AMD CLIMATE TRANSITION PLAN

2025

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INTRODUCTION

At AMD, our commitment to conducting our business in a responsible manner is a long-established part of our company's culture and focus. We use stakeholder engagement to set our sustainability priorities based on key topics with the greatest impact on our business and society. Environmental sustainability, particularly climate action, is a core strategic priority.

We recognize that an immediate and meaningful global response is needed to accelerate the transition to a low-carbon economy. The technology sector plays a critical part in increasing product energy efficiency and enabling opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across society. As a leader in high performance and adaptive computing, AMD plays an important role in this effort. We must take comprehensive action to not only meet our climate-related targets, but also to enhance our business' resilience in the face of climate change, support our customers' climate efforts and help our industry transition to a low-carbon economy.

OUR APPROACH TO ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY IS BASED ON THREE PILLARS:

ADDRESSING AMD OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	ADVANCING CIRCULARITY AND EFFICIENCY ACROSS THE PRODUCT LIFECYCLE	INNOVATING ON COLLABORATIVE SOLUTIONS TO ADDRESS ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES
Pursuing resource conservation while reducing GHG emissions (market-based) in line with science-based targets.	Designing products to increase resource efficiency, collaborating with supply chain partners to advance sustainability and optimizing systems for leadership energy efficiency.	Enabling innovative technologies that power climate and scientific research, modernize energy infrastructure and improve manufacturing and design.

Our Climate Transition Plan (CTP) aims to directly address these issues in a manner that encourages collaboration and further aligns our corporate strategy with our climate strategy. We will update and evolve our CTP periodically as we track progress on reaching our goals, leverage our strengthened industry collaborations and learn more about the trends and timelines related to emerging technologies.

BACKGROUND

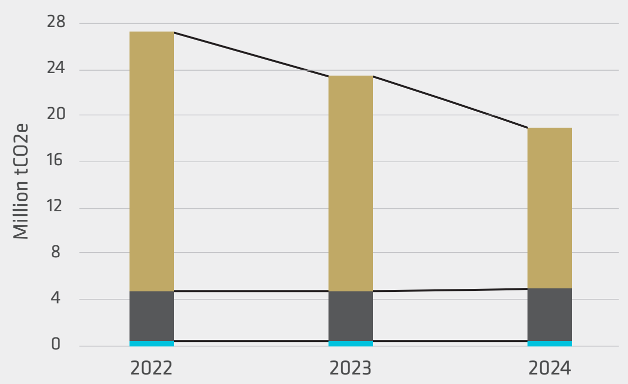
Founded in 1969 as a Silicon Valley start-up, the AMD journey began with dozens of employees who were passionate about creating leading-edge semiconductor products. We operated as a semiconductor design and manufacturing company for several decades before transitioning toward a "fabless" non-manufacturing business model. While this shift transformed our company, our commitment to environmental sustainability remained steadfast. Our first formal environmental report was published in 1995, and we have continued annual reporting for the past 30 years with a proven track record of setting and achieving climate-related goals.

Today, we enable exciting technological advances that support various sectors, including data center operations, the energy sector, and climate-related fields such as climate and materials research. AMD is well positioned to drive innovative solutions as one of the only companies in the world with the breadth of compute engines, IP and expertise needed to power AI from the cloud to the edge and across billions of devices worldwide.

We are proud of our progress in recent years to reduce overall emissions, as shown in the following table. A primarily factor contributing to the reduction in downstream Scope 3 emissions is the increased use of renewable energy in the data centers where our products are likely used. However, we also recognize the challenges our company and the broader technology sector face in the pursuit of rapidly decarbonizing the value chain. As examples, rising energy demands related to AI and limited access to electricity derived from renewable sources in key manufacturing regions present significant challenges facing AMD and our industry.

TABLE 1. AMD GHG Emissions Summary

AMD GHG EMISSIONS INVENTORY



CATEGORY	PRIMARY CONTRIBUTOR
Downstream: Scope 3 **Accounts for approximately 80% of total AMD emissions in 2024**	**Data center product use**
Upstream: Scope 3 **Accounts for approximately 20% of total AMD emissions in 2024**	**Supply chain wafer manufacturing**
AMD Operations: Scopes 1 & 2 **Accounts for less than 1% of total AMD emissions in 2024**	**Electricity use at product testing labs**

GOVERNANCE

AMD employs multiple layers of leadership oversight for environmental sustainability issues, including for the management of our climate topics and this CTP. Our leadership is expected to provide clear accountability mechanisms to enable our climate strategies and meet our climate-related goals. To enable leadership's involvement in climate planning, strategy execution and goal setting, AMD maintains a coordinated governance structure that originates with the Board of Directors and utilizes supporting committees and teams to drive accountability and action.

The AMD Board is responsible for the highest level of climate oversight at the company, including key risks or opportunities we may face, such as the long-term impacts of climate change may have on our business. The full Board discusses climate strategy and performance objectives at least once a year. The AMD Board includes at least one member with direct experience with energy markets, renewable energy technologies and related climate matters. Our Board leverages its directors' range of experience to advise on energy and climate-related strategies and plans. Within the Board, two committees have roles providing climate oversight.

- The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee maintains formal oversight of corporate responsibility, practices and reporting, including climate topics, receiving updates at least annually and as needed on topics or issues requiring oversight. This responsibility is explicitly noted in the Committee's charter.
- The Audit and Finance Committee oversees the company's climate risks, including through the enterprise risk management process, and disclosures.

The AMD Executive Team (AET) have management oversight towards climate strategy, priorities and goals for AMD departments. The AET, which includes our Board Chair and Chief Executive Officer, executive vice presidents, and certain senior vice presidents, receives updates on climate topics at least semi-annually and direct investments and resources towards priority climate projects as needs arise.

The Corporate Responsibility (CR) Executive Steering Committee oversees progress on our CR priorities, goals and disclosures, including climate, and its members regularly communicate with the AET in addition to reporting to the Board. The Committee meets at least semi-annually and is composed of leaders from Corporate Responsibility, Ethics and Compliance, Finance, Human Resources, IT, Investor Relations, Legal and Supply Chain. The Committee approved the CTP in mid-2025.

The Corporate Responsibility team, which resides within Legal and facilitates the CR Executive Steering Committee, oversees the company's climate strategy, goals, initiatives and disclosures. The CR team also oversees the CTP, which was developed with input from external advisors and AMD executives spanning Finance (including Facilities; Environmental, Health and Safety; and Global Real Estate), Corporate Strategy, Global Operations and Supply Chain, and was approved by the CR Executive Steering Committee. The ambition of the CTP reflects the strategic direction and ambition of these contributors as well as the AET members with responsibility for the company's 2030 goals.

Several cross-functional workgroups manage specific climate-related risks, opportunities and impacts. For example, in 2024-25 AMD launched several programs to further drive collaboration on climate-related issues.

- The AMD Corporate Power Initiative oversees energy efficiency design and metrics across products as well as workstreams that span materials, process, circuits, system design, architecture, software and applications.
- The AMD Energy Management Program addresses energy data collection and analysis, optimize building systems, refine energy forecasts, identify and deploy investment opportunities and improve tracking of resource consumption and savings with a focus on our largest electricity and fuel consuming sites where the company holds the utility contract.
- The AMD Climate Protection Management Program focuses on AMD locations using refrigerants to better manage and reduce ozone-depleting substances (ODS) through certified maintenance, inventories, phase-out plans and other efforts associated with operating ODS-related equipment.

More information on these efforts is available in the Implementation Strategy section.

TABLE 2. Summary of Governance Structure

GOVERNANCE BODY	PRIMARY CLIMATE RESPONSIBILITIES	MINIMUM MEETING FREQUENCY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS	Oversee strategy and long-term climate risks, opportunities and impacts	Annual
BOARD COMMITTEES	Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee: Maintain formal oversight and review progress toward goals Audit and Finance Committee: Review and monitor evolving climate risks	Semi-Annual
AMD EXECUTIVE TEAM	Oversee company-wide and department level resource allocation and accountability	Semi-Annual
CR EXECUTIVE STEERING COMMITTEE	Monitor progress on climate priorities, goals and disclosures	Semi-Annual
DEPARTMENTAL TEAMS & WORKGROUPS	CR Team: Lead engagement with key departments on strategy, goals, initiatives and disclosures Workgroups: Coordinate cross-functional management on evolving issues	Quarterly

INCENTIVES & RENUMERATION

To reinforce our commitment to climate action, promote accountability, and progress priority objectives, AMD connects financial incentives and performance goals to energy and climate-related focus areas. Incentives mechanisms include targeted functions and performance metrics related to operations and supply chain, as well as product energy efficiency metrics tied to company-wide strategic milestones.

