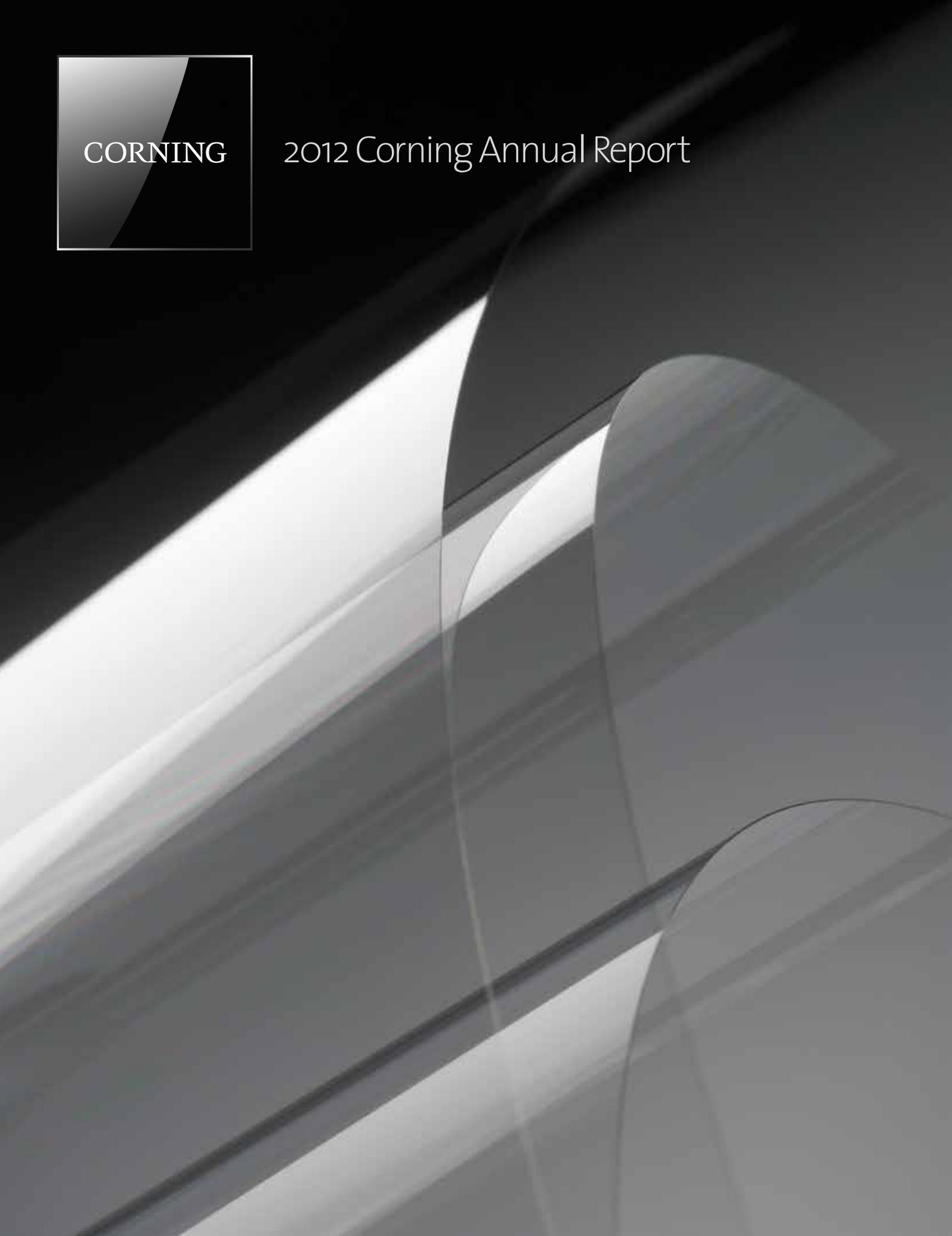




2012 Corning Annual Report



Corning is the world leader in specialty glass and ceramics, creating keystone components that enable high-technology systems for consumer electronics, mobile emissions control, telecommunications, and life sciences. Corning has been making possibilities real for more than 160 years.

To our shareholders:

It's my pleasure to report that Corning Incorporated is strong, stable, and growing, despite a very challenging environment.

We entered 2012 knowing that it was going to be a difficult year. In 2011, the company experienced a significant drop in net income, driven by price declines for liquid crystal display glass, price declines on solar products at Dow Corning's Hemlock Semiconductor Group, and a higher corporate tax rate. We informed shareholders at our annual investor meeting in February that we expected these trends to continue in 2012. By the second half of the year, the weak global economy began taking a toll on the company's performance as well.

But in 161 years, Corning has been through recessions, depressions, world wars, industry meltdowns, and numerous evolutions driven by changing markets. Corning is no stranger to tough times, and the leadership team has worked hard to ensure that the company is stronger than any challenge we face.

Thanks to careful preparation and relentless execution, Corning improved its performance each quarter and ended 2012 with record sales. More importantly, we have laid the foundation for even stronger results in 2013.

The Macro Environment

Before I drill down into our 2012 performance, here's a brief review of the business environment.

In the second half of 2011, we began seeing evidence that the liquid crystal display market was maturing. A supply-chain correction resulted in lower demand for Corning's LCD glass, and the industry had two quarters of significant price declines. We also experienced a significant share loss at a large LCD glass customer in Korea, which caused us to lower our financial guidance. At the same time, an upheaval in the solar market for polysilicon and raw-material pricing pressure began negatively impacting our equity venture Dow Corning Corporation.

We knew from the start of 2012 that we could not expect any help from the global economy. We began feeling headwinds in the second quarter, and they intensified as the year progressed. In particular, slowdowns in the European automotive market and global truck industry led to lower sales of Corning's emissions-control products, while our Telecommunications segment experienced lower sales in Europe and project delays in North America and Australia as customers grew cautious.

No question, it was another tough test for Corning. But we were well prepared, thanks to the Strategy Framework we developed in the wake of the 2002 telecommunications downturn.



Wendell P. Weeks

Chairman of the Board,
Chief Executive Officer
& President

A Strong Foundation and a Clear Mandate

Our Strategy Framework has three elements: Corning has to grow, we must proactively strive to provide balance and stability to the company, and we must preserve the trust of our stakeholders.

We grow primarily through global innovation. We consistently invest in research and development because we understand that Corning's future growth will come from the technologies in our labs today. We know that not every idea will succeed, so we pursue a diverse set of opportunities focused on different applications and markets. And we conduct both product and process innovation to create long-term competitive advantage.

Balance comes from business and market diversity, which reduces Corning's overall volatility. Our ongoing investments in Specialty Materials, Telecommunications, Environmental Technologies, and Life Sciences have helped mitigate the declines in Display Technologies. Our geographic diversity provides balance as well. Approximately 77 percent of Corning's sales now come from outside the United States, which helps reduce our vulnerability to regional economic fluctuations.

We create stability by vigorously protecting Corning's balance sheet. We maintain cash in excess of debt and focus on generating strong cash flow. Our strong cash position ensures we have the liquidity to weather tough economic times and the resources to invest in Corning's future.

Finally, we are guided in everything we do by an unwavering set of Corporate Values. Our Values help us make tough decisions and ensure that we are always taking the long view of what's best for the company and our employees, customers, investors, and the communities where we operate. We revitalize our Values each year, and have systems in place to hold us accountable.

This Strategy Framework serves as our general compass during growth surges as well as business setbacks. However, we also define focused priorities each year based on the existing business environment. In January 2012, we established a clear mandate: *Form Bottom and March Up!*

Forming bottom refers to stopping the decline in net income, primarily by stabilizing the performance in our Display Technologies segment. We took action in Q4 2011 to bring LCD glass supply in line with demand. This strategy was effective, and price declines moderated as the year progressed. We also signed supply agreements with several industry-leading display manufacturers, which we believe will stabilize our share at each.

Of course, the responsibility for forming bottom did not rest solely with Display Technologies. The entire company aggressively controlled costs and made disciplined program choices. And when the weak global economy began significantly impacting our businesses, we announced restructuring actions in the fourth quarter. We adjusted manufacturing operations to market demand, froze most external hiring, lowered capital spending, and made modest reductions to our global salaried workforce. These were very difficult decisions, but they underscored our commitment to protecting Corning's financial health and restoring growth.

Marching up means increasing Corning's profitability. That will come from a combination of growth in existing businesses, new innovations, and strategic acquisitions.

Key trends are fueling growth across Corning's diverse business segments. The proliferation of mobile devices and touch technology creates the need for highly engineered specialty glass; the surge in Internet traffic requires massive bandwidth that only fiber-optic networks can provide; the push for a greener environment drives demand for emissions-control products; and the aging global population requires better healthcare and more effective drug-discovery tools.

Corning is also creating entirely new businesses. We have a rich innovation portfolio and continue to make significant enhancements to our materials and processes that unleash new possibilities for customers. We're particularly excited about the potential to generate near-term returns on investment by extending Corning's core capabilities into new markets. We built a \$1 billion business within six years by leveraging our fusion process to make Corning® Gorilla® Glass, and believe we can adapt existing technologies and infrastructure to create similarly successful products.

2012 Performance

So let's look at our 2012 financial results. Sales were \$8 billion, a new record for Corning. Net income and earnings per share were both down from 2011, as expected. However, fourth-quarter EPS was up year-over-year, excluding special items. This was the first increase in two years and a strong indication that we are successfully forming bottom.

We also continued to strengthen Corning's cash position. We ended the year with \$2.7 billion more cash on hand than debt, and we have been a consistent generator of free cash flow for the past nine years.

Although the economy negatively impacted all our business segments to some degree, we achieved significant milestones in each.

- Display Technologies exceeded our expectations and sold record volume of LCD glass.
- Sales in Specialty Materials were up 25 percent from 2011, driven by record demand for Corning® Gorilla® Glass, which is now featured on more than one billion devices worldwide.
- Telecommunications had strong growth in China; we opened a new fiber factory in India; and we began shipping products for NBN's fiber-to-the-home deployment in Australia.
- Our Environmental Technologies segment improved gross margins and secured new business with key customers.
- In Life Sciences, we completed a strategic acquisition that expands our product portfolio and market reach, while positioning the segment to become a \$1 billion business.

As always, we also continued to innovate.

- We formed a new venture with Samsung to develop glass for organic-light-emitting-diode devices and other high-performance displays.
- We launched Corning® Willow™ Glass. This ultra-slim flexible glass is eight percent thinner than a dollar bill, and has the potential for a broad range of applications from conformable displays to solar-energy devices.
- We continued to demonstrate the vital role that optical fiber plays in enabling wireless communications. Our Corning MobileAccess distributed antenna system (DAS) helped ensure “always on” high-bandwidth coverage at Lucas Oil Stadium for Super Bowl XLVI and at key locations for the Democratic and Republican national conventions. And we expect to launch a next-generation all-optical DAS solution this year.

However, we were certainly not happy with everything about our performance. In particular, we have been disappointed in Corning’s stock price. We understand that investors are wary of further LCD glass price declines and uncertain about the timing of Corning’s next growth cycle. We believe that the stock price will begin to increase when we show year-over-year quarterly growth. Meanwhile, we continue to take shareholder-friendly actions. In the fourth quarter, we increased the dividend 20 percent to \$0.09 per share (following a 50 percent increase in 2011) and completed a \$1.5 billion stock buyback, both of which reflect the board of directors’ confidence in Corning’s financial health.

2013 and Beyond

Thanks to disciplined financial management and a rich set of growth opportunities, we expect Corning to begin marching up in 2013. Of course, we continue to face uncertainty. A weaker yen and further declines in Dow Corning’s Hemlock business, for example, have the potential to negatively impact Corning’s performance. However, you can expect strong execution in the areas within our control.

Longer term, we remain excited by Corning’s growth opportunities as we move toward a world of ubiquitous displays, intuitive interfaces based on touch and gestures, and robust networks powered by massive bandwidth. It’s a world that depends on highly engineered specialty glass and fiber-optic technology. As Corning keeps pushing the frontiers of what glass can do, more and more customers are turning to us to solve tough technology problems.

Our Specialty Materials, Telecommunications, Environmental Technologies, and Life Sciences segments all have the potential to generate double-digit earnings growth in the coming years. And although the LCD industry is maturing, Corning’s proprietary fusion process and formulation expertise uniquely position the company to become a leader in advanced display technologies. Moreover, Corning has the opportunity for explosive growth if even just one or two of our new innovations succeed.

That’s why we believe Corning’s future is so bright.

Closing Thoughts

The assessment of our performance is ultimately up to you. But here is why we believe your investment in Corning is well placed.

- We are financially strong and have tremendous stability, which allows us to weather the toughest business conditions.
- All of our business segments are tied to significant growth trends, and our innovation portfolio creates the opportunity for growth beyond our existing businesses.
- We have strong cash flow, a sustainable dividend, and the earnings power to make strategic investments for Corning’s future.

On a more personal note, I joined Corning 30 years ago and have spent most of my career here because I know how remarkable this place is. This is a company that has succeeded for more than 160 years; a company responsible for numerous life-changing innovations; a company that manufactures products that make a real difference in the world. We have never been satisfied with what is currently possible. We have never been seduced by what is easy. And we have never substituted short-term returns for long-term value.

The leadership team is proud to honor the legacy of this great institution and is committed to making Corning even stronger for the generations who follow us. I hope that we have earned your confidence with our track record, and that you share our excitement about the company’s future. We never take your trust for granted, and we work hard to earn it every day.

Sincerely,



Wendell P. Weeks
Chairman of the Board,
Chief Executive Officer & President



Recognizing the tremendous potential of glass as a building material, Amory Houghton Sr. founded a glassmaking business in Somerville, Mass., in 1851. The company relocated to Corning, N.Y., in 1868 and was incorporated as Corning Glass Works in 1875.

160 Years Is Just the Beginning

Since its founding by Amory Houghton Sr. in 1851, Corning Incorporated has been characterized by experienced leadership and breakthrough innovation. Although it's impossible to capture more than a century and a half of achievements, here are some highlights that may surprise you. We're proud that Corning continues to live the values instilled by the Houghton family, and we look forward to another 160 years of innovation and independence.



Charles F. Houghton secured Corning's first patent with his revolutionary technology for railroad signal lenses in 1877. His design increased the safety of rail travel by improving visibility — earning Corning significant business with the railroads.



Corning helped a young inventor named Thomas Edison make incandescent light a commercial success by developing a glass envelope for his electric filament in 1879. In 1926, Corning invented the ribbon machine, which could produce 18,000 light bulbs an hour. This was the company's first manufacturing process invention, and continues to be used in the production of light bulbs today.



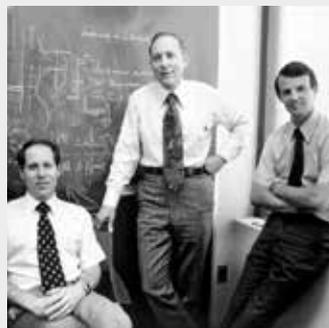
In 1908, Alanson and Arthur Houghton hired a brilliant young chemist named Eugene Sullivan to establish one of the first industrial research laboratories in the United States. Today, Corning is one of the world's most productive R&D organizations and one of the few still investing strongly in materials and process research.



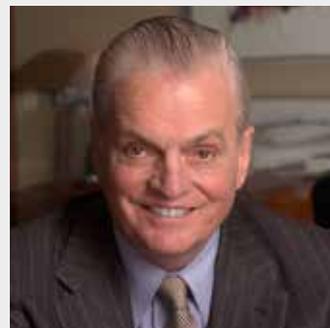
CEO Amory Houghton's willingness to let organic chemist Frank Hyde "tinker" in the labs led to Corning's 1932 discovery of high-purity fused silica — the foundation for numerous innovations from telescope mirrors to optical fiber.



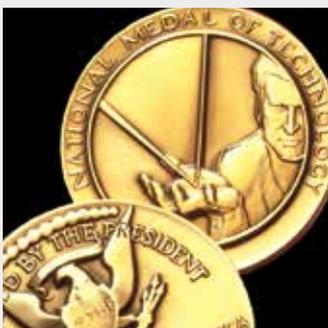
In 1957, scientist Donald Stookey developed a new glass-ceramics wonder material that could withstand extreme hot and cold temperatures. Marketed to consumers as CorningWare®, the composition was so durable that it was also used by the U.S. military to make missile nose cones.



Corning's invention of low-loss optical fiber in 1970 was partly the result of the "contrarian" approach to innovation encouraged by CEO Amory "Amo" Houghton Jr. Scientists Donald Keck, Robert Maurer, and Peter Schultz rejected conventional optical glass to explore the possibilities of fused silica — with spectacular results.



After succeeding his brother Amo as CEO in 1983, James R. "Jamie" Houghton launched Corning's Total Quality program. The exceptional results made Corning a case study for other companies and earned Corning the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award in 1995.



Corning's longstanding commitment to research and development has earned the company four National Medals of Technology: for the invention of glass-ceramics, photosensitive glass, and photochromic glass (1986); for the invention of low-loss optical fiber (2000); for the development of high-performance cellular ceramic substrates that enabled the catalytic converter (2005); and for general contributions to industry and society through life-changing and life-enhancing inventions (1994).



Corning's leaders bucked conventional wisdom when they rejected the traditional float manufacturing process to experiment with a fusion draw process for producing high-quality flat glass. Today, Corning's proprietary fusion process produces high-tech glass substrates so pristine, a rejectable particle is comparable to a mustard seed on a football field.



