JOINT STATEMENT OF THE 27th MEETING OF THE WORLD SEMICONDUCTOR COUNCIL (WSC)

May 25, 2023
Seoul, Korea

The world's leading semiconductor industry associations – consisting of the Semiconductor Industry Associations in China, Chinese Taipei, Europe, Japan, Korea, and the United States – held the 27th meeting of the World Semiconductor Council (WSC) today in Seoul, Korea.

The meeting was chaired by Noh Jung Kwak, CEO of SK Hynix and Chair of the host delegation, the Semiconductor Industry Association in Korea, and included delegations from the Semiconductor Industry Associations in China, Chinese Taipei, Europe, Japan, and the United States. The delegations were chaired, respectively, by Haijun Zhao of Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corporation (SIA in China), Cliff Hou of TSMC (SIA in Chinese Taipei), Takashi Miyamori of Toshiba Elec. Dev. & Storage Corp. (SIA in Japan), and Matt Johnson of Silicon Labs (SIA in the U.S.).

The WSC meets annually to bring together industry leaders to address issues of global concern to the semiconductor industry. The WSC's mandate is to encourage cooperation to promote fair competition, open trade, protection of intellectual property, technological advancement, investment liberalization, market development, and sound environmental, health and safety practices. The WSC also supports expanding the global market for information technology products and services.

Established under the "Agreement Establishing a New World Semiconductor Council" signed on June 10, 1999, and amended on May 19, 2005, the WSC has the goal of promoting cooperative global semiconductor industry activities in order to facilitate the healthy growth of the industry from a long-term global perspective. This Agreement states, "the increasing globalisation of the semiconductor industry raises important issues that must be addressed effectively through international cooperation within the world semiconductor industry", and that "the WSC activities . . . shall be guided by principle of fairness, respect for market principles, and consistency with

WTO rules and with the laws of the respective countries or regions of each Member. The WSC recognizes that it is important to ensure that markets will be open without discrimination. The competitiveness of companies and their products should be the principal determinant of industrial success and international trade."

The WSC seeks policies and regulatory frameworks that fuel innovation, propel business, and drive international competition and avoid any actions that distort markets and disrupt trade. Antitrust counsel was present throughout the meeting. During the meeting, the below reports were given and discussed, and related actions were approved.

I. Semiconductor Market Data

The WSC reviewed the semiconductor market report covering global market size, market growth, and other key industry trends. According to WSTS data, in 2022, the global semiconductor market totaled US$574.1 billion in revenue, up year-over-year by 3.2 percent.

Logic was the largest semiconductor category by sales at $176.6 billion (30.8% of 2022 total market revenue). Memory ($129.8 billion) and analog ICs ($89 billion) rounded out the top three product categories in terms of total sales.

China, other Asia-Pacific markets and the Americas constituted the top three markets in 2022, collectively accounting for $472.1 billion in total revenue. Annual sales increased in most regions, with particularly strong year-on-year increases in the Americas (+16.2%), Europe (+12.8%), and Japan (+10.3%). Sales by end application were led by communications (30.0% of total revenue) and computer (26.2% of total revenue), with the automotive market demonstrating significant year-on-year growth of 13.5%.

While long-term growth drivers exist (AI, 5G/6G, High Performance Computing, IoT, etc.), uncertainty due to global economic headwinds and the cyclical nature of the market may affect future growth in the semiconductor sector. Maintaining free and open markets globally for semiconductor products is therefore more important than ever.

II. Cooperative Approaches in Protecting the Global Environment

The WSC is firmly committed to sound and positive environmental policies and practices. The members of the WSC are proactively working together to make further progress in this area.

1) New 2030 Voluntary Agreement on PFC Emmission Reductions

The World Semiconductor Council (WSC) has a decades-long track-record of voluntary Perfluorinated compound (PFC) emissions reductions. Today, the WSC announces the adoption of a new, third voluntary PFC emissions reduction goal for 2030.