TABLE 3. Summary of Financial Incentives

AREA	TARGETED FUNCTIONS	INCENTIVE MECHANISM
OPERATIONS	Facilities Managers; Lab Managers; Corporate Responsibility	Key roles have annual energy and climate-related metrics or goal(s) tied to their annual performance review and compensation
SUPPLY CHAIN	Manufacturing Strategy and Procurement; Corporate Responsibility	Key roles have annual energy and climate-related metrics or goal(s) tied to their annual performance review and compensation
PRODUCT USE	Product Design and Engineering Teams across Business Units	Product-level energy efficiency metrics are included in company-wide strategic milestones used to calculate the AMD annual bonus percentage

OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

Our CTP targets key areas that have the greatest impact on our business and the climate. Through ongoing stakeholder engagement, periodic materiality[ii] assessments and robust risk analysis, we aim to better understand the overall landscape, set priorities and pursue our goals.

To help assess a range of potential future climate change scenarios and corresponding implications for our business, including key challenges and opportunities, we employed three separate climate scenarios, two for transition risks and one for physical risks (Table 4). This proactive approach allows us to better identify and address prospective climate-related impacts, including through supply chain resilience, product energy efficiency or operational emissions reductions. At the same time, it enables us to seize opportunities for innovation, developing cutting-edge technologies that not only meet stakeholder needs but also contribute to broader technological solutions. By integrating climate considerations into our strategy, AMD is both adapting to and driving progress in a rapidly changing world.

SCENARIO ANALYSIS

In developing our CTP, we evaluated a range of low to high emissions scenarios and climate trajectories. A low emissions scenario envisions emissions that have peaked or nearly peaked and are entering a rapid decline, implying a future with very ambitious and sustained emission reductions. In contrast, the high emissions scenario depicts a future with minimal or no additional climate policy to reduce emissions, leading to significant increases in global temperatures, sea levels and changes in precipitation patterns. By considering the spectrum of future climate possibilities, we gain deeper insight into the potential impacts on our business operations, supply chain and market environment. This analytical approach enables us to better anticipate challenges, adapt to policy and market shifts and strengthen our long-term resilience.

Within these scenarios, we considered transition risks and physical risks to our business. Transition risks, such as the potential implementation of carbon taxes, could increase operational and supply chain costs, reinforcing the need for energy efficiency improvements and strategic renewable energy sourcing. Additionally, as demand for renewable energy grows, suppliers may face rising costs for electricity, which could indirectly affect AMD. Physical risks represent potential for physical damage and disruption to people, property and productivity due to direct impacts of climate change, such as extreme weather events.

The table below includes the differing scenarios applied by AMD to better understand potential risks under varying emission reductions trajectories. For the purpose of this analysis, short-term is defined as 0-3 years, medium-term is 3-10 years and long-term is 10 or more years.

TABLE 4. Scenario Analysis Overview

TYPE OF ANALYSIS	SCENARIOS CONSIDERED	SCENARIO KEY CHARACTERISTICS	KEY RISKS OR OPPORTUNITIES IDENTIFIED & ASSOCIATED TIME HORIZONS [iii]
TRANSITION	1. NGFS's Net Zero 2050 scenario 2. IEA's Net Zero Emissions by 2050 scenario	- A low emissions scenario which assumes carbon taxes are enacted and low overall warming - Global emissions reach net zero with projected warming limited to 1.5˚C by 2100	- New increased regulations, namely pertaining to carbon taxes and GHG emissions , may increase operating costs for AMD (medium-term) - Increased costs associated with climate-related expectations including increase in renewable energy prices that may impact suppliers and may increase operating costs for AMD (short- term) - Continued innovation around energy efficiency in AMD products may lead to reputational benefits and increased product demand (medium-term)
PHYSICAL	3. IPCC's SSP5-8.5 scenario	- A high emissions scenario which assumes only current policies are enacted and high overall warming - Global emissions continue to rise with a "very likely" projected warming range of 3.3 - 5.7˚C by 2100	- An increase in frequency and severity of climate-related weather events, including any impacts on water/ energy availability, may increase disruption of our supplier and/or customer operations, which could impact our ability to provide our products to customers (short-term to long-term)

These insights support our strategic focus and goals on reducing operational emissions, enhancing supply chain resilience, and investing in efficient product design as part of a broader climate resilience approach.

CLIMATE-RELATED GOALS

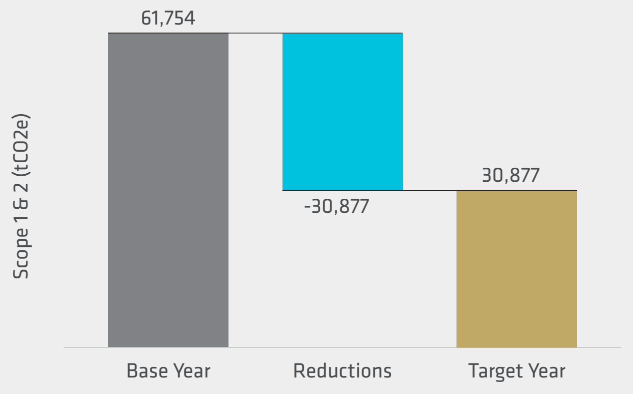
Informed by our materiality assessments, scenario analysis, past goals and future projections, AMD sets timebound climate-related goals to address key emissions challenges and opportunities. In 2025, we are approximately halfway through our ten-year operational goal, while concluding several five-year Scope 3 related goals and setting new Scope 3 related goals for 2030. The following section describes our progress and insights as we target our priority sources of emissions. Annual updates on our goals are highlighted in our AMD Corporate Responsibility website and annual Report.

Direct Operations

Since 2014, we have publicly pursued a science-based target for AMD operations (Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based), meaning a goal we believe meets the level of decarbonization stipulated by the Paris Climate Agreement. Our current goal, a 50% reduction in operational emissions from 2020 to 2030, is aligned to a 1.5-degree scenario and equates to a target ambition of approximately 4.2% linear annual reduction, as set forth by the Science-based Targets Initiative, though we recognize that progress may not be linear due to variations in certain years.

From 2020-2024, we have achieved a 28% reduction in operational emissions, despite a 33% increase in operational energy use over the same timeframe. Our progress is primarily driven by a more than 2x increase in renewable energy sourced from 2020-2024. Planned operational expansions in the second half of this decade will make our 2030 goal challenging given the corresponding increase in electricity use. Nevertheless, we remain steadfast in working to achieve our 2030 goal. (See Implementation Strategies for Operations.)

TABLE 5. Scope 1 and 2 Goal

GOAL TRAJECTORY	GOAL SPECIFICS
	• Reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) emissions 50% below a 2020 baseline by 2030 *Coverage: Represents 100% of AMD operations as of calendar year 2024*

Supply Chain

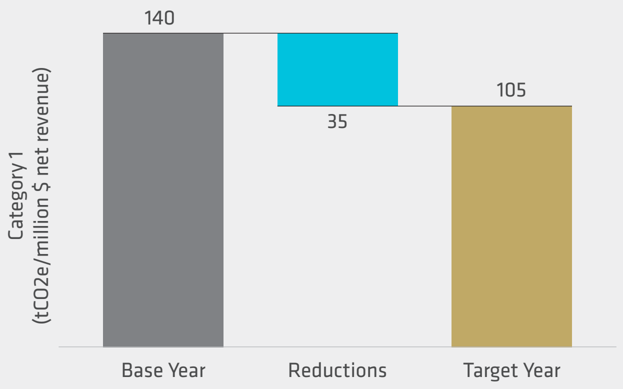
We have made strong progress on our 2020 to 2025 supply chain goals related to climate, including the following results as of Dec 31, 2024.

- Goal: 100% of our Manufacturing Suppliers[v] setting a GHG reduction goal (87% achieved)
- Goal: 80% sourcing renewable energy (74% achieved)
- Goal: 80% (by spend) participating in capacity building activities[vi] (78% achieved)

We remain focused on completion of these goals, while acknowledging we may not achieve all of them. Our intent with our 2020-2025 goals has been to establish a baseline ambition of GHG reductions and renewable energy sourcing with our Manufacturing Suppliers, while targeting select suppliers with education and training to increase their capabilities. Moving forward, our approach is to prioritize suppliers with the most impact and opportunity for improvement while still monitoring the broader base of suppliers representing the top ~95% of spend.

