



The European Institute for the PCB Community

EIPC SPEeDNEWS

The Weekly On-Line Newsletter
Issue 2 – January 2024

NEWS FROM AUSTRIA

AT&S corrects revenue forecast for the current financial year 2023/24

Leoben – AT & S Austria Technologie & Systemtechnik Aktiengesellschaft has adjusted its revenue forecast for the current financial year 2023/24 due to lower demand caused by high inventory levels, particularly for servers, as well as an unfavourable product mix and increased price pressure.

AT&S expects to generate annual revenue of around € 1.6 billion in the financial year 2023/24 (previously: between € 1.7 and 1.9 billion). The EBITDA margin adjusted for start-up costs will be in the expected range of 25% to 29%.

According to preliminary figures, Group revenue in the first three quarters of the financial year 2023/24 totalled to around € 1.2 billion (previous year: € 1,489 million). The EBITDA margin adjusted for start-up costs was between 26% and 27% (previous year: 30.4%), with start-up costs totalling to around € 55 million (previous year: € 37.6 million).

Investor Relations contact:

Philipp Gebhardt, Senior Director Investor Relations

Tel: +43 3842 200 2274; Mobile: +43 664 7800 2274; p.gebhardt@ats.net



The European Institute for the PCB Community

EIPC SPEeDNEWS

The Weekly On-Line Newsletter
Issue 2 – January 2024

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE NEWS

AI everywhere in 2024: unveiling trends, transformations, and emerging ecosystems

Eric Huang, column; Jerry Chen, DIGITIMES Asia

On January 4, 2024, the Consumer Technology Association, organizer of CES, released a press release titled “What Not to Miss at CES 2024”, and AI was at the top of the list. A stark contrast to the 2023 pre-event press release, which focused on themes such as “Automotive and Mobility,” “Digital Health,” “Sustainability,” “Web3 and Metaverse,” and “Human Security for All,” with no mention of AI.

Such change reflects the unprecedented surge in technological advancements ignited by ChatGPT. Looking ahead, how should we interpret the trajectory of AI development in 2024?

AI advancements built upon past foundations

Reviewing past presentation materials, the discussions about the “Next Steps for AI” back in 2017 were exploring the trend of extension from the cloud to the edge. A popular seminar theme at the time, this trend has resurfaced again in 2023 and is expected to remain a focal point in 2024. The question lies: what changes have occurred in between these 6-7 years? Looking at terminal devices, Qualcomm’s Snapdragon 820, launched in 2015, housed the Hexagon 680 DSP capable of executing 1,024-bit vector operations. This chip can function as an AI inference engine in smartphones. On the PC front, Intel’s Gemini Lake processor, introduced in November 2017, integrated the first-generation GNA (Gaussian & Neural Accelerator) as a low-power AI accelerator, handling background tasks such as speech processing and noise suppression.

In edge computing, before the rise of generative AI, various industry players, including cloud providers, servers, network communication, and industrial computers, had already offered edge computing solutions. The widespread adoption of 5G in recent years and the increased importance of 2B communication services further accelerated the development of edge computing.

Algorithmic and application evolution

In terms of algorithms and applications, traditional machine learning models such as regression models or SVM (Support Vector Machine) have been prevalent for many years. Over the last decade, the rise of feature extraction/object recognition technologies based on the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) has dominated applications, from facial recognition, personnel management, defect detection, and medical image interpretation to autonomous driving and traffic monitoring.

McKinsey's AI Survey report released in December 2022 revealed a significant increase in the adoption rate, rising from 20% in 2017 to 50% in 2022 among surveyed companies. In terms of benefits, a 2021 survey indicated that the most pronounced cost reduction occurred in supply chain management, benefiting 52% of the surveyed companies. Areas fostering revenue growth were marketing, sales& product, and service development, with 70% of respondents reporting substantial benefits.

The development of AI in 2024 doesn't establish an entirely new infrastructure and ecosystem but builds upon the synergy of cloud-edge-terminal coordination and diverse applications. The focus shifted towards applying generative AI and Large Language Models (LLMs).

Emerging trends in generative AI

Regarding AI development, the following are several trends from 2023 that are expected to continue in 2024 and beyond.

