

Title: EU Whistleblower Policy

Policy Owner: Utkun Akguen

Published By/Department: Law

Last Reviewed: Sep. 20, 2024

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Effective Date: Dec. 13, 2023

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Available in the following languages:

Deutsch	Español	Français	Italiano	Magyar	Nederlands	Polski
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I. Purpose/Overview:

The purpose of this policy is to explain Corning's approach to compliance with the EU Whistleblowing Directive (2019/1937) and the implementation of the Directive by the EU member states.

II. Scope/Applicability:

This policy applies to (i) Corning legal entities within the EU, and (ii) all employees, contingent workers, and other regular members of Corning's workforce within the EU.

This policy does not supersede Corning's Code of Conduct. This policy supplements the principles, standards, and guidelines related to reporting in Corning's Code of Conduct. This policy shall be interpreted and applied consistent with Corning's Code of Conduct. In the event of any conflict between Corning's Code of Conduct and the legal requirement under the Whistleblower Regulations, such legal requirements will prevail.

III. Definitions

"Code of Conduct Management Oversight Group" means the Chief Compliance Officer, the General Counsel, the Corporate Treasurer, the Corporate Controller, and the Assistant Controller (Accounting, Compliance and Reporting).

"Directive" means EU Whistleblower Directive 2019/1937.

"EU" means the European Union, which consists of 27 European countries.

"GDPR" means EU General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679.

"Internal Reporting Office" means a limited number of skilled, trained and experienced employees within the Corning Corporate Compliance & Employment Law Center of Excellence (currently led by Dan Christmas, Vice President & Chief Compliance Officer)

"TFEU" means Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

"Whistleblower" means any current and former (part- or full-time) employees, directors, non-executive directors, temporary workers, fixed-term contract workers, sub-contractors, self-employed, freelancers, suppliers, customers, shareholders, members of professional-type bodies, job applicants, trainees, interns (paid or unpaid) and volunteers who make a Whistleblower Report.

"Whistleblower Report" means a report alleging breaches of certain EU Laws and their national implementation standards (as defined in IV: Policy).

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“**Whistleblowing Regulations**” mean local implementations of the Directive by the EU member states.

“**Whistleblowing Service**” means an independent service provider called Navex Global Inc. (Navex) that receives reports on behalf of Corning via confidential reporting tool called “EthicsPoint”.

IV. Policy:

The implementation of the Directive in EU member states provides protection to Whistleblowers who step forward and report breaches of EU laws, including the following:

- public procurement;
- financial services, products and markets, and prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing;
- product safety and compliance;
- transport safety;
- protection of the environment;
- radiation protection and nuclear safety;
- food and feed safety, animal health and welfare;
- public health;
- consumer protection;
- protection of privacy and personal data, and security of network and information systems;
- breaches affecting the financial interests of the EU as referred to in Article 325 of TFEU;
- breaches relating to the EU internal market as referred to in Article 26 (2) of TFEU.

Additionally, some Member States within the EU have extended the scope of application of the Directive – as set out in Annex A.

V. No Retaliation:

Corning will not tolerate retaliation against Whistleblowers. Corning is committed to protecting Whistleblowers from retaliation. If a Whistleblower reports, or proposes to report, a concern, he or she will be protected from retaliation as required under this policy and by applicable Whistleblower Regulations.

Retaliation is any actual or threatened detriment (whether the threat is express or implied, conditional or unconditional) which a Whistleblower may suffer because he or she has, or has proposed to, report a concern. Retaliation may include:

- suspension, lay-off, dismissal or equivalent measures;
- demotion or withholding of promotion;
- transfer of duties, change of location of place of work, reduction in wages, change in working hours;
- withholding of training;
- a negative performance assessment or employment reference;
- imposition or administering of any disciplinary measure, reprimand or other penalty,

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- including a financial penalty;
- coercion, intimidation, harassment or ostracism;
- discrimination, disadvantageous or unfair treatment;
- failure to convert a temporary employment contract into a permanent one, where the worker had legitimate expectations that he or she would be offered permanent employment;
- failure to renew, or early termination of, a temporary employment contract;
- harm, including to the person's reputation, particularly in social media, or financial loss, including loss of business and loss of income;
- blacklisting on the basis of a sector or industry-wide informal or formal agreement, which may entail that the person will not, in the future, find employment in the sector or industry;
- early termination or cancellation of a contract for goods or services;
- cancellation of a license or permit;
- psychiatric or medical referrals.

