

ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES INC
Form 10-Q
November 03, 2015
UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 26, 2015

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 001-07882

ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 94-1692300
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

One AMD Place 94088
Sunnyvale, California (Zip Code)
(Address of principal executive offices)
Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (408) 749-4000

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See definition of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock, \$0.01 par value, as of October 29, 2015: 790,189,438

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 26, 2015	September 27, 2014	September 26, 2015	September 27, 2014
	(In millions, except per share amounts)			
Net revenue	\$1,061	\$1,429	\$3,033	\$4,267
Cost of sales	822	935	2,236	2,788
Gross margin	239	494	797	1,479
Research and development	241	278	718	834
Marketing, general and administrative	108	150	373	460
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	—	3	3	10
Restructuring and other special charges, net	48	—	135	—
Operating income (loss)	(158	) 63	(432	) 175
Interest expense	(39	) (43	) (119	) (136
Other expense, net	—	(1	) (3	) (70
Income (loss) before income taxes	(197	) 19	(554	) (31
Provision for income taxes	—	2	4	8
Net income (loss)	\$(197	) \$17	\$(558	) \$(39
Net income (loss) per share				
Basic	\$(0.25	) \$0.02	\$(0.72	) \$(0.05
Diluted	\$(0.25	) \$0.02	\$(0.72	) \$(0.05
Shares used in per share calculation:				
Basic	785	770	780	765
Diluted	785	785	780	765

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 26, 2015	September 27, 2014	September 26, 2015	September 27, 2014
	(In millions)			
Net income (loss)	\$ (197	) \$ 17	\$ (558	) \$ (39
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities:				
Unrealized gains (losses) arising during the period, net of tax effect of \$0	(3	) —	(3) —
Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges:				
Unrealized gains (losses) arising during the period, net of tax effects of \$0	(13	) (3	) (21	) (3
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses realized and included in net income (loss), net of tax effects of \$0	6	1	14	4
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(10	) (2	) (10	) 1
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (207	) \$ 15	\$ (568	) \$ (38

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Unaudited)

	September 26, 2015	December 27, 2014*
	(In millions, except par value amounts)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$755	\$805
Marketable securities	—	235
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$0 and \$0	648	818
Inventories, net	761	685
Prepayments to GLOBALFOUNDRIES	20	113
Prepaid expenses	63	32
Other current assets	219	48
Total current assets	2,466	2,736
Property, plant and equipment, net	194	302
Acquisition related intangible assets, net	—	65
Goodwill	283	320
Other assets	286	344
Total assets	\$3,229	\$3,767
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term debt	\$230	\$177
Accounts payable	388	415
Payable to GLOBALFOUNDRIES	226	218
Accrued liabilities	408	518
Other current liabilities	137	40
Deferred income on shipments to distributors	60	72
Total current liabilities	1,449	1,440
Long-term debt	2,030	2,035
Other long-term liabilities	86	105
Commitments and contingencies (See Note 9)		
Stockholders' equity (deficit):		
Capital stock:		
Common stock, par value \$0.01; 1,500 shares authorized on September 26, 2015 and December 27, 2014; shares issued: 803 shares on September 26, 2015 and 788 shares on December 27, 2014; shares outstanding: 790 shares on September 26, 2015 and 776 shares on December 27, 2014	8	8
Additional paid-in capital	6,997	6,949
Treasury stock, at cost (13 shares on September 26, 2015 and 12 shares on December 27, 2014)	(122)	(119)
Accumulated deficit	(7,204)	(6,646)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(15)	(5)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	(336)	187
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity (deficit)	\$3,229	\$3,767

* Amounts were derived from the December 27, 2014 audited consolidated financial statements.

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended	
	September 26, 2015	September 27, 2014
	(In millions)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$(558	) \$(39
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	133	155
Stock-based compensation expense	47	65
Non-cash interest expense	8	11
Loss on debt redemptions	—	64
Restructuring and other special charges, net	83	—
Other	7	(9
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	164	(144
Inventories	(93	) (14
Prepayments to GLOBALFOUNDRIES	97	—
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(113	) (156
Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other	(74	) (100
Payable to GLOBALFOUNDRIES	9	(47
Net cash used in operating activities	(290	) (214
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(227	) (646
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(64	) (73
Proceeds from maturities of available-for-sale securities	462	664
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	8	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	179	(55
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	1	4
Proceeds from borrowings, net	100	1,080
Net proceeds from grants	8	5
Repayments of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	(44	) (1,043
Other	(4	) (6
Net cash provided by financing activities	61	40
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(50	) (229
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	805	869
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$755	\$ 640
See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.		

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

NOTE 1. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation. The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Company or AMD) have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) for interim financial information and the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. The results of operations for the quarter ended September 26, 2015 shown in this report are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the full year ending December 26, 2015. In the opinion of the Company's management, the information contained herein reflects all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the Company's results of operations, financial position and cash flows. All such adjustments are of a normal, recurring nature. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 27, 2014.

The Company uses a 52 or 53 week fiscal year ending on the last Saturday in December. The quarters and nine months ended September 26, 2015 and September 27, 2014 each consisted of 13 weeks and 39 weeks, respectively. **Principles of Consolidation.** The condensed consolidated financial statements include the Company's accounts and those of its wholly-owned subsidiaries. Upon consolidation, all significant intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated.

Change to Prior Period Information. During the third quarter of 2014, the Company realigned its organizational structure. As a result of this organizational change, beginning in third quarter of 2014, the Company reports its financial statements based on the new segments described in Note 7 - Segment Reporting with no other impact on the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements. All prior-period amounts have been adjusted retrospectively to reflect the Company's reportable segment changes.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Inventory. In July 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued ASU No. 2015-11, Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory (ASU 2015-11), which simplifies the measurement of inventory by requiring certain inventory to be measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016 and for interim periods therein, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of its pending adoption of ASU 2015-11 on its consolidated financial statements.

Interest—Imputation of Interest. In April 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-03, Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs (ASU 2015-03), which requires an entity to present such costs in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the related debt liability rather than as an asset. Amortization of the costs will continue to be reported as interest expense. ASU 2015-03 will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015 and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, with early adoption permitted. The new guidance will be applied retrospectively to each prior period presented. The Company plans to adopt ASU 2015-03 in the first quarter of 2016, at which time the Company will reclassify approximately \$30 million of debt issuance costs associated with the Company's long-term debt from other non-current assets to long-term debt. A reclassification will also be applied retrospectively to each prior period presented.

Disclosure of Going Concern Uncertainties. In August 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-15, Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern (ASU 2014-15), which provides guidance on management's responsibility in evaluating whether there is substantial doubt about a company's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. ASU 2014-15 will be effective in the fourth quarter of 2016, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of its pending adoption of ASU 2014-15 on its consolidated financial statements.

Share-Based Payments with Performance Targets. In June 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-12, Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period (ASU 2014-12), which requires that a performance target be treated as a performance condition if it affects vesting and could be achieved after the requisite service period is rendered. ASU 2014-12 will be effective in the first quarter of 2016, with early adoption permitted. The

Company may use either of two methods: (i) prospective application to all awards granted or modified after the effective date or (ii) retrospective application to all awards with performance targets that are outstanding as of the beginning of the earliest annual period presented in the financial statements and to all new or modified awards thereafter, with the cumulative effect of applying ASU 2014-12 as an adjustment to the opening retained earnings balance as of the beginning of the earliest annual period presented in the financial statements.

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The Company is currently evaluating the impact of its pending adoption of ASU 2014-12 on its consolidated financial statements and has not yet determined which method it will apply.

Revenue Recognition. In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers: Topic 606 (ASU 2014-09), which creates a single source of revenue guidance under U.S. GAAP for all companies in all industries. The core principle of ASU 2014-09 is that revenue should be recognized in a manner that depicts the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. ASU 2014-09 defines a five-step process in order to achieve this core principle, which may require the use of judgment and estimates. ASU 2014-09 also requires expanded qualitative and quantitative disclosures relating to the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers, including significant judgments and estimates used. In July 2015, FASB announced a decision to defer the effective date for this ASU. ASU 2014-09 will be effective for the Company in the first quarter of 2018 with early adoption permitted (for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016). The Company may adopt ASU 2014-09 either by using a full retrospective approach for all periods presented in the period of adoption or a modified retrospective approach. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of its pending adoption of ASU 2014-09 on its consolidated financial statements and has not yet determined which approach it will apply.

NOTE 2. GLOBALFOUNDRIES

Wafer Supply Agreement. The Wafer Supply Agreement (WSA) governs the terms by which the Company purchases products manufactured by GLOBALFOUNDRIES Inc. (GF).

Fourth Amendment to Wafer Supply Agreement. On March 30, 2014, the Company entered into a fourth amendment to the WSA. The primary effect of the fourth amendment was to establish volume purchase commitments and fixed pricing for the 2014 calendar year as well as to modify certain other terms of the WSA applicable to wafers for some of the Company's microprocessor unit, graphics processor unit and semi-custom game console products to be delivered by GF to the Company during the 2014 calendar year.

Fifth Amendment to Wafer Supply Agreement. On April 16, 2015, the Company entered into a fifth amendment to the WSA. The primary effect of the fifth amendment was to establish volume purchase commitments and fixed pricing for the 2015 calendar year as well as to modify certain other terms of the WSA applicable to wafers for some of the Company's microprocessor unit, graphics processor unit and semi-custom products to be delivered by GF to the Company during the 2015 calendar year.

The Company's total purchases from GF related to wafer manufacturing and research and development activities for the quarters ended September 26, 2015 and September 27, 2014 were \$288 million and \$290 million, respectively. The Company's total purchases from GF related to wafer manufacturing and research and development activities for the nine months ended September 26, 2015 and September 27, 2014 were \$704 million and \$843 million, respectively. The Company estimates that its purchase obligations to GF for wafer manufacturing and research and development activities will be approximately \$1.1 billion in fiscal year 2015 and at least \$106 million during the first quarter of fiscal year 2016. The Company is not able to meaningfully quantify or estimate its future purchase obligations to GF other than those set forth in the fifth amendment to the WSA, but it expects that its future purchases from GF will continue to be material. The Company is currently in discussions with GF regarding the re-profiling of its wafer purchase commitments under the fifth amendment to the WSA. The Company is unable to quantify the outcome of its negotiations with GF.

GF continues to be a related party of the Company because Mubadala Development Company PJSC (Mubadala) and Mubadala Technology Investments LLC (Mubadala Tech) are affiliated with West Coast Hitech L.P. (WCH), the Company's largest stockholder. GF, WCH and Mubadala Tech are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Mubadala.

NOTE 3. Supplemental Balance Sheet Information

Inventories

	September 26, 2015 (In millions)	December 27, 2014
Raw materials	\$20	\$40
Work in process	461	431
Finished goods	280	214
Total inventories, net	\$761	\$685
Other Current Assets		
	September 26, 2015 (In millions)	December 27, 2014
Assets held-for-sale	\$156	\$—
Other current assets	63	48
Total other current assets	\$219	\$48
Property, Plant and Equipment		
	September 26, 2015 (In millions)	December 27, 2014
Land and land improvements	\$1	\$4
Buildings and leasehold improvements	178	246
Equipment	1,349	1,416
Construction in progress	21	14
Property, plant and equipment, gross	1,549	1,680
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1,355)	(1,378)
Total property, plant and equipment, net	\$194	\$302
Other Assets		
	September 26, 2015 (In millions)	December 27, 2014
Software and technology licenses, net	\$197	\$219
Other	89	125
Total other assets	\$286	\$344
Accrued Liabilities		
	September 26, 2015 (In millions)	December 27, 2014
Accrued compensation and benefits	\$99	\$139
Marketing programs and advertising expenses	103	141
Software and technology licenses payable	48	39
Other	158	199
Total accrued liabilities	\$408	\$518

Other Current Liabilities

	September 26, 2015	December 27, 2014
	(In millions)	
Liabilities related to assets held-for-sale	\$81	\$—
Other current liabilities	56	40
Total other current liabilities	\$137	\$40

NOTE 4. Net Income (Loss) Per Share

Basic net loss per share is computed based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding.

Diluted net loss per share is computed based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding plus any potentially dilutive shares outstanding. Potentially dilutive shares include stock options and restricted stock units.

The following table sets forth the components of basic and diluted loss per share:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 26, 2015	September 27, 2014	September 26, 2015	September 27, 2014
	(In millions, except per share amounts)			
Numerator – Net income (loss):				
Numerator for basic and diluted net income (loss) per share	\$(197	) \$17	\$(558	) \$(39
Denominator – Weighted average shares				
Denominator for basic net income (loss) per share	785	770	780	765
Effect of potentially dilutive shares:				
Employee stock options, restricted stock and restricted stock units	—	15	—	—
Denominator for diluted net income (loss) per share	785	785	780	765
Net income (loss) per share:				
Basic	\$(0.25	) \$0.02	\$(0.72	) \$(0.05
Diluted	\$(0.25	) \$0.02	\$(0.72	) \$(0.05

Potential shares from stock options and restricted stock units totaling 64 million and 28 million were not included in the net income (loss) per share calculations for the third quarters of 2015 and 2014, respectively, because their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive.

Potential shares from employee stock options and restricted stock units totaling 61 million and 46 million were not included in the net loss per share calculation for the nine months ended September 26, 2015 and September 27, 2014, because their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive.

NOTE 5. Financial Instruments

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Marketable Securities

Cash and financial instruments measured and recorded at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 26, 2015 and December 27, 2014 are summarized below:

	Total Fair Value	Cash and Cash Equivalents	
	(In millions)		
September 26, 2015			
Cash	\$370	\$370	
Level 2 ⁽²⁾ (3)			
Commercial paper	385	385	
Total level 2	385	385	
Total	\$755	\$755	
	Total Fair Value	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Short-Term Marketable Securities
	(In millions)		
December 27, 2014			
Cash	\$391	\$391	\$—
Level 1 ⁽¹⁾ (2)			
Money market funds	4	4	—
Total level 1	4	4	—
Level 2 ⁽²⁾ (3)			
Commercial paper	618	410	208
Corporate bonds	27	—	27
Total level 2	645	410	235
Total	\$1,040	\$805	\$235

(1) The Company's Level 1 assets are valued using quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

(2) The Company did not have any transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy during the quarter and nine months ended September 26, 2015 or the year ended December 27, 2014.

The Company's Level 2 short-term investments are valued using broker reports that utilize quoted market prices for identical or comparable instruments. Brokers gather observable inputs for all of the Company's fixed income securities from a variety of industry data providers and other third-party sources.

Available-for-sale securities held by the Company as of September 26, 2015 consisted of commercial paper and as of December 27, 2014 also consisted of money market funds and corporate bonds. The amortized cost of available-for-sale securities approximated the fair value for all periods presented.

In addition to those amounts presented above, as of September 26, 2015 and December 27, 2014, the Company had approximately \$1 million and \$10 million, respectively, of available-for-sale investments in money market funds, used as collateral for leased buildings and letters of credit deposits, which were included in Other assets on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets. These money market funds are classified within Level 1 because they are valued using quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets. Their amortized costs are the same as the fair value for all periods presented. The Company is restricted from accessing these deposits.

Also in addition to those amounts presented above, as of September 26, 2015 and December 27, 2014, the Company had approximately \$15 million and \$16 million, respectively, of available-for-sale investments in mutual funds held in a Rabbi trust established for the Company's deferred compensation plan, which were also included in Other assets on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets. These mutual funds are classified within Level 1 because they are valued using quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets. Their amortized cost approximates the fair value for all periods presented. The Company is restricted from accessing these investments.

Financial Instruments Not Recorded at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis. The Company carries its financial instruments at fair value with the exception of its debt. Financial instruments that are not recorded at fair value are measured at fair value on a quarterly basis for disclosure purposes. The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of financial instruments not recorded at fair value are as follows:

	September 26, 2015		December 27, 2014	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
	(In millions)			
Short-term debt (excluding capital leases)	\$230	\$230	\$172	\$173
Long-term debt (excluding capital leases)	\$2,025	\$1,341	\$2,025	\$1,858

The Company's short-term and long-term debt are classified within Level 2. The fair value of the debt was estimated based on the quoted market prices for the same or similar issues or on the current rates offered to the Company for debt of the same remaining maturities. The fair value of the Company's accounts receivable, accounts payable and other short-term obligations approximate their carrying value based on existing payment terms.

Hedging Transactions and Derivative Financial Instruments

Cash Flow Hedges

The following table shows the amount of gain (loss) included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), the amount of gain (loss) reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and included in earnings related to the foreign currency forward contracts designated as cash flow hedges and the amount of gain (loss) included in other income (expense), net, related to contracts not designated as hedging instruments, which was allocated in the condensed consolidated statements of operations:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 26, 2015	September 27, 2014	September 26, 2015	September 27, 2014
	(In millions)			
Foreign Currency Forward Contracts - gains (losses)				
Contracts designated as cash flow hedging instruments				
Other comprehensive income (loss)	\$(7)	\$(2)	\$(7)	\$1)
Cost of sales	(1)	—	(2)	—
Research and development	(3)	—	(7)	(2)
Marketing, general and administrative	(2)	(1)	(5)	\$(2)
Contracts not designated as hedging instruments				
Other income (expense), net	\$(2)	\$(2)	\$(3)	\$(2)

The Company's foreign currency derivative contracts are classified within Level 2 because the valuation inputs are based on quoted prices and market observable data of similar instruments in active markets, such as currency spot and forward rates.

The following table shows the fair value amounts included in Other current assets should the foreign currency forward contracts be in a gain position or included in Other current liabilities should these contracts be in a loss position. As of September 26, 2015, the Company's outstanding contracts were in a net loss position of \$15 million. These amounts were recorded in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets as follows:

	September 26, 2015	December 27, 2014
	(In millions)	
Foreign Currency Forward Contracts - gains (losses)		
Contracts designated as cash flow hedging instruments	\$(13)	\$(6)
Contracts not designated as hedging instruments	\$(2)	\$(1)

For the foreign currency contracts designated as cash flow hedges, the ineffective portions of the hedging relationship and the amounts excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness were immaterial.

As of September 26, 2015 and December 27, 2014, the notional values of the Company's outstanding foreign currency forward contracts were \$197 million and \$298 million, respectively. All the contracts mature within 12 months, and, upon maturity, the amounts recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) are expected to be reclassified into earnings. The Company hedges its exposure to the variability in future cash flows for forecasted transactions over a maximum of 12 months.

Fair Value Hedges

The Company's fair value hedge derivative contracts are classified within Level 2 because the valuation inputs are based on quoted prices and market observable data of similar instruments in active markets.

The following table shows the fair value amounts included in Other assets should the fair value hedge derivative contracts be in a gain position or included in Other long-term liabilities should these contracts be in a loss position. These amounts were recorded in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets as follows:

	September 26, 2015	December 27, 2014
	(In millions)	
Interest Rate Swap Contracts - gains (losses)		
Contracts designated as fair value hedging instruments	\$5	\$3

NOTE 6. Income Taxes

In the third quarter of 2015, the Company did not record any income tax provision. For the nine months ended September 26, 2015, the Company recorded an income tax provision of \$4 million due to foreign taxes in profitable locations.

In the third quarter of 2014, the Company recorded an income tax provision of \$2 million, due principally to foreign taxes in profitable locations. For the nine months ended September 27, 2014, the Company recorded an income tax provision of \$8 million arising from \$9 million of foreign taxes in profitable locations, partially offset by \$1 million of tax benefits arising from other comprehensive income and Canadian tax credits.

As of September 26, 2015, substantially all of the Company's U.S. and Canadian deferred tax assets, net of deferred tax liabilities, continue to be subject to a valuation allowance. The realization of these assets is dependent on substantial future taxable income which, as of September 26, 2015, in management's estimate, is not more likely than not to be achieved.

The Company's total gross unrecognized tax benefits as of September 26, 2015 were \$27 million. The Company does not believe it is reasonably possible that other unrecognized tax benefits will materially change in the next 12 months. The Company is currently undergoing a tax audit in a foreign jurisdiction and has recently commenced settlement discussions with the tax authority. Based on information and events that arose after September 26, 2015, the total potential amount related to this matter is approximately \$17 million including penalties and interest, which would be due upon the completion of the settlement process with the tax authority. The settlement, resolution or closure of its tax audits is highly uncertain.