Ecosystem dynamics: The LLM software and service stack is structured in three layers. At the foundational level, there are models and their distribution platforms (such as GitHub and HuggingFace). The intermediate layer includes various LLM development tools, including the prompt engineer and management tools. The top layer encompasses terminal applications, such as writing assistants, code generators, content and creativity generators, and search assistants. Model diversification: ChatGPT has catalyzed the vibrant growth of an ecosystem built on LLMs. The ensuing development is expected to parallel the evolution of ecosystems of iOS and Android. OpenAI/Microsoft and Google will each carve out their

distinct ecosystems. Spearheaded by the Meta LLaMA series, the open-source community will also establish its ecosystem. The emergence of the GPT Store and customized GPTs at the OpenAI Developer Conference in November 2023, along with the creation of the Open-Source AI Alliance by Meta, IBM, Intel, AMD, Linux, and other companies and institutions in December 2023, signals the gradual formation of the ecosystem competition.

Examining the models, a rapid trend toward diversification could be observed. This includes models tailored for general or specific tasks, addressing various scenarios in the cloud/edge/terminal, and reinforcing the capabilities for different vertical domains or languages. The emergence of these diverse derived models may even lead to a commercial Model Store business model based on foundational models akin to the App Store.

One example of this trend is based on the Meta open-source LLaMA 2, which has given rise to versions optimized for the Chinese language. These include versions tailored by Academia Sinica, Taiwan Web Service Corporation (TWS), and various entities from China-based firms and institutions. Another example is Huawei Cloud, which released its third generation of the Pangu Models in July 2023, targeting industry-specific needs. This model series features a three-tier architecture, denoted as “5+N+X.” The bottom layer (L0) comprises five fundamental models covering natural language, vision, multimodal capabilities, prediction, and scientific computing. The middle layer (L1) includes N industry-specific large models such as governance, finance, manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, mining, railways, and meteorology. The top layer (L2) consists of X refined scenario models, such as conveyor belt foreign object detection and typhoon path prediction.

Multimodal Development: Generative AI has gradually shifted from large language models to developing multimodal models. The traditional approach to multimodal large models involved using existing language models or pre-trained image models capable of extracting semantic features as a foundation. Additional network layers were then trained using multimodal training data to construct the multimodal model. For instance, GPT-4, besides handling text, adopts this approach to accept image inputs.

Then comes Google’s Gemini, released in December 2023. The model stands out as one established from the outset through joint training with multimodal data. It seamlessly comprehends and deduces various modalities of input content, producing output regardless of text, code,

audio, images, or video. As large models become the primary battleground for networks, cloud giants, and numerous start-ups, a proliferation of native multimodal models is expected to arrive shortly.

Hardware Trends: The hardware industry is particularly interested in model downsizing and the trend of On-Device AI. Meta's LLaMA 2, introduced in July 2023, includes versions with 70B, 13B, and 7B parameters, the latter two being deployable on terminal devices.

In May 2023, the French unicorn startup Mistral AI was established, and in September 2023, it released the open-source Mistral 7B. This model emphasizes a compact parameter size of only 7.3 billion and claims superior performance in all benchmark tests compared to the LLaMA 2 13B. On the other hand, Google's Gemini Nano version employs a process of distilling large models and subsequently creating a 4-bit quantized micro model. It is tailored for both low-memory and high-memory terminal devices in two versions: 1.8 billion and 3.25 billion. Google has announced plans to debut it on the Pixel 8 Pro smartphone.

AI Everywhere in 2024

The concept of AI on Device is progressing towards "AI Everywhere" or "AI on Every Device." 2024 will be the inaugural year for deploying generative AI across diverse terminals. Notably, global smartphone sales peaked in 2017, reaching approximately 1.42 billion units, whereas PC sales peaked in 2011 at around 360 million units. Despite the pandemic-driven surge that led to robust sales from 2020 to 2021, the market has remained in a mature phase with limited growth. The spotlight is now firmly on AI integration in PCs and smartphones, serving as the anticipated focal point to drive sales on these fronts.

In IoT devices, the TinyML Foundation previously defined the TinyML specification, aiming to use ultra-low power below mW levels on MCU platforms, executing edge computing on always-on and battery-powered edge devices. Various devices such as smart speakers, intelligent car cabins, and robots are expected to have increased market demand due to enhanced functionality and applications from generative AI.

In addition to existing hardware products, new hardware products based on generative AI have also emerged. Examples include inventions from US-based startup firms such as Humane's screenless AI wearable device AI Pin and the pendant device Rewind Pendant by Rewind AI. In Taiwan, projects

such as Plaud Note's intelligent recording card utilize ChatGPT to transcribe and organize audio content into concise notes are also taking shape.

