

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Corning Incorporated, hereinafter referred to as "Corning," traces its origins to a glass business established in 1851. The present corporation was incorporated in New York state in December 1936. The company's name was changed from Corning Glass Works to Corning Incorporated on April 28, 1989. Corning is a leading innovator in materials science. For over 170 years, Corning has combined its unparalleled expertise in glass science, ceramic science, and optical physics with deep manufacturing and engineering capabilities to develop category-defining products that transform industries and enhance people's lives. We succeed through sustained investment in research and development, a unique combination of material and process innovation, and deep, trust-based relationships with customers who are global leaders in their industries. Corning's capabilities are versatile and synergistic, allowing the company to evolve to meet changing market needs, while also helping our customers capture new opportunities in dynamic industries. Today, Corning's markets include optical communications, mobile consumer electronics, display, automotive, and life sciences. Corning's industry-leading products include damage-resistant cover glass for mobile devices; precision glass for advanced displays; optical fiber, wireless technologies, and connectivity solutions for state-of-the-art communications networks; trusted products to accelerate drug discovery and delivery; and clean-air technologies for cars and trucks. Corning operates in five reportable segments: Display Technologies, Optical Communications, Environmental Technologies, Specialty Materials and Life Sciences and manufactures products at 119 plants in 15 countries and regions.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2021	December 31 2021	Yes	1 year

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

- Brazil
- China
- Denmark
- France
- Germany
- India
- Israel
- Italy
- Japan
- Mexico
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Republic of Korea
- South Africa
- Taiwan, China
- Turkey
- United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	GLW

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	The function of Corning's Corporate Responsibility and Sustainability Committee (CRSC) of the Board of Directors includes assisting the Board in overseeing Corning's strategies, plans, policies, and actions related to our sustainability program and environmental responsibilities. This oversight includes sustainability goals, environmental and social policies and practices, and energy and water management strategies, among other areas of focus. An example of a decision the CRSC made is that the committee reviewed Corning's new public greenhouse gas emission reduction goals announced in January 2022 that align with the Paris Agreement, were developed in accordance with the Science-Based Target Initiative (SBTi) and for which Corning has committed to obtain validation from the SBTi. Corning's new (as of October 2021) vice president of sustainability and climate initiatives presents to the committee at each Board meeting. Additionally, the director of global environment and sustainability has the responsibility to track and report on greenhouse gas emissions, among other environmental areas, and presents annually to the committee. The Corporate Responsibility and Sustainability Committee provides oversight of Corning's environmental, health and safety (EHS) policies.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives	<Not Applicable>	<p>Prior to 2021, the predecessor committee to Corning Corporate Responsibility and Sustainability Committee of the Board (CRASC) annually received two principal reports addressing Corning's climate-related risks and opportunities: Corning's Director, Sustainability presented an update on Sustainability including a dashboard indicating the implementation and performance against objectives for all sustainability- and climate-related goals. Additionally, the Director of Global Environment and Sustainability, who has the responsibility to track and report on greenhouse gas emissions, energy, water, and waste, presented an overview of strategies and actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to enhance Corning's sustainable impact. The Director of Global Environment and Sustainability reports to Corning's Senior Vice President and Chief Engineer and is also a member of Corning's Sustainability Steering Committee.</p> <p>During 2021, the Board increased its focus on climate-related topics. The CRASC's charter explicitly includes sustainability, as reflected in the Committee's new name. The reports described above continued and climate change-related activity was discussed at each CRASC meeting, starting in April. The CRASC typically meets five times each year. Also, in October 2021, CRASC reviewed Corning's new goals for greenhouse gas emission reduction and the Board approved the creation and filling of a new position: Vice President, Sustainability and Climate Initiatives. The Director, Sustainability, referred to above, reports to the Vice President, Sustainability and Climate Initiatives, and chairs the Sustainability Working and Steering Committees. In October, the CRASC reviewed the climate-related risks and opportunities and details of the two scenarios used in Corning's first formal scenario analysis. In February 2022, the CRASC reviewed answers to the eleven TCFD questions published in Corning's Sustainability Report in March 2022. In these discussions, CRASC members provide feedback on the material presented. In addition to the CRASC work described above, the top risks to the corporation, including climate-related risk, are reviewed annually by the Director Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) with the Audit and Finance Committees of the Board.</p>

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	Corning's current assessment of the competence of board members on climate-related issues includes reviewing and assessing our board members past professional experience managing issues in a manufacturing environment, such as Corning's, as well as additional public board experience with other corporations similar to Corning. For example, the chair of Corning's Corporate Responsibility and Sustainability Committee, as former Chairman and Chief Executive Office of Dow Corning Corporation, brings significant expertise in scientific research, issues management, science and technology leadership, manufacturing and business management to the Board, as well as skills related to her Ph.D. in organic chemistry. She is also a former chair of the American Chemistry Council. In addition, she serves on the Board of HP Inc.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Strategy Officer)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Sustainability committee	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Other, please specify (Vice President, Sustainability and Climate Initiatives)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly
Other, please specify (Director of Global Environment and Sustainability (GES))	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Annually
Other, please specify (Director of Global Energy Management (GEM))	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	As important matters arise
Other, please specify (Director of Sustainability, Life Sciences)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Annually
Other, please specify (Director of Sustainability, Optical Communications)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Annually
Other, please specify (Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Team)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Annually

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

Corning has had two principal managerial oversight bodies for climate change issues, including assessing risks and opportunities: the Sustainability Working Committee (SWC) and Sustainability Steering Committee (SSC). Both committees are chaired by Corning's Director, Sustainability.

Corning's SSC is comprised of executives from multiple functional areas and the SSC has the responsibility to sponsor and steer the SWC, including review and approval of overall work efforts. The Corning SWC is a cross-functional and cross-organizational committee that meets monthly and proposes strategic and tactical sustainability and climate-related work efforts to the SSC for review and approval. The SSC meets quarterly, or more frequently as important matters arise. The members of the SSC were selected to represent each of Corning's relevant management area in relation to overall sustainability, which includes the assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities. The positions of the SSC members and their climate-related responsibilities are as follows:

- Vice President, Sustainability and Climate Initiatives: Responsible for overseeing overall company sustainability initiatives with a specific focus on climate initiatives.
- Chief Financial Officer: Responsible for managing overall corporate finances.
- Chief Strategy Officer: Responsible for overseeing overall company strategy and connection of strategy to climate-related risks and opportunities.
- Senior Vice President, Human Resources: Responsibility for overseeing employee rights, compensation and benefits, labor practices, and human rights policies.
- Chief Supply Chain Officer: Responsible for overseeing sourcing and procurement of supplier and vendor services as well as climate-related and human rights issues in the supply chain.
- Chief Technology Officer: Responsible for managing Corning's innovation portfolio and creating new growth drivers for the company, including climate-related opportunities.
- Chief Engineer: Responsible for managing the corporate Manufacturing, Technology, and Engineering organization, which includes Global Environment and Sustainability and Global Energy Management.
- Vice President, Investor Relations: Responsible for communicating our sustainability strategy, including climate-related issues, to investors, and understanding and analyzing sustainable investing funds' priorities and expectations.
- Vice President and Corporate Secretary: Responsible for ensuring that corporate governance is addressed appropriately in Corning's sustainability program.
- Vice President, Corporate Communications: Responsible for managing the communication of our sustainability strategy and other climate-related topics to our stakeholders.
- Vice President, Manufacturing: Responsible for ensuring our sustainability strategy is reflected and incorporated into our manufacturing operations.
- Vice President, Finance, Analysis and Insight: Responsible for managing our Enterprise Risk Management program, which includes climate-related risks.

