

2025 Corning Global Impact Report

TCFD Disclosure & Climate Transition Plan

CORNING

TCFD Disclosure

The following table highlights the multiple interactions we host to inform and advise our sustainability goals and business strategy, in accordance with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

2025 TCFD Response

G1 Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.

Corning continues to integrate sustainability-related topics into board governance responsibilities, acknowledging holistic risk and opportunity management as essential to delivering long-term shareholder value. Corning's Board of Directors provides oversight of sustainability, including on climate-related matters through its committees. The Board believes that each committee should maintain oversight over matters within their scope. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee provides primary oversight of general sustainability matters such as the sustainability strategy and implementation programs. The Audit Committee oversees the management of reporting processes for material sustainability risks and opportunities, including climate-related matters. Other committees including the Talent and Compensation committee provide oversight of Sustainability matters within their purview. Using this approach, members of each committee can leverage their subject-matter expertise to oversee and advise the Board on matters most relevant to the committee's area of responsibility.

In 2025, Corning's Vice President, Sustainability and Climate Initiatives updated the Audit Committee at three Committee meetings on regulatory reporting requirements including climate risk reporting and progress in compliance readiness with regards to climate matters. The Audit Committee is updated on materiality assessment outcomes and material environmental risks and opportunities including climate topics and implications for Corning's reporting and risk management programs. Corning's governance of sustainability risks is further enabled by the Enterprise Risk Management program that utilizes a Risk Council, an internal audit department and a Compliance Council, which reports directly to the Audit Committee and reviews the company's compliance with laws and regulations of the countries in which we conduct business. The Audit Committee is responsible for reviewing the company's ERM program.