Corning's board of directors was honored by the Kellogg School of Management with a Distinguished Board Service Award at the 2008 Corporate Governance Conference. Kellogg commended the directors for managing for the long-term interests of the company and its stakeholders.



When a consumer electronics company requested a damage-resistant glass for a new smartphone in production, CEO Wendell Weeks resurrected a research project begun under President William Decker and CTO Bill Armistead in the early 1960s. After several strategic changes to the glass composition and manufacturing process, Corning® Gorilla® Glass was born. Today, Gorilla Glass is featured on more than one billion devices worldwide.

Financial Highlights:

(In millions, except per share amounts)

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Net Sales	\$ 8,012	\$ 7,890	\$ 6,632	\$ 5,395	\$ 5,948
Net income attributable to Corning Incorporated	1,728	2,805	3,558	2,008	5,257
Diluted earnings per common share attributable to Corning Incorporated	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.77	\$ 2.25	\$ 1.28	\$ 3.32

Corning Incorporated 2012 Annual Report

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Corning Incorporated and its consolidated subsidiaries are hereinafter sometimes referred to as the “Company,” the “Registrant,” “Corning,” or “we.”

This report contains forward-looking statements that involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These statements relate to our future plans, objectives, expectations and estimates and may contain words such as “believes,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “estimates,” “forecasts,” or similar expressions. Our actual results could differ materially from what is expressed or forecasted in our forward-looking statements. Some of the factors that could contribute to these differences include those discussed under “Forward-Looking Statements,” “Risk Factors,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” and elsewhere in this report.

Business Description

General

Corning traces its origins to a glass business established in 1851. The present corporation was incorporated in the State of New York in December 1936. The Company’s name was changed from Corning Glass Works to Corning Incorporated on April 28, 1989.

Corning Incorporated is a world leader in the manufacture of specialty glass and ceramics. Drawing on more than 160 years of materials science and process engineering knowledge, Corning creates and makes keystone components that enable high-technology systems for consumer electronics, mobile emissions control, telecommunications and life sciences. Corning operates in five reportable segments: Display Technologies, Telecommunications, Environmental Technologies, Specialty Materials and Life Sciences. Corning manufactures and processes products at approximately 70 plants in 13 countries.

Display Technologies Segment

Corning’s Display Technologies segment manufactures glass substrates for active matrix liquid crystal displays (LCDs) that are used primarily in notebook computers, flat panel desktop monitors, and LCD televisions. Corning’s facilities in Kentucky, Japan, Taiwan, and China, and those of our equity affiliates in Korea, develop, manufacture and supply high quality glass substrates using a proprietary fusion manufacturing process and technology expertise. Our Display Technologies equity affiliates consist of Samsung Corning Precision Materials Co., Ltd. (Samsung Corning Precision Materials), of which Corning owns 50%, Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. owns 43% and three other shareholders own the remaining 7%, and Samsung Corning Advanced Glass, LLC, owned equally by Corning and Samsung Mobile Display Co., Ltd. Samsung Corning Precision Materials is a leading supplier of LCD glass substrates to display manufacturers in Korea. Samsung Corning Advanced Glass, LLC manufactures specialty glass substrates for the rapidly expanding organic light emitting diode (OLED) device market. The business intends to combine Corning’s Lotus™ Glass substrate technology and Samsung Display’s OLED display expertise, to provide outstanding product solutions for current and future OLED technologies. Samsung Corning Precision Materials’ financial statements are attached in Item 15, Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

Corning is a technology leader in this market, introducing large-sized glass substrates used by our customers in the production of larger LCDs for monitors and televisions. We are recognized for providing product innovations that help our customers produce larger, lighter, thinner and higher-resolution displays more affordably. In industry language, glass sizes advance in what are called generations. Glass substrates are currently available from Corning in sizes up to Generation 10 (2,850mm x 3,050mm). Generation 10 glass substrates are produced at an advanced manufacturing facility located at Sakai Display Products’ industrial complex in Sakai City, Japan, which eliminates the need for traditional packaging, shipping, and delivery methods. Large substrates (Generation

5 and higher) allow LCD manufacturers to produce larger and a greater number of panels from each substrate. The larger size leads to economies of scale for LCD manufacturers.

Corning invented its proprietary fusion manufacturing process, which is the cornerstone of the Company’s technology leadership in the LCD industry. The automated process yields high quality glass substrates with excellent dimensional stability and uniformity – essential attributes for the production of increasingly larger, high performance active matrix LCDs. Corning’s fusion process is scalable and is thought to be the most effective process in producing large size substrates. In 2006, Corning launched EAGLE XG®, the industry’s first LCD glass substrate that is free of heavy metals. In 2010, leveraging the EAGLE XG® composition, Corning introduced EAGLE XG® Slim glass, a line of slim glass substrates which enables lighter-weight portable devices and thinner televisions and monitors. In 2011, Corning launched Corning Lotus™ Glass, a high-performance display glass developed to enable cutting-edge technologies, including organic light-emitting diode (OLED) displays and next generation liquid crystal displays (LCD). Corning Lotus Glass helps support the demanding manufacturing processes of both OLED and liquid crystal displays for high performance, portable devices such as smart phones, tablets, and notebook computers. And in 2012, Corning introduced Corning® Willow™ Glass, our ultra-slim flexible glass for use in next-generation consumer electronic technologies. Not only does this technology support thinner backplanes for both OLED and LCD displays, it also allows for curved displays for immersive viewing or mounting on non-flat surfaces.

LCD glass manufacturing is a highly capital intensive business. Corning has made significant investments to expand its LCD glass facilities in response to customer demand. The environment is very competitive. Important attributes for success include efficient manufacturing, access to capital, technology know-how, and patents.

Patent protection and proprietary trade secrets are important to this segment’s operations. Corning has a growing portfolio of patents relating to its products, technologies and manufacturing processes. Corning licenses certain of its patents to Samsung Corning Precision Materials and other third parties and generates royalty income from these licenses. Refer to the material under the heading “Patents and Trademarks” for information relating to patents and trademarks.

The Display Technologies segment represented 36% of Corning’s sales for 2012.

Telecommunications Segment

The Telecommunications segment produces optical fiber and cable, and hardware and equipment products for the worldwide telecommunications industry. Corning invented the world’s first low-loss optical fiber approximately 40 years ago and now offers a range of optical fiber

Business Description

technology products and enhancements for a variety of applications, including premises, fiber-to-the-home access, metropolitan, long-haul and submarine networks. Corning makes and sells InfiniCor® fibers for local area networks, data centers and central offices; SMF-28e+™ single-mode optical fiber that provides additional transmission wavelengths in metropolitan and access networks; SMF-28® ULL fiber; LEAF® optical fiber for long-haul, regional and metropolitan networks; ClearCurve® ultra-bendable single-mode fiber for use in multiple dwelling units and fiber-to-the-home applications; ClearCurve® ultra-bendable multimode fiber for data centers and other enterprise networks; ClearCurve® VSDN® ultra-bendable optical fiber designed to support emerging high-speed interconnects between computers and other consumer electronics devices; and Vascade® submarine optical fibers for use in submarine networks. Corning has optical fiber manufacturing facilities in North Carolina, China and India.

A significant portion of Corning's optical fiber is sold to subsidiaries and affiliates including Corning Cable Systems LLC, Beijing CCS Optical Fiber Cable Co., Ltd., Chengdu CCS Optical Fiber Cable Co., Ltd. and Corning Cable Systems Polska Sp. Z o.o. Optical fiber is cabled by these subsidiaries prior to being sold to end users. Corning's remaining fiber production is sold directly to end users or third party cablers around the world. Corning's cabling operations include facilities in North Carolina, Poland, China, Germany and smaller regional locations and equity affiliates.

Corning's hardware and equipment products include cable assemblies, fiber optic hardware, fiber optic connectors, optical components and couplers, closures and pedestals, splice and test equipment and other accessories for optical connectivity. For copper connectivity, Corning's products include subscriber demarcation, connection and protection devices, xDSL (different variations of digital subscriber lines) passive solutions and outside plant enclosures. Each of these product lines may be combined in Corning's fiber-to-the-premises solutions. Corning also provides distributed antenna system solutions for flexible wireless coverage in the rapidly growing wireless market. Corning has manufacturing operations for hardware and equipment products in North Carolina, Arizona, Virginia and Texas, as well as Europe, Mexico, Israel and China. In addition, Corning offers products for the cable television industry, including coaxial connectors and associated tools.

Patent protection is important to the segment's operations. The segment has an extensive portfolio of patents relating to its products, technologies and manufacturing processes. The segment licenses certain of its patents to third parties and generates revenue from these licenses, although the royalty income is not currently material to this segment's operating results. Corning is licensed to use certain patents owned by others, which are considered important to the segment's operations. Refer to the material under the heading "Patents and Trademarks" for information relating to the Company's patents and trademarks.

The Telecommunications segment represented 27% of Corning's sales for 2012.

Environmental Technologies Segment

Corning's Environmental Technologies segment manufactures ceramic substrates and filter products for emissions control in mobile and stationary applications around the world. In the early 1970's, Corning developed an economical, high-performance cellular ceramic substrate that is now the standard for catalytic converters in vehicles worldwide. As global emissions control regulations tighten, Corning has continued to develop more effective and durable ceramic substrate and filter products for gasoline and diesel applications. Corning manufactures substrate and filter products in New York, Virginia, China, Germany and South Africa. Corning sells its ceramic substrate and filter products worldwide to manufacturers of emission control systems who then sell to automotive and diesel vehicle or engine manufacturers. Although most sales are made to the emission control systems manufacturers, the use of Corning substrates and filters is generally required by the specifications of the automotive and diesel vehicle or engine manufacturers.

Patent protection is important to the segment's operations. The segment has an extensive portfolio of patents relating to its products, technologies and manufacturing processes. Corning is licensed to use certain patents owned by others, which are also considered important to the segment's operations. Refer to the material under the heading "Patents and Trademarks" for information relating to the Company's patents and trademarks.

The Environmental Technologies segment represented 12% of Corning's sales for 2012.

Specialty Materials Segment

The Specialty Materials segment manufactures products that provide more than 150 material formulations for glass, glass ceramics and fluoride crystals to meet demand for unique customer needs. Consequently, this segment operates in a wide variety of commercial and industrial markets that include display optics and components, semiconductor optics components, aerospace and defense, astronomy, ophthalmic products, telecommunications components and cover glass that is optimized for portable display devices and televisions.

Our cover glass, known as Corning® Gorilla® Glass, is a thin sheet glass designed specifically to function as a cover glass for display devices such as tablets, notebook PCs, televisions and mobile phones. Elegant and lightweight, Corning Gorilla Glass is durable enough to resist many real-world events that commonly cause glass failure, enabling exciting new applications in technology and design. Early in 2012, Corning launched Corning® Gorilla® Glass 2, the next generation in our Corning Gorilla Glass suite of products. Corning Gorilla Glass 2 enables up to a 20% reduction in glass thickness, while maintaining the industry-leading damage resistance, toughness and scratch-resistance. And in January 2013, we introduced Corning® Gorilla® Glass 3 with Native Damage Resistance. This latest version of our damage-resistant cover glass for consumer electronic devices is based on a completely new glass composition, with durability enhancements developed at the atomic structural level of the glass. Corning Gorilla Glass is manufactured in Kentucky, Japan and Taiwan.

Semiconductor optics manufactured by Corning includes high-performance optical material products, optical-based metrology instruments, and optical assemblies for applications in the global semiconductor industry. Corning's semiconductor optics products are manufactured in New York.

Other specialty glass products include glass lens and window components and assemblies and are made in New York, New Hampshire, Kentucky and France or sourced from China.

Patent protection is important to the segment's operations. The segment has a growing portfolio of patents relating to its products, technologies and manufacturing processes. Brand recognition and loyalty, through well-known trademarks, are important to the segment. Refer to the material under the heading "Patents and Trademarks" for information relating to the Company's patents and trademarks.

The Specialty Materials segment represented approximately 17% of Corning's sales for 2012.

Life Sciences Segment

As a leading developer, manufacturer and global supplier of scientific laboratory products for more than 90 years, Corning's Life Sciences segment collaborates with researchers seeking new approaches to increase efficiencies, reduce costs and compress timelines in the drug discovery process. Using unique expertise in the fields of materials science, surface science, optics, biochemistry and biology, the segment provides innovative solutions that improve productivity and enable breakthrough discoveries.

Life Sciences laboratory products include general labware and equipment as well as media and reagents for cell culture research and scale-up, genomics, drug discovery, microbiology and chemistry. Corning manufactures these products in the United States in Maine, New York, New Jersey, California,

Utah, Virginia, Massachusetts and North Carolina, and outside of the U.S. in Mexico, France, Poland, the United Kingdom and China. The products are marketed worldwide, primarily through distributors to pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, academic institutions, hospitals, government entities, and other research facilities.

In addition to being a global leader in consumable glass and plastic laboratory tools for life science research, Corning continues to be an innovative force developing and producing unique technologies such as Corning® Epic® Technology for high throughput screening; Corning® HYPER platform of vessels for increased cell yields; novel surfaces, such as Corning® CellBIND® Surface; Corning® Osteo Assay surface and Corning® Synthemax® II Surface; and Corning® Microcarriers for cell scale-up, therapy and vaccine applications.

In the fourth quarter of 2012, Corning acquired the majority of the Discovery Labware business from Becton, Dickinson and Company (BD). The acquisition of the BD Discovery Labware business expands our market presence in the global laboratory consumables market, especially in the Asian markets of India, Korea, and Japan. Corning's broad portfolio of laboratory products and services will be enhanced by the addition of the Discovery Labware businesses' four main product platforms: plastic consumable labware; biologically coated plastic consumable labware; cell culture reagents; and ADME/Tox (Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, Excretion and Toxicity) products.

Corning sells life science products under these primary brands: Corning, Costar, PYREX, Axygen, and Gosselin. Through the acquisition of the Discovery Labware business, additional brands have been added to our portfolio such as: Corning® Matrigel, Corning® Gentest, Corning®BioCoat and Falcon®.

Patent protection is important to the segment's operations. The segment has a growing portfolio of patents relating to its products, technologies and manufacturing processes. Brand recognition and loyalty, through well-known trademarks, are important to the segment. Refer to the material under the heading "Patents and Trademarks" for information relating to the Company's patents and trademarks.

The Life Sciences segment represented approximately 8% of Corning's sales for 2012.

All Other

All Other primarily includes development projects and new product lines, certain corporate investments, Samsung Corning Precision Materials' non-LCD business, Corning's Eurokera and Keraglass equity affiliates with Saint Gobain Vitrage S.A. of France, which manufacture smooth cooktop glass/ceramic products, and Corsam, an equity affiliate established between Corning and Samsung Corning Precision Materials to provide glass technology research. Development projects and new product lines involve the use of various technologies for new products such as advanced flow reactors, thin-film photovoltaics and adjacency businesses in pursuit of thin, strong glass applications.

The Other segment represented less than 1% of Corning's sales for 2012.

Additional explanation regarding Corning and its five reportable segments is presented in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Note 20 (Reportable Segments) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Corporate Investments

Corning and The Dow Chemical Company (Dow Chemical) each own half of Dow Corning Corporation (Dow Corning), an equity company headquartered in Michigan that manufactures silicone products worldwide. Dow Corning is a leader in silicon-based technology and innovation, offering more than 7,000 products and services. Dow Corning is the majority-owner of Hemlock Semiconductor Group, a market leader in the production of high purity polycrystalline silicon for the semiconductor and solar energy industries. Dow Corning's sales were \$6.1 billion in 2012. Additional discussion about Dow Corning appears in the Legal Proceedings section. Dow Corning's financial statements are attached in Item 15, Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

Corning and PPG Industries, Inc. each own half of Pittsburgh Corning Corporation (PCC), an equity company in Pennsylvania that manufactures glass products for architectural and industrial uses. PCC filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy reorganization in April 2000. Corning also owns half of Pittsburgh Corning Europe N.V. (PCE), a Belgian corporation that manufactures glass products for industrial uses primarily in Europe. Additional discussion about PCC and PCE appears in the Legal Proceedings section.

Additional information about corporate investments is presented in Note 7 (Investments) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Competition

Corning competes across all of its product lines with many large and varied manufacturers, both domestic and foreign. Some of these competitors are larger than Corning, and some have broader product lines. Corning strives to sustain and improve its market position through technology and product innovation. For the future, Corning believes its competitive advantage lies in its commitment to research and development, and its commitment to quality. There is no assurance that Corning will be able to maintain or improve its market position or competitive advantage.

Display Technologies Segment

Corning, including Samsung Corning Precision Materials, is the largest worldwide producer of glass substrates for active matrix LCD displays. The environment for LCD glass substrate products is very competitive and Corning believes it has sustained its competitive advantages by investing in new products, such as Corning Lotus glass, providing a consistent and reliable supply and using its proprietary fusion manufacturing process. This process allows us to deliver glass that is larger, thinner and lighter, with exceptional surface quality and without heavy metals. Asahi Glass, Nippon Electric Glass and Avan Strate, Inc. are Corning's principal competitors in display glass substrates.

Telecommunications Segment

Competition within the telecommunications equipment industry is intense among several significant companies. Corning is a leading competitor in the segment's principal product lines, which include optical fiber and cable, and hardware and equipment. The competitive landscape includes industry consolidation, price pressure and competition for the innovation of new products. These competitive conditions are likely to persist.

