

CORNING INC /NY
Form 10-Q
July 26, 2017
Index

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF
1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2017

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF
1934

For the transition period from To

Commission file number: 1-3247

CORNING INCORPORATED

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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New York 16-0393470
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

One Riverfront Plaza, Corning, New York 14831
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

607-974-9000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, smaller reporting company or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	Accelerated filer
Non accelerated filer	(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)
Smaller reporting company	Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicated by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding as of July 14, 2017
Corning's Common Stock, \$0.50 par value per share	903,183,646 shares

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CORNING INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Unaudited; in millions, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net sales	\$ 2,497	\$ 2,360	\$ 4,872	\$ 4,407
Cost of sales	1,512	1,409	2,930	2,692
Gross margin	985	951	1,942	1,715
Operating expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative expenses	379	499	695	802
Research, development and engineering expenses	207	192	407	382
Amortization of purchased intangibles	18	15	35	29
Restructuring, impairment and other charges		(2)		78
Operating income	381	247	805	424
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	37	41	117	100
Interest income	11	6	23	12
Interest expense	(38)	(40)	(75)	(81)
Translated earnings contract gain (loss), net	219	(1,201)	(219)	(2,058)
Gain on realignment of equity investment		2,676		2,676
Other expense, net	(18)	(26)	(39)	(42)
Income before income taxes	592	1,703	612	1,031
(Provision) benefit for income taxes (Note 4)	(153)	504	(87)	808
Net income attributable to Corning Incorporated	\$ 439	\$ 2,207	\$ 525	\$ 1,839
Earnings per common share attributable to Corning Incorporated:				
Basic (Note 5)	\$ 0.46	\$ 2.06	\$ 0.52	\$ 1.66
Diluted (Note 5)	\$ 0.42	\$ 1.87	\$ 0.50	\$ 1.53

Dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.155	\$ 0.135	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.27
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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CORNING INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Unaudited; in millions)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net income attributable to Corning Incorporated	\$ 439	\$ 2,207	\$ 525	\$ 1,839
Foreign currency translation adjustments and other	(46)	196	404	624
Net unrealized gains (losses) on investments	13	(1)	16	(3)
Unamortized gains and prior service credits for postretirement benefit plans	16	265	17	265
Net unrealized gains (losses) on designated hedges	12	(22)	38	(41)
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax (Note 13)	(5)	438	475	845
Comprehensive income attributable to Corning Incorporated	\$ 434	\$ 2,645	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,684

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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CORNING INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Unaudited; in millions, except share and per share amounts)

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,189	\$ 5,291
Trade accounts receivable, net of doubtful accounts and allowances - \$62 and \$59	1,640	1,481
Inventories, net of inventory reserves - \$156 and \$151 (Note 6)	1,616	1,471
Other current assets	986	805
Total current assets	8,431	9,048
Investments (Note 7)	348	336
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation - \$10,511 and \$9,884	13,060	12,546
Goodwill, net (Note 8)	1,608	1,577
Other intangible assets, net (Note 8)	842	796
Deferred income taxes (Note 4)	2,651	2,325
Other assets	890	1,271
Total Assets	\$ 27,830	\$ 27,899
Liabilities and Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt and short-term borrowings (Note 3)	\$ 631	\$ 256
Accounts payable	1,096	1,079
Other accrued liabilities (Note 2 and Note 10)	1,081	1,416
Total current liabilities	2,808	2,751
Long-term debt	3,302	3,646
Postretirement benefits other than pensions (Note 9)	712	737
Other liabilities (Note 2 and Note 10)	2,928	2,805
Total liabilities	9,750	9,939
Commitments and contingencies (Note 2)		
Shareholders' equity (Note 13):		
	2,300	2,300

Convertible preferred stock, Series A – Par value \$100 per share; Shares authorized 3,100; Shares issued: 2,300		
Common stock – Par value \$0.50 per share; Shares authorized 3.8 billion; Shares issued: 1,705 million and 1,691 million	852	846
Additional paid-in capital – common stock	13,962	13,695
Retained earnings	17,303	16,880
Treasury stock, at cost; Shares held: 803 million and 765 million	(15,204)	(14,152)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,201)	(1,676)
Total Corning Incorporated shareholders' equity	18,012	17,893
Noncontrolling interests	68	67
Total equity	18,080	17,960
 Total Liabilities and Equity	 \$ 27,830	 \$ 27,899

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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CORNING INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited; in millions)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net income	\$ 525	\$ 1,839
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	523	561
Amortization of purchased intangibles	35	29
Restructuring, impairment and other charges		78
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	(117)	(100)
Dividends received from affiliated companies	67	20
Deferred tax benefit	(76)	(898)
Translated earnings contract loss	219	2,058
Unrealized translation gains on transactions	(194)	(124)
Gain on realignment of equity investment		(2,676)
Changes in certain working capital items:		
Trade accounts receivable	(98)	(103)
Inventories	(110)	(66)
Other current assets	(100)	(71)
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	(317)	(103)
Other, net	114	11
Net cash provided by operating activities	471	455
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Capital expenditures	(761)	(533)
Acquisition of business, net of cash received	(38)	(279)
Cash received on realignment of equity investment		4,818
Short-term investments – acquisitions		(20)
Short-term investments – liquidations	29	121
Realized gains on translated earnings contracts	149	145
Other, net	(13)	(14)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(634)	4,238
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Net repayments of short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt		(64)

Principal payments under capital lease obligations	(1)	(1)
Payments of employee withholding tax on stock awards	(11)	(12)
Repayments of commercial paper		(230)
Proceeds from the exercise of stock options	252	27
Repurchases of common stock for treasury	(1,045)	(1,515)
Dividends paid	(333)	(340)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,138)	(2,135)
Effect of exchange rates on cash	199	86
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,102)	2,644
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	5,291	4,500
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 4,189	\$ 7,144

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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CORNING INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

1. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

In these notes, the terms “Corning,” “Company,” “we,” “us,” or “our” mean Corning Incorporated and its subsidiary companies.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”) for interim financial information. Certain information and note disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been omitted or condensed. These interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with Corning’s consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 (“2016 Form 10-K”).

The unaudited consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments which, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair statement of the results of operations, financial position and cash flows for the interim periods presented. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. The results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results which may be expected for any other interim period or for the full year.

On January 1, 2017, Corning adopted ASU 2016-09, Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting, the impacts of which include the recording of cumulative tax benefits of \$233 million in beginning retained earnings and cash flow reclassifications that were not significant.

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current-year presentation. These reclassifications had no impact on our results of operations, financial position, or changes in shareholders’ equity.

New Accounting Standards

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, as a new Topic, Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 606. The new revenue recognition standard relates to revenue from contracts with customers, which, along with amendments issued in 2015 and 2016, will supersede nearly all current U.S. GAAP guidance on this topic and eliminate industry-specific guidance. The underlying principle is to use a five-step analysis of transactions to recognize revenue when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration that is expected to be received for those goods or services. Corning has evaluated its material contracts, and has concluded that the impact of adopting the standard on its financial statements and related disclosure will not be material. The standard, as amended, will be effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within that reporting period. We expect to adopt the standard on a modified retrospective basis in 2018.

Corning’s equity affiliates are currently evaluating their material contracts, and as such, Corning has not determined the impact to our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), which supersedes all existing guidance on accounting for leases in ASC Topic 840. ASU 2016-02 is intended to provide enhanced transparency and comparability by requiring lessees to record right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities on the balance sheet. ASU 2016-02 will continue to classify leases as either finance or operating, with classification affecting the pattern of expense recognition in the statement of income. ASU 2016-02 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. ASU 2016-02 is required to be applied with a modified retrospective approach to each prior reporting period presented with various optional practical expedients. We are currently assessing the potential impact of adopting ASU 2016-02 on our financial statements and related disclosures.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments. ASU 2016-15 refines how companies classify certain aspects of the cash flow statement in regards to debt prepayment, settlement of debt instruments, contingent consideration payments, proceeds from insurance claims and life insurance policies, distribution from equity method investees, beneficial interests in securitization transactions and separately identifiable cash flows. ASU 2016-15 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. We are currently assessing the potential impact of adopting ASU 2016-15 on our financial statements and related disclosures, but the effect is not expected to be material.

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In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-16, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory, which reduces the complexity in the accounting standards by allowing the recognition of current and deferred income taxes for an intra-entity asset transfer, other than inventory, when the transfer occurs. Historically, recognition of the income tax consequence was not recognized until the asset was sold to an outside party. This amendment should be applied on a modified retrospective basis through a cumulative-effect adjustment directly to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption. ASU 2016-16 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods. Early adoption is permitted for all entities as of the beginning of an annual reporting period for which financial statements (interim or annual) have not been issued or made available for issuance. That is, earlier adoption should be in the first interim period if an entity issues interim financial statements. We are currently evaluating the impact of ASU 2016-16 on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350). ASU 2017-04 simplifies the subsequent measurement of goodwill by removing the second step of the two-step impairment test. The amendment requires an entity to perform its annual, or interim goodwill impairment test by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. An impairment charge should be recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit's fair value; however, the loss recognized should not exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. An entity still has the option to perform the qualitative assessment for a reporting unit to determine if the quantitative impairment test is necessary. The amendment should be applied on a prospective basis. ASU 2017-04 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted for interim or annual goodwill impairment tests performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017. The Company adopted the ASU on January 1, 2017.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-07, Compensation—Retirement Benefits (Topic 715): Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost. ASU 2017-07 requires entities to (1) disaggregate the current-service-cost component from the other components of net benefit cost (the “other components”) and present it with other current compensation costs for related employees in the income statement and (2) present the other components elsewhere in the income statement and outside of income from operations if that subtotal is presented. In addition, the ASU requires entities to disclose the income statement lines that contain the other components if they are not presented on appropriately described separate lines. The amendment should be applied retrospectively for the presentation of the service cost component and prospectively for the capitalization of the service cost component. ASU 2017-07 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted at the beginning of any annual period for which an entity's financial statements have not been issued or made available for issuance. We are currently evaluating the impact of ASU 2017-07 on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

2. Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees

Asbestos Claims

Corning and PPG Industries, Inc. each owned 50% of the capital stock of Pittsburgh Corning Corporation (“PCC”). PCC filed for Chapter 11 reorganization in 2000 and the Modified Third Amended Plan of Reorganization for PCC (the “Plan”) became effective in April 2016. At December 31, 2016, this estimated liability was \$290 million, due to the Company’s contribution, in the second quarter of 2016, of its equity interests in PCC and Pittsburgh Corning Europe N.V. (“PCE”) in the total amount of \$238 million, as required by the Plan. A payment for \$70 million was made in June 2017. At June 30, 2017, the total amount of payments due in years 2018 through 2022 is \$220 million. A \$35 million payment is due in the second quarter of 2018 and is classified as a current liability. The remaining \$185 million is classified as a non-current liability.

Non-PCC Asbestos Claims Insurance Litigation

Corning is a defendant in certain cases alleging injuries from asbestos unrelated to PCC (the “non-PCC asbestos claims”) which had been stayed pending the confirmation of the Plan. The stay was lifted on August 25, 2016. Corning previously established a \$150 million reserve for these non-PCC asbestos claims. The estimated reserve represents the undiscounted projection of claims and related legal fees over the next 20 years. The amount may need to be adjusted in future periods as more data becomes available; however, we cannot estimate any lesser or greater liabilities at this time. At December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2017, the amount of the reserve for these non-PCC asbestos claims was \$149 million.

Several of Corning’s insurers have commenced litigation in state courts for a declaration of the rights and obligations of the parties under insurance policies related to Corning’s asbestos claims. Corning has resolved these issues with a majority of its relevant insurers, and is vigorously contesting these cases with the remaining relevant insurers. Management is unable to predict the outcome of the litigation with these remaining insurers.

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Other Commitments and Contingencies

We are required, at the time a guarantee is issued, to recognize a liability for the fair value or market value of the obligation it assumes. In the normal course of our business, we do not routinely provide significant third-party guarantees. Generally, any third party guarantees provided by Corning are limited to certain financial guarantees including stand-by letters of credit and performance bonds, and the incurrence of contingent liabilities in the form of purchase price adjustments related to attainment of milestones. When provided, these guarantees have various terms, and none of these guarantees are individually significant.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, contingent guarantees totaled a notional value of \$324 million and \$267 million, respectively. We believe a significant majority of these contingent guarantees will expire without being funded. We also were contingently liable for purchase obligations of \$229 million and \$231 million, at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

Product warranty liability accruals were considered insignificant at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Corning is a defendant in various lawsuits, including environmental and product-related suits, and is subject to various claims that arise in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, the likelihood that the ultimate disposition of these matters will have a material adverse effect on Corning's consolidated financial position, liquidity, or results of operations, is remote. Other than certain asbestos related claims, there are no other material loss contingencies related to litigation.

Corning has been named by the Environmental Protection Agency ("the Agency") under the Superfund Act, or by state governments under similar state laws, as a potentially responsible party for 16 active hazardous waste sites. Under the Superfund Act, all parties who may have contributed any waste to a hazardous waste site, identified by the Agency, are jointly and severally liable for the cost of cleanup unless the Agency agrees otherwise. It is Corning's policy to accrue for its estimated liability related to Superfund sites and other environmental liabilities related to property owned by Corning based on expert analysis and continual monitoring by both internal and external consultants. At June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, Corning had accrued approximately \$40 million (undiscounted) and \$43 million (undiscounted), respectively, for the estimated liability for environmental cleanup and related litigation. Based upon the information developed to date, management believes that the accrued reserve is a reasonable estimate of the Company's liability and that the risk of an additional loss in an amount materially higher than that accrued is remote.

The ability of certain subsidiaries and affiliated companies to transfer funds is limited by provisions of foreign government regulations, affiliate agreements and certain loan agreements. At June 30, 2017, the amount of equity subject to such restrictions for consolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies was not significant. While this amount is legally restricted, it does not result in operational difficulties since we have generally permitted subsidiaries to retain a majority of equity to support their growth programs.