In 2021, Corning enhanced its managerial roles related to climate change. During the year, each Market-Access-Platform (MAP) appointed a leader for Sustainability. Corning also established the Global Sustainability and Climate Initiatives (GSCI) group, led by the Vice President, Sustainability and Climate Initiatives. Together, the MAP Sustainability leaders and GSCI meet on a regular basis (monthly or more frequently) to manage sustainability issues, including those related to climate-related risks and opportunities. In addition, the Vice President, Sustainability and Climate Initiatives, is a member of the Sustainability Steering Committee (SSC), and the MAP Sustainability leaders are each members of the Sustainability Working Committee (each committee is described above). With the additional managerial positions, Corning expects to review the structures it uses to manage climate-related risks and opportunities in 2022.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
All employees	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Energy reduction project Efficiency project	These efforts focus on supporting our emissions reduction and energy efficiency initiatives and communicating climate change issues.
Energy manager	Non-monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Energy reduction project Efficiency project Efficiency target	Energy managers at Corning's operating facilities work closely with the Global Energy Management organization and frequently receive recognition for successful energy project completion by having their projects shared as best practices via Corning's intranet.
Energy manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Energy reduction project Efficiency project Efficiency target	Energy managers at Corning's operating facilities work closely with the Global Energy Management organization and typically have performance targets regarding energy reduction projects and other aspects of the Global Energy Management program. When these targets are met, the energy managers are eligible for monetary rewards through Corning's performance incentive programs.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	
Medium-term	1	5	
Long-term	5	10	

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Corning operates in rapidly changing economic, political, and technological environments that present numerous risks. Our operations and financial results are subject to risks and uncertainties that could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, and our ability to successfully execute our strategy.

Corning's Enterprise Risk Management (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.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Identifying and Assessing Risk: Corning's ERM process is used to identify, assess, and respond to climate-related risks and opportunities. Identified risks, including climate-related risks, are evaluated in a companywide, multidisciplinary effort. Risks are then assessed through analysis of many factors, such as probability and impact of risks, velocity of onset, risk response, and risk response effectiveness.

In 2021, Corning also conducted a climate scenario analysis to assess the potential impact of climate-related risks and opportunities to our business under two different scenarios, a "Business As Usual" (BAU) and "1.5-degree" (1.5D) scenario. Corning constructed these two scenarios to reflect the future states if the world continues on its current trajectory (BAU) and 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. The workshop involved 33 management-level employees from the MAPs and corporate-level functions. 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. Using Corning's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) impact scale adjusted to a 30-year time horizon, we asked participants to evaluate which risks could have a material financial impact on our organization under each scenario. Qualitative discussions held between Corning corporate-level management and MAP leaders led to initial conclusions about the potential business impact of specific risks and opportunities identified in each of the two scenarios. We intend to use the results of our scenario analysis in the update of our sustainability materiality assessment, which will impact our sustainability strategy, goals, and financial planning to achieve our goals.

Managing Risk: Following identification and assessment of climate-related risks, the top climate-related risks and opportunities are added to Corning's ERM process. The director of Enterprise Risk Management, in close alignment with the director of Sustainability, oversees the climate-related risks in the ERM process. To most effectively allocate responsibility, the process ensures each risk has an owner. The owner manages the specific risk leveraging the company's ERM, sustainability, and project-management resources and experiences. Involvement and alignment with the company's broader risk-management resources ensure climate-related risks are being appropriately managed.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & Inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>An example of a current regulation Corning is subject to is carbon pricing mechanisms that our Life Sciences MAP is being affected by in the European Union.</p> <p>We are subject to strict environmental regulations and regulatory changes that could result in fines or restrictions that interrupt our operations. Some of our manufacturing process generate chemical waste, wastewater, other industrial waste or greenhouse gases, and we are subject to numerous laws and regulations relating to the use, storage, discharge and disposal of such substances. Any failure on our part to comply with any present or future environmental regulations could result in the assessment of damages or imposition of fines against us, or the suspension/cessation of production or operations. In addition, environmental regulations could require us to acquire costly equipment, incur other significant compliance expenses or restrict production or operations and thus materially and negatively affect our financial conditions and results of operations.</p> <p>Changes in regulations and the regulatory environment in the U.S. and other countries, such as those resulting from regulation and impact of global warming and CO2 abatement, may affect our businesses and their results in adverse ways by, among other things, substantially increasing manufacturing costs, limiting availability of scarce resources, especially energy, or requiring limitations on production and sale of our products or those of our customers.</p>
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>An example of an emerging regulation Corning could be subject to is new Extended Producer Responsibility policies with a focus on taxes for plastics in Europe.</p> <p>We are subject to strict environmental regulations and regulatory changes that could result in fines or restrictions that interrupt our operations. Some of our manufacturing process generate chemical waste, wastewater, other industrial waste or greenhouse gases, and we are subject to numerous laws and regulations relating to the use, storage, discharge and disposal of such substances. Any failure on our part to comply with any present or future environmental regulations could result in the assessment of damages or imposition of fines against us, or the suspension/cessation of production or operations. In addition, environmental regulations could require us to acquire costly equipment, incur other significant compliance expenses or restrict production or operations and thus materially and negatively affect our financial conditions and results of operations.</p> <p>Changes in regulations and the regulatory environment in the U.S. and other countries, such as those resulting from regulation and impact of global warming and CO2 abatement, may affect our businesses and their results in adverse ways by, among other things, substantially increasing manufacturing costs, limiting availability of scarce resources, especially energy, or requiring limitations on production and sale of our products or those of our customers.</p>
Technology	Relevant, always included	<p>An example of a potential technology risk would be the trend of substituting internal combustion engine vehicles with electric vehicles. This is a negative business impact because it results in a reduction in the number of combustion vehicles sold annually.</p>
Legal	Relevant, always included	<p>An example of a potential legal risk would be noncompliance with tightening regulations on greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>We are subject to strict environmental regulations and regulatory changes that could result in fines or restrictions that interrupt our operations. Some of our manufacturing process generate chemical waste, wastewater, other industrial waste or greenhouse gases, and we are subject to numerous laws and regulations relating to the use, storage, discharge and disposal of such substances. Any failure on our part to comply with any present or future environmental regulations could result in the assessment of damages or imposition of fines against us, or the suspension/cessation of production or operations. In addition, environmental regulations could require us to acquire costly equipment, incur other significant compliance expenses or restrict production or operations and thus materially and negatively affect our financial conditions and results of operations.</p> <p>Changes in regulations and the regulatory environment in the U.S. and other countries, such as those resulting from regulation and impact of global warming and CO2 abatement, may affect our businesses and their results in adverse ways by, among other things, substantially increasing manufacturing costs, limiting availability of scarce resources, especially energy, or requiring limitations on production and sale of our products or those of our customers.</p>
Market	Relevant, always included	<p>One example of climate-related risks and opportunities impacting Corning's business strategy recently is through changing customer behavior. We have seen increased demand by customers for renewable energy use in recent years, and, in response, we have increased our focus on procuring renewable electricity for our operations. This allows us to reduce our own operational emissions while also helping our customers reduce their supply-chain emissions.</p>
Reputation	Relevant, always included	<p>An example of potential reputational risk would be public disclosure of noncompliance with environmental or carbon-related regulations.</p>
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	<p>An example of a potential acute physical risk would be disruption to our manufacturing operations due to a flood, earthquake, tsunami, hurricane, typhoon, fire, windstorm, or other extreme weather event.</p>
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	<p>An example of a potential chronic physical risk would be disruption or relocation of manufacturing due to sea level rise at facilities located in coastal areas.</p>

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Changes in regulations and the regulatory environment in the U.S. and other countries, such as those resulting from regulation and impact of global warming and CO2 abatement, may affect our businesses and their results in adverse ways by, among other things, substantially increasing manufacturing costs, limiting availability of scarce resources, especially energy, or requiring limitations on production and sale of our products or those of our customers.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Corning is looking into estimating full figures for future reporting years.

Cost of response to risk**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation****Comment**

We have not estimated the financial impact of this risk, but we do not believe that the risk will have a material impact on our financial statements as 'material' is defined for the purposes of our 10K reporting. If realized, the risk may require us to change our operations in ways that impact our strategies.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Some of our manufacturing process generate chemical waste, wastewater, other industrial waste or greenhouse gases, and we are subject to numerous laws and regulations relating to the use, storage, discharge and disposal of such substances. Any failure on our part to comply with any present or future environmental regulations could result in the assessment of damages or imposition of fines against us, or the suspension/cessation of production or operations. In addition, environmental regulations could require us to acquire costly equipment, incur other significant compliance expenses or restrict production or operations and thus materially and negatively affect our financial conditions and results of operations.