Corning believes its large scale manufacturing experience, fiber process, technology leadership and intellectual property assets yield cost advantages relative to several of its competitors. The primary competing producers of optical fiber and cable products are OFS (a Furukawa Company), Fujikura Ltd., Sumitomo Electric and Prysmian Group.

For hardware and equipment products, significant competitors are 3M Company, TE Connectivity, OFS (a Furukawa Company) and CommScope.

Environmental Technologies Segment

For worldwide automotive ceramic substrate products, Corning has a major market position that has remained relatively stable over the past year. Corning has also established a strong presence in the heavy duty and light duty diesel vehicle market and believes its competitive advantage in automotive ceramic substrate products for catalytic converters and diesel filter products for exhaust systems is based upon global presence, customer service, engineering design services and product innovation. Corning's Environmental Technologies products face principal competition from NGK, Denso, and Ibiden.

Specialty Materials Segment

Corning is one of very few manufacturers with deep capabilities in materials science, optical design, shaping, coating, finishing, metrology, and system assembly. Additionally, we are addressing emerging needs of the consumer electronics industry with the development of chemically strengthened glass. Corning Gorilla Glass is a thin-sheet glass that is better able to survive events that most commonly cause glass failure. Its advanced composition allows a deeper layer of chemical strengthening than is possible with most other chemically strengthened glasses, making

it both durable and damage resistant. Our products and capabilities in this segment position the Company to meet the needs of a broad array of markets including display, semiconductor, aerospace/defense, astronomy, vision care, industrial/commercial, and telecommunications. For this segment, Schott, Shin-Etsu Quartz Products, Asahi Glass, Carl Zeiss, Nikon, Nippon Electric Glass, Transitions Optical, Oerlikon, Hoya and Heraeus are the main competitors.

Life Sciences Segment

Corning is a leading supplier of glass and plastic laboratory products, with a growing plastic products market presence in North America, Europe, and Asia, and a solid laboratory glass products market presence in the Americas. Corning seeks to maintain a competitive advantage by emphasizing product quality, product availability, supply chain efficiency, a wide product line and superior product attributes. For laboratory products, Greiner, Nunc, Kimble-Chase, and Duran are the principal worldwide competitors. Corning also faces increasing competition from two large distributors that have pursued backward integration or introduced private label products.

Raw Materials

Corning's production of specialty glasses, ceramics, and related materials requires significant quantities of energy, uninterrupted power sources, certain precious metals, and various batch materials.

Although energy shortages have not been a problem recently, the cost of energy remains volatile. Corning has achieved flexibility through engineering changes to take advantage of low-cost energy sources in most significant processes. Specifically, many of Corning's principal manufacturing processes can be operated with natural gas, propane, oil or electricity, or a combination of these energy sources.

Availability of resources (ores, minerals, polymers, and processed chemicals) required in manufacturing operations, appears to be adequate. Corning's suppliers, from time to time, may experience capacity limitations in their own operations, or may eliminate certain product lines. Corning believes it has adequate programs to ensure a reliable supply of batch materials and precious metals. For many products, Corning has alternate glass compositions that would allow operations to continue without interruption in the event of specific materials shortages.

Certain key materials and proprietary equipment used in the manufacturing of products are currently sole-sourced or available only from a limited number of suppliers. Any future difficulty in obtaining sufficient and timely delivery of components could result in lost sales due to delays or reductions in product shipments, or reductions in Corning's gross margins.

Patents and Trademarks

Inventions by members of Corning's research and engineering staff have been, and continue to be, important to the Company's growth. Patents have been granted on many of these inventions in the United States and other countries. Some of these patents have been licensed to other manufacturers, including companies in which Corning has equity investments. Many of our earlier patents have now expired, but Corning continues to seek and obtain patents protecting its innovations. In 2012, Corning was granted over 320 patents in the U.S. and over 630 patents in countries outside the U.S.

Each business segment possesses a patent portfolio that provides certain competitive advantages in protecting Corning's innovations. Corning has historically enforced, and will continue to enforce, its intellectual property rights. At the end of 2012, Corning and its wholly-owned subsidiaries owned over 4,800 unexpired patents in various countries of which about 2,800 were U.S. patents. Between 2013 and 2015, approximately 9% of these patents will expire, while at the same time Corning intends to seek patents protecting its newer innovations. Worldwide, Corning has over 7,900 patent applications in process, with about 1,900 in process in the U.S. Corning believes that its patent portfolio will continue to provide a competitive advantage in protecting Corning's innovation, although Corning's competitors in each of its businesses are actively seeking patent protection as well.

The Display Technologies segment has over 530 patents in various countries, of which over 230 are U.S. patents. No one patent is considered material to this business segment. Some of the important U.S.-issued patents in this segment include patents relating to glass compositions and methods for the use and manufacture of glass substrates for display applications. There is no group of important Display Technology segment patents set to expire between 2013 and 2015.

The Telecommunications segment has over 1,950 patents in various countries, of which over 1,050 are U.S. patents. No one patent is considered material to this business segment. Some of the important U.S.-issued patents in this segment include: (i) patents relating to optical fiber products including dispersion compensating fiber, low loss optical fiber and high data rate optical fiber and processes and equipment for manufacturing optical fiber, including methods for making optical fiber preforms and methods for drawing, cooling and winding optical fiber; (ii) patents relating to optical fiber ribbons and methods for making such ribbon, fiber optic cable designs and methods for installing optical fiber cable; and (iii) patents relating to optical fiber connectors, termination and storage and associated methods of manufacture. There is no group of important Telecommunications segment patents set to expire between 2013 and 2015.

The Environmental Technologies segment has over 400 patents in various countries, of which over 250 are U.S. patents. No one patent is considered material to this business segment. Some of the important U.S.-issued patents in this segment include patents relating to cellular ceramic honeycomb products, together with ceramic batch and binder system compositions, honeycomb extrusion and firing processes, and honeycomb extrusion dies and equipment for the high-volume, low-cost manufacture of such products. There is no group of important Environmental Technologies patents set to expire between 2013 and 2015.

The Specialty Materials segment has about 450 patents in various countries, of which over 300 are U.S. patents. No one patent is considered material to this business segment. Some of the important U.S.-issued patents in this segment include patents relating to protective cover glass, ophthalmics glasses and polarizing dies, and semiconductor/microlithography optics and blanks, metrology instrumentation and laser/precision optics, glass polarizers, specialty fiber, and refractories. There is no group of important Specialty Materials patents set to expire between 2013 and 2015.

The Life Sciences segment has over 300 patents in various countries, of which over 150 are U.S. patents. No one patent is considered material to this business segment. Some of the important U.S.-issued patents in this segment include patents relating to methods and apparatus for the manufacture and use of scientific laboratory equipment including nucleic acid arrays, multiwell plates, and cell culture products as well as equipment and processes for label independent drug discovery. There is no group of important Life Sciences patents set to expire between 2013 and 2015.

Products reported in All Other include development projects, new product lines, and other businesses or investments that do not meet the threshold for separate reporting.

Many of the Company's patents are used in operations or are licensed for use by others, and Corning is licensed to use patents owned by others. Corning has entered into cross licensing arrangements with some major competitors, but the scope of such licenses has been limited to specific product areas or technologies.

Corning's principal trademarks include the following: Axygen, Corning, Celcor, ClearCurve, DuraTrap, Eagle XG, Epic, Evolant, Gorilla, HPFS, Landscape, Pretium, Pyrex, Steuben, Falcon, and SMF-28e.

Protection of the Environment

Corning has a program to ensure that its facilities are in compliance with state, federal and foreign pollution-control regulations. This program has resulted in capital and operating expenditures during the past several years. In order to maintain compliance with such regulations, capital expenditures for pollution control in continuing operations were approximately \$16 million in 2012 and are estimated to be \$5 million in 2013.

Corning's 2012 consolidated operating results were charged with approximately \$40 million for depreciation, maintenance, waste disposal and other operating expenses associated with pollution control. Corning believes that its compliance program will not place it at a competitive disadvantage.

Employees

At December 31, 2012, Corning had approximately 28,700 full-time employees, including approximately 11,700 employees in the United States. From time to time, Corning also retains consultants, independent contractors, temporary and part-time workers. Unions are certified as bargaining agents for approximately 23.4% of Corning's United States employees.

Executive Officers

Wendell P. Weeks *Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President*

Mr. Weeks joined Corning in 1983 and was named a vice president and deputy general manager of the Telecommunications Products division in 1995, vice president and general manager in 1996, senior vice president in 1997, senior vice president of Opto-Electronics in 1998, executive vice president in 1999, president, Corning Optical Communications in 2001, president and chief operating officer of Corning in 2002, and president and chief executive officer in 2005. Mr. Weeks became chairman and chief executive officer on April 26, 2007, and president on December 31, 2010. Mr. Weeks is a director of Merck & Co. Inc. Mr. Weeks has been a member of Corning's Board of Directors since 2000. Age 53.

James B. Flaws *Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer*

Mr. Flaws joined Corning in 1973 and served in a variety of controller and business management positions. Mr. Flaws was elected assistant treasurer of Corning in 1993, vice president and controller in 1997, vice president of finance and treasurer in May 1997, senior vice president and chief financial officer in December 1997, executive vice president and chief financial officer in 1999 and to his current position in 2002. Mr. Flaws is a director of Dow Corning Corporation. Mr. Flaws has been a member of Corning's Board of Directors since 2000. Age 64.

Kirk P. Gregg *Executive Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer*

Mr. Gregg joined Corning in 1993 as director of Executive Compensation. He was named vice president of Executive Resources and Employee Benefits in 1994, senior vice president, Administration in December 1997 and to his current position in 2002. He is responsible for Human Resources, Information Technology, Procurement and Transportation, Aviation, Community Affairs, Government Affairs, Business Services and Corporate Security. Prior to joining Corning, Mr. Gregg was with General Dynamics Corporation as corporate director, Key Management Programs, and was responsible for executive compensation and benefits, executive development and recruiting. Age 53.

Lawrence D. McRae *Executive Vice President, Strategy and Corporate Development*

Mr. McRae joined Corning in 1985 and served in various financial, sales and marketing positions. He was elected vice president Corporate Development in 2000, senior vice president Corporate Development in 2003, and senior vice president Strategy and Corporate Development in October 2005. He was elected to his present position in October 2010. Mr. McRae is on the board of directors of Dow Corning Corporation, and Samsung Corning Precision Materials Co., Ltd. Age 54.

Document Availability

A copy of Corning's 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is available upon written request to Ms. Denise A. Hauseit, Vice President, Secretary and Assistant General Counsel, Corning Incorporated, HQ-E2-10, Corning, NY 14831. The Annual Report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the

David L. Morse *Executive Vice President and Chief Technology Officer*

Dr. Morse joined Corning in 1976 in glass research, and worked as a composition scientist in developing and patenting several major products. He served in a variety of product and materials research and technology director roles, and was appointed division vice president and technology director for photonic technology groups beginning in March 1999, and became director of corporate research, science and technology in December 2001. He was elected vice president in January 2003, becoming senior vice president and director of corporate research in 2006. Dr. Morse was elected to his current position in May 2012. He is on the board of Dow Corning Corporation and a member of the National Academy of Engineering and the National Chemistry Board. Age 60.

Jeffrey Evenson *Senior Vice President and Operations Chief of Staff*

Dr. Evenson joined Corning in June 2011 and was elected to his current position at that time. He serves on the Management Committee and oversees a variety of strategic programs and growth initiatives. Prior to joining Corning, Dr. Evenson was a senior vice president with Sanford C. Bernstein, where he served as a senior analyst since 2004. Before that, Dr. Evenson was a partner at McKinsey & Company, where he led technology and market assessment for early-stage technologies. Age 47.

R. Tony Tripeny *Senior Vice President, Corporate Controller and Principal Accounting Officer*

Mr. Tripeny joined Corning in 1985 as the corporate accounting manager of Corning Cable Systems, and became the Keller facility's plant controller in 1989. In 1993, he was appointed equipment division controller of Corning Cable Systems and, in 1996 corporate controller. Mr. Tripeny was appointed chief financial officer of Corning Cable Systems in July 2000. In 2003, he took on the additional role of Telecommunications group controller. He was appointed division vice president, operations controller in August 2004, and vice president, corporate controller in October 2005. Mr. Tripeny was elected to his current position in April 2009. He is on the board of directors of Hardinge Inc. Age 53.

Vincent P. Hatton *Senior Vice President and General Counsel*

Mr. Hatton joined Corning in 1981 as an assistant corporate counsel and became a division counsel in 1984. Mr. Hatton was named assistant general counsel, Specialty Materials in May 1993, and director of the Legal Department in 1995. Mr. Hatton was elected vice president in 1998 and senior vice president in 2003. Mr. Hatton was elected to his current position on March 1, 2007. Age 62.

Exchange Act of 1934 and other filings are available as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed or furnished to the SEC, and can be accessed electronically free of charge, through the Investor Relations line on Corning's web site at www.corning.com. The information contained on the Company's website is not included in, or incorporated by reference into, this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Risk Factors

We operate in rapidly changing economic and technological environments that present numerous risks, many of which are driven by factors that we cannot control or predict. Our operations and financial results are subject to various risks and uncertainties, including those described below, that could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, and the trading price of our common stock. The following discussion of “risk factors” identifies the most significant factors that may adversely affect our business, operations, financial position or future financial performance. This information should be read in conjunction with MD&A and the consolidated financial statements and related notes incorporated by reference into this report. The following discussion of risks is not all inclusive but is designed to highlight what we believe are important factors to consider, as these factors could cause our future results to differ from those in the forward-looking statements and from historical trends.

As a multinational global company, we face many risks which could adversely impact our ongoing operations and reported financial results

We operate in over 100 countries and derive a substantial portion of our revenues from, and have significant operations, outside of the United States. Our international operations include manufacturing, assembly, sales, customer support, and shared administrative service centers.

Compliance with laws and regulations increases our cost of doing business. These laws and regulations include U.S. laws and local laws which include data privacy requirements, labor relations laws, tax laws, anti-competition regulations, prohibitions on payments to governmental officials, import and trade restrictions and export requirements. Non-compliance and violations could result in fines, criminal sanctions against us, our officers or our employees, and prohibitions on the conduct of our business. Any such violations could result in prohibitions on our ability to offer our products and services in one or more countries and could also materially damage our reputation, our brand, our international expansion efforts, our ability to attract and retain employees, our business and our operating results. Our success depends, in part, on our ability to anticipate these risks and manage these difficulties.

We are also subject to a variety of other risks in managing a multinational global organization, including those related to:

- General economic conditions in each country or region;
- Operations outside the U.S. are subject to many complex regulatory requirements affecting international trade and investment, including anti-dumping laws, export controls, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and local laws prohibiting corrupt payments. Our operations may be adversely affected by changes in the substance or enforcement of these regulatory requirements, and by actual or alleged violations of them.
- Fluctuations in currency exchange rates convertibility of currencies and restrictions involving the movement of funds between jurisdictions and countries;
- Sovereign risks may adversely affect Corning’s profitability and assets;
- Geographical concentration of our factories and operations and regional shifts in our customer base;
- Periodic health epidemic concerns;
- Political unrest, confiscation and expropriation of our assets by foreign governments, terrorism and the potential for other hostilities;
- Difficulty in protecting intellectual property or sensitive commercial and operations data or information technology systems generally;
- Differing legal systems, including protection and treatment of intellectual property and patents;
- Complex tax regimes, tariffs, duties, trade duties and other trade barriers including anti-dumping duties;

- Difficulty in collecting obligations owed to us such as accounts receivable;
- Natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes and windstorms; and
- Potential power loss or disruption affecting manufacturing.

Our sales could be negatively impacted by the actions or circumstances of one or more key customers leading to the substantial reduction in orders for our products

In 2012, Corning’s ten largest customers accounted for 50% of our sales.

In addition, a relatively small number of customers accounted for a high percentage of net sales in our reportable segments. For 2012, three customers of the Display Technologies segment accounted for 63% of total segment net sales when combined. In the Telecommunications segment, one customer accounted for 12% of segment net sales. In the Environmental Technologies segment, three customers accounted for 86% of total segment sales in aggregate. In the Specialty Materials segment, two customers accounted for 54% of segment sales in 2012. In the Life Sciences segment, two customers accounted for 38% of segment sales in 2012. As a result of mergers and consolidations between customers, Corning’s customer base could become more concentrated.

Samsung Corning Precision Materials’ sales were also concentrated in 2012, with sales to two LCD panel makers located in South Korea accounting for approximately 93% of total Samsung Corning Precision Materials sales.

Our Telecommunications segment customers’ purchases of our products are affected by their capital expansion plans, general market and economic uncertainty and regulatory changes, including broadband policy. Sales in the Telecommunications segment are expected to be impacted by the pace of fiber-to-the-premises deployments. Our sales will be dependent on planned targets for homes passed and connected. Changes in our customers’ deployment plans could adversely affect future sales in any quarter or for the full year.

In the Environmental Technologies segment, sales of our ceramic substrate and filter products for automotive and diesel emissions are expected to fluctuate with vehicle production. Changes in laws and regulations for air quality and emission controls may also influence future sales. Sales in our Environmental Technologies segment are mainly to three catalyzers and emission system control manufacturers. Our customers sell these systems to automobile and diesel engine original equipment manufacturers. Sales in this segment may be affected by adverse developments in the global vehicle or freight hauling industries or by such factors as higher fuel prices that may affect vehicle sales or downturns in freight traffic.

Certain sales in our Specialty Materials segment track worldwide economic cycles and our customers’ responses to those cycles. In addition, any positive trends in prior years in the sales of strengthened glass may not continue. We may experience losses relating to our inability to supply contracted quantities of this glass and processes planned to produce new versions of this glass may not be successful.