Our 2030 goal is a 25% reduction in carbon intensity (tCO2e per $M USD in net revenue) for Manufacturing Suppliers from 2024. These suppliers represent more than 90% of our total Scope 3 Category 1 emissions in 2024, and the goal includes these suppliers' Scope 1, 2 and upstream Scope 3 Category 1 emissions (purchased goods and services). While our aim is to reduce absolute emissions from our supply chain over the long-term, there are particular limitations and uncertainties in our ability to address emissions associated with our supply chain while continuing to bring advanced technologies to market. We are proud of our growth over the first half of this decade, and our next goal is designed to scale with our business while measuring and promoting efficiency in our manufacturing supply chain. In the second half of this decade, as we work with our Manufacturing Suppliers toward this 2030 goal, we expect to gain further insights into their longer-term decarbonization strategies, challenges and timeline toward net zero emissions by 2050 or earlier. Based on 2024 supplier disclosures, AMD estimates that more than two-thirds of our emissions with Manufacturing Suppliers' have public net zero goals by 2050.

TABLE 6. Scope 3 Category 1 Goal

GOAL TRAJECTORY	GOAL SPECIFICS
	• Reduce carbon intensity (CO_2e/$) for Manufacturing Suppliers by 25% below a 2024 baseline by 2030[vii] *Coverage: Represents ~90% of total Scope 3 Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services) emissions for calendar year 2024 (excludes other upstream Scope 3 categories)*

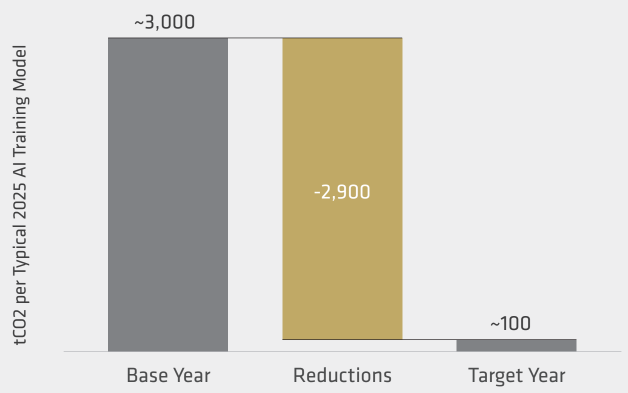
Product Use

Since 2014, we have set public, time-bound goals to dramatically increase the energy efficiency of our products and have consistently met and exceeded those targets. In 2020, we exceeded our goal set in 2014 to increase the energy efficiency of AMD mobile processors by 25-fold in just six years.[viii] We built on that momentum by setting a goal to achieve more than a 30-fold increase in AI and HPC workloads for accelerated compute nodes from 2020 to 2025.[ix] In 2025, we exceeded this goal and set a 2030 goal to achieve a 20-fold increase in rack-scale energy efficiency for AI training and inference from a 2024 baseline.[x] Our current goal outpaces the historical industry improvement trend (2018 to 2025) by nearly 3x and amounts to training a typical AI model in 2025 that currently requires more than 275 racks to less than one fully utilized rack in 2030, which could enable more than a 95% reduction in operational electricity use and a 97% reduction in carbon emissions.[xi]

The progression of our product goals, from chip to node to rack, reflects an expanding ambition and business strategy to optimize a broader portion of the IT ecosystem. While our aim is to reduce absolute emissions from product use over the long-term, the current 2030 goal is designed to focus on what we can control, which is the energy efficiency of our products. In the second half of this decade, we expect to gain further insights into our customers and end users energy use trends associated with our products, including the percentage of electricity from renewable sources.

TABLE 7. Scope 3 Category 11 Goal (and Use Case Scenario)

GOAL TRAJECTORY
(Applied to training a typical 2025 AI Model)



GOAL SPECIFICS

- 20x increase in rack-scale energy efficiency for AI training and inference from 2024 to 2030
- Equates to a 97% reduction in carbon emissions for training a typical 2025 AI model [xi]

Coverage: Represents ~25% of total Scope 3 Category 11 (Use of Sold Products) emissions for calendar year 2024 and the fastest growing product segment in energy use and emissions (excludes other downstream Scope 3 categories)

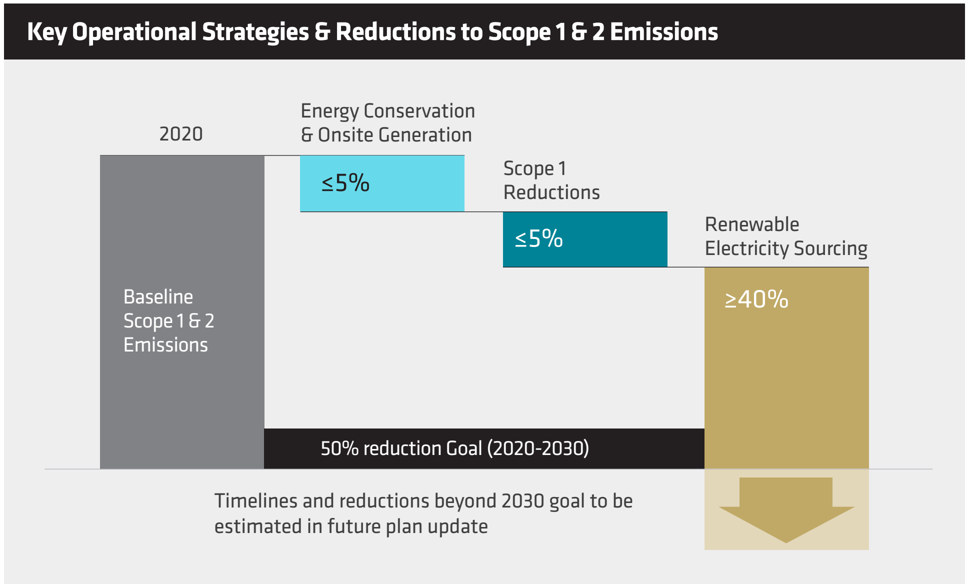
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Our implementation strategy provides specific action plans across our direct operations and value chain that collectively aim to achieve our goals and reduce key sources of emissions. We have estimated near- and mid-term timeframes for these action plans. In future updates to our CTP we plan to add longer-term analysis on Scope 3 emissions. The rapid evolution in our business, markets and technologies - spanning company acquisitions, supply chain changes, customer demands and technological innovations - presents highly variable conditions for our fabless (non-manufacturing) business model and our value chain. Deep industry collaborations are central to our approach; therefore, we have included examples of how we partner across the value chain to address Scope 3 emissions. We are confident in the key focus areas of our action plan and our commitment to providing the necessary resources for implementation - whether financial, human or technological.

AMD OPERATIONS (SCOPES 1 & 2)

From 2020 to 2025, AMD global operations have expanded through strategic acquisitions, new facilities and a growing workforce. Our operational GHG emissions primarily come from electricity use (Scope 2) from our major corporate campuses and product testing labs. In the second half of this decade, we anticipate further increases in energy consumption from AMD facilities due to the expansion of operations. Most notably, a new product testing lab in Austin, Texas is being built to operate testing equipment to run simulations that help identify and address any issues prior to a product launch, a reflection of the AMD increase in server market share. To address the challenge of increasing energy use from our operations, AMD is utilizing the primary strategies of advancing energy and emissions management programs, increasing renewable electricity sourcing, and leveraging employee training and engagement.

TABLE 8. Operational Emission Reduction Levers



Energy and Emissions Management: Building on decades of energy conservation efforts, AMD has further formalized an Energy Management Program, including performance-based incentives for key staff. This effort aims to enhance energy data collection and analysis, optimize building systems, refine energy forecasts, identify and deploy investment opportunities and improve tracking of resource consumption and savings. The Energy Management Program focuses on our largest electricity and fuel consuming sites where the company holds the utility contract, thereby aiming to reduce or avoid related Scope 1 and 2 emissions. In 2024, we realized nearly 3,000 megawatt hours of energy savings from more than 30 projects implemented since 2022 including equipment upgrades, lighting retrofits and other equipment optimizations.[xii] As part of our annual CapEx/OpEx budget planning process, our CTP incorporates increased investments in the coming years to fund energy conservation and related infrastructure projects across the company's operations, particularly product testing labs.

In conjunction, AMD has a Climate Protection Management Program aimed at managing and reducing both direct and indirect emissions of global warming and ozone-depleting substances (GWS and ODS) resulting from operation at sites under AMD operations control. The Program prioritizes emission inventories, elimination and reduction strategies and works directly with owners of equipment using refrigerants and other GWS or ODS. As part of the elimination strategy, AMD prohibits the use of chlorofluorocarbons and other Class I ODS in any new application, as well as Class II ODS unless it can be demonstrated that there are significant environmental benefits or technical, economic or safety limitations. These collective efforts foster a culture of environmental efficiency and accountability across AMD operations.