Change in regulations and the regulatory environment in the U.S. and other countries, such as those resulting from the regulation and impact of global warming and CO2 abatement, may affect our businesses and their results in adverse ways by, among other things, substantially increasing manufacturing costs, limiting availability of scarce resources, especially energy, or requiring limitations on production and sale of products or those of our customers.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Corning is looking into estimating full figures for future reporting years.

Cost of response to risk**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

Currently, Corning considers the cost of response to this risk as confidential.

Comment

We have not estimated the financial impact of this risk, but we do not believe that the risk will have a material impact on our financial statements as 'material' is defined for the purposes of our 10K reporting. If realized, the risk may require us to change our operations in ways that impact our strategies.

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Other, please specify (Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods)
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Corning may experience significant interruption of its manufacturing operations, delays in its ability to deliver products or services, increased costs or customer order cancellations as a result of natural disasters, the impacts of climate change, or other events beyond Corning's control (such as earthquakes, tsunamis, hurricanes, typhoons, storms, or extreme weather conditions) in locations where it or its customer or suppliers have manufacturing, research, engineering or other operations.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Corning is looking into estimating full figures for future reporting years.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Currently, Corning considers the cost of response to this risk as confidential.

Comment

We have not estimated the financial impact of this risk, but we do not believe that the risk will have a material impact on our financial statements as 'material' is defined for the purposes of our 10K reporting. If realized, the risk may require us to change our operations in ways that impact our strategies.

Identifier

Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

There is a risk that changing weather patterns due to sea level rise, reduced water availability, or reliance on hydroelectric power lead to facility damages, potential increased costs, facility downtime, and supply chain disruptions.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Corning is looking into estimating full figures for future reporting years.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Currently, Corning considers the cost of response to this risk as confidential.

Comment

We have not estimated the financial impact of this risk, but we do not believe that the risk will have a material impact on our financial statements as 'material' is defined for the purposes of our 10K reporting. If realized, the risk may require us to change our operations in ways that impact our strategies.

Identifier

Risk 5

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Changing customer behavior
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Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

There is a risk that Corning's customers will require more sustainability requests or want Corning to meet their carbon emissions goals, which may result in significant costs or lost customers.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Corning is looking into estimating full figures for future reporting years.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Currently, Corning considers the cost of response to this risk as confidential.

Comment

We have not estimated the financial impact of this risk, but we do not believe that the risk will have a material impact on our financial statements as 'material' is defined for the purposes of our 10K reporting. If realized, the risk may require us to change our operations in ways that impact our strategies.

Identifier

Risk 6

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Increased cost of raw materials
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

There is a risk that access to raw materials essential to Corning's business are threatened and increased demand for sustainable technology prices increases, leading to higher costs for raw materials.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Corning is looking into estimating full figures for future reporting years.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Currently, Corning considers the cost of response to this risk as confidential.

Comment

We have not estimated the financial impact of this risk, but we do not believe that the risk will have a material impact on our financial statements as 'material' is defined for the purposes of our 10K reporting. If realized, the risk may require us to change our operations in ways that impact our strategies.

Identifier

Risk 7

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Reputation	Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback
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Primary potential financial impact

Decreased access to capital

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

There is a risk that the transition to the low carbon economy results in reputational risks such as increased stakeholder concern/negative feedback that causes us to lose current and/or potential investors, struggle to recruit top talent, and face reputational challenges from other key stakeholders (e.g., customers, rating agencies).

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Corning is looking into estimating full figures for future reporting years.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Currently, Corning considers the cost of response to this risk as confidential.

Comment

We have not estimated the financial impact of this risk, but we do not believe that the risk will have a material impact on our financial statements as 'material' is defined for the purposes of our 10K reporting. If realized, the risk may require us to change our operations in ways that impact our strategies.

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.**Identifier**

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description

Corning has the potential to unlock new sources of revenue in markets that are emerging and expanding as result of climate change, including, but not limited to, developing products for the solar, energy efficiency, and carbon capture industries.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Corning is looking into estimating full figures for future reporting years.

Cost to realize opportunity**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**

Corning is working with a partner in the development stages of using flexible glass as a substrate for next-generation solar, enabling roll-to-roll solar cell printing, higher efficiencies, and lower costs. This is one of many examples showcasing how Corning is leveraging its expertise in glass and ceramics to contribute to climate action through our innovation portfolio.

Comment**Identifier**

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Corning can avoid paying a portion of future carbon prices and fees by replacing fossil-fuel energy emission with renewable energy.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Corning is looking into estimating full figures for future reporting years.

Cost to realize opportunity**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**

Corning is enhancing its use of renewable energy. In 2021, for example, Corning collaborated with BOE, one of our largest customers, to install thousands of solar-distributed photovoltaic power stations on the rooftop of our Gen 10.5 display glass manufacturing facility in Hefei, China. The solar panel processing area is designed to produce nearly 2.5 million kilowatt-hours of power each year.

Comment**C3. Business Strategy****C3.1****(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?****Row 1****Transition plan**

Yes, we have a transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available transition plan

No

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your transition plan

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

We have made Corning's new greenhouse gas emission reduction goals public via our website in January 2022, our sustainability report issued in March 2022 and our Proxy Statement issued in March 2022. Our goals were developed using guidance developed by the Science Based Target Initiative. The five actions Corning is taking to meet our goals are: Increasing Use of Renewable Electricity, Investing in Low-Carbon Technologies, Continuing Focus on Energy Efficiency, Working with Suppliers to Reduce Upstream Emissions, and Integrating Sustainability into Our Innovation Process. Communicating with shareholders, particularly about our strategic priorities, is critically important to Corning. We communicate with our shareholders through a number of channels, including quarterly earnings calls, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) filings, Investor Days, investor conferences, our website at corning.com and other electronic communications. Our executives and Board members also routinely engage with investors through in-person meetings and calls. In addition to regular discussions regarding our strategic priorities, we also conduct regular shareholder outreach to understand perspectives on our governance practices including our sustainability initiatives, Board composition, human capital management, and executive compensation. We value direct interaction with our shareholders, and their feedback is shared with our Board of Directors to inform decision making.

In 2021, as part of our shareholder governance outreach:

- we contacted holders of approximately 54% of our outstanding shares and met with institutional shareholders representing approximately 39% of our outstanding shares;
- we discussed a variety of topics including our COVID-19 response, initiatives in the area of diversity and inclusion, equity and social unity, sustainability and environmental stewardship, executive compensation, and Board composition and experience; and
- investors were complimentary of our new GHG reduction goals, gender pay equity success, board diversity, our actions taken in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, and continue to be pleased with our strategic priorities and business results.

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your transition plan (optional)**Explain why your organization does not have a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future**

