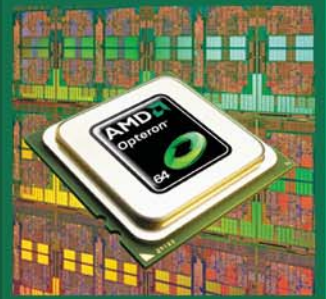


GLOBAL CLIMATE PROTECTION PLAN 2009



AMD
The future is fusion



TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
ABOUT AMD AND AMD GREEN	3
AMD'S CLIMATE COMMITMENT	4
AMD'S EMISSIONS REDUCTION STRATEGY	5
PRODUCT DESIGN	7
CLIMATE PROTECTION INITIATIVES	11
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS ACCOUNTING	14
MANUFACTURING AND OPERATIONS	15
AMD Absolute 2008 Scope 1 and Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions	15
Greenhouse Gas Reduction Goal	16
PFC Emissions Reduction Goal	16
Manufacturing Energy Use Reduction Goal	18
SCOPE 3 "OTHER INDIRECT GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS"	24
Accounting for Scope 3 Emissions	24
Supply Chain Emissions	24
Product Logistics	25
Employee Business Travel	25
Employee Commute	25
EMPLOYEE AWARENESS AND INITIATIVES	26



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



This ninth annual Global Climate Protection Plan presents AMD's strategy, goals, and commitment to continually reduce greenhouse gas emissions and contribute to global climate protection efforts. This effort spans our products, operations, and collaborative initiatives with our industry, suppliers, customers, government partners, and employees. Our strategy, quite simply, is to make energy conscious, smart choices in our operations and to leverage the collaborative bond with our customer and technology partners, positively impacting our products and supply chain. The Plan and AMD's climate commitment is reviewed annually by our executives to keep pace with the company's rapidly evolving technology and business model, as well as new opportunities for global climate protection.

In our 2008 Plan we reported that we achieved our previous climate protection goals in advance of our original target, and we committed ourselves to a new goal set, including goals specific to greenhouse gas emissions and operational energy efficiency.

- Our Climate Leaders greenhouse gas emissions reduction goal is to further reduce normalized emissions 33 percent by year-end 2010 relative to the 2006 baseline. By the end of 2008 AMD charted progress toward our goal with a 22 percent reduction from the 2006 baseline.
- Our operational energy efficiency goal is to reduce normalized energy use 40 percent by year-end 2010 relative to the 2006 baseline. By the end of 2008 AMD charted progress toward this goal with a 27 percent reduction from the 2006 baseline.

We are proud of our leadership activities in climate protection and committed to continued improvement. For example, recent AMD product innovations that help to reduce computing energy use, increase power efficiencies, and deliver previously unattainable technology to the mainstream, fueling competition and energizing industry innovation, include:

- AMD platform technology codenamed "Dragon" for desktop PCs featuring the new AMD Phenom™ II X4 processor with ATI Radeon™ HD 4650 or higher graphics and AMD 7-Series chipsets. The 45nm AMD Phenom™ II X4 940 125W processors with Cool'n'Quiet™ 3.0 technology enables up to 50% lower power consumption at idle when compared with the 65nm AMD Phenom™ X4 9950 125W processor with Cool'n'Quiet™ 2.0 technology, based on testing conducted on AMD internal reference platforms.¹
- ATI Mobility Radeon™ HD 4000 series GPU, AMD's next generation series of notebook graphics processors. The new mobile graphics family features energy efficient, second generation 55nm process technology that, in the case of the ATI Mobility Radeon 4870 GPU, delivers an increase in performance-per-watt of more than sixty percent over the previous generation.²
- The 45nm Quad-Core AMD Opteron™ EE processor, AMD's lowest ever quad-core server power band at 40W ACP (average CPU power) which delivers up to a 13 percent reduction in platform-level power consumption³ and up to 62 percent improved performance-per-watt over the previous generation processor.⁴

¹ System Configuration: AMD internal reference motherboard (Shiner); RS780 / SB700 Chipset; BIOS MS9A04-4; 45nm AMD Phenom™ II processors rev. C2G 3.0 (DDR2, Power Features); DDR2-800 2X1024MB; ATI Catalyst™ 8.9; Windows Vista® SP-1; C1E Enabled, L3PwrSavEn Enabled.

² The ATI Mobility Radeon™ HD 4870 (550e/700m, GDDR3, 1GB) delivers more than 60% performance per watt improvement over the ATI Mobility Radeon™ HD 3870: Performance measurements based on 3DMark Vantage (P) scores – on Puma platform, Turion™ Ultra 2.4 GHz, 2GB DDR2-800, Windows Vista SP1 32-bit.



In 2008, AMD was honored to receive a Climate Protection Award from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). “Efforts to help fight climate change will benefit the planet for generations to come,” said Bob Meyers, Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator EPA Office of Air & Radiation. “We commend AMD, a 2008 Climate Protection Award winner, for their work to protect our environment.”

The AMD Austin Lone Star campus, completed in 2008, extends AMD’s leadership in energy-efficient products and manufacturing into sustainable building. The campus received LEED® (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Gold certification from the U.S. Green Building Council in January 2009.

Demonstrating the commitment of AMD’s existing site operations to energy efficiency, AMD Suzhou’s Test, Mark and Pack facility was honored to receive a 2008 Energy Conservation prize from the Suzhou Economic Development Bureau at an awards ceremony on March 13, 2009. In 2008, the AMD Suzhou team implemented a number of facilities and operational energy savings projects that have the potential for significant annualized energy savings, estimated to be up to 4,655 Megawatt-hours (MWh) per year. This is enough energy to power over 2000 Chinese households for a year (based on a projected average annual energy consumption of approximately 1,800 kWh per household).⁵

Additional information on AMD 2008 site activities and energy conservation projects can be found in this report.

In October 2008, AMD and the Advanced Technology Investment Company of Abu Dhabi announced their intent to create a new leading-edge semiconductor manufacturing company. With the closure of our strategic “Asset Smart” transaction in March 2009, and the subsequent launch of GLOBALFOUNDRIES, all of our silicon wafer fabrication is now performed by our foundry partners. The interdependency of climate impacts of the supply chain is expected to present both challenges and opportunities for progress for years to come.

We continue to assess and implement appropriate opportunities to continue this progress across our global operations – and with respect to future challenges. This includes ongoing work to measure the life cycle carbon impacts of AMD products, new supply chain collaborations, and efforts to raise awareness about energy conservation and to encourage employees to share their ideas for inclusion in AMD’s strategy. We continue to implement and improve employee programs tailored to regional and cultural preferences.

Our commitment to climate protection is a never-ending endeavor. There is much work to be done. We appreciate your interest in our continuing efforts, and welcome future collaboration.

3,4 2 x Quad-Core AMD Opteron™ processors Model 2377 EE (2.3GHz) (“Shanghai”) in Supermicro AS-1021M-UR+B server; HyperTransport™ 1 technology, 16GB (4x4GB DDR2-800) memory, 500GB SATA disk drive, Coldwatt CWA2-0650-10-SM01 power supply, Microsoft Windows Server 2008 Enterprise SP1 64-bit
 5 Chinese annual household energy consumption from article: <http://news.sh.sina.com.cn/20060723/015965542.shtml>

ABOUT AMD AND AMD GREEN



Founded in 1969 and based in Sunnyvale, California, AMD is an innovative technology company dedicated to collaborating with customers and technology partners to ignite the next generation of computing and graphics solutions at work, home, and play. AMD is focused on best meeting the needs of leading computing, wireless and networking companies to help them deliver high-performance, energy efficient and visually realistic solutions. With approximately 10,500 employees in approximately forty offices around the globe, AMD reported revenues of \$5,808 billion USD in 2008.

AMD's Climate Commitment is one expression of AMD Green, our corporate Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) policy. We are committed to actions that protect our employees, the environment, and the communities in which we do business and that our products and customers serve. This ethic reflects our deep and broad dedication to corporate responsibility.

Additional information on AMD Green and AMD's broad suite of corporate responsibility efforts is available at www.amd.com/corporateresponsibility.

AMD GREEN: GLOBAL EHS POLICY

AMD's environmental, health and safety culture reflects our corporate values. We strive to apply to each business decision the highest level of integrity and accountability for global environmental stewardship and for the health, safety, and well-being of our employees. From our facilities and local communities in which we operate, to the global community, which our products serve, our standards of world class performance apply globally, without compromise.

All AMD employees across the company are essential to the culture of EHS excellence. We are committed to ensuring the necessary awareness, skills, and resources.

AMD'S CLIMATE COMMITMENT



As the scientific consensus regarding global climate change developed throughout the 1990's, AMD recognized its responsibility to take action and publish our progress toward reducing our emissions of greenhouse gases. AMD senior executives first approved a formal commitment to global climate protection on February 20, 2001. Our executives renewed that commitment with the following revision approved on August 28, 2006:

Climate change presents a range of complex risks to the global community and to our common vision of a prosperous future. We recognize our responsibility as a global citizen to reduce our direct impacts on the environment and to inspire and enable others to do the same. We do this through the development of energy efficient technology and through the responsible design and operation of our facilities. Our commitment, strategy, and progress are reviewed annually at the executive level of the corporation.



AMD'S EMISSIONS REDUCTION STRATEGY

AMD continues to seek out meaningful opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with our products, our supply chain, our manufacturing operations, and all other operations across the globe. AMD's climate strategy is a catalyst serving to integrate the varied operations and cultures within this global company of approximately 10,500 employees. Moreover, AMD's customer-centric focus demands that we provide technology solutions and operate our company in a way that enables our customers' success in pursuit of shared climate protection objectives.

AMD's primary mode to manage its influence on the global climate is through its product designs — by providing customers with energy-efficient technology solutions. By working to increase the energy efficiency of AMD products, as well as working collaboratively to influence how end products are designed and used in integrated systems, we help drive lower energy consumption throughout the use phase of a product's life cycle. That, of course, contributes to a reduced need for electricity generation and a corresponding reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.



Emilio Ghilardi, Chief Sales Officer, AMD, and Damian Schmidt, CEO of Strato, "pushing the button" to bring online a full rack of servers based on the AMD Opteron™ processor codenamed "Shanghai" during the launch event at Strato's datacenter.

Of course, the design, manufacturing, and distribution of these products requires energy consumption and results in greenhouse gas emissions. We seek to reduce those impacts of our worldwide operations by focusing on three broad areas:

(1) continued optimization when designing new facilities and purchasing equipment; (2) sourcing energy supplies with lower global warming impact; and (3) optimization of existing manufacturing processes and associated facilities and technology upgrades. AMD's worldwide EHS standards require that all sites follow AMD EHS best practices. Among these global standards, the Global Climate Protection Standard requires that all AMD manufacturing sites develop and implement strategies and programs to minimize global warming emissions. During the development of new manufacturing technologies, AMD assesses the environmental impacts of all materials involved, including their global warming potential.

Because global climate change is the defining environmental challenge of the 21st century, we also understand that all AMD operations and employees must play a role in its solution. At our non-manufacturing facilities (i.e., sales and administrative offices and research and development sites), we also encourage reduction of energy use, even though their energy consumption is relatively small compared to manufacturing operations. In addition, the company encourages employees to take actions in their daily lives to reduce their personal impact on the global climate.

We are also striving to better understand the greenhouse gas emissions that are generated beyond the organizational borders of our company, within AMD's global supply chain. In the 2008 Global Climate Protection Plan we began reporting on our supply chain and other indirect emissions. These are referred to as "Scope 3" in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard authored by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WBCSD). Since then we have received data from additional suppliers that we have used to further refine our supply chain emissions estimates which we report in this 2009 Plan.