The elements of the 2030 goal include the following:

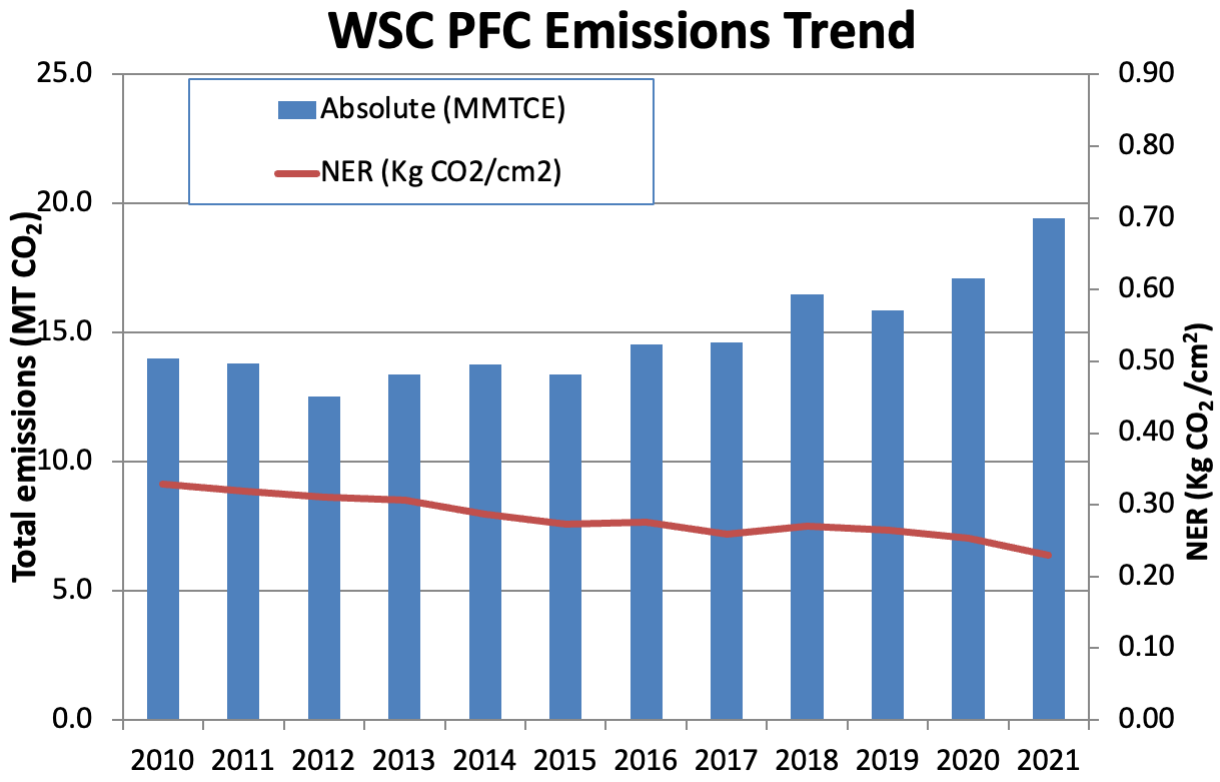
- The WSC commits to achieving a PFC[1] emissions reduction rate of 85% by 2030, with the baseline being 81% in 2021, by continuously implementing best practices for new semiconductor fabs and expansions to existing fabs. The WSC will continuously review and update best practices. The WSC will conduct a mid-point review of the goal in 2026 with the intent of tracking progress towards the goal.
- PFC emissions will be reported pursuant to the IPCC 2019 methodology (Tier 2c, AR5), and all guidelines documented within IPCC 2019 refinement.[2]
- While PFCs are a continued focus of the WSC, the WSC has a goal of expanding its efforts to broader GHG emissions reductions. At the midpoint review, the WSC will set a broader greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction goal, collecting, and reviewing use and emissions data on N_2O, Heat Transfer Fluids (HTF) and Scope 2 GHG emissions.

The WSC will publish industry-wide progress on the 2030 goal on an annual basis. This external reporting will provide aggregated results of the absolute PFC consumption and emissions[3] as well as the emission reduction trend. These figures represent the combined emissions for the six WSC regional associations, in their own regions and in the “Rest of World” fabs.

[1] PFC is currently defined as process HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 and NF_3.

[2] This shall include but is not limited to: CF_4 emission factor due to combustion at point of use abatement (if point of use abatement system is not certified), carbon byproducts for NF_3 cleans of carbon containing precursors, tracking abatement uptime, certifying point of use abatement.