Anyone engaged in retaliation may face serious internal - and potentially external - consequences under applicable Whistleblowing Regulations. If Corning identifies anyone involved in retaliation, these individuals will be subject to disciplinary action, which may include dismissal. Corning does not retaliate, and has not retaliated, against employees or others who have brought forward concerns and/or participated in investigations in good faith.

VI. Confidentiality and Data Protection:

Corning will (i) process any personal data received in a Whistleblower Report, and (ii) protect the confidentiality of the Whistleblower and the Whistleblower Report, both in accordance with Annex B.

Providing personal data about your personal information is voluntary as you have the option to report anonymously.

VII. Reporting:

Corning strongly recommends that Whistleblowers make a Whistleblower Report via the Internal Reporting Channels. Making a Whistleblower Report via the Internal Reporting Channels enables Corning to promptly investigate, take necessary immediate actions and follow up in a timely manner. It also allows Corning to maintain confidentiality and protection of Whistleblowers reporting in good faith.

Whistleblowers have three options to make a Whistleblower Report:

(i) Internal Reporting Channel

Whistleblowers may submit a Whistleblower Report in writing (online) or verbally (by telephone) using [EthicsPoint](#).

Whistleblowers may request a face-to-face meeting with a local representative of Internal Reporting Office in their country by contacting the EU Whistleblower mailbox at

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WhistlebEU@corning.com to arrange a meeting.

(ii) External Reporting Channels

Please click [here](#) to see the nominated external reporting channels for each EU country in which Corning has a presence.

(iii) Public Reporting Channels

Whistleblowers may make a public disclosure if at least one of the following legal conditions are met:

a) the Whistleblower has already made an internal and external, or directly external Whistleblower Report and there has been no response within the legal time frame regarding the measures planned or taken to follow it up; or

b) the Whistleblower has a good reason to believe that the alleged violation may pose an imminent or obvious danger to the public interest (for example, an emergency situation or a risk of irreversible harm, including to the physical safety of one or more persons requires immediate disclosure and widespread publicity of the violation to prevent its effects); or

c) the Whistleblower has a good reason to believe that the external Whistleblower Report may carry the risk of retaliation or may not be effectively followed up due to the circumstances of the specific case, such as those where evidence may be concealed or destroyed, or where there is a well- founded concern that the recipient of the report may be colluding with the perpetrator or involved in the perpetration of the violation.

VIII. Acknowledgement of Whistleblower Report

The Internal Reporting Office shall acknowledge receipt of the Whistleblower Report within 7 days.

IX. Ability to review, approve and edit a Whistleblower Report

If the Whistleblower Report is submitted in writing (online) or verbally (by telephone), the Whistleblower has the ability to review, approve and edit the submitted Whistleblower Report. If the Whistleblower Report is submitted anonymously, the Whistleblower can only submit updates to the Whistleblower Report.

X. Investigations; Roles and Responsibilities

If the Internal Reporting Office determines that an investigation is warranted, the Internal Reporting Office shall determine the appropriate method of investigating the matters raised in the Whistleblower Report and conduct the investigation in accordance with the instructions contained in Corning's Investigation Protocol.

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Evidence gathered during internal investigations will be analyzed to understand the context of the Whistleblower Report, to determine whether a violation has indeed occurred within the meaning of this policy and/or the applicable Whistleblowing Regulations, and to identify disciplinary measures, measures to remedy the situation that has arisen and/or to prevent a similar situation from occurring again.

XI. Feedback

Although timing will vary depending on the complexity of the Whistleblower Report, Corning will strive to complete all investigations within 90 days. The Whistleblower will be provided with feedback (i) when the investigation is concluded, or (ii) at the latest, 90 days from receipt of the Whistleblower Report (* 30 days from receipt of the Whistleblower Report in Hungary).

XII. Periodic Reports

Corning's Chief Compliance Officer shall periodically provide reports to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and to the company's external auditor concerning any Whistleblower Reports received and actions taken in response to such Whistleblower Reports.

XIII. False Whistleblower Reports

Whistleblowers who knowingly raise a misleading or false Whistleblower Report or raise a Whistleblower Report without a reasonable belief as to its truth or accuracy, will not be protected by this policy and may be subject to discipline, including termination of employment.