Renewable Electricity Sourcing: Another important strategy in the AMD CTP to reduce operational emissions is expanding renewable electricity sourcing and procurement strategies. In the first half of this decade, AMD has utilized onsite renewable electricity (i.e., California), utility green tariff programs (i.e., Ireland) and purchases renewable energy credits, or RECs (i.e., Greater China, India and U.S.). Looking ahead, AMD plans to continue increasing renewable electricity sourcing as the main strategy to reach or exceed our operational GHG reduction goal of 50% from 2020-2030. We remain committed to accounting for renewable electricity procurement in annual budget planning, reviewing procurement options, and transparently reporting on our progress.

> ***Case study:*** AMD has been sourcing renewable electricity for our operations since 2001. From 2020 to 2024, we have increased the percentage of our global electricity from renewable sources from 28% to 50%. Our San Jose campus utilizes a large 1.4 MW solar system comprised of 3,600 panels that serve as elevated shade structures for 500 employee parking spaces. The campus also features an additional 600 kW rooftop solar installation, as well as a battery system can store up to 1 MWh for later use when building loads are high and when utility rates are most expensive. Our Dublin Ireland site used a 100% green tariff for renewable energy sourcing through 2024-25. All renewable energy credits sourced by AMD are third-party verified to certification standards including Green-E in the U.S., GEC in China and IREC in India.

Employee Training & Culture: Our workforce plays an active role in conserving energy in daily operations. Our employees are required to complete our Global Health, Safety, Security and Environment Workplace Orientation training, which includes environmental education related to AMD operations. The AMD Global EHS Standard mandates that major AMD sites maintain an inventory of emissions from GHGs and ODS and implement reduction strategies where possible.

All AMD employees, regardless of their role, can participate in the company's *Go Green* employee resource group, which included 7,200 members in 2024. *Go Green* aims to educate and inspire employees around the globe to conserve resources, reduce costs and enhance sustainability in their daily lives. Incentives vary by region but include electric vehicle charging, pre-tax benefits for public transit, tree planting initiatives and AMD Spotlight recognitions (which may include cash awards) for leading environmental efforts.

TABLE 9. Operations Action Plan

SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES (0-3 YEARS)	• Increase the amount of global electricity from renewable energy sources (whether onsite, direct sourcing, green tariffs, unbundled RECs, or other options) to approximately >60% • Evaluate various renewable energy procurement options • Further implement Energy Management and Climate Protection Programs • Increase investments in energy infrastructure and equipment upgrades • Reduce global warming and ozone depleting substances (GWS and ODS)
MID-TERM OBJECTIVES (3-10 YEARS)	• Increase the amount of global electricity from renewable energy sources up to 100% • Define and pursue increased additionality criteria for RECs to help ensure contributions to new renewable energy projects • Evaluate phase out or alternative fuels for existing natural gas-based fuel cells
LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES (10+ YEARS)	• Maintain the amount of global electricity from renewable energy sources up to 100% • Continue to explore additional renewable energy procurement options • Further target Scope 1 emissions sources through phase-out plans

AMD VALUE CHAIN (SCOPE 3)

Our upstream and downstream Scope 3 strategies leverage where we have control, like designing energy efficient products, and where we have influence, like collaborations with suppliers, customers and industry groups. Our action plans in these areas are heavily focused on collaborations built on standardized metrics and data exchange, business reviews, industry workgroups, and other means for information sharing, alignment and accountability. As a result, we have made strong progress in recent years on identifying and pursuing shared challenges and strategies on Scope 3 emissions. Moving forward, we are focused on mobilizing scalable solutions that drive impact on key hotspots related to the manufacturing and use of our products.

Supply Chain

As a fabless semiconductor company, our supply chain plays a critical role in advancing our decarbonization and broader sustainability efforts. We closely collaborate with carefully selected external suppliers manufacturing our products, including directly engaging approximately 95% of these suppliers by spend to annually collect detailed climate and environmental metrics. Specific key performance indicators include energy use (fuel, electricity and renewable energy), GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3), climate goals, water use and reuse, waste generation and recycling, and material reuse.

In 2025, we invested in IT infrastructure to help better automate, structure and analyze our supplier data, including documentation for renewable energy claims. This work will continue in the short to mid-term along with our efforts participating in industry groups to better standardize climate-related data exchange between suppliers and customers. Our overall supplier strategy for climate entails the following pillars and related actions.

Supplier Communications: Since 2014, we have actively monitored, set goals and reported progress on the environmental impact of our supply chain. In support of industry alignment and standardization, AMD adopted the Responsible Business Alliance's Code of Conduct as the AMD Supplier Code of Conduct. For climate, this includes requiring all suppliers to establish and report on absolute, corporate-wide GHG reduction goals.

Our annual supplier communications process related to climate includes:

- Notifying Manufacturing Suppliers and select indirect suppliers about our environmental requirements;
- Conducting our annual environmental survey for covered Manufacturing Suppliers on topics including energy, emissions, goals and other key metrics;
- Analyzing supplier level data to help assess accuracy, gaps and trends;
- Quantifying and reporting total Scope 3 Category 1 data and annual trends; and
- Engaging throughout the year with select suppliers through capacity building, business reviews and other forums.

Supplier Engagements: Conducting supplier business reviews and capacity building efforts are key to our approach of building a culture of strong performance, accountability and continuous improvement. Critical suppliers have business reviews with senior executives whereby the supply chain responsibility portion of the scorecard includes any unmet environmental expectations. The accountability structure of these meetings aids in identifying and addressing corrective actions. Suppliers that may have less internal expertise or program maturity are offered trainings and technical support to aid their progress and development. In those cases, we have met with the suppliers to understand their situation, share best practices and resources, and even deliver customized training to guide their next steps.

Collectively, our supplier capacity building activities reached 78% of our suppliers by spend in 2024 and included topics such as how to establish a GHG inventory, set science-based climate reduction goals, and source more renewable energy. We also send Manufacturing Suppliers our Supply Chain Responsibility Guide that includes recommended best practices and additional resources. Internally, we provide training for our sourcing managers on the expectations of our suppliers.

Prioritizing Foundry Operations: Targeting tailored solutions allows us to customize our supplier engagements and prioritize our focus areas. Our approach is informed by the emissions profile of our supply chain and individual suppliers. Approximately half of our total Scope 3 Category 1 emissions (Purchased Goods and Services) come from wafer foundry operations (based on 2024 data). Of the wafer foundry emissions, about 60% come from electricity use (Foundry Scope 2), 30% from upstream raw materials (Foundry Scope 3) and 10% from direct emissions (Foundry Scope 1). Therefore, we prioritize decarbonization engagements with these suppliers, while continuing to work with other suppliers as well as through industry groups to advance broader solutions.

- For Scope 2, we prioritize strategies to increase renewable electricity use in foundry operations due to the outsized opportunity for decarbonization. These efforts have led to accelerating the expected renewable electricity adoption in the wafer manufacturing of AMD products to more than 60% by 2030, based on stated plans from our foundry suppliers. In addition, we work to ensure energy-saving measures are implemented in the manufacturing process and quantify the progress with our suppliers.

- For upstream Scope 3, we launched new initiatives in 2024 aimed at prioritizing materials for increased recycled content in our products. Based on our 2025 product lines, aluminum and copper are priority materials (based on representative weight). We reviewed the existing state of recycled content usage within our supply chain for these materials and continue to explore opportunities and challenges to increase the use of these recycled materials in our products.
- For Scope 1, we work with suppliers to evaluate advanced abatement technologies, including onsite presentations and demonstrations in 2024-25 about innovative new abatement solutions available. Direct emissions from our foundry suppliers have decreased by approximately 24% from 2020-2024.

Industry Collaborations: Advocating for industry wide solutions is critical to our climate efforts because several key challenges to accelerating decarbonization are beyond the control of AMD and our suppliers. We recognize that we are more likely to have success through collaborations with leading industry groups to coordinate and standardize these efforts across the value chain.

For example, the embodied emissions from extracting and refining the raw materials used to make our products occur several tiers down our supply chain. In 2025, we engaged directly with select Manufacturing Suppliers and smelters to evaluate current recycled content and will continue to investigate opportunities. These efforts are informed by the updated RBA Circular Materials Landscape Assessment which reinforces the need to standardize data, design reverse supply chains and improve assurance of environmental and labor protections. AMD is a longstanding member of the RBA, as well as a member of the RBA Board of Directors, a member of the Senior Environmental Advisory Taskforce, and a participant in the Environmental Sustainability workgroup.

Another key challenge is a lack of renewable energy access in key manufacturing regions in Asia-Pacific, especially Taiwan where most chips are manufactured. As highlighted in the following case study with the Semiconductor Climate Consortium, AMD actively serves in leadership roles to help drive industry-wide action, investment and policy support to accelerate the supply of renewable electricity in the semiconductor supply chain.