Beginning with the acquisition of ATI Technologies in 2006, AMD's supply chain became more complex, relying more heavily on outsourced manufacturing for wafer fabrication as well as assembly and test operations. As announced in October 2008,

AMD and the Advanced Technology Investment Company of Abu Dhabi joined to create a new leading-edge semiconductor manufacturing company. With the closure of our strategic “Asset Smart” transaction in March 2009, and the subsequent launch of GLOBALFOUNDRIES, all of our silicon wafer fabrication is performed by our foundry partners. For 2008, data pertaining to the former AMD microprocessor manufacturing operations in Dresden, Germany, which are now part of GLOBALFOUNDRIES, are included in AMD’s total emissions as Scope 1 (direct emissions) and Scope 2 (indirect emissions associated with energy use). In the future these will be considered as Scope 3 emissions, which include AMD’s supply chain. The interdependency of climate impacts of the supply chain is expected to present both challenges and opportunities for progress for years to come.

We recognize that our internal efforts do not have the most meaningful impact in isolation. Therefore, we continue to proactively leverage our actions through collaboration with public and private entities. We believe strongly in creating lasting relationships to improve energy efficiency and reduce impacts on global climate. We share our climate change strategy and performance metrics with the general public, governments, our customers, suppliers, industry groups, and the scientific community to enable others to benefit from the company’s experiences as we learn from theirs. AMD participates in a broad range of government and industry partnerships and voluntary programs focusing on emissions accounting and reduction in products, manufacturing, operations, transportation, and from our supply chain.

AMD was honored to receive a 2008 Climate Protection Award from the U.S. EPA in recognition for our emissions reduction strategy. EPA established this award program in 1998 to recognize exceptional leadership, outstanding innovation, personal dedication, and technical achievements in protecting the climate. The EPA noted AMD’s long-standing commitment to climate protection and active participation in EPA programs over the past decade, exemplified by achievement of a Climate Leaders goal, early and continued commitment to PFC reduction, energy efficiency projects, energy efficiency commitment in product design, and leadership in green power procurement.

Fusion: Supporting a Smaller Carbon Footprint

AMD’s emissions reduction strategy involves collaborating with other businesses committed to climate protection. The founders of Affordable Internet Services Online Inc. (AISO) envisioned a Web hosting company that was environmentally friendly. AISO created a unique value proposition by basing its Web hosting business on 100 percent solar power. However, AISO was finding that its data center infrastructure was producing unacceptable power and cooling requirements. The company found that switching to IBM® BladeCenter® servers running VMware® virtual Infrastructure software powered by second generation AMD Opteron™ processors helped alleviate the company’s energy issues. AISO made additional “green” enhancements to its data center, such as replacing compact fluorescent light bulbs with LED lighting. Between its IT and campus infrastructure AISO can offer companies a comprehensive “green” Web hosting strategy.

For more information about AISO, and additional case studies, visit: <http://www.amd.com/us/fusion/Pages/aiso.aspx>



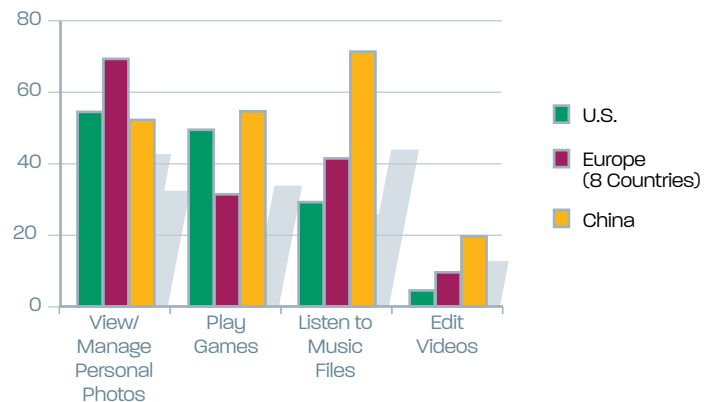
AISO.net is a 100 percent solar-powered web hosting company.

PRODUCT DESIGN



family pictures, running video and audio files on Blu-ray or with HDMI (high-definition multi-media interface), social networking, internet browsing, running multimedia, transcoding (conversion of one encoding format to another), and 3D gaming are some of the applications behind these changing expectations for visual computing.

PC Usage



Percentage of respondents providing a positive response to the question, Which of the following activities do you regularly use a home computer for?, in 2008 surveys. Source: AMD November 2008 Financial Analyst Day.⁶

AMD creates silicon-based processors and platforms based on the x86 architecture and graphics processors for the Information Technology (IT) and Consumer Electronics (CE) sectors. AMD is dedicated to developing platform solutions that deliver superior performance-per-watt to help reduce energy use, increase power efficiencies, and solve customer problems. We believe that our focus on power consumption is not just good for AMD, but for the industry, and for consumers and customers who care about a sustainable future.

The energy consumption of computers has received increased attention because of practical considerations such as the desire for ever-increasing battery life in mobile platforms, as well as governmental initiatives such as the U.S. EPA ENERGY STAR[®] Version 5.0 specification for computers, and the European Union's Energy Using Products Directive. The challenge of global climate change and the need to ensure a sustainable future in the face of increasing material and energy constraints are also resulting in increased media attention and consumer awareness.

At the same time, the performance expectations for computers are changing due to the media-rich audio and video files that are now common. Use of PCs for viewing, editing and storing

In this section we identify some current AMD products and technologies that contribute to increased energy efficiency and lower power consumption. We also identify some emerging computing models that hold great promise for continual improvements to energy efficiency, including cloud computing and accelerated computing. AMD is actively involved in R&D and development of these emerging technologies.

PC Client (Desktop and Mobile) Computing Solutions

As the world becomes increasingly energy conscious, AMD continues to make energy efficiency a priority. Advances in computing technology result in proven, measurable benefits for businesses and consumers, including decreased carbon emissions, reduced power use and lower energy costs.

Recent Product Highlights:

- The AMD platform technology codenamed "Dragon" for desktop PCs, featuring the new AMD Phenom™ II X4 processor with award winning ATI Radeon™ HD 4650 or

6 Based on data from Forrester, Consumer Technographics Benchmark Surveys North America, Europe, Asia 2008.

better graphics and AMD 7-Series chipsets. AMD Phenom II processors feature Cool'n'Quiet™ 3.0 technology which enables dramatic power management improvements with minimal performance impact. Cool'n'Quiet 3.0 technology supports low processor temperatures and quiet fans, even when computing in HD, and enables up to 50% lower power consumption at idle when compared with the 65nm AMD Phenom™ X4 9950 125W processor with Cool'n'Quiet 2.0 technology, based on testing conducted on AMD internal



reference platforms.⁷

- A new AMD platform for ultrathin notebooks, enabling exceedingly thin and light Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) designs. Previously codenamed “Yukon,” the platform is based on the new AMD Athlon™ Neo processor, ATI Radeon™ X1250 integrated graphics and optional ATI Mobility Radeon™ HD 3410 discrete graphics.⁸ The AMD Athlon Neo-processor powered Pavilion HP dv2 won Laptop Magazine’s Best Laptop Award at the 2009 Consumer Electronics Show.
- ATI Mobility Radeon™ HD 4000 Series GPUs, AMD’s next generation series of notebook graphics processors. The new mobile graphics family features energy efficient, second generation 55nm process technology that, in the case of the ATI Mobility Radeon 4870 GPU, delivers an increase in performance-per-watt of more than sixty percent over the previous generation.⁹ Additional power-saving features include ATI



PowerPlay™ technology, ATI PowerXpress™ technology, and ATI Switchable Graphics¹⁰ technologies.

- The ATI FirePro™ 2450 3D workstation graphics accelerator, a low profile quad-display graphics accelerator that is intended for customers who need more than two displays, such as in financial services and process control. Designed to operate at less than 18 watts, the new graphics accelerator is another example of AMD’s leadership in energy efficiency.

In July 2009, the ENERGY STAR® Version 5.0 specification for computers went into effect. Energy efficient AMD processors, chipsets and graphics can help system manufacturers build systems that meet the Version 5.0 system requirements from the ENERGY STAR® program. To support the development of the specification, AMD collected data to better understand how computers are utilized under real-world working conditions in regards to the off, sleep, idle, and active power states.

Promoting IT Technology for Social Benefits - AMD Changing the Game

In January 2009 AMD announced the availability of Let the Games Begin: A Toolkit 4 Making Social Issue Games, which helps nonprofit organizations to create social issue games on such topics as the environment, energy consumption, poverty and health. Produced by Games for Change with support from the AMD Foundation’s AMD Changing the Game initiative, the toolkit includes examples of successful games with social content as well as in-depth presentations by key game-design experts. The toolkit is free of charge and available at www.gamesforchange.org/toolkit.

The AMD Foundation launched AMD Changing the Game in June 2008. The initiative is designed to apply AMD’s microprocessor and graphics processing power to digital game development,



⁷ System Configuration: AMD internal reference motherboard (Shiner); RS780 / SB700 Chipset; BIOS MS9A04-4; 45nm AMD Phenom™ II processors rev. C2G 3.0 (DDR2, Power Features); DDR2-800 2X1024MB; ATI Catalyst™ 8.9; Windows Vista® SP-1; CIE Enabled, L3PwrSavEn Enabled.

⁸ ATI Mobility Radeon™ HD Premium graphics are optional, and not a platform requirement.

⁹ The ATI Mobility Radeon™ HD 4870 (550e/700m, GDDR3, 1GB) delivers more than 60% performance per watt improvement over the ATI Mobility Radeon™ HD 3870. Performance measurements based on 3DMark® Vantage scores on AMD Turion™ Ultra mobile processor 2.4 GHz, 2GB DDR2-800, Windows Vista® SP1 32-bit.

¹⁰ Available only on Windows Vista® operating system.

helping to educate young people and effect positive social change in an increasingly technology-driven society. AMD Changing the Game capitalizes on the dynamic entertainment and educational potential of digital gaming. By working with nonprofit organizations, foundations and other companies, AMD Changing the Game uses digital game design to teach youth between the ages of 13-18 essential STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math) and life skills. The Let the Games Begin toolkit helps broaden the scope of this program with social issue gaming.

AMD Changing the Game Milestones to Date

The AMD Foundation's AMD Changing the Game initiative has already seen great success with several nonprofit groups across the U.S. in creating games with an environmental focus:

- Global Kids is a New York City-based nonprofit organization that seeks to transform urban youth into successful students and community leaders. Through its grant to Global Kids' Playing for Keeps program, AMD joined The Microsoft Corporation in enabling 20 youth from underserved communities to work with game developers to develop, create and distribute a game with a social focus, Tempest in Crescent City (<http://tempestincrescentcity.ning.com/>). The game focuses on how citizens responded to disaster situations during Hurricane Katrina.
- Institute for Urban Game Design is a Washington, DC-based nonprofit organization teaching science, technology, engineering and math skills through the hands-on creation of digital games. AMD's grant enabled 40 McKinley High School students to apply their learning in 3-D modeling, animation and computer programming to develop games focused on the issue of energy usage <http://www.youenergygame.com/>.

