

Advanced Micro Devices Inc (AMD)

TICKER
AMD

MARKET CAPITALIZATION
US\$191.2 billion

HEADQUARTERS
United States

DISCLOSURES

[UK Modern Slavery Act](#): Yes

[California Transparency in Supply Chains Act](#): Yes

[Australia Modern Slavery Act](#): No applicable

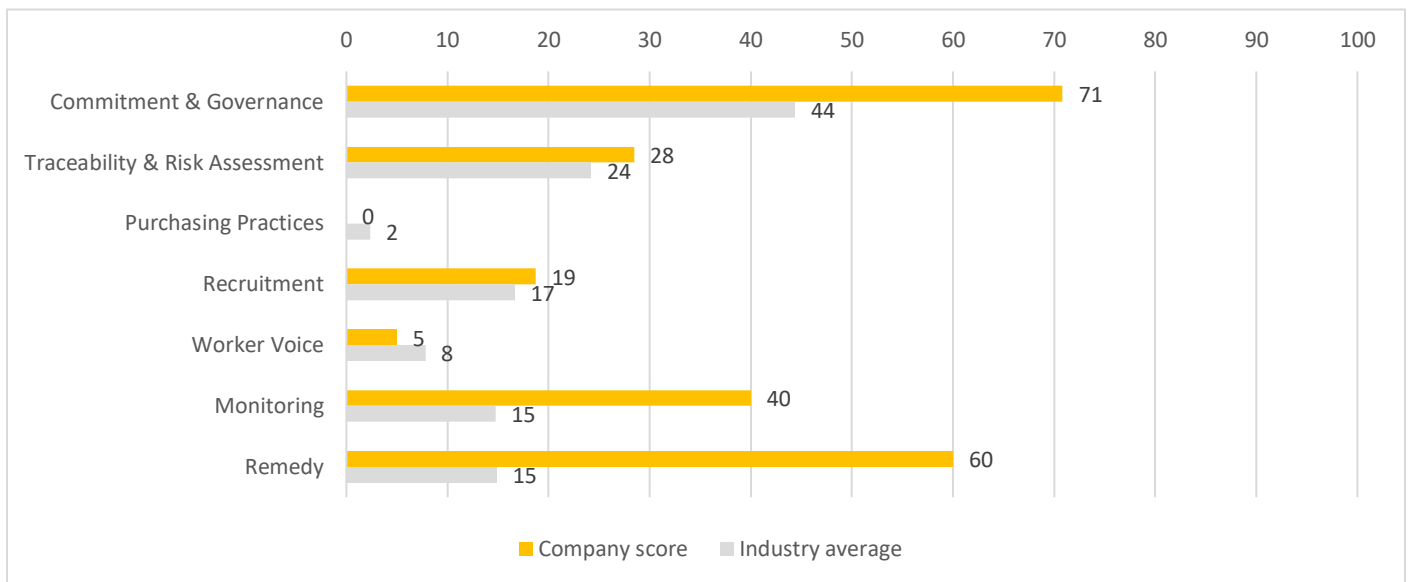
OVERALL RANKING

14 out of **60**

OVERALL SCORE

32 out of **100**

THEME-LEVEL SCORES



KEY DATA POINTS

SUPPLIER LIST

No (Limited names only)

RISK ASSESSMENT

Yes

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN¹

Yes

NO-FEE POLICY

Yes (Employer Pays Principle)

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS

Yes

HIGH-RISK SOURCING COUNTRIES

China and Malaysia

SUMMARY

Advanced Micro Devices Inc (AMD), a semiconductor company that supplies to companies including Hewlett Packard Enterprise and Microsoft, ranks 14th out of 60 companies. The company's score is based on its stronger performance on the themes of Commitment & Governance and Remedy. Notably, the company is one of only 35% of companies that disclose remediation of recruitment-related fees to workers in their supply chains, including at sub-tier suppliers. The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on the themes of Traceability & Risk Assessment, Purchasing Practices, and Worker Voice.

LEADING PRACTICES

Recruitment: AMD is among the 35% of companies that report repayment of recruitment fees below the first-tier supply chain. The company reports that in 2021 it found 588 workers have paid fees across its manufacturing supply chain, including at sub-suppliers, and that it obtained evidence of repayment of fees for 100% of workers.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Traceability & Risk Assessment: While the company discloses the names of its primary first-tier suppliers, to demonstrate a strong understanding of its supply chains, the company may consider disclosing both the names and addresses of its first-tier suppliers and the percentage of supply chain spend this covers, as well as data on the demographics of the supply chain workforce (such as the percentage of women and migrant workers). The company discloses a human rights risk assessment process and is further encouraged to disclose information on the forced labour risks identified in different tiers of its supply chains.

Purchasing Practices: To address forced labour risks in its supply chains, the company is encouraged to adopt purchasing practices that decrease the risk of forced labour, such as improving planning and forecasting and prompt payment. The company may further consider separating labour costs from price negotiations such that all direct and indirect labour costs are isolated and incorporated as a distinct costing block in pricing. The company may consider integrating [responsible buying practices in its contracts](#) with suppliers, to ensure that the responsibility for respecting human rights is shared.

Worker Voice: To support collective worker empowerment, the company is encouraged to work with local or global trade unions to support freedom of association in its supply chains. The company is also encouraged to disclose the percentage of suppliers' workers covered by collective bargaining agreements. To guarantee protections for supply chain workers on freedom of association and collective bargaining, the company may consider entering into a global framework agreement or enforceable supply chain labour rights agreements with trade unions or worker organisations.

¹ For further details on high-risk raw materials and sourcing countries, see KnowTheChain's [2022 ICT benchmark findings report](#). Research conducted through June 2022 or through September 2022, where companies provided additional disclosure or links. For more information, see the full dataset [here](#). For information on a company's positive and negative human rights impact, see the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre [website](#).