Case study: AMD is a founding member of the Semiconductor Climate Consortium (SCC), which works to decarbonize semiconductor manufacturing and increase transparency within the sector through collaboration, knowledge-sharing and innovative solutions. The SCC brings together over 100 organizations operating across five workgroups: Scope 1; Scope 2; Scope 3; baseline, ambition and roadmap; and emissions reporting.

AMD also serves as a sponsor and steering committee member of the SEMI Energy Collaborative (EC) that focuses on understanding and removing obstacles to the installation of renewable and low-carbon energy sources in Asia Pacific. By gaining a deeper understanding of regional markets, engaging collectively on policy issues and sharing information on potential clean energy opportunities, the EC aims to drive towards 100% renewable electricity in APAC by 2040.

Finally, AMD participates in the EC's Taiwan workgroup. We participated in a 2024 meeting in Taiwan with EC leadership and member companies along with policymakers to discuss identifying and overcoming barriers hindering the adoption of sustainable energy sources. Taiwan's clean energy transition is critical given the amount of semiconductor manufacturing in the region and the relatively low amount of renewable energy currently available.

TABLE 10. Supply Chain Action Plan

SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES (0-3 YEARS)	• Establish and monitor supplier performance metrics for our 2030 climate goal • Incorporate progress into Manufacturing Suppliers business reviews and engagements • Complete "cradle-to-gate" Product Carbon Footprint assessments (from raw material sourcing, manufacturing and shipping) for most AMD product families and analyze key decarbonization levers • Encourage Manufacturing Suppliers to increase the amount of renewable energy sourcing (whether onsite, direct sourcing, green tariffs, unbundled RECs or other options), including approximately >40% of the electricity to manufacture AMD wafers • Add new manufacturing capacity in the U.S. that utilizes renewable electricity • Continue engaging with Manufacturing Suppliers and industry groups on Scope 1 emissions reductions, which may include direct abatement technologies • Participate in industry efforts to standardize and automate value chain emissions and renewable energy allocations across the value chain
MID-TERM OBJECTIVES (3-10 YEARS)	• Encourage Manufacturing Suppliers to increase the amount of renewable energy sourcing, including approximately >75% of the electricity to manufacture AMD wafers • Participate in industry efforts to enable aggregated supplier renewable electricity sourcing • Reduce estimated AMD "cradle-to-gate" PCF emissions by up to 35% for products launched and made in 2024, compared to the same product made in 2028[xiii] • Participate in and leverage industry efforts to identify sources for recycled content on the market and work with suppliers to access and utilize recycled content
LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES (10+ YEARS)	• Encourage Manufacturing Suppliers to increase the amount of renewable energy sourcing, including up to 100% of the electricity to manufacture AMD wafers • Increase expansion of U.S. manufacturing capacity and renewable electricity access • Increase use of prioritized recycled content for AMD products

Product

Our climate strategy for products aligns with our product design strategy and roadmap as well as our drive to tackle some of the world's most important challenges. Our design approach builds on years of building foundational, modular IP building blocks; continuing innovations to integrate components through advanced packaging and scalable architecture; plus configuring and optimizing rack-scale systems to support our end-to-end AI strategy. We continue to make robust investments in research and development, which increased 225% from 2020 to 2024, as well as set clear accountability and incentives structures for prioritizing energy efficiency in our product development process.

As key examples, the AMD Corporate Power Initiative was established in 2024 to drive leadership energy efficiency across five workstreams that span materials, process, circuits, system design, architecture, software and applications. The collaboration is sponsored and overseen by the AMD Executive Team with a steering committee of lead product architects overseeing how product-level designs are meeting performance-per-watt targets. Further conveying the importance of these efforts, each year strategic AMD product development metrics and milestones that include product energy efficiency are factored into the company-wide bonus and incentive structure.

While our approach and action plan span our product portfolio, we anticipate prioritizing products related to the data center in light of expanding AI and HPC capabilities and associated risks from increasing energy use as well as opportunities for energy efficiency and climate innovations. The implications moving forward are significant for energy grids, data center space requirements, IT-related climate impacts, and emerging climate solutions. Our overall action plan for products includes energy efficient architecture and modular design; system integration and optimization; and product use cases and applications. AMD strives to be a leader in delivering more sustainable solutions for our customers and the broader industry, while continuing to learn more about the end-use applications and energy sources that largely determine the emissions associated with use of our products sold (Category 11).

Process Technology: Designing products to leverage the leading-edge manufacturing technology available to make our silicon wafers, known as a process or technology "node" (measured in nanometers), is foundational to our energy efficiency approach. Smaller nodes mean smaller transistors and less power because the distance electrons need to travel is reduced, as well as the voltage required for a given performance level. Meanwhile more performance is enabled by increasing the number of transistors in a given area, resulting in billions of transistors in an AMD product. In 2020, AMD was primarily using the 7nm process node. In 2026, AMD plans to launch the first HPC product on TSMC's advanced 2nm process technology.

Power Management: More advanced process technologies enable additional power management capabilities in our designs that balance both processing speed and power consumption tailored to specific workloads. By dynamically adapting processor power consumption using hardware and software techniques - such as Dynamic Voltage and Frequency Scaling (DVFS), host system management port (HSMP) and configurable thermal design power (CTDP) – we can control and optimize the delivery of power when and where it is needed. For example, if a processor is in idle mode and not actively computing, the voltage can be reduced, or even shut off completely, to save power which also reduces the amount of heat that needs to be dissipated. When peak processing power is needed, voltage increases to provide sufficient power for high clock speeds and optimal performance.

Modular chip architecture: AMD continues to leverage design solutions that use smaller, more specialized chiplets. A central chiplet called an anchor can orchestrate efficient power management for all the chiplets across the "system on chip" (SOC). Some chiplets require continuous power, some require dynamic power adjustments based on real-time requirements and others have dedicated power budgets to manage independently while still notifying the anchor about their power needs. We connect chiplets through increasingly advanced packaging and high-speed interconnects. It allows for more communication, data transfer and control transmission between different components at lower energy per bit transferred. This approach is being leveraged across AMD product lines as we take an industry leadership role in fostering a robust chiplet ecosystem and comprehensive set of standards.

Case study: Chiplet architecture not only advances product energy efficiency, but it also helps reduce upstream manufacturing impacts. Utilizing smaller surface areas per chip lowers the probability that a defect will land on any one chip, thereby optimizing the number of usable chips per wafer. As a result, the number and yield percentage of 'good' chips per wafer goes up, and the wasted cost, raw materials, energy, emissions and water usage go down. Die harvesting is another way AMD optimizes wafer manufacturing that allows for repurposing sections of a die that may have minor defects but are still fully functional for certain applications. Instead of discarding an entire die or cluster of chips with a portion having minor defects, those chips can be tested and repurposed for different use cases

AMD estimates that from 2022-2024, the environmental benefits of AMD chiplet architecture and wafer optimization strategies resulted in savings of approximately 843 million liters of water and 930,000 tons of CO2e. This amounts to roughly 1.3 times more water use and 6.7 times as much carbon emissions than AMD operations during this timeframe. [xiv]

System Integration and Optimization: Heterogeneous system architecture (HSA) is a standardized framework for using a modular architecture to build, integrate and optimize the overall system. The HSA assembly approach utilizes high-bandwidth interconnect that ties together the various components including the CPU, GPU, memory and sensors. Leveraging interchangeable configurations not only allows for countless designs that further optimize energy efficiency in rack-scale system solutions, but also helps to reduce manufacturing cost and waste.

Our company's journey to building a best-in-class portfolio to address the rapidly evolving needs of AI has included integrating Xilinx's leading-edge AI Engines and adaptive SoC technologies (2022), adding advanced data movement and networking capabilities through Pensando (2022), building a world-class software team with the additions of Silo AI and Mipsology (2024), accelerating co-packaged optics by adding Enosemi for more efficient compute and networking integration (2025), and scaling to full rack-level system design with the acquisition of ZT Systems (2025).

Server consolidation: Using fewer and more energy-efficient servers to meet computing demands has a cascading effect of environmental benefits across the lifecycle of a product. A server that is not required results in avoiding material use, manufacturing, test/assembly, shipping, operation and end of use for that product, which in turn saves the associated energy, emissions, water, waste and even data center real estate.