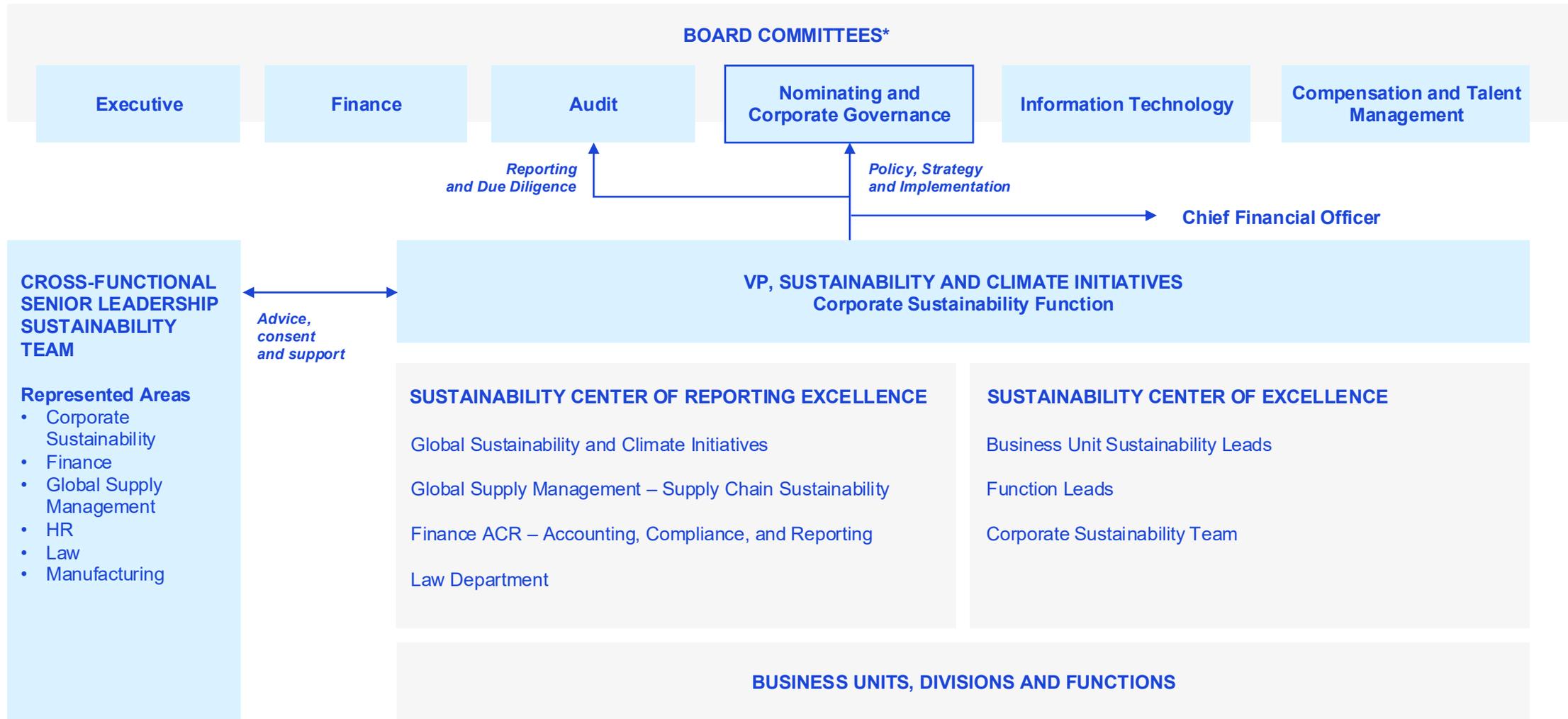


Figure 1 Sustainability Governance Structure

*The Board believes each Committee should maintain oversight over the matters that fall within its scope, for example: data protection is handled by the IT Committee, compensation matters by Compensation and Talent Management. This graphic attempts to appropriately reflect the content of the Board Committee charters; in the case of discrepancies, the charters prevail.

TCFD Disclosure

The following table highlights the multiple interactions we host to inform and advise our sustainability goals and business strategy, in accordance with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

2025 TCFD Response

G2 Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

The Vice President, Sustainability and Climate Initiatives is responsible for developing and managing the execution of Corning's sustainability strategy including climate-related initiatives enabled by business units and functions. Corning has convened a cross-disciplinary senior leadership decision making team that provides executive oversight on matters relating to sustainability reporting, policy, and due diligence. The senior leadership sustainability decision making team has members from Human Resources, Finance, Legal, Global Supply Management, and Manufacturing represented and convened four times in 2025. Senior Leadership Decision Making Team Members include: our Vice President, Sustainability and Climate Initiatives, our Corporate Controller, our General Counsel, our Chief Supply Chain Officer, our Corporate Secretary, our Chief D&I Officer, and our Assistant Controller.

During 2025, Corning established the Sustainability Center of Reporting Excellence, a sustainability reporting and due diligence cross-functional coordinating team for sustainability reporting and regulatory environment matters, including on climate risk and opportunity obligations. Previously, Corning formed the Sustainability Center of Excellence incorporating business unit sustainability leaders and enabling broad implementation of Corning ambitions.

In addition, the Vice President, Sustainability and Climate Initiatives works with our Enterprise Risk Management team to ensure integration of sustainability-related risks into the enterprise risk management.

The Vice President, Sustainability and Climate Initiatives, reports to the Chief Financial Officer.

S1 Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term.

Since 2021, we have completed management-level surveys across our businesses, our supply chain management, and Science and Technology division to understand which climate-related risks are most relevant to their areas of responsibility. Using the results of this risk assessment, Corning's TCFD Working Team identified nine climate-related risks and four climate-related opportunities.

In 2024 we conducted a review of the nine climate-related risks identified in 2022. This review involved representatives of five Market-Access Platforms (MAPs), our supply chain management, and Science and Technology. The review was conducted to evaluate how climate-related risks have shifted since the previous year, and it was determined to merge two physical risks (extreme weather events, change in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns) into one (weather volatility). A total of eight risks remained.

In 2025 we conducted a review of the eight climate-related risks identified in 2024. This review involved representatives of five Market-Access Platforms (MAPs), our supply chain management, Science and Technology, and our subsidiary HSC. The review was conducted to evaluate how climate-related risks have shifted since the previous year, and it was determined that the identified risks and opportunities remained unchanged.

Please see Climate-related Risks and Opportunities Table on the right.

Qualitative discussions held between MAP Sustainability leaders and MAP management led to initial conclusions about the potential business impact of specific risks and opportunities identified in each of the two scenarios.

In our 2025 "Business as Usual" (BAU) scenario analysis, there are four top risks: 1) Carbon pricing and reporting obligations, 2) Substitution of existing products and services with lower emissions options, 3) Weather volatility, and 4) Rising mean temperatures. Compared to 2024 the BAU risk landscape has shifted as the risk of rising mean temperatures is considered a top risk.