3. Debt

Based on borrowing rates currently available to us for loans with similar terms and maturities, the fair value of long-term debt was \$3.6 billion at June 30, 2017 and \$3.9 billion at December 31, 2016, compared to recorded book values of \$3.3 billion at June 30, 2017 and \$3.6 billion at December 31, 2016. The Company measures the fair value of its long-term debt using Level 2 inputs based primarily on current market yields for its existing debt traded in the secondary market.

Corning did not have outstanding commercial paper at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

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4. Income Taxes

Our (provision) benefit for income taxes and the related effective income tax rates were as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
(Provision) benefit for income taxes	\$ (153)	\$ 504	\$ (87)	\$ 808
Effective income tax rate (benefit)	25.8%	(29.6%)	14.2%	(78.4%)

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, the effective income tax rates differed from the U.S. statutory rate of 35% primarily due to the following items:

- Rate differences on income (loss) of consolidated foreign companies;
- The benefit of excess foreign tax credits resulting from the inclusion of foreign earnings in U.S. income; and
- One-time tax-related adjustments.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, the effective income tax rates differed from the U.S. statutory rate of 35% primarily due to the following items:

- Rate differences on income (loss) of consolidated foreign companies;
- The benefit of excess foreign tax credits resulting from the inclusion of foreign earnings in U.S. income;
- The impact of equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates reported in the financial statements, net of tax; and
- The tax-free nature of the realignment of our equity interests in Dow Corning during the period, as well as the release of the deferred tax liability related to Corning's tax on Dow Corning's undistributed earnings as of the date of the transaction.

Corning continues to indefinitely reinvest substantially all of its foreign earnings, with the exception of an immaterial amount of current earnings that have very low or no tax cost associated with their repatriation. Our current analysis indicates that we have sufficient U.S. liquidity, including borrowing capacity, to fund foreseeable U.S. cash needs without requiring the repatriation of foreign cash. One time or unusual items may impact our ability or intent to keep our foreign earnings and cash indefinitely reinvested. While it remains impracticable to calculate the tax cost of repatriating our total unremitted foreign earnings, such cost could be material to the results of operations of Corning in

a particular period.

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5. Earnings per Common Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per common share (in millions, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net income attributable to Corning Incorporated	\$ 439	\$ 2,207	\$ 525	\$ 1,839
Less: Series A convertible preferred stock dividend	24	24	49	49
Net income available to common stockholders – basic	415	2,183	476	1,790
Plus: Series A convertible preferred stock dividend	24	24	49	49
Net income available to common stockholders – diluted	\$ 439	\$ 2,207	\$ 525	\$ 1,839
Weighted-average common shares outstanding – basic	908	1,059	917	1,081
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Stock options and other dilutive securities	11	8	11	8
Series A convertible preferred stock	115	115	115	115
Weighted-average common shares outstanding – diluted	1,034	1,182	1,043	1,204
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.46	\$ 2.06	\$ 0.52	\$ 1.66
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.42	\$ 1.87	\$ 0.50	\$ 1.53
Antidilutive potential shares excluded from diluted earnings per common share:				
Employee stock options and awards		20	2	21
Total		20	2	21

6. Inventories, Net of Inventory Reserves

Inventories, net of inventory reserves comprise the following (in millions):

June 30, December 31,

	2017	2016
Finished goods	\$ 683	\$ 606
Work in process	327	303
Raw materials and accessories	281	270
Supplies and packing materials	325	292
Total inventories, net of inventory reserves	\$ 1,616	\$ 1,471

7. Investments

On May 31, 2016, Corning completed the strategic realignment of its equity investment in Dow Corning Corporation (“Dow Corning”) pursuant to the Transaction Agreement announced in December 2015. Under the terms of the Transaction Agreement, Corning exchanged with Dow Corning its 50% stock interest in Dow Corning for 100% of the stock of a newly formed entity, which holds an equity interest in Hemlock Semiconductor Group (“HSG”) and approximately \$4.8 billion in cash.

Prior to realignment, HSG, a wholly-owned and consolidated subsidiary of Dow Corning, was an indirect equity investment of Corning. Upon completion of the exchange, Corning now has a direct equity investment in HSG. Because our ownership percentage in HSG did not change as a result of the realignment, the investment in HSG is recorded at its carrying value, which had a negative carrying value of \$383 million at the transaction date. The negative carrying value resulted from a one-time charge to this entity in 2014 for the permanent abandonment of certain assets. Excluding this charge, the entity is profitable and is expected to recover its equity in the near term.

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Corning's financial statements as of June 30, 2016 include the positive impact of the release of a deferred tax liability of \$105 million related to Corning's tax on Dow Corning's earnings that were not distributed as of the date of the transaction and a non-taxable gain of \$2,676 million on the realignment. Details of the gain are illustrated below (in millions):

Cash	\$ 4,818
Carrying Value of Dow Corning Equity Investment	(1,560)
Carrying Value of HSG Equity Investment	(383)
Other (1)	(199)
Gain	\$ 2,676

- (1) Primarily consists of the release of accumulated other comprehensive income items related to unamortized actuarial losses related to Dow Corning's pension plan and foreign currency translation gains in the amounts of \$260 million and \$45 million, respectively.

Investments comprise the following (in millions):

	Ownership interest		June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Affiliated companies accounted for by the equity method (1)	20% to 50%		\$ 279	\$ 269
Other investments			69	67
Subtotal Investment Assets			\$ 348	\$ 336
Affiliated companies accounted for by the equity method				
HSG (1)(2)	50%		\$ 198	\$ 241
Subtotal Investment Liabilities			\$ 198	\$ 241

- (1) Amounts reflect Corning's direct ownership interests in the respective affiliated companies at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016. Corning does not control any of such entities.

- (2) HSG indirectly holds an 80.5% interest in a HSG operating partnership. The negative carrying value of the investment in HSG is recorded in Other Liabilities.

Hemlock Semiconductor Group

HSG's results of operations follow (in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016 (2)	2017 (1)	2016 (2)
Statement of Operations:				
Net sales	\$ 320	\$ 180	\$ 601	\$ 180
Gross profit	\$ 80	\$ 51	\$ 108	\$ 51
Net income attributable to HSG	\$ 67	\$ 44	\$ 226	\$ 44

(1) HSG's net income for the first half of 2017 includes pre-tax gains on settlement of long-term sales agreements in the amount of \$150 million (after tax and non-controlling interests, Corning's share was approximately \$75 million).

(2) Amounts reflect HSG's results of operations for the month of June 2016.

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8. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The carrying amount of goodwill by segment for the periods ended June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 is as follows (in millions):

	Display Technologies	Optical Communications	Specialty Materials	Life Sciences	All Other	Total
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 126	\$ 645	\$ 150	\$ 558	\$ 98	\$ 1,577
Acquired goodwill (1)					34	34
Measurement period adjustment (2)					(28)	(28)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	4	2		13	6	25
Balance at June 30, 2017	\$ 130	\$ 647	\$ 150	\$ 571	\$ 110	\$ 1,608

- (1) The Company completed a small acquisition during the first quarter of 2017 which is reported in All Other.
(2) In the second quarter of 2017, the Company recorded measurement period adjustments of \$28 million related to an acquisition completed in a previous period.

Corning's gross goodwill balances for the periods ended June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 each were \$8.1 billion. Accumulated impairment losses were \$6.5 billion for the periods ended June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, and were generated primarily through goodwill impairments related to the Optical Communications segment.

Other intangible assets are as follows (in millions):

	June 30, 2017			December 31, 2016		
	Gross	Accumulated amortization	Net	Gross	Accumulated amortization	Net
Amortized intangible assets:						
Patents, trademarks, and trade names	\$ 366	\$ 186	\$ 180	\$ 360	\$ 176	\$ 184
Customer lists and other	838	176	662	761	149	612
Total	\$ 1,204	\$ 362	\$ 842	\$ 1,121	\$ 325	\$ 796

Corning's amortized intangible assets are primarily related to the Optical Communications and Life Sciences segments. The net carrying amount of intangible assets increased during the first half of 2017, primarily due to acquisitions of \$71 million of other intangible assets and foreign currency translation adjustments of \$10 million, offset by amortization of \$35 million.

Amortization expense related to these intangible assets is estimated to be \$69 million annually for 2017 through 2019, and \$65 million annually from 2020 to 2022.

9. Employee Retirement Plans

The following table summarizes the components of net periodic benefit cost for Corning's defined benefit pension and postretirement health care and life insurance plans (in millions):

	Pension benefits				Postretirement benefits			
	Three months ended		Six months ended		Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
Service cost	\$ 23	\$ 21	\$ 47	\$ 43	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 5	\$ 4
Interest cost	31	31	62	62	6	6	13	13
Expected return on plan assets	(44)	(41)	(87)	(83)				
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	2	2	3	3		(1)	(1)	(2)
Recognition of actuarial loss	15	28	15	35				
Total pension and postretirement benefit expense	\$ 27	\$ 41	\$ 40	\$ 60	\$ 8	\$ 7	\$ 17	\$ 15

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10. Other Liabilities

Other liabilities follow (in millions):

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Current liabilities:		
Wages and employee benefits	\$ 410	\$ 487
Income taxes	129	150
Derivative instruments	43	88
Asbestos and other litigation	39	70
Other current liabilities	460	621
Other accrued liabilities	\$ 1,081	\$ 1,416
Non-current liabilities:		
Defined benefit pension plan liabilities	\$ 731	\$ 692
Derivative instruments	358	282
Asbestos and other litigation	343	369
Investment in Hemlock Semiconductor Group (1)	198	241
Other non-current liabilities	1,298	1,221
Other liabilities	\$ 2,928	\$ 2,805

(1) The negative carrying value resulted from a one-time charge to this entity in 2014 for the permanent abandonment of certain assets.

Asbestos Claims

Corning and PPG each owned 50% of the capital stock of PCC. Over a period of more than two decades, PCC and several other defendants were named in numerous lawsuits involving claims alleging personal injury from exposure to asbestos. Refer to Note 2 (Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees) to the consolidated financial statements for additional information on the asbestos claims.

11. Hedging Activities

Undesignated Hedges

The table below includes a total gross notional value for translated earnings contracts of \$14.3 billion and \$16.7 billion at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. The translated earnings contracts include average rate forwards of \$13.1 billion and \$14.7 billion and zero-cost collars of \$1.2 billion and \$2.0 billion at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. The majority of the average rate forward contracts hedge a significant portion of the Company's exposure to the Japanese yen for 2017-2022 with gross notional values of \$12.1 billion and \$13.6 billion at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. The average rate forward contracts also partially hedge the impacts of the South Korean won, New Taiwan dollar, Chinese yuan, Euro and British pound translation on the Company's projected net income. With respect to the zero-cost collars, the gross notional amount includes the value of both the put and call options. However, due to the nature of the zero-cost collars, either the put or the call option can be exercised at maturity. The total net notional value of the zero-cost collars was \$0.6 billion and \$1.0 billion at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

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The following tables summarize the notional amounts and respective fair values of Corning's derivative financial instruments on a gross basis for June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 (in millions):

	Gross notional amount		Asset derivatives		Liability derivatives	
	June 30, 2017	Dec. 31, 2016	Balance sheet location	Fair value June 30, Dec. 31, 2017 2016	Balance sheet location	Fair value June 30, Dec. 31, 2017 2016
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments						
Foreign exchange contracts (1)	\$ 472	\$ 458	Other current assets Other assets	\$ 10 \$ 1 10	Other accrued liabilities	\$ (7) \$ (29)
Interest rate contracts	550	550			Other liabilities	(5) (5)
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments						
Foreign exchange contracts, other	649	890	Other current assets	4 11	Other accrued liabilities	(7) (7)
Translated earnings contracts	14,264	16,711	Other current assets Other assets	213 40 146	Other accrued liabilities Other liabilities	(29) (353) (52) (277)
Total derivatives	\$ 15,935	\$ 18,609		\$ 277 \$ 581		\$ (401) \$ (370)

(1) Cash flow hedges with a typical duration of 24 months or less.

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The following tables summarize the effect of derivative financial instruments on Corning's consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 (in millions):

Derivatives in hedging relationships	Effect of derivative instruments on the consolidated financial statements for the three months ended June 30,				
	Gain/(loss) recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI)		Location of gain/(loss) reclassified from accumulated OCI into income (effective)		Gain/(loss) reclassified from accumulated OCI into income (effective) (1)
	2017	2016			2017 2016
			Cost of sales	\$ (3)	\$ (9)
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ 9	\$ (35)	Other expense, net	(1)	(1)
Total cash flow hedges	\$ 9	\$ (35)		\$ (4)	\$ (10)

Derivatives in hedging relationships	Effect of derivative instruments on the consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30,				
	Gain/(loss) recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI)		Location of gain/(loss) reclassified from accumulated OCI into income (effective)		Gain/(loss) reclassified from accumulated OCI into income ineffective/effective (1)
	2017	2016			2017 2016
			Sales	\$ 1	\$ 1
			Cost of sales	(9)	(14)
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ 32	\$ (63)	Other expense, net	(1)	(1)
Total cash flow hedges	\$ 32	\$ (63)		\$ (9)	\$ (14)

(1) The amount of hedge ineffectiveness at June 30, 2017 and 2016 was insignificant.