[3] Consumption and emissions will be reported as CO_2 equivalents.



(2) Safety and Health

The WSC is focused on a sound proactive approach to safety and health (S&H) policies and practices, including the provision of a workplace environment that is safe and healthy for all employees.

Collecting S&H data is a typical tool which semiconductor companies use to review and manage their activities and in order to identify learnings for continuous improvement of safety and health practices. Additionally, the WSC is sharing S&H semiconductor best practices in expert settings, to advance industry practices as a whole.

Five associations have contributed to S&H aggregated data at the WSC. The 2022 results will be published at the JSTC/GAMS meeting in October 2023.

(3) Chemical Management

The global semiconductor industry uses per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in numerous applications in semiconductor manufacturing, manufacturing equipment and support facilities due to the unique properties of these chemicals, and residual amounts remain in finished semiconductor products. (Chemicals incorporated into physical products, such as manufacturing equipment and support facilities, and finished semiconductor products are referred to as "articles" in chemicals regulation.) Many of these uses are essential to the production process and equipment for fabricating semiconductors, and alternatives are currently unavailable. The WSC recognizes, however, that there is increasing concerns regarding the environmental and health impacts of PFAS, and as a result Governments/Authorities around the world are considering restrictions on the continued use of these substances.

Ongoing production and innovation in the semiconductor industry will require the continued use of PFAS for the foreseeable future. In order to maintain advancements in semiconductor technology while also addressing important environmental and health needs, the WSC urges Governments and Authorities to increase support for research in identifying alternatives to PFAS that have improved environmental attributes while also satisfying the rigorous functional and performance demands of semiconductor industry. In addition, **the WSC calls on Governments/Authorities to increase support for research in areas such as detection and treatment technologies at very low levels of concentration.**

The global semiconductor industry relies on a complex, highly integrated global supply chain to supply the specialized chemicals, gases, and equipment needed in the process of fabricating semiconductors, and many of these chemical inputs and equipment include PFAS. As Governments/Authorities consider regulations on PFAS throughout the economy, **the WSC calls on Governments/Authorities to avoid disruption to the global semiconductor and industrial supply chains by allowing the continued use of PFAS in crucial semiconductor applications and manufacturing process as well as cross-border movement of these chemicals and articles, which may include PFAS.**

III. Semiconductors: Enabling Carbon Emissions Reduction

Semiconductors enable the transition towards a decarbonized global economy and help fight climate change by reducing society's environmental footprint. Over the

past few decades, the semiconductor industry has been a leader in decreasing its climate "footprint" through voluntary greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets in its operations, as described above in II.1 regarding PFC emissions. The industry has also increased its climate "handprint," enabling other sectors of the economy to reduce their carbon emissions and environmental impact. Further, the deployment of semiconductor-enabled technologies has empowered energy efficiency improvements, accelerated renewable energy, minimized emissions and waste, and revolutionized the way the economy functions in the digital age.

Expert assessments indicate that semiconductor-enabled digital technologies can reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 15 percent, which is almost one-third of the 50 percent reduction required by 2030.[4] By making products and services "smarter," improving their efficiency, and assisting in the generation and distribution of clean energy, these digital technologies can further improve the greenhouse gas footprint across all sectors of the economy.

The WSC is committed to continue pursuing technology innovations that fight climate change, advance energy efficiency, and foster sustainability. The WSC encourages GAMS to promote policies that drive adoption of semiconductor-enabled technologies as a means of improving energy efficiency and reducing GHG emissions, including recommendations set out in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which provide a roadmap to 2030 for global prosperity through action on important social and environmental issues.[5] The WSC believes semiconductor-enabled technology will continue to play a key role in realizing the SDGs by elevating governments, businesses, civil society, and other organizations to achieve a better and more sustainable environmental future for all by 2030. Semiconductors enable the transition towards a decarbonized global economy and help fight climate change by reducing society's environmental footprint."

[4] See e.g., World Economic Forum, "Digital technology can cut global emissions by 15%. Here's how" (2019) (https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2019/01/why-digitalization-is-the-key-to-exponential-climate-action/).

