

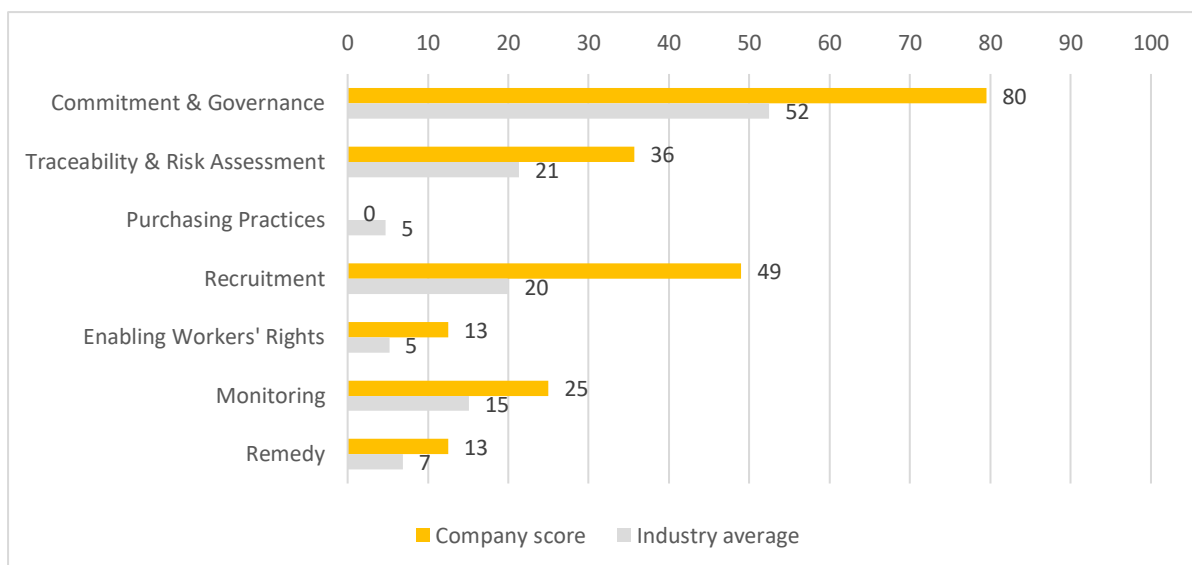
Advanced Micro Devices Inc (AMD)

TICKER
AMD

MARKET CAPITALISATION
US\$235.7 billion

HEADQUARTERS
United States

DISCLOSURES
UK Modern Slavery Act: [Yes](#)
California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: [Yes](#)
Australia Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

OVERALL RANKING
7 out of 45
[2022 Rank:](#) 14 out of 60¹
OVERALL SCORE
35 out of 100
THEME-LEVEL SCORES

KEY DATA POINTS
FIRST-TIER SUPPLIER LIST

Yes (Partial information)

RISK ASSESSMENT

Yes

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN²

Yes

NO-FEE POLICY

Yes (Employer Pays Principle)

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS

Yes (Limited)

HIGH-RISK SOURCING COUNTRIES³
 China and Malaysia

SUMMARY

Advanced Micro Devices Inc (AMD), a semiconductor company which supplies to companies such as Hewlett Packard Enterprise, ranks 7th out of 45 companies. Compared to 2022, the company improved its rank by 7 places. This is because the company began disclosing identified high-risk countries for forced labour in its supply chains, a project addressing risks for migrant workers in Malaysia and Taiwan, training for suppliers on responsible recruitment across three countries, and some data on the use of its grievance mechanism. The company's score is based on its stronger performance on the themes of Commitment & Governance and Recruitment. Notably, the company is the second-highest-scoring semiconductor company in the benchmark. However, the company performs particularly poorly on the theme of Purchasing Practices, scoring zero. KnowTheChain identified one allegation of forced labour in the company's supply chains, related to alleged Uyghur forced labour. However, the company does not disclose the steps it has taken to address the risks of alleged Uyghur forced labour across raw materials and supply chain tiers. The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on the themes of Purchasing Practices, Enabling Workers' Rights, and Remedy.

LEADING PRACTICES

Recruitment: AMD discloses in 2023, it offered a survey for migrant workers on their recruitment experience at four supplier facilities in Malaysia and Taiwan, covering 8% of its manufacturing spend. It reports insights from the survey included the number of labour agencies that workers use and whether they were satisfied with the agencies. It states the surveys were designed to provide insight into recruitment agent practices and identify potential non-compliances. The company further discloses that 95% of suppliers in Malaysia, Taiwan and Japan who have worked with labour recruiters to hire migrant workers have undertaken forced labour prevention training.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

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, and disclose quantitative data evidencing the implementation of responsible purchasing practices. The company should further take steps to ensure that pricing includes the full cost of production, including a living wage/income, and 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 should consider integrating [responsible buying practices in its contracts](#) with suppliers, to ensure that the responsibility for respecting human rights is shared.

Enabling Workers' Rights: 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. Further, the company is encouraged to disclose examples, covering different supply chain contexts, of how it improved freedom of association and/or collective bargaining for its suppliers' workers. 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.

Remedy: While the company indicates that an investigation will be carried out where allegations are discovered outside of audits, the company may consider establishing a process to ensure that remedy is provided to workers in its supply chains in cases of forced labour and disclosing details on this process, such as responsible parties, approval procedures, timeframes, and, crucially, engagement with affected stakeholders. To demonstrate to its stakeholders that it has an effective remedy process in place, the company is encouraged to disclose examples of remedy provided to its suppliers' workers, including with respect to specific allegations in its supply chains.

¹ The number of companies assessed in the ranking has decreased from 60 in 2022 to 45 in 2025.

² Research conducted through September 2024 or through December 2024, 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](#).

³ For further details on high-risk raw materials and sourcing countries, see KnowTheChain's [2025 ICT benchmark findings report](#).