NOTE 7. Segment Reporting

Management, including the Chief Operating Decision Maker, who is the Company's Chief Executive Officer, reviews and assesses operating performance using segment net revenue and operating income (loss) before interest, other income (expense), net and income taxes. These performance measures include the allocation of expenses to the operating segments based on management's judgment. The Company has the following two reportable segments: the Computing and Graphics segment, which primarily includes desktop and notebook processors and chipsets, discrete graphics processing units (GPUs) and professional graphics; and the Enterprise, Embedded and Semi-Custom segment, which primarily includes server and embedded processors, semi-custom System-on-Chip (SoC) products, engineering services and royalties.

In addition to these reportable segments, the Company has an All Other category, which is not a reportable segment. This category primarily includes certain expenses and credits that are not allocated to any of the reportable segments because management does not consider these expenses and credits in evaluating the performance of the reportable segments. Also included in this category are amortization of acquired intangible assets, employee stock-based compensation expense, restructuring and other special charges, net and workforce rebalancing severance charges. The following table provides a summary of net revenue and operating income (loss) by segment:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 26, 2015	September 27, 2014	September 26, 2015	September 27, 2014
	(In millions)			
Net revenue:				
Computing and Graphics	\$424	\$781	\$1,335	\$2,470
Enterprise, Embedded and Semi-Custom	637	648	1,698	1,797
Total net revenue	\$1,061	\$1,429	\$3,033	\$4,267
Operating income (loss):				
Computing and Graphics	\$(181)	\$(17)	\$(403)	\$(20)
Enterprise, Embedded and Semi-Custom	84	108	156	290
All Other	(61)	(28)	(185)	(95)
Total operating income (loss)	\$(158)	\$63	\$(432)	\$175

NOTE 8. Stock-Based Incentive Compensation Plans

The following table summarizes stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock options and restricted stock units, which is allocated within the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 26, 2015	September 27, 2014	September 26, 2015	September 27, 2014
	(In millions)			
Cost of sales	\$—	\$1	\$2	\$3
Research and development	7	11	27	34
Marketing, general and administrative	6	9	18	28
Stock-based compensation expense, net of tax of \$0	\$13	\$21	\$47	\$65

For all periods presented, the Company did not realize any excess tax benefit related to stock-based compensation and therefore did not record any related financing cash flows.

Stock Options

The weighted average assumptions applied in the lattice-binomial model that the Company uses to estimate the fair value of employee stock options are as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended		
	September 26, 2015	September 27, 2014	September 26, 2015	September 27, 2014	
Expected volatility	71.71	% 51.94	% 60.19	% 52.88	%
Risk-free interest rate	1.32	% 1.16	% 1.24	% 1.11	%
Expected dividends	0.00	% 0.00	% 0.00	% 0.00	%
Expected life	3.91 years	3.86 years	3.91 years	3.86 years	

In the third quarters of 2015 and 2014, the Company granted 5.2 million and 5.6 million shares of employee stock options, respectively, with weighted average grant date fair value per share of \$0.94 and \$1.59, respectively. For the nine months ended September 26, 2015 and September 27, 2014, the Company granted 5.9 million and 5.7 million employee stock options, respectively, with weighted average grant date fair values per share of \$0.96 and 1.59, respectively.

Restricted Stock Units

In the third quarter of 2015, the Company granted 25.0 million restricted stock units including 3.3 million of performance-based restricted stock units (PRSUs) with market conditions referenced below and in the third quarter of 2014, the Company granted 17.7 million restricted stock units including 2.9 million PRSUs, with weighted average grant date fair values

per share of \$1.79 and \$4.12, respectively. For the nine months ended September 26, 2015, the Company granted 33.9 million restricted stock units including 3.3 million PRSUs with market conditions referenced below and 0.8 million PRSUs, with weighted average grant date fair values per share of \$1.96. For the nine months ended September 27, 2014, the Company granted 19.9 million restricted stock units including 3.7 million PRSUs, with weighted average grant date fair values per share of \$4.11.

Performance-based Restricted Stock Units with Market Conditions

During the third quarter of 2015, the Company granted restricted stock units with both a market condition and a service condition (market-based restricted stock units) to the Company's senior executives. The number of shares that may be earned is based on three-year compounded annual growth rate milestones related to the Company's closing stock price that may be attained within the three-year performance period, with the potential payout levels of shares at 50%, 100%, 200% and 250% of the target number of shares granted. Any shares earned pursuant to the attainment of a performance level shall vest 50% upon the compensation committee certification of the attainment of the performance level (provided, however, that no shares may be earned or vest prior to the first anniversary of the grant date) and the remaining 50% shall vest at the end of the Performance Period, subject to the recipient's continuous employment or service through each such vesting date.

The Company estimated the fair value of the market-based restricted stock units using a Monte Carlo simulation model on the date of grant. As of September 26, 2015, there were 3.3 million market-based restricted stock units with the potential payout level at 100% with a grant date fair value per share of \$1.44.

NOTE 9. Commitments and Contingencies

Warranties and Indemnities

The Company generally warrants that its products sold to its customers will conform to the Company's approved specifications and be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service for one year. Subject to certain exceptions, the Company also offers a three-year limited warranty to end users for only those central processing unit (CPU) and AMD accelerated processing unit (APU) products that are commonly referred to as "processors in a box" and for certain server CPU products. The Company also offered extended limited warranties to certain customers of "tray" microprocessor products and/or professional graphics products who have written agreements with the Company and target their computer systems at the commercial and/or embedded markets.

Changes in the Company's estimated liability for product warranty were as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 26, 2015	September 27, 2014	September 26, 2015	September 27, 2014
	(In millions)			
Beginning balance	\$17	\$19	\$19	\$17
New warranties issued	7	6	21	22
Settlements	(5	) (9	) (20	) (28
Changes in liability for pre-existing warranties, including expirations	(4	) 3	(5	) 8
Ending balance	\$15	\$19	\$15	\$19

In addition to product warranties, the Company, from time to time in its normal course of business, indemnifies other parties, with whom it enters into contractual relationships, including customers, lessors and parties to other transactions with the Company, with respect to certain matters. In these limited matters, the Company has agreed to hold certain third parties harmless against specific types of claims or losses, such as those arising from a breach of representations or covenants, third-party claims that the Company's products when used for their intended purpose(s) and under specific conditions infringe the intellectual property rights of a third party, or other specified claims made against the indemnified party. It is not possible to determine the maximum potential amount of liability under these indemnification obligations due to the unique facts and circumstances that are likely to be involved in each particular claim and indemnification provision. Historically, payments made by the Company under these obligations have not been material.

Contingencies

Securities Class Action

On January 15, 2014, a class action lawsuit captioned *Hatamian v. AMD, et al.*, C.A. No. 3:14-cv-00226 was filed against the Company in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The complaint purports to assert claims against the Company and certain individual officers for alleged violations of Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), and Rule 10b-5 of the Exchange Act. The plaintiffs seek to represent a proposed class of all persons who purchased or otherwise acquired the Company's common stock during the period April 4, 2011 through October 18, 2012. The complaint seeks damages allegedly caused by alleged materially misleading statements and/or material omissions by the Company and the individual officers regarding the Company's 32nm technology and "Llano" product, which statements and omissions, the plaintiffs claim, allegedly operated to artificially inflate the price paid for the Company's common stock during the period. The complaint seeks unspecified compensatory damages, attorneys' fees and costs.

On July 7, 2014, the Company filed a motion to dismiss plaintiffs' claims. On March 31, 2015, the Court denied the motion to dismiss. On May 14, 2015, the Company filed its answer to plaintiffs' corrected amended complaint. The discovery process is ongoing. On September 4, 2015, plaintiffs filed their motion for class certification. A court-ordered mediation is scheduled for January 2016.

Based upon information presently known to management, the Company believes that the potential liability, if any, will not have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

Shareholder Derivative Lawsuits

On March 20, 2014, a purported shareholder derivative lawsuit captioned *Wessels v. Read, et al.*, Case No. 1:14-cv-262486 was filed against the Company (as a nominal defendant only) and certain of its directors and officers in the Santa Clara County Superior Court of the State of California. The complaint purports to assert claims against the Company and certain individual directors and officers for breach of fiduciary duty, waste of corporate assets and unjust enrichment. The complaint seeks damages allegedly caused by alleged materially misleading statements and/or material omissions by the Company and the individual directors and officers regarding our 32nm technology and "Llano" product, which statements and omissions, the plaintiffs claim, allegedly operated to artificially inflate the price paid for its common stock during the period. On April 27, 2015, a similar purported shareholder derivative lawsuit captioned *Christopher Hamilton and David Hamilton v. Barnes, et al.*, Case No. 5:15-cv-01890 was filed against the Company (as a nominal defendant only) and certain of its directors and officers in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The case was transferred to the judge handling the *Hatamian* Lawsuit and is now Case No. 4:15-cv-01890. The *Wessels* and *Hamilton* shareholder derivative lawsuits are currently stayed.

On September 29, 2015, a similar purported shareholder derivative lawsuit captioned *Jake Ha v Caldwell, et al.*, Case No. 3:15-cv-04485 was filed against the Company (as a nominal defendant only) and certain of its directors and officers in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The lawsuit also seeks a court order voiding the shareholder vote on the Company's 2015 proxy.

Based upon information presently known to management, the Company believes that the potential liability, if any, will not have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

Other Legal Matters

The Company is a defendant or plaintiff in various actions that arose in the normal course of business. With respect to these matters, based on the management's current knowledge, the Company believes that the amount or range of reasonably possible loss, if any, will not, either individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

NOTE 10. Restructuring and Other Special Charges, Net

2015 Restructuring Plan

On September 26, 2015, the Company implemented a restructuring plan (2015 Restructuring Plan) focused on the Company's ongoing efforts to simplify its business and align resources with its long term strategy.

The 2015 Restructuring Plan involved a reduction of global headcount by approximately 5%. The 2015 Restructuring Plan includes organizational actions such as outsourcing certain IT services and application development. The 2015 Restructuring Plan also anticipates a charge for the consolidation of certain real estate facilities. The Company

recorded a \$41

16

million restructuring charge in the third quarter of 2015, of which approximately \$31 million is related to severance and benefit costs, approximately \$1 million to facilities related consolidation charges and approximately \$9 million of intangible asset related charges associated with the impairment of certain software licenses that have ongoing payment obligations. The Company expects the 2015 Restructuring Plan will likely result in total cash payments of approximately \$26 million and \$15 million in the fiscal years 2015 and 2016, respectively. The actions associated with the 2015 Restructuring Plan are expected to be substantially completed by the end of fiscal year 2016. The following table provides a summary of the restructuring activities in the third quarter of 2015 and the related liabilities recorded in Other current liabilities and Other long-term liabilities on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets as of September 26, 2015:

	Severance and related benefits (In millions)	Other exit related costs	Total
Balance as of June 27, 2015	\$—	\$—	\$—
Charges	31	10	41
Cash payments	(3	) —	(3
Non-cash charges	—	(9	) (9
Balance as of September 26, 2015	\$28	\$1	\$29

2014 Restructuring Plan

In October 2014, the Company implemented a restructuring plan (2014 Restructuring Plan) designed to improve operating efficiencies. The 2014 Restructuring Plan involved a reduction of global headcount by approximately 6% and an alignment of its real estate footprint with its reduced headcount. In the nine months ended September 26, 2015, the Company recorded an \$18 million restructuring charge, which consisted of \$5 million non-cash charge related to asset impairments, \$4 million for severance, and related benefits and \$9 million for facilities related costs. The 2014 Restructuring Plan was largely completed by the end of the third quarter of 2015.

The following table provides a summary of the restructuring activities in the first nine months of 2015 and the related liabilities recorded in Other current liabilities and Other long-term liabilities on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets as of September 26, 2015:

	Severance and related benefits (In millions)	Other exit related costs	Total
Balance as of December 27, 2014	\$26	\$13	\$39
Charges	4	14	18
Cash payments	(22	) (5	) (27
Non-cash charges	—	(5	) (5
Balance as of September 26, 2015	\$8	\$17	\$25

Dense Server Systems Business Exit

As a part of the Company's strategy to simplify and sharpen its investment focus, the Company exited the dense server systems business, formerly SeaMicro, in the first quarter of 2015. As a result, the Company recorded a charge of \$76 million in Restructuring and other special charges, net on the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations in the first nine months ended September 26, 2015. This charge consisted of an impairment charge of \$62 million related to the acquired intangible assets. The Company concluded that the carrying value of the acquired intangible assets associated with its dense server systems business was fully impaired as the Company did not have plans to utilize the related freedom fabric technology in any of its future products nor did it have any plans at that time to monetize the associated intellectual property. In addition, the exit charge consisted of a \$7 million non-cash charge related to asset impairments, \$4 million of severance and related benefits and \$3 million for contract or program termination costs. The Company expects to complete this exit activity by the end of the first quarter of 2016.

NOTE 11. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

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The tables below summarize the changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) by component:

	Three Months Ended			September 27,		
	September 26, 2015			2014		
	Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities (In millions)	Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	Total	Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	Total
Beginning balance	\$1	\$(6)	\$(5)	\$1	\$—	\$1
Unrealized gains (losses) arising during the period, net of tax	(3)	(13)	(16)	—	(3)	(3)
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses realized and included in net income (loss), net of tax	—	6	6	—	1	1
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(3)	(7)	(10)	—	(2)	(2)
Ending balance	\$(2)	\$(13)	\$(15)	\$1	\$(2)	\$(1)
	Nine Months Ended			September 27,		
	September 26, 2015			2014		
	Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities (In millions)	Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	Total	Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	Total
Beginning balance	\$1	\$(6)	\$(5)	\$1	\$(3)	\$(2)
Unrealized gains (losses) arising during the period, net of tax	(3)	(21)	(24)	—	(3)	(3)
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses realized and included in net income (loss), net of tax	—	14	14	—	4	4
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(3)	(7)	(10)	—	1	1
Ending balance	\$(2)	\$(13)	\$(15)	\$1	\$(2)	\$(1)

NOTE 12. Secured Revolving Line of Credit

Loan and Security Agreement

The Company and its subsidiary, AMD International Sales & Service, Ltd. (together, the Borrowers), entered into a loan and security agreement on November 12, 2013, as amended on December 11, 2014, (the Loan Agreement) for a secured revolving line of credit for a principal amount of up to \$500 million (the Secured Revolving Line of Credit), with up to \$75 million available for issuance of letters of credit, with a group of lenders and Bank of America, N.A., acting as agent for the lenders (the Agent). The Secured Revolving Line of Credit matures on November 12, 2018. Borrowings under the Secured Revolving Line of Credit are limited to up to 85% of eligible account receivable minus certain reserves. The borrowings of the Secured Revolving Line of Credit may be used for general corporate purposes, including working capital needs.

Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement

On April 14, 2015, the Borrowers and ATI Technologies ULC (together with the Borrowers, the Loan Parties), amended and restated the Loan Agreement (the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement) by and among the Loan Parties, the financial institutions party thereto from time to time as lenders (the Lenders) and the Agent.

The Amended and Restated Loan Agreement provides for a Secured Revolving Line of Credit for a principal amount of up to \$500 million with up to \$75 million available for issuance of letters of credit, which remained unchanged from the Loan Agreement. Borrowings under the Secured Revolving Line of Credit are limited to up to 85% of eligible accounts receivable (90% for certain qualified eligible accounts receivable), minus specified reserves. The size of the commitments under the Secured Revolving Line of Credit may be increased by up to an aggregate amount of \$200 million.

The Secured Revolving Line of Credit matures on April 14, 2020 and is secured by a first priority security interest in the Loan Parties' accounts receivable, inventory, deposit accounts maintained with the Agent and other specified assets, including books and records.

The Borrowers may elect a per annum interest rate equal to (a) the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus the applicable margin set forth in the applicable chart below (the "Applicable Margin") as determined by the average availability under the Secured Revolving Line of Credit and the fixed charge coverage ratio for the most recently ended four-fiscal quarter period; or (b) (i) the greatest of (x) the Agent's prime rate, (y) the federal funds rate, as published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York plus 0.50%, and (z) LIBOR for a one-month period plus 1.00%, plus (ii) the Applicable Margin.

Applicable Margin, if average availability is equal to or greater than 66.66% of the total commitment amount and the fixed charge coverage ratio for the most recently ended four-fiscal quarter period is greater than or equal to 1.25 to 1.00, is 0.25% for Base Rate Revolver Loans and 1.25% for LIBOR Revolver Loans. Otherwise, Applicable Margin is determined in accordance with the below table:

Level	Average Availability for Last Fiscal Month	Base Rate Revolver Loans: Applicable Margin	LIBOR Revolver Loans: Applicable Margin
I	greater than or equal to 66.66% of the Revolver Commitment	0.50%	1.50%
II	greater than or equal to 33.33% of the Revolver Commitment, less than 66.66%	0.75%	1.75%
III	less than 33.33% of the Revolver Commitment	1.00%	2.00%

The Secured Revolving Line of Credit may be optionally prepaid or terminated, and unutilized commitments may be reduced at any time, in each case without premium or penalty. In connection with the Secured Revolving Line of Credit, the Borrowers will pay an unused line fee equal to 0.375% per annum, payable monthly on the unused amount of the commitments under the Secured Revolving Line of Credit. The unused line fee decreases to 0.25% per annum when 35% or more of the Secured Revolving Line of Credit is utilized. The Borrowers will pay (i) a monthly fee on all letters of credit outstanding under the Secured Revolving Line of Credit equal to the applicable LIBOR margin and (ii) a fronting fee to the Agent equal to 0.125% of all such letters of credit, payable monthly in arrears.

The Amended and Restated Loan Agreement contains covenants that place certain restrictions on the Loan Parties' ability to, among other things, allow certain of the Company's subsidiaries that manufacture or process inventory for the Loan Parties to borrow secured debt or unsecured debt beyond a certain amount, amend or modify certain terms of any debt of \$50 million or more or subordinated debt, create or suffer to exist any liens upon accounts or inventory, sell or transfer any of Loan Parties'

accounts or inventory other than certain ordinary-course transfers, make certain changes to any Loan Party's name or form or state of organization without notifying the Agent, liquidate, dissolve, merge, amalgamate, combine or consolidate, or become a party to certain agreements restricting the Loan Parties' ability to incur or repay debt, grant liens, make distributions, or modify loan agreements.

Further restrictions apply when certain payment conditions (the Payment Conditions) are not satisfied with respect to specified transactions, events or payments. The Payment Conditions include that (i) no default or event of default exists and (ii) at all times during the 45 consecutive days immediately prior to such transaction, event or payment and on a pro forma basis after giving effect to such transaction, event or payment and any incurrence or repayment of indebtedness in connection therewith, the Loan Parties' Excess Cash Availability (as defined in the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement) is greater than the greater of 20% of the total commitment amount and \$100 million. Such restrictions limit the Loan Parties' ability to, among other things, create any liens upon any of the Loan Parties' property (other than customary permitted liens and liens on up to \$1.5 billion of secured credit facilities debt (which amount includes the Secured Revolving Line of Credit), declare or make any distributions, create any encumbrance on the ability of a subsidiary to make any upstream payments, make asset dispositions other than certain ordinary course dispositions, make certain loans, make payments with respect to subordinated debt or certain borrowed money prior to its due date or become a party to certain agreements restricting the Loan Parties' ability to enter into any non arm's-length transaction with an affiliate.

The Loan Parties are required to repurchase, redeem, defease, repay, create a segregated account for the repayment of, or request Agent to reserve a sufficient available amount under the Secured Revolving Line of Credit for the repayment of, all debt for borrowed money exceeding \$50 million, by no later than 60 days prior to its maturity date (not including the Secured Revolving Line of Credit). Any reserved funds for this purpose would not be included in domestic cash calculations.

In addition, if at any time the Loan Parties' Excess Cash Availability is less than the greater of 15% of the total commitment amount and \$75 million, the Loan Parties must maintain a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.00 to 1.00 until (i) no event of default exists and (ii) the Loan Parties' Excess Cash Availability is greater than the greater of 15% of the total commitment amount and \$75 million for 45 consecutive days.