[5] UN Sustainable Development Goals (https://sdgs.un.org/goals). Among many, the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include such efforts as affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy (Goal 7); sustainable economic growth (Goal 8); resilient infrastructure and sustainable industrialization (Goal 9); inclusive and sustainable cities (Goal 11); sustainable consumption and production (Goal 12); and urgent climate action (Goal 13). The SDGs were adopted in 2015 and are built off of the UN Millennium Goals. The 2008 WSC Joint Statement endorsed Target 8F of the Millennium Goals, which aimed to expand "the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications."(http://www.semiconductorcouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/08WSC-Joint-Statement-Final.pdf)

The WSC presents the White Paper on "Semiconductors Enabling Carbon Emissions Reduction" that identifies several critical economic sectors in which semiconductor-enabled technology will enhance energy efficiency, reduce carbon emissions, and help transition toward a more sustainable future: Smart Buildings, Electric Vehicles, Data Centers, and Connectivity. (*See* **Annex 1**.) The WSC will continue to update this White Paper to include additional key sectors as more data and reports become available.

IV. Effective Protection of Intellectual Property

Abusive Patent Litigation, Patent Quality and IP Litigation Statistics

The WSC recognizes that abusive patent litigation seriously undermines innovation by redirecting resources to unnecessary litigation expenses and makes it more difficult for companies to bring legitimate products to market. **The WSC encourages GAMS to support the *WSC Best Practices to Combat Abusive Patent Litigation*.**

The quality of patents is crucial to the continued growth and innovation of the semiconductor industry, and is an important element in curbing abusive patent litigation. In recognition of the importance of improving patent quality, the WSC has been working with WIPO and the patent offices of GAMS members to encourage the collection and dissemination of standardized statistical metrics bearing on patent examination quality. The WSC commends WIPO for its efforts to collect and publish meaningful metrics bearing on patent quality across jurisdictions and encourages WIPO to continue and expand this effort.

An important issue for WSC stakeholders concerns IP-related litigation. The WSC believes that improved visibility into international IP litigation would lead to a better understanding of this important area, and potentially to ideas for improvements aimed at benefiting innovation, reducing costs and obstacles, and better protecting IP worldwide. The WSC will continue to explore ways to improve IP litigation data available to stakeholders.

V. Fighting the Proliferation of Semiconductor Counterfeiting

Counterfeit semiconductor products create serious risks to the safety and health of the public as well as to critical national infrastructure and can have a significant economic impact for semiconductor rights holders. Semiconductors are the "brains" inside critically important electronic systems, including healthcare and medical equipment, electric power grids, communications systems, automotive systems, and aviation systems. The WSC's Anti-Counterfeiting Task Force promotes anti-counterfeiting activities, including training and information sharing with law enforcement authorities, awareness raising, and encouraging purchases from authorized sources.

Counterfeiting threatens the innovation-driven economy that underpins prosperous societies and industry sectors like semiconductor manufacturing. The WSC supports proactive industry and law enforcement activities to remove trademark infringing and counterfeit semiconductors from being offered for sale on online platforms. To promote further awareness of online challenges and mitigation practices, the WSC has produced a paper on Counterfeit Semiconductors and the Online Environment. The coincidence of the online economy and globalization has allowed criminal networks to expand the scope of their operations, free ride on intellectual property, sell counterfeit goods directly worldwide with virtually no barriers to entry, low costs of set-up, and fewer risks of being caught. There are indications that counterfeiters are now more active and have also shifted from large well-known B2B & B2C platforms to lesser known online platforms.

WSC members remain committed to increasing awareness of risks caused by counterfeits to the infrastructure, public health and safety. As part of WSC awareness-raising, the WSC will support the World Anti-Counterfeiting Day on June 9, 2023 which highlights the problems and risks caused by counterfeits. (See **Annex 2**.) Moreover, WSC members engage with national enforcement authorities to allow customs officers to better identify counterfeit semiconductors.

The WSC has shared examples of anti-counterfeiting capacity building measures and practices that could be employed across the semiconductor industry and has circulated widely the WSC's White Paper "Winning the Battle against Counterfeit Semiconductor Products," available on the WSC website.

The WSC appreciates the GAMS' commitment to fighting semiconductor counterfeiting. The WSC looks forward to continued coordination in stopping

counterfeits and will continue to cooperate with GAMS customs and enforcement authorities across all regions of the WSC in these efforts.