The following table summarizes the effect on the consolidated financial statements relating to Corning's derivative financial instruments (in millions):

	Location of gain/(loss) recognized in income	Gain (loss) recognized in income			
		Three months ended		Six months ended	
Undesignated derivatives		June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
Foreign exchange contracts					
– balance sheet and loans	Other expense, net	\$ (15)	\$ (35)	\$ (13)	\$ (72)
Foreign currency hedges	Translated earnings contract				
related to translated earnings	gain (loss), net	219	(1,201)	(219)	(2,058)
Total undesignated		\$ 204	\$ (1,236)	\$ (232)	\$ (2,130)

12. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value standards under U.S. GAAP define fair value, establish a framework for measuring fair value in applying generally accepted accounting principles, and require disclosures about fair value measurements. The standards also identify two kinds of inputs that are used to determine the fair value of assets and liabilities: observable and unobservable. Observable inputs are based on market data or independent sources while unobservable inputs are based on the Company's own market assumptions. Once inputs have been characterized, the inputs are prioritized into one of three broad levels (provided in the table below) used to measure fair value. Fair value standards apply whenever an entity is measuring fair value under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurement and require the use of observable market data when available.

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The following tables provide fair value measurement information for the Company's major categories of financial assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis (in millions):

		Fair value measurements at reporting date using		
		Quoted prices for	Significant other	Significant
		active markets for	observable	unobservable
		identical assets	inputs	inputs
	June 30,	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
	2017			
Current assets:				
Other current assets (1)(2)	\$ 521		\$ 227	\$ 294
Non-current assets:				
Other assets (1)	\$ 50		\$ 50	
Current liabilities:				
Other accrued liabilities (1)(3)	\$ 46		\$ 43	\$ 3
Non-current liabilities:				
Other liabilities (1)(3)	\$ 378		\$ 358	\$ 20

- (1) Derivative assets and liabilities include foreign exchange contracts which are measured using observable quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities.
- (2) Other assets include a contingent consideration asset which was measured by applying an option pricing model using projected future Corning Precision Materials' revenues.
- (3) Other accrued liabilities and other liabilities include contingent consideration that was measured using unobservable (Level 3) inputs. As of June 30, 2017 the fair value of the contingent consideration payables is \$23 million.

		Fair value measurements at reporting date using		
		Quoted prices for	Significant other	Significant
		active markets for	observable	unobservable
		identical assets	inputs	inputs
	December 31,	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
	2016			
Current assets:				
Other current assets (1)	\$ 435		\$ 435	
Non-current assets:				
Other assets (1)(2)	\$ 464		\$ 175	\$ 289

Current liabilities:

Other accrued liabilities (1)	\$	88		\$	88
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Non-current liabilities:

Other liabilities (1)	\$	282		\$	282
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- (1) Derivative assets and liabilities include foreign exchange contracts which are measured using observable quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities.
- (2) Other assets include asset-backed securities which are measured using observable quoted prices for similar assets and a contingent consideration asset which was measured by applying an option pricing model using projected future Corning Precision Materials' revenues.

As a result of the acquisition of Samsung Corning Precision Materials in January 2014, the Company has contingent consideration that was measured using unobservable (Level 3) inputs. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration in future periods are valued using an option pricing model and are recorded in Corning's results in the period of the change. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the fair value of the potential receipt of the contingent consideration in 2018 was \$294 million and \$289 million, respectively.

There were no significant financial assets and liabilities measured on a nonrecurring basis as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

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13. Shareholders' Equity

Fixed Rate Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, Series A

Corning has 2,300 outstanding shares of Fixed Rate Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, Series A. The Preferred Stock is convertible at the option of the holder and the Company upon certain events, at a conversion rate of 50,000 shares of Corning's common stock per one share of Preferred Stock, subject to certain anti-dilution provisions. As of June 30, 2017, the Preferred Stock has not been converted, and none of the anti-dilution provisions have been triggered.

Share Repurchases

2016 Share Repurchases

In July 2016, Corning entered into an accelerated share repurchase agreement (the "2016 ASR agreement") under the 2015 Repurchase Program to repurchase Corning's common stock. Under the 2016 ASR agreement, Corning paid \$2.0 billion for a total of 86.7 million shares.

In addition to the 2016 ASR agreement, during the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company repurchased 110.4 million shares of common stock on the open market for approximately \$2.2 billion as part of its 2015 Repurchase Programs, resulting in a total of 197.1 million shares repurchased for \$4.2 billion during 2016.

2017 Share Repurchases

In December 2016, Corning's Board of Directors approved a \$4 billion share repurchase program with no expiration (the "2016 Repurchase Program"). In the second quarter of 2017, Corning entered into an accelerated share repurchase agreement (the "2017 ASR agreement") under this program. Under the 2017 ASR agreement, Corning paid \$500 million for a total of 17.1 million shares.

In addition to the 2017 ASR agreement, during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company repurchased 5.1 million and 20.4 million shares of common stock on the open market for approximately \$138.1 million and \$546.4 million, respectively.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

In the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the primary changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (“AOCI”) were related to the foreign currency translation adjustment and unamortized actuarial gains (losses) components.

A summary of changes in the foreign currency translation adjustment component of AOCI is as follows (in millions) (1):

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Beginning balance	\$ (825)	\$ (743)	\$ (1,275)	\$ (1,171)
Other comprehensive (loss) income (2)	(49)	240	385	625
Equity method affiliates (3)	3	(44)	19	(1)
Net current-period other comprehensive (loss) income	(46)	196	404	624
Ending balance	\$ (871)	\$ (547)	\$ (871)	\$ (547)

(1) All amounts are after tax. Amounts in parentheses indicate debits to accumulated other comprehensive income.

(2) For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2017 amounts are net of total tax (benefit) expense of \$(16) million and \$41 million, respectively, and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, amounts are net of total tax expense of \$0 million and \$17 million, respectively.

(3) Tax effects are not significant.

In the second quarter of 2016, a \$45 million cumulative foreign currency translation gain was released as a result of the realignment of Dow Corning and included in the gain on realignment of equity investment.

In the second quarter of 2016, a \$22 million cumulative foreign currency translation loss was released as a result of the contribution of our investment in PCE to the PCC litigation trust and included in selling, general and administrative expenses.

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A summary of changes in the unamortized actuarial gains (losses) component of AOCI is as follows (in millions) (1):

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Beginning balance	\$ (346)	\$ (588)	\$ (347)	\$ (588)
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications (2)	(1)	(29)		(35)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (2)	17	29	17	36
Equity method affiliates (3)		265		264
Net current-period other comprehensive income	16	265	17	265
Ending balance	\$ (330)	\$ (323)	\$ (330)	\$ (323)

(1) All amounts are after tax. Amounts in parentheses indicate debits to accumulated other comprehensive income.

(2) For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, amounts are net of total tax expense of \$9 million and \$10 million, respectively. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, tax effects are not significant.

(3) For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, tax effects are not significant. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, amounts are net of total tax expense of \$19 million.

In the second quarter of 2016, a \$260 million cumulative unamortized actuarial loss, net of tax of \$19 million, was released as a result of the realignment of Dow Corning and included in the gain on realignment of equity investment.

In addition, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, a loss of \$13 million and \$16 million, respectively, was recognized for the investment component of AOCI, and primarily included in income tax expense.

14. Share-based Compensation

Stock Compensation Plans

The Company measures and recognizes compensation cost for all share-based payment awards made to employees and directors based on estimated fair values. Fair values for stock options were estimated using a multiple-point Black-Scholes valuation model. Share-based compensation cost was approximately \$11 million and \$14 million for

the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and approximately \$25 million and \$23 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Amounts for all periods presented included compensation expense for employee stock options and time-based restricted stock and restricted stock units.

Stock Options

Corning's stock option plans provide non-qualified and incentive stock options to purchase authorized but unissued shares, or treasury shares, at the market price on the grant date and generally become exercisable three years from the grant date. The maximum term of non-qualified and incentive stock options is ten years from the grant date.

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The following table summarizes information concerning stock options outstanding including the related transactions under the stock option plans for the six months ended June 30, 2017:

	Number of Shares (in thousands)	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term in Years	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Options Outstanding as of December 31, 2016	31,507	\$ 19.40		
Granted	1,503	27.01		
Exercised	(11,914)	21.39		
Forfeited and Expired	(234)	23.48		
Options Outstanding as of June 30, 2017	20,862	18.77	4.80	\$ 235,389
Options Expected to Vest as of June 30, 2017	20,813	18.76	4.79	235,075
Options Exercisable as of June 30, 2017	16,139	17.61	3.65	200,826

The aggregate intrinsic value (market value of stock less option exercise price) in the preceding table represents the total pretax intrinsic value, based on the Company's closing stock price on June 30, 2017, which would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their "in-the-money" options as of that date.

As of June 30, 2017, there was approximately \$10 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to stock options granted under the plans. The cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2 years. Compensation cost related to stock options was approximately \$2 million and \$5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and approximately \$10 million and \$8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Proceeds received from the exercise of stock options were \$252 million and \$27 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Proceeds received from the exercise of stock options were included in financing activities on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. The total intrinsic value of options exercised for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 was approximately \$73 million and \$15 million, respectively. The income tax (expense) benefit realized from share-based compensation was not significant for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

The following inputs were used for the valuation of option grants under our stock option plans:

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Expected volatility	35.7%	40.2%	35.7% - 36.1%	40.2% - 43.1%
Weighted-average volatility	35.7%	40.2%	35.7% - 36.1%	40.2% - 43.1%
Expected dividends	2.11%	2.89%	2.11% - 2.28%	2.89% - 2.94%
Risk-free rate	2.2%	1.6%	2.2% - 2.3%	1.5% - 1.6%
Average risk-free rate	2.2%	1.6%	2.2% - 2.3%	1.5% - 1.6%
Expected term (in years)	7.4	7.4	7.4 - 7.4	7.4 - 7.4
Pre-vesting departure rate	0.6%	0.6%	0.6% - 0.6%	0.6% - 0.6%

Expected volatility is based on a blended approach defined as the weighted average of the short-term implied volatility, the most recent volatility for the period equal to the expected term, and the most recent 15-year historical volatility. The expected term assumption is the period of time the options are expected to be outstanding, and is calculated using a combination of historical exercise experience adjusted to reflect the current vesting period of options being valued, and partial life cycles of outstanding options. The risk-free rate assumption is the implied rate for a zero-coupon U.S. Treasury bond with a term equal to the option's expected term.

Incentive Stock Plans

Corning's incentive stock plan permits restricted stock and restricted stock unit grants, either determined by specific performance goals or issued directly, in most instances, subject to the possibility of forfeiture and without cash consideration. Restricted stock and restricted stock units under the incentive stock plan are granted at the closing market price on the grant date, contingently vest over a period of generally three years. The fair value of each restricted stock grant or restricted stock unit awarded under the Incentive Stock Plan is based on the grant date closing price of the Company's stock.

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Time-Based Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units:

Time-based restricted stock and restricted stock units are issued by the Company on a discretionary basis, and are payable in shares of the Company's common stock upon vesting. The fair value is based on the closing market price of the Company's stock on the grant date. Compensation cost is recognized over the requisite vesting period and adjusted for actual forfeitures before vesting.

The following table represents a summary of the status of the Company's non-vested time-based restricted stock and restricted stock units as of December 31, 2016, and changes which occurred during the six months ended June 30, 2017:

	Shares	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
	(000's)	
Non-vested shares and share units at December 31, 2016	4,640	\$ 20.15
Granted	1,492	27.44
Vested	(1,068)	20.74
Forfeited	(66)	21.93
Non-vested shares and share units at June 30, 2017	4,998	\$ 22.18

As of June 30, 2017, there was approximately \$59 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested time-based restricted stock and restricted stock units compensation arrangements granted under the Plan. The cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.5 years. Compensation cost related to time-based restricted stock and restricted stock units was approximately \$9 million in the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, and approximately \$15 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

15. Reportable Segments

Our reportable segments are as follows:

- Display Technologies – manufactures glass substrates primarily for flat panel liquid crystal displays.
- Optical Communications – manufactures carrier and enterprise network components for the telecommunications industry.
- Environmental Technologies – manufactures ceramic substrates and filters for automotive and diesel applications.
- Specialty Materials – manufactures products that provide more than 150 material formulations for glass, glass ceramics and fluoride crystals to meet demand for unique customer needs.
- Life Sciences – manufactures glass and plastic labware, equipment, media and reagents enabling workflow solutions for scientific applications.

All other segments that do not meet the quantitative threshold for separate reporting have been grouped as “All Other.” This group is primarily comprised of the results of Corning’s Pharmaceutical Technologies business and new product lines and development projects, as well as certain corporate investments such as Eurokera and Keraglass equity affiliates.