To quantify the environmental and financial benefits of server consolidation, AMD created online GHG and TCO tools to help compare CPUs using customized scenarios to better understand how modernizing data center infrastructure can help reduce data center energy and emissions. We continue to develop our end-to-end AI strategy, including delivering rack-scale solutions that combine all our hardware components into an energy-efficient and optimized system

Renewable Energy Sources: The largest source of GHG emissions associated with our business comes from the electricity used to power our products over the multi-year use phase. The source of that electricity is a primary factor determining associated emissions (Scope 3 Category 11). Per the GHG Protocol, if renewable energy is attributed as the source, no GHG emissions are associated with the electricity use, whereas if typical grid electricity is used, the local grid emission factor determines the emissions. Our data center products tend to have higher energy use due to computing performance requirements and more time in active use to support continuous, reliable services to multiple users or devices. Our Category 11 emissions have decreased from 2022-24, despite total energy use going up, largely due to more renewable energy being used by our largest data center customers. However, the future trend is unknown, so we aim to continue refining our understanding of our customers' energy use and sources associated with our products to inform potential projections of our product use emissions.

Supercomputing: The leading edge of high-performance computing is supercomputing, which is the aggregation of powerful processors across multiple parallel computers. Supercomputers are deployed for some of the most energy demanding workloads, therefore energy efficiency is paramount and often a critical design requirement for these projects. AMD and our partners worked closely over years to design and build cutting-edge energy-efficient supercomputers. As of June 2025, AMD powers the top two most powerful supercomputers in the world, Frontier and El Capitan. In addition, the AMD EPYC™ CPU and AMD Instinct™ GPU product lines together or separately power 60% of the top 20 most energy-efficient supercomputers in the world (Green500, June 2025).[xv]

Scientific Research: Supercomputers represent incredible opportunities for breakthroughs in energy, climate science and other scientific research. AMD powered supercomputers, like Lumi, are used to create digital replicas of the earth to simulate climate change, study marine ecosystems, and better understand the accuracy and lead time of tropical cyclones, heavy precipitation and heat waves. The AMD AI and HPC Fund program, part of the AMD University Program, helps to identify and support promising use cases and applications for climate and scientific research. This program provides academic researchers and educators with access to AMD computing technology through donations of on-premises equipment and remote access to AMD clusters. The computing resources made available by AMD from 2020 to 2024 has a total market value of more than US$35.3 million and amounts to over 30 petaflops, which would rank among the fastest supercomputers in the world, according to the TOP500 list (June 2025).[xv]

Industry Collaborations: AMD actively participates in industry groups addressing energy and climate-related issues in our sector. A primary example is the Information Technology Industry Council (ITI) where we actively participate in several committees, including Green Procurement, Climate, Environment and Sustainability. Within the ITI, AMD actively participates in The Green Grid (TGG) which plays a key role in guiding a consortium of industry players to provide tools, technical expertise and advocacy to support the optimization of energy and resource efficiency of data center ecosystems. AMD is also a member of the Open Compute Project focused on designing and sharing more energy-efficient, scalable, and flexible hardware designs for data centers.

TABLE 11. Product Use Action Plan

SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES **(0-3 YEARS)**	• Execute our Corporate Power Initiative driving energy efficiency across materials, process, circuits, system design, architecture, software and applications • Develop and integrate photonics and co-packaged optics solutions to deliver higher bandwidth density with better power efficiency • Launch the first HPC product on TSMC advanced 2nm process technology • Launch first rack-level solutions with air cooled and liquid cooling configurations • Showcase AMD technology advancing climate solutions including more efficient designs and manufacturing, energy grid resilience and renewable energy generation • Support sustainability-related scientific research through the AMD AI and HPC Fund
MID-TERM OBJECTIVES **(3-10 YEARS)**	• Accelerate our end-to-end AI strategy to further integrate and optimize components within rack-level solutions • Lead industry efforts in open-source approaches to optimizing hardware and software for energy efficiency • Advance circular economy approaches through industry and customer collaborations around upgradability, repairability and backwards compatibility
LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES **(10+ YEARS)**	• Enable climate-related scientific research including alternative materials, alternative energy sources and climate science • Lead innovations on energy efficiency including architecture, power management and materials • Collaborate on data center decarbonization strategies such as innovative cooling technologies and waste-to-heat transfer

Other Scope 3 Categories

AMD takes actions to address other relevant Scope 3 sources of emissions, including but not limited to the following.

Upstream transportation and distribution (Category 4): After manufacturing, AMD products are shipped by third-party logistics providers from supplier final assembly, test and packaging sites to distributors and customers. Measures are taken to optimize freight and shipping materials when feasible, such as using ocean freight instead of air shipment, shipping full pallets when customer order size permits and reusing and recycling shipping pallets. The majority of AMD shipments are provided by carriers with net zero goals for 2040 or 2050. Their strategies include shifting to alternative fuels that reduce GHG emissions and electrification of final stage deliveries.

Waste generated in operations (Category 5): AMD aims to reduce the amount of waste produced through pollution prevention practices and to divert waste from the landfill through recycling, composting and reuse. We characterize, track and manage the chemical, electronic and other regulated waste generated onsite and through final disposition, and we require all employees to take training that includes an overview of waste management at AMD.

Employee Commuting (Category 7): AMD offers commuter incentives that vary by region, including free electric vehicle charging and pre-tax benefits for public transit. The Go Green employee resource group supports employee outreach and education on local alternative transportation resources.

LOOKING FORWARD

AMD is committed to being a leader in delivering more sustainable solutions for our customers and the broader industry. This AMD CTP serves as a roadmap to help align our business strategies with our decarbonization strategies. It guides our efforts up to and beyond our 2030 climate goals as we work toward supporting the broader global transition to a low-carbon economy. We will continue to actively participate in semiconductor industry efforts to accelerate the sector's transition to net-zero emissions.

AMD is committed to proactively addressing obstacles such as the rapid evolution of AI, increasing computing energy demands and the need for broader decarbonization across the value chain. Through Plan updates, embracing technological advancements, and strengthening industry collaborations, we believe we can drive meaningful progress.

We remain optimistic about the future, leveraging innovation, strategy and partnerships to power high-performance computing more sustainably. Our aim is to help ensure that we meet the needs of our customers while contributing to a more energy-efficient and climate-resilient world.

APPENDIX I. METRICS

AMD monitors and reports on climate-related metrics and goals in our Corporate Responsibility report, including data tables and our CDP disclosure.

n/a = not available. Values shown in *italics* represent adjusted data and are different from values shown in previous AMD Corporate Responsibility Reports.

TABLE 12. AMD Energy & Emissions Metrics

AMD ENERGY & CLIMATE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			
YEAR-END	2022[xvi]	2023	2024
ENERGY (GWh)			
TOTAL ABSOLUTE ENERGY USE	208	233	264
ENERGY USE (DIRECT)	27	30	29
ELECTRICITY (INDIRECT ENERGY)	181	203	236
NON-RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY USE	115	109	118
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY USE[xvii]	66	94	118
% OF TOTAL ELECTRICITY USE FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES	37%	46%	50%
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (MTCO2e)			
SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS[xviii]	8,145	10,008	12,419
SCOPE 2 MARKET-BASED EMISSIONS[xix]	39,745	36,597	31,771
SCOPE 1 AND 2 MARKET-BASED EMISSIONS	47,890	46,606	44,190
SCOPE 1 AND 2 MARKET-BASED EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS[xx] (% REDUCTION FROM 2020)	22.5%	24.5%	28%
SCOPE 2 LOCATION-BASED EMISSIONS	74,479	80,839	91,579
ESTIMATED SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS	26,401,535	23,126,774	18,281,832
UPSTREAM SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS (INCLUDES SUPPLY CHAIN)	4,131,175	4,031,298	4,088,926
DOWNSTREAM SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS (INCLUDES PRODUCT USE)	22,237,114	19,060,423	14,153,836
TOTAL ESTIMATED SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS PER REVENUE (metric tco2e / $USD MILLIONS)	1,116	959	709

APPENDIX II. KEY ASSUMPTIONS

The AMD CTP is built on certain future dependencies and external factors. Stakeholders should be aware of the following key assumptions while reviewing the CTP:

- *Technology product demand will continue to align with our internally projected revenue growth rates; however, the increasing energy demands of AI workloads could introduce uncertainties that may impact long-term forecasting and emissions reduction planning.*
- *All publicly stated emissions reduction and renewable energy targets announced by value chain partners (e.g., suppliers, foundries and customers) will be met.*
- *The composition of suppliers, product portfolio and geographic distribution will remain relatively stable over time, and there will be no major structural or operational changes that would significantly alter the emissions footprint looking forward.*
- *Electricity grid decarbonization will progress in line with global net-zero scenarios, such as the NGFS Net Zero 2050 pathway, requiring new and existing power plants to transition to renewable energy sources, including solar, wind and nuclear.*
- *The Asia-Pacific region will continue to represent the largest share of semiconductor manufacturing emissions.*
- *Semiconductor suppliers in the Asia-Pacific region will have sufficient access to renewable energy, supporting their ability to meet our sustainability expectations.*
- *AMD is not currently planning to rely on carbon removals or offsets to meet its decarbonization goals but reserves the right to incorporate them in the future if needed.*
- *Moore's Law will remain a driving force behind energy efficiency gains in computing, enabling continuous improvements in chip performance and power consumption.*
- *Industry-wide policy and market mechanisms will continue to evolve, supporting advancements in renewable energy access, supply chain decarbonization and emissions reporting.*

APPENDIX III. FRAMEWORK ALIGNMENT

Our CTP is intended to be an informative document that can be used by a range of stakeholders. To enable this, our CTP content aligns with the Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT) Disclosure Framework. The TPT Framework provides a globally recognized, clear and comparable outline for AMD stakeholders to reference. Details of how our CTP corresponds with the TPT framework can be found in the following Table.