For more information on AMD Changing the Game, go to http://www.amd.com/us-en/0,,3715_14217_15653,00.html

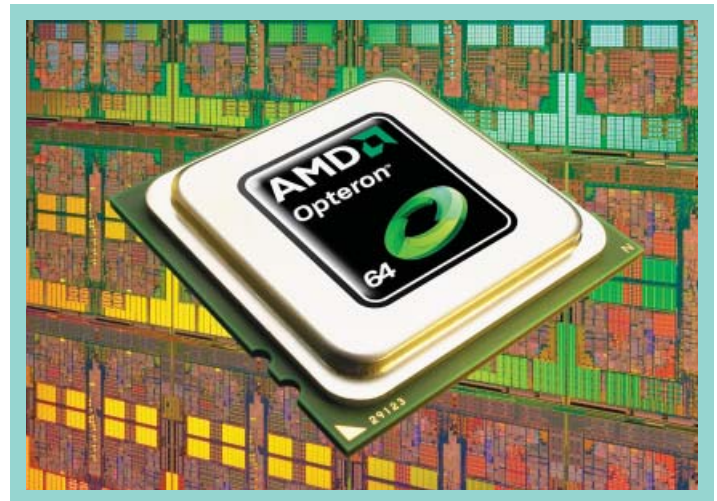
SERVER COMPUTING SOLUTIONS

AMD's current generation of server processors, the 45nm AMD Opteron™ processors, offer enhanced energy efficiency and power management features compared to earlier generations of AMD technology. In addition, AMD is developing new products for accelerated computing and stream computing that are expected to have significant performance and energy efficiency benefits for data centers. Accelerated computing involves the use of both generalized and specialized processors (or accelerators), which tend to have lower

latency and higher throughput for processing tasks and often provide increased energy efficiency compared to general purpose CPUs. Stream computing harnesses the tremendous processing power of graphic processors (GPUs) for high performance, data-intensive computing in a wide range of scientific, business and consumer applications. This can help organizations to process massive amounts of information in significantly less time.

Recent Product Highlights

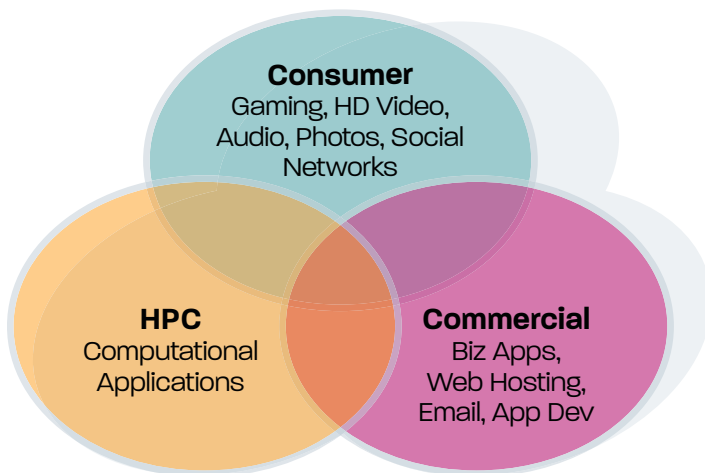
- The 45nm Quad-Core AMD Opteron™ EE processor, AMD's lowest ever quad-core server power band at 40W ACP, delivers up to a 13 percent reduction in platform-level power consumption and up to 62 percent improved performance-per-watt over the previous generation processor.¹¹ Recent power savings features include AMD Smart Fetch technology, which helps to reduce power consumption by allowing cores to enter a "halt" state during processing idle times with zero impact on application performance, and AMD PowerCap manager, a platform-level feature that allows IT data center managers to set a fixed limit on the server's processor power consumption. This technology compliments the existing AMD CoolCore™ technology, which reduces power to unused sections of each processor to further promote energy efficiency.
- The AMD Fusion Render Cloud is a plan to revolutionize the deployment, development and delivery of HD content through a massively-parallel supercomputer, which is designed to



break the one petaFLOPS (a measure of supercomputer performance equal to a thousand trillion operations per second) barrier, by processing a million compute threads across more than 1,000 graphics processors. The AMD Fusion Render Cloud is expected to use server-side rendering – which

¹¹ 2 x Quad-Core AMD Opteron™ processors Model 2377 EE (2.3GHz) ("Shanghai") in Supermicro AS-1021M-UR+B server, HyperTransport™ 1 technology, 16GB (4x4GB DDR2-800) memory, 500GB SATA disk drive, Coldwatt CWA2-0650-10-SM01 power supply, Microsoft® Windows Server® 2008 Enterprise SP1 64-bit

stores visually rich content in a compute cloud, compresses it, and streams it in real time over a wireless or broadband connection to a variety of devices such as smart phones, set-top boxes and ultra-thin notebooks. By combining leading-edge CPU technology with computationally dense, massively parallel graphics processors, the AMD Fusion Render Cloud offers the potential to rival the world's most powerful industrial computing devices, but at just a fraction of the floor space, power envelope and cost associated with many of today's leading supercomputers.



Current and anticipated cloud computing applications

Cloud Computing: Delivery of Application, Services and Data over the internet

Data centers containing servers using AMD Opteron™ processor technology were recently highlighted in two case studies in a 2008 report, Energy Efficient Data Centers: Best Practice Examples from Europe, the U.S. and Asia, published by the German environmental ministry, the Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit (BMU). The case studies discussed energy efficiency advancements implemented in data centers by the German web service provider Strato AG and the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) National Energy Research Scientific Center, including upgrades to more energy efficient server processors.

In May 2009, the first ENERGY STAR® specification for computer servers went into effect. Energy efficient AMD server processors and chipsets can help system manufacturers build systems that meet the specification requirements.

Server Virtualization Benefits for Health Care Providers

North Shore Medical Center is part of a nonprofit integrated health system founded in 1994 by Brigham and Women's Hospital and Massachusetts General Hospital. Its system is made up of hospitals, primary and specialty care physicians, community health centers, and other health-related entities.

As a result of growing demands on its IT infrastructure, North Shore Medical Center workflow was being routinely disrupted, and the data center could not scale to add new servers. Because each server supported a single application, whenever a server went down, so did the application, leaving physicians, nurses, and staff frustrated as they tried unsuccessfully to access patient healthcare records or billing statements.

A server consolidation solution with AMD technology-based HP ProLiant Servers running VMware VI3 enabled the data center to reduce from 150 servers to only 94, with 86 of those virtualized. Virtualization creates a set of virtual machines and uses a virtual machine monitor or "hypervisor" that allocates hardware resources dynamically and transparently, enabling multiple operating systems to run concurrently, yet separately, on a single physical computer. Power consumption was reduced as a result of the consolidation. Implementing Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI) software with AMD processor-based HP thin clients also reduced log-in time from as much as five minutes down to just seconds or a minute at most. The enhanced server performance gave health-care providers a smooth, uninterrupted workflow and removed logistical frustrations, allowing for more time spent with patients, rather than dealing with the facility's IT systems.

CLIMATE PROTECTION INITIATIVES

A key element of AMD's integrated approach is the company's efforts to cooperate with diverse technology partners to advance energy efficiency while fostering continued collaboration to help sustain the evolution of climate-friendly IT (Information Technology) innovation.

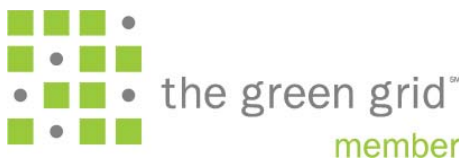
For this purpose AMD works closely with companies across the IT spectrum, as well as with national and state government authorities like the U.S. EPA, the U.S. DOE, the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA), Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), the European Commission and the government of the state of Saxony (Staatsregierung Sachsen), Germany.

Through these collaborative efforts and initiatives, AMD addresses a broad range of opportunities to reduce impacts on the climate, including:



Energy efficiency of AMD products and systems in which our products are used

This includes our continuing cooperation with the ENERGY STAR® program throughout many years. In 2008-2009 AMD has worked with EPA on a new version of the ENERGY STAR computer specification as well as the initial development of an ENERGY STAR specification for enterprise servers. AMD is also a charter member of the ENERGY STAR Low Carbon IT Campaign, launched on April 3, 2008. The Low Carbon IT Campaign was profiled in the February 2009 edition of AMD's Accelerate magazine. In addition, as a founding member of The Green Grid™, AMD has worked with other IT companies, government authorities and technical experts to improve datacenter energy efficiency.



AMD employees also participate in international standardization activities focused on energy-efficient design. This includes the Environmental Working Groups of the Technical Committees 108 and 111 (TC 108 and TC 111) of

the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and a number of working groups within ECMA, an industry association dedicated to the standardization of Information and Communication Technology and Consumer Electronics.

In May 2008, AMD supported a Green IT Symposium held in Tokyo, and hosted by Japan's Green IT Promotion Council. AMD Japan also hosted industry wide events in Tokyo and Osaka in 2008 to introduce ways in which Green IT measures and goals can be achieved through power saving and efficient operation of computer systems and data centers. Keynote speeches and sessions were given by representatives from various key organizations, such as U.S. EPA, Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), major academic institutions, a leading power company as well as key hardware and software vendors.

Greenhouse gas emissions reporting and reduction in manufacturing AMD products and in AMD operations

AMD actively supports the semiconductor industry's worldwide perfluorocompound (PFC) reduction goal of a 10 percent reduction by 2010 relative to a baseline year of 1995¹² established through the World Semiconductor Council (WSC). AMD has participated in PFC emissions reduction goals within the WSC's regional member associations including the Semiconductor Industry Association (U.S.) and the European Semiconductor Industry Association, as well the national PFC reduction goal in Germany under the umbrella of the ZVEI trade association. AMD is a Charter member of the EPA Climate Leaders program and was recognized in December 2007 for meeting its greenhouse gas reduction goal and setting a new goal. In October 2008, AMD presented at the Climate Leaders Partners meeting on its experience with "green" communications focused on promoting energy efficiency and climate protection. For the last two years, AMD has participated in the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP). In addition to completing the CDP questionnaire, AMD responded to the CDP Supply Chain Leadership Coalition's information requests that our customers utilized to better assess greenhouse gas emissions in their supply chain. Having reported Scope 3 emission estimates for the first time in our 2008 Global Climate Protection Plan, AMD also presented a paper at the conference Electronics Goes Green 2008+ titled Emerging Methods for Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Accounting to share our experiences and challenges in quantifying Scope 3 emissions.

¹² Baseline year is 1995 for Japan Electronics and Information Technology Industries Association Semiconductor Board (JEITA-JSIA), European Semiconductor Industry Association (EECA-ESIA) and Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA); 1997 for Korea Semiconductor Industry Association (KSIA); and 1998 for Taiwan Semiconductor Industry Association (TSIA).

The contributions of the Information and Communication Technology industry to combating climate change

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has both a direct and an indirect role in the energy any society consumes. ICT devices themselves consume energy – that is their direct energy and climate “footprint.” But as documented recently by The Climate Group and the Global e-Sustainability Initiative in their “SMART 2020” report, ICT devices also help decrease the energy and climate footprint of other sectors through the energy productivity services they deliver. According to the SMART 2020 report, through enabling other sectors to reduce their emissions, the ICT industry could reduce global emissions by as much as 15 per cent by 2020 – a volume of carbon dioxide (CO₂) five times greater than its own projected footprint in 2020.

The industry analysis firm Gartner has estimated that the ICT industry accounts for approximately two percent of the total global CO₂ emissions; that leaves the “rest of the world” responsible for 98 percent. The challenge – and opportunity – is to use the two percent represented by ICT to maximize reductions across the remaining 98 percent.

Following the launch of a communication on Addressing the Challenges of Energy Efficiency through Information and Communication Technologies, the EU Commission engaged in a consultation with key European stakeholders to assess the potential of ICT in achieving Europe’s energy efficiency targets. An ad hoc advisory group on ICT and energy efficiency was created in June 2008 to advise the EU Commission on concrete actions to be taken in the field of ICT and energy efficiency. AMD was asked to participate in a supporting group to the ad hoc advisory group, the Consultation Group Energy Efficiency in Manufacturing: The Role of ICT, and presented our practices using ICT systems to enhance manufacturing productivity in the section titled Energy Efficiency in the Manufacturing of High Performance Microprocessors - the Dresden Experience.