XIV. Responsibilities

Employees

Employees are responsible for being familiar with this policy, for complying with the policy, and for reporting any known or suspected violations of this policy.

Supervisors

Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that employees are familiar with and understand this policy. Violations of policy shall be reported to applicable organizational Human Resources manager.

Management Responsibility

Each unit or facility manager is responsible for ensuring compliance with this policy within that organization.

XV. Resources/Questions

Questions relating to this policy may be directed to:

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Chief Compliance Officer
Corning Incorporated
One Riverfront Plaza
HQ-02-E01, Corning, NY 14831
Telephone: (607) 974-7715
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christmadp@corning.com

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ANNEX A: EXTENDED SCOPE OF APPLICATION OF THE DIRECTIVE IN THE FOLLOWING EU MEMBER STATES:

I. Belgium

[The Belgian Whistleblower Law](#) (La loi du 28 novembre 2022) has a broader scope of application than that set out in the Directive.

-La loi du 28 novembre 2022 additionally gives Whistleblowers the option to make a Whistleblower Report on:

- Combating tax fraud; and
- Combating social fraud.

-La loi du 28 novembre 2022 extends protection to additional persons listed below:

- Facilitators (any natural or legal person) who assist Whistleblowers in making a Whistleblower Report or disclosure;
- Natural persons who are in contact with a Whistleblower and are under the risk of retaliation from their employer, their client or the recipient of their services (colleagues or relatives) in the course of their professional activities;
- The legal entities controlled by the Whistleblower, for whom the Whistleblower works or with whom the Whistleblower has a professional connection.

- Any Whistleblower may complain to the [Federal Coordinator](#) (part of the Federal Ombudsman) if he or she feels victimized or threatened with retaliation.

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II. France

[The French Whistleblower Law](#) (Loi n° 2022-401 - Loi Wasserman) has a broader scope of application than that set out in the Directive.

-Loi Wasserman extends protection to additional persons listed below:

- Facilitators (any natural or legal person) who assist Whistleblowers in making a Whistleblower Report or disclosure;
- Natural persons who are in contact with a Whistleblower and are under the risk of retaliation from their employer, their client or the recipient of their services (colleagues or relatives) in the course of their professional activities;
- The legal entities controlled by the Whistleblower, for whom the Whistleblower works or with whom the Whistleblower has a professional connection.

-Loi Wasserman extends the protections granted to Whistleblowers:

- Whistleblowers are exempt from civil liability for damages caused when they had reasonable grounds to believe that the whistleblowing was necessary to safeguard the interests at stake.
- Whistleblowers are exempt from criminal liability if they remove, withhold or conceal documents or other media containing information of which they have lawful knowledge.

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III. Germany

[The German Whistleblower Law](#) (Hinweisgeberschutzgesetz - HinSchG) has a broader scope of application than that set out in the Directive.

-HinSchG additionally gives Whistleblowers the option to make a Whistleblower Report on:

- Violations of German criminal laws (as defined in [§ 2 HinSchG](#));
- Violations of laws aimed at protecting the life, health, or bodily integrity of individuals or the rights of employees, to the extent such violations are punishable by fines (Bußgelder);
- Violations of laws regulating the rights of stockholders in stock corporations (Aktiengesellschaften);
- Violations of tax laws applicable to companies.

-The definition of the term “employee” under III. Definitions – Whistleblower in this policy shall be interpreted broadly as defined in [§ 3 HinSchG](#):

- Employees;
- Employees employed for the purpose of vocational training;
- Civil servants;
- Judges, with the exception honorary judges;
- Soldiers and servicewomen;
- Individuals who are to be regarded as persons similar to employees because of their economic dependence; including those working from home and those treated as such; and
- Individuals with disabilities who work in a corresponding facility.

-The identity of the Whistleblower and the individual(s) affected by the Whistleblower Report are subject to special protection as defined in [§ 8 HinSchG](#). The identity may only be disclosed to employees who are specifically responsible for handling the Whistleblower Reports in accordance with [§ 16 HinSchG](#). Exceptions apply if the Whistleblower Report falls under [§ 9 HinSchG](#).

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IV. Hungary

[The Hungarian Whistleblower Law](#) (2023. évi XXV. törvény) has a broader scope of application than that set out in the Directive.