In conclusion, 2024 promises to be a year marked by continued progress and synergy in generative AI, expanding upon the established frameworks of machine learning and deep learning. Most notably, numerous hardware, software, and service providers would be gearing up for substantial testing and market education initiatives focused on building the early user base and market scale. The year will be filled with anticipation, announcements, highlights, and occasional setbacks, contributing to the vibrant evolution of the ecosystem and fierce competition among industry players.

4 Reasons Why Generative AI Won't Replace Humans Anytime Soon

Generative AI is a revolutionary tool, but it won't be replacing humans anytime soon. Here's why.

- Four key reasons why generative AI won't eliminate humans anytime soon

Opinions expressed by Entrepreneur contributors are their own.

Since generative AI (or "GenAI") burst onto the scene earlier this year, the future of human productivity has become less clear. Every day brings with it growing expectations that tools like ChatGPT, Midjourney, Bard and others will soon replace human output.

As with most disruptive technologies, our reactions to it have spanned the extremes of hope and fear. On the hope side, GenAI's been touted as a "revolutionary creative tool" that venture maven Marc Andreessen thinks will one day "save the world." Others have warned it'll bring "the end" of originality, democracy or even civilization itself.

But it's not just about what GenAI can do. In reality, it operates in a larger context of laws, financial factors and cultural realities.

And already, this bigger picture presents us with at least four good reasons that AI won't eliminate humans anytime soon.

Related: [The Top Fears and Dangers of Generative AI — and What to Do About Them](#)

1. GenAI output may not be proprietary

The US Copyright Office recently decided that works produced by GenAI are not protected by copyright.

When the work product is a hybrid, only the parts added by the human are protected.

Entering multiple prompts isn't enough: A work produced by Midjourney was refused registration even though a person inputted 624 prompts to create it. This was later confirmed in DC District Court.

There are similar difficulties in patenting inventions created by AI.

Markets are legally bounded games. They require investment risk, controlled distribution and the allocation of marketing budgets. Without rights, they collapse.

And while some countries may recognise limited rights in GenAI's output, human contributions are still required to guarantee strong rights globally.

2. GenAI's reliability remains spotty

In a world already saturated with information, reliability is more important than ever. And GenAI's reliability has, to date, been very inconsistent.

For example, an appellate lawyer made the news recently for using ChatGPT to build his casebook. It turns out that the cases it cited were invented, which led to penalties against the lawyer. This bizarre flaw has already led to legal ramifications: A federal judge in Texas recently required lawyers to certify they didn't use unchecked AI in their filings, and elsewhere, uses of AI must now be disclosed.

Reliability issues have also appeared in the STEM fields. Researchers at Stanford and Berkeley found that GPT-4's ability to generate code had inexplicably gotten worse over time. Another study found that its ability to identify prime numbers fell from 97.5% in March, to a shockingly low 2.4% just three months later.

Whether these are temporary kinks or permanent fluctuations, should human beings facing real stakes trust AI blindly without getting human experts to vet its results? Currently, it would be imprudent — if not

reckless — to do so. Moreover, regulators and insurers are starting to require human vetting of AI outputs, regardless of what individuals may be willing to tolerate.

In this day and age, the mere ability to generate information that "appears" legitimate isn't that valuable. The value of information is increasingly about its reliability. And human vetting is still necessary to ensure this.

3. LLMs are data myopic

There may be an even deeper factor that limits the quality of the insights generated by large language models, or LLMs, more generally: They aren't trained on some of the richest and highest-quality databases we generate as a species.

They include those created by public corporations, private businesses, governments, hospitals and professional firms, as well as personal information — all of which they aren't allowed to use.

And while we focus on the digital world, we can forget that there are massive amounts of information that is never transcribed or digitized at all, such as the communications we only have orally.

These missing pieces in the information puzzle inevitably lead to knowledge gaps that cannot be easily filled.

And if the recent copyright lawsuits filed by actress Sarah Silverman and others are successful, LLMs may soon lose access to copyrighted content as a data set. Their scope of available information may actually shrink before it expands.

Of course, the databases LLMs do use will keep growing, and AI reasoning will get much better. But these forbidden databases will also grow in parallel, turning this "information myopia" problem into a permanent feature rather than a bug.

Related: Here's What AI Will Never Be Able to Do

4. AI doesn't decide what's valuable

GenAI's ultimate limitation may also be its most obvious: It simply will never be human.