In addition, AMD supported a paper developed by the World Economic Forum (WEF) for the January 2008 Davos, Switzerland meeting which outlined the positive influence of ICT: The Contribution of ICT to Climate Change Mitigation. The WEF effort culminated in creation of a CEO Climate Policy statement delivered to the G8 leaders in June 2008. The statement was endorsed by more than 100 CEOs, including AMD’s then-Chairman and CEO Hector Ruiz (In March 2009 Dr. Ruiz was named Chairman of the Board of GLOBALFOUNDRIES).

Recently, AMD also funded and provided information to support the Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA) study Semiconductor Technologies: The Potential to Revolutionize U.S. Energy Productivity, performed by the American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy (ACEEE). This study concluded that a semiconductor-enabled efficiency scenario based on U.S. policies that stimulated just a one percent increase in high tech equipment and infrastructure investments could accelerate efficiency gains and reduce electricity demand in the U.S. by over a trillion KWh in 2030, when compared to a reference case scenario developed by the U.S. Energy Information Agency.

Increasing awareness and providing opportunities for our employees to contribute to the climate protection strategy and adopt climate friendly behaviors

AMD sites around the world engage employees in the company’s climate protection initiatives and encourage these behaviors beyond the workplace. For example, AMD’s award-winning Go Green employee commute program in North America provides transportation alternatives and incentives for reducing vehicle miles driven. Additional information about recent activities at AMD sites is contained in this report, in the section entitled Employee Awareness and Initiatives.

Initiatives that promote the adoption of renewable energy sources

Since 2001, AMD has participated in the Austin Energy GreenChoice[®] program. AMD’s Lone Star corporate campus is committed to operate using 100% renewable energy through Austin Energy’s GreenChoice[®] Program.

AMD was the first member of the semiconductor industry



Austin Energy GreenChoice[®] billboard recognizing program participants

to join the EPA Green Power Partnership, a voluntary program working to standardize green power procurement as part of best practices for environmental management. AMD received the EPA's Green Power Leadership Award in 2002. AMD was listed as the 19th largest Fortune 500 purchaser of renewable energy as of April 7, 2009. Additionally, in 2008, AMD joined the World Resources Institute's (WRI) newly formed California Green Power group.

Assuming our responsibility in the communities where we do business

AMD engages with our local communities by collaborating with governmental organizations, NGOs and local initiatives on projects



Texas native grasses and plants cover the grounds at AMD Austin's Lone Star Campus. Some of the native plants were salvaged from the site prior to construction.

intended to have positive climate impacts. For example, in the federal state of Saxony in Germany, AMD Dresden has been a member of the Umweltallianz Sachsen (Environmental Alliance Saxony), a collaboration between the government of the state of Saxony and Saxon businesses that is striving for a general framework for environmentally-friendly economic development. AMD Austin is an original member of an Austin initiative called the Clean Air Partner Program, which focuses on improving air quality in the city. AMD Austin also collaborates with the University of Texas - Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center. The Wildflower Center was integral in developing the sustainable landscape design of the Lone Star corporate campus and also facilitated the salvage and care of a large number of plants from the site, enabling their return to the campus after construction as part of the permanent, native landscape.

As a result of a state climate protection initiative, AMD Sunnyvale worked with The Climate Group to host their event "California's Low Carbon Future: A Roadmap for Business Success" in October 2008 at One AMD Place in Sunnyvale. The keynote speaker was Mary Nichols, chair of the California Air Resources Board, the agency responsible for implementing the state's Global Warming Solutions Act (AB 32).

Combining business goals with environmental goals, in 2008, AMD Japan initiated a commitment with industry partners in Japan and an NGO, Ikaw-Ako, to plant a mangrove tree in deforested coastal areas in the Philippines, for each designated "eco-PC" sold with an AMD microprocessor. The goal of this project is to replace mangroves destroyed during recent decades in the Philippines because of the conversion of coastal areas to fishponds, rice fields and residential real estate. The loss of the mangroves has led to increased hardships in coastal communities as a result of flooding and other weather-related impacts. Additional information about Ikaw-Ako's program to replenish mangrove trees is available at <http://www.ikawako.com/En/About%20Us.html> and <http://eco.amd.jp/>

Supporting external development of climate-friendly technology

AMD supports specific projects and technologies, unrelated to AMD's own business, but demonstrating compelling potential for climate protection. From 2006 to 2008 AMD was proud to sponsor the California Clean Tech Open "Smart Power" prize, which recognizes technologies that provide both businesses

and consumers with greater control over when and how their energy is delivered and used. The Clean Tech Open is now expanding from its California base to support other regional and national clean technology competitions. AMD is also a supporter of Plug-In Partners, the national initiative under the leadership of the City of Austin to demonstrate demand for flexible-fuel Plug-In Hybrid Electric Vehicles (PHEVs).

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS ACCOUNTING



To account for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, AMD applies elements of The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, first published in 2001 and updated in 2004 by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). AMD accounts for greenhouse gas emissions from all production facilities that are majority-owned or under AMD's control. This control principle is employed in accordance with the definition in the WRI/WBCSD standard.

Our 2009 Global Climate Protection Plan presents greenhouse gas emissions through 2008 and reduction efforts at the following facilities that were owned and controlled by AMD throughout the year: Austin, Texas; Markham, Ontario; Dresden, Germany; Penang, Malaysia; Singapore; Sunnyvale, California; and Suzhou, People's Republic of China. Greenhouse gas emissions of the former AMD microprocessor manufacturing operations in Dresden, Germany, now part of GLOBALFOUNDRIES, are reported as AMD emissions in this Plan, as AMD exerted ownership and control throughout 2008.

AMD accounts for the following emissions: On-site fuel combustion and process emissions as direct greenhouse gas emissions resulting from manufacturing processes at AMD sites (Scope 1 GHG emissions in the WRI/WBCSD standard) and indirect greenhouse gas emissions which are released during the generation of electricity

that is purchased by AMD (Scope 2 GHG emissions in the WRI/WBCSD standard).

The 2008 Plan included information about AMD's approach to quantifying Scope 3 GHG emissions. Per the WRI/WBCSD standard, Scope 3 GHG emissions are "other indirect greenhouse gas emissions" associated with sources that are not owned or controlled by the company. Examples include greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the supply chain, transportation and use of AMD products, and business travel and employee commuting in vehicles not owned or controlled by the company. This 2009 Plan provides estimates of AMD's Scope 3 GHG emissions for the year 2008. In the future, emissions associated with manufacturing of AMD products at GLOBALFOUNDRIES wafer fabrication operations will be a component of AMD's supply chain and consequently will be considered Scope 3 emissions.



MANUFACTURING AND OPERATIONS

AMD ABSOLUTE 2008 SCOPE 1 AND SCOPE 2 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

AMD accounts for the following Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions:

- Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions occurring from sources that are controlled by AMD. These include:
 - Process emissions from AMD-controlled manufacturing facilities of perfluorocompounds (PFCs), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and of fugitive emissions from the use of other perfluorinated materials, including heat transfer liquids and refrigerants.
 - Emissions from combustion in boilers or other stationary combustion devices including exhaust gas treatment devices.
- Scope 2: Emissions from the generation of purchased energy (electricity, steam, heat, and cooling) consumed by AMD-controlled sites.

Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from AMD-owned and leased mobile emission sources and various smaller warehouses, design centers, and sales offices are estimated at four percent of total corporate greenhouse gas emissions. These emission sources are not included in AMD's greenhouse gas emission goal baseline because the associated deviation is lower than the general materiality threshold of five percent suggested by WRI/WBCSD.

AMD calculates energy-related GHG emissions using site-specific carbon equivalent emission factors that convert site energy consumption into equivalent amounts of carbon emissions. Although no standardized methods to quantify emissions of N₂O and fluorinated liquids are



currently available, AMD uses purchase data, process destruction factors as reported by equipment suppliers, best available global warming potential (GWP) data, and destruction factors of additional abatement systems, if applicable, to calculate these categories of greenhouse gas emissions. To calculate PFC emissions, AMD uses Tier 2 methods specific to semiconductor manufacturing established by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Table 1 shows AMD's absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions in 2008 expressed in MTCE (Metric Tons of Carbon Equivalents), as well as the change in absolute emissions compared to 2007 emissions. Overall combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions in 2008 were five percent lower than in 2007, resulting mainly from decreases in energy-related GHG emissions at the Dresden site.

Table 1: AMD's 2008 Absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

	Stationary Combustion Emissions [MTCE]	PFC Emissions [MTCE]	Other Greenhouse Gas Emissions ¹ [MTCE]	Scope 2 Emissions [MTCE]	Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions ² [MTCE]	Change in Total Greenhouse Emissions 2008 compared to 2007 [%]
Austin	217	0	108	0	325	-30%
Dresden	1,083	2008	2,997	48,630	54,719	-11%
Markham	270	0	27	1,802	2,099	-21%
Penang	3	0	0	4,714	4,717	-5%
Singapore ³	1	3	14,816	29,743	44,563	1%
Sunnyvale	140	0	0	712	852	-19%
Suzhou	0	0	1,101	8,103	9,204	21%
AMD Total	1,714	2,011	19,049	93,704	119,867	-6%

1. Other greenhouse gas emissions include production emissions from nitrous oxide and fugitive emissions from the use of other fluorinated compounds such as fluorinated heat transfer liquids and refrigerants
2. Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions include *de minimis* GHG emissions of 3388 MTCE for AMD Total from owned and leased mobile emission sources, as well as the electricity used by various design, warehouse and sales offices
3. Emissions level of other greenhouse gas emissions at AMD Singapore is not expected to remain at 2008 levels as they are subject to current emissions reduction projects

Figure 1 illustrates the share of each of AMD's Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emission sources relative to the corporate total for 2008.

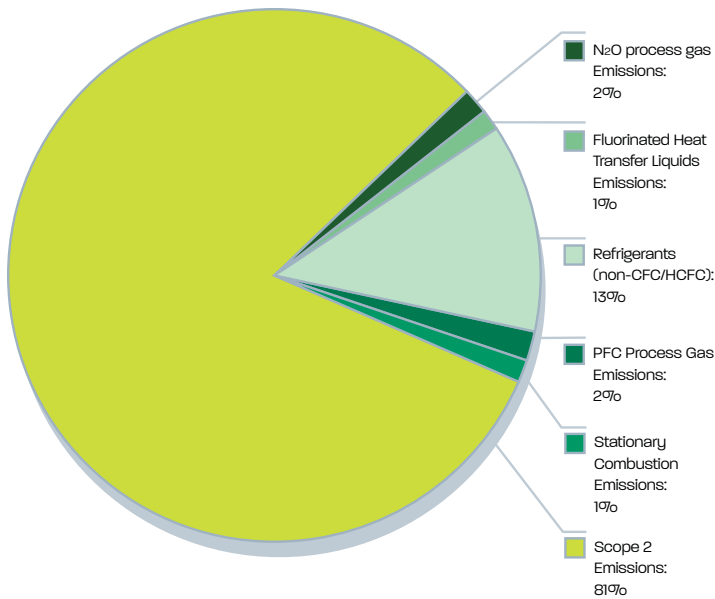


Figure 1: Composition of 2008 Greenhouse Gas Emissions from AMD Manufacturing and Operations (Scope 1 and Scope 2 and including de minimis emission categories).

GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION GOAL

In 2004 AMD set an EPA Climate Leaders goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (as measured by kilogram carbon equivalent emissions/manufacturing index¹³) 40 percent by 2007 against a baseline year of 2002. Compared to an adjusted 2002 baseline, by year-end 2006 we had achieved our goal by decreasing normalized emissions more than 50 percent. Consequently, in 2007 AMD established a new Climate Leaders goal to further reduce normalized greenhouse gas emissions:

Normalized greenhouse gas emissions (as measured by kilogram carbon equivalent emissions/manufacturing index) will be reduced 33 percent by year-end 2010 relative to the 2006 baseline.¹⁴

As shown in Figure 2 normalized greenhouse gas emissions decreased about 13 percent from 2007 to 2008, which is mainly due to achieving a higher productivity rate (as expressed by increases in the Manufacturing Index) at a slightly lower level of GHG emissions relative to 2007.

AMD's normalized greenhouse gas emissions in 2008 were about 22 percent lower than in the 2006 baseline year.

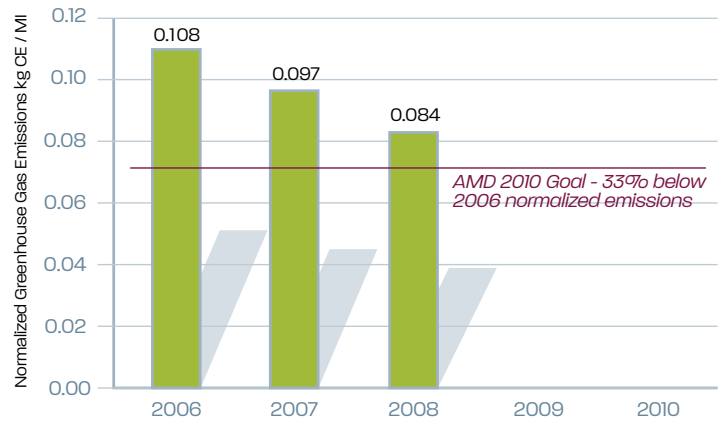


Figure 2: Progress Toward AMD's 2010 Normalized Greenhouse Gas Emissions Goal (Expressed as Kilogram Carbon Equivalent Emissions/ Manufacturing Index (kg CE/MI)).

The following sections describe AMD's energy-related indirect greenhouse gas emissions and AMD's direct emissions of PFCs.

PFC EMISSIONS REDUCTION

AMD set a goal to reduce absolute PFC emissions measured in MTCE by 50 percent by the year 2010 using 1995 as the baseline year. AMD's goal supported the World Semiconductor Council (WSC) goal of a 10 percent industry-wide reduction of annual PFC emissions by the year 2010 compared to the baseline year of 1995.

As shown in Figure 3 AMD surpassed its PFC reduction goal in 2002, well before 2010. For the wafer manufacturing operations in Dresden, PFC emissions are expected to stay at de minimis levels for the foreseeable future. Figure 3 shows absolute PFC emissions from AMD controlled facilities from 1995 to 2008 relative to the 2010 goal, which we surpassed in 2002.

PFC Emissions Calculation Methodologies

As mentioned above, to calculate PFC emissions, AMD uses Tier 2 methods specific to semiconductor manufacturing established by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). According to the GHG Protocol retrospective recalculations need to be done to accommodate structural changes and changes in calculation methodology that would result in significant changes.

Consequently, in 2007, historical PFC emissions were recalculated to exclude sites no longer under AMD control as of 2007 (due to the divestiture of Spansion). In this 2009 Plan, PFC emissions data for 2008 have been calculated with (and previous years have been

¹³ The normalization factor is a manufacturing index (MI) derived from the number of wafers processed, the complexity of the fabrication process, and the wafer size.

¹⁴ Based on internal AMD forecasts for technology development, manufacturing, emissions, and energy consumption in light of historical and anticipated trends. For more detail see Figures 2, 3, and 6 and accompanying text.

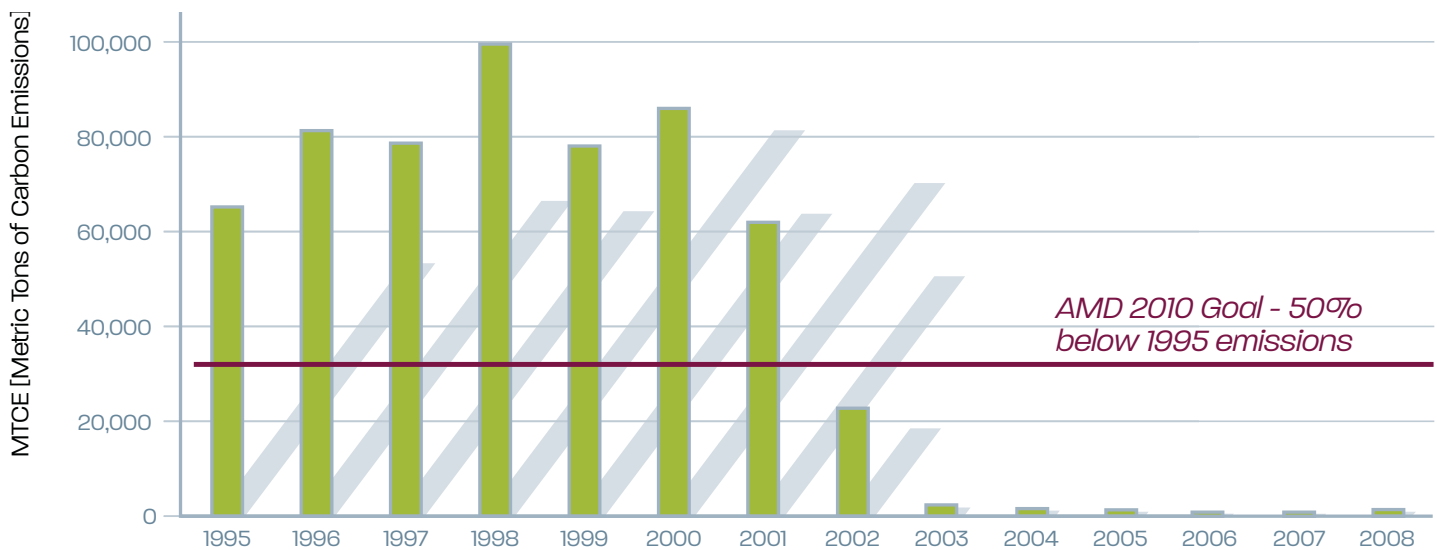


Figure 3: AMD PFC Emissions 1995 through 2008 Compared to the 2010 PFC Emissions Reduction Goal. The graph includes PFC emissions attributable to AMD's business according to its 2008 operational boundaries. Recalculations to accommodate for structural changes and changes in calculation methodology (where reasonably applied) are included.

recalculated using) the revised Global Warming Potentials of the 2006 IPCC 4th Assessment Report (2006 4AR). In addition, a recalculation was necessary to adjust for a change in methodology per the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006 Guidelines). Tier 2b of the IPCC 2006 Guidelines has been identified as the best method to estimate PFC emissions. This method differs from the former IPCC 1996 Guidelines (1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories) Tier 2b method that AMD had previously used. For this report, Dresden site PFC emissions data were recalculated using Tier 2b method of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

The previously used 1996 IPCC Guidelines Tier 2b method allowed the inclusion of some specific factors, e.g. tool or process specific emission factors, which the new 2006 IPCC Guidelines Tier 2b method no longer allows. AMD's former U.S. sites had utilized emission factors specific to tools or processes where feasible to achieve a level of accuracy as high as possible. It can be therefore be safely assumed that AMD's historical emissions data as presently reported represent a more accurate picture than a recalculation performed using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Tier 2b method. Consistent with the guidance of the GHG Protocol, we therefore conclude that the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Tier 2b method would not be reasonably applied to the former AMD U.S. sites' historical emissions. However to ensure transparency, we acknowledge that in applying the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Tier 2b method, our 1995 base year emissions would be 12% higher than if they had been calculated using the 1996 IPCC Guidelines Tier 2b method. Subsequent years' historical emissions would be between 28% higher and 26% lower than our historical data based on the 1996 IPCC Guidelines Tier 2b method.

PFC Emissions Reduction Methodologies

PFC emissions reductions at AMD have been achieved mainly by introducing alternative chemistries and processes, optimizing processes, and abating process effluents. The wafer fabrication plants, located in Dresden, Germany, were designed for low PFC emitting technology, allowing for a reduction of PFC emissions to de minimis levels.

Fab 30, the first fab that AMD built in Dresden in 1998, incorporated special considerations for PFC emissions reduction into the initial design. A remote nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃) plasma cleaning process reduces PFC emissions by up to 99 percent (expressed in MTCE) when compared to typical CVD (chemical vapor deposition) chamber-clean technologies used in 1995. With the application of point-of use abatement for etch tools, total PFC MTCE emissions from etch processes are less than five percent of typical 1995 manufacturing technology emissions.

AMD's Fab 36 was the first 300 mm wafer fab in Dresden. This fab uses remote NF₃ plasma cleaning process for all of its Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD) chambers. The remote NF₃ plasma clean is also the technology of choice for CVD tools for the retooling of AMD's 200 mm Fab 30 into a 300 mm fab.

Striving to minimize PFC emissions even further, Dresden Thin Films engineers conducted several projects over recent years to reduce NF₃ consumption in the remote clean process. In 2008 a reduction of eight percent of NF₃ usage was achieved for a specific chemical

vapor deposition (CVD) chamber clean process. Through this project not only is NF₃ consumption reduced, but simultaneously less residual NF₃ must be treated in down-stream abatement devices, further minimizing emissions.

In addition, abatement units in Dresden are interlinked with the process tools and remain in a stand-by mode until needed. This conserves natural gas (savings calculated as approximately 285,000 m³ in 2008 alone, which corresponds to an emissions avoidance of approximately 150 MTCE) and electricity during the operation of the abatement device, especially during installation and increasing production.

MANUFACTURING ENERGY USE REDUCTION GOAL

After having surpassed the previous goal to reduce normalized energy consumption by 30 percent by year-end 2007 compared to a baseline of 2002, AMD set a new energy efficiency goal for manufacturing activities in the 2007 Global Climate Protection Plan:

Normalized energy use (as measured by kilowatt-hours /manufacturing index) will be reduced 40 percent by year-end 2010 relative to the 2006 baseline.¹⁵

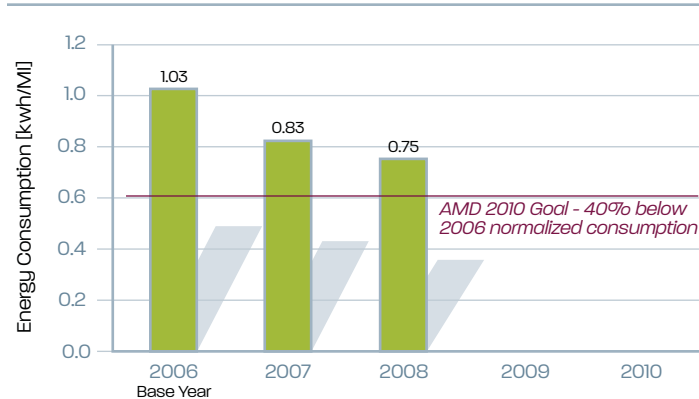


Figure 4: Progress Toward AMD's 2010 Normalized Manufacturing Energy Use Goal (Expressed in kilowatt-hours per Manufacturing Index (MI)).

AMD's absolute energy use remained at a similar level from 2007 to 2008. Normalized energy use, on the other hand, decreased by 27 percent relative to 2006 as higher productivity was achieved while energy use remained about the same.