TABLE 13. Transition Plan Taskforce Framework Alignment

TRANSITION PLAN TASKFORCE DISCLOSURE FRAMEWORK	AMD CTP SECTION	PAGE REFERENCE
1.1 STRATEGIC AMBITION	Objectives and Priorities: Climate-related Goals; Looking Forward	5-9, 18
1.2 BUSINESS MODEL AND VALUE CHAIN	Background; Implementation Strategy: Value Chain	2, 9, 11-12, 14
1.3 KEY ASSUMPTIONS AND EXTERNAL FACTORS	Appendix II. Key Assumptions	20
2.1 BUSINESS OPERATIONS	Implementation: AMD Operations	6, 9-11
2.2 PRODUCTS AND SERVICES	Implementation: Product	8, 14-17
2.3 POLICIES AND CONDITIONS	Appendix IV: Policies	22
2.4 FINANCIAL PLANNING	Governance: Incentives and Renumeration Implementation: AMD Operations	3-5, 10
3.1 ENGAGEMENT WITH VALUE CHAIN	Implementation: Value Chain	11-13, 16-17
3.2 ENGAGEMENT WITH INDUSTRY	Implementation: Value Chain	13, 16
3.3 ENGAGEMENT WITH GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC SECTOR, COMMUNITIES, AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Implementation Strategy: Value Chain	13, 16
4.1 GOVERNANCE, BUSINESS AND OPERATIONAL METRICS AND TARGETS	Governance: Implementation Strategy	3-5, 9-11
4.2 FINANCIAL METRICS AND TARGETS	While AMD is committed to allocating resources to support the implementation of the CTP and adjusting funding as needed, the company is not disclosing specific financial metrics at this time.	N/A
4.3 GHG METRICS AND TARGETS	Governance, Objectives and Priorities, Appendix I. Metrics and Appendix II. Assumptions	3-9
4.4 CARBON CREDITS	Appendix II. Assumptions	20
5.1 BOARD OVERSIGHT AND REPORTING	Governance	3-4
5.2 MANAGEMENT ROLES, RESPONSIBILITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY	Governance	3-5
5.3 CULTURE	Governance: Implementation - Employee Training & Culture	11
5.4 INCENTIVES AND REMUNERATION	Governance - Incentives and remuneration	5
5.5 SKILLS, COMPETENCIES AND TRAINING	Implementation - Employee Training & Culture	11, 17

APPENDIX IV. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES & REPORTING

The following policies and disclosures can be found at the AMD Corporate Responsibility website.

- Environmental Data Tables
- Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Policy
- Climate Change Policy
- GRI Standards Content Index
- CDP Climate Change and Water Submission
- SASB and TCFD Reporting
- UN Sustainable Development Goals
- ISO 14001 Site Certifications

ENDNOTES

[i] Defined by CDP as energy derived from sources that are naturally replenishing on a human timescale and do not deplete with use. This includes solar, wind, hydropower, geothermal, and biomass, provided the latter is sustainably sourced. AMD and / or Manufacturing Supplier sourcing of renewable energy may entail onsite generation, direct sourcing (i.e. Power Purchase Agreement), green tariffs, unbundled RECs or other options.

[ii] We include certain disclosures, reports and information on various environmental, social and corporate responsibility-related matters on our website (collectively, our "ESG Materials"). Our ESG Materials, as well as ESG information in our securities filings, may contain information that is significant; however, any significance should not be read as necessarily rising to the level of the definition of materiality used for the purposes of our compliance with reporting requirements, including the U.S. federal securities laws, even where we use the word "material" or "materiality" in our ESG Materials (including where we use it in connection with our materiality assessment) or in other materials issued in connection with the matters discussed in our ESG Materials. We have used definitions of materiality in the course of creating our ESG Materials and the goals and metrics discussed therein that are informed by various third-party frameworks and stakeholder expectations and, as a result, do not coincide with or rise to the level of the definition of materiality used for the purposes of our compliance with the U.S. federal securities laws due to such definitions' more expansive nature. Moreover, given the uncertainties, estimates and assumptions inherent in the matters discussed in our ESG Materials, and the timelines involved, materiality is inherently difficult to assess far in advance. In addition, given the inherent uncertainty of the estimates, assumptions and timelines associated with the matters discussed in our ESG Materials, we may not be able to anticipate in advance whether or the degree to which we will or will not be able to meet our plans, targets or goals.

[iii] The financial impacts from these risks and opportunities are not presently expected by AMD to materially impact our cash flow, access to finance or cost of capital over the short, medium or long term. AMD expects to continue monitoring and to report on such financial impacts subject to any regulatory obligations, if and when deemed applicable; however, due to the novelty and rapidly evolving nature of certain information associated with such matters, we caution that if can be difficult to assess climate and related risks and other performance considerations in advance.

[iv] AMD references this operational GHG reduction goal (market-based emissions) as a "science-based target" that is aligned with a 1.5˚C scenario. The basis for this statement is the AMD GHG goal is aligned with the Science-based Target initiative's (SBTi's) 1.5-degree minimum target ambition of 4.2% linear annual reduction. The SBTi criteria considers multiple climate scenario models from the IAMC and IEA.

[v] "Manufacturing Suppliers" are defined as suppliers that AMD buys from directly and that provides direct materials and/or manufacturing services to AMD.

[vi] Capacity-building activities aim to bring a culture of continuous improvement to AMD Manufacturing Suppliers by providing resources to gain a deeper understanding of the root causes for non-compliance or by supporting the suppliers a beyond compliance goal. Goal calculations are based on AMD calculations that are third-party verified (limited level assurance). Although AMD achieved this goal in 2022, we will continue to engage additional suppliers in capacity-building activities through 2025 on topics such as setting GHG reduction targets, sourcing renewable energy, and ethical recruitment. Annual progress will be reported through 2025.

[vii] AMD calculates the carbon intensity of supply chain emissions using the numerator of total manufacturing supplier emissions (metric tCO_2e including suppliers' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from operations, as well as their Scope 3 Category 1 emissions from purchased goods) and the denominator of AMD reported net revenue. For suppliers, AMD surveys our top ~95% of spend to gather directly reported data, and where needed utilizes spend-based estimates using CEDA emission factors.

[viii] https://www.amd.com/en/newsroom/press-releases/2020-6-25-amd-exceeds-six-year-goal-to-deliver-unprecedented.html

[ix] Includes high-performance CPU and GPU accelerators used for AI training and High-Performance Computing in a 4-Accelerator, CPU hosted configuration. Goal calculations are based on performance scores as measured by standard performance metrics (HPC: Linpack DGEMM kernel FLOPS with 4k matrix size; AI training: lower precision training-focused floating-point math GEMM kernels operating on 4k matrices) divided by the rated power consumption of a representative accelerated compute node including the CPU host + memory, and 4 GPU accelerators.

[x] AMD based advanced racks for AI training/inference in each year (2024 to 2030) based on AMD roadmaps, also examining historical trends to inform rack design choices and technology improvements to align projected goals and historical trends. The 2024 rack is based on the MI300X node, which is comparable to the Nvidia H100 and reflects current common practice in AI deployments in 2024/2025 timeframe. The 2030 rack is based on an AMD system and silicon design expectations for that time frame. In each case, AMD specified components like GPUs, CPUs, DRAM, storage, cooling, and communications, tracking component and defined rack characteristics for power and performance. Calculations do not include power used for cooling air or water supply outside the racks but do include power for fans and pumps internal to the racks. Performance improvements are estimated based on progress in compute output (delivered, sustained, not peak FLOPS), memory (HBM) bandwidth, and network (scale-up) bandwidth, expressed as indices and weighted by the following factors for training and inference.