Sales in our Life Sciences segment are concentrated with two large distributors who are also competitors, and the balance is to a variety of pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, hospitals, universities, and other research facilities. In 2012, our two largest distributors accounted for 38% of Life Sciences’ segment sales. Changes in our distribution arrangements in this segment may adversely affect this segment’s financial results.

Our operations and financial performance could be negatively impacted, if the markets for our products do not develop and expand as we anticipate

The markets for our products are characterized by rapidly changing technologies, evolving industry or regulatory standards and new product introductions. Our success is dependent on the successful introduction of new products, or upgrades of current products, and our ability to compete with new technologies.

The following factors related to our products and markets, if they do not continue as in the recent past, could have an adverse impact on our operations:

- our ability to introduce leading products such as glass substrates for liquid crystal displays, optical fiber and cable and hardware and equipment, and environmental substrate and filter products at competitive prices;
- our ability to manufacture glass substrates and strengthened glass, to satisfy our customers technical requirements and our contractual obligations; and
- our ability to develop new products in response to government regulations and laws.

We face pricing pressures in each of our businesses that could adversely affect our financial performance

We face pricing pressure in each of our businesses as a result of intense competition, emerging technologies, or over-capacity. While we work consistently toward reducing our costs to offset pricing pressures, we may not be able to achieve proportionate reductions in costs or sustain our current rate of cost reduction. We anticipate pricing pressures will continue in the future in all our businesses.

Any of these items could cause our sales or profitability to be significantly reduced.

We face risks due to foreign currency fluctuations

Because we have significant customers and operations outside the U.S., fluctuations in foreign currencies, especially the Japanese yen, New Taiwan dollar, Korean won, and Euro, affect our sales, net income and cash flow. Foreign exchange rates may make our products less competitive in countries where local currencies depreciate in value relative to the U.S. dollar and Japanese yen. Sales in our Display Technologies segment, representing 36% of Corning's sales in 2012, are primarily denominated in Japanese yen. Corning hedges significant transaction and balance sheet currency exposures and uses derivative instruments to limit exposure to foreign currency fluctuations associated with certain monetary assets and liabilities as well as operating results. Although we selectively hedge these items, changes in exchange rates (especially the Japanese yen to U.S. dollar) will significantly impact our reported revenues and profits.

We have a program which primarily utilizes foreign currency forward contracts to offset the risks associated with foreign currency exposures. As a part of this program, we enter into foreign currency forward contracts so that increases or decreases in the value of our foreign currency exposures are at least partially offset by gains or losses on the foreign currency forward contracts in order to mitigate the volatility associated with our foreign currency transactions. A large portion of our consolidated operations are international and we expect that we will continue to realize gains or losses with respect to our foreign currency exposures, net of gains or losses from our hedging programs. For example, we will experience foreign currency gains and losses in certain instances if it is not possible or cost effective to hedge our foreign currency exposures or should we elect not to hedge certain of our foreign currency exposures. Our ultimate realized loss or gain with respect to currency fluctuations will generally depend on the size and type of cross-currency exposures that we enter into, the currency exchange rates associated with these exposures and changes in those rates, whether we have entered into foreign currency forward contracts to offset these exposures and other factors. All of these factors could materially impact our results of operations, anticipated future results, financial position and cash flows, the timing of which is variable and generally outside of our control.

If the financial condition of our customers declines, our credit risks could increase

Although we have a rigorous process to administer credit and believe our bad debt reserve is adequate, we have experienced, and in the future may experience, losses as a result of our inability to collect our accounts receivable. If our customers or our indirect customers fail to meet their payment obligations for our products, we could experience reduced cash flows and losses in excess of amounts reserved. Many customers of our Display Technologies and Specialty Materials segments are thinly

capitalized and/or unprofitable. In our Environmental Technologies segment, the U.S. auto makers and certain of their suppliers have encountered credit downgrades or have filed for bankruptcy protection. In our Telecommunications segment, certain large infrastructure projects are subject to governmental funding, which, if terminated, could adversely impact the financial strength of our customers. These factors may result in an inability to collect receivables or a possible loss in business.

The success of our business depends on our ability to develop and produce quality products that meet our customers' needs

Our business relies on continued global demand for our brands and products. To achieve business goals, we must develop and sell products that appeal to our customers, OEMs and distributors. This is dependent on a number of factors, including our ability to manage and maintain key customer relationships, our ability to produce products that meet the quality, performance and price expectations of our customers. The manufacturing of our products involves highly complex and precise processes. In some cases, existing manufacturing may be insufficient to achieve the requirements of our customers. We will need to develop new manufacturing processes and techniques to maintain profitable operations. While we continue to fund projects to improve our manufacturing techniques and processes and lower our costs, we may not achieve satisfactory manufacturing costs that will fully enable us to meet our profitability targets.

In addition, our continued success in selling products that appeal to our customers is dependent on our ability to innovate, with respect to both products and operations, and on the availability and effectiveness of legal protection for our innovation. Failure to continue to deliver quality and competitive products to the marketplace, to adequately protect our intellectual property rights, to supply products that meet applicable regulatory requirements or to predict market demands for, or gain market acceptance of, our products, could have a negative impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our future financial performance depends on our ability to purchase a sufficient amount of materials, precious metals, parts, and manufacturing equipment to meet the demands of our customers

Our ability to meet customer demand depends, in part, on our ability to obtain timely and adequate delivery of materials, precious metals, parts and components from our suppliers. We may experience shortages that could adversely affect our operations. Although we work closely with our suppliers to avoid shortages, there can be no assurances that we will not encounter problems in the future. Furthermore, certain manufacturing equipment, raw materials or components are available only from a single source or limited sources. We may not be able to find alternate sources in a timely manner. A reduction, interruption or delay of supply, or a significant increase in the price for supplies, such as manufacturing equipment, precious metals, raw materials or energy, could have a material adverse effect on our businesses.

We have incurred, and may in the future incur, goodwill and other intangible asset impairment charges

At December 31, 2012, Corning had goodwill and other intangible assets of \$1,496 million. While we believe the estimates and judgments about future cash flows used in the goodwill impairment tests are reasonable, we cannot provide assurance that future impairment charges will not be required if the expected cash flow estimates as projected by management do not occur, especially if an economic recession occurs and continues for a lengthy period or becomes severe, or if acquisitions and investments made by the Company fail to achieve expected returns.

If our products, including materials purchased from our suppliers, experience performance issues, our business will suffer

Our business depends on the production of products of consistently high quality. Our products, components and materials purchased from our suppliers, are typically tested for quality. These testing procedures are limited to evaluating our products under likely and foreseeable failure scenarios. For various reasons, our products, including materials purchased from our suppliers, may fail to perform as a customer expected. In some

cases, product redesigns or additional expense may be required to address such issues. A significant or systemic quality issue could result in customer relations problems, lost sales, reduced volumes, product recalls and financial damages and penalties.

We operate in a highly competitive environment

We operate in a highly competitive environment, and our outlook depends on the company's share of industry sales based on our ability to compete with others in the marketplace. The Company competes on the basis of product performance, customer service, quality and price. There can be no assurance that our products will be able to compete successfully with other companies' products. Thus, our share of industry sales could be reduced due to aggressive pricing or product strategies pursued by competitors, unanticipated product or manufacturing difficulties, our failure to price our products competitively, our failure to produce our products at a competitive cost or unexpected, emerging technologies or products. We expect that we will face continuous competition from existing competitors, low cost manufacturers and new entrants. We believe we must invest in research and development, engineering, manufacturing and marketing capabilities, and continue to improve customer service in order to remain competitive. We cannot provide assurance that we will be able to maintain or improve our competitive position.

We may need to change our pricing models to compete successfully

We face intense competition in all of our businesses, particularly LCD glass, and general economic and business conditions can put pressure on us to change our prices. If our competitors offer significant discounts on certain products or develop products that the marketplace considers more valuable, we may need to lower prices or offer other favorable terms in order to retain our customers and market positions. Any such changes may reduce our profitability and cash flow. Any broad-based change to our prices and pricing policies could cause our revenues to decline or be delayed as we implement and our customers adjust to the new pricing policies. If we do not adapt our pricing models to reflect changes in customer use of our products or changes in customer demand, our revenues could decrease.

LCD glass generates a significant amount of the Company's profits and cash flow, and any events that adversely affect the markets for LCD glass substrates could have a material and negative impact on results our financial results

Corning's ability to generate profits and operating cash flow depends largely upon the level of profitability of our LCD business. As a result, any event that adversely affects our Display business could have a significant impact on results of our consolidated financial results. These events could include loss of patent protection, increased costs associated with manufacturing, and increased competition from the introduction of new, and more desirable products. If any of these events had a material adverse effect on the sales of our LCD glass, such an event could result in material charges and a significant reduction in profitability.

Additionally, emerging material technologies could replace our glass substrates for certain applications, including display glass, handheld cover glass and others, resulting in a decline in demand for our products. Existing or new production capacity for glass substrates may exceed the demand for them. Technologies for displays handheld cover glass and other applications in competition with our glass may reduce or eliminate the need for our glass substrates. New process technologies developed by our competitors may also place us at a cost or quality disadvantage. Our own process technologies may be acquired or used unlawfully by others, enabling them to compete with us. Our inability to manufacture glass substrates to the specifications required by our customers may result in loss of revenue, margins and profits or liabilities for failure to supply. A scarcity of resources, limitations on technology, personnel or other factors resulting in a failure to produce commercial quantities of glass substrates could have adverse financial consequences to us.

Changes in our effective tax rate or tax liability may have an adverse effect on our results of operations

Our effective tax rate could be adversely impacted by several factors, some of which are outside of our control, including:

- changes in the relative amounts of income before taxes in the various jurisdictions in which we operate that have differing statutory tax rates;
- changes in tax treaties and regulations and the interpretation of them;
- changes to our assessments about the realizability of our deferred tax assets that are based on estimates of our future results, the prudence and feasibility of possible tax planning strategies, and the economic environments in which we do business;
- the outcome of current and future tax audits, examinations, or administrative appeals;
- changes in generally accepted accounting principles that affect the accounting for taxes; and
- limitations or adverse findings regarding our ability to do business in some jurisdictions.

In the ordinary course of our business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Significant judgment is required in determining our worldwide provision for income taxes. Although we believe our tax estimates are reasonable, the final determination could be materially different from our historical tax provisions and accruals.

We may have additional tax liabilities

We are subject to income taxes in the U.S. and many foreign jurisdictions and are commonly audited by various tax authorities. Although we believe our tax estimates are reasonable, the final determination of tax audits and any related litigation could be materially different from our historical income tax provisions and accruals. The results of an audit or litigation could have a material effect on our financial statements in the period or periods for which that determination is made.

We earn a significant amount of our net profits from outside the U.S., and any repatriation of funds currently held in foreign jurisdictions may result in higher effective tax rates for the company. In addition, there have been proposals to change U.S. tax laws that could significantly impact how U.S. multinational corporations are taxed on foreign earnings. Although we cannot predict whether or in what form proposed legislation may pass, if enacted certain anti-deferral proposals could have a material adverse impact on our tax expense and cash flow.

Our business depends on our ability to attract and retain talented employees

The loss of the services of any of our key research and development, engineering or operational personnel or senior management without adequate replacement, or the inability to attract new qualified personnel, could have a material adverse effect on our operations and financial performance.

We are subject to strict environmental regulations and regulatory changes that could result in fines or restrictions that interrupt our operations

Various stages of our manufacturing processes generate chemical waste, waste water and other industrial waste and green-house gases, and we are subject to numerous laws and regulations relating to the use, storage, discharge and disposal of such substances. We have installed anti-pollution equipment for the treatment of chemical waste and waste water at our facilities. We have taken steps to control the amount of greenhouse gases created by our manufacturing operations. However, we cannot provide assurance that environmental claims will not be brought against us or that government regulators will not take steps toward adopting more stringent environment standards.

Any failure on our part to comply with any present or future environmental regulations could result in the assessment of damages or imposition of fines against us, or the suspension/cessation of production or operations. In addition, environmental regulations could require us to acquire costly equipment, incur other significant compliance expenses or limit or restrict production or operations and thus materially and negatively affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in regulations and the regulatory environment in the U.S. and other countries, such as those resulting from the regulation and impact of

global warming and CO₂ abatement, may affect our businesses and their results in adverse ways by, among other things, substantially increasing manufacturing costs, limiting availability of scarce resources, especially energy, or requiring limitations on production and sale of our products or those of our customers.

We may experience difficulties in enforcing our intellectual property rights and we may be subject to claims of infringement of the intellectual property rights of others

We rely on patent and trade secret laws, copyright, trademark, confidentiality procedures, controls and contractual commitments to protect our intellectual property rights. Despite our efforts, these protections may be limited and we may encounter difficulties in protecting our intellectual property rights or obtaining rights to additional intellectual property necessary to permit us to continue or expand our businesses. We cannot provide assurance that the patents that we hold or may obtain will provide meaningful protection against our competitors. Changes in or enforcement of laws concerning intellectual property, worldwide, may affect our ability to prevent or address the misappropriation of, or the unauthorized use of, our intellectual property. Litigation may be necessary to enforce our intellectual property rights. Litigation is inherently uncertain and the outcome is often unpredictable. Other companies hold patents on technologies used in our industries and are aggressively seeking to expand, enforce and license their patent portfolios. If we cannot protect our intellectual property rights against unauthorized copying or use, or other misappropriation, we may not remain competitive.

The intellectual property rights of others could inhibit our ability to introduce new products. We periodically receive notices from, or have lawsuits filed against us by third parties claiming infringement, misappropriation or other misuse of their intellectual property rights and/or breach of our agreements with them. These third parties often include entities that do not have the capabilities to design, manufacture, or distribute products or that acquire intellectual property like patents for the sole purpose of monetizing their acquired intellectual property through asserting claims of infringement and misuse. Such claims of infringement or misappropriation may result in loss of revenue, substantial costs, or lead to monetary damages or injunctive relief against us. We cannot provide assurance as to the outcome of any such claims.

Current or future litigation may harm our financial condition or results of operations

As described in Legal Proceedings in this Form 10-K, we are engaged in litigation and regulatory matters. Litigation and regulatory proceedings may be uncertain, and adverse rulings could occur, resulting in significant liabilities, penalties or damages. Such current or future substantial legal liabilities or regulatory actions could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, cash flows and reputation.

We may not capture significant revenues from our current research and development efforts for several years, if at all

Developing our products through research and development is expensive and the investment often involves a long return on investment cycle. We have made and expect to continue to make significant investments in research and development and related product opportunities. Accelerated product introductions and short product life cycles require high levels of expenditures for research and development that could adversely affect our operating results if not offset by increases in our gross margin. We believe that we must continue to dedicate a significant amount of resources to our research and development efforts to maintain our competitive position.

Business disruptions could affect our operating results

A significant portion of our manufacturing, research and development activities and certain other critical business operations are concentrated in a few geographic areas. A major earthquake, fire or other catastrophic event that results in the destruction or disruption of any of our critical facilities could severely affect our ability to conduct normal business

operations and, as a result, our future financial results could be materially and adversely affected.

Additionally, a significant amount of the specialized manufacturing capacity for our Display Technologies segment is concentrated in three overseas countries and it is reasonably possible that the operations of one or more such facilities could be disrupted. Due to the specialized nature of the assets and the customers' locations, it may not be possible to find replacement capacity quickly or substitute production from facilities in other countries. Accordingly, loss of these facilities could produce a near-term severe impact on our Display business and the Company as a whole.

We face risks through equity affiliates that we do not control

Corning's net income includes significant equity earnings from associated companies. For the year ended December 31, 2012, we recognized \$810 million of equity earnings, of which 97% came from our two largest investments: Dow Corning (which makes silicone and high purity polycrystalline products) and Samsung Corning Precision Materials (which primarily makes liquid crystal display glass). Samsung Corning Precision Materials is located in the Asia-Pacific region and is subject to political and geographic risks mentioned above, as well as business and other risks within the Display Technologies segment. Our equity investments may not continue to perform at the same levels as in recent years. Dow Corning emerged from Chapter 11 bankruptcy in 2004 and has certain obligations under its Plan of Reorganization to resolve and fund claims of its creditors and personal injury claimants. Dow Corning may incur further bankruptcy charges in the future, which may adversely affect its operations or assets. Dow Corning also could be adversely impacted by an unfavorable ruling by the Chinese Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM), and a continuation of significant price declines at their consolidated subsidiary, Hemlock Semiconductor Group. In addition, we rely on the internal controls and financial reporting controls of these entities and their failure to maintain effectiveness or comply with applicable standards may adversely affect us.

We may not have adequate insurance coverage for claims against us

We face the risk of loss resulting from product liability, asbestos, securities, fiduciary liability, intellectual property, antitrust, contractual, warranty, environmental, fraud and other lawsuits, whether or not such claims are valid. In addition, our product liability, fiduciary, directors and officers, property policies including business interruption, natural catastrophe and comprehensive general liability insurance may not be adequate to cover such claims or may not be available to the extent we expect in the future. A successful claim that exceeds or is not covered by our policies could require us to pay substantial sums. Some of the carriers in our historical primary and excess insurance programs are in liquidation and may not be able to respond if we should have claims reaching their policies. The financial health of other insurers may deteriorate. Several of our insurance carriers are litigating with us the extent, if any, of their obligation to provide insurance coverage for asbestos liabilities asserted against us. The results of that litigation may adversely affect our insurance coverage for those risks. In addition, we may not be able to obtain adequate insurance coverage for certain types of risk such as political risks, terrorism or war.