Key Projects and Initiatives

As detailed in the specific examples below, AMD has achieved significant progress in integrating energy efficient, "green" design into our operations. Throughout recent years, we have progressed from successful, but isolated, projects to the beginnings of a global approach to green design that we expect will leverage the success and momentum from each project to drive subsequent progress, tailored to the unique needs of each location and operation.

Sourcing Energy Supplies with Low Global Warming Impact

In 2008, almost 50 percent of AMD's total purchased electricity was sourced from supplies with reduced global warming impact – either renewables such as wind and biogas, or highly efficient trigeneration (see Figure 5). While the amount of electricity purchased from the local grid and trigeneration remained at a similar level, renewable energy use increased by more than 30 percent relative to 2007. This increase was due to the opening of the Lone Star corporate campus in summer of 2008, which is committed to using 100% renewable energy from Austin Energy's Green Choice[®] program through 2015.

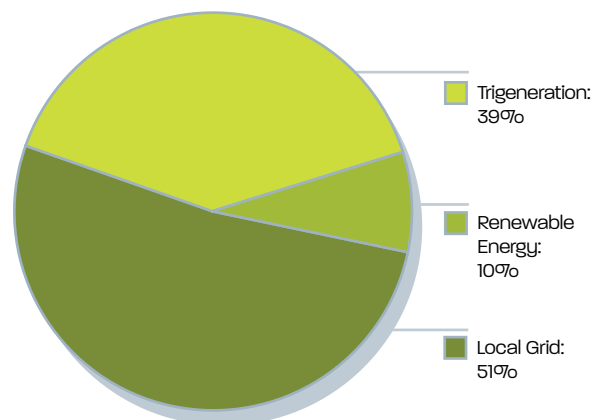


Figure 5: Composition of Total Electricity Purchased by AMD Manufacturing and Operations Sites in 2008.

¹⁵ Based on internal AMD forecasts for technology development, manufacturing, emissions, and energy consumption in light of historical and anticipated trends. For more detail see Figures 4 and 5 and accompanying text.

Green Energy at AMD Austin

In 2001, AMD became one of the first companies to purchase renewable energy through Austin Energy's GreenChoice® program. AMD is now one of Austin's largest industrial users of GreenChoice energy, and our new Lone Star corporate campus in Austin has committed to operate using 100 percent renewable energy from the GreenChoice program through the year 2015. AMD was the first member of the semiconductor industry to join the EPA's Green Power Partnership and was listed as the 19th largest Fortune 500 purchaser of renewable energy as of April 7, 2009.

Trigeneration in Dresden, Germany

Energy Center I (EVC I) and Energy Center II (EVC II) are specially designed trigeneration facilities that supply the electrical, heating, and cooling demands of both fabs in Dresden. EVC I began supplying energy to AMD Fab 30 in 1998. During its initial ten years of operation, the trigeneration system

has achieved a total average energy efficiency of almost 72 percent, with peak efficiencies higher than 82 percent, according to recent calculations.

Waste heat from electricity production in the cogeneration system is used to generate heat and cooling. As a result, the trigeneration system efficiency is much higher than a conventional

energy supply system, where electricity and heat, as well as cooling, are generated separately. EVC II began operating in 2005, supplying all of the energy needed for Fab 36. Due to improved heat extraction from the natural gas combustion engines and improved utilization of the respective heating and cooling energies within the Fab 36 facilities, EVC II has achieved a total average efficiency over its lifetime of more than 82 percent.

During 2007 and the first half of 2008 EVC I has been expanded to match the expected increased electrical and thermal energy requirements of the fab conversion from 200mm to 300mm wafer manufacturing tools. Natural gas engines with downstream steam and hot water generators form the heart of the new power plant. The steam is used to feed the chillers and to generate heat. Depending on future load conditions the average long term efficiency of EVC I may be as high as about 80 percent.



EVC 2 is the specially designed trigeneration facility designed to supply electricity, heating, and cooling to Fab 36 in Dresden, Germany, with a total average efficiency of almost 82 percent. Source: M+W Zander (www.mw-zander.com).

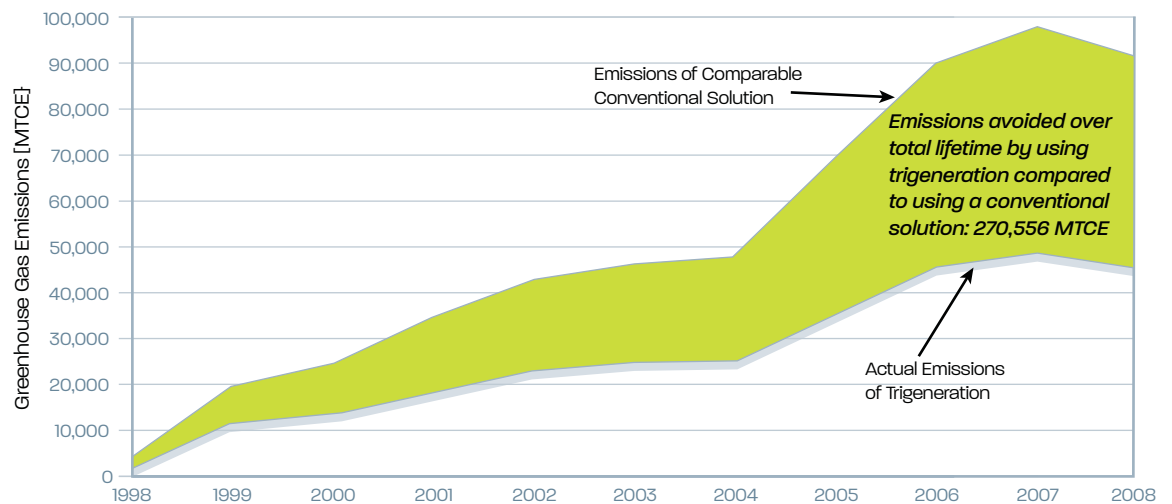


Figure 6: Avoided Greenhouse Gas Emissions through the Dresden Trigeneration Facilities Energy Center I and II (EVC I and II) Calculated Compared to a Conventional Energy Supply Solution.

As shown in Figure 6, based on calculations, during the last ten years the combined operations of the EVC I and EVC II facilities have avoided more than 270,500 MTCE of greenhouse gas emissions, when compared to emissions from a conventional energy supply.

This calculation assumed that the local utility company would buy electricity from a base load power plant fueled with brown coal, while heating and cooling would be supplied on-site and fueled by natural gas. This would have been the most likely conventional scenario, considering the amount of energy needed, existing capacity at the local utility company, and the unique nature of the site's electricity demand profile, which shows minimal daily variation. In 2008 alone, avoided greenhouse gas emissions from the combined operations of both cogeneration plants were estimated at 43,700 MTCE.

Due to the ongoing 200 to 300 mm conversion project, a slightly lower amount of energy was consumed in 2008, with a resulting slight decrease of greenhouse gas emissions in 2008 compared to the preceding year. The avoided emissions of 43,700 MTCE in 2008 equal a share of almost 3.1 percent of the City of Dresden's total greenhouse gas emissions¹⁶ and are also more than the total annual per capita MTCE emissions of 14,700 average Germans.¹⁷ In 2007 the EVC II was elected "Cogeneration plant of the year 2007" in Germany by the Bundesverband Kraft-Wärme-Kopplung (federal association for combined heat and power).

Energy Conservation

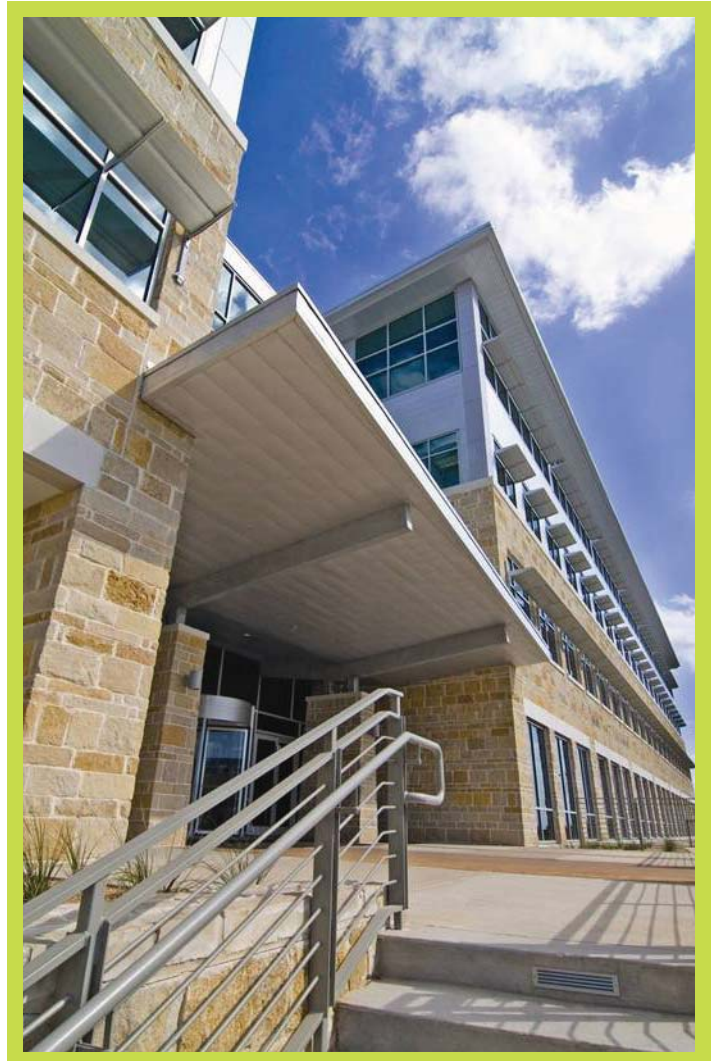
Design for Energy Efficiency: AMD Austin Lone Star Campus

AMD Austin held a grand opening ceremony on June 14, 2008 for employees and their families to celebrate the opening of the new Lone Star corporate campus. The campus received LEED® (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Gold certification from the U.S. Green Building Council in January 2009.

Based on current certified projects at that time, the Lone Star campus is the largest gold certified LEED® commercial building in Texas.

The Lone Star campus extends AMD's leadership in energy-efficient products and manufacturing into sustainable building, and incorporates many innovative energy saving features. Design started with a "charette" process which brought together experts from various fields to analyze the unique characteristics of the property and identify specific development methods to help protect the environment, promote employee wellbeing, and conserve natural resources. Through energy-efficient design — such as proper building orientation; highly insulated roofs, glazing and shading devices; automated switching and dimming; and efficient heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment — Lone Star is expected

to reduce energy use by approximately 20 percent compared a traditional building.¹⁸ In addition, the site is powered 100 percent by Austin Energy's GreenChoice® electricity, which comes from clean, renewable energy sources such as wind power and biogas.



AMD Lone Star Campus energy-efficient design includes proper building orientation, highly insulated roofs, glazing and shading devices, features that are expected to help to reduce energy use by approximately 20 percent over a traditional building.

In working with the University of Texas - Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center, AMD Austin was able to realize a sustainable landscape design. The landscape comprises all native vegetation carefully selected to mimic the grasslands which once covered the area and includes plants that were salvaged from the site prior to construction. Moreover, the AMD Austin campus can now be reached through extended bus service by the Capital Metro and offers employees alternatives to driving. All parking is confined to parking garages to

¹⁶ Reference Year: 2006, http://www.dresden.de/media/pdf/berichte/UB_3_CO2_Bericht2007.pdf as retrieved March 11, 2009.