We prepared the financial results for our reportable segments on a basis that is consistent with the manner in which we internally disaggregate financial information to assist in making internal operating decisions. We included the earnings of equity affiliates that are closely associated with our reportable segments in the respective segment’s net income. We have allocated certain common expenses among reportable segments differently than we would for stand-alone financial information. Segment net income may not be consistent with measures used by other companies. The accounting policies of our reportable segments are the same as those applied in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Reportable Segments (in millions)

	Display Technologies	Optical Communications	Environmental Technologies	Specialty Materials	Life Sciences	All Other	Total
Three months ended June 30, 2017							
Net sales	\$ 748	\$ 882	\$ 263	\$ 337	\$ 221	\$ 46	\$ 2,497
Depreciation (1)	\$ 130	\$ 48	\$ 31	\$ 31	\$ 13	\$ 10	\$ 263
Amortization of purchased intangibles	—	\$ 11	—	—	\$ 5	\$ 2	\$ 18
Research, development and engineering expenses (2)	\$ 23	\$ 40	\$ 27	\$ 37	\$ 6	\$ 52	\$ 185
Income tax (provision) benefit	\$ (86)	\$ (52)	\$ (16)	\$ (28)	\$ (7)	\$ 30	\$ (159)
Net income (loss) (3)	\$ 211	\$ 101	\$ 32	\$ 56	\$ 14	\$ (58)	\$ 356

	Display Technologies	Optical Communications	Environmental Technologies	Specialty Materials	Life Sciences	All Other	Total
Three months ended June 30, 2016							
Net sales	\$ 801	\$ 782	\$ 259	\$ 266	\$ 215	\$ 37	\$ 2,360
Depreciation (1)	\$ 149	\$ 43	\$ 33	\$ 27	\$ 13	\$ 11	\$ 276
Amortization of purchased intangibles		\$ 8			\$ 5	\$ 2	\$ 15
Research, development and engineering expenses (2)	\$ 17	\$ 36	\$ 26	\$ 34	\$ 6	\$ 45	\$ 164
Income tax (provision) benefit	\$ (86)	\$ (39)	\$ (19)	\$ (19)	\$ (8)	\$ 23	\$ (148)
Net income (loss) (3)	\$ 204	\$ 77	\$ 37	\$ 38	\$ 17	\$ (55)	\$ 318

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	Display Technologies	Optical Communications	Environmental Technologies	Specialty Materials	Life Sciences	All Other	Total
Six Months Ended June 30, 2017							
Net sales	\$ 1,484	\$ 1,700	\$ 538	\$ 637	\$ 431	\$ 82	\$ 4,872
Depreciation (1)	\$ 259	\$ 93	\$ 62	\$ 60	\$ 25	\$ 22	\$ 521
Amortization of purchased intangibles		\$ 22			\$ 10	\$ 3	\$ 35
Research, development and engineering expenses (2)	\$ 42	\$ 77	\$ 52	\$ 73	\$ 12	\$ 104	\$ 360
Income tax (provision) benefit	\$ (188)	\$ (97)	\$ (30)	\$ (52)	\$ (15)	\$ 55	\$ (327)
Net income (loss) (3)	\$ 460	\$ 183	\$ 63	\$ 104	\$ 31	\$ (111)	\$ 730

	Display Technologies	Optical Communications	Environmental Technologies	Specialty Materials	Life Sciences	All Other	Total
Six Months Ended June 30, 2016							
Net sales	\$ 1,506	\$ 1,391	\$ 523	\$ 493	\$ 419	\$ 75	\$ 4,407
Depreciation (1)	\$ 300	\$ 84	\$ 65	\$ 55	\$ 28	\$ 22	\$ 554
Amortization of purchased intangibles		\$ 15			\$ 10	\$ 4	\$ 29
Research, development and engineering expenses (2)	\$ 35	\$ 73	\$ 51	\$ 65	\$ 12	\$ 92	\$ 328
Income tax (provision) benefit	\$ (179)	\$ (50)	\$ (35)	\$ (31)	\$ (14)	\$ 66	\$ (243)
Net income (loss) (3)	\$ 413	\$ 94	\$ 71	\$ 64	\$ 29	\$ (140)	\$ 531

(1) Depreciation expense for Corning's reportable segments includes an allocation of depreciation of corporate property not specifically identifiable to a segment.

(2) Research, development and engineering expenses include direct project spending that is identifiable to a segment.

- (3) Many of Corning's administrative and staff functions are performed on a centralized basis. Where practicable, Corning charges these expenses to segments based upon the extent to which each business uses a centralized function. Other staff functions, such as corporate finance, human resources and legal, are allocated to segments, primarily as a percentage of sales. Expenses that are not allocated to the segments are included in the reconciliation of reportable segment net income to consolidated net income below.

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A reconciliation of reportable segment net income to consolidated net income follows (in millions):

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net income of reportable segments	\$ 414	\$ 373	\$ 841	\$ 671
Net loss of All Other	(58)	(55)	(111)	(140)
Unallocated amounts:				
Net financing costs (1)	(26)	(29)	(52)	(58)
Stock-based compensation expense	(11)	(14)	(25)	(23)
Exploratory research	(23)	(28)	(47)	(55)
Corporate contributions	(6)	(16)	(22)	(23)
Gain on realignment of equity investment		2,676		2,676
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies (2)	31	48	110	104
Unrealized loss on foreign currency hedges related to translated earnings	148	(1,253)	(370)	(2,203)
Resolution of Department of Justice investigation		(98)		(98)
Income tax benefit	15	653	233	1,054
Other corporate items	(45)	(50)	(32)	(66)
Net income	\$ 439	\$ 2,207	\$ 525	\$ 1,839

- (1) Net financing costs include interest income, interest expense, and interest costs and investment gains and losses associated with benefit plans.
- (2) For the periods ending June 30, 2017, the amounts represent the equity earnings of HSG. For the periods ending June 30, 2016, the amounts primarily represent equity earnings from Dow Corning. Refer to Note 7, Investments, for additional information.

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

ORGANIZATION OF INFORMATION

Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (“MD&A”) provides a historical and prospective narrative on the Company’s financial condition and results of operations. This interim MD&A should be read in conjunction with the MD&A in our 2016 Form 10-K. The various sections of this MD&A contain a number of forward-looking statements that involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Words such as “anticipates,” “expects,” “intends,” “plans,” “goals,” “believes,” “seeks,” “estimates,” “continues,” “may,” “will,” “should,” and such words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. In addition, any statements that refer to projections of our future financial performance, our anticipated growth and trends in our businesses, uncertain events or assumptions, and other characterizations of future events or circumstances are forward-looking statements. Such statements are based on our current expectations and could be affected by the uncertainties and risk factors described throughout this filing and particularly in “Risk Factors” in Part I, Item 1A of our 2016 Form 10-K, and as may be updated in our Forms 10-Q. Our actual results may differ materially, and these forward-looking statements do not reflect the potential impact of any divestitures, mergers, acquisitions, or other business combinations that had not been completed as of June 30, 2017.

Our MD&A includes the following sections:

- Overview
- Results of Operations
- Core Performance Measures
- Reportable Segments
- Capital Resources and Liquidity
- Critical Accounting Estimates
- New Accounting Standards
- Environment
- Forward-Looking Statements

OVERVIEW

Strategy and Capital Allocation Framework

In October 2015, Corning announced a strategy and capital allocation framework (the “Framework”) that reflects the Company’s financial and operational strengths, as well as its ongoing commitment to increasing shareholder value. The Framework outlines our leadership priorities, and articulates the opportunities we see across our businesses. We designed the Framework to create significant value for shareholders by focusing our portfolio and leveraging our financial strength. Under our Framework we target generating \$26 billion to \$30 billion of cash through 2019, returning more than \$12.5 billion to shareholders and investing \$10 billion to sustain our leadership positions and deliver growth.

Our probability of success increases as we invest in our world-class capabilities. Over the next two years, Corning will concentrate approximately 80% of its research, development and engineering investment and capital spending on a cohesive set of three core technologies, four manufacturing and engineering platforms, and five market-access platforms. This strategy will allow us to quickly apply our talents and repurpose our assets as needed.

Summary of results for the three months and six months ending June 30, 2017

Net sales in the second quarter and first half of 2017 were \$2,497 million and \$4,872 million, respectively, compared to \$2,360 million and \$4,407 million in the same periods in 2016. The increase in both periods was driven by higher sales in the Optical Communications and Specialty Materials segments. Optical Communications segment sales increased \$100 million and \$309 million, respectively, primarily due to higher sales of carrier network products in the North American fiber-to-the-home market, combined with the absence of production issues related to the implementation of new manufacturing software in the first quarter of 2016. Specialty Materials segment sales increased \$71 million and \$144 million, respectively, driven by higher sales of Corning Gorilla Glass and advanced optics products.

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In the second quarter of 2017, we generated net income of \$439 million or \$0.42 per share, compared to net income of \$2,207 million or \$1.87 per share for the same period in 2016. The decrease in net income of \$1,768 million was primarily driven by the following items (amounts presented after-tax):

- The absence of a \$2.7 billion non-taxable gain and \$105 million positive tax adjustment on the strategic realignment of our ownership interest in Dow Corning recorded in the second quarter of 2016;
- The absence of a gain of \$25 million on the contribution of our equity interests in PCC and PCE as partial settlement of the asbestos litigation recorded in the second quarter of 2016;

Partially offsetting these events were the following items:

- A \$896 million gain from a favorable change in the value of our translated earnings contracts;
- A decrease of \$120 million in selling, general and administrative expenses, driven primarily by the absence of acquisition-related costs related to the realignment of our equity interests in Dow Corning completed in the second quarter of 2016, and lower litigation, regulatory and other legal costs;
- An increase of \$24 million in net income in the Optical Communications segment, due to higher sales of carrier network products; and
- An increase of \$18 million in net income in the Specialty Materials segment, driven by an increase in Corning Gorilla Glass and advanced optics products.

The translation impact of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, including the impact of hedges realized in the current quarter, did not materially impact Corning's consolidated net income in the three months ended June 30, 2017 when compared to the same period in 2016.

In the first half of 2017, we generated net income of \$525 million or \$0.50 per share, compared to net income of \$1,839 million or \$1.53 per share for the same period in 2016. The decrease in net income of \$1,314 million was primarily driven by the items negatively impacting the second quarter described above, offset partially by the following items (amounts presented after-tax):

- A \$1.2 billion gain from a favorable change in the value of our translated earnings contracts;
- A decrease of \$107 million in selling, general and administrative expenses, driven primarily by the absence of acquisition-related costs primarily related to the realignment of our equity interests in Dow Corning completed in the second quarter of 2016, and lower litigation, regulatory and other legal costs;
- A decrease of approximately \$50 million in restructuring, impairment and other charges;
- An increase in net income of \$89 million in the Optical Communications segment, due to higher sales of carrier and enterprise network products, combined with the absence of the production issues in the first half of 2016 related to the implementation of new software;

- An increase in net income of \$47 million in the Display Technologies segment, driven by an increase in volume slightly above 10% and lower selling, general and administrative expenses, offset somewhat by LCD glass price declines slightly above 10%; and
- An increase in net income of \$40 million in the Specialty Materials segment, driven by an increase in Corning Gorilla Glass and advanced optics products.

The translation impact of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, including the impact of hedges realized in the current quarter, did not materially impact Corning's consolidated net income in the six months ended June 30, 2017 when compared to the same period in 2016.

2017 Corporate Outlook

In 2017, Corning will continue to advance its Framework initiatives. In the Display Technologies segment, we expect the rate of growth in both retail market and glass demand to be in the mid-single digit percentage. We believe the full-year 2017 LCD glass pricing environment will be favorable and better than last year, with expectations of price declines of approximately 10% or even less. In the Optical Communications segment, we anticipate sales to increase by a low-teens percentage over 2016, with upside potential due to current timing of customer projects; as a result, 2017 annual sales growth may reach the mid-teens in percentage terms. In the Environmental Technologies segment, we expect sales to be consistent to up slightly from 2016, driven by continued sales growth in the auto market. We expect growth in the Specialty Materials segment, the amount of which will depend on the timing and extent of customers deploying Gorilla Glass 5 and other Corning innovations. In the Life Sciences segment, we expect low-single digit sales growth, ahead of forecasted market growth rates.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Selected highlights for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 follow (in millions):

	Three months ended June 30,		% change 17 vs. 16	Six months ended June 30,		% change 17 vs. 16
	2017	2016		2017	2016	
Net sales	\$ 2,497	\$ 2,360	6%	\$ 4,872	\$ 4,407	11%
Gross margin (gross margin %)	\$ 985 39%	\$ 951 40%	4%	\$ 1,942 40%	\$ 1,715 39%	13%
Selling, general and administrative expenses (as a % of net sales)	\$ 379 15%	\$ 499 21%	(24%)	\$ 695 14%	\$ 802 18%	(13%)
Research, development and engineering expenses (as a % of net sales)	\$ 207 8%	\$ 192 8%	8%	\$ 407 8%	\$ 382 9%	7%
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies (as a % of net sales)	\$ 37 1%	\$ 41 2%	(10%)	\$ 117 2%	\$ 100 2%	17%
Translated earnings contract gain (loss), net (as a % of net sales)	\$ 219 9%	\$ (1,201) (51%)	*	\$ (219) (4%)	\$ (2,058) (47%)	(89%)
Gain on realignment of equity investment (as a % of net sales)		2,676 113%			2,676 61%	
Income before income taxes (as a % of net sales)	\$ 592 24%	\$ 1,703 72%	(65%)	\$ 612 13%	\$ 1,031 23%	(41%)
(Provision) benefit for income taxes (as a % of net sales)	\$ (153) (6%)	\$ 504 21%	*	\$ (87) (2%)	\$ 808 18%	*
Net income attributable to Corning Incorporated	\$ 439	\$ 2,207	(80%)	\$ 525	\$ 1,839	(71%)

(as a % of net sales)	18%	94%	11%	42%
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*Percent change is not meaningful.

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Net Sales

The following table presents net sales by reportable segment (in millions):

	Three months ended			Six months ended		
	June 30,		%	June 30,		%
	2017	2016	change	2017	2016	change
			17 vs. 16			17 vs. 16
Display Technologies	\$ 748	\$ 801	(7%)	\$ 1,484	\$ 1,506	(1%)
Optical Communications	882	782	13%	1,700	1,391	22%
Environmental Technologies	263	259	2%	538	523	3%
Specialty Materials	337	266	27%	637	493	29%
Life Sciences	221	215	3%	431	419	3%
All Other	46	37	24%	82	75	9%
Total net sales	\$ 2,497	\$ 2,360	6%	\$ 4,872	\$ 4,407	11%

For the three months ended June 30, 2017, net sales increased by \$137 million, or 6%, when compared to the same period in 2016. The primary sales drivers by segment were as follows:

- A decrease of \$53 million in the Display Technologies segment, driven by LCD glass price declines of approximately 10% and the negative impact from the weakening of the Japanese yen in the amount of \$15 million, partially offset by an increase in volume in the high-single digits in percentage terms;
- An increase of \$100 million in the Optical Communications segment, due to higher sales of carrier network products in the North American fiber-to-the-home market;
- An increase of \$4 million in the Environmental Technologies segment, driven by an increase in automotive products;
- An increase of \$71 million in the Specialty Materials segment, driven by strong growth in sales of Corning Gorilla Glass products, combined with an increase in advanced optics products; and
- An increase of \$6 million in the Life Sciences segment, driven by higher sales in North America.