The events of default under the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement include, among other things, payment defaults, the inaccuracy of representations or warranties, defaults in the performance of affirmative and negative covenants, bankruptcy and insolvency related defaults, a cross-default related to indebtedness in an aggregate amount in excess of \$50 million, judgments entered against a Loan Party in an amount that exceeds cumulatively \$50 million, certain ERISA events and events related to Canadian defined benefits plans and a change of control. When a Payment Condition has not been satisfied, additional events of default include, among other things, a loss, theft damage or destruction with respect to any collateral if the amount not covered by insurance exceeds \$50 million.

First Amendment to Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement

On June 10, 2015, the Loan Parties entered into a First Amendment to the Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement (the "First Amendment") by and among the Loan Parties, the Lenders and the Agent, which modifies the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement. Amendments to the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement effected by the First Amendment include the addition of exceptions to the liens and asset sale covenants to permit the Loan Parties to enter into certain supply chain finance arrangements, as well as the addition of certain definitions related thereto.

At September 26, 2015 and December 27, 2014, the Secured Revolving Line of Credit had an outstanding loan balance of \$230 million and \$130 million, respectively, at an interest rate of 3.75% and 4.25%, respectively. At September 26, 2015, the Secured Revolving Line of Credit also had \$16 million related to outstanding Letters of Credit, and up to \$151 million available for future borrowings. The Company reports its intra-period changes in its revolving credit balance on a net basis in its condensed consolidated statement of cash flows as the Company intends the period of the borrowings to be brief, repaying borrowed amounts within 90 days. As of September 26, 2015, the Company was in compliance with all required covenants stated in the Loan Agreement.

NOTE 13. Subsequent Events

Equity Interest Purchase Agreement

On October 15, 2015, the Company entered into an Equity Interest Purchase Agreement (the Equity Interest Purchase Agreement) with Nantong Fujitsu Microelectronics Co., Ltd., a Chinese joint stock company (JV Party), under which the Company will sell to JV Party a majority of the equity interests in AMD Technologies (China) Co. Ltd. a wholly-foreign owned enterprise incorporated as a limited liability company (the Chinese Target Company) and Advanced Micro Devices Export Sdn. Bhd., a Malaysian limited liability company (the Malaysian Target Company) and, together with the Chinese Target Company, (the Target Companies), thereby forming two joint ventures (collectively, the JVs) with JV Party in a transaction valued at approximately \$436 million (the Transaction). The JV Party will acquire 85% of the equity interests in each JV for approximately \$371 million and the Company estimates it will receive approximately \$320 million cash, net of taxes and other customary expenses. After closing, JV Party's affiliates will own 85% of the equity interests in each JV while the Company's subsidiaries (the Company Shareholders) will own the remaining 15%. The Transaction will result in the JVs providing assembly, testing, marking, packing and packaging services (ATMP) to the Company. The Company plans to account for its investment in the JVs under the equity method of accounting.

The Equity Interest Purchase Agreement also has related agreements including: (i) with respect to the Malaysian Target Company, a Shareholders' Agreement, and with respect to the Chinese Target Company, a Joint Venture Contract governing the joint venture relationships from and after the Closing, (ii) an IP License Agreement, (iii) a Manufacturing Services Agreement, (iv) a Transition Services Agreement, and (v) a Trademark License Agreement. The transaction is expected to close in the first half of 2016, pending all regulatory and other approvals.

As a result of the decision to form the above JVs, the balance sheet as of September 26, 2015 reflects held-for-sale accounting of the ATMP assets and liabilities which requires reclassification of such financial amounts to current assets and current liabilities. The Company reclassified \$156 million to other current assets and \$81 million to other current liabilities. Asset balances reclassified into other current assets are primarily comprised of property, plant, and equipment of \$89 million, preliminary goodwill allocation of \$37 million and inventory of \$14 million. Liability balances reclassified into other current liabilities are primarily comprised of accounts payable of \$74 million. The balances included in the final gain/(loss) calculation, at closing, are likely to be different due to normal operational activities occurring through the closing date, as well as the final goodwill allocation.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The statements in this report include forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and beliefs and involve numerous risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from expectations. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date hereof or as of the dates indicated in the statements and should not be relied upon as predictions of future events, as we cannot assure you that the events or circumstances reflected in these statements will be achieved or will occur. You can identify forward-looking statements by the use of forward-looking terminology including “believes,” “expects,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “seeks,” “intends,” “plans,” “pro forma,” “estimates,” “anticipates,” or the negative of these words and phrases, other variations of these words and phrases or comparable terminology. The forward-looking statements relate to, among other things: demand for AMD's products; the growth, change and competitive landscape of the markets in which AMD participates; future restructuring activities; the nature and extent of AMD's future payments to GLOBALFOUNDRIES Inc. (GF) and the materiality of these payments; AMD's ability to negotiate a re-profiling of its wafer purchase commitments with GF; the materiality of AMD's future purchases from GF; sales patterns of AMD's semi-custom System-on-Chip (SoC) products; expected completion of its restructuring plan announced in October 2015 (the 2015 Restructuring Plan) and the anticipated cash payments and savings from the 2015 Restructuring Plan; the expected completion of AMD's exit from the dense server systems business; statements regarding the proposed joint ventures (the JVs) between AMD and Nantong Fujitsu Microelectronics, Co., Ltd., including the JVs' expected future performance (including expected results of operations and financial guidance); benefits from the proposed transaction; the JVs' future financial condition, operating results, strategy and plans; statements about regulatory and other approvals; the closing date for the proposed transaction; the level of international sales as compared to total sales; that other unrecognized tax benefits will not materially change in the next 12 months; the total estimated amount related to settlement discussions with a foreign tax authority; that AMD's cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities balances, the savings from our restructuring plans and the Secured Revolving Line of Credit will be sufficient to fund AMD's operations including capital expenditures over the next 12 months; AMD's ability to obtain sufficient external financing on favorable terms, or at all; its dependence on a small number of customers for a substantial part of its revenue; its hedging strategy; and its expenditures related to environmental compliance and conflict minerals disclosure requirements. Material factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from current expectations include, without limitation, the following: Intel Corporation's dominance of the microprocessor market and its aggressive business practices may limit AMD's ability to compete effectively; AMD relies on GF to manufacture most of its microprocessor and APU products and certain of its GPU and semi-custom products. If GF is not able to satisfy AMD's manufacturing requirements, its business could be adversely impacted; AMD relies on third parties to manufacture its products, and if they are unable to do so on a timely basis in sufficient quantities and using competitive technologies, AMD's business could be materially adversely affected; failure to achieve expected manufacturing yields for AMD's products could negatively impact its financial results; the success of AMD's business is dependent upon its ability to introduce products on a timely basis with features and performance levels that provide value to its customers while supporting and coinciding with significant industry transitions; if AMD cannot generate sufficient revenue and operating cash flow or obtain external financing, it may face a cash shortfall and be unable to make all of its planned investments in research and development or other strategic investments; the loss of a significant customer may have a material adverse effect on us; global economic uncertainty may adversely impact AMD's business and operating results; AMD may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service its debt obligations or meet its working capital requirements; AMD has a substantial amount of indebtedness which could adversely affect its financial position and prevent it from implementing its strategy or fulfilling its contractual obligations; the agreements governing AMD's notes and its secured revolving line of credit (Secured Revolving Line of Credit) impose restrictions on AMD that may adversely affect its ability to operate its business; the completion and impact of the 2015 Restructuring Plan, its transformation initiatives and any future restructuring actions could adversely affect it; the markets in which AMD's products are sold are highly competitive; uncertainties involving the ordering and shipment of AMD's products could materially adversely affect it; AMD's receipt of revenue from its semi-custom SoC products is dependent upon its technology

being designed into third-party products and the success of those products; the demand for AMD's products depends in part on the market conditions in the industries into which they are sold. Fluctuations in demand for AMD's products or a market decline in any of these industries could have a material adverse effect on its results of operations; AMD's ability to design and introduce new products in a timely manner is dependent upon third-party intellectual property; AMD depends on third-party companies for the design, manufacture and supply of motherboards and other computer platform components to support its business; if AMD loses Microsoft Corporations support for its products or other software vendors do not design and develop software to run on AMD's products, its ability to sell its products could be materially adversely affected; AMD may incur future impairments of goodwill; AMD's reliance on third-party distributors and AIB partners subjects it to certain risks; AMD's inability to continue to attract and retain qualified personnel may hinder its product development programs; in the event of a change of control, AMD may not be able to repurchase its outstanding debt as required by the applicable indentures and its Secured Revolving Line of Credit, which would result in a default under the indentures and its Secured Revolving Line of Credit; the semiconductor industry is highly cyclical and has experienced severe downturns that have materially adversely affected, and may continue to materially adversely affect,

its business in the future; AMD's business is dependent upon the proper functioning of its internal business processes and information systems and modification or interruption of such systems may disrupt its business, processes and internal controls; data breaches and cyber-attacks could compromise AMD's intellectual property or other confidential, sensitive information be costly to remediate and cause significant damage to its business and reputation; AMD's operating results are subject to quarterly and seasonal sales patterns; if essential equipment or materials are not available to manufacture its products, AMD could be materially adversely affected; if AMD's products are not compatible with some or all industry-standard software and hardware, it could be materially adversely affected; costs related to defective products could have a material adverse effect on AMD; if AMD fails to maintain the efficiency of its supply chain as it responds to changes in customer demand for its products, its business could be materially adversely affected; AMD outsources to third parties certain supply-chain logistics functions, including portions of its product distribution, transportation management and information technology support services; acquisitions, divestitures and/or joint ventures could disrupt its business, harm its financial condition and operating results or dilute, or adversely affect the price of its common stock; AMD's worldwide operations are subject to political, legal and economic risks and natural disasters, which could have a material adverse effect on it; worldwide political conditions may adversely affect demand for AMD's products; unfavorable currency exchange rate fluctuations could adversely affect AMD; AMD's inability to effectively control the sales of its products on the gray market could have a material adverse effect on it; if AMD cannot adequately protect its technology or other intellectual property in the United States and abroad, through patents, copyrights, trade secrets, trademarks and other measures, it may lose a competitive advantage and incur significant expenses; AMD is a party to litigation and may become a party to other claims or litigation that could cause it to incur substantial costs or pay substantial damages or prohibit it from selling its products; AMD's business is subject to potential tax liabilities; a variety of environmental laws that AMD is subject to could result in additional costs and liabilities; and higher health care costs and labor costs could adversely affect AMD's business.

For a discussion of factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements, see "Part II, Item 1A—Risk Factors" beginning on page 44 and "Financial Condition" beginning on page 34 and other risks and uncertainties set forth below in this report or detailed in our other Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) reports and filings. We assume no obligation to update forward-looking statements.

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The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included in this report and our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes as of December 27, 2014 and December 28, 2013, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 27, 2014 as filed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 27, 2014.

Overview

We are a global semiconductor company with facilities around the world. Within the global semiconductor industry, we offer primarily:

• x86 microprocessors, as standalone devices or as incorporated as an accelerated processing unit (APU), chipsets, discrete graphics processing units (GPUs) and professional graphics; and

• server and embedded processors, semi-custom System-on-Chip (SoC) products and technology for game consoles.

In this section, we will describe the general financial condition and the results of operations of Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (collectively, “us,” “our” or “AMD”), including a discussion of our results of operations for the quarter and nine months ended September 26, 2015 compared to the quarter ended June 27, 2015 and the quarter and nine months ended September 27, 2014, an analysis of changes in our financial condition and a discussion of our contractual obligations.

Net revenue in the third quarter of 2015 was \$1.06 billion, a 13% increase compared to the second quarter of 2015, and a 26% decrease compared to the third quarter of 2014. The quarter-over-quarter increase was due to a 13% increase in Enterprise, Embedded and Semi-Custom segment net revenue and a 12% increase in Computing and Graphics segment net revenue. The increase in Enterprise, Embedded and Semi-Custom segment net revenue was primarily driven by seasonally higher sales of our semi-custom SoCs. The increase in Computing and Graphics segment net revenue was primarily due to higher sales of GPUs and desktop processors. Gross margin, as a percentage of net revenue, for the third quarter of 2015 was 23%, a 2 percentage point decrease compared to the second quarter of 2015. Gross margin in the third quarter of 2015 was adversely impacted by an inventory write-down of \$65 million primarily consisting of older-generation APUs.

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the third quarter of 2015 were \$755 million, compared to \$829 million as of the end of the second quarter of 2015. Total debt as of the end of the third quarter of 2015 was \$2.26 billion, flat from the prior quarter.

During the third quarter of 2015, we continued to execute our product roadmap and delivered new products. In July 2015, we introduced the A8-7670K APU, the newest addition to our A-Series line of desktop processors. We designed the A8-7670K APU to support Windows® 10, mainstream workloads and online gaming. We also expanded our AMD FirePro™ server GPU family by introducing the world’s first server GPU, the AMD FirePro S9170, designed for high performance compute (HPC) environments. The AMD FirePro S9170 is based on second-generation AMD Graphics Core Next (GCN) GPU architecture, a unified scalable GPU optimized for graphics and compute. In August 2015, we introduced the AMD Radeon® R9 Nano, a small-form-factor mini-ITX enthusiast graphics card designed to deliver energy efficiency and performance for ultra-high resolutions, improved virtual reality experiences and smoother gameplay.

As part of our ongoing efforts to simplify our business and align resources with our long term strategy, we implemented a restructuring plan (2015 Restructuring Plan) in the third quarter of 2015. The 2015 Restructuring Plan provides for a workforce reduction of approximately 5% of our global workforce, organizational actions such as

outsourcing IT services and application development and consolidation of certain real estate facilities. We realized operational savings, primarily in operating expenses, of approximately \$2 million in the third quarter of 2015. We expect to realize operational savings, primarily in operating expenses, of approximately \$7 million in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2015 and approximately \$58 million in fiscal year 2016. We recorded a restructuring and asset impairment charge of approximately \$48 million in the third quarter of 2015, comprised of approximately \$41 million related to the 2015 Restructuring Plan and approximately \$7 million related to our 2014 Restructuring Plan. The majority of the restructuring charge related to the 2015 Restructuring Plan consists of severance and benefits costs.

Further to our strategic plan, in October 2015, we entered into a definitive agreement to form a joint venture with Nantong Fujitsu Microelectronics Co., Ltd. (NFME). We agreed to sell to NFME 85% of our interest in each of our Assembly, Test, Mark and Pack (ATMP) manufacturing subsidiaries located in Penang, Malaysia and Suzhou, China forming two joint ventures, which will provide us with ATMP services. We will retain a 15% ownership in each of the two joint ventures. As consideration for the transaction we expect to receive approximately \$371 million from NFME with net proceeds of \$320 million, net of taxes and other charges at the closing of the transaction. The transaction is expected to close in the first half of 2016, pending successful completion of regulatory approvals.

As a result of the decision to form the above JVs, the balance sheet as of September 26, 2015 reflects held-for-sale accounting of the ATMP assets and liabilities which requires reclassification of such financial amounts to current assets and current liabilities. We reclassified \$156 million to other current assets and \$81 million to other current liabilities.

GLOBALFOUNDRIES

Wafer Supply Agreement. The Wafer Supply Agreement (WSA) governs the terms by which we purchase products manufactured by GLOBALFOUNDRIES Inc. (GF).

Fourth Amendment to Wafer Supply Agreement. On March 30, 2014, we entered into a fourth amendment to the WSA. The primary effect of the fourth amendment was to establish volume purchase commitments and fixed pricing for the 2014 calendar year as well as to modify certain other terms of the WSA applicable to wafers for some of our microprocessor unit, graphics processor unit and semi-custom game console products to be delivered by GF to us during the 2014 calendar year.

Fifth Amendment to Wafer Supply Agreement. On April 16, 2015, we entered into a fifth amendment to the WSA. The primary effect of the fifth amendment was to establish volume purchase commitments and fixed pricing for the 2015 calendar year as well as to modify certain other terms of the WSA applicable to wafers for some of our microprocessor unit, graphics processor unit and semi-custom products to be delivered by GF to us during the 2015 calendar year.

Our total purchases from GF related to wafer manufacturing and research and development activities for the quarters ended September 26, 2015 and September 27, 2014 were \$288 million and \$290 million, respectively. Our total purchases from GF related to wafer manufacturing and research and development activities for the nine months ended September 26, 2015 and September 27, 2014 were \$704 million and \$843 million, respectively.

We estimate that our purchase obligations to GF for wafer manufacturing and research and development activities will be approximately \$1.1 billion in fiscal year 2015 and at least \$106 million during the first quarter of fiscal year 2016. We are not able to meaningfully quantify or estimate our future purchase obligations to GF other than those set forth in the fifth amendment to the WSA, but we expect that our future purchases from GF will continue to be material. We are currently in discussions with GF regarding the re-profiling of our wafer purchase commitments under the fifth amendment to the WSA. We are unable to quantify the outcome of our negotiations with GF.

GF continues to be a related party of AMD because Mubadala Development Company PJSC (Mubadala) and Mubadala Technology Investments LLC (Mubadala Tech) are affiliated with West Coast Hitech L.P. (WCH), our largest stockholder. GF, WCH and Mubadala Tech are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Mubadala.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP). The preparation of our financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts in our condensed consolidated financial statements. We evaluate our estimates on an on-going basis, including those related to our net revenue, inventories, asset impairments and income taxes. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of our assets and liabilities. Although actual results have historically been reasonably consistent with management's expectations, the actual results may differ from these estimates or our estimates may be affected by different assumptions or conditions. Management believes there have been no significant changes during the quarter and nine months ended September 26, 2015 to the items that we disclosed as our critical accounting estimates in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 27, 2014.

We will perform an annual goodwill impairment analysis as of the first day of the fourth quarter of 2015 pursuant to our accounting policy. However, we will also test for goodwill impairment at any time during the year if there are indicators of impairment present. If there are declines in our market capitalization, business climate or operating results, we may incur impairment charges that could be material.

Results of Operations

Management, including the Chief Operating Decision Maker, who is our Chief Executive Officer, reviews and assesses our operating performance using segment net revenue and operating income (loss) before interest, other income (expense), net and income taxes. These performance measures include the allocation of expenses to the operating segments based on management's judgment. We have the following two reportable segments:

- the Computing and Graphics segment, which primarily includes desktop and notebook processors and chipsets, discrete GPUs and professional graphics; and

- the Enterprise, Embedded and Semi-Custom segment, which primarily includes server and embedded processors, semi-custom SoC products, engineering services and royalties.

In addition to these reportable segments, we have an All Other category, which is not a reportable segment. This category primarily includes certain expenses and credits that are not allocated to any of the reportable segments because management does not consider these expenses and credits in evaluating the performance of the reportable segments. Also included in this category are amortization of acquired intangible assets, employee stock-based compensation expense, restructuring and other special charges, net and workforce rebalancing severance charges.

We use a 52 or 53 week fiscal year ending on the last Saturday in December. The quarters ended September 26, 2015 and September 27, 2014 each consisted of 13 weeks. The nine months ended September 26, 2015 and September 27, 2014 each consisted of 39 weeks.

Our operating results tend to vary seasonally. For example, historically, first quarter PC product sales are generally lower than fourth quarter sales. In addition, with respect to our semi-custom SoC products for game consoles, we expect sales patterns to follow the seasonal trends of a consumer business with sales in the first half of the year being lower than sales in the second half of the year.

The following table provides a summary of net revenue and operating income (loss) by segment:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended		
	September 26, 2015	June 27, 2015	September 27, 2014	September 26, 2015	September 27, 2014
	(In millions)				
Net revenue:					
Computing and Graphics	\$424	\$379	\$ 781	\$1,335	\$ 2,470
Enterprise, Embedded and Semi-Custom	637	563	648	1,698	1,797
Total net revenue	\$1,061	\$942	\$ 1,429	\$3,033	\$ 4,267
Operating income (loss):					
Computing and Graphics	\$(181)	\$(147)	\$(17)	\$(403)	\$(20)
Enterprise, Embedded and Semi-Custom	84	27	108	156	290
All Other	(61)	(17)	(28)	(185)	(95)
Total operating income (loss)	\$(158)	\$(137)	\$ 63	\$(432)	\$ 175

Computing and Graphics

Computing and Graphics net revenue of \$424 million in the third quarter of 2015 decreased by 46%, compared to net revenue of \$781 million in the third quarter of 2014, as a result of a 47% decrease in unit shipments. Average selling price remained flat. The decrease in unit shipments was primarily attributable to lower unit shipments of our desktop and notebook microprocessor products and chipset products due to lower demand.