-2023. évi XXV. törvény gives the following persons the option to report alleged breaches of EU Laws:

- Employees;
- Employees whose employment relationship has ended;
- Individuals seeking to establish an employment relationship for whom the procedure for the establishment of such a relationship has started;
- Self-employed individuals, the sole proprietor, if they have a contractual relationship with the employer;
- Shareholders, members of the management, executive or supervisory body of an employer, also non-executive member;
- Contractors with a contractual relationship, subcontractors, suppliers, persons under the supervision and control of an agent;
- Trainees and volunteers;
- For whom the procedure for the establishment of a legal or contractual relationship has been initiated; and
- Individuals whose legal or contractual relationship with the employer has ended.

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V. Italy

[The Italian Whistleblower Law](#) (Decreto Legislativo N. 24/2023) has a broader scope of application than that set out in the Directive.

-In addition to reportable breaches of EU laws listed under IV. Policy, Decreto Legislativo N. 24/2023 additionally gives Whistleblowers the option to report behaviors, acts or omissions which damage the public interest and/or integrity of Corning and which consist of:

- a) Violations of Italian laws
 - Administrative, accounting, civil or criminal offenses
 - Any illegal conduct that corresponds to one of the offences listed in Legislative Decree 231/2001
- b) Violations of intercompany regulations
 - Organization, Management and Control Model adopted pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/2001
 - Code of Conduct
 - Internal Policies and Procedures (including operating instructions and any other internal regulations)

-Decreto Legislativo N. 24/2023 grants additional protection to Whistleblowers in accordance with [Article 3](#), for the following persons:

- Facilitators (individuals who assist Whistleblower in the reporting process), who work in the same work environment and whose assistance must be treated confidentially;
- Individuals who are in the same working environment as the Whistleblower, the individual filing a complaint with the judicial or audit authority or the individual making a public communication and who are related to them by a stable emotional or family relationship up to the fourth degree;
- Co-workers of the Whistleblower or the individuals filing a complaint with the judicial or audit authority or making a public disclosure who work in the same work environment as the Whistleblower and who have a frequent and ongoing relationship with that individual;
- Entities owned by the Whistleblower or the individual filing a complaint with the judicial or accounting authorities or making a public disclosure, or for whom these individuals work, as well as entities operating in the same work environment as the aforementioned individuals.

Anonymous Whistleblowers who identify themselves later are also protected.

-In addition to reporting options under VII. Reporting, Whistleblowers may freely contact the competent national, judicial and accounting authorities, benefiting from the protections provided.

-Internal Reporting Office manages the investigations and any resultant disciplinary actions in coordination with and with the support of the Supervisory Body which has independent powers of initiative and control to oversee the Model 231.

When sharing the 231 Report to the Supervisory Board, the identity of the Whistleblowers and other individuals mentioned in the Whistleblower Report shall remain confidential (unless the Whistleblower agrees in writing to disclose his or her identity).

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VI. Luxembourg

[The Luxembourgish Whistleblower Law](#) (Loi du 16 mai 2023) has a broader scope of application than that set out in the Directive.

-Loi du 16 mai 2023 protects Whistleblowers working in the private or public sector who acquired information on breaches in a work-related context (current, past or future work-based relationship), including:

- Workers (including civil servants and State employees);
- Self-employed persons;
- Shareholders and persons belonging to the administrative, management or supervisory body of an undertaking, including the non-executive members, as well as the volunteers and the paid or unpaid trainees;
- Any persons working under the supervision and direction of contractors, subcontractors and suppliers.

-Loi du 16 mai 2023 extends protection to additional persons listed below:

- Facilitators (any natural or legal person) who assist Whistleblowers in making a Whistleblower Report or disclosure;
- Natural persons who are in contact with a Whistleblower and are under the risk of retaliation from their employer, their client or the recipient of their services (colleagues or relatives) in the course of their professional activities;
- The legal entities controlled by the Whistleblower, for whom the Whistleblower works or with whom the Whistleblower has a professional connection;
- Individual(s) who made a Whistleblower Report or disclosed information on breaches anonymously, but who are later identified and suffer retaliation;
- Individual(s) reporting breaches to relevant bodies, offices or agencies of the European Union.

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VII. Netherlands

[The Dutch Whistleblower Law](#) (Wet bescherming klokkenluiders) has a broader scope of application than that set out in the Directive.

-In addition to reportable breaches of EU laws under IV. Policy, Wet bescherming klokkenluiders additionally gives Whistleblowers the option to report concerns about wrongdoing (or suspected wrongdoing).