<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Transition scenarios</td> <td>IEA SDS</td> </tr> </table>	Transition scenarios	IEA SDS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>In 2021, Corning completed a scenario analysis to assess the resilience of the organization's strategy under two potential future state scenarios:</p> <p>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 socio-economic factors from Shared Socioeconomic Pathway-5 (SSP-5).</p> <p>1.5-Degree (1.5D): We constructed this scenario using transition factors from the Sustainable Development Scenario from IEA's 2019 World Energy Outlook Report, physical factors from IPCC's draft Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) aligned with RCP 1.9, and socio-economic factors from SSP-1.</p> <p>Corning constructed these two scenarios to reflect the future states if the world continues on its current trajectory (BAU) and if climate action successfully limits global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius or less. Transition, socio-economic and physical factors were included to enable Corning to address transition and physical risks and opportunities.</p>
Transition scenarios	IEA SDS				
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Transition scenarios</td> <td>IEA CPS</td> </tr> </table>	Transition scenarios	IEA CPS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>In 2021, Corning completed a scenario analysis to assess the resilience of the organization's strategy under two potential future state scenarios:</p> <p>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 socio-economic factors from Shared Socioeconomic Pathway-5 (SSP-5).</p> <p>1.5-Degree (1.5D): We constructed this scenario using transition factors from the Sustainable Development Scenario from IEA's 2019 World Energy Outlook Report, physical factors from IPCC's draft Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) aligned with RCP 1.9, and socio-economic factors from SSP-1.</p> <p>Corning constructed these two scenarios to reflect the future states if the world continues on its current trajectory (BAU) and if climate action successfully limits global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius or less. Transition, socio-economic and physical factors were included to enable Corning to address transition and physical risks and opportunities.</p>
Transition scenarios	IEA CPS				
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Physical climate scenarios</td> <td>RCP 1.9</td> </tr> </table>	Physical climate scenarios	RCP 1.9	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>In 2021, Corning completed a scenario analysis to assess the resilience of the organization's strategy under two potential future state scenarios:</p> <p>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 socio-economic factors from Shared Socioeconomic Pathway-5 (SSP-5).</p> <p>1.5-Degree (1.5D): We constructed this scenario using transition factors from the Sustainable Development Scenario from IEA's 2019 World Energy Outlook Report, physical factors from IPCC's draft Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) aligned with RCP 1.9, and socio-economic factors from SSP-1.</p> <p>Corning constructed these two scenarios to reflect the future states if the world continues on its current trajectory (BAU) and if climate action successfully limits global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius or less. Transition, socio-economic and physical factors were included to enable Corning to address transition and physical risks and opportunities.</p>
Physical climate scenarios	RCP 1.9				
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Physical climate scenarios</td> <td>Customized publicly available physical scenario</td> </tr> </table>	Physical climate scenarios	Customized publicly available physical scenario	Company-wide	4.1°C and above	<p>In 2021, Corning completed a scenario analysis to assess the resilience of the organization's strategy under two potential future state scenarios:</p> <p>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 socio-economic factors from Shared Socioeconomic Pathway-5 (SSP-5).</p> <p>1.5-Degree (1.5D): We constructed this scenario using transition factors from the Sustainable Development Scenario from IEA's 2019 World Energy Outlook Report, physical factors from IPCC's draft Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) aligned with RCP 1.9, and socio-economic factors from SSP-1.</p> <p>Corning constructed these two scenarios to reflect the future states if the world continues on its current trajectory (BAU) and if climate action successfully limits global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius or less. Transition, socio-economic and physical factors were included to enable Corning to address transition and physical risks and opportunities.</p>
Physical climate scenarios	Customized publicly available physical scenario				
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Physical climate scenarios</td> <td>RCP 8.5</td> </tr> </table>	Physical climate scenarios	RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>In 2021, Corning completed a scenario analysis to assess the resilience of the organization's strategy under two potential future state scenarios:</p> <p>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 socio-economic factors from Shared Socioeconomic Pathway-5 (SSP-5).</p> <p>1.5-Degree (1.5D): We constructed this scenario using transition factors from the Sustainable Development Scenario from IEA's 2019 World Energy Outlook Report, physical factors from IPCC's draft Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) aligned with RCP 1.9, and socio-economic factors from SSP-1.</p> <p>Corning constructed these two scenarios to reflect the future states if the world continues on its current trajectory (BAU) and if climate action successfully limits global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius or less. Transition, socio-economic and physical factors were included to enable Corning to address transition and physical risks and opportunities.</p>
Physical climate scenarios	RCP 8.5				

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

The focal questions that provided direction to Corning's climate-related scenario analysis were the following:

What are the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term?

What is the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning?

What is 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?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

In early 2021, we completed a survey of several management-level employees across our five Market-Access Platforms (MAPs) to understand which climate-related risks they felt were most relevant to their business units. Corning's MAPs are: Optical Communications, Display, Automotive, Mobile Consumer Electronics, and Life Sciences. Using the results of this initial risk assessment, Corning's TCFD Working Team identified seven climate-related risks and two climate-related opportunities for in-depth scenario analysis to assess the potential impact of risks and opportunities to our business under two different climate scenarios. The workshop was held in fall 2021 and involved 33 management-level employees both from across the MAPs and from corporate-level functions. Where possible, using Corning's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) impact scale adjusted to a 30-year time horizon, we translated climate risks and opportunities into potential financial impact to evaluate which risks could have a material financial impact on our organization under each scenario. Qualitative discussions held between Corning corporate-level management and MAP leaders led to initial conclusions about the potential business impact of specific risks and opportunities identified in each of the two scenarios. The top two risks identified through the scenario analysis process under the "Business As Usual" (BAU) scenario were: 1) extreme weather events (medium term) and 2) changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns (medium term). Water availability emerged as the highest concern for Display, Life Sciences, and Optical Communications MAPs (medium term). The top three risks identified under the "1.5-Degree" (1.5D) scenario were: 1) carbon pricing (short and medium terms), 2) changing customer behavior (medium term) and 3) sustainable supply chain (medium term). Increased cost due to carbon pricing could impact all MAPs; the Life Sciences MAP is already experiencing these effects in the European Union. Importantly, Environmental Technologies (within the Automotive MAP), sees the trend toward electric vehicles as a potential negative business impact resulting from a reduction in the number of combustion vehicles sold annually. Supply chain sustainability risk, referring to both limited availability and increased cost, was identified as a key risk across business units. Corning's top opportunity under the 1.5D scenario is related to low-carbon products (medium and long terms). All MAPs agree that the identified opportunity matches Corning's strengths in innovation and product development.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	<p>In 2021, 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. Under a 1.5D scenario, our analysis revealed that changing customer behavior and carbon pricing obligations are anticipated to have the greatest impact to our business.</p> <p>Corning's new product innovations are increasingly focused on reducing embodied carbon in our products and our customers' products and operations. Corning is working with multiple customers across our Market-Access Platforms to deliver those customers' GHG reduction goals. Several customers have selected Corning to be part of their leading group of vendors to jointly develop the customers' supply chain GHG reduction programs. Corning has begun to use life-cycle assessments performed by third parties to provide industry-recognized calculations of embodied carbon. The company is also developing GHG-impact estimates to be used in the early-stage design of our products.</p> <p>For example, Corning worked with a leading independent third party to conduct a life-cycle assessment (LCA) on ColdForm™. The assessment found that ColdForm™ Technology's global warming potential is about 25% less than traditional hot-forming technology.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>Corning recognizes energy and emissions impacts across our entire value chain and works with our suppliers and customers to enhance sustainable practices.</p> <p>In 2021, 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 the Sustainability Steering Committee (SSC), key management personnel and the Corporate Responsibility and Sustainability Committee (CRASC) to inform future business strategy and financial planning.</p> <p>One example of climate-related risks and opportunities impacting Corning's business strategy recently is through changing customer behavior. We have seen increased demand by customers for renewable energy use in recent years, and, in response, we have increased our focus on procuring renewable electricity for our operations. This allows us to reduce our own operational emissions while also helping our customers reduce their supply-chain emissions.</p> <p>Corning has successfully engaged its suppliers on sustainability, producing improved visibility and compliance, such as increased social and environmental responsibility with mined material suppliers. The company's supply chain organization has begun identifying and engaging with suppliers on GHG reductions. For example, multiple Corning businesses have reduced the distance travelled from suppliers to Corning manufacturing sites, resulting in reduced transportation emissions.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>In 2021, 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.</p> <p>Under a 1.5D scenario, our analysis revealed that changing customer behavior and carbon pricing obligations are anticipated to have the greatest impact to our business. To reduce potential risk related to carbon pricing, Corning has set a goal to increase the use of renewable energy across our organization to reduce our Scope 2 emissions. Additionally, through our Global Energy Management program, we implement energy efficiency projects to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions. At this time, there is significant uncertainty about how carbon pricing regulations will evolve, and, in the future, Corning may invest in new technologies to continue to reduce emissions and lower our carbon pricing-related financial burden.</p> <p>By investing in emerging technologies, Corning is identifying ways to replace natural gas with low-carbon fuel options to melt glass and fire ceramics. We have also begun a program to identify and replace equipment that currently uses natural gas or high-carbon fuel sources with electrical equipment powered with green electricity.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>In 2021, 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 the Sustainability Steering Committee (SSC), key management personnel and the Corporate Responsibility and Sustainability Committee (CRASC) to inform future business strategy and financial planning.</p> <p>One example of climate-related risks and opportunities impacting Corning's business strategy recently is through changing customer behavior. We have seen increased demand by customers for renewable energy use in recent years, and, in response, we have increased our focus on procuring renewable electricity for our operations. This allows us to reduce our own operational emissions while also helping our customers reduce their supply-chain emissions.</p> <p>Under a 1.5D scenario, our analysis revealed that changing customer behavior and carbon pricing obligations are anticipated to have the greatest impact to our business. To reduce potential risk related to carbon pricing, Corning has set a goal to increase the use of renewable energy across our organization to reduce our Scope 2 emissions. Additionally, through our Global Energy Management program, we implement energy efficiency projects to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions.</p>