Computing and Graphics net revenue of \$424 million in the third quarter of 2015 increased by 12%, compared to net revenue of \$379 million in the second quarter of 2015, as a result of a 16% increase in unit shipments, partially offset by 4% decrease in average selling price. The increase in unit shipments was primarily attributable to higher unit shipment of our GPU products and microprocessor products. Average selling price decreased primarily attributable to a decrease in average selling price of our notebook microprocessor products and our GPU desktop products, partially offset by increase in average selling price of our add-in board (AIB) products.

Computing and Graphics net revenue of \$1,335 million in the first nine months of 2015 decreased by 46%, compared to \$2,470 million in the first nine months of 2014, as a result of a 47% decrease in unit shipments, partially offset by a 3% increase in average selling price. The decrease in unit shipments of all categories of products was due to lower demand and lower unit shipments of our chipset products due to our chipsets being integrated into our APU products. The increase in average selling price was primarily attributable to an increase in average selling price of our notebook microprocessor products and our GPU products due to a favorable shift in our product mix, partially offset by a decrease in average selling price of our chipset products.

Computing and Graphics operating loss was \$181 million in the third quarter of 2015 compared to operating loss of \$17 million in the third quarter of 2014. The decline in operating results was primarily due to the decrease in net revenue referenced above, partially offset by a \$136 million decrease in cost of sales, a \$29 million decrease in marketing, general and administrative expenses and a \$28 million decrease in research and development expenses.

Cost of sales decreased primarily due to lower unit shipments in the third quarter of 2015 compared to the third quarter of 2014, partially offset by an inventory write-down of \$52 million as a result of lower than anticipated demand for primarily older-generation APU products. Marketing, general and administrative expenses and research and development expenses decreased for the reasons set forth under "Expenses" below.

Computing and Graphics operating loss was \$181 million in the third quarter of 2015 compared to operating loss of \$147 million in the second quarter of 2015. The decline in operating results was primarily due to an \$87 million increase in cost of sales and a \$12 million increase in research and development expenses, partially offset by the increase in net revenue referenced above and a \$21 million decrease in marketing, general and administrative expenses. Cost of sales increased primarily due to higher unit shipments in the third quarter of 2015 compared to the second quarter of 2015 and an inventory write-down of \$52 million as a result of lower than anticipated demand for primarily older-generation APU products. Marketing, general and administrative expenses decreased and research and development expenses increased for the reasons set forth under "Expenses" below.

Computing and Graphics operating loss was \$403 million in the first nine months of 2015 compared to operating loss of \$20 million in the first nine months of 2014. The decline in operating results was primarily due to the decrease in net revenue referenced above, partially offset by a \$584 million decrease in cost of sales, a \$115 million decrease in research and development expenses and a \$53 million decrease in marketing, general and administrative expenses. Cost of sales decreased primarily due to lower unit shipments in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the first nine months of 2014, partially offset by an inventory write-down of \$52 million as a result of lower than anticipated demand for primarily older-generation APU products. Research and development expenses and marketing, general and administrative expenses decreased for the reasons set forth under "Expenses" below.

Enterprise, Embedded and Semi-Custom

Enterprise, Embedded and Semi-Custom net revenue of \$637 million in the third quarter of 2015 decreased by 2% compared to net revenue of \$648 million in the third quarter of 2014. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in net revenue received in connection with lower unit shipments of our embedded and server products and a decrease in our non-recurring engineering (NRE) revenue, partially offset by an increase in net revenue received from higher unit shipments of our semi-custom SoC products.

Enterprise, Embedded and Semi-Custom net revenue of \$637 million in the third quarter of 2015 increased by 13% compared to net revenue of \$563 million in the second quarter of 2015. The increase was primarily due to an increase in net revenue received in connection with higher unit shipments of our semi-custom SoC products.

Enterprise, Embedded and Semi-Custom net revenue of \$1,698 million in the first nine months of 2015 decreased by 6% compared to net revenue of \$1,797 million in the first nine months of 2014. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in net revenue received in connection with lower unit shipments of our server and embedded products, NRE revenue, game console royalties and net revenue from our dense server system products as we exited our dense server systems business, partially offset by a seasonal increase in net revenue received in connection with higher unit shipments of our semi-custom SoC products.

Enterprise, Embedded and Semi-Custom operating income was \$84 million in the third quarter of 2015 compared to operating income of \$108 million in the third quarter of 2014. The decline in operating results was primarily due to the decrease in net revenue referenced above and a \$25 million increase in cost of sales, partially offset by an \$8

million decrease in marketing, general and administrative expenses and a \$5 million decrease in research and development expenses. The increase in cost of sales was primarily due to an inventory write-down of \$13 million primarily related to certain units which will not be sold, partially offset by lower manufacturing cost due to lower sales. Marketing, general and administrative expenses and research and development expenses decreased for the reasons set forth under “Expenses” below.

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Enterprise, Embedded and Semi-Custom operating income was \$84 million in the third quarter of 2015 compared to operating income of \$27 million in the second quarter of 2015. The improvement in operating results was primarily due to an increase in net revenue referenced above, a \$4 million decrease in marketing, general and administrative expenses and a \$3 million decrease in research and development expenses, partially offset by a \$25 million increase in cost of sales. The increase in cost of sales was primarily due to an inventory write-down of \$13 million primarily related to certain units which will not be sold and higher unit shipments of our semi-custom SoC products in the third quarter of 2015, partially offset by the absence of a technology node transition charge of \$33 million in the second quarter of 2015. Marketing, general and administrative expenses and research and development expenses decreased for the reasons set forth under “Expenses” below.

Enterprise, Embedded and Semi-Custom operating income was \$156 million in the first nine months of 2015 compared to operating income of \$290 million in the first nine months of 2014. The decline in operating results was primarily due to the decrease in net revenue referenced above, a \$34 million increase in cost of sales and a \$16 million increase in research and development expenses, partially offset by a \$15 million decrease in marketing, general and administrative expenses. The increase in cost of sales was primarily due to a technology node transition charge of \$33 million and an inventory write-down of \$13 million primarily related to certain units which will not be sold in the first nine months of 2015, partially offset by a decrease in unit shipments of our server products in the first nine months of 2015 compared to the first nine months of 2014. Research and development expenses increased and marketing, general and administrative expenses decreased for the reasons set forth under “Expenses” below.

All Other

All Other operating loss of \$61 million in the third quarter of 2015 included restructuring and other special charges, net of \$48 million and stock-based compensation expense of \$13 million. All Other operating loss of \$28 million in the third quarter of 2014 included stock-based compensation expense of \$21 million, \$4 million related to other expenses and \$3 million related to amortization of acquired intangible assets. All Other operating loss of \$17 million in the second quarter of 2015 included stock-based compensation expense of \$17 million.

All Other operating loss of \$185 million in the first nine months of 2015 included restructuring and other special charges, net of \$135 million, stock-based compensation expense of \$47 million and \$3 million related to amortization of acquired intangible assets. Restructuring and other special charges, net of \$135 million included \$76 million related to our decision to exit from the dense server systems business, \$41 million related to our 2015 Restructuring Plan and \$18 million related to our 2014 Restructuring Plan. All Other operating loss of \$95 million in the first nine months of 2014 included stock-based compensation expense of \$65 million, \$14 million related to workforce rebalancing severance charges, \$10 million related to amortization of acquired intangible assets and \$6 million related to other expenses.

International Sales

International sales as a percentage of net revenue were 75% in the third quarter of 2015 and 82% in the third quarter of 2014. The decrease in international sales as a percentage of net revenue in the third quarter of 2015 compared to the third quarter of 2014 was primarily driven by a higher proportion of revenue from domestic sales of our semi-custom SoC products.

International sales as a percentage of net revenue were 75% in the third and second quarters of 2015.

International sales as a percentage of net revenue were 75% in the first nine months of 2015 and 82% in the first nine months of 2014. The decrease in international sales as a percentage of net revenue in the first nine months of 2015 compared to the first nine months of 2014 was primarily driven by a higher proportion of revenue from domestic sales of our semi-custom SoC products.

We expect that international sales will continue to be a significant portion of total sales in the foreseeable future.

Substantially all of our sales transactions were denominated in U.S. dollars.

Comparison of Gross Margin, Expenses, Interest Expense, Other Income (Expense), Net, and Income Taxes

The following is a summary of certain condensed consolidated statement of operations data for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	September 26, 2015	June 27, 2015	September 27, 2014	September 26, 2015	September 27, 2014	
	(In millions except for percentages)					
Cost of sales	\$822	\$710	\$935	\$2,236	\$2,788	
Gross margin	239	232	494	797	1,479	
Gross margin percentage	23	% 25	% 35	% 26	% 35	%
Research and development	241	235	278	718	834	
Marketing, general and administrative	108	134	150	373	460	
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	—	—	3	3	10	
Restructuring and other special charges, net	48	—	—	135	—	
Interest expense	(39	) (40	) (43	) (119	) (136)
Other income (expense), net	—	(3	) (1	) (3	) (70)
Provision for income taxes	—	1	2	4	8	

Gross Margin

Gross margin as a percentage of net revenue was 23% in the third quarter of 2015 compared to 35% in the third quarter of 2014. Gross margin in the third quarter of 2015 was adversely impacted by an inventory write-down of \$65 million, which was primarily the result of lower anticipated demand for older-generation APUs. The impact of the write-down accounted for six gross margin percentage points. Gross margin in the third quarter of 2015 was also adversely impacted by a higher proportion of revenue from our Enterprise, Embedded and Semi-Custom segment, which has lower average gross margins.

Gross margin as a percentage of net revenue was 23% in the third quarter of 2015 compared to 25% in the second quarter of 2015. Gross margin in the third quarter of 2015 was adversely impacted by an inventory write-down of \$65 million, which was primarily the result of lower anticipated demand for older-generation APUs. The impact of the write-down accounted for six gross margin percentage points. Gross margin in the third quarter of 2015 was adversely impacted by a higher proportion of revenue from our Enterprise, Embedded and Semi-Custom segment, which has lower average gross margin. In addition, gross margin in the second quarter of 2015 included a technology node transition charge of \$33 million, which accounted for three gross margin percentage points.

Gross margin as a percentage of net revenue was 26% in the first nine months of 2015 compared to 35% in the first nine months of 2014. Gross margin in the first nine months of 2015 was adversely impacted by an inventory write-down of \$65 million, which was primarily the result of lower anticipated demand for older-generation APUs and a technology node transition charge of \$33 million. The impact of the write-down accounted for two gross margin percentage points and the technology node transition charge accounted for one gross margin percentage point. Gross margin in the first nine months of 2015 was also adversely impacted by a higher proportion of revenue from our Enterprise, Embedded and Semi-Custom segment, which has lower average gross margin than our Computing and Graphics segment and lower game console royalties.

Expenses

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses of \$241 million in the third quarter of 2015 decreased by \$37 million, or 13%, compared to \$278 million in the third quarter of 2014. The decrease was primarily due to a \$28 million decrease in research and development expenses attributable to our Computing and Graphics segment and a \$6 million decrease attributable to the All Other category primarily due to \$5 million decrease in stock-based compensation and other employee compensation expenses. Research and development expenses attributable to our Computing and Graphics segment decreased primarily due to a \$23 million decrease in product engineering and design costs and a \$5 million decrease in other employee compensation and benefit expenses.

Research and development expenses of \$241 million in the third quarter of 2015 increased by \$6 million, or 3%, compared to \$235 million in the second quarter of 2015. The increase was primarily due to a \$12 million increase in

research and development expenses attributable to our Computing and Graphics segment, partially offset by a \$3 million decrease in research and development expenses attributable to our Enterprise, Embedded and Semi-Custom segment. The increase in research and development expenses in our Computing and Graphics segment was primarily due to an increase in product engineering and design costs. The decrease in research and development expenses in our Enterprise, Embedded and Semi-Custom segment was primarily due to a decrease in product engineering and design costs.

Research and development expenses of \$718 million in the first nine months of 2015 decreased by \$116 million, or 14%, compared to \$834 million in the first nine months of 2014. The decrease was primarily due to a \$115 million decrease in research and development expenses attributable to our Computing and Graphics segment and a \$17 million decrease in the All Other category, primarily due to a \$9 million workforce rebalancing severance charges recorded in the first nine months of 2014 and \$6 million decrease in stock compensation expenses, partially offset by a \$16 million increase in research and development expenses attributable to our Enterprise, Embedded and Semi-Custom segment. Research and development expenses attributable to our Computing and Graphics segment decreased primarily due to a \$95 million decrease in product engineering and design costs and a \$20 million decrease in other employee compensation and benefit expenses. Research and development expenses attributable to our Enterprise, Embedded and Semi-Custom segment increased primarily due to a \$21 million increase in product engineering and design costs, offset by a \$5 million decrease in other employee compensation and benefit expenses.

Marketing, General and Administrative Expenses

Marketing, general and administrative expenses of \$108 million in the third quarter of 2015 decreased by \$42 million, or 28%, compared to \$150 million in the third quarter of 2014. The decrease was primarily due to a \$29 million decrease in marketing, general and administrative expenses attributable to our Computing and Graphics segment and an \$8 million decrease in marketing, general and administrative expenses attributable to our Enterprise, Embedded and Semi-Custom segment. Marketing, general and administrative expenses attributable to our Computing and Graphics segment decreased primarily due to a \$19 million decrease in sales and marketing activities and a \$10 million decrease in other general and administrative expenses. Marketing, general and administrative expenses attributable to our Enterprise, Embedded and Semi-Custom segment decreased primarily due to a \$6 million decrease in other general and administrative expenses.

Marketing, general and administrative expenses of \$108 million in the third quarter of 2015 decreased by \$26 million, or 19%, compared to \$134 million in the second quarter of 2015. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in marketing, general and administrative expenses attributable to our Computing and Graphics segment as a result of a decrease in sales and marketing activities.

Marketing, general and administrative expenses of \$373 million in the first nine months of 2015 decreased by \$87 million, or 19%, compared to \$460 million in the first nine months of 2014. The decrease was primarily due to a \$53 million decrease in marketing, general and administrative expenses attributable to our Computing and Graphics segment, a \$19 million decrease in the All Other category, primarily due to a \$10 million decrease in stock-based compensation expenses and a \$5 million decrease related to workforce rebalancing severance charges recorded in the first nine months of 2014 and a \$15 million decrease in marketing, general and administrative expenses attributable to our Enterprise, Embedded and Semi-Custom segment. Marketing, general and administrative expenses attributable to our Computing and Graphics segment decreased primarily due to a \$30 million decrease in sales and marketing activities and a \$23 million decrease in other general and administrative expenses. Marketing, general and administrative expenses attributable to our Enterprise, Embedded and Semi-Custom segment decreased primarily due to a \$13 million decrease in other general and administrative expenses.

Restructuring and Other Special Charges, Net

2015 Restructuring Plan

In September 2015, we implemented a restructuring plan focused on our ongoing efforts to simplify our business and align resources with our long term strategy.

The 2015 Restructuring Plan involved a reduction of global headcount by approximately 5%. The 2015 Restructuring Plan includes organizational actions such as outsourcing certain IT services and application development. The 2015 Restructuring Plan also anticipates a charge for the consolidation of certain real estate facilities. We recorded a \$41 million restructuring charge in the third quarter of 2015, of which approximately \$31 million is related to severance and benefit costs, approximately \$1 million to facilities related consolidation charges and approximately \$9 million of intangible asset related charges associated with the impairment of certain software licenses that have ongoing payment obligations. We expect the 2015 Restructuring Plan will likely result in total cash payments of approximately \$26 million and \$15 million in the fiscal years 2015 and 2016, respectively.

The savings from the 2015 Restructuring Plan are anticipated to be approximately \$2 million and \$7 million in the third and fourth quarters of fiscal year 2015, respectively. We anticipate savings of approximately \$58 million in fiscal year 2016. The actions associated with the 2015 Restructuring Plan are expected to be substantially completed by the end of fiscal year 2016.

The following table provides a summary of the restructuring activities in the third quarter of 2015 and the related liabilities recorded in Other current liabilities and Other long-term liabilities on our condensed consolidated balance sheets as of September 26, 2015:

	Severance and related benefits (In millions)	Other exit related costs	Total
Balance as of June 27, 2015	\$—	\$—	\$—
Charges	31	10	41
Cash payments	(3	) —	(3
Non-cash charges	—	(9	) (9
Balance as of September 26, 2015	\$28	\$1	\$29

2014 Restructuring Plan

In October 2014, we implemented a restructuring plan (2014 Restructuring Plan) designed to improve operating efficiencies. The 2014 Restructuring Plan involved a reduction of global headcount by approximately 6% and an alignment of our real estate footprint with our reduced headcount. In the first nine months ended September 26, 2015, we recorded an \$18 million restructuring charge, which consisted of \$4 million for severance and related benefits, \$5 million non-cash charge related to asset impairments, and \$9 million for facilities related costs. The 2014 Restructuring Plan was largely completed by the end of the third quarter of 2015.

The following table provides a summary of the restructuring activities in the first nine months of 2015 and the related liabilities recorded in Other current liabilities and Other long-term liabilities on our condensed consolidated balance sheets as of September 26, 2015:

	Severance and related benefits (In millions)	Other exit related costs	Total
Balance at December 27, 2014	\$26	\$13	\$39
Charges	4	14	18
Cash payments	(22	) (5	) (27
Non-cash charges	—	(5	) (5
Balance as of September 26, 2015	\$8	\$17	\$25

Dense Server Systems Business Exit

As a part of our strategy to simplify and sharpen our investment focus, we exited the dense server systems business, formerly SeaMicro, in the first quarter of 2015. As a result, we recorded a charge of \$76 million in Restructuring and other special charges, net on our condensed consolidated statements of operations in the first nine months of 2015. This charge consisted of an impairment charge of \$62 million related to the acquired intangible assets. We concluded that the carrying value of the acquired intangible assets associated with our dense server systems business was fully impaired as we did not have plans to utilize the related freedom fabric technology in any of our future products nor did we have any plans at that time to monetize the associated intellectual property. In addition, the exit charge consisted of a \$7 million non-cash charge related to asset impairments, \$4 million of severance and related benefits and \$3 million for contract or program termination costs. We expect to complete this exit activity by the end of the first quarter of 2016.

Interest Expense

Interest expense of \$39 million in the third quarter of 2015 decreased by \$4 million compared to \$43 million in the third quarter of 2014, primarily due to the repurchases of other debt in the fourth quarter of 2014 and the payoff of the remaining principal amount of the 6.00% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015 (6.00% Notes) during the second quarter of 2015.

Interest expense of \$39 million in the third quarter of 2015 was flat as compared to the second quarter of 2015.

Interest expense of \$119 million in the first nine months of 2015 decreased by \$17 million compared to \$136 million in the first nine months of 2014, primarily due to the timing of the issuances of new debt and repurchases of other debt in 2014.

Other Expense, Net

Other expense, net of \$0 in the third quarter of 2015 was relatively flat as compared to both the third quarter of 2014 and the second quarter of 2015.

Other expense, net, of \$3 million in the first nine months of 2015 decreased by \$67 million compared to \$70 million of other expense, net, in the first nine months of 2014, primarily as a result of a \$64 million loss from debt repurchases during the first nine months of 2014.

Income Taxes

In the third quarter of 2015, we did not record any income tax provision. For the nine months ended September 26, 2015, we recorded an income tax provision of \$4 million due to foreign taxes in profitable locations.

In the third quarter of 2014, we recorded an income tax provision of \$2 million due principally to foreign taxes in profitable locations. For the nine months ended September 27, 2014, we recorded an income tax provision of \$8 million arising from \$9 million of foreign taxes in profitable locations, partially offset by \$1 million of tax benefits arising from other comprehensive income and Canadian tax credits.

As of September 26, 2015, substantially all of our U.S. and Canadian deferred tax assets, net of deferred tax liabilities, continue to be subject to a valuation allowance. The realization of these assets is dependent on substantial future taxable income, which at September 26, 2015, in our estimate, is not more likely than not to be achieved.