The WSC recommends that GAMS members continue to implement appropriate domestic, bilateral, and multilateral IP enforcement countermeasures to deal with counterfeit semiconductors. The WSC supports GAMS coordination with their customs and law enforcement authorities to facilitate a further strengthening of IP enforcement activities at global, regional, and national levels through closer cooperation with the industry.

VI. Encryption Certification & Licensing Regulations

With the use of encryption having become ubiquitous in commercial ICT applications, most electronic products contain semiconductors with cryptographic capabilities. The WSC reiterates the importance of the *WSC Encryption Principles*, endorsed by GAMS, as they make clear that commercial encryption should not be regulated except in narrow and justifiable circumstances. Generally, there should be no regulation of cryptographic capabilities in widely available products used in the domestic commercial market because mandating or favoring specific encryption technologies will reduce, not increase, security.

Based on the *WSC Encryption Principles*, encryption regulations should not be used for the purposes of limiting market access for foreign products. The WSC Encryption Principles underscore the importance of market access, transparency, adoption of international standards, non-discriminatory and open procedures, and rules for commercial encryption. Compliance with the WSC Encryption Principles will help keep markets open and free from unnecessary regulation and discrimination, promote innovation, enable the dissemination of leading-edge security solutions, and thus allow the digital economy to flourish.

The WSC supports the decision by GAMS to organize an Encryption workshop in 2023. As requested by GAMS in 2022, the WSC performed a *2023 Self-Assessment Survey* of existing and draft regulatory practices, as well as issues related to commercial encryption, in relation to the WSC Encryption Principles. The WSC presents a proposed agenda for the GAMS Encryption workshop of October 2023 for GAMS consideration (see **Annex 3**).

The WSC encourages GAMS to continue the dialogue, making use of the results of the *2022* and *2023 WSC Self-Assessment Survey* to complete the review, analysis and assessment of relevant policies and measures by the 2023 GAMS Encryption Workshop and GAMS meeting with a view to the full implementation of the WSC Encryption Principles.

The WSC further agrees with the GAMS Chair's Summary that non-discriminatory access to relevant standardization bodies is of utmost importance. Access by non-domestic semiconductor companies to the TC260 Working Group 3 on Cryptography and receiving reliable information on the application procedure and all relevant criteria for membership of working groups on cryptography is to be clarified, with the aim to resolve the issue of access.

VII. Customs and Tariffs

Information Technology Agreement (ITA)

The ITA and its Expansion (hereinafter "the Agreement") have greatly accelerated trade in semiconductors and semiconductor-enabled technologies. The Agreement has generated a very significant increase in the value of global semiconductor-related trade, making semiconductors one of the most globally traded products today.

The large deployment of semiconductor-enabled technologies has had a profound impact on society and the economy. It has spurred productivity and made significant contributions toward solving global societal challenges like healthcare, climate change, secure connectivity, education, and more.

Ever faster technological innovation has continued in the semiconductor industry since the 2015 ITA-Expansion Agreement was signed. As a result, there currently are semiconductor products, manufacturing equipment, and materials which fall outside the scope of the Agreement. The rapid technological development leading to new products and emerging technologies has meant that products that were not on the market or not identified in international customs classifications at the time the Agreement was signed are now on the market but are not covered by the Agreement today. These products include a myriad of indispensable components of devices which

are critical, for example, telecommunication, remote healthcare, connectivity and transport infrastructure.

The WSC strongly supports a further ambitious tariff-elimination initiative to significantly expand product coverage of the Agreement, which has been one of the World Trade Organization (WTO)'s most successful trade deals.

Given the unique role semiconductors and semiconductor-enabled technologies play in advancing solutions to global challenges, the WSC calls on Governments and Authorities to initiate a new round of negotiations to further expand the ITA to include semiconductor-related products not previously covered.

WTO Moratorium on Customs Duties on Electronic Transmissions

The WSC applauds the decision by WTO members at 12th Ministerial Conference (MC12), to renew the Moratorium on Customs Duties on Electronic Transmissions until the next Ministerial conference.

