With the planned multi-billion dollar investment, Intel will continue to bring its most advanced technology to the continent, helping the EU create a next-generation European chip ecosystem and addressing the need for a more balanced and resilient supply chain. In the initial phase, Intel plans to develop two first-of-their-kind semiconductor fabs in Magdeburg, Germany, the capital of Saxony-Anhalt. By significantly increasing manufacturing capacity across the EU, Intel is laying the groundwork to support the EU’s envisaged “2030 Digital Compass” strategy. According to this plan, one fifth of the world’s semiconductors are to be produced in Europe. Intel is pursuing the following plans in the respective European countries:
Technological progress:
The two new fabs in the German state of Saxony-Anhalt are expected to deliver chips using Intel’s most advanced transistor technologies, serving the needs of both foundry customers (contract manufacturing) and the goals set by Intel in Europe and globally as part of the company’s IDM (integrated device manufacturer) 2.0 strategy. Intel plans to enter the Angstrom era in 2024 with its two breakthrough technologies, RibbonFET and PowerVia.

The Intel processors will then include the unit of measurement for wavelengths “Å” (Ångström), named after the Swedish physicist Anders Jonas Ångström, in their name, whereby 2 nanometers correspond to 20 angstroms.

Creation of jobs:
In the first phase of construction, 3,000 new jobs are to be created as a result of Intel’s decision to locate its new facility in Magdeburg. Around 1,500 employees are expected to work in each factory module. Since the final phase of construction may include eight fab buildings, the total number of jobs created could even exceed 10,000. The specialists could be recruited, for example, from Otto-von-Guericke-University and Magdeburg-Stendal University of Applied Sciences, but also from vocational training schools and other universities such as Leipzig and Hanover. In addition, Intel is already working with universities and colleges at other locations in the EU, for example in Ireland. At the same time, opportunities also exist on continents outside of Europe for the training of specialist personnel.

Economic effects:
The investments to support the EU Chips Act aim to ensure that Europe will account for around one-fifth of the world market share in the chip industry by 2030. The investments are predicted to boost Europe’s GDP by up to €85 billion over the next decade. Looking at other countries shows the impact the chip industry can have on the economic budget. Since Intel began operations in Leixlip in Ireland in 1989, the gross domestic product there has increased more than tenfold. Intel now has 4,900 employees in Ireland and supports around 17,000 additional full-time jobs. Intel contributes just over €2.75 billion per year to the Irish economy. Since locating there, a total of 283.4 million working hours have been recorded. Since 2007, Intel has supported 771 domestic suppliers in Ireland, spending €284 million per year on them. €8.3 billion has been spent on Irish labour since 1989. €1.75 million is donated to educational programs each year, and €5 million has been donated to communities across Ireland over the past three years.
Europe:

**Ireland – Intel 4 technology in Leixlip:**
Intel is continuing to invest in its expansion in Leixlip, Ireland, spending an additional €12 billion and doubling the manufacturing space. The company will also bring Intel 4 process technology to Europe and expand foundry services. Once complete, this expansion will bring Intel’s total investment in Ireland to more than €30 billion.

**Poland – Expansion of lab space in Gdansk:**
Intel is increasing its lab space by 50%, focusing on developing solutions in the fields of deep neural networks, audio, graphics, data centers, and cloud computing. The expansion is expected to be completed in 2023.

**Spain – Expansion of the Supercomputing Center in Barcelona:**
Over the past decade, the Barcelona Supercomputing Center (BSC) and Intel in Spain have been collaborating on exascale architecture. Now, they are developing a zettascale architecture for the next decade. BSC and Intel plan to establish joint labs in Barcelona to advance computing.

**Italy – Back-end manufacturing facility:**
Intel and Italy have entered into negotiations to develop a state-of-the-art back-end manufacturing facility, which would make it the first of its kind with new and innovative technologies. With a potential investment of up to €4.5 billion, this factory would create approximately 1,500 jobs at Intel plus another 3,500 jobs across suppliers and partners, with operations to start between 2025 and 2027.

**France – R&D hub:**
Intel plans to build a new European R&D hub, creating 1,000 new high-tech jobs at Intel. France is set to become Intel's European headquarters for high performance computing (HPC) and artificial intelligence (AI). HPC and AI will benefit a wide range of industries, including automotive, agriculture, and pharmaceutical research. In addition, Intel plans to establish its main European foundry design center for contract manufacturing in France, offering design services and design documentation to industry partners and customers both nationally and internationally.