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs	<p>Climate-related risks and opportunities have impacted Corning's financial planning around revenues recently through increased regulation. For example, Corning released a new generation of gasoline particulate filters to enable automakers to further reduce gasoline and hybrid vehicles' particulate tailpipe emissions under almost all driving conditions as regulatory limits continue to tighten.</p> <p>Climate-related risks and opportunities have impacted Corning's financial planning around costs recently through changing customer behavior. We have seen increased demand by customers for renewable energy use in recent years, and, in response, we have increased our focus on procuring renewable electricity for our operations. This allows us to reduce our own operational emissions while also helping our customers reduce their supply-chain emissions.</p>

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world?

No, but we plan to in the next two years

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2021

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

833365

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2488331

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3321696

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes**Target year**

2028

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

2325187.2

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

833365

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2488331

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3321696

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

0

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Corning has a company-wide science-based target with no exclusions. Corning does not generate any CO2 emissions from bioenergy use/production and/or biomass feedstock production for bioenergy; as such these are not included in the target boundary.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Through our Global Energy Management program, we implement energy efficiency projects to reduce scope 1 and 2 emissions. To date we have invested in a virtual power purchase agreement in the U.S., purchased environmental attribute certificates in the U.S. and Europe, signed power purchase agreements for community solar arrays in the U.S., and installed onsite solar arrays at facilities worldwide. We are actively evaluating opportunities to invest in additional renewable energy, both onsite and through virtual contracts, in the U.S. and other countries where viable options currently exist.

In 2021, Corning:

Began operations at three new community solar projects,

Began operation of new off-site solar array enabled by our long-term power purchase agreement in Tonawanda, New York,

Created a more streamlined approval process to expedite decision-making and enhance our ability to invest in the most favorable renewable-energy opportunities, and Began planning for a large-scale renewable-energy project, which we expect to begin in 2022.

In 2021, a cross-functional team with representatives from Corning's energy, finance, procurement, and enterprise risk departments came together to develop a more streamlined approval process for renewable energy projects to fast-track renewable energy action within the company. Recognizing the potential for cross-sector improvement, the project achieved recognition as Corning's fifth consecutive ENERGY STAR Top Project. The company is now sharing the process with other ENERGY STAR partners to help them achieve similar efficiencies.

As Corning's base year is set as 2021, initiatives this year will not result in reductions toward achieving our target. However, Corning has set the stage to build on initiatives mentioned above to continue to reduce emissions.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 2

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year

2021

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5145003

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

5145003

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

78

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2028

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

17.5

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

4244627.475

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5145003

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

5145003

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

0

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Corning has a company-wide science-based target with no exclusions for its chosen categories. Corning does not generate any CO2 emissions from bioenergy use/production and/or biomass feedstock production for bioenergy; as such these are not included in the target boundary.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Corning has selected its scope three based on impact (e.g., purchased goods and services makes up over 50% up scope 3 emissions) and the ability to engage in meaningful supplier engagement to reduce upstream scope 3 emissions (including as related to upstream transportation and distribution and capital goods). Corning has already 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 and encourage emissions reductions, which will build on Corning's existing routine supplier communication. Additionally, Corning will increasingly shift toward lower-emitting fuel/energy sources where feasible, which will enable reductions in fuel- and energy-related activities not included within scope 1 or scope 2.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2018

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

107640

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

2.63

Target year

2030

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year

7.16

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

3.1

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

10.3752759381898

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is companywide and there are not exclusions.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To date we have invested in a virtual power purchase agreement in the U.S., purchased environmental attribute certificates in the U.S. and Europe, signed power purchase agreements for community solar arrays in the U.S., and installed onsite solar arrays at facilities worldwide. We are actively evaluating opportunities to invest in additional renewable energy, both onsite and through virtual contracts, in the U.S. and other countries where viable options currently exist.

Began operations at three new community solar projects Began operation of new off-site solar array enabled by our long-term power purchase agreement in Tonawanda, New York Created a more streamlined approval process to expedite decision-making and enhance our ability to invest in the most favorable renewable-energy opportunities Began planning for a large-scale renewable-energy project, which we expect to begin in 2022.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	66	5401.3
Not to be implemented	0	

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)
--------------------------------	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

345.6

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

64400

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

182000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

132.4

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

24685

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

38000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)
--------------------------------	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

218.5

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

136421

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

210000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)
--------------------------------	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5.1

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

120000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

250000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Solar PV
------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

289.7

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

85800

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

100000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization
---	----------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

137.4

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

16000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

40000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)
--------------------------------	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2041.7

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

68200

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

73000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Compressed air
---	----------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

243.7

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

76000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

174000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)
--------------------------------	---

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

286

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

36000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

50000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization
---	----------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

8.4

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

15000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

7500

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)
--------------------------------	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

95.8

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

30000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

40000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Machine/equipment replacement
---	-------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

35.8

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

23706

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

378060

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Machine/equipment replacement
---	-------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6.3

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

15000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

481000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Machine/equipment replacement
---	-------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

12.6

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

15000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

90000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Compressed air
---	----------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

114.3

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

17900

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

35800

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)
--------------------------------	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

7.4

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

5575

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

13302

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

107.6

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

32322

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

77551

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization
---	----------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1313

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

218726

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

This represents 49 low-cost, no-cost projects .

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	The Global Energy Management group has a capital budget dedicated to energy and water efficiency and reduction projects to increase energy and water efficiency across Corning sites. There are four categories of projects eligible for funding: 1) building and/or process energy efficiency, 2) building and/or process water efficiency, 3) demonstration or new technology, and 4) measurement and/or metering.
Employee engagement	The Global Energy Management group has an internal social media platform page where employees can share best practices around energy and water efficiency. Corning also has an Employee Community Solar program for eligible New York state employees to sign up for a portion of a community solar array through their local utility account.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	The Global Energy Management group has a capital budget dedicated to renewable energy projects to decrease Scope 2 emissions across Corning sites

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify (Currently, Corning considers the methodology to calculate avoided emissions as confidential.)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Road	Other, please specify (ceramic substrates and particulate filters)
------	---

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Corning's Environmental Technologies segment manufactures ceramic substrates and filter products for emissions control in mobile applications around the world. As global emissions control regulations tighten, Corning has continued to develop more effective and durable ceramic substrate and filter products for gasoline and diesel applications. For example, in response to the growing popularity of gasoline direct injection engines, Corning introduced gasoline particulate filters to help automakers reduce particulate emissions generated by these engines. Corning sells its ceramic substrate and filter products worldwide to catalyzers and manufacturers of emission control systems who then sell to automotive and diesel vehicle or engine manufacturers. Although most sales are made to the emission control systems manufacturers, the use of Corning substrates and filters is generally required by the specifications of the automotive and diesel vehicle or engine manufacturers.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (Internal calculations)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Use stage

Functional unit used

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Use stage

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Corning is also a leading supplier of ceramic substrates for emissions control. Since their introduction in 1973, Corning's ceramic substrates have prevented more than 4 billion tons of hydrocarbons, 4 billion tons of nitrogen oxides, and 40 billion tons of carbon monoxide from entering the atmosphere.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

11

Level of aggregation

Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power	Solar PV
-------	----------

Description of product(s) or service(s)