Our gross unrecognized tax benefits as of September 26, 2015 were \$27 million. We do not believe it is reasonably possible that other unrecognized tax benefits will materially change in the next 12 months. We are currently undergoing a tax audit in a foreign jurisdiction and have recently commenced settlement discussions with the tax authority. Based on information and events that arose after September 26, 2015, the total potential amount related to this matter is approximately \$17 million including penalties and interest, which would be due upon the completion of the settlement process with the tax authority. The settlement, resolution or closure of our tax audits are highly uncertain.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

The following table summarizes stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock options and restricted stock units, which we allocated in the condensed consolidated statements of operations:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended		
	September 26, 2015	June 27, 2015	September 27, 2014	September 26, 2015	September 27, 2014
	(In millions)				
Cost of sales	\$—	\$1	\$1	\$2	\$3
Research and development	7	10	11	27	34
Marketing, general and administrative	6	6	9	18	28
Stock-based compensation expense, net of tax of \$0	\$13	\$17	\$21	\$47	\$65

For all periods presented, we did not realize any excess tax benefit related to stock-based compensation and therefore did not record any related financing cash flows.

Stock-based compensation expense of \$13 million in the third quarter of 2015 decreased by \$8 million compared to \$21 million in the third quarter of 2014. The decrease was primarily due to a lower weighted average grant date fair value and the effect of the 2015 and 2014 Restructuring Plans.

Stock-based compensation expense of \$13 million in the third quarter of 2015 decreased by \$4 million compared to the second quarter of 2015. The decrease was primarily due to a lower weighted average grant date fair value, the departure of one of our executives and the effect of the 2015 Restructuring Plan.

Stock-based compensation expense of \$47 million in the first nine months of 2015 decreased by \$18 million compared to \$65 million in the first nine months of 2014. The decrease was primarily due to a lower weighted average grant date fair value and the effect of the 2015 and 2014 Restructuring Plans.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities consisted of money market funds and commercial paper. As of September 26, 2015, our cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities of \$755 million were lower compared to \$1.0 billion as of December 27, 2014. The decrease was primarily due to lower sales and the timing of related collections, the timing of accounts payable payments made and the debt interest payments of \$145 million for the first nine months of 2015. During the first nine months of 2015, we used \$64 million for purchases of property, plant and equipment. The percentage of cash and cash equivalents held domestically increased from 89% as of December 27, 2014 to 91% as of September 26, 2015, as a result of repatriation of cash from China.

Our debt and capital lease obligations as of September 26, 2015 were \$2.3 billion compared to \$2.2 billion as of December 27, 2014. During the first nine months of 2015, we received \$100 million net proceeds from our Secured Revolving Line of Credit, of which \$42 million was used to repay the remaining aggregate principal amount of our 6.00% Notes.

We believe our cash and cash equivalents balance along with the savings from our Restructuring Plans and our Secured Revolving Line of Credit will be sufficient to fund operations, including capital expenditures, over the next 12 months. We believe that in the event we decide to obtain external funding, we may be able to access the capital markets on terms and in amounts adequate to meet our objectives.

Over the longer term, should additional funding be required, such as to meet payment obligations of our long-term debt when due, we may need to raise the required funds through borrowings or public or private sales of debt or equity securities, which may be issued from time to time under an effective registration statement, through the issuance of securities in a transaction exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or a combination of one or more of the foregoing. Uncertain global economic conditions have in the past adversely impacted, and may in the future adversely impact, our business. If market conditions deteriorate, we may be limited in our ability to access the capital markets to meet liquidity needs on favorable terms or at all, which could adversely affect our liquidity and financial condition, including our ability to refinance maturing liabilities.

Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities was \$290 million in the first nine months of 2015 compared to \$214 million in the first nine months of 2014. The increase in cash used in operating activities was primarily due to lower cash collections during the first nine months of 2015 compared to the first nine months of 2014 driven by lower sales compared to the first nine months of 2014, partially offset by lower other operating expenses and labor cost as a result of restructuring actions and the absence of the final \$200 million cash payment made in the first quarter of 2014 related to GF's waiver of a portion of our obligations for wafer purchase commitments.

Investing Activities

Net cash provided by investing activities was \$179 million in the first nine months of 2015, which consisted of a net cash inflow of \$235 million from maturities of available-for-sale securities and \$8 million of proceeds from sale of our building in Markham, Canada, partially offset by a cash outflow of \$64 million for purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$55 million in the first nine months of 2014, which consisted of a cash outflow of \$73 million for purchases of property, plant and equipment, offset by a net cash inflow of \$18 million from purchases, sales and maturity of available for sale securities.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$61 million in the first nine months of 2015, primarily due to \$100 million net proceeds from our Secured Revolving Line of Credit borrowings, of which \$42 million was used to repay the remaining aggregate principal amount of our 6.00% Notes during the second quarter of 2015.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$40 million in the first nine months of 2014, primarily due to net proceeds from borrowings pursuant to our 6.75% Senior Notes due 2019 (6.75% Notes) of \$589 million and our 7.00% Senior Notes due 2020 (7.00% Notes) of \$491 million, partially offset by \$518 million in payments to repurchase a portion of our 6.00% Notes, \$522 million in payments to repurchase our 8.125% Senior Notes due 2017 and \$3 million in payments for capital lease obligations. During the first nine months of 2014, we also received \$5

million in net proceeds from U.S. government grants for research and development activities and \$4 million from the exercise of employee stock options.

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During the first nine months of 2015 and 2014, we did not realize any excess tax benefit related to stock-based compensation. Therefore, we did not record any effects relating to financing cash flows for these periods.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our consolidated principal contractual obligations, as of September 26, 2015, and is supplemented by the discussion following the table:

(In millions)	Payments due by period as of September 26, 2015						
	Total	Remainder of 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 and thereafter
6.75% Notes	\$600	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$600	\$—
7.75% Notes	450	—	—	—	—	—	450
7.50% Notes	475	—	—	—	—	—	475
7.00% Notes	500	—	—	—	—	—	500
Secured Revolving Line of Credit	230	230	—	—	—	—	—
Other long-term liabilities	46	—	2	37	5	—	2
Aggregate interest obligation ⁽¹⁾	924	37	148	148	148	126	317
Operating leases	307	13	50	49	44	26	125
Purchase obligations ⁽²⁾	388	244	126	14	3	1	—
Obligations to GF ⁽³⁾	488	382	106	—	—	—	—
Total contractual obligations ⁽⁴⁾	\$4,408	\$906	\$432	\$248	\$200	\$753	\$1,869

(1) Represents estimated aggregate interest obligations for our outstanding debt obligations that are payable in cash, excluding non-cash amortization of debt issuance costs.

We have purchase obligations for goods and services where payments are based, in part, on the volume or type of services we acquire. In those cases, we only included the minimum volume of purchase obligations in the table

(2) above. Purchase orders for goods and services that are cancelable upon notice and without significant penalties are not included in the amounts above. In addition, we have obligations for software technology and licenses where payments are fixed and non-cancelable which are also included in the table above.

(3) Includes our purchase obligations to GF for wafer manufacturing and research and development activities. The obligation for fiscal year 2016 of at least \$106 million represents our current purchase commitments during the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 including, but not limited to, our commitment under the fifth amendment to the WSA. We generally negotiate our purchase commitments with GF on an annual basis and as such we cannot meaningfully quantify or estimate our future purchase obligations to GF other than those set forth in the fifth amendment to the WSA, but we expect that our future purchases from GF will continue to be material.

(4) Total amount excludes contractual obligations already recorded on our condensed consolidated balance sheets except for debt obligations and other long-term liabilities.

6.00% Convertible Senior Notes Due 2015

On April 27, 2007, we issued \$2.2 billion aggregate principal amount of our 6.00% Notes. During the second quarter of 2015, we paid off the remaining \$42 million in aggregate principal amount of our 6.00% Notes in cash. As of September 26, 2015, we did not have any 6.00% Notes outstanding.

6.75% Senior Notes Due 2019

On February 26, 2014, we issued \$600 million of our 6.75% Notes. Our 6.75% Notes are our general unsecured senior obligations. Interest is payable on March 1 and September 1 of each year beginning September 1, 2014 until the maturity date of March 1, 2019. Our 6.75% Notes are governed by the terms of an indenture (the 6.75% Indenture) dated February 26, 2014 between us and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as trustee.

At any time before March 1, 2019, we may redeem some or all of our 6.75% Notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest and a “make whole” premium (as set forth in the 6.75% Indenture). As of September 26, 2015, the outstanding aggregate principal amount of our 6.75% Notes was \$600 million.

7.75% Senior Notes Due 2020

On August 4, 2010, we issued \$500 million of our 7.75% Senior Notes due 2020 (7.75% Notes). Our 7.75% Notes are our general unsecured senior obligations. Interest is payable on February 1 and August 1 of each year beginning February 1, 2011 until the maturity date of August 1, 2020. Our 7.75% Notes are governed by the terms of an indenture (the 7.75% Indenture) dated August 4, 2010 between us and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as trustee.

At any time before August 1, 2015, we may redeem some or all of our 7.75% Notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest and a “make whole” premium (as set forth in the 7.75% Indenture). Starting August 1, 2015, we may redeem our 7.75% Notes for cash at the following specified prices plus accrued and unpaid interest:

Period	Price as Percentage of Principal Amount	
Beginning on August 1, 2015 through July 31, 2016	103.875	%
Beginning on August 1, 2016 through July 31, 2017	102.583	%
Beginning on August 1, 2017 through July 31, 2018	101.292	%
On August 1, 2018 and thereafter	100.000	%

As of September 26, 2015, the outstanding aggregate principal amount of our 7.75% Notes was \$450 million.

7.50% Senior Notes Due 2022

On August 15, 2012, we issued \$500 million of our 7.50% Senior Notes due 2022 (7.50% Notes). Our 7.50% Notes are our general unsecured senior obligations. Interest is payable on February 15 and August 15 of each year beginning February 15, 2013 until the maturity date of August 15, 2022. Our 7.50% Notes are governed by the terms of an indenture (the 7.50% Indenture) dated August 15, 2012 between us and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as trustee.

At any time before August 15, 2022, we may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of our 7.50% Notes within 90 days of the closing of an equity offering with the net proceeds thereof at a redemption price equal to 107.5% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest to but excluding the date of redemption. At any time before August 15, 2022, we may redeem some or all of our 7.50% Notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest and a “make whole” premium (as set forth in the 7.50% Indenture). As of September 26, 2015, the outstanding aggregate principal amount of our 7.50% Notes was \$475 million.

7.00% Senior Notes Due 2024

On June 16, 2014, we issued \$500 million of 7.00% Notes. The 7.00% Notes are our general unsecured senior obligations. Interest is payable on January 1 and July 1 of each year beginning January 1, 2015 until the maturity date of July 1, 2024. The 7.00% Notes are governed by the terms of an indenture (the 7.00% Indenture) dated June 16, 2014 between us and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as trustee.

At any time before July 1, 2017, we may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the 7.00% Notes within 90 days of the closing of an equity offering with the net proceeds thereof at a redemption price equal to 107.000% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest to but excluding the date of redemption. Prior to July 1, 2019, we may redeem some or all of the 7.00% Notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest and a “make whole” premium (as set forth in the 7.00% Indenture). Starting July 1, 2019, we may redeem our 7.00% Notes for cash at the following specified prices plus accrued and unpaid interest:

Period	Price as Percentage of Principal Amount	
Beginning on July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020	103.500	%
Beginning on July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021	102.333	%
Beginning on July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022	101.167	%
On July 1, 2022 and thereafter	100.000	%

As of September 26, 2015, the outstanding aggregate principal amount of our 7.00% Notes was \$500 million.

Potential Repurchase of Outstanding Notes

We may elect to purchase or otherwise retire 6.75% Notes, 7.75% Notes, 7.50% Notes and 7.00% Notes with cash, stock or other assets from time to time in open market or privately negotiated transactions, either directly or through intermediaries, or by tender offer when we believe the market conditions are favorable to do so.

Secured Revolving Line of Credit

Loan and Security Agreement

AMD and its subsidiary, AMD International Sales & Service, Ltd. (together, the Borrowers), entered into a loan and security agreement on November 12, 2013, as amended on December 11, 2014, (the Loan Agreement) for a secured revolving line of credit for a principal amount of up to \$500 million (the Secured Revolving Line of Credit), with up to \$75 million available for issuance of letters of credit, with a group of lenders and Bank of America, N.A., acting as agent for the lenders (the Agent). The Secured Revolving Line of Credit matures on November 12, 2018. Borrowings under the Secured Revolving Line of Credit are limited to up to 85% of eligible account receivable minus certain reserves. The borrowings of the Secured Revolving Line of Credit may be used for general corporate purposes, including working capital needs.

Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement

On April 14, 2015, the Borrowers and ATI Technologies ULC (together with the Borrowers, the Loan Parties), amended and restated the Loan Agreement (the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement) by and among the Loan Parties, the financial institutions party thereto from time to time as lenders (the Lenders) and the Agent.

The Amended and Restated Loan Agreement provides for a Secured Revolving Line of Credit for a principal amount up to \$500 million with up to \$75 million available for issuance of letters of credit, which remained unchanged from the Loan Agreement. Borrowings under the Secured Revolving Line of Credit are limited to up to 85% of eligible accounts receivable (90% for certain qualified eligible accounts receivable), minus specified reserves. The size of the commitments under the Secured Revolving Line of Credit may be increased by up to an aggregate amount of \$200 million.

The Secured Revolving Line of Credit matures on April 14, 2020 and is secured by a first priority security interest in the Loan Parties’ accounts receivable, inventory, deposit accounts maintained with the Agent and other specified assets, including books and records.

The Borrowers may elect a per annum interest rate equal to (a) the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus the applicable margin set forth in the applicable chart below (the “Applicable Margin”) as determined by the average availability under the Secured Revolving Line of Credit and the fixed charge coverage ratio for the most recently ended four-fiscal quarter period; or (b) (i) the greatest of (x) the Agent’s prime rate, (y) the federal funds rate, as published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York plus 0.50%, and (z) LIBOR for a one-month period plus 1.00%, plus (ii) the Applicable Margin.

Applicable Margin, if average availability is equal to or greater than 66.66% of the total commitment amount and the fixed charge coverage ratio for the most recently ended four-fiscal quarter period is greater than or equal to 1.25 to 1.00, is 0.25% for Base Rate Revolver Loans and 1.25% for LIBOR Revolver Loans. Otherwise, Applicable Margin is determined in accordance with the below table:

Level	Average Availability for Last Fiscal Month	Base Rate Revolver Loans: Applicable Margin	LIBOR Revolver Loans: Applicable Margin
I	greater than or equal to 66.66% of the Revolver Commitment	0.50%	1.50%
II	greater than or equal to 33.33% of the Revolver Commitment, less than 66.66%	0.75%	1.75%
III	less than 33.33% of the Revolver Commitment	1.00%	2.00%

The Secured Revolving Line of Credit may be optionally prepaid or terminated, and unutilized commitments may be reduced at any time, in each case without premium or penalty. In connection with the Secured Revolving Line of Credit, the Borrowers will pay an unused line fee equal to 0.375% per annum, payable monthly on the unused amount of the commitments under the Secured Revolving Line of Credit. The unused line fee decreases to 0.25% per annum when 35% or more of the Secured Revolving Line of Credit is utilized. The Borrowers will pay (i) a monthly fee on all letters of credit outstanding under the Secured Revolving Line of Credit equal to the applicable LIBOR margin and (ii) a fronting fee to the Agent equal to 0.125% of all such letters of credit, payable monthly in arrears.

The Amended and Restated Loan Agreement contains covenants that place certain restrictions on the Loan Parties’ ability to, among other things, allow certain of AMD’s subsidiaries that manufacture or process inventory for the Loan Parties to borrow secured debt or unsecured debt beyond a certain amount, amend or modify certain terms of any debt of \$50 million or more or subordinated debt, create or suffer to exist any liens upon accounts or inventory, sell or transfer any of Loan Parties’ accounts or inventory other than certain ordinary-course transfers, make certain changes to any Loan Party’s name or form or state of organization without notifying the Agent, liquidate, dissolve, merge, amalgamate, combine or consolidate, or become a party to certain agreements restricting the Loan Parties’ ability to incur or repay debt, grant liens, make distributions, or modify loan agreements.

Further restrictions apply when certain payment conditions (the Payment Conditions) are not satisfied with respect to specified transactions, events or payments. The Payment Conditions include that (i) no default or event of default exists and (ii) at all times during the 45 consecutive days immediately prior to such transaction, event or payment and on a pro forma basis after giving effect to such transaction, event or payment and any incurrence or repayment of indebtedness in connection therewith, the Loan Parties’ Excess Cash Availability (as defined in the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement) is greater than the greater of 20% of the total commitment amount and \$100 million. Such restrictions limit the Loan Parties’ ability to, among other things, create any liens upon any of the Loan Parties’ property (other than customary permitted liens and liens on up to \$1.5 billion of secured credit facilities debt (which amount includes the Secured Revolving Line of Credit), declare or make any distributions, create any encumbrance on the ability of a subsidiary to make any upstream payments, make asset dispositions other than certain ordinary course dispositions, make certain loans, make payments with respect to subordinated debt or certain borrowed money prior to its due date or become a party to certain agreements restricting the Loan Parties’ ability to enter into any non-arm’s-length transaction with an affiliate.

The Loan Parties are required to repurchase, redeem, defease, repay, create a segregated account for the repayment of, or request Agent reserve a sufficient available amount under the Secured Revolving Line of Credit for the repayment of, all debt for borrowed money exceeding \$50 million, by no later than 60 days prior to its maturity date (not including the Secured Revolving Line of Credit). Any reserved funds for this purpose would not be included in domestic cash calculations.

In addition, if at any time the Loan Parties' Excess Cash Availability is less than the greater of 15% of the total commitment amount and \$75 million, the Loan Parties must maintain a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.00 to 1.00 until (i) no event of default exists and (ii) the Loan Parties' Excess Cash Availability is greater than the greater of 15% of the total commitment amount and \$75 million for 45 consecutive days.

The events of default under the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement include, among other things, payment defaults, the inaccuracy of representations or warranties, defaults in the performance of affirmative and negative covenants, bankruptcy and insolvency related defaults, a cross-default related to indebtedness in an aggregate amount in excess of \$50 million, judgments entered against a Loan Party in an amount that exceeds cumulatively \$50 million, certain ERISA events and events related to Canadian defined benefits plans and a change of control. When a Payment Condition has not been satisfied, additional events of default include, among other things, a loss, theft damage or destruction with respect to any collateral if the amount not covered by insurance exceeds \$50 million.

First Amendment to Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement

On June 10, 2015, the Loan Parties entered into a First Amendment to the Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement (the "First Amendment") by and among the Loan Parties, the Lenders and the Agent, which modifies the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement. Amendments to the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement effected by the First Amendment include the addition of exceptions to the liens and asset sale covenants to permit the Loan Parties to enter into certain supply chain finance arrangements, as well as the addition of certain definitions related thereto.

As of September 26, 2015 and December 27, 2014, our Secured Revolving Line of Credit had an outstanding loan balance of \$230 million and \$130 million, respectively, at an interest rate of 3.75% and 4.25%, respectively. At September 26, 2015, the Secured Revolving Line of Credit also had \$16 million related to outstanding Letters of Credit, and up to \$151 million available for future borrowings. The Company reports its intra-period changes in its revolving credit balance on a net basis in its condensed consolidated statement of cash flows as the Company intends the period of the borrowings to be brief, repaying borrowed amounts within 90 days. As of September 26, 2015, we were in compliance with all required covenants stated in the Loan Agreement.

The agreements governing our 6.75% Notes, 7.75% Notes, 7.50% Notes, 7.00% Notes and our Secured Revolving Line of Credit contain cross-default provisions whereby a default under one agreement would likely result in cross defaults under agreements covering other borrowings. The occurrence of a default under any of these borrowing arrangements would permit the applicable note holders or the lenders under the Secured Revolving Line of Credit to declare all amounts outstanding under those borrowing arrangements to be immediately due and payable.

Other Long-Term Liabilities

Other long-term liabilities in the contractual obligations table above primarily consists of \$44 million of payments due under certain software and technology licenses that will be paid through 2018.