For the six months ended June 30, 2017, net sales increased by \$465 million, or 11%, when compared to the same period in 2016. The primary sales drivers by segment were as follows:

- A decrease of \$22 million in the Display Technologies segment, driven by LCD glass price declines slightly higher than 10%, partially offset by an increase in volume slightly higher than 10%;
- An increase of \$309 million in the Optical Communications segment, due to higher sales of carrier and enterprise network products, combined with the absence of production issues related to the implementation of new manufacturing software in the first half of 2016. Strong growth in the North American fiber-to-the-home market

drove the increase in carrier network products;

- An increase of \$15 million in the Environmental Technologies segment, driven by higher sales of automotive products due to market strength in Europe, China and Asia. Lower sales of heavy-duty diesel products in North America partially offset this increase;
- An increase of \$144 million in the Specialty Materials segment, driven by strong growth in sales of Corning Gorilla Glass products, combined with an increase in advanced optics products; and
- An increase of \$12 million in the Life Sciences segment, driven by strong performance globally.

Movements in foreign exchange rates did not materially impact Corning's consolidated net sales in the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 when compared to the same periods in 2016.

Cost of Sales

The types of expenses included in the cost of sales line item are: raw materials consumption, including direct and indirect materials; salaries, wages and benefits; depreciation and amortization; production utilities; production-related purchasing; warehousing (including receiving and inspection); repairs and maintenance; inter-location inventory transfer costs; production and warehousing facility property insurance; rent for production facilities; and other production overhead.

Gross Margin

In the three months ended June 30, 2017, gross margin dollars increased when compared to the same period last year, up \$34 million, driven by higher sales across the majority of our segments, but gross margin as a percent of sales declined 1%, largely due to an increase of \$19 million in asset write-offs and other charges.

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In the six months ended June 30, 2017, gross margin dollars and gross margin as a percent of sales increased when compared to the same period last year, up \$227 million, and 1%, respectively, driven primarily by higher sales in the majority of our segments. Additionally, in the first half of 2017, gross margin improved due to the absence of issues with a manufacturing software implementation in the Optical Communications segment which limited our ability to fulfill customer orders in the first half of 2016.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

When compared to the second quarter of 2016, selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by \$120 million, or 24%, in the three months ended June 30, 2017. The significant decrease was due to the following items:

- A decrease of \$62 million in acquisition-related costs, due to the absence of costs related to the realignment of our equity interests in Dow Corning completed in the second quarter of 2016;
- A decrease of \$52 million in litigation, regulatory and other legal costs, driven by the absence of events which occurred in the second quarter of 2016. In 2016, we recorded litigation and other expenses related to the resolution of an investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice and costs for an environmental matter. Offsetting these amounts was the gain on the contribution of our equity interests in PCC and PCE as partial settlement of the asbestos litigation in the amount of \$56 million; and
- A decrease of \$12 million in the mark-to-market of our defined benefit pension plans.

When compared to the first half of 2016, selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by \$107 million, or 13%, in the six months ended June 30, 2017. The significant decrease was due to the following items:

- A decrease of \$62 million in acquisition-related costs, due to the absence of costs related to the realignment of our equity interests in Dow Corning completed in the second quarter of 2016;
- A decrease of \$64 million in litigation, regulatory and other legal costs, driven by the absence of events occurring in the second quarter of 2016. In this period, we recorded litigation and other expenses related to the resolution of an investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice and an environmental matter. Offsetting these amounts was the gain on the contribution of our equity interests in PCC and PCE as partial settlement of the asbestos litigation in the amount of \$56 million; and
- A decrease of \$19 million in the mark-to-market of our defined benefit pension plans.

The types of expenses included in the selling, general and administrative expenses line item are: salaries, wages and benefits; stock-based compensation expense; travel; sales commissions; professional fees; and depreciation and amortization, utilities and rent for administrative facilities.

Research, Development and Engineering Expenses

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, research, development and engineering expenses increased by \$15 million, or 8%, and \$25 million, or 7%, respectively, when compared to the same periods last year, driven by higher research and development costs for our emerging businesses, as well as an increase in employee benefit expenses. As a percentage of sales, these expenses remained consistent in the second quarter, and decreased slightly in the first half of 2017 when compared to the same period last year.

Equity in Earnings of Affiliated Companies

The following provides a summary of equity in earnings of affiliated companies (in millions):

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Dow Corning Corporation (1)		\$ 26	\$	\$ 82
Hemlock Semiconductor Group (2)	\$ 31	22	110	22
All other	6	(7)	7	(4)
Total equity earnings	\$ 37	\$ 41	\$ 117	\$ 100

(1) Results include equity earnings of the silicones business and Hemlock Semiconductor business of Dow Corning.

(2) Results for 2016 include gross equity earnings for HSG from May 31, 2016, the date of the realignment of our ownership interest in Dow Corning, through June 30, 2016.

Refer to Note 7 (Investments) to the consolidated financial statements for additional information.

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Translated earnings contract gain (loss), net

Included in the line item Translated earnings contract gain (loss), net, is the impact of foreign currency hedges which hedge our translation exposure arising from movements in the Japanese yen, South Korean won, euro, New Taiwan dollar and Chinese yuan against the U.S. dollar and its impact on our net earnings. The following table provides detailed information on the impact of our translated earnings contract gains and losses:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017		Three Months Ended June 30, 2016		Change 2017 vs. 2016	
	Income before income taxes		Income before income taxes		Income before income taxes	
(in millions)		Net income		Net income		Net income
Hedges related to translated earnings:						
Realized gains, net	\$ 69	\$ 44	\$ 52	\$ 33	\$ 17	\$ 11
Unrealized gains (losses), net	150	94	(1,253)	(791)	1,403	885
Total translated earnings contract gains (losses), net	\$ 219	\$ 138	\$ (1,201)	\$ (758)	\$ 1,420	\$ 896

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017		Six Months Ended June 30, 2016		Change 2017 vs. 2016	
	Income before income taxes		Income before income taxes		Income before income taxes	
(in millions)		Net income		Net income		Net income
Hedges related to translated earnings:						
Realized gains, net	\$ 149	\$ 94	\$ 145	\$ 92	\$ 4	\$ 2
Unrealized losses, net	(368)	(232)	(2,203)	(1,390)	1,835	1,158
Total translated earnings contract losses, net	\$ (219)	\$ (138)	\$ (2,058)	\$ (1,298)	\$ 1,839	\$ 1,160

The gross notional value outstanding on our translated earnings contracts at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were as follows (in billions):

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Japanese yen-denominated hedges	\$ 13.1	\$ 14.9
South Korean won-denominated hedges	0.5	1.2
Euro-denominated hedges	0.5	0.3
Chinese yuan-denominated hedges	0.2	0.3
Total gross notional value outstanding	\$ 14.3	\$ 16.7

Income Before Income Taxes

In the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, the impact of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, including the impact of hedges realized in the current quarter, did not materially impact Corning's consolidated income before income taxes when compared to the same period in 2016.

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(Provision) benefit for Income Taxes

Our (provision) benefit for income taxes and the related effective income tax rates were as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
(Provision) benefit for income taxes	\$ (153)	\$ 504	\$ (87)	\$ 808
Effective income tax rate (benefit)	25.8%	(29.6%)	14.2%	(78.4%)

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, the effective income tax rates differed from the U.S. statutory rate of 35% primarily due to the following items:

- Rate differences on income (loss) of consolidated foreign companies;
- The benefit of excess foreign tax credits resulting from the inclusion of foreign earnings in U.S. income; and
- One-time tax-related adjustments.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, the effective income tax rates differed from the U.S. statutory rate of 35% primarily due to the following items:

- Rate differences on income (loss) of consolidated foreign companies;
- The benefit of excess foreign tax credits resulting from the inclusion of foreign earnings in U.S. income;
- The impact of equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates reported in the financial statements, net of tax; and
- The tax-free nature of the realignment of our equity interests in Dow Corning during the period, as well as the release of the deferred tax liability related to Corning's tax on Dow Corning's undistributed earnings as of the date of the transaction.

Refer to Note 4 (Income Taxes) to the consolidated financial statements for additional information.

Net Income Attributable to Corning Incorporated

As a result of the items discussed above, our net income and per share data is as follows (in millions, except per share amounts):

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net income attributable to Corning Incorporated	\$ 439	\$ 2,207	\$ 525	\$ 1,839
Net income attributable to Corning Incorporated used in basic earnings per common share calculation (1)	\$ 415	\$ 2,183	\$ 476	\$ 1,790
Net income attributable to Corning Incorporated used in diluted earnings per common share calculation (1)	\$ 439	\$ 2,207	\$ 525	\$ 1,839
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.46	\$ 2.06	\$ 0.52	\$ 1.66
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.42	\$ 1.87	\$ 0.50	\$ 1.53
Weighted-average common shares outstanding - basic	908	1,059	917	1,081
Weighted-average common shares outstanding - diluted	1,034	1,182	1,043	1,204

(1) Refer to Note 5 (Earnings per Common Share) to the consolidated financial statements for additional information.

Comprehensive Income

For the three months ended June 30, 2017, comprehensive income decreased by \$2,211 million when compared to the same period in 2016, driven by the following items:

- The decrease in net income attributable to Corning Incorporated of \$1,768 million;
- The negative impact of the change in foreign currency translation gains and losses of \$242 million, driven primarily by the Japanese yen; and
- The negative impact of the change in the amount of unamortized gains and losses for postretirement benefit plans of \$249 million, driven by the release in the second quarter of 2016 of unamortized actuarial losses as a result of the realignment of our equity interests in Dow Corning.

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For the six months ended June 30, 2017, comprehensive income decreased by \$1,684 million, when compared to the same period in 2016, driven by the following items:

- The decrease in net income attributable to Corning Incorporated of \$1,314 million;
- The negative impact of the change in foreign currency translation gains and losses of \$220 million driven primarily by the Japanese yen; and
- The negative impact of the change in the amount of unamortized gains and losses for postretirement benefit plans of \$248 million driven by the release in the second quarter of 2016 of unamortized actuarial losses as a result of the realignment of our equity interests in Dow Corning.

Offsetting these decreases was an increase in net unrealized gains on designated hedges in the amount of \$79 million.

Refer to Note 13 (Shareholders' Equity) to the consolidated financial statements for additional information.

CORE PERFORMANCE MEASURES

In managing the Company and assessing our financial performance, we supplement certain measures provided by our consolidated financial statements with measures adjusted to exclude certain items, to arrive at core performance measures. We believe that reporting core performance measures provides investors greater transparency to the information used by our management team to make financial and operational decisions. Corning has adopted the use of constant currency reporting for the Japanese yen and South Korean won, and uses an internally derived yen-to-dollar management rate of ¥99 and won-to-dollar management rate of 1,100.

Net sales, equity in earnings of affiliated companies and net income are adjusted to exclude the impacts of changes in the Japanese yen and the South Korean won, gains and losses on our foreign currency hedges related to translated earnings, acquisition-related costs, discrete tax items, restructuring and restructuring-related charges, certain litigation-related expenses, pension mark-to-market adjustments and other items which do not reflect on-going operating results of the Company or our equity affiliates. Management's discussion and analysis on our reportable segments has also been adjusted for these items, as appropriate. These measures are not prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States ("GAAP"). We believe investors should consider these non-GAAP measures in evaluating our results as they are more indicative of our core operating performance and how management evaluates our operational results and trends. These measures are not, and should not be viewed as a substitute for, GAAP reporting measures. With respect to the Company's outlooks for future periods, it is not able to provide reconciliations for these non-GAAP measures because the Company does not forecast the movement of the Japanese yen and South Korean won against the U.S. dollar, or other items that do not reflect ongoing operations, nor does it forecast items that have not yet occurred or are out of the Company's control. As a result, the Company is unable to provide outlook information on a GAAP basis.

See “Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures” for details on core performance measures. For a reconciliation of non-GAAP performance measures to their most directly comparable GAAP financial measure, please see “Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures” below.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS – CORE PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Selected highlights from our continuing operations, excluding certain items, follow (in millions):

	Three months ended			Six months ended		
	June 30,		%	June 30,		%
	2017	2016	change	2017	2016	change
			17 vs. 16			17 vs. 16
Core net sales	\$ 2,590	\$ 2,440	6%	\$ 5,075	\$ 4,611	10%
Core equity in earnings of affiliated companies	\$ 38	\$ 57	(33)%	\$ 46	\$ 119	(61)%
Core earnings	\$ 431	\$ 434	(1)%	\$ 838	\$ 774	8%

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Core Net Sales

The following table presents core net sales by reportable segment (in millions):

	Three months ended			Six months ended		
	June 30,		%	June 30,		%
	2017	2016	change	2017	2016	change
			17 vs. 16			17 vs. 16
Display Technologies	\$ 841	\$ 880	(4)%	\$ 1,687	\$ 1,709	(1)%
Optical Communications	882	782	13%	1,700	1,391	22%
Environmental Technologies	263	259	2%	538	523	3%
Specialty Materials	337	266	27%	637	493	29%
Life Sciences	221	215	3%	431	419	3%
All Other	46	38	21%	82	76	8%
Total core net sales	\$ 2,590	\$ 2,440	6%	\$ 5,075	\$ 4,611	10%

Core net sales increased by \$150 million and \$464 million in the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, when compared to the same periods in 2016. In all segments except Display Technologies, core net sales are consistent with GAAP net sales. Because a significant portion of revenues in the Display Technologies segment are denominated in Japanese yen, this segment's net sales are adjusted to remove the impact of translating yen into dollars.

When compared to the second quarter of 2016, core net sales in the Display Technologies segment decreased by \$39 million, or 4%, in the second quarter of 2017, driven by LCD glass price declines of approximately 10%, partially offset by an increase in volume in the high-single digits in percentage terms. When compared to the first six months of 2016, core net sales in the Display Technologies segment decreased by \$22 million, or 1%, in the same period in 2017, driven by LCD glass price declines of slightly higher than 10%, partially offset by an increase in volume slightly higher than 10%.