To further reduce the carbon footprint associated with the solar supply chain, Corning prioritizes the use of ultra-low-carbon solar panels, which contain up to 50% less embodied carbon than typical solar panels, in large part due to the advantaged polysilicon produced by Hemlock Semiconductor (HSC). In solar cells, HSC's polysilicon enables high efficiency and clean conversion of solar energy into electricity, created with one of the smallest carbon footprints for solar polysilicon in the world. HSC

founded the Ultra-Low Carbon Solar Alliance, consisting of manufacturers across the solar supply chain, with a focus on reducing embodied carbon across the entire solar supply chain. The Alliance is working to raise awareness of more sustainably produced solar products and is developing a Type I low-carbon solar ecolabel to further drive demand. Corning's stake in HSC increased to 80.5% in 2020.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Buildings construction and renovation	Other, please specify (Optical communications innovations)
---------------------------------------	--

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Our Optical Communications business calculated "cradle-to-grave" carbon footprint data for several of its new Data Center and FTTx factory terminated cable and connectivity solutions using the Life Cycle Assessment methodology in accordance with ISO 14040 and 14044 International Standards. These assessments showed that our innovations have lower carbon footprints than our legacy solutions. In 2022, we will continue using this methodology to support our customers' GHG reduction programs, identify sustainability enhancements, and develop GHG impact estimates for early-stage innovation programs.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

Level of aggregation

Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Road	Other, please specify (automotive glass)
------	--

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Corning's patented ColdForm™ Technology uses optimized processes to bend and hold glass into its final shape at room temperature at the end of the module-assembly process. Corning worked with a leading independent third party to conduct a life-cycle assessment (LCA) on ColdForm™ Technology. The assessment found that ColdForm™ Technology's global warming potential is about 25% less than traditional hot-forming technology.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (the difference between the carbon footprint of 1 million square feet of glass using Corning® ColdForm™ Technology vs. traditional hot-forming methods equates to 3.9E+01kgCO2eq or: 33,800,000 miles driven in a passenger car)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Cradle-to-grave

Functional unit used

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Please select

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, an acquisition

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Hemlock Semiconductor (HSC)

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Corning obtained a controlling interest in Hemlock Semiconductor (HSC) during the third quarter of 2020. Following the organizational boundaries of the GHG protocol of 'operational control', HSC Scope 1, 2, and 3 are included in Corning's emissions profile.

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology Yes, a change in boundary	Since its 2021 CDP Climate Change submittal, which included information for reporting year January 1, 2019, to December 31, 2019, Corning's boundary expanded with the inclusion of an acquisition, Hemlock Semiconductor, with a location in Hemlock, Michigan, as well as by including emissions related to smaller administrative and sales buildings previously excluded. Additionally, Corning added Scope 3 categories to its inventory that were previously excluded. Corning has now included downstream transportation and distribution (category 9), calculated using the average data method; end of life treatment of sold products (category 12), calculated using the waste-type-specific method; processing of sold products (category 10), calculated based on the total of individual products manufactured by Corning and average industry level upstream emissions; and investments (category 15), which are calculated by multiplying investments by the adapted emissions factor. Additionally, Corning's methodology has been modified since its 2021 CDP Climate Change submittal, which included information for reporting year January 1, 2019, to December 31, 2019. For category 3 FERA, Corning modified its approach from average-data to a hybrid method and fuel-based method. For category 4 upstream transportation and distribution, Corning modified its approach from spend-based method to distance-based method. For category 6 business travel, Corning modified its approach from spend-based method to a hybrid of activity data and spend-based method. In addition, for scope 2 we updated calculations based on updated IEA (2021) and eGRID (2022) emissions factors.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions been recalculated as result of the changes or errors reported in C5.1a and C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	Yes	Our base year emissions were recalculated for 2021 due to the acquisition of Hemlock Semiconductor (HSC) and to enable measurement against SBTi target. Corning has established GHG base year recalculation policy according to Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol. Base year recalculation policy is stated in the Inventory Management Plan (IMP). According to the policy, Corning will recalculate its base year emissions under following circumstances, 1.) Structural changes to organizational boundaries 2.) Changes in calculation methods, data monitoring, emission factors or other assumptions 3.) Discovery of significant errors 4.) Adjustment of operational boundaries

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

833365

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2606162

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2488331

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3749225

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

449814

Comment

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

397100

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

548863

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

56518

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17152

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

111488

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Included in Scope 1&2

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

458419

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

768770

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14530

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Included in Scope 1 & 2

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57174

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

Other, please specify (US EPA US IEEO Factors data base)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

833365

Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

625019

Start date

January 1 2020

End date

December 31 2020

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

2606162

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

2488331

Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

1891463

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

1891463

Start date

January 1 2020

End date

December 31 2020

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3749225

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Spend based accounting method according to GHG Protocol- Scope 3 Guidance Corning used Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) analysis based on its annual supplier and procurement spend data.

The spend data was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by appropriate emission factors from US EEIO (Used industry average emission factors by commodity category to calculate total emissions). All relevant GHGs were considered (CO2, CH4 and N2O) and GWP were according to AR4.

Supplier spend activity that was already included in Scope 1 or 2 (such as electricity purchases) and other Scope 3 categories (such as business travel) that could be further defined to a GHGP Scope 3 category were removed from the Purchased Goods & Services category to prevent double counting.

We anticipate improving the methodology and availability of data in the future which will impact our year-on-year reporting and trends over time.

The emission increment from reporting year 2020 to 2021 is mainly due to business development (after COVID), improvement of the activity data collection and adding HSC's Category 1 emissions. Hemlock Semiconductor (HSC) is a Corning acquisition.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

449814

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Spend based accounting method according to GHG Protocol- Scope 3 Guidance Corning used Environmentally-Extended Economic Input-Output (EEIO) analysis based on its annual supplier & procurement spend data.

The spend data was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by appropriate emission factors from US EEIO (Used industry average emission factors by commodity category to calculate total emissions). All relevant GHGs were considered (CO2, CH4 and N2O) and GWP were according to AR4.

Supplier spend activity that was already included in Scope 1 or 2 (such as electricity purchases) and other Scope 3 categories (such as business travel) that could be further defined to a GHGP Scope 3 category were removed from the capital goods category to prevent double counting.

We anticipate improving the methodology and availability data in the future which will impact our year-on-year reporting and trends over time.

The emission increment from reporting year 2020 to 2021 is mainly due to business development (after COVID), improvement of the activity data collection and adding the HSC's Category 2 emissions.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

397100

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method
Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) include three emission sources. First, upstream emissions of purchased electricity were calculated by multiplying electricity use by emission factors from eGRID 2022 for US and IEA 2022 Factors for upstream emissions resulting from global electricity generation. Second, fuel consumption was multiplied by emission factors from the GREET analysis tools. And third, transmission and distribution (T&D) losses (by energy use type) were multiplied by emission factors from the EPA's eGRID 2022 database for the United States and from IEA for other countries. Global warming potentials (GWPs) are from the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report, 100-year average.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

548863

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Using Greenhouse Gas Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions, we calculated upstream transportation and distribution using weight of the products and the distance transported. EPA ton.km emissions factors were used to quantify the emissions according to AR4 GWPs. Included upstream transportation of: purchased goods, capital goods, transfer of products/materials between Corning's manufacturing facilities.

The distance-based method, which involves determining the mass, distance, and mode of each shipment, then applying the appropriate mass-distance emission factor for the vehicle used.

The emission increment from reporting year 2020 to 2021 is mainly due to business development (after COVID), improvement of the activity data collection and adding the HSC's Category 4 emissions.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

56518

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Using Greenhouse Gas Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions, we estimated waste generated in operations based on annual waste generation sorted based on the waste type and the disposal method. EPA weight based emission factors from the Waste Reduction Model (WRAM) were used. Calculated CO2e emissions were based on tonnage of CY2021 hazardous and non-hazardous waste sent to incineration (with and without energy recovery), recycling, landfill, composting. Office based waste emissions were calculated based on average per employee waste generation.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

17152

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Using GGP Technical Guidance, we calculated business travel using a hybrid of activity data and spend-based method. Emissions from business travel are calculated using actual data that is tracked and based on actual CY2021 business travels data)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

90

Please explain

Emission calculations were provided by travel service provider, including emissions from flights (short, medium, long distance), hotels and rental cars. Appropriate industry averaged emission factors were used from US IEEO emission factor data base.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

111488

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Please explain

Using Greenhouse Gas Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions, we estimated employee commuting using a hybrid of actual employee travel data and average-data method and total number of employees. Emission Factors used are from Quantis_WRI_Scope3Tool.