Under the "1.5-Degree" (1.5D) scenario in 2025, the top five risks did not change from 2024. They were: 1) carbon pricing (short and medium terms), 2) changing customer behavior (medium term), 3) sustainable supply chain (medium term), 4) mandates and regulation related to existing products and services, and 5) substitution of existing products and services with lower emissions options. All five of these risks potentially apply to each of our MAPs. Increased costs due to regulatory carbon pricing could affect all MAPs. Customer sustainability requests have increased across our customer set, providing some evidence of increased awareness of sustainability issues, raising the risk of changing customer behavior. Sustainable supply chain issues refer to both limited availability and increased costs. New regulations, such as those in Europe and California, will require additional reporting related to the sustainability of our products, including elements of supply chain sustainability, creating some compliance risk. The transition to lower carbon products results in possibility of higher production costs, disrupted supply chain, potential quality compromises and customer reluctance to adopt the new product. These factors could affect both market success and profit margin.

While the identified opportunities remained the same as in 2024, the top opportunities changed in both scenarios. In the 1.5D scenario, the reduction of energy use or emissions through process redesign fell out of the top risks, replaced by 1) opportunity for development of new products and services through R&D and Innovation. The development of new products and services through R&D and innovation represents Corning's strongest handprint opportunity as it enables its customers to be more sustainable. In the BAU scenario, the reduction of embodied emissions for existing goods and services fell out of the top opportunities while the opportunity for development of new products and services through R&D and Innovation remained a top opportunity. In 2025 the assessment did not surface significant impact from that opportunity.

Top Climate-related Risks and Opportunities Identified, 2025

Risk/ Opportunity	Category		Climate-related risk or opportunity
Transition risk	Political & Legal	1	Carbon pricing and reporting obligations
		2	Mandates on and regulation of productions and services
	Market	3	Risk of changing customer behavior
		4	Sourcing sustainable inputs and other sustainable supply chain risks
		5	Substitution of existing products and services with lower emissions options
	Reputation	6	Risks of increased stakeholder or 3 rd party concern or negative feedback
Physical risk	Acute	7	Weather volatility
	Chronic	8	Rising mean temperatures
Opportunity	Products and services	9	Opportunity for development of new products and services through R&D and innovation
		10	Reduction of embodied emissions for existing goods and services
	Energy source	11	Opportunity for use of lower-emissions sources of energy
12		Reduction of energy use or emissions through process redesign	

S2 Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.

In 2025, Corning completed an in-depth scenario analysis to assess the potential impact of risks and opportunities to our business under “Business As Usual” (BAU) and “1.5-degree” (1.5D) scenarios. Where possible, we translated climate risks and opportunities into potential financial impact using a series of facts and assumptions based on scientific literature, Corning’s internal information, and professional judgement. The results of this scenario analysis, including each key risk and opportunity, have been shared with key management personnel to inform future business strategy and financial planning.

Renewable electricity serves as an example of climate-related risks and opportunities that have recently impacted Corning’s business strategy. Customers increasingly engage us to help them reduce their Scope 3 emissions – a change in behavior that represents a risk if not addressed and an opportunity if customers value low-carbon as a differentiating product characteristic. Because generating electricity for our operations produces a significant portion of our overall emissions, we are pursuing increases in our use of renewable electricity as well as substantive purchases of environmental attribute certificates globally. At the same time, our Hemlock subsidiary has seen increasing demand from the solar supply chain for its polysilicon, creating an upside opportunity for us from increased demand for renewables. Additionally, Corning has entered the solar supply chain with its new Solar MAP, adding value-creating capacities to its portfolio beyond our Hemlock subsidiary’s polysilicon.

Corning’s sustainability strategy and publicly communicated goals were developed following a sustainability topic identification and prioritization process (sometimes referred to as a “materiality assessment”) conducted in 2020 and refreshed in 2022 and each following year to better understand our sustainability business opportunities and risks, the broader context within which our company operates, and the priority sustainability actions that we should take to further refine our strategy. The results of our scenario analysis helped inform the process.

In 2025, we reviewed the risks and opportunities identified in our scenario analysis with representatives from our MAPs, supply chain management, and Science and Technology organization. While the identified risks and opportunities remained the same as last year, the top risk and top opportunity designation changed, see S1.

S3 Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios in accordance with the Paris Agreement, including a 2°C or lower scenario.