Our global operations are subject to extensive trade and anti-corruption laws and regulations

Due to the international scope of our operations, we are subject to a complex system of import- and export-related laws and regulations, including U.S. regulations issued by Customs and Border Protection, the Bureau of Industry and Security, the Office of Antiboycott Compliance, the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls and the Office of Foreign Assets Control, as well as the counterparts of these agencies in other countries. Any alleged or actual violations may subject us to government scrutiny, investigation and civil and criminal penalties, and may limit our ability to import or export our products or to provide services outside the United States. We cannot predict the nature, scope or effect of future regulatory requirements to which our operations might be subject or the manner in which existing laws might be administered or interpreted.

In addition, the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and similar foreign anti-corruption laws generally prohibit companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments or providing anything of value to improperly influence foreign government officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business, or obtaining an unfair advantage. Recent years have seen a substantial increase in the global enforcement of anti-corruption laws. Our continued operation and expansion outside the United States, including in developing countries, could increase the risk of such violations. Violations of these laws may result in severe criminal or civil sanctions, could disrupt our business, and result in an adverse effect on our reputation, business and results of operations or financial condition.

Moreover, several of our equity affiliates and related partners are domiciled in areas of the world with laws, rules and business practices that differ from those in the United States. Although we strive to select equity partners and affiliates who share our values and understand our reporting requirements as a U.S.-domiciled company and to ensure that an appropriate business culture exists within these ventures to minimize and mitigate our risk, we nonetheless face the reputational and legal risk that our equity partners and affiliates may violate applicable laws, rules and business practices.

Acquisitions, joint ventures and strategic alliances may have an adverse effect on our business

We expect to continue making acquisitions and entering into joint ventures and strategic alliances as part of our business strategy. These transactions involve significant challenges and risks including that the transaction does not advance our business strategy, that we do not realize a satisfactory return on our investment, or that we experience difficulty integrating new employees, business systems, and technology, or diversion of management's attention from our other businesses. It may take longer than expected to realize the full benefits, such as increased revenue and cash flow, enhanced efficiencies, or market share, or those benefits may ultimately be smaller than anticipated, or may not be realized. These events could harm our operating results or financial condition.

Improper disclosure of personal data could result in liability and harm our reputation

We store and process personally-identifiable information of our employees and, in some cases, our customers. At the same time, the continued occurrence of high-profile data breaches provides evidence of the increasingly hostile information security environment. This environment demands that we continuously improve our design and coordination of security controls across our business groups and geographies. Despite these efforts, it is possible our security controls over personal data, our training of employees and vendors on data security, and other practices we follow may not prevent the improper disclosure of personally identifiable information. Improper disclosure of this information could harm our reputation or subject us to liability under laws that protect personal data, resulting in increased costs or loss of revenue.

Significant macroeconomic events, changes in regulations, or a crisis in the financial markets could limit our access to capital

We utilize credit in both the capital markets and from banks to facilitate company borrowings, hedging transactions, leases and other financial transactions. We maintain a \$1 billion revolving credit agreement in the United States to fund with potential liquidity needs and to backstop certain transactions. An adverse macroeconomic event or changes in bank regulations could limit our ability to gain access to credit or to renew the revolving credit agreement upon expiration. Additionally, a financial markets crisis may limit our ability to utilize financial markets to access liquidity.

Adverse economic conditions may adversely affect our cash investments

We maintain an investment portfolio of various types of securities with varying maturities and credit quality. These investments are subject to general credit, liquidity, market, and interest rate risks, which may be exacerbated by unusual events that have affected global financial markets. A significant part of our investment portfolio consists, either directly or indirectly, through the use of money market funds of U.S. government securities. If global credit and equity markets experience prolonged periods of decline, or if the U.S. defaults on its debt obligations or its debt is downgraded, our investment portfolio may be adversely impacted and we could determine that more of our investments have experienced an other-than-temporary decline in fair value, requiring impairment charges that could adversely impact our financial results. Additionally, these events could limit liquidity for redemption of our money market fund investments, or losses if the money market funds experience a permanent loss.

Information technology dependency and security vulnerabilities could lead to reduced revenue, liability claims, or competitive harm

The Company is increasingly dependent on sophisticated information technology and infrastructure. Any significant breakdown, intrusion, interruption or corruption of these systems or data breaches could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We use electronic information technology (IT) in our manufacturing processes and operations and other aspects of our business. Despite our implementation of security measures, our IT systems are vulnerable to disruptions from computer viruses, natural disasters, unauthorized access, cyber attack and other similar disruptions. A material breach in the security of our IT systems could include the theft of our intellectual property or trade secrets. Such disruptions or security breaches could result in the theft, unauthorized use or publication of our intellectual property and/or confidential business information, harm our competitive position, reduce the value of our investment in research and development and other strategic initiatives, or otherwise adversely affect our business. Like other global companies, we have, from time to time, experienced incidents related to our IT systems, and expect that such incidents will continue, including malware and computer virus attacks, unauthorized access, systems failures and disruptions. We have measures and defenses in place against unauthorized access, but we may not be able to prevent, immediately detect, or remediate such events.

Additionally, utilities and other operators of critical energy infrastructure that serve our facilities face heightened security risks, including cyber attacks. In the event of such an attack, disruption in service from our utility providers could disrupt our manufacturing operations which rely on a continuous source of power (electrical, gas, etc.).

International trade policies may impact demand for our products and our competitive position

Government policies on international trade and investment such as import quotas, capital controls or tariffs, whether adopted by individual governments or addressed by regional trade blocs, can affect the demand for our products and services, impact the competitive position of our products or prevent us (including our equity affiliates/joint ventures) from being able to sell products in certain countries. The implementation of more restrictive trade policies, such as higher tariffs or new barriers to entry, in countries in which we sell large quantities of products and services could negatively impact our business, results of operations and financial condition. For example, a government's adoption of "buy national" policies or retaliation by another government against such policies could have a negative impact on our results of operations. These policies also affect our equity companies.

Legal Proceedings

Environmental 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 17 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 December 31, 2012 and 2011, Corning had accrued approximately \$21 million (undiscounted) and \$25 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.

Dow Corning Corporation. Corning and The Dow Chemical Company (Dow Chemical) each own 50% of the common stock of Dow Corning. In May 1995, Dow Corning filed for bankruptcy protection to address pending and claimed liabilities arising from many thousands of breast implant product lawsuits. On June 1, 2004, Dow Corning emerged from Chapter 11 with a Plan of Reorganization (the Plan) which provided for the settlement or other resolution of implant claims. The Plan also includes releases for Corning and Dow Chemical as shareholders in exchange for contributions to the Plan.

Under the terms of the Plan, Dow Corning has established and is funding a Settlement Trust and a Litigation Facility to provide a means for tort claimants to settle or litigate their claims. Inclusive of insurance, Dow Corning has paid approximately \$1.7 billion to the Settlement Trust. As of December 31, 2012, Dow Corning had recorded a reserve for breast implant litigation of \$1.6 billion. As a separate matter arising from the bankruptcy proceedings, Dow Corning is defending claims asserted by a number of commercial creditors who claim additional interest at default rates and enforcement costs, during the period from May 1995 through June 2004. As of December 31, 2012, Dow Corning has estimated the liability to commercial creditors to be within the range of \$90 million to \$294 million. As Dow Corning management believes no single amount within the range appears to be a better estimate than any other amount within the range, Dow Corning has recorded the minimum liability within the range. Should Dow Corning not prevail in this matter, Corning's equity earnings would be reduced by its 50% share of the amount in excess of \$90 million, net of applicable tax benefits. There are a number of other claims in the bankruptcy proceedings against Dow Corning awaiting resolution by the U.S. District Court, and it is reasonably possible that Dow Corning may record bankruptcy-related charges in the future. The remaining tort claims against Corning are expected to be channeled by the Plan into facilities established by the Plan or otherwise defended by the Litigation Facility.

On July 20, 2012, the Chinese Ministry of Commerce ("MOFCOM") initiated anti-dumping and countervailing duty investigations of imports of solar-grade polycrystalline silicon products from the U.S. and Korea, based on a petition filed by Chinese solar-grade polycrystalline silicon producers. The petition alleges that producers within these countries, including a consolidated subsidiary of Dow Corning, exported solar-grade polycrystalline silicon to China at less than normal value, and that production of solar-grade polycrystalline silicon in the U.S. has been subsidized by the U.S. government. If the Chinese authorities rule that dumping or subsidization took place, they may impose additional duties on future imports of solar-grade polycrystalline silicon to China from the U.S. Dow Corning and its consolidated subsidiaries are complying with MOFCOM in the investigations and are vigorously contesting the allegations. As the outcome of such actions is uncertain, Dow Corning cannot predict the ultimate impact of these matters.

Pittsburgh Corning Corporation. Corning and PPG Industries, Inc. (PPG) each own 50% of the capital stock of Pittsburgh Corning Corporation (PCC). Over a period of more than two decades, PCC and several other defendants have been named in numerous lawsuits involving claims alleging personal injury from exposure to asbestos. On April 16, 2000, PCC filed for Chapter 11 reorganization in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. At the time PCC filed for bankruptcy protection, there were approximately 11,800 claims pending against Corning in state court lawsuits alleging various theories of liability based on exposure to PCC's asbestos products and typically requesting monetary damages in excess of one million dollars per claim. Corning has defended those claims on the basis of the separate corporate status of PCC and the absence of any facts supporting claims of direct liability arising from PCC's asbestos products. Corning is also currently involved in approximately 9,800 other cases (approximately 37,500 claims) alleging injuries from asbestos and similar amounts of monetary damages per case. Those cases have been covered by insurance without material impact to Corning to date. As of December 31, 2012, Corning had received for these cases approximately \$18.6 million in insurance payments related to those claims. As described below, several of Corning's insurance carriers have filed a legal proceeding concerning the extent of any insurance coverage for past and future defense and indemnity costs for these claims. Asbestos litigation is inherently difficult, and past trends in resolving these claims may not be indicators of future outcomes.

Corning, with other relevant parties, has been involved in ongoing efforts to develop a Plan of Reorganization that would resolve the concerns and objections of the relevant courts and parties. In 2003, a plan was agreed to by various parties (the 2003 Plan), but, on December 21, 2006, the Bankruptcy Court issued an order denying the confirmation of that 2003 Plan. On January 29, 2009, an amended plan of reorganization (the Amended PCC Plan) – which addressed the issues raised by the Court when it denied confirmation of the 2003 Plan – was filed with the Bankruptcy Court.

The proposed resolution of PCC asbestos claims under the Amended PCC Plan would have required Corning to contribute its equity interests in PCC and Pittsburgh Corning Europe N.V. (PCE), a Belgian corporation, and to contribute a fixed series of payments, recorded at present value. Corning would have had the option to use its shares rather than cash to make these payments, but the liability would have been fixed by dollar value and not the number of shares. The Amended PCC Plan would, originally, have required Corning to make (1) one payment of \$100 million one year from the date the Amended PCC Plan becomes effective and certain conditions are met and (2) five additional payments of \$50 million, on each of the five subsequent anniversaries of the first payment, the final payment of which is subject to reduction based on the application of credits under certain circumstances. Documents were filed with the Bankruptcy Court further modifying the Amended PCC Plan by reducing Corning's initial payment by \$30 million and reducing its second and fourth payments by \$15 million each. In return, Corning would relinquish its claim for reimbursement of its payments and contributions under the Amended PCC Plan from the insurance carriers involved in the bankruptcy proceeding with certain exceptions.

On June 16, 2011, the Court entered an Order denying confirmation of the Amended PCC Plan. The Court's memorandum opinion accompanying the order rejected some objections to the Amended PCC Plan and made suggestions regarding modifications to the Amended PCC Plan that would allow the Plan to be confirmed. Corning and other parties have filed a motion for reconsideration, objecting to certain points of this Order. Certain parties to the proceeding filed specific Plan modifications in response to the Court's opinion and Corning supported these filings. Certain parties objected to the proposed Plan modifications and, to resolve some of those objections, further revisions to the Plan and other documents were filed. A modified Amended PCC Plan was then submitted by PCC, and objections to that Plan were filed by two parties. Those objections and the Plan are pending before the Court.

The Amended PCC Plan does not include certain non-PCC asbestos claims that may be or have been raised against Corning. Corning has recorded in its estimated asbestos litigation liability an additional \$150 million for the approximately 9,800 current non-PCC cases alleging injuries from asbestos, and for any future non-PCC cases. The liability for non-PCC claims was estimated based upon industry data for asbestos claims since Corning does not have recent claim history due to the injunction issued by the Bankruptcy Court. The estimated liability 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.

The Amended PCC Plan with the modifications addressing issues raised by the Court's June 16, 2011 opinion remains subject to a number of contingencies. Payment of the amounts required to fund the Amended PCC Plan from insurance and other sources are subject to a number of conditions that may not be achieved. The approval of the (further modified) Amended PCC Plan by the Bankruptcy Court is not certain and faces objections by some parties. If the modified Amended PCC Plan is approved by the Bankruptcy Court, that approval will be subject to appeal. For these and other reasons, Corning's liability for these asbestos matters may be subject to changes in subsequent quarters. The estimate of the cost of resolving the non-PCC asbestos claims may also be subject to change as developments occur. Management continues to believe that the likelihood of the uncertainties surrounding these proceedings causing a material adverse impact to Corning's financial statements is remote.

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, including rights that may be affected by the potential resolutions described above. Corning is vigorously contesting these cases. Management is unable to predict the outcome of this insurance litigation and therefore cannot estimate the range of any possible loss.

Seoul Guarantee Insurance Co. and other creditors against Samsung Group and affiliates. Prior to their merger, Samsung Corning Precision Materials Co., Ltd. (Samsung Corning Precision Materials) and Samsung Corning Co. Ltd. (Samsung Corning) were two of approximately thirty co-defendants in a lawsuit filed by Seoul Guarantee Insurance Co. and thirteen other creditors (SGI and Creditors) for alleged breach of an agreement that approximately twenty-eight affiliates of the Samsung group (Samsung Affiliates) entered into with SGI and Creditors on August 24, 1999 (the Agreement). The lawsuit is pending in the courts of South Korea. Under the Agreement, it is alleged that the Samsung Affiliates agreed to sell certain shares of Samsung Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (SLI), which had been transferred to SGI and Creditors in connection with the petition for court receivership of Samsung Motors Inc. In the lawsuit, SGI and Creditors allege a breach of the Agreement by the Samsung Affiliates and are seeking the loss of principal (approximately \$1.95 billion) for loans extended to Samsung Motors Inc., default interest and a separate amount for breach. On January 31, 2008, the Seoul District Court ordered the Samsung Affiliates: to pay approximately \$1.3 billion by disposing of 2,334,045 shares of SLI less 1,165,955 shares of SLI previously sold by SGI and Creditors and paying the proceeds to SGI and Creditors; to satisfy any shortfall by participating in the purchase of equity or subordinate debentures issued by them; and pay default interest of 6% per annum. The ruling was appealed. On November 10, 2009, the Appellate Court directed the parties to attempt to resolve this matter through mediation. On January 11, 2011, the Appellate Court ordered the Samsung Affiliates to pay 600 billion won in principal and 20 billion won in delayed interest to SGI and Creditors. Samsung promptly paid those amounts, which approximated \$550 million when translated to United States dollars, from a portion of an escrow account established upon completion of SLI's initial public offering (IPO) on May 7, 2010. On February 7, 2011, the Samsung Affiliates appealed the Appellate Court's ruling to the Supreme Court of Korea and the appeal is currently in progress. Samsung Corning Precision Materials has not contributed

to any payment related to these disputes, and has concluded that no provision for loss should be reflected in its financial statements. Other than as described above, no claim in these matters has been asserted against Corning or any of its affiliates.

Demodulation, Inc. On January 18, 2011, Demodulation, Inc. filed suit in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey against Applied DNA Sciences, Inc., Corning Incorporated, Alfred University, Alfred Technology Resources, Inc., and John and Jane Does 1-10. Demodulation filed an amended complaint on August 3, 2011, alleging a conspiracy by the defendants to steal Demodulation's alleged trade secrets and other intellectual property related to glass covered amorphous metal microwires and seeks damages under various theories, including breach of contract, defamation, conspiracy, antitrust, unfair competition, interference with prospective business relations and misappropriation of trade secrets. Corning moved to dismiss the amended complaint which was granted in part for certain claims, but denied as to other claims, e.g. breach of contract, unfair competition, misappropriation of trade secrets, and tortious interference with business relations. Plaintiff was granted leave to file a second amended complaint. Corning does not believe Demodulation's allegations against Corning have merit and intends to defend the case vigorously. Recognizing that the outcome of litigation is uncertain, management believes that the likelihood of a materially adverse impact to Corning's financial statements is remote.