Global warming potentials (GWPs) are from the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report, 100-year average.

In 2021, the Group has updated its Scope 3 evaluation, using more robust data for each category. This explains the difference with the previous year's emissions.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Leased assets are included in Corning's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

458419

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Using Greenhouse Gas Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions, we calculated downstream transportation and distribution using weight of the products and the distance transported. Average distances were used as actual data were not available. Calculations are based on standard assumptions of distances and the transportation mode. Emissions were calculated according to AR4 GWPs.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

768770

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (The calculations were based on the total of individual products manufactured by Corning and average industry level upstream emissions.)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Industry specific upstream emissions and emission factors used were a hybrid of US IEEO emission factors and research articles found from reliable public sources. Emissions according to AR4 GWPs.

This is the first time Corning calculated the emissions from processing of sold goods and is continuously improving the accuracy of data. The reported emissions for this category represent an estimate based on broad-based assumptions and have therefore been rounded.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Corning does not have any products that directly consume energy.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

14530

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Please explain

Included in this category is the end-of-life treatment of products sold in FY21 (the reporting period). Basic assumptions were made in identifying the waste types produced from each individual sold products and the treatment method. EPA weight based emission factors from Waste Reduction Model (WRAM) were used. Emissions according to AR4 GWPs.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Leased assets are included in Corning's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Corning does not have any franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

57174

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Investments made by Corning are accounted in this category and multiplied by the adapted emission factor.)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Corning holds investments in other companies through joint ventures and equity ownership. These investments vary significantly in terms of ownership percentage, company size, and company emissions. Corning is currently assessing these investments to determine the level of inclusion for each investment and plans to include the emissions calculation in future CDP responses once the assessment is complete.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Corning does not have any other relevant upstream emissions.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Corning does not have any other relevant downstream emissions.

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

January 1 2020

End date

December 31 2020

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

2169839

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

258524

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100384

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

390000

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

39379

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

19104

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

129700

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

367953

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

617058

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

11662

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

68186

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

0.00023588

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

3321696

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

14082000000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

5.95

Direction of change

Increased

Reason for change

Although Global Energy Management was able to implement more energy efficiency projects and add several new solar projects in 2021, the acquisition of HSC led to an increase in emission intensity. These values are in comparison to 2020 data. The unit total revenue intensity figure increased from 0.000222638 (2,516,482 metric tons CO2e/11,303,000,000 dollars) to 0.00023588.

Intensity figure

54

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

3321696

Metric denominator

full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Metric denominator: Unit total

61904

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

6.85

Direction of change

Increased

Reason for change

Several new solar projects also came online in 2021; however, the acquisition of HSC contributed to an increase in emission intensity. These values are in comparison to 2020 data. The full time equivalent (FTE) employee intensity figure increased from 50 (2,516,482 metric tons CO2e/50,110 FTE employees) to 54.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	813110	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	63.9	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	57.6	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	8.7	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
SF6	0.2	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	475345
Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)	73369
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	280931
Latin America (LATAM)	3720

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Shared Functions	185872
Display	220249
Life Sciences	70072
Mobile Consumer Electronics	35519
Optical Communications	39918
Automotive	281735

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	888030	787157
Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)	52695	35737
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	1619389	1619389
Latin America (LATAM)	46048	46048

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Shared Functions	611255	555930
Display	1460272	1460267
Life Sciences	74102	66711
Mobile Consumer Electronics	48371	10586
Optical Communications	273196	256832
Automotive	138966	138004

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Increased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	8095	Decreased	0.322	Depending on the location of the source, an emissions factor is applied to convert MWhs consumed from renewable energy sources in 2020 and 2021 to metric tons CO2e. The difference in metric tons in 2020 versus 2021 is then divided by 2020 total Scope 1 and 2 emissions. $(8,095/2,516,482)*100$
Other emissions reduction activities	3679	Decreased	0.15	The figure is calculated by taking the difference from 2020 implemented emissions reduction initiatives and 2021 implemented emissions reduction initiatives, then dividing by 2020 total Scope 1 and 2 emissions. $(3,679/2,516,482)*100$
Divestment		<Not Applicable >		Not applicable
Acquisitions	730865	Increased	29.04	Corning acquired Hemlock Semiconductor in 2021. Thus, the total of HSC's Scope 1, and 2 emissions are added to the 2021 inventory. The difference in metric tons in 2020 versus 2021 is then divided by 2020 total Scope 1 and 2 emissions.
Mergers		<Not Applicable >		Not applicable
Change in output		<Not Applicable >		Not applicable
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable >		Not applicable
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable >		Not applicable
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable >		Not applicable
Unidentified	62576	Increased	2.49	The figure is calculated by taking the difference in unidentified emissions from 2020 to 2021 and divided by 2020 total Scope 1 and 2 emissions. $(62,576/2,516,482)*100$. There was a significant increase in Scope 1 & 2 emissions in several of our plants in China due to growth.
Other		<Not Applicable >		Not applicable

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	3844088	3844088
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	169761	5525975	5695736
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	296	296
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	0	19045	19045
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	1379	<Not Applicable>	1379
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	171140	9389403	9560543

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Yes

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Coal

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

92

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

92

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3786008

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

3786008

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

57986

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

57986

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3844086

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

3844086

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	23191	23191	1379	1379
Heat	0	24	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2373857.93

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment****Sourcing method**

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Poland

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

22982

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

France

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment**

Wind and small hydropower (<25MW); country of origin includes France and Sweden, Commissioning years: Multiple Projects between 2002-2018;

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Netherlands

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

917

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Please select

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment**

Area of origin: Europe

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Poland

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

376

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Poland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Wind and small hydropower (<25MW); Country of origin - Poland and Sweden. Commissioning years: Multiple projects (1907, 2012, 2014)

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Germany

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2940

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Iceland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1931

Comment

Area of origin: Europe

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

142546

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Commissioning year: Multiple

Comment: ERCOT RECs

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Corning CY21 Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1,2,3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Corning CY21 Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1, 2, 3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Corning CY21 Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1, 2, 3 [2021]

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Corning CY21 Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 1, 2, 3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Corning CY21 Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 1, 2, 3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Capital goods

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Corning CY21 Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 1, 2, 3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Investments

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Corning CY21 Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 1, 2, 3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Corning CY21 Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 1,2,3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISAE 3000; ISAE 3410	In addition to greenhouse gas emissions, Corning also had limited assurance verification completed for our energy consumption for the reporting year. [attached CY21 Corning Verification Statement GHG.pdf]

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

Beijing pilot ETS

EU ETS

Korea ETS

Shanghai pilot ETS

Other carbon tax, please specify (Germany Carbon Tax)

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

Beijing pilot ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

1

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

2

Period start date

Period end date

Allowances allocated

Allowances purchased

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

6802

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

61250

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

3

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1 2005

Period end date

December 31 2021

Allowances allocated

21659

Allowances purchased

5306

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

27824

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

EU ETS does not cover Scope 2

Korea ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

12

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

20

Period start date

January 1 2021

Period end date

December 31 2021

Allowances allocated

593000

Allowances purchased

0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

Currently, country-specific emissions are considered confidential.

Shanghai pilot ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

2

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

1

Period start date

January 1 2013

Period end date

December 31 2021

Allowances allocated

61285

Allowances purchased

0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

20065

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

30178

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

C11.1c

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Other carbon tax, please specify

Period start date

January 1 2021

Period end date

December 31 2021

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

Total cost of tax paid

965955.33

Comment

Germany Carbon Tax

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Our approach is guided by our Environmental Policy, which outlines our commitment to operate in an environmentally responsible manner while complying with and striving to exceed all applicable laws, regulations, and company standards. Our global product development teams are responsible for environmental compliance and use our environmental management system — based on the principles of the global standard ISO 14001 — to track environmental data and help ensure regulatory compliance.