¹⁷ Calculation according to <http://uba.klima-aktiv.de>, with 10.88 t CO₂ being the annual CO₂ per capita emission in Germany.

¹⁸ Based on comparison with ASHRAE 90.1-2004 baseline as calculated in accordance with Performance Rating Method (PRM) analysis, expressed in expected energy cost savings.

reduce impervious cover and heat island effect. The Austin site also devotes approximately seven percent of the available parking spaces to employees who drive energy-efficient cars or carpool as part of the Go Green Employee Commuter Benefits Program.

Energy Conservation at AMD Suzhou

In 2008 AMD engineers further investigated opportunities to reduce the site's electricity use and completed several energy conservation projects, resulting in a calculated power savings of approximately 2254 MWh in 2008, with a savings potential of up to 5494 MWh during a full 12 month period.

These savings were achieved mainly by:

- Adjusting the office temperature settings according to seasonal variations in outside temperatures. Calculated total savings amounted to up to 840 MWh in 2008.
- Installing variable frequency drive (VFD) controllers in all pumps and software in the HVAC control center to allow the pump speed to match the load. Installed in October 2008, this project resulted in savings of 595 MWh in 2008, with annualized savings of up to 1186 MWh per year.
- In March 2008, Suzhou engineers set up a smart energy-saving panel in a production area which helps to adjust the lighting to actual room occupancy and energy needs. This project resulted in savings of 90MWh in 2008, with annualized savings of up to 120 MWh per year.
- Updating the Hybrid System Testers software, and reducing testing time, led to savings amounting to 348 MWh in 2008, with annualized savings up to 3,348 MWh per year.

AMD Suzhou was honored to receive a 2008 Energy Conservation prize from the Suzhou Economic Development Bureau at an awards ceremony on March 13, 2009.



AMD Suzhou was honored to receive a 2008 Energy Conservation prize from the Chinese Suzhou Economic Development Bureau at an awards ceremony on March 13, 2009. Tan Say-Leong, AMD Suzhou's Operations Director (first person on the left), received the award on behalf of the AMD team.

Energy Conservation at AMD Ontario Campus

At the AMD Markham, Ontario campus, a major server consolidation project that replaced 1152 servers with 312 servers using new energy efficient Quad-Core AMD Opteron™ processors resulted in calculated annual savings of more than 1750 MWh.

However, the search for energy efficiency didn't stop with the Markham operation's data centers. During the course of 2008, the AMD Markham team also installed occupancy sensors in 168 meeting rooms at its four buildings, replaced incandescent lights with compact fluorescent bulbs in washrooms, elevator lobbies and the cafeteria, reprogrammed its weekend lights, and installed 180 programmable thermostats, all of which resulted in significant demand reduction of about 750 MWh. As a result of the collaboration with its utility, AMD Markham was featured in PowerStream's Spring 2009 Energy Business Newsletter, which highlighted the site's data centre and other energy efficiency projects.



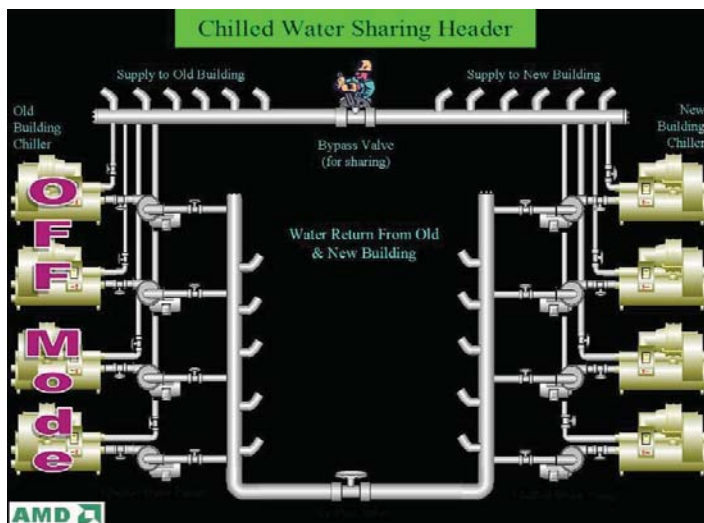
Richard Conohan, Program Manager, AMD Environmental, Health & Safety in a server room at AMD Markham.

Energy Conservation at AMD Penang

AMD Penang continued to identify potential energy savings and performed several conservation projects in 2008 to further reduce electricity consumption.

These projects resulted in savings of about 1,650 MWh and included the following:

- Installation and optimization of a shared piping system for chilled water serving the chiller systems in two different buildings, resulting in an annual electricity savings of 1,093 MWh.
- Upgrade of the drive systems of fifteen chiller cooling tower fan motors from a belt drive type to direct drive resulting in a total savings of about 142 MWh per year.
- Implementation of a load management for the air handling units, chillers, and exhaust fans that allows for switching off in times of low load.
- Turning off the air conditioning unit in the canteen and installing ceiling fans for cooling.
- Increasing the office temperature from 23 °C to 25 °C to save electricity consumption for air conditioning.



Schematic drawing for chilled water shared piping serving the chiller systems in two different buildings at AMD Penang resulting in an annual electricity savings of 1,093 MWh.

Energy Conservation at AMD Singapore

Starting in June 2008, the Singapore site saved 919 MWh of electricity by shutting down idled cells in the Hybrid System Test (HST) equipment and installing dynamic refrigerant valves on the tool. The site also plans to purchase equipment to recycle the R404A refrigerant for reuse in the HSTs.

Energy Conservation at AMD Sunnyvale

Even though the Sunnyvale site has the lowest energy use of all major AMD sites, Sunnyvale engineers strive for energy efficiency. AMD Sunnyvale is working with the local electric utility (PG&E) to

conduct energy audits and take advantage of incentive programs for energy reduction. In addition, the Sunnyvale campus participates in PG&E's Demand Response Program by working to reduce energy use during periods of peak energy demand. Reducing energy use during times of peak demand reduces the stress on the power grid and helps allow energy providers to service customers without building more power plants. For example, a 98 kW reduction was achieved during a July 9, 2008 peak demand event by closing building blinds, turning off half the lights in the building and asking employees to postpone large printing and copying jobs.

Energy Conservation at AMD Dresden

AMD's leading edge wafer manufacturing facilities in Dresden, which were transferred to GLOBALFOUNDRIES in March 2009, were designed and built using forward-looking architectural and construction approaches that enable energy efficient operations. Several state-of-the-art efficiency features and "lessons learned" from the operation of the original 200mm Fab 30 and other similar projects were integrated into the design of the 300mm Fab 36. As the Dresden facility continues to expand in an energy conscious way, these lessons are being leveraged further into the ongoing 200 to 300 mm conversion projects



The Dresden team continues to identify energy conservation options and, among others, conducted the following project in 2008:

- **Intelligent pump controls for secondary water circuits**

The secondary circuit pump control mode was changed from "constantly on" to "drive on demand". The smaller pumps on secondary water circuits are needed only during phases of high demand. At low demand phases they can be switched off by an intelligent control system. During this phase, the pressure of the primary pump system is sufficient for the low demand. This upgraded control system affects the performance of a

large number of pumps (around 180), and total annual savings of around 900 MWh may be achieved.

- **Intelligent energy management for optimized use of waste heat from the cogeneration plants**

An energy management tool that is built on a demand based model was introduced to further optimize the usage of the cogeneration's waste heat production with the aim to optimally exploit readily available energy streams (such as waste heat), thus avoiding unnecessary generation of electricity. This primarily affects the load management by avoiding the production of extra cooling energy by electricity fueled turbo-chillers when the same demand could be met with steam fueled absorption chillers. The introduction of this energy management tool is estimated to avoid 2500 MWh of annual electricity production in the EVCs.

responsibility and manufacturing competitiveness. Collaborators from New York, including the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) and local utility National Grid, contributed invaluable perspective and support to the workshop. GLOBALFOUNDRIES continues to collaborate with a range of industry and technology partners to build on the success of its energy-efficient facilities in Dresden, and identify and evaluate additional potential energy and resource conserving features to integrate into the final design of the Malta campus.



Rendering of the GLOBALFOUNDRIES planned Fab 2, wafer manufacturing fab at Luther Forest Technology Campus in Malta, New York.

Setting the Stage for Future Sustainable Manufacturing

As AMD continues to drive competition in the industry, the need for expanded wafer manufacturing capacity is inevitable. In 2009, AMD's Asset Smart strategy culminated in the launch of GLOBALFOUNDRIES, a new leading-edge semiconductor manufacturing company formed by a joint venture between AMD and the Advanced Technology Investment Company (ATIC). The new company has assumed AMD's former wafer manufacturing operations and is accelerating plans for future expansion. GLOBALFOUNDRIES understands that energy efficiency is a fundamental design and capital investment condition that enables cost-effective and competitive manufacturing. In March 2009, GLOBALFOUNDRIES announced its plans to proceed with construction of a wafer manufacturing campus at Luther Forest Technology Campus in Malta, New York. Conceptual design was completed in 2008 and the detailed design process began this year. Energy efficiency and environmental considerations have been integrated into the design process from the beginning, and GLOBALFOUNDRIES has set a goal of achieving LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) certification for the facility.

The conceptual design process for the new fab drew on the success of the AMD Austin Lone Star project's design charette. An innovation workshop for the Malta facility was convened with the Rocky Mountain Institute to further improve the energy efficiency of the planned wafer manufacturing facilities, to drive both environmental



SCOPE 3 "OTHER INDIRECT GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS"

ACCOUNTING FOR SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS

According to The Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions include all indirect emissions (other than from purchased electricity) that occur from sources that are not owned or controlled by the company. In 2008, AMD started to quantify and report Scope 3 emissions by expanding our current greenhouse gas inventory to include some primary Scope 3 contributors. These include product distribution, employee travel and employee commuting, as well as the most relevant parts of the supply chain (foundry and subcontract manufacturing). In this 2009 Plan we provide an overview of the methods used and an update to the initial report of Scope 3 emissions for 2007 contained in the 2008 Plan.

Accounting for these new estimates, AMD's Scope 3 GHG emissions are estimated to be in the same range as AMD's combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions. In our initial estimate for 2007, Scope 3 emissions were estimated to be more than twice as high as AMD's combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions. The change relative to the higher estimated values reported in the 2008 Plan is due to AMD's divestiture of the Consumer Electronics segment. Table 2 shows estimated absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by source, as well as an indication of the potential range of uncertainty of the associated estimate.

Table 2: AMD Estimated 2008 Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

	GHG Emissions [MTCE]	Estimated (E) / Quantified w Source Data (Q)	Estimated Uncertainty
Subcontract Manufacturing	90,500	Q / E	+/- 30 percent
Chemical Supply Chain to AMD-controlled Manufacturing	4,500	Q / E	+/- 20 percent
Product Logistics	8,400	Q	+ 5 percent ¹⁹
AMD Employee Air Travel	4,100	Q	+ 15 percent ²⁰
AMD Employee Commute	6,400	Q	+ 25 percent ²¹
Total Scope 3 Emissions	113,900		+27 / -25 percent ²²

19. Estimate only includes product distribution air miles, ground miles are estimated to be inconsequential in comparison to the air miles

20. Only larger of employees at larger AMD sites and not all sales and marketing sites are captured

21. Data for all larger AMD sites captured by means of available internal statistics or survey results. These do not cover all AMD employees and may not be representative for all AMD employees

22. Combined Scope 3 emissions with their estimated uncertainties

SUPPLY CHAIN EMISSIONS

AMD's supply chain consists of several thousand suppliers of chemicals, energy, manufacturing services, manufacturing tools, and other goods and services. A few hundred of these suppliers are most

significant in terms of total expenditures and potential contribution to Scope 3 GHG emissions. The most significant suppliers are those which provide wafer foundry and final manufacturing (assembly and test) services. Note that energy suppliers are already accounted for among Scope 2 emissions.