Other long-term liabilities in the contractual obligations table above exclude amounts recorded on our condensed consolidated balance sheet that do not require us to make cash payments, which, as of September 26, 2015, primarily consisted of \$18 million of deferred gains resulting from certain real estate transactions that occurred in Sunnyvale, California in 1998, in Markham, Ontario, Canada in 2015 and 2008 and in Singapore in 2013. Accruals related to facility consolidation and site closure costs under our restructuring plans of \$8 million and deferred rent related to our facilities in Sunnyvale, California of \$6 million are excluded from other long-term liabilities in the contractual obligations table above as they are included in the operating leases obligations. Also excluded from other long-term liabilities in the contractual obligations table above are \$4 million of environmental reserves and \$4 million of non-current unrecognized tax benefits, which represent potential cash payments that could be payable by us upon settlements with the related authorities. We have not included these amounts in the contractual obligations table above because we cannot make reasonably reliable estimates regarding the timing of the settlements with the related authorities, if any.

Capital Lease Obligations

We terminated our capital lease obligations and entered into a non-cancelable operating lease agreement related to one of our facilities in Markham, Ontario, Canada during the third quarter of 2015. As of September 26, 2015, we did not have any capital lease obligations outstanding.

Operating Leases

We lease certain of our facilities and, in some jurisdictions, we lease the land on which our facilities are built under non-cancelable lease agreements that expire at various dates through 2028. We lease certain office equipment for terms ranging from one to five years. Total future non-cancelable lease obligations as of September 26, 2015 were \$307 million, including \$248 million of future lease payments and estimated operating costs related to the real estate

transactions that occurred in Austin, Texas, Sunnyvale, California, Markham, Canada, and Singapore.
Purchase Obligations

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Our purchase obligations primarily include our obligations to purchase wafers and substrates from third parties, excluding our wafer purchase commitments to GF under the WSA. As of September 26, 2015, total non-cancelable purchase obligations were \$388 million.

Obligations to GF

Obligations to GF included our purchase obligations to GF for wafer manufacturing and research and development activities. As of September 26, 2015, we estimate the remaining contractual obligations to GF will be \$382 million through the end of the fiscal year 2015 and at least \$106 million during the first quarter of fiscal year 2016. We are not able to meaningfully quantify or estimate our future purchase obligations to GF other than those set forth in the fifth amendment to the WSA, but we expect that our future purchases from GF will continue to be material. We are currently in discussions with GF regarding the re-profiling of our wafer commitments under the fifth amendment to the WSA. We are unable to quantify the outcome of our negotiations with GF.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of September 26, 2015, we had no off-balance sheet arrangements.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Reference is made to “Part II, Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk,” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 27, 2014.

There have not been any material changes in market risk since December 27, 2014.

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ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports made under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures, our management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and our management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

As of September 26, 2015, the end of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based on the foregoing, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

There was no change in our internal controls over financial reporting during our third quarter of 2015 that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Securities Class Action

On January 15, 2014, a class action lawsuit captioned *Hatamian v. AMD, et al.*, C.A. No. 3:14-cv-00226 (the “Hatamian Lawsuit”) was filed against us in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The complaint purports to assert claims against AMD and certain individual officers for alleged violations of Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), and Rule 10b-5 of the Exchange Act. The plaintiffs seek to represent a proposed class of all persons who purchased or otherwise acquired our common stock during the period April 4, 2011 through October 18, 2012. The complaint seeks damages allegedly caused by alleged materially misleading statements and/or material omissions by us and the individual officers regarding our 32nm technology and “Llano” product, which statements and omissions, the plaintiffs claim, allegedly operated to artificially inflate the price paid for our common stock during the period. The complaint seeks unspecified compensatory damages, attorneys’ fees and costs.

On July 7, 2014, we filed a motion to dismiss plaintiffs’ claims. On March 31, 2015, the Court denied the motion to dismiss. On May 14, 2015, we filed our answer to plaintiffs’ corrected amended complaint. The discovery process is ongoing. On September 4, 2015, plaintiffs filed their motion for class certification. A court-ordered mediation is scheduled for January 2016.

Based upon information presently known to management, we believe that the potential liability, if any, will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

Shareholder Derivative Lawsuits

On March 20, 2014, a purported shareholder derivative lawsuit captioned *Wessels v. Read, et al.*, Case No. 1:14-cv-262486 was filed against us (as a nominal defendant only) and certain of our directors and officers in the Santa Clara County Superior Court of the State of California. The complaint purports to assert claims against us and certain individual directors and officers for breach of fiduciary duty, waste of corporate assets and unjust enrichment. The complaint seeks damages allegedly caused by alleged materially misleading statements and/or material omissions by us and the individual directors and officers regarding our 32nm technology and “Llano” product, which statements and omissions, the plaintiffs claim, allegedly operated to artificially inflate the price paid for our common stock during the period. On April 27, 2015, a similar purported shareholder derivative lawsuit captioned *Christopher Hamilton and David Hamilton v. Barnes, et al.*, Case No. 5:15-cv-01890 was filed against us (as a nominal defendant only) and certain of our directors and officers in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The case was transferred to the judge handling the Hatamian Lawsuit and is now Case No. 4:15-cv-01890. The Wessels and Hamilton shareholder derivative lawsuits are currently stayed.

On September 29, 2015, a similar purported shareholder derivative lawsuit captioned *Jake Ha v Caldwell, et al.*, Case No. 3:15-cv-04485 was filed against us (as a nominal defendant only) and certain of our directors and officers in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The lawsuit also seeks a court order voiding the shareholder vote on AMD’s 2015 proxy.

Based upon information presently known to management, we believe that the potential liability, if any, will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

ITEM 1A.

RISK FACTORS

The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected. In addition, you should consider the interrelationship and compounding effects of two or more risks occurring simultaneously. Intel Corporation's dominance of the microprocessor market and its aggressive business practices may limit our ability to compete effectively.

Intel Corporation has been the market share leader for microprocessors for many years. Intel's market share, margins and significant financial resources enable it to market its products aggressively, to target our customers and our channel partners with special incentives and to influence customers who do business with us. These aggressive activities have in the past and are likely in the future to result in lower unit sales and a lower average selling price for many of our products and adversely affect our margins and profitability.

Intel exerts substantial influence over computer manufacturers and their channels of distribution through various brand and other marketing programs. As a result of Intel's position in the microprocessor market, Intel has been able to control x86 microprocessor and computer system standards and benchmarks and to dictate the type of products the microprocessor market requires of us. Intel also dominates the computer system platform, which includes core logic chipsets, graphics chips, motherboards and other components necessary to assemble a computer system. OEMs that purchase microprocessors for computer systems are highly dependent on Intel, less innovative on their own and, to a large extent, are distributors of Intel technology. Additionally, Intel is able to drive de facto standards and specifications for x86 microprocessors that could cause us and other companies to have delayed access to such standards.

As long as Intel remains in this dominant position, we may be materially adversely affected by Intel's: business practices, including rebating and allocation strategies and pricing actions, designed to limit our market share and margins;

product mix and introduction schedules;

product bundling, marketing and merchandising strategies;

exclusivity payments to its current and potential customers and channel partners;

control over industry standards, PC manufacturers and other PC industry participants, including motherboard, memory, chipset and basic input/output system, or BIOS, suppliers and software companies as well as the graphics interface for Intel platforms; and

marketing and advertising expenditures in support of positioning the Intel brand over the brand of its original equipment manufacture (OEM) customers.

Intel has substantially greater financial resources than we do and accordingly spends substantially greater amounts on marketing and research and development than we do. We expect Intel to maintain its market position and to continue to invest heavily in marketing, research and development, new manufacturing facilities and other technology companies. To the extent Intel manufactures a significantly larger portion of its microprocessor products using more advanced process technologies, or introduces competitive new products into the market before we do, we may be more vulnerable to Intel's aggressive marketing and pricing strategies for microprocessor products. For example, Intel has introduced microprocessors for low-cost notebooks, similar to products that we offer for low-cost notebooks. Intel could also take actions that place our discrete GPUs at a competitive disadvantage, including giving one or more of our competitors in the graphics market, such as Nvidia Corporation, preferential access to its proprietary graphics interface or other useful information.

Intel's position in the microprocessor market and integrated graphics chipset market, its introduction of competitive new products, its existing relationships with top-tier OEMs and its aggressive marketing and pricing strategies could result in lower unit sales and a lower average selling price for our products, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

We rely on GF to manufacture most of our microprocessor and APU products and certain of our GPU and semi-custom products. If GF is not able to satisfy our manufacturing requirements, our business could be adversely impacted.

The WSA governs the terms by which we purchase products manufactured by GF. Pursuant to the WSA, we are required to purchase all of our microprocessor and APU product requirements, and a certain portion of our GPU product requirements, from GF with limited exceptions. If GF is unable to achieve anticipated manufacturing yields, remain competitive using or

implementing advanced leading-edge process technologies needed to manufacture future generations of our products, manufacture our products on a timely basis at competitive prices or meet our capacity requirements, then we may experience delays in product launches, supply shortages for certain products or increased costs and our business could be materially adversely affected.

On April 16, 2015, we entered into a fifth amendment to the WSA with GF. The primary effect of the fifth amendment was to establish volume purchase commitments and fixed pricing for the 2015 calendar year as well as to modify certain other terms of the WSA applicable to wafers for some of AMD's microprocessor unit, graphics processor unit and semi-custom products to be delivered by GF to us during the 2015 calendar year. If our requirements are less than the number of wafers that we committed to purchase, we could have excess inventory or higher inventory unit costs, both of which will adversely impact our gross margin and our results of operations. We are currently in discussions with GF regarding the re-profiling of our wafer commitments under the fifth amendment to the WSA. We are unable to quantify the outcome of our negotiations with GF. The outcome of such negotiations is uncertain and could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial results.

In addition, GF has relied on Mubadala Technology Investments LLC (Mubadala Tech) for its funding needs. If Mubadala Tech fails to adequately fund GF on a timely basis, or at all, GF's ability to manufacture products for us could be materially adversely affected.

We rely on third parties to manufacture our products, and if they are unable to do so on a timely basis in sufficient quantities and using competitive technologies, our business could be materially adversely affected.

We rely on third-party wafer foundries to fabricate the silicon wafers for all of our products. We also rely on third-party manufacturers to assemble, test, mark and pack certain of our products. It is important to have reliable relationships with all of these third-party manufacturing suppliers to ensure adequate product supply to respond to customer demand.

We cannot guarantee that these manufacturers or our other third-party manufacturing suppliers will be able to meet our near-term or long-term manufacturing requirements. If we experience supply constraints from our third-party manufacturing suppliers, we may be required to allocate the affected products amongst our customers, which could have a material adverse effect on our relationships with these customers and on our financial condition. In addition, if we are unable to meet customer demand due to fluctuating or late supply from our manufacturing suppliers, it could result in lost sales and have a material adverse effect on our business.

We do not have long-term commitment contracts with some of our third-party manufacturing suppliers. We obtain some of these manufacturing services on a purchase order basis and these manufacturers are not required to provide us with any specified minimum quantity of product beyond the quantities in an existing purchase order. Accordingly, we depend on these suppliers to allocate to us a portion of their manufacturing capacity sufficient to meet our needs, to produce products of acceptable quality and at acceptable manufacturing yields and to deliver those products to us on a timely basis and at acceptable prices. The manufacturers we use also fabricate wafers and assemble, test and package products for other companies, including certain of our competitors. They could choose to prioritize capacity for other customers, increase the prices that they charge us on short notice or reduce or eliminate deliveries to us, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Other risks associated with our dependence on third-party manufacturers include limited control over delivery schedules and quality assurance, lack of capacity in periods of excess demand, misappropriation of our intellectual property, dependence on several small undercapitalized subcontractors and limited ability to manage inventory and parts. Moreover, if any of our third-party manufacturers suffer any damage to facilities, lose benefits under material agreements, experience power outages, lack sufficient capacity to manufacture our products, encounter financial difficulties, are unable to secure necessary raw materials from their suppliers or suffer any other disruption or reduction in efficiency, we may encounter supply delays or disruptions. If we are unable to secure sufficient or reliable supplies of products, our ability to meet customer demand may be adversely affected and this could materially affect our business.

If we transition the production of some of our products to new manufacturers, we may experience delayed product introductions, lower yields or poorer performance of our products. If we experience problems with product quality or are unable to secure sufficient capacity from a particular third-party manufacturer, or if we for other reasons cease utilizing one of those suppliers, we may be unable to secure an alternative supply for any specific product in a short time frame. We could experience significant delays in the shipment of our products if we are required to find alternative third-party manufacturers, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Failure to achieve expected manufacturing yields for our products could negatively impact our financial results. Semiconductor manufacturing yields are a result of both product design and process technology, which is typically proprietary to the manufacturer, and low yields can result from design failures, process technology failures or a combination of both. Our third-party foundries, including GF, are responsible for the process technologies used to fabricate silicon wafers. If our third-party foundries experience manufacturing inefficiencies or encounter disruptions, errors or difficulties during production, we may fail to achieve acceptable yields or experience product delivery delays. We cannot be certain that our third-party foundries will be able to develop, obtain or successfully implement leading-edge process technologies needed to manufacture future generations of our products profitably or on a timely basis or that our competitors will not develop new technologies, products or processes earlier. Moreover, during periods when foundries are implementing new process technologies, their manufacturing facilities may not be fully productive. A substantial delay in the technology transitions to smaller process technologies could have a material adverse effect on us, particularly if our competitors transition to more cost effective technologies before us. Any decrease in manufacturing yields could result in an increase in per unit costs, which would adversely impact our gross margin and/or force us to allocate our reduced product supply amongst our customers, which could harm our relationships and reputation with our customers and materially adversely affect our business.

The success of our business is dependent upon our ability to introduce products on a timely basis with features and performance levels that provide value to our customers while supporting and coinciding with significant industry transitions.

Our success depends to a significant extent on the development, qualification, implementation and acceptance of new product designs and improvements that provide value to our customers. Our ability to develop, qualify and distribute, and have manufactured, new products and related technologies to meet evolving industry requirements, at prices acceptable to our customers and on a timely basis are significant factors in determining our competitiveness in our target markets. For example, form factor devices continue to shift from desktop PCs and notebooks to smaller form factor devices. A large portion of our Computing and Graphics revenue is focused on consumer desktop PC and notebook segments, which have and continue to experience a decline driven by the adoption of smaller form factors and increased competition. As consumers adopt new form factors, have new product feature preferences or have different requirements than those consumers in the PC market, PC sales could be negatively impacted, which could negatively impact our business. Our product roadmap includes a new x86 processor core codenamed "Zen" to help drive our re-entry into high-performance and server computing. We cannot assure you that our efforts to execute to our product roadmap and address markets beyond our core PC market will result in innovative products and technologies that provide value to our customers. If we fail to or are delayed in developing, qualifying or shipping new products or technologies that provide value to our customers and address these new trends or if we fail to predict which new form factors consumers will adopt and adjust our business accordingly, we may lose competitive positioning, which could cause us to lose market share and require us to discount the selling prices of our products. Although we make substantial investments in research and development, we cannot be certain that we will be able to develop, obtain or successfully implement new products and technologies on a timely basis.

Delays in developing, qualifying or shipping new products can also cause us to miss our customers' product design windows or, in some cases, breach contractual obligations or cause us to pay penalties. If our customers do not include our products in the initial design of their computer systems or products, they will typically not use our products in their systems or products until at least the next design configuration. The process of being qualified for inclusion in a customer's system or product can be lengthy and could cause us to further miss a cycle in the demand of end-users, which also could result in a loss of market share and harm our business.

In addition, market demand requires that products incorporate new features and performance standards on an industry-wide basis. Over the life of a specific product, the sale price is typically reduced over time. The introduction of new products and enhancements to existing products is necessary to maintain the overall corporate average selling price. If we are unable to introduce new products with sufficiently high sale prices or to increase unit sales volumes capable of offsetting the reductions in the sale prices of existing products over time, our business could be materially adversely affected.

If we cannot generate sufficient revenue and operating cash flow or obtain external financing, we may face a cash shortfall and be unable to make all of our planned investments in research and development or other strategic investments.

Our ability to fund research and development expenditures depends on generating sufficient revenue and cash flow from operations and the availability of external financing, if necessary. Our research and development expenditures, together with ongoing operating expenses, will be a substantial drain on our cash flow and may decrease our cash balances. If new competitors, technological advances by existing competitors or other competitive factors require us to invest significantly greater resources than anticipated in our research and development efforts, our operating expenses would increase. If we are required to invest significantly greater resources than anticipated in research and development efforts without an increase in revenue, our operating results could decline.

We regularly assess markets for external financing opportunities, including debt and equity financing. Additional debt or equity financing may not be available when needed or, if available, may not be available on satisfactory terms. The health of the credit markets may adversely impact our ability to obtain financing when needed. Any downgrades from credit rating agencies such as Moody's or Standard & Poor's may adversely impact our ability to obtain external financing or the terms of such financing. In July 2015, Moody's lowered our corporate credit rating to Caa1 from B3 and our senior unsecured debt rating to Caa2 from Caa1. Furthermore, in October 2015, Standard & Poor's lowered our corporate credit rating to CCC+ from B- and our senior unsecured debt rating to CCC from B-.

Credit agency downgrades or concerns regarding our credit worthiness may impact relationships with our suppliers, who may limit our credit lines. Our inability to obtain needed financing or to generate sufficient cash from operations may require us to abandon projects or curtail planned investments in research and development or other strategic initiatives. If we curtail planned investments in research and development or abandon projects, our products may fail to remain competitive and our business would be materially adversely affected.

The loss of a significant customer may have a material adverse effect on us.

Collectively, our top five customers accounted for approximately 71% of our net revenue in the third quarter of 2015. On a segment basis, during the third quarter of 2015, five customers accounted for approximately 52% of the net revenue of our Computing and Graphics segment and five customers accounted for approximately 97% of the net revenue of our Enterprise, Embedded and Semi-Custom segment. We expect that a small number of customers will continue to account for a substantial part of revenue of our businesses in the future. If one of our key customers decides to stop buying our products, or if one of these customers materially reduces or reorganizes its operations or its demand for our products, our business would be materially adversely affected.

Global economic uncertainty may adversely impact our business and operating results.

Uncertain global economic conditions have in the past and may in the future adversely impact our business, including, without limitation, a slowdown in the Chinese economy, one of the largest global markets for desktop and notebook PCs. Uncertainty in the worldwide economic environment may negatively impact consumer confidence and spending causing our customers to postpone purchases. In addition, during challenging economic times, our current or potential future customers may experience cash flow problems and as a result may modify, delay or cancel plans to purchase our products. Additionally, if our customers are not successful in generating sufficient revenue or are unable to secure financing, they may not be able to pay, or may delay payment of, accounts receivable that they owe us. The risk related to our customers' potentially defaulting on or delaying payments to us is increased because we expect that a small number of customers will continue to account for a substantial part of our revenue. Any inability of our current or potential future customers to pay us for our products may adversely affect our earnings and cash flow. Moreover, our key suppliers may reduce their output or become insolvent, thereby adversely impacting our ability to manufacture our products. In addition, uncertain economic conditions may make it more difficult for us to raise funds through borrowings or private or public sales of debt or equity securities.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service our debt obligations or meet our working capital requirements.

Our ability to make payments on and to refinance our debt will depend on our financial and operating performance, which may fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter, and is subject to prevailing economic conditions and financial, business and other factors, many of which are beyond our control. We cannot assure you that we will be able to generate cash flow or that we will be able to borrow funds, including under our secured revolving line of credit for a principal amount up to \$500 million (our Secured Revolving Line of Credit), in amounts sufficient to enable us to service our debt or to meet our working capital requirements. If we are not able to generate sufficient cash flow from operations or to borrow sufficient funds to service our debt, we may be required to sell assets or equity, reduce expenditures, refinance all or a portion of our existing debt or obtain additional financing. We cannot assure you that we will be able to refinance our debt, sell assets or equity, borrow funds under our Secured Revolving Line of Credit or borrow more funds on terms acceptable to us, if at all.

We have a substantial amount of indebtedness which could adversely affect our financial position and prevent us from implementing our strategy or fulfilling our contractual obligations.

Our total debt as of September 26, 2015 was \$2.26 billion. Our substantial indebtedness may:

- make it difficult for us to satisfy our financial obligations, including making scheduled principal and interest payments;
- limit our ability to borrow additional funds for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and general corporate and other purposes;

- limit our ability to use our cash flow or obtain additional financing for future working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or other general corporate purposes;
- require us to use a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to make debt service payments;
- place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors with relatively less debt; and
- increase our vulnerability to the impact of adverse economic and industry conditions.