The WSC would like to highlight that the long-standing WTO agreement to not impose customs duties on electronic transmissions has greatly contributed to the growth and development of the digital economy. Continuation of the Moratorium is also critical to the post COVID-19 recovery. The cross-border exchange of knowledge, technical know-how, and scientific and commercial information across transnational IT networks, as well as access to digital tools and global market opportunities have helped sustain economies, expand education, and raise global living standards.

Continuation of the Moratorium is also important to supply chain resilience, including semiconductors. Semiconductor manufacturers rely on the constant flow of research, design, and process data and software to enable their production flows and supply chains for critical products.

The WSC urges the GAMS to support extending the Moratorium at MC13, and work towards a WTO agreement that permanently protects electronic transmission from protectionist customs duties and procedures. The WSC is glad to present to GAMS a White Paper detailing the importance of duty-free electronic transmissions for the semiconductor industry (see Annex 4, "Maintaining A Free And Open Market:

The Importance of the WTO E-Commerce Moratorium to the Semiconductor Industry").

HS Classification for semiconductors

The WSC recalls that the Harmonized System (HS) plays a fundamental role in ensuring a globally harmonised and consistent customs classification for all traded goods including semiconductors. It also creates the basis for a level playing field in international business.

The WSC highlights that it is crucial that the HS nomenclature stays up-to-date with technology developments in semiconductors and facilitates trade through reduction of unnecessary complexity and administrative burden. It is therefore important that new and innovative semiconductor products are integrated into the HS through its regular review cycles.

The WSC has agreed on a proposal to amend HS heading 8534 by "Smart printed circuit board" (or Smart PCBs). These products are obtained by embedding one or more semiconductor components (i.e. discrete active or passive elements or electronic integrated circuits, bare or encapsulated) or other non-semiconductor-based components into "printed circuits" as referred to in Note 8.a) to Chapter 85.

The WSC calls on GAMS to support the WSC proposal to include "Smart printed circuit board" (or Smart PCBs) in the HS by amending HS heading 8534 (Annex 5) The WSC calls on GAMS to cooperate with its customs services to achieve the implementation of this amendment to HS heading 8534 within the HS2027 review.

Semiconductor-based transducers

The WSC applauds the work by World Customs Organization (WCO) to ensure the entry into force on January 1, 2022, of the HS Explanatory Notes (HSEN) for HS heading 8541 covering semiconductor-based transducers.

The WSC has noticed that some of the language in the HSEN contain elements which may raise questions regarding what is covered under semiconductor-based

transducers. In order to ensure clarity and avoid future potential disputes, the WSC has developed a proposal to amend the HSEN. The proposal can be found in **Annex 6**.

The WSC reiterates its call to GAMS to work with their Customs agencies to ensure that the WSC proposal to amend the HSEN for semiconductor-based transducers is swiftly endorsed by the WCO contracting parties so that it will be adopted without delays.

VIII. Regional Support Programs

Given the vital role of the semiconductor industry to all regions' economic growth and innovation, combined with the immense technological challenges and rising costs facing our industry, the WSC encourages market-based regional support which fosters semiconductor industry progress, avoids market and trade distortions, and is fully consistent with the GAMS Regional Support Guidelines and Best Practices and WTO rules.

The WSC welcomes GAMS' support for full implementation of the Regional Support Guidelines and Best Practices, developed by the WSC and adopted by the GAMS in 2017. These Guidelines reflect the shared view that regional support in the semiconductor sector should be transparent, non-discriminatory, and non-trade distorting; that actions by governments/authorities should be guided by market-based principles; and that the competitiveness of companies and their products, not the intervention of governments and authorities, should be the principal drivers of innovation, industrial success and international trade.

The WSC welcomes the GAMS' ongoing commitment to increasing transparency through the regular sharing of information and analysis and assessment of subsidies and other forms of regional support. Such transparency and assessment are vital to promoting consistency with the principles of the Guidelines and WTO rules, and avoiding non-market-based support that can lead to excess capacity that is not commercially justified, create unfair competitive conditions, hinder innovation, and undermine the efficiency of global value chains.