Trade Secret Misappropriation Suits Concerning LCD Glass Technology. On July 18, 2011, in China, Corning Incorporated filed suit in the Beijing Second Intermediate People's Court against Hebei Dongxu Investment Group Co., Ltd., which changed its name to Dongxu Group Co., Ltd. (Dongxu) for misappropriation of certain trade secrets related to the fusion draw process for manufacturing glass substrates used in active matrix liquid crystal displays (LCDs). Dongxu has filed an appeal to contest jurisdiction. On July 18, 2011, in Korea, Corning Incorporated and Samsung Corning Precision Materials Co., Ltd. (Samsung Corning Precision Materials) filed suits in the Daejeon District Court against Dongxu, one of its officers, and two other named individuals, for related trade secret misappropriation. Samsung Corning Precision Materials is an equity company between Corning and Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., which uses Corning LCD glass technology under license agreements with Corning. In these actions, Corning is seeking an order restraining Dongxu from using, disclosing, or permitting others to use, misappropriated Corning LCD glass manufacturing technology. Two of the individuals named in the Korean suit were previously convicted in Seoul Southern District Court on January 22, 2009, for the theft of certain Corning LCD glass technology that was being used by Samsung Corning Precision Materials. In February of 2012, the Daejeon District Court entered judgment in the civil case against the two individuals and an officer of Dongxu. The Dongxu officer has appealed.

Grand Jury Subpoena. In March of 2012, Corning received a grand jury subpoena issued in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan from the U.S. Department of Justice in connection with an investigation into conduct relating to possible antitrust law violations involving certain automotive products, including catalytic converters, diesel particulate filters, substrates and monoliths. The subpoena required Corning to produce to the Department of Justice certain documents from the period January 1999 to March 2012. In November of 2012, Corning received another subpoena from the Department of Justice, with the same scope, but extending the time frame for the documents to be produced back to January 1, 1988. Corning's policy is to comply with all laws and regulations, including all antitrust and competition laws. Antitrust investigations can result in substantial liability for the Company. Currently, Corning cannot estimate the ultimate financial impact, if any, resulting from the investigation. Such potential impact, if an antitrust violation by Corning is found, could however, be material to the results of operations of Corning in a particular period.

Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

- (a) Corning Incorporated common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange. In addition, it is traded on the Boston, Midwest, Pacific and Philadelphia stock exchanges. Common stock options are traded on the Chicago Board Options Exchange. The ticker symbol for Corning Incorporated is "GLW."

The following table sets forth the high and low sales price of Corning's common stock as reported on the Composite Tape.

	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
2012				
Price range				
High	\$ 14.62	\$ 14.58	\$ 13.40	\$ 13.96
Low	\$ 12.52	\$ 12.17	\$ 10.62	\$ 10.71
2011				
Price range				
High	\$ 23.43	\$ 22.05	\$ 18.72	\$ 15.75
Low	\$ 18.93	\$ 17.20	\$ 11.90	\$ 11.51

As of December 31, 2012, there were approximately 19,680 record holders of common stock and approximately 550,000 beneficial shareholders.

Between the third quarter of 2007 and the third quarter of 2011, Corning paid a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.05 per share on the Company's common stock. On October 5, 2011, Corning's Board of Directors declared a 50% increase in the Company's quarterly common stock dividend, increasing Corning's quarterly dividend from \$0.05 per share to \$0.075 per share of common stock. On October 3, 2012, Corning's Board of Directors declared a 20% increase in the Company's quarterly common stock dividend. Corning's quarterly dividend increased to \$0.09 per share of common stock.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

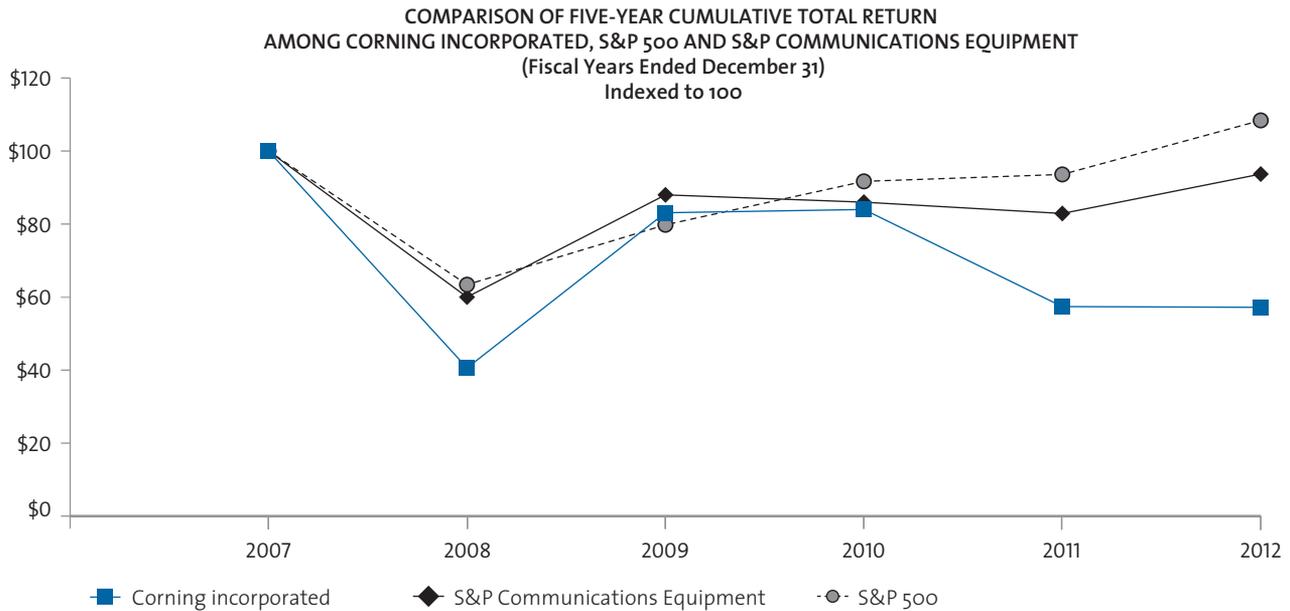
The following table shows the total number of outstanding options and shares available for other future issuances of options under our existing equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2012, including the 2010 Equity Plan for Non-Employee Directors and 2012 Long-Term Incentive Plan:

Plan category	A	B	C
	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column A)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders ⁽¹⁾	64,061,000	16.63	85,622,329
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	0	0	0
Total	64,061,000	16.63	85,622,329

- (1) Shares indicated are total grants under the most recent shareholder approved plans as well as any shares remaining outstanding from any prior shareholder approved plans.

Performance Graph

The following graph illustrates the cumulative total shareholder return over the last five years of Corning's common stock, the S&P 500 and the S&P Communications Equipment Companies (in which Corning is currently included). The graph includes the capital weighted performance results of those companies in the communications equipment company classification that are also included in the S&P 500.



(b) Not applicable.

(c) The following table provides information about our purchases of our common stock during the fiscal fourth quarter of 2012:

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Period	Number of shares purchased ⁽¹⁾	Average price paid per share ⁽¹⁾	Number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs ⁽²⁾	Approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs ⁽²⁾
October 1-31, 2012	4,725,164	\$ 13.31	4,673,797	\$ 63,343,352
November 1-30, 2012	5,400,679	\$ 11.74	5,393,700	\$ 0
December 1-31, 2012	16,843	\$ 12.40	0	\$ 0
Total at December 31, 2012	10,142,686	\$ 12.47	10,067,497	\$ 0

(1) This column reflects the following transactions during the fiscal fourth quarter of 2012: (i) the deemed surrender to us of 3,073 shares of common stock to pay the exercise price and to satisfy tax withholding obligations in connection with the exercise of employee stock options, and (ii) the surrender to us of 72,116 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 10,067,497 shares of common stock in conjunction with the repurchase program announced in the fourth quarter of 2012.

(2) On October 5, 2011, we publicly announced authorization to repurchase up to \$1.5 billion of our common stock by December 31, 2013. The program was finalized in the fourth quarter of 2012.

Selected Financial Data (Unaudited)

<i>(In millions, except per share amounts and number of employees)</i>	Years ended December 31,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Results of operations					
Net sales	\$ 8,012	\$ 7,890	\$ 6,632	\$ 5,395	\$ 5,948
Research, development and engineering expenses	\$ 745	\$ 671	\$ 603	\$ 563	\$ 627
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	\$ 810	\$ 1,471	\$ 1,958	\$ 1,435	\$ 1,358
Net income attributable to Corning Incorporated	\$ 1,728	\$ 2,805	\$ 3,558	\$ 2,008	\$ 5,257
Earnings per common share attributable to Corning Incorporated:					
Basic	\$ 1.16	\$ 1.80	\$ 2.28	\$ 1.30	\$ 3.37
Diluted	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.77	\$ 2.25	\$ 1.28	\$ 3.32
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20
Shares used in computing per share amounts:					
Basic earnings per common share	1,494	1,562	1,558	1,550	1,560
Diluted earnings per common share	1,506	1,583	1,581	1,568	1,584
Financial position					
Working capital	\$ 7,739	\$ 6,580	\$ 6,873	\$ 3,982	\$ 2,567
Total assets	\$ 29,375	\$ 27,848	\$ 25,833	\$ 21,295	\$ 19,256
Long-term debt	\$ 3,382	\$ 2,364	\$ 2,262	\$ 1,930	\$ 1,527
Total Corning Incorporated shareholders' equity	\$ 21,486	\$ 21,078	\$ 19,375	\$ 15,543	\$ 13,443
Selected data					
Capital expenditures	\$ 1,801	\$ 2,432	\$ 1,007	\$ 890	\$ 1,921
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 997	\$ 957	\$ 854	\$ 792	\$ 695
Number of employees	28,700	28,800	26,200	23,500	27,000

Reference should be made to the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Organization of Information

Management's Discussion and Analysis provides a historical and prospective narrative on the Company's financial condition and results of operations. This discussion includes the following sections:

- Overview
- Results of Operations
- Reportable Segments
- Liquidity and Capital Resources
- Environment
- Critical Accounting Estimates
- New Accounting Standards

Overview

Although Corning's net income decreased in 2012 when compared to 2011, we ended the year having made good progress towards our goals despite some challenging economic conditions and changing market environments. In 2012, we set a record for annual sales performance, stabilized our Display Technologies segment primarily through moderating price declines, and continued to grow our new product portfolio.

While Corning remains well positioned for the future, the economic headwinds which started in 2011 and continued into 2012 impacted the majority of our segments. Most severely impacted was our Display Technologies segment, due to significant year-over-year price declines which impacted both our wholly-owned business and our Display Technologies equity affiliates. These price declines were driven by excess glass supply and share shifts at several major customers beginning in the latter half of 2011 and continuing into the first quarter of 2012. The supply chain became more balanced during the remainder of 2012, as we saw a better matching of supply and demand for glass, resulting in more moderate sequential price declines. Results in our Telecommunications segment declined on higher sales in 2012, driven by an increase in operating expenses, the impact of restructuring actions and lower sales of premium fiber products, coupled with the absence of a contingent liability reversal recorded in the third quarter of 2011 in the amount of \$27 million. Results also declined in the Environmental Technologies segment, due to a decrease in light duty diesel product sales and the impact of restructuring actions, offset slightly by improved manufacturing performance and lower air freight expenses. Although sales in the Life Sciences segment increased, largely as a result of the acquisition of the Discovery Labware business and a small acquisition completed in the fourth quarter of 2011, segment results declined due to an increase in acquisition-related operating expenses. Results increased substantially in our Specialty Materials segment, driven by significantly higher sales of our Corning Gorilla Glass used in portable display devices.

For the year ended December 31, 2012, we generated net income of \$1.7 billion or \$1.15 per share compared to net income of \$2.8 billion or \$1.77 per share for 2011. When compared to last year, the decrease in net income was due largely to the following items:

- Lower net income in the Display Technologies segment due to significant price declines at both our wholly-owned business and the segment's equity affiliates;
- The impact of restructuring charges totaling \$60 million, after tax, for costs associated with workforce reductions, asset write-offs and exit costs related to Corning's corporate-wide restructuring plan announced in the fourth quarter of 2012;
- A decline in equity earnings from Dow Corning due to a significant decrease in earnings at Hemlock Semiconductor Group (Hemlock), Dow Corning's consolidated subsidiary that manufactures high purity polycrystalline silicon for the semiconductor and solar industries, driven

by price and volume declines, coupled with restructuring and impairment charges in the amount of \$81 million, after tax, related to workforce reductions and asset write-offs;

- The absence of a tax benefit in the amount of \$41 million from amending our 2006 U.S. Federal tax return to claim foreign tax credits, recorded in the third quarter of 2011;
- Lower royalty income from our equity affiliate Samsung Corning Precision Materials due to the combination of lower sales and the reduction in the royalty rate which took effect in December 2011; and
- An increase in our effective tax rate due to the following:
 - Temporary expiration of favorable U.S. tax provisions, the effects of which will be reversed in the first quarter of 2013 due to the retroactive application of The American Taxpayer Relief act enacted on January 3, 2013;
 - The partial expiration of tax holidays in Taiwan; and
 - Change in our mix of earnings.

The decrease in net income in 2012 was offset somewhat by higher net income in our Specialty Materials segment, a \$52 million translation gain as a result of the liquidation of a foreign subsidiary, and the favorable impact of movements in foreign exchange rates.

Corning remains committed to a strategy of growing through global innovation. This strategy has served us well. Our key priorities for 2012 were similar to those in prior years: protect our financial health and invest in the future. During 2012, we made the following progress on these priorities:

Financial Health

Our financial position remained sound and we delivered strong cash flows from operating activities. Significant items in 2012 included the following:

- Our debt to capital ratio at December 31, 2012 was 14%, higher than our debt to capital ratio of 10% at December 31, 2011.
- Operating cash flow for the year was \$3.2 billion, consistent with 2011.
- We ended the year with over \$6.1 billion of cash and short-term investments.
- Corning's Board of Directors declared a 20% increase in the Company's quarterly common stock dividend.
- We completed a stock repurchase program which began in the fourth quarter of 2011. During 2012, we repurchased 56 million shares of common stock for \$720 million. This action reflects our belief that our share price is below our intrinsic value and our confidence in our ability to continue to generate strong cash flows in the future.

Investing in our future

We continue to focus on the future and on what we do best – creating keystone components that enable high-technology systems. We remain committed to investing in research, development and engineering to drive innovation. During 2012, we maintained a balanced innovation strategy focused on: growing our existing businesses; developing opportunities adjacent or closely related to our existing technical and manufacturing capabilities; and investing in long range opportunities in each of our market segments.

We continue to work on new products, including glass substrates for high performance displays and LCD applications, diesel filters and substrates, and the optical fiber, cable and hardware and equipment that enable fiber-to-the-premises, and next generation data centers. In addition, we are focusing on wireless solutions for diverse venue applications, such as distributed antenna systems, fiber to the cell site and fiber to the antenna. We have focused our research, development and engineering spending to support the advancement of new product attributes for our Corning Gorilla Glass suite of products. We will continue to focus on adjacent glass opportunities which leverage existing materials or manufacturing processes, including Corning® Willow™ Glass, our ultra-slim flexible glass substrate for use in next-generation consumer electronic technologies.

Our research, development and engineering expenditures increased by \$74 million in 2012 when compared to 2011, but remained relatively constant as a percentage of net sales. We believe our spending levels are appropriate to support our technology and innovation strategies.

Capital spending decreased in 2012 compared to 2011. In 2010, Corning announced several multi-year investment plans to increase manufacturing capacity in several of our reportable segments. Specifically, the projects focused on an LCD glass substrate facility in China for our Display Technologies segment and a capacity expansion project for Specialty Materials' Corning Gorilla Glass in Japan. Although spending for these projects continued into 2012, the majority of the construction costs were incurred in 2011, resulting in a significant decrease in capital spending

in those segments. Slightly offsetting the decline was an increase in capital spending in the Telecommunications segment, driven by capacity expansion in our fiber business. Total capital expenditures for 2012 were \$1.8 billion. In 2012, approximately \$900 million was invested in our Display Technologies segment.

We expect our 2013 capital spending to be about \$1.3 billion. Approximately \$500 million will be allocated to our Display Technologies segment, of which approximately \$200 million will be related to spending on 2012 capital projects.

Corporate Outlook

While Corning will not be without challenges in 2013 due to the uncertainty of the global economy, we expect sales to grow in our Telecommunications, Life Sciences, Specialty Materials and Environmental Technologies segments, and for our market share to stabilize and price declines to be moderate in our Display Technologies segment. A rise in global demand for Corning's optical fiber and cable, combined with growth of enterprise network solutions products and fiber-to-the-premises sales in Australia should propel the sales improvement in our Telecommunications segment. Our recent acquisition of the majority of the Discovery Labware business of Becton, Dickinson and Company is expected to drive the Life Sciences segment sales growth in 2013. We believe the overall LCD glass retail market in 2013 will increase in the mid-to-high single digits from 3.5 billion square feet in 2012, driven by the combination of an increase in retail sales of LCD televisions and the demand for larger television screen sizes. Net income may be negatively impacted by lower equity earnings from our equity affiliate Dow Corning and the impact of movements in foreign exchange rates. We may take advantage of acquisition opportunities that support the long-term strategies of our businesses. We remain confident that our strategy to grow through global innovation, while preserving our financial stability, will enable our continued long-term success.