In 2025, Corning reviewed its climate scenario analysis to assess the resilience of the organization’s strategy under two unchanged future state scenarios:

Business as Usual (BAU): We constructed this scenario using transition factors from the Current Policies Scenario from IEA’s 2019 World Energy Outlook Report, physical factors from IPCC’s draft Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) aligned with RCP 8.5, and socioeconomic factors from Shared Socioeconomic Pathway-5 (SSP-5).

1.5-Degree (1.5D): We constructed this scenario using transition factors from the Sustainable Development Scenario in the IEA’s 2019 World Energy Outlook Report, physical factors from IPCC’s draft Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) aligned with RCP 1.9, and socioeconomic factors from SSP-1.

Corning constructed these two scenarios to reflect the future states if the world continues on its current trajectory (BAU) or if climate action successfully limits global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius or less (1.5D). Transition, socioeconomic, and physical factors were included to enable Corning to address transition and physical risks and opportunities. This process involved evaluating nine climate-related risks and four climate-related opportunities with our MAP Sustainability leaders and representatives from our Global Supply Management and Science & Technology functions.

The exercise did not reveal significant changes in risk priorities under the BAU scenario, but an addition of a top risk, rising mean temperatures, ranking fourth. Market risks remain the primary concern. Specifically, carbon pricing obligations (ranking 1st) and the need to transition to lower emissions products (ranking 2nd) have become the top challenges. Weather volatility ranked third among the top risks under BAU scenario. To address these risks, the company focuses on revenue diversification, regulatory compliance, and product substitution strategies. This includes strengthening stakeholder relationships, implementing gradual transitions, and investing in R&D to maintain market competitiveness. Regarding the climate events, Corning’s business is geographically diversified, which can help reduce the potential impact of extreme weather events.

Under the 1.5D scenario, our analysis remained unchanged from 2024 and concluded that changing customer behavior and carbon pricing obligations are likely to have the greatest impact on our business. We are actively engaging with customers to understand their sustainability- and climate-related needs and to find ways to support those needs. To reduce potential risk related to carbon pricing, Corning has set a goal to increase the use of renewable energy across our organization, reducing our Scope 2 emissions. Additionally, through our Global Sustainability and Climate Initiative group, we suggest energy efficiency projects to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions. We are also redesigning some of our products to reduce their embodied carbon (e.g., through mass reductions or renewable electricity), investigating the use of alternative, low-carbon input materials, and working to use low-carbon fuels to provide the energy needed to produce our products. Corning may invest in additional new technologies to continue to reduce emissions and lower our carbon pricing-related financial burden.

See S1 for additional details about which risks were identified as having the highest potential impact under each scenario.

R1 Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

Climate change risk assessment is integrated in Corning's risk management framework through a process that incorporates cross business unit and function assessments to identify top risks. Enterprise Risk Management (ERM), through the cross-functional Risk Council, facilitates and coordinates business unit and function risk assessments, aggregating, prioritizing, and reporting top risks, to include climate-related risks as applicable, to executive leadership and the Board.

Corning's ERM process is central to determining which risks and/or opportunities could have a substantive strategic or financial impact on our business. It includes an analysis of many factors that include probability and impact of risks, velocity of onset, risk response, and effectiveness, as well as other factors. Identified risks, including climate-related risks, are evaluated in a companywide, multidisciplinary effort. Corning's cross-functional and cross-organizational sustainability governance structure implemented a sustainability topic identification and prioritization process in 2020 that was refreshed in 2022, during which carbon emissions and water conservation were identified as important sustainability issues. The resulting identification and prioritization process serves as a basis for the mentioned risk evaluation.

More specifically, in 2020, Corning conducted an initial assessment of climate-related risks associated with acute and chronic physical risks, as well as the four transition risks recommended by TCFD. Since then, we completed management-level surveys annually across our five Market-Access Platforms (MAPs), our supply chain management, and Science and Technology to understand which climate-related risks are most relevant to their areas of responsibility. Using the results of this risk assessment, Corning's TCFD Working Team identified nine climate-related risks and four climate-related opportunities.

In 2025, we conducted another review of the eight climate-related risks and four climate-related opportunities identified in 2024. The review included representatives of Market-Access Platforms (MAPs) and business units, our supply chain management, and Science and Technology. Two physical risks (extreme weather events, change in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns) were merged into one (weather volatility) and an additional top risk identified for 1.5D scenario analysis.

R2 Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.