This 2009 Plan reports an estimate for AMD's outsourced manufacturing GHG emissions, building among other things on the number of products manufactured and sold, estimates for carbon intensity factors derived from AMD's own carbon intensity factors, as well as from publically available carbon intensity factors (e.g. from responses to information request of the Carbon Disclosure Project). With the divestiture of the Consumer Electronics segment and also with more refined data available, AMD determined GHG emissions for outsourced manufacturing to be around 90,500 MTCE in 2008.

As described previously, emissions associated with 2008 operations at the Dresden site are considered Scope 1 and 2 for the 2008 reporting year. Going forward, the relevant portion of emissions from the GLOBALFOUNDRIES operations in Dresden will be considered Scope 3 emissions, along with the emissions of our other foundry partners.

To estimate GHG emissions associated with the chemical supply chain to AMD controlled manufacturing in 2008, AMD derived an estimate of 4,500 MTCE from a life cycle assessment-oriented estimation.

In 2007 AMD conducted an initial pilot Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) to identify the most relevant contributors to a microprocessor's life cycle GHG emissions. As a result, direct and indirect energy-related GHG emissions of AMD controlled manufacturing were found to make up the majority of total product manufacturing GHG emissions. An update to the 2007 LCA based assessment was done in 2009 that looked specifically at GHG emissions associated with the supply chain of chemicals used in AMD manufacturing

(chemical production from extraction to finished product, but excluding transportation within chemical supply chain). This bottom-up analysis identified the amount of chemicals used above a certain materiality threshold and subsequently applied a GHG emissions rate per chemical to obtain a total of GHG emissions associated with the chemical supply chain for product manufacturing.

PRODUCT LOGISTICS

To estimate greenhouse gas emissions from product distribution, AMD worked with its two major freight partners to compile data on the total product weight and distance for product movement by air freight. Using emission factors for mobile combustion provided in the GHG Protocol for long, medium and short hauls, it was estimated that approximately 8,400 MTCE was generated as a result of AMD's product distribution. This number includes freight only, and does not include ground transportation of product which is provided by numerous carriers and thus difficult to quantify.

In 2007, in an effort to reduce the weight of pallets used in product transportation, the AMD Product Logistics Team began a project to replace wooden pallets with pallets made from expanded polystyrene (EPS). The EPS pallets offer many advantages over wooden pallets including superior forming ability, resistance to fungi and other microorganisms, and durability. These characteristics allow the pallets to be effectively reused, and then recycled at the end of their usable lives. Most relevant for greenhouse gas emission reduction, an important advantage of the EPS pallet is its ultralight weight – approximately four kilograms compared with more than 13.5 kilograms for an equivalent wooden pallet. This weight differential results in emissions savings due to international shipping weight reduction alone. Replacements began in 2008 and have already been instituted in China, Singapore and the U.S., with implementation planned to start in Europe in 2009.

EMPLOYEE BUSINESS TRAVEL

An estimated 4,100 MTCE was generated from commercial air travel by AMD employees around the world in 2008. Estimates were made using employee travel data from North American, European and Asian sites covering the vast majority of AMD employees. GHG Protocol emission factors (kg CO₂ per passenger km) for long, medium and short flights were used to translate the travel data into corresponding greenhouse gas emissions (in MTCE). We estimate that total AMD business travel greenhouse gas emissions could be about 15 percent higher, considering employee travel from all AMD sites worldwide for which data is not currently collected.

EMPLOYEE COMMUTING

Greenhouse gas emissions from employee commutes in North America, Asia Pacific sites and Dresden were estimated at 6,400 MTCE. In North America, the average commute distance per employee was estimated using data from GreenRide®, the software used to track vehicle miles saved through AMD's North American commuter benefits program, Go Green. At the Asia Pacific sites and

in Dresden, internal statistics, such as the 2007 employee mobility survey in Dresden, were used to estimate commuting distances and modes.

We estimate the uncertainty of calculated greenhouse gas emissions caused by AMD employee commutes to work to be up to 25 percent, taking into consideration that the internal statistics and surveys used may not have been sufficiently representative.

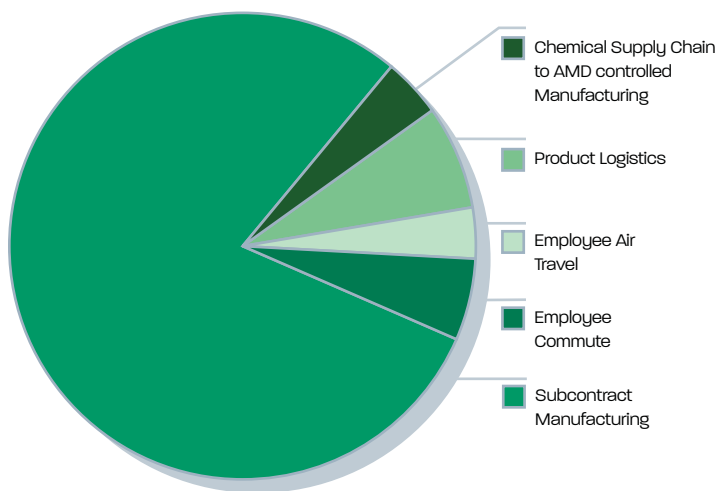


Figure 7: Estimated Composition of AMD 2008 Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions.

EMPLOYEE AWARENESS AND INITIATIVES

AMD promotes awareness and provides opportunities for employees to contribute to our climate protection strategy. We also strive to learn from our employees about actions we can all take in our daily lives to decrease adverse impacts on the global climate. These include using public transportation, carpooling, insulating homes, and turning off lights and computer monitors when they are not in use.

AMD PENANG

In February 2008, AMD Penang employees led a group of 27 children from Rumah Jagaan Nasyiatul Aisyah orphanage to the Penang Botanical Garden as part of an effort to educate children on the importance of the natural environment and conservation efforts. This event built on a 2007 event in which AMD adopted several trees in the Botanical Garden. In October 2008 AMD employees also participated in planting 1200 mangrove saplings at a nature preserve located on the coast of the mainland. In 2009, in conjunction with the state of Penang, AMD employee participated in “Earth Hour @ AMD” by turning off non-essential lights at the facility for 60 minutes.



AMD Penang employees lead a children's group at the Penang Botanical Gardens.

AMD SUZHOU

The AMD Suzhou facility sponsored a car free day in November and educated employees on the importance of reducing vehicular emissions. On June 5, 2008, the World Environment Protection Day, AMD Suzhou organized environmental promotion activities at the

Suzhou Industrial Park to share information about the environment with the public to create environmental awareness.

AMD NORTH AMERICA

Building on AMD Austin's award-winning commuter benefits program, AMD developed Go Green, a comprehensive commuter benefits program. Go Green was launched across North America in 2007.

Employees choose between five modes of alternative commutes: carpool, vanpool, cycle, transit and connect (telecommute). Using the web-based GreenRide® software program, commuters are able to quickly search for bike routes and bike buddies, carpools and vanpools, and other transit options.

Go Green program highlights include:

- Thirty to forty percent savings on transit passes and vanpool vouchers by using pre-tax money (only U.S. employees are eligible per the U.S. tax code),
- Discounts at local bike shops for employees cycling to work (available at most sites),
- Personal assistance in forming and finding vanpools, and
- Preferred parking at select AMD locations.

In September 2008, AMD celebrated “Commute Solutions” month. The event coincided with several milestones including the 1,000th AMDer signing up in the Go Green Program, as well as the “one-millionth commuter mile not driven” since Go Green's inception in 2007.

AMD is an original member of an Austin initiative called the Clean Air Partner Program, which focuses on improving air quality in the city. In August 2008, AMD Austin received the “Take On Traffic” Award from the Austin Chamber of Commerce. This award recognized AMD's commitment to reducing the number of vehicle miles driven by our employees, thereby reducing traffic on Austin area roads. The AMD Austin site was on EPA's annual list of “Top 20 Best Workplaces for Commuters” among Fortune 500 companies from 2005-2007, until EPA discontinued the program.



AMD representatives accept the "Take on Traffic Award" from the Austin Chamber of Commerce.

In 2008 alone, we estimate that 1,026,500 miles of driving have been eliminated, 48,900 gallons of gasoline²³ have been conserved, 430,100 kg of CO₂ equivalents²⁴ emissions have been avoided, and AMD commuters at the North American sites have saved approximately \$554,300 USD.²⁵

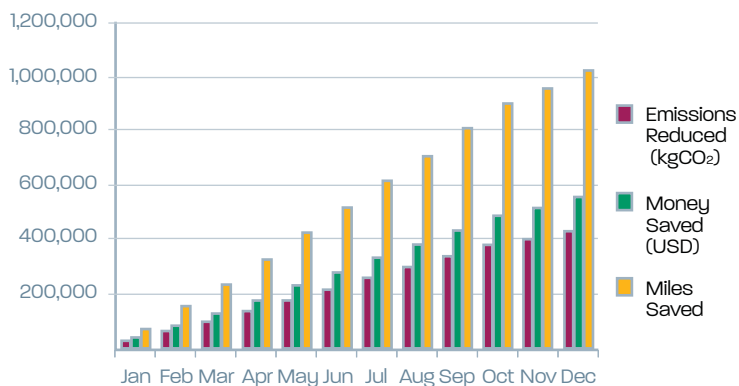


Figure 8: Cumulative Results of AMD's North American Commuter Benefits Program - Go Green - During 2008, as expressed in estimated Miles Saved; Carbon Equivalent Emissions Avoided (kg) and Money Saved (USD).

DRESDEN

Since 2001, AMD Dresden has participated with other Dresden companies in a joint working group on mobility management, which addresses common interests related to the Dresden region public transportation services. AMD Dresden has also worked with the Dresden Public Transportation Services (Dresdner Verkehrsbetriebe, DVB AG) to improve connection of the Dresden site to the public transportation schedules and has achieved many improvements that make using public transport more attractive from all key areas in the region. Since September 1, 2007, every Dresden employee is entitled to purchase a monthly ticket for the Dresden Public Transportation Services at a 25 percent reduced price. As of March 2009, 191 AMD Dresden employees have made use of this offer. Dresden also features an intranet-based ridesharing program for employees.

Starting in 2007 AMD employees initiated an employee bike to work program ("Mit dem Rad zur Arbeit") to encourage employees to ride to and from work during summer time, which records the distance biked to work by employees and eligibility for prize drawings for each five days biked to work.

In August 2008 the Dresden site completed the 2008 "employee bike to work" ("Mit dem Rad zur Arbeit") campaign. In total 360 employees registered to the campaign and biked to work 7,801 times for a total distance of 145,475 kilometers in 2008 to and from work, a distance equal to 3.6 times the circumference of the earth.



Bike rack at AMD Dresden, well used during summer time

For additional information of AMD's Climate Protection programs, please visit www.amd.com/climate.

²³ Average fuel efficiency for cars, vans, SUVs and pick-up trucks is 21.0 mpg. Source: U.S. EPA. <http://www.epa.gov/otaq/fetrends.htm>

²⁴ CO₂ emissions per gallon of gasoline is 19.4 lbs. Source: U.S. EPA <http://www.epa.gov/otaq/climate/42of05001.htm>.

²⁵ Avg U.S. IRS mileage rate for 2008 is \$0.54 (January 1 to June 30 = \$0.505; July 1 to Dec 31 = \$0.585) <http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=184163,00.html>



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