	FLOPS	HBM BW	SCALE-UP BW
TRAINING	70.0%	10.0%	20.0%
INFERENCE	45.0%	32.5%	22.5%

Performance and power use per rack together imply trends in performance per watt over time for training and inference, then indices for progress in training and inference are weighted 50:50 to get the final estimate of AMD projected progress by 2030 (20x). The performance number assumes continued AI model progress in exploiting lower precision math formats for both training and inference which results in both an increase in effective FLOPS and a reduction in required bandwidth per FLOP.

[xi] AMD estimated the number of racks to train a typical notable AI model based on EPOCH AI data (https://epoch.ai). For this calculation we assume, based on these data, that a typical model takes 1025 floating point operations to train (based on the median of 2025 data), and that this training takes place over 1 month. FLOPs needed = 10^25 FLOPs/(seconds/month)/Model FLOPs utilization (MFU) = 10^25/(2.6298*10^6)/0.6. Racks = FLOPs needed/(FLOPS/rack in 2024 and 2030). The compute performance estimates from the AMD roadmap suggests that approximately 276 racks would be needed in 2025 to train a typical model over one month using the MI300X product (assuming 22.656 PFLOPS/rack with 60% MFU) and <1 fully utilized rack would be needed to train the same model in 2030 using a rack configuration based on an AMD roadmap projection.

These calculations imply a >276-fold reduction in the number of racks to train the same model over this six-year period. Electricity use for a MI300X system to completely train a defined 2025 AI model using a 2024 rack is calculated at ~7GWh, whereas the future 2030 AMD system could train the same model using ~350 MWh, a 95% reduction. AMD then applied carbon intensities per kWh from the International Energy Agency World Energy Outlook 2024 [https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-outlook-2024]. IEA's stated policy case gives carbon intensities for 2023 and 2030. We determined the average annual change in intensity from 2023 to 2030 and applied that to the 2023 intensity to get 2024 intensity (434 CO2 g/kWh) versus the 2030 intensity (312 CO2 g/kWh). Emissions for the 2024 baseline scenario of 7 GWh x 434 CO2 g/kWh equates to approximately 3000 metric tCO2, versus the future 2030 scenario of 350 MWh x 312 CO2 g/kWh equates to around 100 metric tCO2.

[xii] Based on AMD internal analysis.

[xiii] Results calculated using TechInsights' EcoInsight product to compute cradle-to-gate PCFs across a mix of seven AMD EPYC, Ryzen and Embedded products for base year of 2024 and projection year of 2028. The projection assumptions include a service life of 4 years and suppliers meeting their renewable energy and/or carbon reduction goals.

[xiv] AMD estimates the number of annual wafers saved based on "die harvesting" and "redundancy repaired die." Using the TechInsights tool, AMD estimated the per wafer emission and water for the corresponding manufacturing node and year (from 2022 through 2024). The total metric ton of emissions saved is approximately 930,000 metric tCO2e and the total water saved is 843 million liters. This represents more than 6.7 times emissions compared to AMD totals for Operations (Scope 1 and Scope 2 Market-based) and about 1.2 times AMD total water usage from 2022 through 2024.

[xv] EPYC-046D - GREEN500 list as of June 2025, https://top500.org/lists/green500/list/2025/06/.

[xvi] Reported data for 2022 onward reflects all AMD operations, and it includes data resulting from the acquisitions of Xilinx and Pensando Systems (unless otherwise stated).

[xvii] AMD procures third-party verified renewable energy credits (RECs) in the US (Green-e certified) as well as China and India (international renewable energy credits, or iRECs). We also generate onsite renewable energy in the U.S. and source renewable energy through utilities in the U.S. and in Ireland.

[xviii] AMD follows the GHG Protocol for Scope 1 emission estimates, the internationally recognized standard for the corporate accounting and reporting of GHG emissions. Scope 1 emissions factors estimated based on quantity of refrigerants and fuel consumed in each geography, including natural gas and refrigerants such as hexafluoroethane (HFE) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). The scope is based on operational control (i.e., AMD-occupied facilities) and the method includes Site Metrics Coordinators entering the monthly amount of fuel and chemicals use, by type, into AMD's central database, and then applying the emission factors. Emission factors were obtained from three main sources: DESNZ 2024 (previously referred to as DEFRA or UK BEIS in previous documents), IPCC AR6 (6th Assessment Report) or US EPA Fluorinated GHG Report.) 2020-24 values have undergone third-party limited assurance.

[xix] AMD follows the GHG Protocol for Scope 2 emission estimates by multiplying the quantity of electricity consumed at each site by relevant emission factors. If electricity use data is not available, as for small offices, then an average value for U.S. office buildings is used for all AMD locations (16.9 kWh/sq ft) based on EIA CBECS results for the average administrative office, and the emission factor for the location is applied. AMD applies both the market-based and location-based methods for estimating scope 2 emissions. Market-based emission calculations are based on grid electricity use (excluding renewable energy sourced through utility "green tariffs") plus electricity from chilled water use, minus renewable energy credits (RECs) allocated to each site. Location-based emission calculations are based on the quantity of grid electricity used plus renewable energy sourced through utility "green tariff" programs. Emission factors for locations in the U.S. are based on eGRID and Green-e 2023 databases. Location-based electricity emission factors for Canada are provided in the 2024 Canada NIR report, specific to each Canadian province. Market-based emission factors for Europe were taken from the IEA 2024 emission factor database. Location-based emission factors for all countries other than the US and Canada were taken from the IEA 2024 emission factor database. 2020-24 values have undergone third-party limited assurance.

[xx] Our goal is a 50 percent reduction in absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions from 2020-2030.

[xxi] Our value chain emissions are estimated following the guidance from the GHG protocol. Category 1: Emissions are calculated by directly surveying suppliers representing ~95% of our total supply chain spend (includes Foundry, final test/assembly, substrates). It includes their estimated allocations to AMD (typically using revenue-based accounting), at a factory level where available, for their Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as well as upstream Scope 3 if available. For Foundries, we used a third-party life cycle assessment to estimate upstream emissions. For other suppliers we apply a spend-based method by mapping spend categories to the associated Scope 3 CEDA emission factor. Emissions from all other vendors (including marketing, professional services, real estate, software providers, telecom and networking providers and other manufacturing services) are calculated using a spend-based method. Category 2: Calculated following a spend-based method and are included in the disclosed figure in Category 1. Category 3: Emissions are calculated using fuel and electricity consumption data collected from our sites globally, and Well-to-tank (WTT) emission factors for natural gas and diesel were obtained from the DEFRA 2024 Conversion Factors database. Emission factors for transmission & distribution-related electricity losses, and electricity-related WTT generation and transmission and distribution, were obtained from the IEA Emission Factors 2024 database and the IPCC AR5 report. Category 4: emissions are estimated using a hybrid methodology combining supplier-specific emissions reported by two of our major shipping providers and a mode-specific, spend-based calculation on all other logistics spend. Category 5: Waste data is collected from our sites globally. End-of-life, disposal method-specific emissions factors were obtained from the 20243 DESNZ Conversion Factors database. A recycling emission factor was obtained from the 2021 DESNZ Conversion Factors database. Category 6: Emissions were calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol based on commercial and private jet air travel data and spend data provided by our travel agencies. Flights were categorized as either short-, medium-, or long-haul and the appropriate DESNZ 2024 factors are applied. For car rental and train travel, we used spend-based estimates from the CEDA 5.0 EEIO database. Category 7: Emissions are based on 2025 employee survey data. Offices were split into geographic regions, and commuting benchmarks were calculated per these regions (EMEA, North America, South Asia, East Asia/Southeast Asia.) The commuting modes were cycling/biking, van transport, public transport, and driving alone. Public transport was assumed to be a mix of train and bus travel, as determined by regional benchmarks outlined in the commuting tool descriptions below. All employees were assumed to work 250 days with an assumption applied for full time onsite versus part time (hybrid) versus remote. Data for 2021-2023 included the~10 largest campuses whereas 2024 included all employees globally. Category 11: Emissions are calculated based on total sales volume, average product electricity consumption, and average product lifetime split by product category for products sold in the reporting year. Emissions were calculated by multiplying total energy consumption by the corresponding country-level emission factor from IEA 2024. A percentage of data center-related products are assumed to be powered with renewable electricity based on public reporting from our customers. Since 2022, data has included Xilinx products. Category 12: Emissions are calculated based on the average product weight by product category and the total sales volume within the reporting year. A weight-based calculation is used, with the disposal method estimated using region-specific e-waste disposal benchmarks obtained from the Global e-Waste Statistics Partnership (2024). Region-specific waste disposal benchmarks obtained from the World Bank. Disposal type-specific emission factors obtained from the EPA GHG Emission Factor Hub (2024). Region-specific blended average waste disposal emission factors were calculated using waste disposal benchmarks.