

Corning Inc. (Corning)

TICKER
GLW

MARKET CAPITALIZATION
US\$31.7 billion

HEADQUARTERS
United States

DISCLOSURES

[UK Modern Slavery Act](#): Yes

[California Transparency in Supply Chains Act](#): Yes

[Australia Modern Slavery Act](#):
Not applicable

OVERALL RANKING

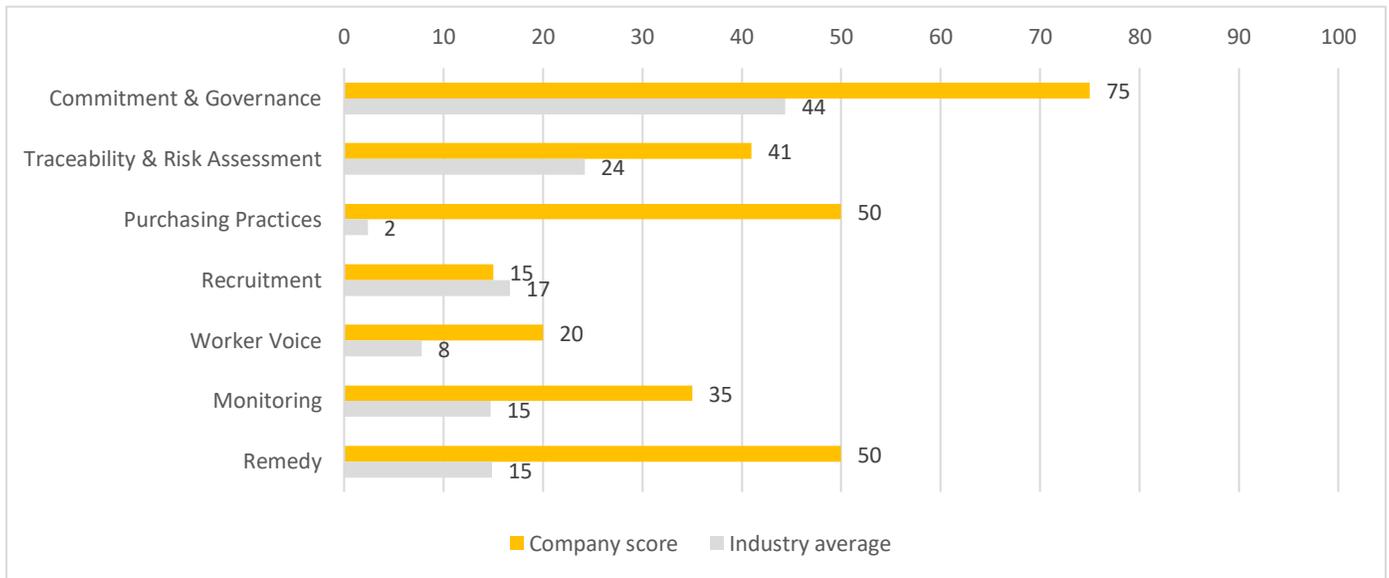
9 out of 60

([2020 Rank](#): 16 out of 49)

OVERALL SCORE

40 out of 100

THEME-LEVEL SCORES



KEY DATA POINTS

SUPPLIER LIST

🚩 No

RISK ASSESSMENT

Yes

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN¹

Yes

NO-FEE POLICY

Yes (Employer Pays Principle)

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS

Yes (Limited)

HIGH-RISK SOURCING COUNTRIES

🚩 China

SUMMARY

Corning Inc. (Corning), a supplier to companies such as Apple, ranks 9th out of 60 companies. Compared to 2020, the company improved its rank by 7 places. This is because the company began disclosing detail on its human rights risk assessment on its supply chains; the forced labour risks identified across supply chain tiers; data on the use of its grievance mechanism; supplier training for its highest-risk suppliers on its supplier code; and building suppliers' capacity to identify forced labour risks within their own operations and in their supply chains. Notably, the company is one of two top-scoring companies on the theme of Purchasing Practices. The company has an opportunity to improve its performance and disclosure on the themes of Traceability & Risk Assessment, Recruitment, and Worker Voice.

LEADING PRACTICES

Purchasing Practices: Corning discloses data points on its purchasing practices, stating that "97% of small disadvantaged suppliers are paid in 60 days or less." It also states that the average length of its contracts is two years, and that 15% of all orders are changed after an order is placed. The company notes that minimising changes to orders helps suppliers to build financial and operational resilience and helps to mitigate negative impacts on workers.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Traceability & Risk Assessment: The company is encouraged to demonstrate a strong understanding of its supply chains and its supply chain workforce by disclosing the names and addresses of its first-tier suppliers, and disclosing data such as the percentage of women, migrant workers, and the percentage of workers being paid a living wage.

Recruitment: While the company discloses a policy prohibiting worker-paid recruitment fees in its supply chains, and some information on the repayment of health check fees to supply chain workers, it is encouraged to disclose how it ensures the implementation of its policy through the prevention of fees in its supply chains: such as through mapping of migration corridors and labour agencies used by suppliers, specialised monitoring for fees, and evidence of supplier payment of fees to labour agencies directly. The company may also consider providing details of how it supports responsible recruitment in its supply chains (for example, by sharing due diligence findings on recruitment fees with peers or by creating demand for responsible recruitment agencies). The company is further encouraged to disclose information on the recruitment agencies used by its suppliers.

Worker Voice: To support collective worker empowerment, the company is encouraged to work with local or global trade unions to support freedom of association in its supply chains. The company is also encouraged to disclose the percentage of suppliers' workers covered by collective bargaining agreements. To guarantee protections for supply chain workers on freedom of association and collective bargaining, the company may consider entering into a global framework agreement or enforceable supply chain labour rights agreements with trade unions or worker organisations.

¹ For further details on high-risk raw materials and sourcing countries, see KnowTheChain's [2022 ICT benchmark findings report](#). Research conducted through June 2022 or through September 2022, where companies provided additional disclosure or links. For more information, see the full dataset [here](#). For information on a company's positive and negative human rights impact, see the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre [website](#).