Core Equity in Earnings of Affiliated Companies

The following provides a summary of core equity in earnings of affiliated companies (in millions):

Three months ended		Six months ended	
June 30,		June 30,	
2017	2016	2017	2016

Dow Corning Corporation (1)		\$ 40	\$	\$ 98
Hemlock Semiconductor Group (2)	\$ 31	22	38	22
All other	7	(5)	8	(1)
Total core equity earnings	\$ 38	\$ 57	\$ 46	\$ 119

(1) Results include equity earnings of the silicones business and Hemlock Semiconductor business of Dow Corning.

(2) Results for 2016 include gross equity earnings for HSG from May 31, 2016, the date of the realignment of our ownership interest in Dow Corning, through June 30, 2016.

Core Earnings

In the three months ended June 30, 2017, we generated core earnings of \$431 million or \$0.42 per share, consistent with core earnings generated in the second quarter of 2016 of \$434 million, or \$0.37 per share. The absence of the equity earnings from Dow Corning's silicones business due to our 2016 realignment of our ownership interest in Dow Corning was offset by higher core earnings in the Optical Communications and Specialty Materials segments. The increase in earnings per share was driven by lower weighted average shares outstanding due to repurchases of our common stock.

In the six months ended June 30, 2017, we generated core earnings of \$838 million or \$0.80 per share, compared to core earnings generated in the six months ended June 30, 2016 of \$774 million, or \$0.64 per share. The increase of \$64 million was driven by the following items:

- An increase in net income of \$89 million in the Optical Communications segment, due to higher sales of carrier and enterprise network products, combined with the absence of the production issues in the first half of 2016 related to the implementation of new software;
- An increase in net income of \$36 million in the Display Technologies segment, driven by an increase in volume slightly higher than 10% and lower selling, general and administrative expenses, offset somewhat by LCD glass price declines slightly above 10%; and
- An increase in net income of \$26 million in the Specialty Materials segment, driven by an increase in Corning Gorilla Glass and advanced optics products.

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Offsetting these increases was the absence of the equity earnings from Dow Corning's silicones business due to our 2016 realignment of our ownership interest in Dow Corning.

Included in core earnings for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2017 is net periodic pension expense in the amounts of \$12 million and \$25 million, respectively, and for the same periods in 2016, \$13 and \$25 million, respectively. Refer to Note 9 (Employee Retirement Plans) to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Core Earnings per Common Share

The following table sets forth the computation of core basic and core diluted earnings per common share (in millions, except per share amounts):

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Core earnings attributable to Corning Incorporated	\$ 431	\$ 434	\$ 838	\$ 774
Less: Series A convertible preferred stock dividend	24	24	49	49
Core earnings available to common stockholders - basic	407	410	789	725
Add: Series A convertible preferred stock dividend	24	24	49	49
Core earnings available to common stockholders - diluted	\$ 431	\$ 434	\$ 838	\$ 774
Weighted-average common shares outstanding - basic	908	1,059	917	1,081
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Stock options and other dilutive securities	11	8	11	8
Series A convertible preferred stock	115	115	115	115
Weighted-average common shares outstanding - diluted	1,034	1,182	1,043	1,204
Core basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.67
Core diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.64

Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures

We utilize certain financial measures and key performance indicators that are not calculated in accordance with GAAP to assess our financial and operating performance. A non-GAAP financial measure is defined as a numerical measure of a company's financial performance that (i) excludes amounts, or is subject to adjustments that have the effect of excluding amounts, that are included in the comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP

in the statement of income or statement of cash flows, or (ii) includes amounts, or is subject to adjustments that have the effect of including amounts, that are excluded from the comparable measure as calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP in the statement of income or statement of cash flows.

Core net sales, core equity in earnings of affiliated companies and core earnings are non-GAAP financial measures utilized by our management to analyze financial performance without the impact of items that are driven by general economic conditions and events that do not reflect the underlying fundamentals and trends in the Company's operations.

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The following tables reconcile our non-GAAP financial measures to their most directly comparable GAAP financial measure (amounts in millions except percentages and per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017					
	Net sales	Equity earnings	Income before income taxes	Net income	Effective tax rate (a)	Per share
As reported - GAAP	\$ 2,497	\$ 37	\$ 592	\$ 439	25.8%	\$ 0.42
Constant-yen (1)	93	1	86	64		0.06
Constant-won (1)			(5)	(4)		
Translated earnings contract gain (2)			(216)	(136)		(0.13)
Acquisition-related costs (3)			17	12		0.01
Discrete tax items and other tax-related adjustments (4)				21		0.02
Restructuring, impairment and other charges (6)			40	27		0.03
Impacts from the acquisition of Samsung Corning Precision Materials (8)			(2)	(1)		
Pension mark-to-market adjustment (9)			15	9		0.01
Core performance measures	\$ 2,590	\$ 38	\$ 527	\$ 431	18.2%	\$ 0.42

(a) Based upon statutory tax rates in the specific jurisdiction for each event.

See Part 1, Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Results of Operations – Core Performance Measures, Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures, "Items which we exclude from GAAP measures to arrive at core performance measures" for the descriptions of the footnoted reconciling items.

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	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016					
	Net sales	Equity earnings	Income before income taxes	Net income	Effective tax (benefit) rate (a)	Per share
As reported - GAAP	\$ 2,360	\$ 41	\$ 1,703	\$ 2,207	(29.6%)	\$ 1.87
Constant-yen (1)	78	2	75	56		0.05
Constant-won (1)	2		(12)	(9)		(0.01)
Translated earnings contract loss (2)			1,201	758		0.64
Acquisition-related costs (3)			80	74		0.06
Discrete tax items and other tax-related adjustments (4)				(111)		(0.09)
Litigation, regulatory and other legal matters (5)			55	70		0.06
Restructuring, impairment and other charges (6)			11	7		0.01
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies (7)		14	14	13		0.01
Impacts from the acquisition of Samsung Corning Precision Materials (8)			15	12		0.01
Pension mark-to-market adjustment (9)			27	18		0.02
Gain on realignment of equity investment (10)			(2,676)	(2,676)		(2.26)
Taiwan power outage (11)			20	15		0.01
Core performance measures	\$ 2,440	\$ 57	\$ 513	\$ 434	15.4%	\$ 0.37

(a) Based upon statutory tax rates in the specific jurisdiction for each event.

See Part 1, Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Results of Operations – Core Performance Measures, Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures, “Items which we exclude from GAAP measures to arrive at core performance measures” for the descriptions of the footnoted reconciling items.

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Six Months Ended June 30, 2017						
	Net sales	Equity earnings	Income before taxes	Net income	Effective tax rate (a)	Per share
As reported – GAAP	\$ 4,872	\$ 117	\$ 612	\$ 525	14.2%	\$ 0.50
Constant-yen (1)	202	1	185	139		0.13
Constant-won (1)	1		(14)	(11)		(0.01)
Translated earnings contract loss (2)			226	142		0.14
Acquisition-related costs (3)			39	27		0.03
Discrete tax items and other tax-related adjustments (4)				30		0.03
Litigation, regulatory and other legal matters (5)			(12)	(9)		(0.01)
Restructuring, impairment and other charges (6)			50	35		0.03
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies (7)		(72)	(72)	(46)		(0.04)
Impacts from the acquisition of Samsung Corning Precision Materials (8)			(5)	(3)		
Pension mark-to-market adjustment (9)			15	9		0.01
Core performance measures	\$ 5,075	\$ 46	\$ 1,024	\$ 838	18.2%	\$ 0.80

(a) Based upon statutory tax rates in the specific jurisdiction for each event.

See Part 1, Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Results of Operations – Core Performance Measures, Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures, “Items which we exclude from GAAP measures to arrive at core performance measures” for the descriptions of the footnoted reconciling items.

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	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016					
	Net	Equity	Income	Net	Effective	Per
	sales	earnings	before	income	tax (benefit)	share
			taxes		rate (a)	
As reported	\$ 4,407	\$ 100	\$ 1,031	\$ 1,839	(78.4%)	\$ 1.53
Constant-yen (1)	202	4	185	134		0.11
Constant-won (1)	2	(1)	(32)	(23)		(0.02)
Translated earnings contract loss (2)			2,058	1,298		1.08
Acquisition-related costs (3)			94	84		0.07
Discrete tax items and other tax-related adjustments (4)				(89)		(0.07)
Litigation, regulatory and other legal matters (5)			55	70		0.06
Restructuring, impairment and other charges (6)			120	82		0.07
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies (7)		16	16	15		0.01
Impacts from the acquisition of Samsung Corning Precision Materials (8)			4	3		
Pension mark-to-market adjustment (9)			34	22		0.02
Gain on realignment of equity investment (10)			(2,676)	(2,676)		(2.22)
Taiwan power outage (11)			20	15		0.01
Core performance measures	\$ 4,611	\$ 119	\$ 909	\$ 774	14.9%	\$ 0.64

(a) Based upon statutory tax rates in the specific jurisdiction for each event.

See Part 1, Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Results of Operations – Core Performance Measures, Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures, "Items which we exclude from GAAP measures to arrive at core performance measures" for the descriptions of the footnoted reconciling items.

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Items which we exclude from GAAP measures to arrive at core performance measures are as follows:

(1) Constant-currency adjustments:

Constant-yen: Because a significant portion of Display Technologies segment revenues and manufacturing costs are denominated in Japanese yen, management believes it is important to understand the impact on core earnings of translating yen into dollars. Presenting results on a constant-yen basis mitigates the translation impact of the Japanese yen, and allows management to evaluate performance period over period, analyze underlying trends in our businesses, and establish operational goals and forecasts. As of January 1, 2015, we used an internally derived management rate of ¥99, which is closely aligned to our current yen portfolio of foreign currency hedges, and have recast all periods presented based on this rate in order to effectively remove the impact of changes in the Japanese yen.

Constant-won: Because a significant portion of Corning Precision Materials' costs are denominated in South Korean won, management believes it is important to understand the impact on core earnings from translating won into dollars. Presenting results on a constant-won basis mitigates the translation impact of the South Korean won, and allows management to evaluate performance period over period, analyze underlying trends in our businesses, and establish operational goals and forecasts without the variability caused by the fluctuations caused by changes in the rate of this currency. We use an internally derived management rate of 1,100, which is consistent with historical prior period averages of the won.

- (2) Translated earnings contract loss: We have excluded the impact of the gains and losses of our foreign currency hedges related to translated earnings for each period presented.
- (3) Acquisition-related costs: These expenses include intangible amortization, inventory valuation adjustments and external acquisition-related deal costs.
- (4) Discrete tax items and other tax-related adjustments: This represents the removal of discrete adjustments attributable to changes in tax law and changes in judgment about the realizability of certain deferred tax assets, as well as other non-operational tax-related adjustments.
- (5) Litigation, regulatory and other legal matters: Includes amounts related to legal matters.
- (6) Restructuring, impairment and other charges: This amount includes restructuring, impairment and other charges, including goodwill impairment charges and other expenses and disposal costs not classified as restructuring expense.
- (7) Equity in earnings of affiliated companies: These adjustments relate to items which do not reflect expected on-going operating results of our affiliated companies, such as restructuring, impairment and other charges and settlements under "take-or-pay" contracts.
- (8) Impacts from the acquisition of Samsung Corning Precision Materials: This amount primarily represents the fair value adjustments to the indemnity asset related to contingent consideration.
- (9) Pension mark-to-market adjustment: Defined benefit mark-to-market gains and losses, which arise from changes in actuarial assumptions and the difference between actual and expected returns on plan assets and discount rates.
- (10) Gain on realignment of equity investment: Gain recorded upon the completion of the strategic realignment of our ownership interest in Dow Corning.
- (11) Taiwan power outage: Impact of the power outage that temporarily halted production at our Tainan, Taiwan manufacturing location in the second quarter of 2016. The impact includes asset write-offs and charges for facility repairs, offset somewhat by partial reimbursement through our insurance program.

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REPORTABLE SEGMENTS

Our reportable segments are as follows:

- Display Technologies – manufactures glass substrates primarily for flat panel liquid crystal displays.
- Optical Communications – manufactures carrier and enterprise network components for the telecommunications industry.
- Environmental Technologies – manufactures ceramic substrates and filters for automotive and diesel emission control applications.
- Specialty Materials – manufactures products that provide more than 150 material formulations for glass, glass ceramics and fluoride crystals to meet demand for unique customer needs.
- Life Sciences – manufactures glass and plastic labware, equipment, media and reagents enabling workflow solutions for scientific applications.

All other segments that do not meet the quantitative threshold for separate reporting have been grouped as “All Other.” This group is primarily comprised of the results of Corning’s Pharmaceutical Technologies business and new product lines and development projects, as well as certain corporate investments such as Eurokera and Keraglass equity affiliates.

We prepared the financial results for our reportable segments on a basis that is consistent with the manner in which we internally disaggregate financial information to assist in making internal operating decisions. We included the earnings of equity affiliates that are closely associated with our reportable segments in the respective segment’s net income. We have allocated certain common expenses among our reportable segments differently than we would for stand-alone financial information prepared in accordance with GAAP. Our reportable segments include non-GAAP measures which are not prepared in accordance with GAAP. We believe investors should consider these non-GAAP measures in evaluating our results as they are more indicative of our core operating performance and how management evaluates our operational results and trends. These measures are not, and should not be viewed as a substitute for GAAP reporting measures. For a reconciliation of non-GAAP performance measures to their most directly comparable GAAP financial measure, please see “Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures” above. Segment net income may not be consistent with measures used by other companies. The accounting policies of our reportable segments are the same as those applied in the consolidated financial statements.