Risks, to include climate-related risks as applicable, are managed through the enterprise risk management process. Each business identifies, owns and manages risks that are inherent to their specific operations, strategies and objectives. Business risks are aggregated, prioritized, and assessed in partnership with the corporate ERM director, who facilitates and coordinates the risk review process and distills the top enterprise risks for management review. As it applies to climate-related risks, risk owners work in alignment with the ERM team, the sustainability function, and project-management resources to help ensure risks are being appropriately addressed and managed.

R3 Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management.

Corning's Board is responsible for oversight of the company's risk management program. The Board exercises this oversight responsibility directly and through its committees. Corning's Board of Directors provides oversight of sustainability, including on climate-related matters through its committees with responsibilities primarily undertaken by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The Board believes that each committee should maintain oversight over matters within their scope. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee provides primary oversight of general sustainability matters such as the sustainability strategy and implementation programs. The Audit Committee oversees the management of reporting processes for material sustainability risks and opportunities, including climate-related matters. Other committees including the Compensation and Talent Management Committee provide oversight of Sustainability matters within their purview. Using this approach, members of each committee can leverage their subject-matter expertise to oversee and advise the Board on matters most relevant to the committee's area of responsibility.

Risks associated with current business status or strategic alternatives including both traditional enterprise risk and new emerging risks that are continuously evolving, are subjected to analysis, discussion, and deliberation by management and the Board. Operationally, management reports periodically to the Board on the company's ERM policies and procedures, and to the Audit, Information Technology, and Finance committees on our top risks and compliance policies and practices. Management also provides a comprehensive annual report of top risks to the Board.

Corning's ERM program utilizes: 1) a Risk Council, chaired by the executive vice president and chief financial officer and composed of Corning management and staff, to aggregate, prioritize, and assess risks, including strategic, financial, operational, business, reputational, governance, and managerial risks, 2) an internal audit department, and 3) a Compliance Council, which reports directly to the Audit Committee and reviews the company's compliance with laws and regulations of the countries in which we conduct business. The Audit Committee is responsible for reviewing the company's ERM program.

Risks are owned at their source and aggregated, prioritized and assessed by ERM management. ERM assists the Board and management in fulfilling their respective risk oversight responsibilities by communicating with management through the Risk Council about the status of the ERM program as well as discussing Top Corporate Risks and emerging themes.

M1 Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.

Corning has tracked and reported its Scope 1 and Scope 2 (location-based) GHG emissions and energy use across all of its facilities since 2010. In our annual CDP Climate Change report, we also report market-based Scope 2 emissions. In our annual Global Impact Report, we disclose global energy consumption per net sales, global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions per net sales, and absolute, global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. We have included all applicable Scope 3 emissions in our yearly global impact reports. We now also track and report all applicable Scope 3 GHG emissions in our CDP response, along with total Scope 1 and Scope 2 (location- and market-based) emissions.

The applicable Scope 3 emissions reported to CDP and included in the 2024 Global Impact Report are those in categories 1 through 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 15. These categories are: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy-Related Activities, Upstream Distribution and Transportation, Waste Generated in Operations, Business Travel, Employee Commuting, Downstream Distribution and Transportation, Processing of Sold Products, Use of Sold Products, End of Life Treatment of Sold Products, and Investments, respectively.

In 2021, Corning set GHG emissions reduction targets, as validated by SBTi standards, under which Corning Incorporated committed to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 30% by 2028 from a 2021 base year. Corning Incorporated also committed to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions covering purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel and energy related activities and upstream transportation and distribution 17.5% within the same timeframe.

Scope 2 emissions comprise 75% of Corning's Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Accordingly, Corning's GHG emissions reduction strategy focuses on reducing Scope 2 emissions to dramatically reduce our Scope 2 emissions throughout our operations. In 2025, we have made substantive progress towards our additional target of increasing our use of renewable energy by 400% by 2030 from a 2018 baseline. In 2026, Corning will offset 100% of our European operations electricity through a large-scale virtual power purchase agreement in Spain that started its operation in 2025. Additionally, we have seen an absolute year-over-year decline in our overall Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by matching Energy Attribute Certificates to an increased portion of electricity consumption.

In 2025, we announced the acquisition of a solar modules production facility. Now, Corning is producing ingots, wafers, and modules for solar. This solar growth opportunity is expected to increase revenue from \$1B in 2025 to \$2B in 2026, only one year later.

