

Corning Inc.

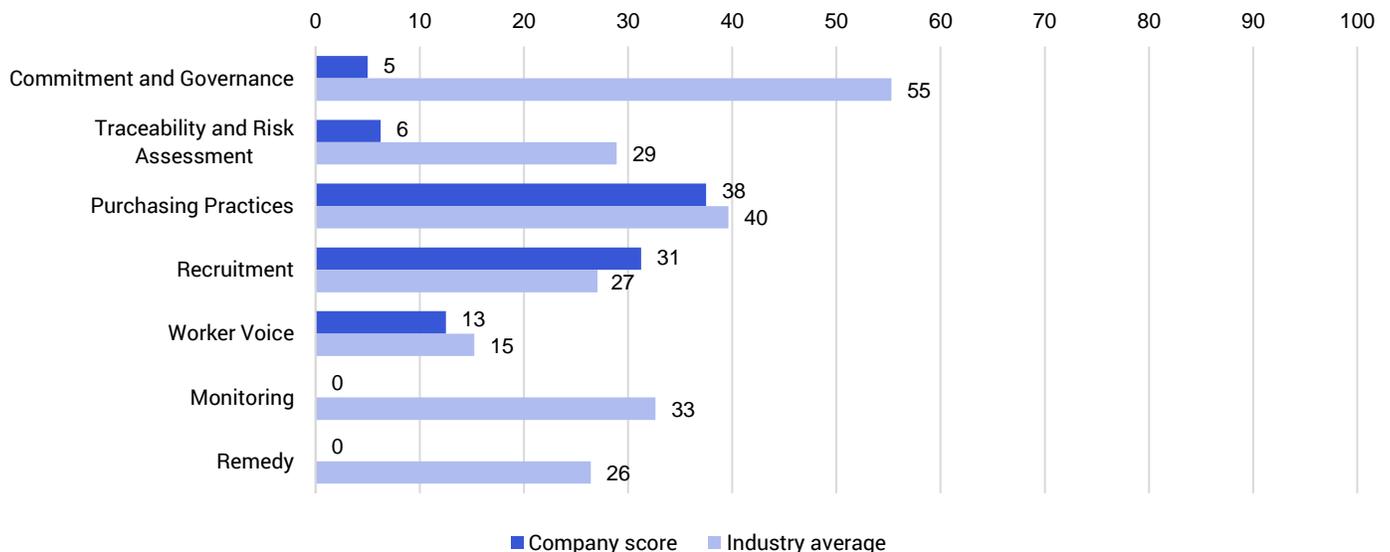
TICKER
NYSE:GLW

MARKET CAPITALIZATION
US\$27 billion

HEADQUARTERS
United States

COMPLIANCE
UK Modern Slavery Act: [Disclosure available, but not compliant](#)
California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: [Disclosure available, but not compliant](#)
COMMITMENTS
[None](#)
COMPANY'S OVERALL RANKING
37 out of 40
COMPANY'S OVERALL SCORE
6 out of 100
SUMMARY

Corning Inc. (Corning) is an electronic components supplier to companies such as Microsoft. It ranks 37th out of 40 companies, disclosing significantly less information on its forced labor policies and practices than its peers. The company's score is based on its disclosure of a supplier code of conduct that includes forced labor, as well as related supplier training and corrective actions plans. Additional steps the company could take to address forced labor risks in its supply chains include strengthening its disclosure and practices on the themes of traceability and risk assessment, recruitment, and monitoring.

THEME LEVEL SCORES


LEADING PRACTICES

None

NOTABLE FINDINGS

Supplier Code of Conduct: Corning has in place a publicly available Supplier Code of Conduct which prohibits forced labor, child labor, and discrimination.

Training: The company discloses that it "periodically trains its supply management personnel regarding best practices for dealing with Suppliers, including the Supplier Code, what it means, and how it applies to Suppliers".

Corrective Action Plans: Corning discloses that if violations of its Supplier Code are found during an audit, it would either terminate the relationship with the supplier or require remedial action.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Traceability and Risk Assessment: To demonstrate a strong understanding of its supply chains, the company may consider disclosing the names and addresses of first-tier suppliers, the countries of below-first-tier suppliers, the sourcing countries of raw materials at high risk of forced labor, and information on its suppliers' workforce. The company is further encouraged to assess forced labor risks across its supply chains and disclose the risks identified.

Recruitment: To address the risk of exploitation of migrant workers through recruitment agencies in its supply chains, the company may consider requiring recruitment agencies used by its suppliers to uphold workers' rights and ensuring that workers in its supply chains are not charged fees during any recruitment-related process. The company is also encouraged to ensure recruitment agencies used by its suppliers are audited, and to work with suppliers to guarantee migrant workers' rights are respected (e.g., to ensure workers' passports or other personal documents are not retained).

Monitoring: The company may consider adopting and disclosing a supplier monitoring process to verify that its suppliers are compliant with its supply chain standards. Implementing specific practices, such as interviewing workers and conducting unannounced audits of suppliers may help the company detect forced labor risks in its supply chains. Disclosing information on the results of its supplier audits, such as the percentage of suppliers audited annually or a summary of findings, assures stakeholders that the company has strong monitoring processes in place.

COMPANY PROVIDED ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE

[No](#)