We enter into interest rate swap agreements from time to time to manage our exposure to interest rate risk. These swap agreements involve risks, such as the risk that counterparties may fail to honor their obligations under these arrangements, the risk that these arrangements may not be effective in reducing our exposure to changes in interest rates and the risk that our exposure to interest rates may increase if interest rates increase.

The agreements governing our notes and our Secured Revolving Line of Credit impose restrictions on us that may adversely affect our ability to operate our business.

The indentures governing our 7.75% Senior Notes due 2020 (7.75% Notes), 7.50% Senior Notes due 2022 (7.50% Notes), 7.00% Senior Notes due 2024 (7.00% Notes) and 6.75% Senior Notes due 2019 (6.75% Notes) contain various covenants which limit our ability to, among other things:

- incur additional indebtedness;
- pay dividends and make other restricted payments;
- make certain investments, including investments in our unrestricted subsidiaries;
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- create or permit certain liens;
- create or permit restrictions on the ability of certain restricted subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other distributions to us;
- use the proceeds from sales of assets;
- enter into certain types of transactions with affiliates; and
- consolidate or merge or sell our assets as an entirety or substantially as an entirety.

Our Secured Revolving Line of Credit also contains various covenants which limit our ability to, among other things, make certain investments, merge or consolidate with other entities and permit certain subsidiaries from incurring indebtedness. In addition, further restrictions apply when certain payment conditions (the Payment Conditions) are not satisfied with respect to specified transactions, events or payments. The Payment Conditions include that (i) no default or event of default exists and (ii) at all times during the 45 consecutive days immediately prior to such transaction, event or payment and on a pro forma basis after giving effect to such transaction, event or payment and any incurrence or repayment of indebtedness in connection therewith, the Loan Parties' Excess Cash Availability (as defined in the First Amended and Restated Loan Agreement) available cash is greater than the greater of 20% of the total commitment amount and \$100 million. If Payment Conditions are not satisfied under certain circumstances, we will become subject to various additional covenants which limit our ability to, among other things:

- allow certain subsidiaries that manufacture or process inventory for us, AMD International Sales & Service, Ltd. or ATI Technologies ULC (collectively, the Loan Parties) to borrow secured debt or unsecured debt beyond a certain amount;
- create any liens upon any of the Loan Parties' property (other than customary permitted liens and liens on up to \$1.5 billion of secured credit facilities debt (which amount includes our Secured Revolving Line of Credit));
- declare or make any distributions;
- create any encumbrance on the ability of a subsidiary to make any upstream payments;
- make asset dispositions other than certain ordinary course dispositions;
- make certain loans, make payments with respect to subordinated debt or certain borrowed money prior to its due date;
- become a party to certain agreements restricting the Loan Parties' ability to incur or repay debt, grant liens, make distributions; and
- become party to certain agreements restricting the Loan Parties' ability to enter into any non-arm's-length transaction with an affiliate.

The agreements governing our notes and our Secured Revolving Line of Credit contain cross-default provisions whereby a default under one agreement would likely result in cross defaults under agreements covering other borrowings. For example, the occurrence of a default with respect to any indebtedness or any failure to repay debt when due in an amount in excess of \$50 million would cause a cross default under the indentures governing our 7.75% Notes, 7.50% Notes, 7.00% Notes and 6.75% Notes, as well as under our Secured Revolving Line of Credit. The occurrence of a default under any of these borrowing arrangements would permit the applicable note holders or the lenders under our Secured Revolving Line of Credit to declare all amounts outstanding under those borrowing arrangements to be immediately due and payable. If the note holders or the trustee under the indentures governing our 7.75% Notes, 7.50% Notes, 7.00% Notes, 6.75% Notes or the lenders under our Secured Revolving Line of Credit accelerate the repayment of borrowings, we cannot assure you that we will have sufficient assets to repay those borrowings.

The completion and impact of the 2015 Restructuring Plan, our transformation initiatives and any future restructuring actions could adversely affect us.

In October 2015, we implemented a restructuring plan (the 2015 Restructuring Plan) designed to improve operating efficiencies. The 2015 Restructuring Plan involved a reduction of global headcount by approximately 5% and an alignment of our real estate footprint with the reduced headcount. The Company expects the 2015 Restructuring Plan to be largely completed by the end of the first quarter of 2016. These restructuring actions and any future restructuring actions could have an adverse impact on our business as a result of decreases in employee morale and the failure to meet operational targets due to the loss of employees. We cannot be sure that we will realize operational savings or any other anticipated benefits from the 2015 Restructuring Plan or any future restructuring actions. Any operating savings are subject to assumptions, estimates and significant economic, competitive and other uncertainties, some of which are beyond our control. If these estimates and assumptions are incorrect, if we experience delays or if other unforeseen events occur, our business and financial results could be adversely affected.

Any transformation initiatives or future restructuring actions we undertake may fail to achieve the anticipated results and may materially adversely affect our business and financial results.

The markets in which our products are sold are highly competitive.

The markets in which our products are sold are very competitive and delivering the latest and best products to market on a timely basis is critical to achieving revenue growth. We believe that the main factors that determine our product competitiveness are timely product introductions, product quality (including enabling state-of-the-art visual experience), power consumption (including battery life), reliability, processor clock speed, performance, size (or form factor), selling price, cost, adherence to industry standards (and the creation of open industry standards), level of integration, software and hardware compatibility and stability, brand recognition and availability.

We expect that competition will continue to be intense due to rapid technological changes, frequent product introductions by our competitors or new competitors of products that may provide better performance/experience or may include additional features that render our products uncompetitive. We may also face aggressive pricing by competitors, especially during challenging economic times. Some competitors may have greater access or rights to companion technologies, including interface, processor and memory technical information. With the introduction of our APU products and other competing solutions with integrated graphics, we believe that demand for additional discrete graphics chips and cards may decrease in the future due to improvements in the quality and performance of integrated graphics. In addition, our competitors have significant marketing and sales resources which could increase the competitive environment in such a declining market leading to lower prices and margins. If competitors introduce competitive new products into the market before us, demand for our products could be adversely impacted and our business could be adversely affected.

In addition, we are entering markets with current and new competitors who may be able to adapt more quickly to customer requirements and emerging technologies. We cannot assure you that we will be able to compete successfully against current or new competitors who may have stronger positions in these new markets or superior ability to anticipate customer requirements and emerging industry trends. We may face delays or disruptions in research and development efforts, or we may be required to significantly invest greater resources in research and development than

anticipated.

Uncertainties involving the ordering and shipment of our products could materially adversely affect us.

We typically sell our products pursuant to individual purchase orders. We generally do not have long-term supply arrangements with our customers or minimum purchase requirements except that orders generally must be for standard pack quantities. Generally, our customers may cancel orders for standard products more than 30 days prior to shipment without incurring significant fees. We base our inventory levels in part on customers' estimates of demand for their products, which may not accurately predict the quantity or type of our products that our customers will want in the future or ultimately end up purchasing. Our ability to forecast demand is even further complicated when our products are sold indirectly through

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downstream channel distributors and customers, as our forecasts for demand are then based on estimates provided by multiple parties throughout the downstream channel.

PC and consumer markets are characterized by short product lifecycles, which can lead to rapid obsolescence and price erosion. In addition, our customers may change their inventory practices on short notice for any reason. We may build inventories during periods of anticipated growth, and the cancellation or deferral of product orders or overproduction due to failure of anticipated orders to materialize, could result in excess or obsolete inventory, which could result in write-downs of inventory and an adverse effect on gross margins.

Factors that may result in excess or obsolete inventory, which could result in write-downs of the value of our inventory, a reduction in the average selling price or a reduction in our gross margin include:

- a sudden or significant decrease in demand for our products;
- a production or design defect in our products;
- a higher incidence of inventory obsolescence because of rapidly changing technology and customer requirements;
- a failure to accurately estimate customer demand for our products, including for our older products as our new products are introduced; or
- our competitors taking aggressive pricing actions.

For example, in the third quarter of 2015, we recorded an inventory write-down of \$65 million consisting primarily of older generation APUs, which adversely impacted our operating results. Since market conditions are uncertain, these and other factors could materially adversely affect our business.

Our receipt of revenue from our semi-custom SoC products is dependent upon our technology being designed into third-party products and the success of those products.

The revenue that we receive from our semi-custom SoC products is in the form of non-recurring engineering fees charged to third parties for design and development services and revenue received in connection with sales of our semi-custom SoC products to these third parties. As a result, our ability to generate revenue from our semi-custom products depends on our ability to secure customers for our semi-custom design pipeline, our customers' desire to pursue the project, and our semi-custom SoC products being incorporated into those customer's products. Any revenue from sales of our semi-custom SoC products is directly related to sales of the third-party's products and reflective of their success in the market. Moreover, we have no control over the marketing efforts of these third parties, and we cannot make any assurances that sales of their products will be successful in current or future years. Consequently, the semi-custom SoC product revenue expected by us may not be fully realized and our operating results may be adversely affected.

The demand for our products depends in part on the market conditions in the industries into which they are sold.

Fluctuations in demand for our products or a market decline in any of these industries could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Industry-wide fluctuations in the computer marketplace have materially adversely affected us in the past and may materially adversely affect us in the future. A large portion of our Computing and Graphics revenue is focused on the consumer desktop PC and notebook segments, which have and continue to experience a decline driven by the adoption of smaller form factors and increased competition. The success of our semi-custom SoC products is dependent on securing customers for our semi-custom design pipeline and consumer market conditions, including the success of the Sony PlayStation®4 and Microsoft Xbox One game console systems worldwide.

Our ability to design and introduce new products in a timely manner is dependent upon third-party intellectual property.

In the design and development of new products and product enhancements, we rely on third-party intellectual property such as software development tools and hardware testing tools. Furthermore, certain product features may rely on intellectual property acquired from third parties. The design requirements necessary to meet consumer demand for more features and greater functionality from semiconductor products may exceed the capabilities of the third-party intellectual property or development tools available to us. If the third-party intellectual property that we use becomes unavailable, is not available in the time frame or price point needed for our new products or fails to produce designs

that meet customer demands, our business could be materially adversely affected.

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We depend on third-party companies for the design, manufacture and supply of motherboards, software and other computer platform components to support our business.

We depend on third-party companies for the design, manufacture and supply of motherboards, software (e.g. BIOS, operating systems) and other components that our customers utilize to support our microprocessor, GPU and APU offerings. We also rely on AIBs to support our GPU and APU products. In addition, our microprocessors are not designed to function with motherboards and chipsets designed to work with Intel microprocessors. If the designers, manufacturers, AIBs and suppliers of motherboards, software and other components decrease their support for our product offerings, our business could be materially adversely affected.

If we lose Microsoft Corporation's support for our products or other software vendors do not design and develop software to run on our products, our ability to sell our products could be materially adversely affected.

Our ability to innovate beyond the x86 instruction set controlled by Intel depends partially on Microsoft designing and developing its operating systems to run on or support our x86-based microprocessor products. With respect to our graphics products, we depend in part on Microsoft to design and develop its operating system to run on or support our graphics products. Similarly, the success of our products in the market, such as our APU products, is dependent on independent software providers designing and developing software to run on our products. If Microsoft does not continue to design and develop its operating systems so that they work with our x86 instruction sets or does not continue to develop and maintain their operating systems to support our graphics products, independent software providers may forego designing their software applications to take advantage of our innovations and customers may not purchase PCs with our products. In addition, some software drivers sold with our products are certified by Microsoft. If Microsoft did not certify a driver, or if we otherwise fail to retain the support of Microsoft or other software vendors, our ability to market our products would be materially adversely affected.

We may incur future impairments of goodwill.

We perform our annual goodwill impairment analysis as of the first day of the fourth quarter of each year. Based on the annual goodwill impairment analysis that we conducted during the fourth quarter of 2014, we concluded that the carrying amount of goodwill assigned to our Computing and Graphics reporting unit exceeded its estimated fair value, and accordingly, we recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$233 million, which represented the entire goodwill balance within this reporting unit. Subsequent to our annual goodwill impairment analysis, we monitor for any events or changes in circumstances, such as significant adverse changes in business climate or operating results, changes in management's business strategy, an inability to successfully introduce new products in the marketplace, an inability to successfully achieve internal forecasts or significant declines in our stock price, which may represent an indicator of goodwill impairment. The occurrence of any of these events may require us to record goodwill impairment charges in the future.

Our reliance on third-party distributors and AIB partners subjects us to certain risks.

We market and sell our products directly and through third-party distributors and AIB partners pursuant to agreements that can generally be terminated for convenience by either party upon prior notice to the other party. These agreements are non-exclusive and permit both our distributors and AIBs to offer our competitors' products. We are dependent on our distributors and AIBs to supplement our direct marketing and sales efforts. If any significant distributor or AIB or a substantial number of our distributors or AIBs terminated their relationship with us, decided to market our competitors' products over our products or decided not to market our products at all, our ability to bring our products to market would be impacted and we would be materially adversely affected. If we are unable to manage the risks related to the use of our third-party distributors and AIB partners or offer appropriate incentives to focus them on the sale of our products, our business could be materially adversely affected.

Additionally, distributors and AIBs typically maintain an inventory of our products. In most instances, our agreements with distributors protect their inventory of our products against price reductions, as well as provide return rights for any product that we have removed from our price book and that is not more than 12 months older than the manufacturing code date. Some agreements with our distributors also contain standard stock rotation provisions permitting limited levels of product returns. Our agreements with AIBs protect their inventory of our products against

price reductions. We defer the gross margins on our sales to distributors and AIBs, resulting from both our deferral of revenue and related product costs, until the applicable products are re-sold by the distributors or the AIBs. However, in the event of a significant decline in the price of our products, the price protection rights we offer would materially adversely affect us because our revenue and corresponding gross margin would decline.

Our inability to continue to attract and retain qualified personnel may hinder our product development programs.

Much of our future success depends upon the continued service of numerous qualified engineering, marketing, sales and executive personnel. If we are not able to continue to attract, train and retain qualified personnel necessary for our business, the

progress of our product development programs could be hindered, and we could be materially adversely affected. To help attract, retain and motivate qualified personnel, we use share-based incentive awards such as employee stock options and non-vested share units (restricted stock units). If the value of such stock awards does not appreciate as measured by the performance of the price of our common stock, or if our share-based compensation otherwise ceases to be viewed as a valuable benefit, our ability to attract, retain and motivate personnel could be weakened, which could harm our results of operations. In addition, our current and any future restructuring plans may adversely impact our ability to attract and retain key employees.

In the event of a change of control, we may not be able to repurchase our outstanding debt as required by the applicable indentures and our Secured Revolving Line of Credit, which would result in a default under the indentures and our Secured Revolving Line of Credit.

Upon a change of control, we will be required to offer to repurchase all of our 7.75% Notes, 7.50% Notes, 7.00% Notes and 6.75% Notes then outstanding at 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, up to, but excluding, the repurchase date. In addition, a change of control would be an event of default under our Secured Revolving Line of Credit. As of September 26, 2015, \$230 million was outstanding under our Secured Revolving Line of Credit and \$2.0 billion was outstanding under our notes. Future debt agreements may contain similar provisions. We may not have the financial resources to repurchase our outstanding notes and prepay all of our outstanding obligations under our Secured Revolving Line of Credit.

The semiconductor industry is highly cyclical and has experienced severe downturns that have materially adversely affected, and may continue to materially adversely affect, our business in the future.

The semiconductor industry is highly cyclical and has experienced significant downturns, often in conjunction with constant and rapid technological change, wide fluctuations in supply and demand, continuous new product introductions, price erosion and declines in general economic conditions. We have incurred substantial losses in recent downturns, due to:

- substantial declines in average selling prices;
- the cyclical nature of supply and demand imbalances in the semiconductor industry;
- a decline in demand for end-user products (such as PCs) that incorporate our products; and
- excess inventory levels.

Industry-wide fluctuations in the computer marketplace have materially adversely affected us in the past and may materially adversely affect us in the future. For example, form factor devices continue to shift from desktop PCs and notebooks to smaller form factor devices. A large portion of our Computing and Graphics revenue is focused on consumer desktop PC and notebook segments, which have and continue to experience a decline driven by the adoption of smaller form factors and increased competition.

Global economic uncertainty and weakness have also impacted the semiconductor market as consumers and businesses have deferred purchases, which negatively impacted demand for our products. Our financial performance has been, and may in the future be, negatively affected by these downturns.

The growth of our business is also dependent on continued demand for our products from high-growth adjacent emerging global markets. Our ability to be successful in such markets depends in part on our ability to establish adequate local infrastructure, as well as our ability to cultivate and maintain local relationships in these markets. If demand from these markets is below our expectations, sales of our products may decrease, which would have a material adverse effect on us.

Our business is dependent upon the proper functioning of our internal business processes and information systems and modification or interruption of such systems may disrupt our business, processes and internal controls.

We rely upon a number of internal business processes and information systems to support key business functions, and the efficient operation of these processes and systems is critical to our business. Our business processes and information systems need to be sufficiently scalable to support the growth of our business and may require modifications or upgrades that expose us to a number of operational risks. As such, our information systems will continually evolve and adapt in order to meet our business needs. These changes may be costly and disruptive to our operations and could impose substantial demands on management time.

These changes may also require changes in our information systems, modification of internal control procedures and significant training of employees and third-party resources. We continuously work on simplifying our information systems and applications through consolidation and standardization efforts. There can be no assurance that our business and operations will not experience any disruption in connection with this transition. Our information technology systems, and those of third-party information technology providers or business partners, may also be vulnerable to damage or disruption caused by

circumstances beyond our control including catastrophic events, power anomalies or outages, natural disasters, viruses or malware, cyber-attacks, data breaches and computer system or network failures, exposing us to significant cost, reputational harm and disruption or damage to our business.

In addition, as our IT environment continues to evolve, we are embracing new ways of communicating and sharing data internally and externally with customers and partners using methods such as mobility and the cloud that can promote business efficiency. However, these practices can also result in a more distributed IT environment, making it more difficult for us to maintain visibility and control over internal and external users, and meet scalability and administrative requirements. If our security controls cannot keep pace with the speed of these changes, or if we are not able to meet regulatory and compliance requirements, our business would be materially adversely affected.

Data breaches and cyber-attacks could compromise our intellectual property or other sensitive information, be costly to remediate and cause significant damage to our business and reputation.

In the ordinary course of our business, we maintain sensitive data on our networks, including our intellectual property and proprietary or confidential business information relating to our business and that of our customers and business partners. The secure maintenance of this information is critical to our business and reputation. We believe that companies have been increasingly subject to a wide variety of security incidents, cyber-attacks, hacking and phishing attacks, and other attempts to gain unauthorized access. These threats can come from a variety of sources, all ranging in sophistication from an individual hacker to a state-sponsored attack. Cyber threats may be generic, or they may be custom-crafted against our information systems. Over the past year, cyber-attacks have become more prevalent and much harder to detect and defend against. Our network and storage applications may be subject to unauthorized access by hackers or breached due to operator error, malfeasance or other system disruptions. It is often difficult to anticipate or immediately detect such incidents and the damage caused by such incidents. These data breaches and any unauthorized access or disclosure of our information or intellectual property could compromise our intellectual property and expose sensitive business information. Cyber-attacks could also cause us to incur significant remediation costs, result in product development delays, disrupt key business operations and divert attention of management and key information technology resources. These incidents could also subject us to liability, expose us to significant expense and cause significant harm to our reputation and business. In addition, we could be subject to potential claims for damages resulting from loss of data from alleged vulnerabilities in the security of our processors. We also maintain confidential and personally identifiable information about our workers. The integrity and protection of our worker data is critical to our business and our workers have a high expectation that we will adequately protect their personal information. We anticipate an increase in costs related to:

- implementing new data security procedures, including costs related to upgrading computer and network security;
- training workers to maintain and monitor our security measures;
- remediating any data security breach and addressing the related litigation; and
- mitigating reputational harm.

We often partner with third-party providers for certain worker services and we may provide certain limited worker information to such third parties based on the scope of the services provided to us. However, if these third parties fail to adopt or adhere to adequate data security practices, or in the event of a breach of their networks, our workers' data may be improperly accessed, used or disclosed. A breach of data privacy is likely to cause significant disruption of our business operations. Failure to adequately maintain and update our security systems could materially adversely affect our operations and our ability to maintain worker confidence. Failure to prevent unauthorized access to electronic and other confidential information and data breaches could materially adversely affect our financial condition, our competitive position and operating results.