While we focus on the supply side — what generative AI can and can't do — who actually decides on the ultimate value of the outputs?

It isn't a computer program that objectively assesses the complexity of a work, but capricious, emotional and biased human beings. The demand side, with its many quirks and nuances, remains "all too human."

We may never relate to AI art the way we do to human art, with the artist's lived experience and interpretations as a backdrop. Cultural and political shifts may never be fully captured by algorithms. Human interpreters of this broader context may always be needed to convert our felt reality into final inputs and outputs and deploy them in the realm of human activity — which remains the end game, after all.

What does GPT-4 itself think about this?

I generate content based on patterns in the data I was trained on. This means that while I can combine and repurpose existing knowledge in novel ways, I can't genuinely create or introduce something entirely new or unprecedented. Human creators, on the other hand, often produce groundbreaking work that reshapes entire fields or introduces brand new perspectives. Such originality often comes from outside the boundaries of existing knowledge, a leap I can't make. The final use is still determined by humans, giving humans an unfair advantage over the more computationally impressive AI tools.

And so, because humans are always 100% in control on the demand side, this gives our best creators an edge — i.e., intuitive understanding of human reality.

The demand side will always constrain the value of what AI produces. The "smarter" GenAI gets (or the "dumber" humans get), the more this problem will actually grow.

Related: [In An Era Of Artificial Intelligence, There's Always Room For Human Intelligence](#)

These limitations do not lower the ceiling of GenAI as a revolutionary tool. They simply point to a future where we humans are always centrally involved in all key aspects of cultural and informational production.

The key to unlocking our own potential may be in better understanding exactly where AI can offer its unprecedented benefits and where we can make a uniquely human contribution.

And so, our AI future will be hybrid. As computer scientist Pedro Domingos, author of *The Master Algorithm* has written, "Data and intuition are like horse and rider, and you don't try to outrun a horse; you ride it. It's not man versus machine; it's man with machine versus man without."

[Frederick Pinto](#)

ENTREPRENEUR LEADERSHIP NETWORK® CONTRIBUTOR

Founding Partner, Pinto Legal

Fred Pinto is an IP, technology and venture lawyer who is very keen on helping innovative entrepreneurs build sustainable businesses.



The European Institute for the PCB Community

EIPC SPEeDNEWS

The Weekly On-Line Newsletter
Issue 2 – January 2024

ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY NEWS

Container rates soar on concerns of prolonged Red Sea disruption, inflation

LONDON/LOS ANGELES, Jan 12 (Reuters) - Container shipping rates for key global trade routes have soared this week, with U.S. and UK air strikes on Yemen stirring fears of a prolonged disruption to global trade in Red Sea, one of the world's busiest routes, industry officials said on Friday.

U.S. and British warplanes, ships and submarines launched dozens of strikes across Yemen overnight, retaliating against Iran-backed Houthi forces for attacks on Red Sea shipping, widening regional conflict stemming from Israel's war in Gaza.

Most container ships already were avoiding the nearby Suez Canal, a shortcut between Asia and Europe that handles 12% of global trade. Now, U.S. and UK militaries have advised all ships to steer clear of the conflict zone. That stoked fears that rates for oil tankers and bulk carriers that ferry vital commodities could surge, raising the risk of a new round of global inflation.

The benchmark Shanghai Containerized Freight Index was up over 16% week-on-week to 2,206 points on Friday. The index, which measures non-contract "spot" rates for container shipments out of China's ports, has gained 114% since mid-December.

Rates on the Shanghai-Europe route rose 8.1% to \$3,103 per 20-foot container on Friday from a week earlier, while the rate for containers to the unaffected U.S. West Coast soared 43.2% to \$3,974 per 40-foot containers week on week, leading ship broker Clarksons said on Friday.

“The longer this crisis goes on, the more disruption it will cause to ocean freight shipping across the globe and costs will continue to rise,” Peter Sand, chief analyst at freight platform Xeneta, said in Friday.

Major players in the ocean shipping industry that handles upwards of 90% of global trade are bracing for months of cost-stoking upheaval.

“Even if from today forward the Bab al-Mandeb Strait was to become safe and secure for transit, we expect it will take a minimum two months before vessels could assume normal rotational patterns,” said Michael Aldwell, executive vice president for sea logistics at Kuehne + Nagel (KNIN.S).