Scope 3 emissions targets will be implemented via supply chain engagement, supply chain partnerships, FERA reductions, and customer engagement. Corning has selected its scope 3 target based on impact (e.g., purchased goods and services typically make up 50% or more of scope 3 emissions) and the ability for meaningful supplier engagement to reduce upstream scope 3 emissions. Corning has initiated its supplier engagement emissions strategy, which begins with mapping suppliers based on spend, emissions, and maturity. Corning is developing a supplier communications plan to support emissions reductions, which will build on Corning's existing routine supplier communication. Additionally, Corning will increasingly utilize lower-emitting fuel/energy sources, which will enable reductions in fuel and energy-related activities not included within scope 1 or scope 2.

M2 Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.

Our 2019-2021 Scope 1 and 2, and relevant Scope 3 emissions were calculated in alignment with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Since 2022 Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 Categories 1, 2, 3, and 4 emissions were independently assured pursuant to the ISO 14064-3 standards. Categories 1, 2, 3, and 4- are: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy-Related Activities, and Upstream Distribution and Transportation respectively. Please see 2025 CDP for more information.

M3 Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.

In 2021, Corning Incorporated committed to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 30% by 2028 from a 2021 base year. Corning Incorporated also committed to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions covering purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel and energy related activities and upstream transportation and distribution 17.5% within the same timeframe. These goals were validated by SBTi in September 2023.

Additionally, Corning has a goal to increase use of renewable energy by 400% by 2030 from a 2018 baseline. To date, we have invested in virtual power purchase agreements in the United States and Europe, purchased substantive environmental attribute certificates globally, signed power purchase agreements for community solar arrays in the United States, and installed on-site solar arrays at facilities worldwide. We are actively evaluating opportunities to invest in additional renewable energy, both on-site and through virtual contracts, in the United States and other countries where viable options exist.

Climate Transition Plan

Base Year (2021) GHG Emissions

Scope 1 and Scope 2 = 3.32 million metric tons of CO₂e

2025 Progress from the Base Year*

Scope 1 & Scope 2

Increased activities in specific business units with and increase use of renewable energy has led to a less than 4% reduction in our 2025 estimated Scope 1 and 2 emissions versus the base year. Our 2025 emissions versus prior year are 15% lower at 3.18 million metric tons of CO₂e.

- Our 0.63 kWh/\$ net sales energy intensity was 11% lower compared to the prior year due to reduced energy consumption, and equal to our base year energy intensity of 0.66 kWh/\$ net sales.
- Renewable energy purchases, self-generated consumption, and the go-live of our Spain virtual power purchase agreement in June 2025, contributed to lowering Corning's emissions by 19% in 2025 and increasing our use of renewable energy by 400% since the base year.

Climate Adaptation and Resilience

Corning will reduce its vulnerability to climate change impacts by continuously incorporating climate risk and adaptation within our business unit level continuity plans and enterprise risk management process. As recommended by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), we continue to assess our risks and opportunities related to climate change and act as a collaborative value chain partner. Corning commits to periodically reviewing and, as necessary, updating the climate transition plan at least every five years. In addition, Corning commits to publishing details of any significant updates to the plan and/or progress in executing its plan.

*Note that Corning is currently in the process of verifying FY2024 Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions.

** Certain information set forth in this document contains forward-looking estimates.

GHG Emissions by the end of 2028

Scope 1 & Scope 2 = 2.32 million metric tons of CO₂e

Plan for 2026-2028**

Scope 1 & 2 Reduction Plan

Corning understands its responsibility to reduce our impact on climate change for the environment and our stakeholders. We have an SBTi approved near-term science-based emissions target to reduce our absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 30% by 2028 from the 2021 base year. We approach that commitment as follows:

- Scope 2 emissions comprise 75% of our baseline Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Consequently, reducing Scope 2 emissions by a sufficient amount can, by itself, allow us to meet our Scope 1 and 2 SBTi commitment.
 - We plan to continue to increase our use of renewable electricity to dramatically reduce our Scope 2 emissions throughout our operations.
 - This includes sustaining our additional target of increasing our use of renewable energy by 400% by 2030 from a 2018 baseline.
 - With our Spain virtual power purchase going live in June 2025, we expect to offset 100% of our 2026 European operational electricity consumption.
 - We strive for year-over-year absolute decline in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, due largely to increased use of renewable electricity..
- Although Scope 1 reductions are not necessary to achieve our Scope 1 and 2 reduction commitment, we believe that achieving reductions much larger than our current commitment will be necessary in the future. Consequently, we have been investing in low-carbon fuel technologies for our melting and firing operations to, over time, reduce and possibly eliminate the associated Scope 1 emissions, which comprise over two thirds of our total Scope 1 GHG inventory.
- We have long driven energy efficiency in our operations and encourage the same of our upstream and downstream value-chain partners. Corning has a regular practice of performance Energy Treasure Hunts with internal and external facilitators to find smarter ways to cut energy use across our global operations.
- We are continuing to work on embedding sustainability into product development processes.
- We are engaging with our upstream value-chain partners to reduce the embodied carbon in our process input materials.