This information exchange has had some notable success in filling the gaps caused by shortfalls in the WTO's subsidy notification process. Since 2017, a total of 42 semiconductor-related programs have been covered over two phases of information

exchange (Phase 1 and Phase 2). In reviewing the achievements and challenges from these first two Phases, the WSC recognizes that these exchanges provide important transparency, opportunities for dialogue, and improved understanding of each region's regional support programs, and a valuable forum for addressing concerns about excess capacity and market distortions. However, the WSC notes that there is a need for additional process improvements to ensure the timely, equitable, and reciprocal sharing of information by all regions before beginning a new "Phase 3" information exchange.

The WSC presents the new process document as the basis to move forward with a Phase 3 Information Exchange, with an additional 2 programs per region.

The WSC notes that five programs from Phase 1 and 2 have been identified by GAMS for further study and alignment and requests the JSTC to continue the process of information exchange to ensure comprehensive responses on both the Phase 1 and 2 programs to fully achieve the goals set out in the Regional Support Guidelines and Best Practices.

The WSC continues to pursue work on the best practices for government/authority transfers (grants, loans, loan guarantees, equity investments), including developing a best practice paper for such transfers.

The WSC requests GAMS to complete the analysis and assessment of these regional support programs, including outstanding Q&As for Phase 1 and 2, as well as the newly nominated Phase 3 programs, with respect to consistency with the Regional Support Guidelines and Best Practices at an 8th Workshop on Regional Support at the 2023 GAMS Meeting. The WSC presents to GAMS a proposal for the workshop agenda, and requests that GAMS members work to finalize an agenda and invite appropriate officials in their regions to participate in this workshop (See **Annex 7**). The WSC also requests GAMS to continue and review the process of regular exchanges in support of full implementation of the Regional Support Guidelines and Best Practices, and continue the discussion of best practices for government/authority transfers at the GAMS level.

The WSC welcomes the October 2022 GAMS agreement to work together to maintain the effectiveness of existing WTO disciplines, as well as to reform the WTO to help it meet new challenges.

IX. Global Supply Chain

The WSC appreciates the complexity, value and importance of the global supply chain to the semiconductor industry. In response to the invitation by GAMS to continue cooperative efforts to examine ways and means to increase resilience, security and transparency of the global supply chain, with the aim to help mitigate shortages of semiconductors, the WSC presented an initial report of semiconductor global supply chain.

The WSC invites GAMS to acknowledge the complexity of the semiconductor global supply chain, and the fact that it would be virtually impossible for any single region to replicate all of the elements of the current global supply chain. To this end, the WSC is committed to deepen its understanding of the global supply chain, including all the elements, and the interactions among them, with the aim to preserve the healthy functioning of the global supply chain.

X. Approval of Joint Statement and Approval of Recommendations to GAMS

The results of today's meeting will be submitted by representatives of WSC members to their respective governments/authorities for consideration at the annual meeting of WSC representatives with the Governments/Authorities Meeting on Semiconductors (GAMS) to be held in October 2023 in the U.S.

XI. Next Meeting

The next meeting of the WSC will be hosted by the Semiconductor Industry Association in Japan in June 2024.

XII. Key Documents and WSC Website:

All key documents related to the WSC can be found on the WSC website, located at: http://www.semiconductorcouncil.org. Information on WSC member associations can be found on the following websites:

Semiconductor Industry Association in China:
http://www.csia.net.cn

Semiconductor Industry Association in Chinese Taipei:
http://www.tsia.org.tw

Semiconductor Industry Association in Europe:
http://www.eusemiconductors.eu

Semiconductor Industry Association in Japan:
http://semicon.jeita.or.jp/en/

Semiconductor Industry Association in Korea:
http://www.ksia.or.kr

Semiconductor Industry Association in the US:
http://www.semiconductors.org

Annexes:

Annex 1: White Paper on "Semiconductors Enabling Carbon Emissions Reduction"
Annex 2: WSC Supports World Anti-Counterfeiting Day
Annex 3: Proposed Agenda for the 2023 GAMS Workshop on Encryption
Annex 4: WSC White Paper: "Maintaining a Free and Open Market: The Importance of the WTO E-Commerce Moratorium to the Semiconductor Industry"
Annex 5: WSC proposal to include "Smart printed circuit board" (or Smart PCBs) in the HS by amending HS heading 8534
Annex 6: WSC proposal to amend the HS Explanatory Notes on Semiconductor-Based Transducers
Annex 7: Proposed Agenda for the 2023 GAMS Workshop on Regional Support