

Corning Inc. (Corning)

TICKER
GLW

MARKET CAPITALISATION
US\$22.6 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

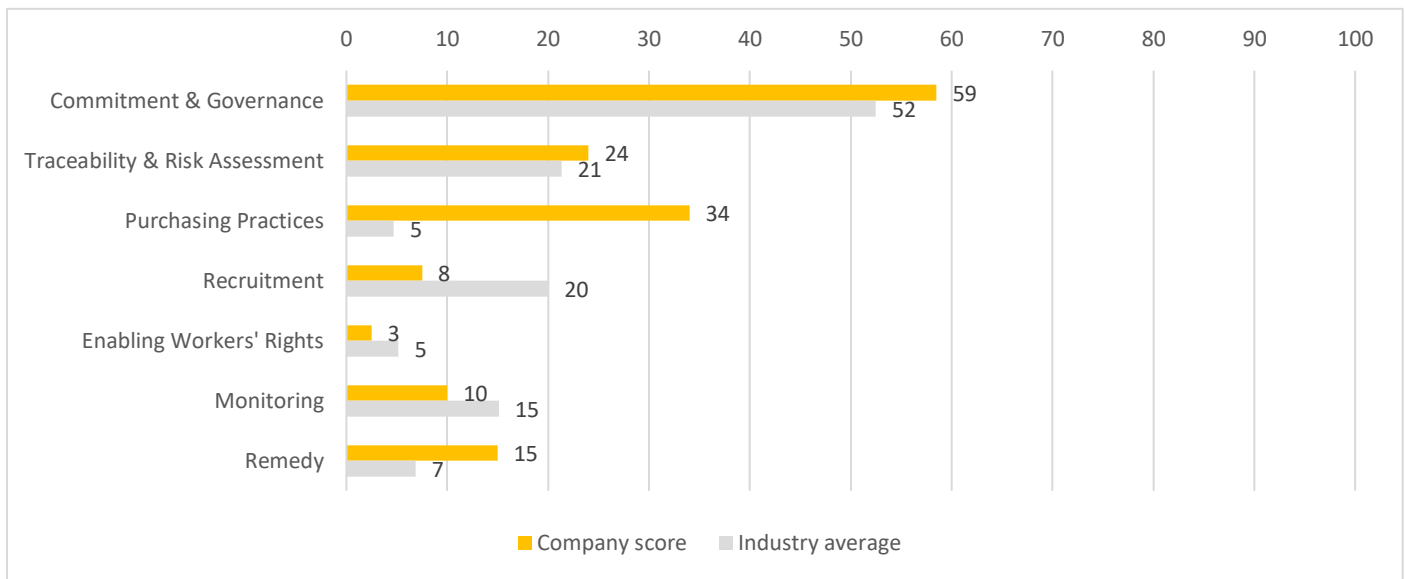
14 out of 45

[2022 Rank](#): 9 out of 60

OVERALL SCORE

22 out of 100

THEME-LEVEL SCORES



KEY DATA POINTS

FIRST-TIER SUPPLIER LIST

No

RISK ASSESSMENT

Yes

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN¹

Yes

NO-FEE POLICY

Yes (Employer Pays Principle)

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS

No

HIGH-RISK SOURCING COUNTRIES²

China

SUMMARY

Corning Inc. (Corning), a multinational company specialising in producing ceramics, glass and optical technologies, ranks 14 out of 45 companies.³ Compared to 2022, the company does not seem to have taken steps to strengthen its performance and disclosure on forced labour issues within its supply chain. As such, its rank has dropped by 5 places. It scores higher than average on the themes of Commitment & Governance, Purchasing Practices, and Remedy, and slightly above average for Traceability & Risk Assessment. However, it scores lower than average on all remaining themes. KnowTheChain identified one allegation of forced labour in the company's supply chains, related to alleged Uyghur forced labour. However, the company does not disclose the steps it has taken to address the risks of alleged Uyghur forced labour across raw materials and supply chain tiers. The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on the themes of Recruitment, Enabling Workers' Rights and Remedy.

LEADING PRACTICES

None.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Recruitment: The company discloses a policy prohibiting worker-paid recruitment fees in its supply chains. The company is encouraged to disclose how it ensures the implementation of this policy through the prevention of fees charged to workers 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. It may also consider disclosing steps taken to ensure that such fees are reimbursed to the workers and/or to provide evidence of payment of recruitment-related fees by suppliers.

Enabling Workers' Rights: To prevent and address forced labour risks in its supply chains, the company may consider proactively communicating the existence of its grievance mechanism to its suppliers' workers and relevant stakeholders, such as trade unions, worker organisations or labour NGOs, and training its suppliers' workers or relevant stakeholders to use the mechanism. The company may consider disclosing data about the practical operation of the mechanism, such as the number of grievances filed, addressed, and resolved. Further, the company is encouraged to take steps to ensure that workers in its supply chains are able to exercise their rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining, including by working with local or global trade unions to support freedom of association in its supply chains.

Remedy: To demonstrate to its stakeholders that it has an effective remedy process in place, the company is encouraged to disclose recent examples of remedy provided to its suppliers' workers, including with respect to specific allegations in its supply chains. The company is also encouraged to disclose how it works with affected workers and relevant stakeholders, such as trade unions, worker organisations or labour NGOs, at the first and lower tiers of its supply chain throughout the remediation process.

¹ Research conducted through September 2024 or through December 2024, 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](#).

² For further details on high-risk raw materials and sourcing countries, see KnowTheChain's [2025 ICT benchmark findings report](#).

³ The number of companies assessed in the ranking has decreased from 60 in 2022 to 45 in 2025.