Results of Operations

Selected highlights from our continuing operations follow (dollars in millions):

	2012	2011	2010	% change	
				12 vs. 11	11 vs. 10
Net sales	\$ 8,012	\$ 7,890	\$ 6,632	2	19
Gross margin	\$ 3,397	\$ 3,566	\$ 3,049	(5)	17
(gross margin %)	42%	45%	46%		
Selling, general and administrative expense	\$ 1,165	\$ 1,033	\$ 1,015	13	2
(as a % of net sales)	15%	13%	15%		
Research, development and engineering expenses	\$ 745	\$ 671	\$ 603	11	11
(as a % of net sales)	9%	9%	9%		
Restructuring, impairment and other charges (credits)	\$ 133	\$ 129	\$ (329)	3	*
(as a % of net sales)	2%	2%	(5)%		
Asbestos litigation charge (credit)	\$ 14	\$ 24	\$ (49)	(42)	*
(as a % of net sales)	0%	0%	(1)%		
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	\$ 810	\$ 1,471	\$ 1,958	(45)	(25)
(as a % of net sales)	10%	19%	30%		
Income before income taxes	\$ 2,117	\$ 3,213	\$ 3,845	(34)	(16)
(as a % of net sales)	26%	41%	58%		
(Provision) benefit for income taxes	\$ (389)	\$ (408)	\$ (287)	(5)	42
(as a % of net sales)	(5)%	(5)%	(4)%		
Net income attributable to Corning Incorporated	\$ 1,728	\$ 2,805	\$ 3,558	(38)	(21)
(as a % of net sales)	22%	36%	54%		

* The percentage change calculation is not meaningful.

Net Sales

Net sales in 2012 increased slightly when compared to the prior year, due to sales growth in the Specialty Materials, Telecommunications and Life Sciences segments, offset almost entirely by a decrease in sales in our Display Technologies segment. Sales in the Specialty Materials segment increased by double-digits due to the strong demand for Corning Gorilla Glass that is used as cover glass in portable handheld display devices, tablets and notebook computers. Telecommunications segment sales increased primarily due to sales growth in wireless and fiber-to-the-premises products. The increase in sales in our Life Sciences segment was driven by the acquisition of the BD Discovery Labware business in the fourth quarter of 2012, and by the small acquisition we completed in the fourth quarter of 2011 which produces high-quality cell culture media. Additionally, net sales were positively impacted by movements in foreign exchange rates.

Net sales in 2011 increased 19% when compared to 2010, due to sales growth in all of our segments, with the largest increases occurring in the Specialty Materials, Telecommunications and Environmental segments. Sales in the Specialty Materials segment increased by 86%, due to the strong demand for Corning Gorilla Glass that is used as cover glass in portable handheld display devices, tablets and notebook computers. Telecommunications segment sales increased due to strength across all of their product lines, most significantly in optical fiber and cable and fiber-to-the-premises products. Sales in the Environmental Technologies segment were higher, driven by higher demand for our diesel products. Additionally, net sales were positively impacted by movements in foreign exchange rates.

In 2012, net sales into international markets accounted for 77% of net sales. For 2011 and 2010, net sales into international markets accounted for 78% and 74%, respectively, of net sales.

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

For 2012, gross margin dollars and as a percentage of sales decreased when compared to 2011, due to the impact of significant price declines in our Display Technologies segment. Partially offsetting this decline was improvement in our Specialty Materials segment, where significantly higher sales, increased manufacturing efficiency, and the absence of large cover glass start-up and tank conversion costs incurred in 2011, led to a double-digit increase in gross margin.

For 2011, gross margin dollars increased when compared to 2010, but declined slightly as a percentage of sales. Improvements in gross margin were driven by the impact of strong sales in the Specialty Materials segment, along with volume increases and manufacturing efficiency gains in the Environmental Technologies segment. Offsetting these gains were the impacts of significant price declines in our Display Technologies segment and large cover glass start-up and tank conversion costs.

Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general, and administrative expenses for 2012 increased when compared to 2011, due primarily to an increase in performance-based compensation costs, expenses associated with the acquisition of the BD Discovery Labware business, and the absence of a credit in the amount of \$27 million resulting from a reduction in a contingent liability associated with an acquisition recorded in 2011. As a percentage of net sales, selling, general, and administrative expenses in 2012 increased when compared to 2011, due to the increase in spending described above and relatively consistent net sales year over year.

Selling, general, and administrative expenses for 2011 increased slightly when compared to 2010, due primarily to an increase in salaries, partially as a result of three small acquisitions completed in 2011 and in the latter half of 2010, offset by an adjustment to performance-based compensation costs and a credit of \$27 million resulting from a reduction in a contingent liability associated with an acquisition recorded in the first quarter of 2011. As a percentage of net sales, selling, general, and administrative expenses in 2011 were down considerably when compared to 2010.

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

Research, Development and Engineering Expenses

Research, development and engineering expenses increased by 11% in 2012 when compared to 2011, but remained relatively constant as a percentage of net sales. During 2012, Corning's research, development and engineering focused on new product development, as well as adjacent glass opportunities which leverage existing materials or manufacturing processes. We believe our spending levels are adequate to support our technology and innovation strategies.

Research, development and engineering expenses for 2011 increased by \$68 million to \$671 million in 2011 when compared to 2010, but remained relatively constant as a percentage of net sales. Corning's research, development and engineering expenses focused on our Specialty Materials and Telecommunications segments as we strive to capitalize on growth opportunities in those segments.

Restructuring, Impairment, and Other Charges and Credits

Corning recorded restructuring, impairment, and other charges and credits in 2012, 2011 and 2010, which affect the comparability of our results for the periods presented. Additional information on restructuring and asset impairment is found in Note 2 (Restructuring, Impairment and Other Charges (Credits)), Note 9 (Property, Net of Accumulated Depreciation) and Note 16 (Fair Value Measurements) to the Consolidated Financial Statements. A description of those charges and credits follows:

2012 Activity

In response to uncertain global economic conditions, and the potential for slower growth in many of our businesses in 2013, Corning implemented a corporate-wide restructuring plan in the fourth quarter of 2012. We recorded charges of \$89 million, before tax, which included costs for workforce reductions, asset write-offs and exit costs. Total cash expenditures associated with these actions are expected to be approximately \$49 million, with the majority of spending for employee-related costs completed in 2013. Annualized savings from these actions are estimated to be approximately \$71 million and will be reflected largely in selling, general, and administrative expenses.

The Specialty Materials segment recorded an impairment charge in the fourth quarter of 2011 in the amount of \$130 million related to certain assets used in the production of large cover glass due to sales that were significantly below our expectations. In the fourth quarter of 2012, after reassessing the large cover glass business, Corning concluded that the large cover glass market was developing differently in 2012 than our expectations, demand for larger-sized cover glass was declining, and the market for this type of glass was instead targeting smaller gen size products. Additionally, in the fourth quarter of 2012, our primary customer of large cover glass notified Corning of its decision to exit from this display market. Based on these events, we recorded an additional impairment charge in the fourth quarter of 2012 in the amount of \$44 million, before tax. This impairment charge represents a write-down of assets specific to the glass-strengthening process for large size cover glass to their fair market values, and includes machinery and equipment used in the ion exchange process.

2011 Activity

In the fourth quarter of 2011, the Specialty Materials segment recorded an impairment charge in the amount of \$130 million related to certain assets located in Japan used in the ion exchange process for the production of large cover glass. Large cover glass is primarily used as a cover sheet of strengthened glass for frameless (bezel-less) LCD displays. The large cover glass impairment charge represents a write-down of assets specific to the glass-strengthening process for large size cover glass to their relative fair market values as of the date of impairment. This asset group includes machinery and equipment used in the ion exchange process and facilities dedicated to the ion exchange process.

2010 Activity

In the fourth quarter of 2010, we recorded \$324 million in other credits as settlement of business interruption and property damage insurance claims resulting from two events which impacted production at several of our LCD glass manufacturing facilities. In August 2009, an earthquake halted production at one of our LCD glass manufacturing facilities in Japan and in October 2009, production at our facility in Taichung, Taiwan was impacted by a power disruption.

Asbestos Litigation

In 2012, we recorded an increase to our asbestos litigation liability of \$14 million compared to an increase of \$24 million in 2011. In 2010, we recorded a net decrease to our asbestos litigation liability of \$49 million.

The net decrease in 2010 was due primarily to a \$54 million decrease to our estimated liability for asbestos litigation that was recorded in the first quarter of 2010, as a result of the change in terms of the proposed settlement of the PCC asbestos claims. For the remainder of 2010, we recorded net credit adjustments to our asbestos litigation liability of \$5 million to reflect the change in value of the estimated settlement liability.

Our asbestos litigation liability was estimated to be \$671 million at December 31, 2012, compared with an estimate of \$657 million at December 31, 2011. The entire obligation is classified as a non-current liability as installment payments for the cash portion of the obligation are not planned to commence until more than 12 months after the proposed Amended PCC Plan is ultimately effective, and a portion of the obligation will be fulfilled through the direct contribution of Corning's investment in PCE (currently recorded as a non-current other equity method investment).

See Legal Proceedings for additional information about this matter.

Equity in Earnings of Affiliated Companies

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

	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Samsung Corning Precision Materials	\$ 699	\$ 1,031	\$ 1,473
Dow Corning	90	404	444
All other	21	36	41
Total equity earnings	\$ 810	\$ 1,471	\$ 1,958

Equity earnings of affiliated companies decreased in 2012, reflecting lower earnings performance at both Samsung Corning Precision Materials and at Dow Corning, when compared to last year.

The change in equity earnings from Samsung Corning Precision Materials is explained more fully in the discussion of the performance of the Display Technologies segment and in All Other.

Equity earnings from Dow Corning decreased substantially in 2012 when compared to 2011. Beginning in the latter half of 2011, and continuing into 2012, Dow Corning began experiencing unfavorable industry conditions at its consolidated subsidiary Hemlock Semiconductor Group (Hemlock), a producer of high purity polycrystalline silicon for the semiconductor and solar industries, driven by over-capacity at all levels of the solar industry supply chain. This over-capacity led to significant declines in polycrystalline spot prices in the fourth quarter of 2011, and prices remained depressed throughout 2012. Also potentially impacting this business is a Chinese Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) anti-dumping and countervailing duty investigation of imports of solar-grade polycrystalline solar products from the U.S. and Korea. If the Chinese authorities rule that dumping or subsidization took place, they may impose additional duties on future imports of solar-grade polycrystalline silicon to China from the U.S.

Due to the conditions and uncertainties described above, sales volume has declined and production levels of certain operating assets have been reduced. As a result, Dow Corning determined that a polycrystalline silicon plant expansion previously delayed since the fourth quarter of 2011 would no longer be economically viable and made the decision to abandon this expansion activity in the fourth quarter of 2012. The abandonment resulted in an impairment charge of \$57 million, before tax, for Corning's share of the write down in the value of these construction-in-progress assets. Further, the startup of another plant expansion that was expected to begin production in 2013 is being delayed until sales volumes increase to levels necessary to support operations.

Additionally, during the fourth quarter of 2012, the events and circumstances described above indicated that additional assets of Dow Corning's polycrystalline silicon business might be impaired. In accordance with accounting guidance for impairment of long-lived assets, Dow Corning compared estimated undiscounted cash flows to the assets' carrying value and determined that the asset group is recoverable as of December 31,

2012. However, it is reasonably possible that the estimate of undiscounted cash flows could change in the near term, resulting in the need to write down those assets to fair value. If a significant adverse duty is imposed by MOFCOM or there is continued pricing deterioration or other adverse market conditions that result in non-performance by customers under long-term contracts, Dow Corning's estimates of cash flows might change. Partially mitigating the adverse circumstances described above are long-term contracts that Dow Corning established in preparation for this negative volatility. These long-term contracts contain customer pre-payment requirements, as well as a provision that the customers "take or pay" the contracted volume of the polycrystalline silicon over the life of the contract. Corning's share of the carrying value of this asset group is approximately \$700 million, after tax.

In addition to the significant declines in polycrystalline silicon prices and the impairment charge described above, equity earnings from Dow Corning were also negatively impacted in 2012 by the following items:

- Corning's share of the restructuring actions taken in the silicone products segment associated with workforce reductions and the impairment of assets in the amount of \$30 million, before tax;
- Higher operating expenses due to an increase in pension expense, severance expense and compensation accruals;
- Price declines for silicone products; and
- The unfavorable impact from movements in foreign exchange rates.

The decrease in equity earnings from Dow Corning in 2012 was offset somewhat by the following items:

- A gain in the amount of \$10 million, before tax, associated with the resolution of a contract dispute by Hemlock against one of its customers relating to enforcement of long-term supply agreements;
- An increase in volume for silicone products; and
- Lower interest expense.

The decline in equity earnings from Dow Corning in 2011 when compared to 2010 was primarily due to the following items:

- An increase in raw material costs of slightly above \$100 million;

- A sales shift from higher priced, higher margin silicones to lower priced, lower margin silicones; and
- A decrease in advanced energy manufacturing tax credits.

The decrease in equity earnings from Dow Corning was partially offset by a gain in the amount of \$89 million associated with the resolution of a contract dispute by Hemlock against one of its customers relating to enforcement of long-term supply agreements.

Other Income (Expense), Net

"Other income (expense), net" in Corning's consolidated statements of income includes the following (in millions):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Royalty income from Samsung Corning Precision Materials	\$ 83	\$ 219	\$ 265
Foreign currency transaction and hedge gains (losses), net	8	(43)	(22)
Loss on retirement of debt	(26)		(30)
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	5	3	2
Other, net	13	(61)	(31)
Total	\$ 83	\$ 118	\$ 184

Royalty income from Samsung Corning Precision Materials decreased significantly in 2012, when compared to 2011, reflecting a decrease in the applicable royalty rate, coupled with a decline in sales volume at Samsung Corning Precision Materials. In December 2011, the applicable royalty rate was reduced for a five-year period by approximately 50% compared to the prior five years.

Income Before Income Taxes

In addition to the items identified under Gross margin, Restructuring, impairment and other charges (credits), Asbestos litigation charge (credit), and Other income, net, movements in foreign exchange rates also had a slightly positive impact for the years presented.

Provision for Income Taxes

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

	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Provision for income taxes	\$ 389	\$ 408	\$ 287
Effective tax rate	18.4%	12.7%	7.5%

The effective income tax rate for 2012 differed from the U.S. statutory rate of 35% primarily due to the following items:

- Rate differences on income/(losses) of consolidated foreign companies, partially offset by U.S. tax on deemed repatriated earnings of which \$37 million will be reversed in the first quarter of 2013 due to the retroactive application of the American Taxpayer Relief Act enacted on January 3, 2013;
- The impact of equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates reported in the financials net of tax; and

The effective income tax rate for 2011 differed from the U.S. statutory rate of 35% primarily due to the following items:

- Rate differences on income/(losses) of consolidated foreign companies;
- The impact of equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates reported in the financials net of tax;
- The benefit of tax incentives in foreign jurisdictions, primarily Taiwan; and
- A \$41 million tax benefit from amending our 2006 U.S. Federal return to claim foreign tax credits.

The effective income tax rate for 2010 differed from the U.S. statutory rate of 35% primarily due to the following items:

- Rate differences on income/(losses) of consolidated foreign companies;
- The impact of equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates reported in the financials net of tax;
- The benefit of tax incentives in foreign jurisdictions, primarily Taiwan;
- The benefit of excess foreign tax credits from repatriation of current year earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries; and
- The impact of the reversal of the deferred tax assets associated with a tax exempt subsidy attributable to our other postretirement benefits liability.

Corning has valuation allowances on certain shorter-lived deferred tax assets such as those represented by capital loss carry forwards and state tax net operating loss carry forwards, as well as other foreign net operating loss carry forwards and federal and state tax credits, because we cannot conclude that it is more likely than not that we will earn income of the character required to utilize these assets before they expire. U.S. profits of approximately \$7.1 billion will be required to fully realize the deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2012. Of that amount, \$3.8 billion of U.S. profits will be required over the next 13 years to fully realize the deferred tax assets associated with federal net operating loss and credit carry forwards.

The remaining deferred tax assets will be realized as the underlying temporary differences reverse over an extended period. The amount of U.S. and foreign deferred tax assets that had valuation allowances at December 31, 2012 and 2011 was \$210 million and \$219 million, respectively.

We currently provide income taxes on the earnings of foreign subsidiaries and affiliated companies to the extent these earnings are currently taxable or not indefinitely reinvested. As of December 31, 2012, taxes have not been provided on approximately \$11.9 billion of accumulated foreign unremitted earnings that are expected to remain invested indefinitely. It is not practical to calculate the unrecognized deferred tax liability on those earnings.

Our foreign subsidiary in Taiwan operates under various tax holiday arrangements. The nature and extent of such arrangements vary, and the benefits of such arrangements phase out through 2015. The impact of the tax holidays on our effective rate is a reduction in the rate of 1.6, 2.0 and 3.1 percentage points for 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

While we expect the amount of unrecognized tax benefits to change in the next 12 months, we do not expect the change to have a significant impact on the results of operations or our financial position.

Refer to Note 6 (Income Taxes) to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further details regarding income tax matters.

Net Income Attributable to Corning Incorporated

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

	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Net income attributable to Corning Incorporated	\$ 1,728	\$ 2,805	\$ 3,558
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 1.16	\$ 1.80	\$ 2.28
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.77	\$ 2.25
Shares used in computing per share amounts			
Basic earnings per common share	1,494	1,562	1,558
Diluted earnings per common share	1,506	1,583	1,581

Reportable Segments

Our reportable segments are as follows:

- Display Technologies – manufactures glass substrates for flat panel liquid crystal displays.
- Telecommunications – manufactures optical fiber and cable and hardware and equipment components for the telecommunications industry.
- Environmental Technologies – manufactures ceramic substrates and filters for automotive and diesel applications. This reportable segment is an aggregation of our Automotive and Diesel operating segments as these two segments share similar economic characteristics, products, customer types, production processes and distribution methods.
- 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 to provide workflow solutions for scientific applications.