Display Technologies

The following tables provide net sales and net income for the Display Technologies segment and reconcile the non-GAAP financial measures for the Display Technologies segment with our consolidated financial statements presented in accordance with GAAP (in millions):

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2017		June 30, 2017	
(in millions)	Net sales	Net income	Net sales	Net income
As reported - GAAP	\$ 748	\$ 211	\$ 1,484	\$ 460
Constant-yen (1)	93	63	202	135
Constant-won (1)		(3)	1	(9)
Translated earnings contract gain (2)		(43)		(91)
Litigation, regulatory and other legal matters (5)				(9)
Restructuring, impairment and other charges (6)		13		13
Impacts from the acquisition of Samsung Corning Precision Materials (8)		(1)		(3)
Core performance	\$ 841	\$ 240	\$ 1,687	\$ 496

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	Three months ended June 30, 2016		Six months ended June 30, 2016	
(in millions)	Net sales	Net income	Net sales	Net income
As reported - GAAP	\$ 801	\$ 204	\$ 1,506	\$ 413
Constant-yen (1)	78	55	202	136
Constant won (1)	1	(8)	1	(21)
Translated earnings contract gain (2)		(33)		(91)
Restructuring, impairment and other charges (6)				13
Impacts from the acquisition of Samsung Corning Precision Materials (8)		12		3
Taiwan power outage (11)		7		7
Core performance	\$ 880	\$ 237	\$ 1,709	\$ 460

See Part 1, Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Results of Operations – Core Performance Measures, Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures, “Items which we exclude from GAAP measures to arrive at core performance measures” for the descriptions of the footnoted reconciling items.

As Reported

Net sales in the Display Technologies segment decreased by \$53 million, or 7%, in the second quarter of 2017 when compared to the second quarter of 2016. The decrease was driven by LCD glass price declines of approximately 10% and the negative impact from the weakening of the Japanese yen in the amount of \$15 million, partially offset by an increase in volume in the high-single digits in percentage terms. Net income increased by \$7 million, or 3%, driven by the increase in volume, lower selling, general and administrative expenses and an increase of \$10 million in realized gains on our yen and won-denominated currency hedges, offset slightly by the LCD price declines described above and asset write-off expenses.

Net sales decreased by \$22 million in the first half of 2017 when compared to the same period in 2016, driven by price declines slightly higher than 10%, offset partially by an increase in volume slightly higher than 10%. Net income increased by \$47 million, or 11%, driven by the volume increase described above and a decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses, offset partially by price declines slightly higher than 10%.

Core Performance

When compared to the same periods in 2016, core net sales in the Display Technologies segment decreased by \$39 million, or 4%, and \$22 million, or 1%, in the second quarter and first half of 2017, respectively, driven by the price declines described above. Core earnings increased in these periods, up \$3 million, or 1%, and \$36 million, or 8%, respectively, driven by the increase in volume and a decline in operating expenses, offset somewhat by the price declines.

Outlook:

In the third quarter, we expect the LCD glass market and Corning's volume to increase by a low single-digit percentage sequentially. Sequential glass price declines should be moderate and similar to the second-quarter sequential decline.

Optical Communications

The following tables provide net sales and net income for the Optical Communications segment and reconcile the non-GAAP financial measures for the Optical Communications segment with our consolidated financial statements presented in accordance with GAAP (in millions):

	Three months ended June 30, 2017		Six months ended June 30, 2017	
	Net sales	Net income	Net sales	Net income
(in millions)				
As reported - GAAP	\$ 882	\$ 101	\$ 1,700	\$ 183
Acquisition-related costs (3)		7		16
Restructuring, impairment and other charges (6)				2
Core performance	\$ 882	\$ 108	\$ 1,700	\$ 201

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	Three months ended June 30, 2016		Six months ended June 30, 2016	
(in millions)	Net sales	Net income	Net sales	Net income
As reported - GAAP	\$ 782	\$ 77	\$ 1,391	\$ 94
Acquisition-related costs (3)		9		13
Restructuring, impairment and other charges (6)				5
Core performance	\$ 782	\$ 86	\$ 1,391	\$ 112

See Part 1, Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Results of Operations – Core Performance Measures, Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures, “Items which we exclude from GAAP measures to arrive at core performance measures” for the descriptions of the footnoted reconciling items.

As Reported

Net sales in the Optical Communications segment increased by \$100 million, or 13%, in the second quarter of 2017, and \$309 million, or 22%, in the first half of 2017, when compared to the same periods in 2016. The increase was due to higher sales of carrier network products in the North American fiber-to-the-home market.

Net income in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 increased by \$24 million, or 31%, and \$89 million, or 95%, respectively, driven by the increase in sales described above. Movements in foreign exchange rates did not materially impact net sales and net income in this segment in the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 when compared to the same periods in 2016.

Core Performance

Core earnings increased in the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 by \$22 million, or 26%, and \$89 million, or 79%, respectively, driven by the items impacting the “As Reported” results described above.

Outlook:

In the third quarter, Corning expects Optical Communications sales to be up more than 10% on a year-over-year basis.

Environmental Technologies

The following tables provide net sales and net income for the Environmental Technologies segment and reconciles the non-GAAP financial measures for the Environmental Technologies segment with our consolidated financial statements presented in accordance with GAAP (in millions):

	Three months ended June 30, 2017		Six months ended June 30, 2017	
	Net sales	Net income	Net sales	Net income
(in millions)				
As reported - GAAP	\$ 263	\$ 32	\$ 538	\$ 63
Restructuring, impairment and other charges (6)				6
Core performance measures	\$ 263	\$ 32	\$ 538	\$ 69

	Three months ended June 30, 2016		Six months ended June 30, 2016	
	Net sales	Net income	Net sales	Net income
(in millions)				
As reported - GAAP	\$ 259	\$ 37	\$ 523	\$ 71
Restructuring, impairment and other charges (6)				3
Core performance measures	\$ 259	\$ 37	\$ 523	\$ 74

See Part 1, Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Results of Operations – Core Performance Measures, Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures, "Items which we exclude from GAAP measures to arrive at core performance measures" for the descriptions of the footnoted reconciling items.

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As Reported

Net sales in the Environmental Technologies segment increased \$4 million, or 2%, in the second quarter of 2017 when compared to the same period in 2016, driven by an increase in automotive products. Net sales in the first half of 2017 increased \$15 million, or 3%, driven by higher sales of automotive products due to market strength in Europe, China and Asia. Lower sales of heavy-duty diesel products in North America partially offset this increase. Movements in foreign exchange rates negatively impacted net sales in this segment in the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 by \$4 million and \$11 million, respectively, when compared to the same periods in 2016.

Net income in the second quarter and first half of 2017 decreased by \$5 million, or 14%, and \$8 million, or 11%, driven by expenses in support of new product launches, and in the first half of 2017 by higher restructuring, impairment and other charges. Movements in foreign exchange rates did not materially impact net income in this segment in the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 when compared to the same periods in 2016.

Core Performance

In the three and six months of 2017, core earnings decreased by \$5 million, or 14%, and \$5 million, or 7%, when compared to the same periods in 2016, driven by the items impacting the “As Reported” results described above.

Outlook:

In the third quarter, the Company anticipates Environmental Technologies sales will increase by a low single-digit percentage compared to the third quarter of 2016.

Specialty Materials

The following tables provide net sales and net income for the Specialty Materials segment and reconciles the non-GAAP financial measures for the Specialty Materials segment with our consolidated financial statements presented in accordance with GAAP (in millions):

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2017		June 30, 2017	
(in millions)	Net sales	Net income	Net sales	Net income
As reported - GAAP	\$ 337	\$ 56	\$ 637	\$ 104

Restructuring, impairment and other charges (6)		2		2
Core performance	\$ 337	\$ 58	\$ 637	\$ 106

	Three months ended June 30, 2016		Six months ended June 30, 2016	
(in millions)	Net sales	Net income	Net sales	Net income
As reported - GAAP	\$ 266	\$ 38	\$ 493	\$ 64
Constant-yen (1)				(1)
Constant-won (1)				(1)
Restructuring, impairment and other charges (6)		6		14
Taiwan power outage (11)		4		4
Core performance	\$ 266	\$ 48	\$ 493	\$ 80

See Part 1, Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Results of Operations – Core Performance Measures, Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures, “Items which we exclude from GAAP measures to arrive at core performance measures” for the descriptions of the footnoted reconciling items.

As Reported

Net sales in the Specialty Materials segment increased by \$71 million, or 27%, and \$144 million, or 29%, in the second quarter and first half of 2017, respectively, when compared to the same periods in 2016, driven by strong growth in sales of Gorilla Glass products, combined with an increase in advanced optics products. Net income in these periods increased by \$18 million, or 47%, and \$40 million, or 63%, due to the significant increase in sales and lower restructuring charges, offset slightly by higher selling and administrative costs. Movements in foreign exchange rates did not materially impact net sales and net income in these periods when compared to the same periods in the prior year.

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Core Performance

Core earnings increased by \$10 million, or 21%, and \$26 million, or 33%, in the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, driven primarily by the increase in sales of Corning Gorilla Glass and advanced optics products, offset slightly by higher selling and administrative costs.

Outlook:

On a year-over-year basis, we expect sales growth in the third quarter to be in the low to mid-teen percentage.

Life Sciences

The following tables provide net sales and net income for the Life Sciences segment and reconcile the non-GAAP financial measures for the Life Sciences segment with our consolidated financial statements presented in accordance with GAAP (in millions):

	Three months ended June 30, 2017		Six months ended June 30, 2017	
	Net sales	Net income	Net sales	Net income
(in millions)				
As reported – GAAP	\$ 221	\$ 14	\$ 431	\$ 31
Acquisition-related costs (3)		3		6
Restructuring, impairment and other charges (6)		2		2
Core performance	\$ 221	\$ 19	\$ 431	\$ 39

	Three months ended June 30, 2016		Six months ended June 30, 2016	
	Net sales	Net income	Net sales	Net income
(in millions)				
As reported – GAAP	\$ 215	\$ 17	\$ 419	\$ 29
Acquisition-related costs (3)		3		6
Restructuring, impairment and other charges (6)		1		4

Core performance	\$ 215	\$ 21	\$ 419	\$ 39
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See Part 1, Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Results of Operations – Core Performance Measures, Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures, “Items which we exclude from GAAP measures to arrive at core performance measures” for the descriptions of the footnoted reconciling items.

As Reported

Net sales in the Life Sciences segment increased by \$6 million, or 3%, and \$12 million, or 3%, in the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, when compared to the same periods in 2016, driven by higher sales in North America in the second quarter, and strong performance globally in the first half of 2017. Movements in foreign exchange rates negatively impacted net sales in this segment in the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 by \$3 million and \$7 million, respectively, when compared to the same periods in 2016.

Net income decreased by \$3 million, or 18%, in the second quarter, driven by higher restructuring, impairment and other charges and an increase in raw material prices, and increased by \$2 million, or 7%, in the six months ended June 30, 2017, driven by an increase in volume and lower restructuring expenses. Movements in foreign exchange rates did not materially impact net income in these periods when compared to the same periods in the prior year.

Core Performance

Core earnings decreased by \$2 million or 10%, in the three months ended June 30, 2017 and remained consistent in the six months ended June 30, 2017.

Outlook:

For the third quarter, we expect low single-digit percentage sales growth year-over-year.

All Other

All other segments that do not meet the quantitative threshold for separate reporting have been grouped as “All Other.” This group is primarily comprised of the results of Corning’s Pharmaceutical Technologies business and new product lines and development projects, as well as certain corporate investments such as Eurokera and Keraglass equity affiliates.

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The following table provides net sales and other data for All Other (in millions):

As Reported	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net sales	\$ 46	\$ 37	\$ 82	\$ 75
Research, development and engineering expenses	\$ 52	\$ 45	\$ 104	\$ 92
Equity earnings of affiliated companies	\$ 6	\$ (8)	\$ 7	\$ (5)
Net loss	\$ (58)	\$ (55)	\$ (111)	\$ (140)

Net sales of this segment increased by \$9 million, or 24%, and \$7 million, or 9%, in the second quarter and first half of 2017, respectively, when compared to the same periods in 2016, driven by an increase in sales of non-LCD glass.

The increase in the net loss in the second quarter of \$3 million reflects higher losses in our emerging innovation group and Corning's Pharmaceutical Technologies business. The decrease of \$29 million in the net loss in the first half of 2017 reflects the absence of asset write-offs in emerging businesses recorded in the first quarter of 2016 and higher net income in Corning Precision Materials' non-LCD glass business.

CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

Financing and Capital Resources

The following items impacted Corning's financing and capital structure in the six months ended June 30, 2017:

2017

There were no significant items that impacted Corning's financing structure in the six months ended June 30, 2017.

2016

On July 20, 2016, Corning's Board of Directors approved a \$1 billion increase to our commercial paper program, raising it to \$2 billion. If needed, this program is supported by our \$2 billion revolving credit facility that expires in

2019.

Common Stock Dividends

On February 3, 2016, Corning's Board of Directors declared a 12.5% increase in the Company's quarterly common stock dividend, which increased the quarterly dividend from \$0.12 to \$0.135 per share of common stock, beginning with the dividend paid in the first quarter of 2016.

On February 1, 2017, Corning's Board of Directors declared a 14.8% increase in the Company's quarterly common stock dividend, which increased the quarterly dividend from \$0.135 to \$0.155 per share of common stock, beginning with the dividend paid in the first quarter of 2017.

Share Repurchase Program

In December 2016, Corning's Board of Directors approved a \$4 billion share repurchase program with no expiration (the "2016 Repurchase Program"). In the second quarter of 2017, Corning entered into an accelerated share repurchase agreement (the "2017 ASR agreement") under this program. Under the 2017 ASR agreement, Corning paid \$500 million for a total of 17.1 million shares.

In addition to the 2017 ASR agreement, during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company repurchased 5.1 million and 20.4 million shares of common stock on the open market for approximately \$138.1 million and \$546.4 million, respectively.