An employee's concerns that wrongdoing exists within the organization where they work or have worked or in another organization if they met that organization through their work activities, where:

a) the concerns are based on reasonable grounds, arising from knowledge acquired by the employee in working for their employer or arising from knowledge acquired by the employee through work activities within another company or organization, and

b) acts and omissions with regard to which the public interest is at stake in connection with:

- a breach (or impending breach) of a statutory requirement, including any criminal offence (or impending criminal offence);
- a risk (or impending risk) to public health;
- a risk (or impending risk) to human safety;
- a risk (or impending risk) of environmental damage;
- a risk (or impending risk) to the proper functioning of the organization due to an improper way of taking action or failure to act;
- a breach (or impending breach) of any rule other than a statutory requirement,
- a waste (or impending waste) of government funds;
- deliberate withholding, destruction or manipulation of information concerning the matters described in paragraphs (i) to (vii) above (or an impending risk of the same).

c) concerns about irregularities: a concern based on reasonable grounds about a deficiency or injustice of a general, operational or financial nature that arises in respect of a matter for which the organization is responsible and which is sufficiently serious that it is not covered by the standard working procedures and exceeds the responsibility of the immediate manager.

-The personal scope of Wet bescherming klokkenluiders is extended to anyone who has knowledge of wrongful behavior in a work-related context and who may face detrimental actions and/or retaliation if they report it.

-“Concerned third person” means:

a) a third person who is connected with a Whistleblower and who could suffer a detriment at the hands of the Whistleblower's employer or a person or organization with which the reporting person is otherwise connected in a work-related context; and

b) a legal person that the Whistleblower owns, works for or is otherwise connected with in a work-related context.

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The prohibition of retaliation also applies to persons who assist Whistleblowers or others involved. These may include, for example, colleagues, confidants, lawyers, union representatives, partner or family members.

-The reporting of wrongdoings in Whistleblower Reports or their publication may lead to violations of other agreements and resulting obligations to which the Whistleblower is a party. Whistleblowers are exempt from liability, provided that they:

- have reasonable grounds to believe that the Whistleblower Report or disclosure is necessary to uncover the wrongdoing;
- have reasonable grounds to believe that the information disclosed is accurate; and
- have submitted a Whistleblower Report in accordance with the prescribed internal or external procedure.

-Whistleblowers may consult an advisor in confidence regarding concerns about wrongdoing and/or about irregularities. Corning has retained an advisor in the Netherlands for this purpose:

Name: Ron van Engelen (MfN Registermediator)

Website: www.vanengelenmediation.nl

Telephone: +31 (0)6 40644846

Email: ron@vanengelenmediation.nl

-Whistleblowers may also contact the advice department of the Dutch House for Whistleblowers for information, advice and support with respect to concerns about wrongdoing and/or about irregularities.

The advice department of the Dutch House for Whistleblowers can be reached on working days between 10:00 and 12:00 AM and between 13:00 and 16:00 PM on 088 – 1331 030 or 0800 – 9015. An advice request may also be filed online through the website <https://www.huisvoorklokkenuiders.nl/ik-vermoed-een-misstand>.

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VIII. Poland

[The Polish Whistleblower Law](#) (Ustawa z dnia 14 czerwca 2024 r. o ochronie sygnalistów) has a broader scope of application than that set out in the Directive.

- In addition to reportable breaches of EU laws under IV. Policy, the Polish Whistleblower Law additionally gives Whistleblowers the option to report concerns on:
 - corruption;
 - financial interests of the State Treasury of the Republic of Poland, the local government unit and the European Union;
 - constitutional freedoms and rights of human and citizen - occurring in the relations of the individual with public authorities and unrelated to the reportable areas listed in 1-16 in [Article 3](#) of the Polish Whistleblower Law.

- External Whistleblower reports can be made via:
 - [Rzecznik Praw Obywatelskich \(RPO\)](#);
 - a public body that accepts external reports of violations in areas within the scope of their authority;
 - European Union institutions, bodies or organizational units.

- Individuals who assist Whistleblower in making a Whistleblower Report in a work-related context or individuals who may experience retaliation, including a co-worker or person closest to the Whistleblower as defined in Article 115 § 11 of the Act of June 6, 1997 - Criminal Code (Journal of Laws 2024, item 17) are also protected.