Our operating results are subject to quarterly and seasonal sales patterns.

A substantial portion of our quarterly sales have historically been made in the last month of the quarter. This uneven sales pattern makes prediction of revenue for each financial period difficult and increases the risk of unanticipated variations in quarterly results and financial condition. In addition, our operating results tend to vary seasonally. For example, historically, first quarter PC product sales are generally lower than fourth quarter sales. In addition, with

respect to our semi-custom SoC products for game consoles, we expect sales patterns to follow the seasonal trends of a consumer business with sales in the first half of the year being lower than sales in the second half of the year. Many of the factors that create and affect quarterly and seasonal trends are beyond our control.

If essential equipment, materials or manufacturing processes are not available to manufacture our products, we could be materially adversely affected.

We purchase equipment and materials for our internal back-end manufacturing operations from a number of suppliers and our operations depend upon obtaining deliveries of adequate supplies of equipment and materials on a timely basis. Our third-party suppliers also depend on the same timely delivery of adequate quantities of equipment and materials in the manufacture of our products. In addition, as many of our products increase in technical complexity, we rely on our third-party suppliers to update their processes in order to continue meeting our back-end manufacturing needs. Certain equipment and materials that are used in the manufacture of our products are available only from a limited number of suppliers, or in some cases, a sole supplier. We also depend on a limited number of suppliers to provide the majority of certain types of integrated circuit packages for our microprocessors, including our APU products. Similarly, certain non-proprietary materials or components such as memory, printed circuit boards (PCBs), interposers, substrates and capacitors used in the manufacture of our products are currently available from only a limited number of sources. Because some of the equipment and materials that we and our third-party manufacturing suppliers purchase are complex, it is sometimes difficult to substitute one supplier for another.

From time to time, suppliers may extend lead times, limit supply or increase prices due to capacity constraints or other factors. Also, some of these materials and components may be subject to rapid changes in price and availability. Interruption of supply or increased demand in the industry could cause shortages and price increases in various essential materials. Dependence on a sole supplier or a limited number of suppliers exacerbates these risks. If we are unable to procure certain of these materials for our back-end manufacturing operations, or our third-party foundries or manufacturing suppliers are unable to procure materials for manufacturing our products, our business would be materially adversely affected.

If our products are not compatible with some or all industry-standard software and hardware, we could be materially adversely affected.

Our products may not be fully compatible with some or all industry-standard software and hardware. Further, we may be unsuccessful in correcting any such compatibility problems in a timely manner. If our customers are unable to achieve compatibility with software or hardware, we could be materially adversely affected. In addition, the mere announcement of an incompatibility problem relating to our products could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Costs related to defective products could have a material adverse effect on us.

Products as complex as those we offer may contain defects or failures when first introduced or when new versions or enhancements to existing products are released. We cannot assure you that, despite our testing procedures, errors will not be found in new products or releases after commencement of commercial shipments in the future, which could result in loss of or delay in market acceptance of our products, material recall and replacement costs, delay in recognition or loss of revenue, writing down the inventory of defective products, the diversion of the attention of our engineering personnel from product development efforts, defending against litigation related to defective products or related property damage or personal injury and damage to our reputation in the industry and could adversely affect our relationships with our customers. In addition, we may have difficulty identifying the end customers of the defective products in the field. As a result, we could incur substantial costs to implement modifications to correct defects. Any of these problems could materially adversely affect our business.

We could be subject to potential product liability claims if one of our products causes, or merely appears to have caused, an injury. Claims may be made by consumers or others selling our products, and we may be subject to claims against us even if an alleged injury is due to the actions of others. A product liability claim, recall or other claim with respect to uninsured liabilities or for amounts in excess of insured liabilities could have a material adverse effect on our business.

If we fail to maintain the efficiency of our supply chain as we respond to changes in customer demand for our products, our business could be materially adversely affected.

Our ability to meet customer demand for our products depends, in part, on our ability to deliver the products our customers want on a timely basis. Accordingly, we rely on our supply chain for the manufacturing, distribution and

fulfillment of our products. As we continue to grow our business, expand to high-growth adjacent markets, acquire new customers and strengthen relationships with existing customers, the efficiency of our supply chain will become increasingly important because many of our customers tend to have specific requirements for particular products, and specific time-frames in which they require delivery of these products. If we are unable to consistently deliver the right products to our customers on a timely basis in the right locations, our customers may reduce the quantities they order from us, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We outsource to third parties certain supply-chain logistics functions, including portions of our product distribution, transportation management and information technology support services.

We rely on third-party providers to operate our regional product distribution centers and to manage the transportation of our work-in-process and finished products among our facilities, to our manufacturing suppliers and to our customers. In addition, we rely on third parties to provide certain information technology services to us, including help desk support, desktop application services, business and software support applications, server and storage administration, data center operations, database administration and voice, video and remote access. We cannot guarantee that these providers will fulfill their respective responsibilities in a timely manner in accordance with the contract terms, in which case our internal operations and the distribution of our products to our customers could be materially adversely affected. Also, we cannot guarantee that our contracts with these third-party providers will be renewed, in which case we would have to transition these functions in-house or secure new providers, which could have a material adverse effect on our business if the transition is not executed appropriately.

Acquisitions, divestitures and/or joint ventures could disrupt our business, harm our financial condition and operating results or dilute, or adversely affect the price of, our common stock.

Our success will depend, in part, on our ability to expand our product offerings and grow our business in response to changing technologies, customer demands and competitive pressures. In some circumstances, we may pursue growth through the acquisition of complementary businesses, solutions or technologies or through divestitures or joint ventures rather than through internal development. The identification of suitable acquisition or joint venture candidates can be difficult, time-consuming and costly, and we may not be able to successfully complete identified acquisitions or joint ventures. Moreover, if such acquisitions or joint ventures require us to seek additional debt or equity financing, we may not be able to obtain such financing on terms favorable to us or at all. Even if we successfully complete an acquisition or a joint venture, we may not be able to assimilate and integrate effectively or efficiently the acquired business, technologies, solutions, assets, personnel or operations, particularly if key personnel of the acquired company decide not to work for us. Acquisitions and joint ventures may also involve the entry into geographic or business markets in which we have little or no prior experience. Consequently, we may not achieve anticipated benefits of the acquisitions or joint ventures which could harm our operating results. In addition, to complete an acquisition, we may issue equity securities, which would dilute our stockholders' ownership and could adversely affect the price of our common stock, as well as incur debt, assume contingent liabilities or have amortization expenses and write-downs of acquired assets, which could adversely affect our results of operations. Acquisitions and joint ventures may also reduce our cash available for operations and other uses, which could harm our business.

In October 2015, we announced a proposed joint venture (JV) with Nantong Fujitsu Microelectronics, Co., Ltd. (NFME) of our assembly, test, mark and pack (ATMP) facilities. The transaction is expected to close in the first half of 2016 and is expected to simplify our business model while strengthening our balance sheet. The transaction requires numerous international regulatory approvals in order to close. It is possible that we may not receive the approvals necessary to close the transaction in a timely manner or the approvals may result in additional unanticipated costs. The long duration between entering into a definitive agreement and the proposed closing in the first half of 2016 could result in loss of employee morale and result in loss of key employees affecting the success of the JV. While we expect the transaction to be cost neutral with reduced capital expenditures, the transaction could potentially increase our cost for ATMP services with little to no measurable reduction in our capital expenditures. Additionally, we may not realize the expected benefits from the transaction including the JVs' expected future performance; the expected results of operations and financial guidance; the JVs' future financial condition, operating results, strategy and plans; financial projections and estimates and their underlying assumptions. We may not achieve the objectives and expectations with respect to future operations, products and services.

Our worldwide operations are subject to political, legal and economic risks and natural disasters, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

We maintain operations around the world, including in the United States, Canada, Europe and Asia. We rely on third-party wafer foundries in Europe and Asia. Nearly all product assembly and final testing of our products is performed at manufacturing facilities, operated by us as well as third-party manufacturing facilities, in China,

Malaysia and Taiwan. We also have international sales operations. International sales, as a percent of net revenue, were 75% in the third quarter of 2015. We expect that international sales will continue to be a significant portion of total sales in the foreseeable future.

The political, legal and economic risks associated with our operations in foreign countries include, without limitation:

- expropriation;
- changes in a specific country's or region's political or economic conditions;
- changes in tax laws, trade protection measures and import or export licensing requirements;
- difficulties in protecting our intellectual property;

- difficulties in managing staffing and exposure to different employment practices and labor laws;
- changes in foreign currency exchange rates;
- restrictions on transfers of funds and other assets of our subsidiaries between jurisdictions;
- changes in freight and interest rates;
- disruption in air transportation between the United States and our overseas facilities;
- loss or modification of exemptions for taxes and tariffs; and
- compliance with U.S. laws and regulations related to international operations, including export control and economic sanctions laws and regulations and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

In addition, our worldwide operations (or those of our business partners) could be subject to natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, flooding, typhoons and volcanic eruptions that disrupt manufacturing or other operations. For example, our Sunnyvale operations are located near major earthquake fault lines in California. Any conflict or uncertainty in the countries in which we operate, including public health issues (for example, an outbreak of a contagious disease such as Avian Influenza, measles or Ebola), safety issues, natural disasters, fire, disruptions of service from utilities, nuclear power plant accidents or general economic or political factors, could have a material adverse effect on our business. Any of the above risks, should they occur, could result in an increase in the cost of components, production delays, general business interruptions, delays from difficulties in obtaining export licenses for certain technology, tariffs and other barriers and restrictions, longer payment cycles, increased taxes, restrictions on the repatriation of funds and the burdens of complying with a variety of foreign laws, any of which could ultimately have a material adverse effect on our business.

Worldwide political conditions may adversely affect demand for our products.

Worldwide political conditions may create uncertainties that could adversely affect our business. The United States has been and may continue to be involved in armed conflicts that could have a further impact on our sales and our supply chain. The consequences of armed conflict, political instability or civil or military unrest are unpredictable, and we may not be able to foresee events that could have a material adverse effect on us. Terrorist attacks or other hostile acts may negatively affect our operations, or adversely affect demand for our products, and such attacks or related armed conflicts may impact our physical facilities or those of our suppliers or customers. Furthermore, these attacks or hostile acts may make travel and the transportation of our products more difficult and more expensive, which could materially adversely affect us. Any of these events could cause consumer spending to decrease or result in increased volatility in the United States economy and worldwide financial markets.

Unfavorable currency exchange rate fluctuations could adversely affect us.

We have costs, assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies. As a consequence, movements in exchange rates could cause our foreign currency denominated expenses to increase as a percentage of revenue, affecting our profitability and cash flows. Whenever we believe appropriate, we hedge a portion of our short-term foreign currency exposure to protect against fluctuations in currency exchange rates. We determine our total foreign currency exposure using projections of long-term expenditures for items such as payroll. We cannot assure you that these activities will be effective in reducing foreign exchange rate exposure. Failure to do so could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow. In addition, the majority of our product sales are denominated in U.S. dollars. Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the local currency can cause increases or decreases in the cost of our products in the local currency of such customers. An appreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the local currency could reduce sales of our products.

Our inability to effectively control the sales of our products on the gray market could have a material adverse effect on us.

We market and sell our products directly to OEMs and through authorized third-party distributors. From time to time, our products are diverted from our authorized distribution channels and are sold on the “gray market.” Gray market products result in shadow inventory that is not visible to us, thus making it difficult to forecast demand accurately. Also, when gray market products enter the market, we and our distribution channels compete with these heavily discounted gray market products, which adversely affects demand for our products and negatively impact our margins.

In addition, our inability to control gray market activities could result in customer satisfaction issues because any time products are purchased outside our authorized distribution channels there is a risk that our customers are buying counterfeit or substandard products, including products that may have been altered, mishandled or damaged, or are used products represented as new.

If we cannot adequately protect our technology or other intellectual property in the United States and abroad, through patents, copyrights, trade secrets, trademarks and other measures, we may lose a competitive advantage and incur significant expenses.

We rely on a combination of protections provided by contracts, including confidentiality and nondisclosure agreements, copyrights, patents, trademarks and common law rights, such as trade secrets, to protect our intellectual property. However, we cannot assure you that we will be able to adequately protect our technology or other intellectual property from third-party infringement or from misappropriation in the United States and abroad. Any patent licensed by us or issued to us could be challenged, invalidated or circumvented or rights granted there under may not provide a competitive advantage to us.

Furthermore, patent applications that we file may not result in issuance of a patent or, if a patent is issued, the patent may not be issued in a form that is advantageous to us. Despite our efforts to protect our intellectual property rights, others may independently develop similar products, duplicate our products or design around our patents and other rights. In addition, it is difficult to monitor compliance with, and enforce, our intellectual property on a worldwide basis in a cost-effective manner. In jurisdictions where foreign laws provide less intellectual property protection than afforded in the United States and abroad, our technology or other intellectual property may be compromised, and our business would be materially adversely affected.

We are party to litigation and may become a party to other claims or litigation that could cause us to incur substantial costs or pay substantial damages or prohibit us from selling our products.

From time to time, we are a defendant or plaintiff in various legal actions. For example, on January 15, 2014, March 20, 2014, April 27, 2015 and September 29, 2015 complaints were filed against us seeking damages for alleged securities law violations which are described in Note 9 of our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

We also sell products to consumers, which could increase our exposure to consumer actions such as product liability claims. On occasion, we receive claims that individuals were allegedly exposed to substances used in our former semiconductor wafer manufacturing facilities and that this alleged exposure caused harm. Litigation can involve complex factual and legal questions, and its outcome is uncertain. Any claim that is successfully asserted against us, including claims filed in January 15, 2014, March 20, 2014, April 27, 2015 and September 29, 2015 may result in the payment of damages that could be material to our business.

With respect to intellectual property litigation, from time to time, we have been notified of, or third parties may bring or have brought, actions against us and/or against our customers based on allegations that we are infringing the intellectual property rights of others, contributing to or inducing the infringement of the intellectual property rights of others, improperly claiming ownership of intellectual property or otherwise improperly using the intellectual property of others. If any such claims are asserted, we may seek to obtain a license under the third parties' intellectual property rights. We cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain all of the necessary licenses on satisfactory terms, if at all. These parties may file lawsuits against us or our customers seeking damages (potentially up to and including treble damages) or an injunction against the sale of products that incorporate allegedly infringed intellectual property or against the operation of our business as presently conducted, which could result in our having to stop the sale of some of our products or to increase the costs of selling some of our products or which could damage our reputation. The award of damages, including material royalty payments, or other types of damages, or the entry of an injunction against the manufacture and sale of some or all of our products could have a material adverse effect on us. We could decide, in the alternative, to redesign our products or to resort to litigation to challenge such claims. Such challenges could be extremely expensive and time-consuming regardless of their merit, could cause delays in product release or shipment and/or could have a material adverse effect on us. We cannot assure you that litigation related to our intellectual property rights or the intellectual property rights of others can always be avoided or successfully concluded.

Even if we were to prevail, any litigation could be costly and time-consuming and would divert the attention of our management and key personnel from our business operations, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

Our business is subject to potential tax liabilities.

We are subject to income taxes in the United States, Canada and other foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining our worldwide provision for income taxes. In the ordinary course of our business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Although we believe our tax estimates are reasonable, we cannot assure you that the final determination of any tax audits and litigation will not be materially different from that which is reflected in historical income tax provisions and accruals. Should additional taxes be assessed as a result of an audit, assessment or litigation, there could be a material adverse effect on our cash, income tax provision and net income in the period or periods for which that determination is made.

A variety of environmental laws that we are subject to could result in additional costs and liabilities. Our operations and properties have in the past and continue to be subject to various United States and foreign environmental laws and regulations, including those relating to materials used in our products and manufacturing processes,

discharge of pollutants into the environment, the treatment, transport, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes and remediation of contamination. These laws and regulations require us to obtain permits for our operations, including the discharge of air pollutants and wastewater. Although our management systems are designed to maintain compliance, we cannot assure you that we have been or will be at all times in complete compliance with such laws, regulations and permits. If we violate or fail to comply with any of them, a range of consequences could result, including fines, suspension of production, alteration of manufacturing processes, import/export restrictions, sales limitations, criminal and civil liabilities or other sanctions. We could also be held liable for any and all consequences arising out of exposure to hazardous materials used, stored, released, disposed of by us or located at, under or emanating from our facilities or other environmental or natural resource damage. While we have budgeted for foreseeable associated expenditures, we cannot assure you that future environmental legal requirements will not become more stringent or costly in the future. Therefore, we cannot assure you that our costs of complying with current and future environmental and health and safety laws, and our liabilities arising from past and future releases of, or exposure to, hazardous substances will not have a material adverse effect on us.

Certain environmental laws, including the U.S. Comprehensive, Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, or the Superfund Act, impose strict or, under certain circumstances, joint and several liability on current and previous owners or operators of real property for the cost of removal or remediation of hazardous substances and impose liability for damages to natural resources. These laws often impose liability even if the owner or operator did not know of, or was not responsible for, the release of such hazardous substances. These environmental laws also assess liability on persons who arrange for hazardous substances to be sent to disposal or treatment facilities when such facilities are found to be contaminated. Such persons can be responsible for cleanup costs even if they never owned or operated the contaminated facility. We have been named as a responsible party at three Superfund sites in Sunnyvale, California. Although we have not yet been, we could be named a potentially responsible party at other Superfund or contaminated sites in the future. In addition, contamination that has not yet been identified could exist at our other facilities.

Environmental laws are complex, change frequently and have tended to become more stringent over time. For example, the European Union (EU) and China are two among a growing number of jurisdictions that have enacted restrictions on the use of lead and other materials in electronic products. These regulations affect semiconductor devices and packaging. As regulations restricting materials in electronic products continue to increase around the world, there is a risk that the cost, quality and manufacturing yields of products that are subject to these restrictions, may be less favorable compared to products that are not subject to such restrictions, or that the transition to compliant products may not meet customer roadmaps, or produce sudden changes in demand, which may result in excess inventory. A number of jurisdictions including the EU, Australia and China are developing or have finalized market entry or public procurement regulations for computers and servers based on ENERGY STAR specifications as well as additional energy consumption limits. There is the potential for certain of our products being excluded from some of these markets which could materially adversely affect us.

Under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") adopted disclosure and reporting requirements for companies that use "conflict" minerals originating from the Democratic Republic of Congo or adjoining countries. We continue to incur additional costs associated with complying with these requirements, such as costs related to developing internal controls for the due diligence process, determining the source of any conflict minerals used in our products, auditing the process and reporting to our customers and the SEC. Also, since our supply chain is complex, we may face reputational challenges if we are unable to sufficiently verify the origins of the subject minerals. Moreover, we are likely to encounter challenges to satisfy those customers who require that all of the components of our products are certified as "conflict free." If we cannot satisfy these customers, they may choose a competitor's products.

Higher health care costs and labor costs could adversely affect our business.

With the passage in 2010 of the U.S. Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (the ACA), we are required to provide affordable coverage, as defined in the ACA, to all employees, or otherwise be subject to a payment per employee based on the affordability criteria in the ACA. Although many of these requirements will be phased in over

a period of time, the majority of the most impactful provisions were implemented in our first quarter of fiscal year 2015. Additionally, some states and localities have passed state and local laws mandating the provision of certain levels of health benefits by some employers. Increased health care and insurance costs could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, changes in federal or state workplace regulations could adversely affect our ability to meet our financial targets.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

- 31.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 Certification of the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2 Certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 10.1 Form of Stock Option Agreement for Senior Vice Presidents and Above under the 2004 Equity Incentive Plan.
- 10.2 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Senior Vice Presidents and Above under the 2004 Equity Incentive Plan.
- 10.3 Form of Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Senior Vice Presidents and Above under the 2004 Equity Incentive Plan.
- 10.4 Equity Interest Purchase Agreement by and between AMD and Nantong Fujitsu Microelectronics Co. Ltd.⁽¹⁾
- 101.INS XBRL Instance Document.
- 101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
- 101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
- 101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
- 101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
- 101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

(1) Incorporated by reference to AMD's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 15, 2015.

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC.

November 3, 2015

By: /s/ Devinder Kumar

Name: Devinder Kumar

Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and
Treasurer

Title: Signing on behalf of the Registrant and as the Principal
Financial and Accounting Officer