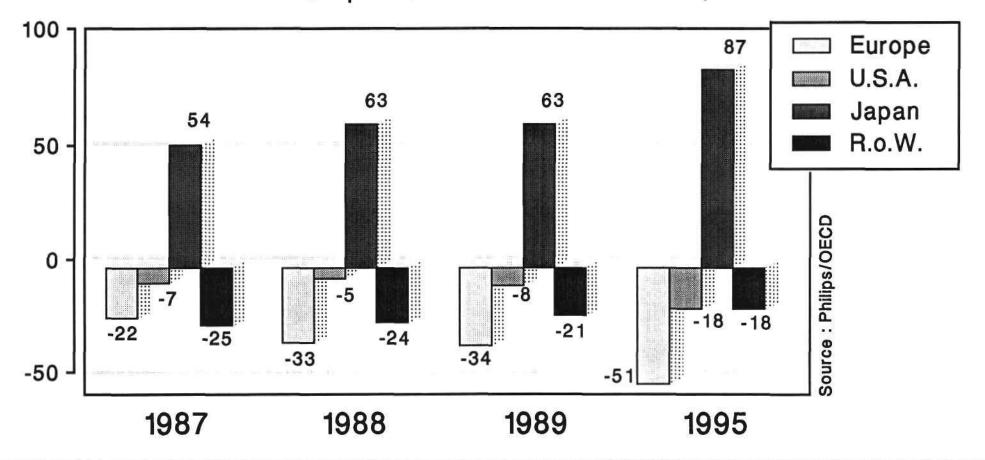
- The electronics industry is know-how intensive and fits European demography
- The electronics industry is the cornerstone of an industrial society
- It represents a considerable part of Europe's future wellbeing
- It guarantees future economic and political sovereignty

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Tradebalance Electronics Industry Surplus/deficit in B.\$



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Three level scenario

Economics

Electronics

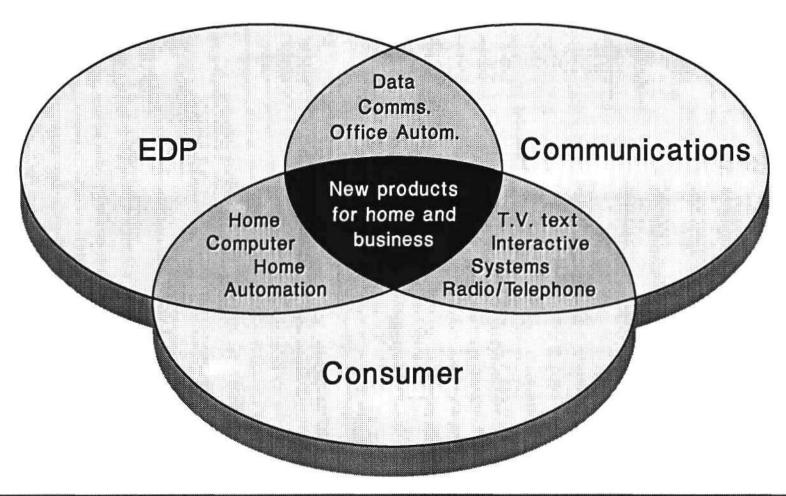
Semiconductors

Philips Semiconductors



PHILIPS

Market Evolution of the 90's



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Challenges of the 90's (1)

- High Performance TV
- Telecommunication
- EDP-Multimedia
- Automotive

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S Semiconductor Market (B\$) е е cte Q Europe Other regions Major Applications / 1991 Semiconductor Markets 1995 Europ 2000 Φ CTV Source: Philips VTR V S Dig. Audio Multimedia Mobile Comm. World



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C 92052603-11

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Three level scenario

Economics

Electronics

Semiconductors

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Products and processes

- Linear, logic, memory, micro controllers
- Analog and digital technologies
- Bipolar, CMOS, BiCMOS technology
- Manufacturing equipment
- Miniaturisation of packages

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Capabilities & tools

- Design tools / design libraries
- Quality management (ISO 9000, TQE)
- User friendly software
- JIT / STS capability
- Global marketing & sales

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Challenges of the 90's (2)

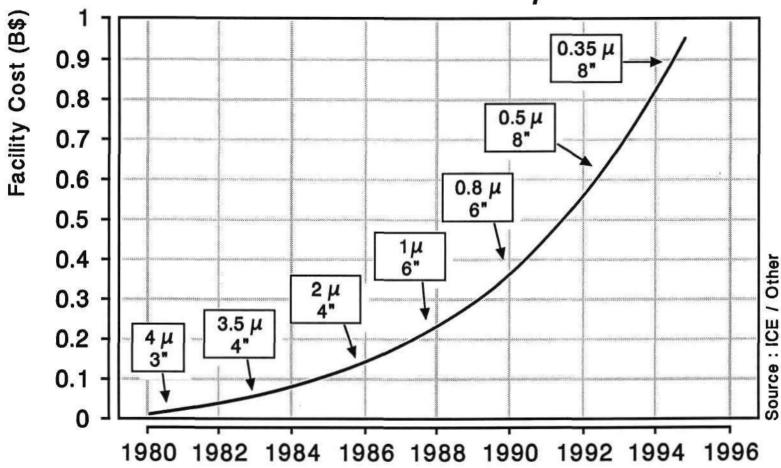
- Partnering
- Manufacturing excellence
- Process technology

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Three level scenario

Economics

Electronics

Semiconductors

Philips Semiconductors



PHILIPS

Actions on Semiconductor industry level

- Relations with Semiconductor equipment and materials suppliers
- Manufacturing Excellence
- Improve competitiveness of setmakers
- Joint process development
- Share CAD tools and libraries
- Create selective European centres of competence

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Three level scenario

Economics

Electronics

Semiconductors

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Actions on electronics industry level

- Create common standards
- Create European centres of competence
- Develop user friendliness and software competence
- Form vertical, risk sharing partnerships

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Partnering in the 90's

Interdependence

Customer

- Product innovation
- Product quality/ reliability
- Design cycle reduction
- Total cost reduction

I.C. Supplier

- Process innovation
- Product innovation
- Design Cycle Reduction
- Product Quality/ Reliability
- Manufacturing
 Excellence

- Quality
 - Ship to Stock
 - Statistical Process Control
- Service
 - JIT
 - Vendor concentration
- Product Definition
 - Systems Intertransfer
 - Mutual Design Cycle Reduction
- Co-production
 - Common tools
 - Foundry Service

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Three level scenario

Economics

Electronics

Semiconductors

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Economic platform

Active, fast and focussed support policy

- Push policy (R&D programmes)
- Pull policy (Trans-European infrastructural networks)
- Standardisation (economy of scale)
- Skills and education
- Open trade / anti-dumping policy
- Sustainable co-existence with Japan

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Awareness of national and European authorities

Electronics:

- Strongest driving force of economy
- Prime weapon for competitiveness
- Key for sovereignty of Europe

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Europe - USA - Japan

- Co-operation, not confrontation
- Interdependence, not dependence
- Free trade on a fair basis

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