Climate Transition Plan

Base Year (2021) GHG Emissions

Scope 3 = 6.08 million metric tons of CO₂e

Progress from the Base year based on 2024 full calculated scope 3 emissions

Corning's estimated 2024 Scope 3 emissions show a over 20% decrease compared to the 2021 baseline with a 17.6% decrease with the SBTi selected categories (purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel- and energy-related activities (FERA), and upstream transportation and distribution). See the 2025 GIR report on more information

- *Note: Comprehensive* Scope 3 emissions data for 2025 will be reported in the 2026 CDP submission (published November 2026).
- Although Corning reached a reduction level consistent with our 2028 scope 3 target in 2024, our annual scope 3 emission will fluctuate with business activities. We will continue with our structured decarbonization actions to sustain and deepen progress to the 2028 goal.

Purchased Goods & Services

- In 2024, emissions decreased due to reduced manufacturing activity, resulting in lower purchases of critical production materials. This led to an estimated >10% reduction in emissions compared to 2023.
- In 2025, supplier engagement was further strengthened through improved communications and training, resulting in a projected 9% increase in supplier responses for GHG emissions data collection vs. 2024.
- Renewable energy targets continue to be extended to strategic suppliers, particularly in contract manufacturing sourcing.
- Material Decarbonization Initiatives:
 - Implementation of on-site nitrogen generation significantly reduced emissions from nitrogen transportation.
 - Corning Solar Division qualified alternative material sources that utilize renewable energy, resulting in a 14% reduction in emissions for this material

Capital Goods & FERA

- In 2025, Corning continued the expansion of manufacturing capacity for solar energy products. These investments resulted in an increase in GHG emissions for both capital goods.
- In 2025, investments in renewable energy for high-usage plants have reduced FERA upstream emissions.

Upstream Transportation and Distribution

- Reduced airfreight usage continued to contribute to a decrease in emissions from transportation.
- Implementation of sustainable biofuel transportation lanes in Europe further cut transportation emissions.
- Continued focus on minimizing reliance on air freight transportation.

GHG Emissions Outlook to 2028

Estimated 2028 Scope 3 GHG emissions = 5.02 million metric tons of CO₂e

Scope 3 Reduction Plan

Corning has an SBTi-approved near-term target to reduce absolute Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions by 17.5% by 2028 (from 2021 levels). This commitment covers the first four Scope 3 categories—purchased goods and services, capital goods, FERA, and upstream transportation and distribution—which constitute 76% of Corning's total Scope 3 emissions, based on 2024 calculated Scope 3 emissions published in our GIR report.

Approach to Achieving Scope 3 Targets

Purchased Goods & Services and Capital Goods (combined >50% of Scope 3 target)

- Decarbonize supplier operations by focusing on Scope 1 and 2 emission reductions, renewable energy adoption, and energy efficiency improvements, particularly from suppliers who convert raw materials to finished goods and contract manufacturers.
- Advance material decarbonization through:
 - Qualification of lower embodied carbon alternatives
 - Improved material utilization at supplier and Corning manufacturing sites
 - Process changes leading to reduced embodied carbon
 - Adoption of sustainable packaging and innovative practices
 - Integration of sustainability into product development

FERA (>30% of Scope 3 target)

- Reduce emissions from the energy supply chain (not accounted for in Scope 2) by:
 - Expanding renewable energy purchases
 - Pursuing clean electricity options where available

Upstream Transportation and Distribution Decarbonization (>10% of Scope 3 target)

- Lower transportation emissions by:
 - Reducing and avoiding air freight by >50%
 - Localizing or regionalizing product transportation
 - Implementing sustainable transportation solutions

Footnote: Comprehensive Scope 3 emissions totals for 2025 will be published in the 2026 CDP report, expected in November 2026.

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