Refer to Note 13 (Shareholders' Equity) for additional information.

Capital Spending

Capital spending totaled \$761 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017, an increase of \$228 million when compared to the six months ended June 30, 2016, driven by capacity expansion projects in our Optical Communications segment. We expect our 2017 capital expenditures to be approximately \$1.5 billion, driven by expansions related to the Gen 10.5 glass manufacturing facility in China, the addition of capacity to support the new gas-particulate filters business in the Environmental Technologies segment and investment to support growth in customer demand in the Optical Communications and Specialty Materials segments.

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Cash Flow

Summary of cash flow data (in millions):

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 471	\$ 455
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	\$ (634)	\$ 4,238
Net cash used in financing activities	\$ (1,138)	\$ (2,135)

Net cash provided by operating activities increased by \$16 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017 when compared to the same period last year, driven largely by an increase in dividends received from affiliated companies of \$47 million and higher net income in the Optical Communications, Display Technologies and Specialty Materials segments, partially offset by a payment of \$70 million related to our obligation under the plan of reorganization for PCC (refer to Note 2 (Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees) to the consolidated financial statements for additional information).

Net cash used in investing activities increased by \$4.9 billion in the six months ended June 30, 2017, when compared to the same period last year, driven by the absence of \$4.8 billion of cash received in the second quarter of 2016 on the realignment of Dow Corning, coupled with an increase of \$228 million in capital expenditures largely due to capacity expansion projects in our Optical Communications segment and a decline of \$92 million in liquidations of short-term investments. A decline of \$241 million in acquisition spending partially offset these events.

Net cash used in financing activities in the six months ended June 30, 2017 decreased \$997 million when compared to the same period last year, driven by lower share repurchases, down \$470 million, an increase of \$225 million in proceeds from the exercise of stock options and the absence of \$294 million of commercial paper and debt repayments made in the first half of 2016.

Key Balance Sheet Data

Balance sheet and working capital measures are provided in the following table (in millions):

	As of June 30, 2017	As of December 31, 2016
Working capital	\$ 5,623	\$ 6,297
Current ratio	3.0:1	3.3:1
Trade accounts receivable, net of allowances	\$ 1,640	\$ 1,481
Days sales outstanding	59	54
Inventories	\$ 1,616	\$ 1,471
Inventory turns	3.8	3.8
Days payable outstanding (1)	44	45
Long-term debt	\$ 3,302	\$ 3,646
Total debt to total capital	18%	18%

(1) Includes trade payables only.

Credit Rating

Our credit ratings remain the same as those disclosed in our 2016 Form 10-K.

RATING AGENCY	Rating Long-Term Debt	Outlook last update
Standard & Poor's	BBB+	Stable October 27, 2015
Moody's	Baa1	Stable October 28, 2015

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Management Assessment of Liquidity

We ended the second quarter of 2017 with approximately \$4.2 billion of cash and cash equivalents. Our cash and cash equivalents are held in various locations throughout the world and generally are unrestricted. Although approximately 74% of the consolidated amount was held outside of the United States at June 30, 2017, we have sufficient U.S. liquidity, including borrowing capacity, to fund foreseeable U.S. cash needs without requiring the repatriation of foreign cash. We utilize a variety of financing strategies to ensure that our worldwide cash is available in the locations in which it is needed.

It is our policy to manage our exposure to changes in interest rates. To manage interest rate exposure, the Company, from time to time, enters into interest rate swap agreements. We are currently party to two interest rate swaps that are designated as fair value hedges and economically exchange a notional amount of \$550 million of previously issued fixed rate long-term debt to floating rate debt. Under the terms of the swap agreements, we pay the counterparty a floating rate that is indexed to the one-month LIBOR rate.

Corning also has a \$2 billion commercial paper program pursuant to which we may issue short-term, unsecured commercial paper notes. Under this program, the Company may issue the notes from time to time and will use the proceeds for general corporate purposes. The Company's \$2 billion unsecured revolving credit facility is available to support obligations under the commercial paper program, if needed. Corning did not have outstanding commercial paper at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Other

We complete comprehensive reviews of our significant customers and their creditworthiness by analyzing their financial strength at least annually or more frequently for customers where we have identified a measure of increased risk. We closely monitor payments and developments which may signal possible customer credit issues. We currently have not identified any potential material impact on our liquidity resulting from customer credit issues.

Our major source of funding for 2017 and beyond will be our operating cash flow, our existing balances of cash and cash equivalents and proceeds from any issuances of debt. We believe we have sufficient liquidity for the next several years to fund operations, acquisitions, the asbestos litigation, capital expenditures, scheduled debt repayments and dividend payments and share repurchase programs.

Corning has access to a \$2 billion unsecured revolving credit facility. This credit facility includes a leverage ratio financial covenant. The required leverage ratio, which measures debt to total capital, is a maximum of 50%. At June 30, 2017, our leverage using this measure was approximately 18% and we are in compliance with the financial covenant.

Our debt instruments contain customary event of default provisions, which allow the lenders the option of accelerating all obligations upon the occurrence of certain events. In addition, some of our debt instruments contain a cross default provision, whereby an uncured default in excess of a specified amount on one debt obligation of the Company, also would be considered a default under the terms of another debt instrument. As of June 30, 2017, we were in compliance with all such provisions.

Management is not aware of any known trends or any known demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will result in or that are reasonably likely to result in a material decrease in our liquidity. In addition, other than items discussed, there are no known material trends, favorable or unfavorable, in our capital resources and no expected material changes in the mix and relative cost of such resources.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

There have been no material changes outside the ordinary course of business in our off balance sheet arrangements as disclosed in our 2016 Form 10-K under the caption “Off Balance Sheet Arrangements.”

Contractual Obligations

There have been no material changes outside the ordinary course of business in the contractual obligations disclosed in our 2016 Form 10-K under the caption “Contractual Obligations.”

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported therein. The estimates that require management’s most difficult, subjective or complex judgments are described in our 2016 Form 10-K and remain unchanged through the first six months of 2017. For certain items, additional details are provided below.

Impairment of Assets Held for Use

We are required to assess the recoverability of the carrying value of long-lived assets when an indicator of impairment has been identified. We review our long-lived assets in each quarter in which impairment indicators are present. We must exercise judgment in assessing whether an event of impairment has occurred.

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Manufacturing equipment includes certain components of production equipment that are constructed of precious metals, primarily platinum and rhodium. These metals are not depreciated because they have very low physical losses and are repeatedly reclaimed and reused in our manufacturing process and have a very long useful life. Precious metals are reviewed for impairment as part of our assessment of long-lived assets. This review considers all of the Company's precious metals that are either in place in the production process; in reclamation, fabrication, or refinement in anticipation of re-use; or awaiting use to support increased capacity. Precious metals are only acquired to support our manufacturing operations and are not held for trading or other purposes.

At June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the carrying value of precious metals was higher than the fair market value by \$861 million and \$890 million, respectively. These precious metals are utilized by the Display Technologies and Specialty Materials segments. Corning believes these precious metal assets to be recoverable due to the significant positive cash flow in both segments. The potential for impairment exists in the future if negative events significantly decrease the cash flow of these segments. Such events include, but are not limited to, a significant decrease in demand for products or a significant decrease in profitability in our Display Technologies or Specialty Materials segments.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Refer to Note 1 (Significant Accounting Policies) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ENVIRONMENT

Corning has been named by the Environmental Protection Agency ("the Agency") under the Superfund Act, or by state governments under similar state laws, as a potentially responsible party for 16 active hazardous waste sites. Under the Superfund Act, all parties who may have contributed any waste to a hazardous waste site, identified by the Agency, are jointly and severally liable for the cost of cleanup unless the Agency agrees otherwise. It is Corning's policy to accrue for its estimated liability related to Superfund sites and other environmental liabilities related to property owned by Corning based on expert analysis and continual monitoring by both internal and external consultants. At June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, Corning had accrued approximately \$40 million (undiscounted) and \$43 million (undiscounted), respectively, for the estimated liability for environmental cleanup and related litigation. Based upon the information developed to date, management believes that the accrued reserve is a reasonable estimate of the Company's liability and that the risk of an additional loss in an amount materially higher than that accrued is remote.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, in reports subsequently filed by Corning with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) on Forms 8-K, and related comments by management that are not historical facts or information and contain words such as “will,” “believe,” “anticipate,” “expect,” “intend,” “plan,” “seek,” “see,” “would,” and “may” are forward-looking statements. Such statements relate to future events that by their nature address matters that are, to different degrees, uncertain. These forward-looking statements relate to, among other things, the company’s future operating performance, the company’s share of new and existing markets, the company’s revenue and earnings growth rates, the company’s ability to innovate and commercialize new products, and the company’s implementation of cost-reduction initiatives and measures to improve pricing, including the optimization of the company’s manufacturing capacity.

Although the company believes that these forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions regarding, among other things, current estimates and forecasts, general economic conditions, its knowledge of its business, and key performance indicators that impact the company, actual results could differ materially. The company does not undertake to update forward-looking statements. Some of the risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to:

- global business, financial, economic and political conditions;
- tariffs and import duties;
- currency fluctuations between the U.S. dollar and other currencies, primarily the Japanese yen, New Taiwan dollar, euro, Chinese yuan and South Korean won;
- product demand and industry capacity;
- competitive products and pricing;
- availability and costs of critical components and materials;
- new product development and commercialization;
- order activity and demand from major customers;
- the amount and timing of our cash flows and earnings and other conditions, which may affect our ability to pay our quarterly dividend at the planned level or to repurchase shares at planned levels;
- possible disruption in commercial activities due to terrorist activity, cyber-attack, armed conflict, political or financial instability, natural disasters, or major health concerns;
- unanticipated disruption to equipment, facilities, IT systems or operations;
- effect of regulatory and legal developments;
- ability to pace capital spending to anticipated levels of customer demand;
- rate of technology change;
- ability to enforce patents and protect intellectual property and trade secrets;
- adverse litigation;
- product and components performance issues;

- retention of key personnel;
- customer ability, most notably in the Display Technologies segment, to maintain profitable operations and obtain financing to fund their ongoing operations and manufacturing expansions and pay their receivables when due;
- loss of significant customers;
- changes in tax laws and regulations;
- the potential impact of legislation, government regulations, and other government action and investigations; and
- other risks detailed in Corning's SEC filings.

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ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market Risk Disclosures

As noted in our 2016 Form 10-K, we operate and conduct business in many foreign countries and as a result are exposed to fluctuations between the U.S. dollar and other currencies. Volatility in the global financial markets could increase the volatility of foreign currency exchange rates which would, in turn, impact our sales and net income. For a discussion of our exposure to market risk and how we mitigate that risk, refer to Part II, Item 1A, Risk Factors in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and Part II, Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risks, contained in our 2016 Form 10-K.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Under the supervision of and with the participation of Corning's management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended), as of June 30, 2017, the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, we have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of that date. Corning's disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by Corning in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to Corning's management, including Corning's principal executive and principal financial officers, or other persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

An evaluation of our internal controls over financial reporting was also performed to determine whether any changes have occurred during the period covered by this Report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. The chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that there was no change in Corning's internal control over financial reporting that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, internal control over financial reporting.

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Part II – Other Information

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Non-PCC Asbestos Claims. See our 2016 Form 10-K, Part I, Item 3. For additional information and updates to estimated liabilities as of June 30, 2017, see Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements, Note 2 (Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees) of the Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements included under Item 1 of this quarterly report, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Environmental Litigation. See our 2016 Form 10-K, Part I, Item 3. For additional information and updates to estimated liabilities as of June 30, 2017, see Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements, Note 2 (Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees) of the Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements included under Item 1 of this quarterly report, which is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

In addition to other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors in our 2016 Form 10-K, which could materially impact our business, financial condition or future results. Risks disclosed in our 2016 Form 10-K are not the only risks facing our Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may materially adversely impact our business, financial condition or operating results. There have been no material changes to Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors in our 2016 Form 10-K.

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ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

This table provides information about our purchases of our common stock during the second quarter of 2017:

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Period	Total number of shares purchased (1)	Average price paid per share (1)	Number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plan or program (2)	Approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs (2)
April 1-30, 2017				
Open market and shares surrendered for tax withholdings	4,774,981	\$ 26.91	4,459,154	
ASR (initial delivery)	14,017,873	(3)	14,017,873	
May 1-31, 2017				
Shares surrendered for tax withholdings	38,452	\$ 29.26		
June 1-30, 2017				
Open market and shares surrendered for tax withholdings	605,948	\$ 30.29	594,045	
ASR (final delivery)	3,101,117	(3)	3,101,117	
Total	22,538,371	\$ 28.75	22,172,189	\$ 2,980,523,101

(1) On December 7, 2016, Corning's Board of Directors authorized a share repurchase program with no expiration for the repurchase of up to \$4 billion of common stock (the "2016 Repurchase Program").

(2) This column reflects the following transactions during the second quarter of 2017: (i) the deemed surrender to us of 343,462 shares of common stock to satisfy tax withholding obligations in connection with the vesting of employee restricted stock units; (ii) the surrender to us of 22,720 shares of common stock to satisfy tax withholding obligations in connection with the vesting of restricted stock issued to employees; and (iii) the purchase of 22,172,189 shares of common stock under the 2016 Repurchase Program.

- (3) In the second quarter of 2017, the Company paid \$500 million under an ASR agreement and received an initial delivery of 14,017,873 shares in April and a final delivery of 3,101,117 shares in June. In total, 17,118,990 shares were delivered under the ASR at an average purchase price of \$29.21. See Note 13 (Shareholders' Equity) to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional detail.

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

(a) Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Name
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Exchange Act
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Exchange Act
32	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Definition Document

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Corning Incorporated
(Registrant)

July 26, 2017	/s/ Edward Schlesinger
Date	Edward Schlesinger
	Vice President and Corporate Controller

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