CASE STUDY: Corning's two sites in Taiwan, Taichung and Tainan, are also ISO 14064 certified. Corning's site in Kaiserslautern, Germany is ISO 50001 certified.

Through our Global Energy Management program, we implement energy efficiency projects to reduce scope 1 and 2 emissions. To date we have invested in a virtual power purchase agreement in the U.S., purchased environmental attribute certificates in the U.S. and Europe, signed power purchase agreements for community solar arrays in the U.S., and installed onsite solar arrays at facilities worldwide. We are actively evaluating opportunities to invest in additional renewable energy, both onsite and through virtual contracts, in the U.S. and other countries where viable options currently exist.

CASE STUDY: In 2021, Corning did not receive any significant fines or non-monetary sanctions for noncompliance with environmental laws and/or regulations.

CASE STUDY: To reduce potential risk related to carbon pricing, Corning has set a goal to increase the use of renewable energy across our organization to reduce our Scope 2 emissions. Additionally, through our Global Energy Management program, we implement energy efficiency projects to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

Other, please specify (Corning is engaging certain suppliers on emissions reduction plans)

% of suppliers by number

0.5

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

6.55

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

11.6

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

The suppliers selected are high emissions and high maturity. Suppliers selected already have mature processes in place to track emissions in their supply chain. The selected suppliers provide annual data on emissions in the supply chain. Corning is currently engaged in discussions on reduction goals in alignment with our scope 3 emission targets.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The selected suppliers are collaborating with Corning to establish emission reduction goals.

Comment

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Other, please specify (Require all suppliers through contract terms to comply with our Supplier Code of Conduct that includes environmental stewardship requirements.)

% of suppliers by number

0.5

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

6.55

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

11.6

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

The suppliers selected are high emissions and high maturity. Suppliers selected already have mature processes in place to track emissions in their supply chain. The selected suppliers provide annual data on emissions in the supply chain. Corning is currently engaged in discussions on reduction goals in alignment with our scope 3 emission targets.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The selected suppliers are collaborating with Corning to establish emission reduction goals.

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)
-------------------------------	---

% of customers by number

10

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Corning engages with our customers on climate-related issues by responding to customer ESG surveys, hosting meetings to benchmark on sustainability and energy management, by completing the CDP Climate Change and Water Security questionnaires, and by disclosing our ESG performance via our Sustainability Report.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Corning responds to customer inquiries in a timely and consistent manner. In 2021, Corning responded to more than 95 customer ESG surveys. An example of a positive outcome is that customers requesting ESG information are pleased with Corning's progress and remain valued customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation	Other, please specify (Direct engagement with customer on innovations with less embodied carbon)
----------------------------	---

% of customers by number

1

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Corning engaged with customers who use products for which we have implemented innovations that reduce the embodied carbon of the product, which improves the value proposition of the product.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The impact of such engagement is both reputational and tangible. For example, our customers view Corning as an innovative company working on reducing our carbon footprint of our operations and of our products. Our hope is that customers will purchase our products with less embodied carbon thereby increasing Corning's positive carbon handprint as well.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

Description of this climate related requirement

Suppliers are to establish a corporate-wide greenhouse gas reduction goal. Energy consumption and all relevant Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions are to be tracked, documented, and publicly reported against the greenhouse gas reduction goal. Suppliers are to look for methods to improve energy efficiency and to minimize their energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. Air emissions of volatile organic chemicals, aerosols, corrosives, particulates, ozone depleting substances, and combustion byproducts generated from operations are to be characterized, routinely monitored, controlled, and treated as required prior to discharge. Ozone depleting substances are to be effectively managed in accordance with the Montreal Protocol and applicable regulations. Suppliers shall conduct routine monitoring of the performance of its air emission control systems.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

- Certification
- Supplier self-assessment
- On-site third-party verification
- Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
- Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

Yes, we engage indirectly by funding other organizations whose activities may influence policy, law, or regulation that may significantly impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, but we plan to have one in the next two years

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

<Not Applicable>

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

In 2019, Corning joined 75 companies in urging continued U.S. participation in the global climate-change initiative known as the Paris Agreement.

In addition, we announced goals in 2022 that align with the Paris Agreement and that we committed to have validated via the Science-Based Target Initiative (SBTi). These actions make clear to our organization and stakeholders our approach and strategy on climate change.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify (Paris Agreement)

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Paris Agreement

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Global

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

<Not Applicable>

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

In 2019, Corning joined 75 companies in urging continued U.S. participation in the global climate-change initiative known as the Paris Agreement. In addition, we announced goals in 2022 that align with the Paris Agreement and that we committed to have validated via the Science-Based Target Initiative (SBTi).

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization engages with which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Business Roundtable

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We are not attempting to influence their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Addressing climate change and its impacts demands a robust, coordinated effort with a sound policy portfolio. Business Roundtable CEOs are calling for a well-designed market-based mechanism and other supporting policies to provide certainty and unleash innovation to lift America toward a cleaner, brighter future.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

250000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership fee

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization

Other, please specify (Clean Energy Membership Association)

State the organization to which you provided funding

Clean Energy Buyers Association (CEBA). The Clean Energy Buyers Association (CEBA) is a membership association for energy customers seeking to procure clean energy across the U.S. Membership of nearly 300 includes stakeholders from across the commercial and industrial sector, non-profit organizations, as well as energy providers and service providers.

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

5000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

Funding is a membership fee. Corning's renewable energy and greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals align with CEBA's 2030 aspiration: to achieve a 90% carbon-free U.S. electricity system by 2030 and to cultivate a global community of energy customers driving clean energy.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2021_Corning_Annual_Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

Page 5, which includes direct link to the Sustainability Report, which includes TCFD Disclosure on pages 74-80, as well as emissions reduction figures and strategy in the following sections:

Governance: pages 62-71

Strategy: pages 19-26

Emissions figures: pages 34-35

Emissions targets: page 25

Other metrics: pages 81-91

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

Comment

Corning's Annual Report is submitted to shareholders and shared publicly on Corning's website. Corning's 10-k is embedded within the report. Within the introductory text, Corning states, "To enhance our commitment to environmental sustainability, we established greenhouse gas goals that align with the Paris Agreement. We also created a center of excellence focused on setting and attaining the company's sustainability and climate goals, appointed a vice president of sustainability and climate initiatives, and published our inaugural Sustainability Report, prepared in reference to the Global Reporting Initiative's standards." Corning provided a direct link to its 2021 Sustainability Report (posted publicly on Corning's website) which includes greater detail on Corning's emissions profile and initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Page/Section reference

<https://www.corning.com/worldwide/en/sustainability/preservation/global-energy-management/corning-and-energy-star.html>

Content elements

Strategy

Other metrics

Other, please specify (Accomplishments related to climate change)

Comment

Corning submits an application to ENERGY STAR for its Partner of the Year award on an annual basis. We received ENERGY STAR Partner of the Year awards in 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 to recognize our sustained efforts in efficient energy management. As an award winner in 2021, some of Corning's accomplishments were highlighted in the attached report, including our energy productivity improvement. Other key accomplishments include those related to energy efficiency and renewable energy, incorporation of ENERGY STAR guidelines into our corporate energy program, and communications related to energy management.

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2021_Sustainability_Report_Corning_Incorporated.pdf

Page/Section reference

Governance: pages 62-71

Strategy: page s 19-26

Risks & Opportunities (TCFD Disclosure): pages 74-80

Emissions figures: pages 34-35

Emissions targets: page 25

Other metrics: pages 81-91

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

Comment

Corning's 2021 Sustainability Report features information about our response to climate change and GHG emissions for the reporting year (2021). In addition, the 2021 report included Corning's first TCFD disclosure.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	No, but we plan to have both within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have endorsed initiatives only	<Not Applicable>	Other, please specify (Combating harmful algal blooms (HABs) in the NY Finger Lakes. Also, Corning Gorilla Glass supports the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International's holistic conservation model.)

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	No, but we plan to assess biodiversity-related impacts within the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions	<Not Applicable>

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Please select

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
No publications	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Director of Global Environment and Sustainability	Environment/Sustainability manager

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1