Major container ship owners such as Maersk (MAERSKb.CO) and Hapag-Lloyd (HLAG.DE) have switched Suez Canal-bound ships to the longer route around Africa’s Cape of Good Hope. That has sent delays cascading through complex vessel schedules. Rates have at least doubled from a month ago on the most affected routes but remain below the pandemic’s record highs.

On Friday, four oil tankers turned around mid-voyage to avoid the Red Sea and five others either made diversions or paused navigation.

“Tanker rates will increase and futures are up this morning,” said John Kartsonas, managing partner at Breakwave Advisors, who added that dry bulk remains the least affected sector.

Major importers like Tesla, Geely-owned Volvo Car (VOLCARb.ST) and Ikea already have reported product shortages or warned of late-arriving goods. Rerouting a ship around Africa adds roughly 10 days and \$1 million in fuel costs for each one-way voyage between Asia and Europe.

Carriers are pulling vessels into the most affected European and Mediterranean trade lanes to compensate. That is reducing available vessel space for cargo moving on Transpacific and North-South routes and sending rates higher, Jefferies analyst Omar Nokta said in a note on Friday. Vessel operators also are rolling out Red Sea-related surcharges and rationing less expensive, contract-rate space - forcing some customers’ shipments into the pricier spot market.

“The price of a vast range of goods threatens to march upwards again,” said Susannah Streeter, head of money and markets, Hargreaves Lansdown..



The European Institute for the PCB Community

EIPC SPEeDNEWS

The Weekly On-Line Newsletter
Issue 2 – January 2024

NEWS FROM FINLAND

Aspocomp's Shareholders' Nomination Board's proposals to the Annual General Meeting 2024

The Shareholders' Nomination Board of Aspocomp Group Plc submits the following proposals to the Annual General Meeting, planned to be held on April 18, 2024. The proposals will also be included in the Notice to the Annual General Meeting 2024 to be published at the later date.

Number of Board members

The Shareholder's Nomination Board proposes to the Annual General Meeting that five members be elected to the Board of Directors.

Members of the Board of Directors

The Shareholder's Nomination Board proposes to the Annual General Meeting that the current members of the Board of Directors Ms. Päivi Marttila, Ms. Kaarina Muurinen, Mr. Jukka Huuskonen and Mr. Anssi Korhonen be re-elected as members to the Board of Directors and Mr. Ville Vuori be elected as a new member of the Board of Directors. In accordance with the Articles of Association of the company, the term of office of the members of the Board of Directors ends at the closing of the next Annual General Meeting following the election.

The said director nominees have given their consent to the election.

Presentation of the proposed new member of the Board of Directors Ville Vuori is attached to this stock exchange release. The proposed current members of the Board of Directors are presented on Aspocomp's website at www.aspocomp.com.

In accordance with the Articles of Association the Board of Directors elects its chairman among its members. The Nomination Board proposes to the

inaugural meeting of the Board of Directors to be held after the Annual General Meeting that Ms. Päivi Marttila is re-elected as chairman of the Board of Directors.

The Nomination Board has assessed the director nominees' independence against the independence criteria of the Finnish Corporate Governance Code. According to the evaluation carried out by the Nomination Board, all director nominees are independent of the company's significant shareholders. The Nomination Board has also assessed that all nominees are independent of the company.

Board remuneration

Shareholder's Nomination Board proposes to the Annual General Meeting that the amount of remuneration payable to the Board of Directors remain the same as in the ending term and that Board Members be thus compensated as follows: EUR 30,000 for the chairman of the Board of Directors, EUR 20,000 for the vice chairman, and EUR 15,000 for each of the other members in remuneration for their term of office. The Nomination Board further proposes that EUR 1,000 be paid as remuneration per meeting to the chairman and that the other members be paid EUR 500 per meeting of the Board and its committees. The Nomination Board also proposes that the members of the Board of Directors be reimbursed for reasonable travel costs. The Nomination Board further proposes that earning-related pension insurance contributions are paid voluntarily for the paid remuneration.

Composition of Shareholder's Nomination Board

Aspocomp's Shareholders' Nomination Board consists of three members who represent the company's three largest shareholders. In addition, the Chairman of the company's Board of Directors shall serve as an expert member of the Nomination Board unless he or she is appointed as an ordinary member of the Board. The three largest shareholders are determined annually based on the ownership information registered with the company's shareholders' register on the first business day of September.