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IX. Spain

[The Spanish Whistleblower Law](#) (Ley 2/2023) has a broader scope of application than that set out in the Directive.

-In addition to reportable breaches of EU laws under IV. Policy, Ley 2/2023 additionally gives Whistleblowers the option to report concerns on:

- Actions or omissions that may constitute a criminal offense;
- Actions or omissions that may constitute a serious or profoundly serious administrative offense.

-Ley 2/2023 extends the protections granted to Whistleblowers:

Volunteers, interns, individuals in the recruitment phase, individuals assisting the Whistleblowers and personal contacts of the Whistleblower who may suffer retaliation are included in the protection.

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ANNEX B: Data Protection

While investigating Whistleblower Reports, Corning processes the personal data of the Whistleblowers and potentially other data subjects provided in the Whistleblower Reports submitted.

Whistleblower Reports to the Whistleblowing Service are received on behalf of Corning by an independent provider called Navex Global Inc. ("Navex"). Navex is based in the United States with servers located within various EU member states. Corning has taken the required organizational and contractual measures to ensure that any personal data gathered by Navex is adequately secured and processed for authorized Whistleblowing Service purposes only.

(i) Personal Data

Corning may collect the following categories of personal data during the reporting process:

- Your name and contact details (Unless you report anonymously);
- The name and title of the individual(s) you are reporting;
- A description of the suspected conduct;
- Any relevant information you have provided to us about the individual(s) involved in the complaint.

(ii) Purpose of the Processing

Corning will process your personal data:

- to evaluate and follow-up on reports that are submitted to the Whistleblowing Service;
- to investigate alleged violations;
- to diligently follow up on the Whistleblower Reports received to take actions for the investigations;
- to prepare the Whistleblower Reports in order to collect evidence related to the ongoing investigations.

(iii) Legal Bases of the Data Processing

The processing of your personal data will be based on the fulfillment of legal obligations and legitimate interest of Corning and its affiliates.

In limited cases listed below where consent is required prior to data processing, we will only process your personal data if you give your consent:

- to record your voice during a face-to-face meeting;
- to inform external parties about the identity of the Whistleblowers where such prior consent is required by law.

Title: EU Whistleblower Policy

Policy Owner: Utkun Akguen

Published By/Department: Law

Last Reviewed: Sep. 20, 2024

Frequency of Review: Every 2 Years

Effective Date: Dec. 13, 2023

Date of Next Review: Sep. 20, 2026

Version: 5

Warning! If you are reading a printed copy of this procedure, you probably do not have the current information. Please refer to the on-line electronic policies and procedures system for the latest document.

(iv) Cross-Border Transfers

Corning has implemented a set of [Binding Corporate Rules](#) (“BCRs”) to establish safeguards to ensure that personal data is protected while transferred within the Corning group.

BCRs provide an adequate level of protection for the personal data transfers carried out from the Corning European Economic Area (EEA) entities to the other Corning entities located in non-EEA countries throughout the world as they are drafted in compliance with the GDPR’s requirements.

(v) Data Retention

Corning will only process your personal data in a way that is compatible with the purpose for which it was collected.

The Whistleblower Report and related documentation shall be retained for as long as necessary for the purpose of processing of the Whistleblower Report and in any event, no longer than three years from the date on which the outcome of the investigation is communicated to the Whistleblower. If necessary, to establish, exercise or defend the rights of Corning before a court based on legitimate interest; the data will be kept for the duration of the court proceedings or until the time for appeal has passed.

Personal data within unfounded Whistleblower Reports will be anonymized within two months from the date on which the outcome of the investigation is communicated to the Whistleblower.

(vi) Data Subject Rights

By contacting the EU Whistleblower mailbox at WhistlebEU@corning.com you can request:

- to access to your personal data;
- rectification of your personal data;
- erasure of your personal data;
- to object to the processing of your personal data;
- withdrawal of your consent at any time.

Furthermore, you have the right to:

- to transfer the personal data that you have provided to Corning, in a structured, digital form to be transmitted to another party (if technically feasible),
- to lodge a complaint with a supervisory authority.

Title: EU Whistleblower Policy
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Policy Revisions		
Version No.	Revision Date	Revision Description
1	Dec. 13, 2023	Policy creation.
2	Feb. 9, 2024	Email update.
3	Apr. 2, 2024	Link and wording update.
4	May. 29, 2024	Wording update.
5	Sep. 20, 2024	Wording update.