The Shareholder's Nomination Board, which prepared the proposals for the Annual General Meeting 2024, includes the following members: Ms. Päivi Marttila, appointed by Etola Group and Erkki Etola, Mr. Kyösti Kakkonen, appointed by Joensuun Kauppa ja Kone Oy and Mr. Mikko Montonen, Aspocomp's third largest shareholder.

Päivi Marttila did not participate in the decision-making concerning the remuneration of the Board members.

For further information, please contact Mikko Montonen, President and CEO,

tel. +358 20 775 6860, [mikko.montonen\(at\)aspocomp.com](mailto:mikko.montonen@aspocomp.com).

www.aspocomp.com



The European Institute for the PCB Community

EIPC SPEeDNEWS

The Weekly On-Line Newsletter
Issue 2 – January 2024

NEWS FROM THE UK

University of Portsmouth and Jiva Materials unveil plan to develop first biodegradable PCB

The University of Portsmouth and Jiva Materials have been awarded a Knowledge Transfer Partnership (KTP) investment from Innovate UK to further develop and commercialise the world's first biodegradable printed circuit board (PCB).

Jiva Materials, a Hampshire-based pioneer in sustainable materials, has developed a new laminate called Soluboard to replace the glass fibre epoxy laminate currently used in the majority of PCBs.

Jiva's new partnership with the University of Portsmouth aims to tackle the global problem of e-waste, which contributes to rising carbon emissions as well as ground, water and air pollution.

Available as a copper clad laminate, Soluboard claims to be the world's first fully recyclable rigid PCB laminate. Its organic structure can be dissolved using hot water within a controlled environment, enabling the recovery of the natural fibre, copper and electronic components containing rare and expensive minerals. This includes the potential to recover whole components for reuse.

The investment from Innovate UK will enable Jiva to work with Professor Hom Dhakal and his team from the School of Mechanical and Design Engineering at the University of Portsmouth's Faculty of Technology to develop advanced versions of the Soluboard. The researchers will test and characterise the properties of natural fibres, such as jute, flax and hemp, for their use as potential laminate materials.

Stephen Woodhouse, Knowledge Transfer Advisor for the project, commented: “The knowledge and skills embedded by this new KTP collaboration will enable Jiva Materials to scale-up and grow their business at pace, whilst simultaneously achieving technical novelty and greater efficacy through access to world-class research expertise.

“I’m confident that the collaboration with the team at the University of Portsmouth will provide a firm foundation for a series of exciting future innovations by the business.”

Comprising items such as mobile phones, computers, light bulbs and household appliances, e-waste is the fastest growing domestic waste stream in the world. On average, each person in the world generates 7.5 kg of e-waste every year, with UK individuals contributing almost 24 kg each. Less than 20% of e-waste globally is properly recycled, meaning large quantities of critical minerals are landfilled or burnt every year.

Glass fibre epoxy laminates used in existing PCBs not only contribute to e-waste but often use harmful persistent organic pollutants as flame retardants. Soluboard is instead made from non-toxic and biodegradable materials and claims to have a 60% lower carbon footprint.

Professor Hom Dhakal, Head of Advanced Polymers and Composites Research Group at the University of Portsmouth and academic lead for the project, stated: “This collaborative KTP project with Jiva Materials wonderfully suits a mutually prioritised goal of working together towards achieving a sustainability agenda. We believe that the experience gained from this partnership will significantly contribute towards delivering more sustainable materials and increased circularity in the sector by combating the problem of e-waste.”

This is not the first recent innovation attempting to tackle recovery and reuse of components in printed circuit boards. In 2023, researchers in Kazakstan used polylactic acid (PLA) to bind together easily recyclable PCBs.



The European Institute for the PCB Community

International Diary

2024

EIPC Winter Conference

Visit Schweizer Electronic AG

Schramberg/Villingen-Schwenningen, Germany

Tuesday 30 & Wednesday 31 January

EIPC Technical Snapshot Webinar

Registrations via www.eipc.org

March

EIPC @ ECWC16 WECC

Anaheim, USA

April 8-11

EIPC Technical Snapshot Webinar

Registrations via www.eipc.org

May

EIPC Summer Conference

Visit ESA/ESTEC

Noordwijk, The Netherlands

Tuesday 4 & Wednesday 5 June

EIPC Technical Snapshot Webinar

Registrations via www.eipc.org

September

EIPC Technical Snapshot Webinar

Registrations via www.eipc.org

October