All other reportable segments that do not meet the quantitative threshold for separate reporting have been grouped as "All Other". This group is primarily comprised of development projects and results for new product lines.

We prepared the financial results for our 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. 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

<i>(dollars in millions)</i>	2012	2011	2010	% change	
				12 vs. 11	11 vs. 10
Net sales	\$ 2,909	\$ 3,145	\$ 3,011	(8)	4
Equity earnings of affiliated companies	\$ 692	\$ 1,027	\$ 1,452	(33)	(29)
Net income	\$ 1,602	\$ 2,349	\$ 2,993	(32)	(22)

2012 VS. 2011

The decrease in net sales in 2012, when compared to 2011, reflects significant price declines which occurred in the fourth quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, driven by customer and competitive pressures associated with share shifts at several major customers in a period of excess glass supply. Sequential price declines became much more moderate in the second and third quarters of 2012, reflecting a better matching of supply and demand for glass, and more stable levels of inventory in the LCD supply chain. In the third and fourth quarter of 2012, Corning entered into new agreements with key customers. These agreements stabilize Corning's share at each of the customers and maintain a fixed relationship between Corning's pricing and competitive pricing at that customer. Fourth quarter sequential price declines were slightly higher than the prior two quarters, due to some initial adjustments to line up Corning's prior pricing with the requirements of these new agreements. Retail demand for larger-sized LCD televisions drove a double-digit increase in volume in our wholly-owned business in 2012, when compared to the prior year, and slightly offset the price declines described above. Movements in foreign exchange rates did not significantly impact net sales of this segment.

The decrease in equity earnings from our Display Technologies equity affiliates in 2012, when compared to 2011, reflected substantial price declines, driven by the circumstances described above, relatively consistent volume and share loss at a key customer. Also negatively impacting equity earnings were restructuring actions taken in the fourth quarter of 2012, consisting largely of tank and finishing line asset write-offs, in the amount of \$18 million. Although equity earnings of the equity affiliates of this segment are impacted by movements in both the U.S. dollar – Japanese yen and U.S. dollar – Korean won exchange rates, movements in foreign exchange rates did not significantly impact equity earnings for the year ended December 31, 2012.

When compared to 2011, the decrease in net income in 2012 reflects the impact of price declines described above at both our wholly-owned business and the segment equity affiliates, a reduction in royalty income, and the impact of restructuring actions, partially offset by a double-digit increase in volume at our wholly-owned business. Restructuring costs in this segment totaled approximately \$21 million, before tax, and consisted primarily of the write-off of finishing line assets located in Japan and exit costs for the consolidation of office space. Movements in foreign exchange rates did not significantly impact net income of this segment.

A number of Corning's patents and know-how are licensed to Samsung Corning Precision Materials, as well as to third parties, which generates royalty income. Royalty income from Samsung Corning Precision Materials decreased significantly in 2012, when compared to 2011, reflecting a decrease in the applicable royalty rate, coupled with a decline in sales volume at Samsung Corning Precision Materials. In December 2011, the applicable royalty rate was reduced for a five-year period by approximately 50% compared to the prior five years. Refer to Note 7 (Investments) to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information about related party transactions.

2011 VS. 2010

The end market for LCD televisions was up slightly in 2011, with unit growth rates remaining consistent with or exceeding our expectations across all geographic regions. Additionally, larger-sized LCD televisions were the fastest growing size category in 2011 and have resulted in area growth rates that were even higher than unit growth rates. However,

because Corning sells to panel makers and not to end market consumers, supply chain expansion and contraction for this industry are key factors in Corning's sales volume. While end market demand continues to grow in all LCD applications, inventory levels within the LCD supply chain have not kept pace with this growth, and have, in fact, declined in absolute terms during 2011 when compared to 2010, resulting in lower volume and excess capacity in the supply chain. As a result, Corning announced in the fourth quarter of 2011 that it would reduce capacity at our wholly-owned business by delaying the start-up of new glass melting tanks, as well as postponing the relight of tanks that were removed from service for normal repair. Our equity affiliate, Samsung Corning Precision Materials, took similar actions in the fourth quarter of 2011.

The slight increase in net sales in the Display Technologies segment in 2011, compared to 2010, was driven primarily by the favorable impact of movements in foreign exchange rates. Net sales of this segment are denominated in Japanese yen and, as a result, are susceptible to movements in the U.S. dollar-Japanese yen exchange rate. Volume growth in 2011 was more than offset by price declines, when compared to 2010.

When compared to 2010, the decrease in equity earnings from Samsung Corning Precision Materials in 2011 reflected volume and price declines, offset somewhat by the favorable impact of movements in foreign exchange rates. Equity earnings of Samsung Corning Precision Materials are impacted by movements in both the U.S. dollar – Japanese yen and U.S. dollar – Korean won exchange rates. The impact of the supply chain contraction and excess capacity in 2011 has been more severe in Korea, resulting in higher price and volume declines at Samsung Corning Precision Materials than at our wholly-owned business. Additionally, in the fourth quarter of 2011, although Samsung Corning Precision Materials significantly reduced its glass pricing in light of the current state of glass supply in the industry, it did not recover market share that was lost in the third quarter. Due to these market dynamics, Samsung Corning Precision Materials reduced its glass melting capacity, as described above. Equity earnings were also negatively impacted by higher taxes due to the partial expiration of a Korean tax holiday and the absence of a \$61 million credit for our share of a revised tax holiday calculation agreed to by the Korean National Tax service recorded in 2010.

When compared to 2010, the decrease in net income in the Display Technologies segment in 2011 reflects the impact of lower equity earnings, price declines and a decrease in royalty income, partially offset by improved manufacturing efficiency and the favorable impact of foreign exchange rate movements. Net income was also negatively impacted by the absence of a pre-tax credit recorded in 2010 in the amount of \$324 million as settlement of business interruption and property damage insurance claims.

Other Information

The Display Technologies segment has a concentrated customer base comprised of LCD panel and color filter makers primarily located in Japan, China and Taiwan. In 2012, three customers of the Display Technologies segment, which individually accounted for more than 10% of segment net sales, accounted for a combined 63% of total segment sales. For 2011, four customers of the Display Technologies segment, which individually accounted for more than 10% of segment net sales, accounted for 77% of total segment sales. For 2010, three customers of the Display Technologies segment, which individually accounted for more than 10% of segment net sales, accounted for 72% of total segment sales. Our customers face the same global economic dynamics as we do in this market. Our near-

term sales and profitability would be impacted if any of these significant customers were unable to continue to purchase our products.

In addition, Samsung Corning Precision Materials' sales are concentrated across a small number of its customers. In 2012, 2011 and 2010, sales to two LCD panel makers located in Korea accounted for approximately 93% of Samsung Corning Precision Materials sales in each of those three years.

Corning has invested heavily to expand capacity to meet the projected demand for LCD glass substrates. In 2012, 2011, and 2010, capital spending in this segment was \$853 million, \$1.3 billion, and \$497 million, respectively. We expect capital spending for 2013 to be approximately \$500 million, of which approximately \$200 million will be related to spending on 2012 capital projects.

Outlook:

We expect the overall LCD glass retail market to be up mid-to-high single digits in 2013, from 3.5 billion square feet in 2012. We believe that the long-term market drivers will be LCD television growth, driven by growth of larger-sized LCD televisions and increased demand in emerging regions.

In the first quarter of 2013, we expect volume at our wholly-owned business and our segment equity affiliates to increase when compared to the first quarter of 2012, but to be down sequentially by mid-single digits. We expect price declines in our wholly owned business in the first quarter of 2013 to be more moderate when compared to the previous quarter, and for price declines at our segment equity affiliates to be consistent with the prior quarter.

The end market demand for LCD televisions, monitors and notebooks is dependent on consumer retail spending, among other things. We are cautious about the potential negative impacts that economic conditions, particularly a global economic recession, excess market capacity and world political tensions could have on consumer demand. While the industry has grown rapidly in recent years, economic volatility along with consumer preferences for panels of differing sizes, prices, or other factors may lead to pauses in market growth. Therefore, it is possible that glass manufacturing capacity may exceed demand from time to time. We may incur further charges in this segment to reduce our workforce and consolidate capacity. In addition, changes in foreign exchange rates, principally the Japanese yen, will continue to impact the sales and profitability of this segment.

Telecommunications

<i>(dollars in millions)</i>	2012	2011	2010	% change	
				12 vs. 11	11 vs. 10
Net sales:					
Optical fiber and cable	\$ 1,102	\$ 1,051	\$ 878	5	20
Hardware and equipment	1,028	1,021	834	1	22
Total net sales	\$ 2,130	\$ 2,072	\$ 1,712	3	21
Net income	\$ 155	\$ 195	\$ 98	(21)	99

2012 vs. 2011

Net sales for the segment were up slightly when compared to 2011, driven by increased demand for optical fiber and cable in China, fiber-to-the-premises products in Australia, and wireless products. This growth was offset somewhat by declines in demand for legacy copper products and the negative impact of foreign exchange rate movements.

The decrease in net income in 2012 reflects the impact of restructuring actions, lower sales of premium fiber products, an increase in research and development expenses, an increase in project spending, and the absence of a contingent liability reversal recorded in 2011 in the amount of \$27 million. Somewhat offsetting the decrease in net income was a translation gain in the amount of \$52 million for the liquidation of a foreign subsidiary recorded in the fourth quarter of 2012 and the partial reversal of a warranty reserve related to our fiber-to-the-premises and fiber optic cable products in the pre-tax amount of \$10 million, recorded in the third quarter of 2012. Net income of this segment in 2012 included approximately \$39 million of restructuring charges associated with the Company's corporate-wide restructuring plan, which included headcount reductions, asset write-offs and the write-off of a small equity affiliate in Japan. Movements in foreign exchange rates did not significantly impact net income of this segment.

The Telecommunications segment has a concentrated customer base. In the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, one customer, which individually accounted for more than 10% of segment net sales, accounted for 12%, 12%, and 15%, respectively, of total segment net sales.

2011 vs. 2010

In 2011, net sales of the Telecommunications segment increased when compared to 2010 due to higher sales in all of the segment's product lines, led by fiber-to-the-premises, optical fiber and cable, and enterprise network products. Sales of fiber-to-the-premises products increased 39%, driven by initiatives in Canada, Europe and Australia. Optical fiber and cable sales growth reflected record volume, moderating price declines and an increase in sales of premium products. Sales also increased due to a small acquisition completed in the first quarter of 2011 and the positive impact from movements in foreign exchange rates.

The increase in net income in 2011 when compared to 2010 reflects higher volume across all product lines and an increase in sales of higher margin products, coupled with a credit in the amount of \$27 million for the decrease in a contingent liability associated with a first quarter acquisition. The increase in net income was offset slightly by the impact of higher raw materials and project costs associated with our initiatives in Australia and Europe. Movements in foreign exchange rates did not have a significant impact on the comparability of net income for the periods presented.

Outlook:

We expect a strong year of sales growth in the Telecommunications segment in 2013, driven by an increase in global demand for our optical fiber and cable, a significant ramp-up of our fiber-to-the-premises initiative in Australia and strong growth of our enterprise network products. In the first quarter of 2013, we expect net sales of this segment to increase when compared to the same period last year.

Changes in our customers' expected deployment plans, or additional reductions in their inventory levels of fiber-to-the-premises products, could also affect sales levels. Should these plans not occur at the pace anticipated, our sales and earnings would be adversely affected.

Environmental Technologies

<i>(dollars in millions)</i>	2012	2011	2010	% change	
				12 vs. 11	11 vs. 10
Net sales:					
Automotive	\$ 486	\$ 476	\$ 462	2	3
Diesel	478	522	354	(8)	47
Total net sales	\$ 964	\$ 998	\$ 816	(3)	22
Net income	\$ 115	\$ 121	\$ 43	(5)	181

2012 VS. 2011

Net sales of this segment decreased in 2012 when compared to 2011, due to a decline in net sales of our diesel products and the negative impact of movements in foreign exchange rates. Although sales of light duty diesel products decreased due to a decline in demand for vehicles in Europe requiring light duty diesel filters, sales of our heavy duty diesel products increased 8% in 2012, partially offsetting the decrease in light duty diesel sales. During the latter half of 2012, however, the rate of growth of heavy duty products declined, driven by a slowing of Class 8 truck orders in North America. Sales of our automotive products increased in 2012, when compared to 2011, on continued growth in worldwide automotive production, led by growth in North America.

Net income in 2012 decreased slightly, driven by a decrease in sales of light duty diesel products, offset somewhat by an increase in heavy duty diesel volume, improved manufacturing performance and a decrease in air freight costs, when compared to the same period last year. In 2012, net income of this segment included approximately \$3 million, before tax, of restructuring charges associated with the Company's corporate-wide restructuring plan to reduce its global workforce. Movements in foreign exchange rates did not have a significant impact on the comparability of net income for the periods presented.

The Environmental Technologies segment sells to a concentrated customer base of catalyzer and emission control systems manufacturers, who then sell to automotive and diesel engine manufacturers. Although our sales are to the emission control systems manufacturers, the use of our substrates and filters is generally required by the specifications of the automotive and diesel vehicle or engine manufacturers. For 2012, 2011, and 2010, net sales to three customers, which individually accounted for more than 10% of segment sales, accounted for 86%, 85%, and 86%, respectively, of total segment sales. While we are not aware of any significant customer credit

issues with our direct customers, our near-term sales and profitability would be impacted if any individual customers were unable to continue to purchase our products.

2011 VS. 2010

When compared to 2010, net sales in the Environmental Technologies segment increased in 2011, primarily due to higher sales of diesel products. The increase was driven by an increase in truck production in the United States, implementation of European governmental regulations on light duty diesel vehicles, and the first stages of the implementation of off-road vehicle regulations in the United States. Sales of our automotive products also increased slightly in 2011, when compared to 2010, reflecting the continuing growth of worldwide automotive production. Net sales of this segment in 2011 were not materially impacted by movements in foreign exchange rates when compared to 2010.

Net income in 2011 increased 181%, when compared to 2010, due to higher sales volume for our diesel products, combined with reduced air freight expense and improved manufacturing performance in both diesel and automotive product lines. The increase in net income was slightly offset by higher depreciation and project costs on manufacturing capacity expansion. Movements in foreign exchange rates in 2011 did not materially impact the results of this segment when compared to 2010.

Outlook:

In 2013, we anticipate that the worldwide auto and heavy-duty diesel truck markets should grow when compared to 2012. We expect net sales of this segment to decline in the first quarter of 2013, when compared to record quarterly sales in the same period last year.

Specialty Materials

<i>(dollars in millions)</i>	2012	2011	2010	% change	
				12 vs. 11	11 vs. 10
Net sales	\$ 1,346	\$ 1,074	\$ 578	25	86
Net income (loss)	\$ 142	\$ (36)	\$ (32)	*	13

* The percentage change calculation is not meaningful.

2012 VS. 2011

The Specialty Materials segment manufactures products that provide more than 150 material formulations for glass, glass ceramics and fluoride crystals to meet demand for unique customer needs. Consequently, this segment operates in a wide variety of commercial and industrial markets that include display optics and components, semiconductor optics components, aerospace and defense, astronomy, ophthalmic products, telecommunications components and a protective cover glass that is optimized for portable display devices and televisions.

Net sales in 2012 increased in the Specialty Materials segment when compared to the same period in 2011, driven by a significant increase in sales volume of Corning Gorilla Glass. Sales of Corning Gorilla Glass have continued to increase due to a combination of strong retail demand for handheld display devices, tablets and notebook computers, and an increase in usage of our glass on these devices. Moderate price declines for Corning Gorilla Glass and lower sales of our advanced optics products partially offset the increase in net sales. Movements in foreign exchange rates did not significantly impact net sales of this reportable segment in 2012.

When compared to the same period last year, the increase in net income in 2012 was driven by the increase in sales of Corning Gorilla Glass, combined with increased manufacturing efficiency and the absence of large cover glass start-up and tank conversion costs incurred in 2011. Also impacting results of this segment was the net positive difference in large cover glass asset write-offs in 2012 versus 2011 in the pre-tax amount of \$86 million. Net income included approximately \$10 million (pre-tax) of restructuring charges associated with the Company's corporate-wide restructuring plan, which included headcount reductions and asset write-offs related to our advanced optics product line. Net income was not significantly impacted from movements in foreign exchange rates when compared to the same period in 2011.

For 2012, two customers of the Specialty Materials segment, which individually accounted for more than 10% of segment sales, accounted for 54% of total segment sales. For 2011, two customers of the Specialty Materials segment, which individually accounted for more than 10% of segment sales, accounted for 42% of total segment sales. For 2010, three customers of the Specialty Materials segment, which individually accounted for more than 10% of segment sales, accounted for 43% of total segment sales.

2011 VS. 2010

Net sales in 2011 increased significantly in the Specialty Materials segment, driven by sales of Corning Gorilla Glass, which more than doubled when compared to 2010, and a modest increase in semiconductor optics and aerospace and defense products. Movements in foreign exchange rates did not significantly impact net sales of this segment in 2011. Sales of Corning Gorilla Glass increased considerably, especially during the first nine months of 2011, due to a combination of strong retail demand for

handheld display devices, tablets and notebook computers, and increased usage of our glass on these devices. Although sales of Corning Gorilla Glass used in our large cover glass products increased in 2011 when compared to 2010, sales were significantly below our expectations in 2011 and are expected to be lower than forecasted in 2012. As a result, certain assets located in Japan used in the ion exchange process for the production of large cover glass were impaired in the fourth quarter of 2011. This asset group includes machinery and equipment used in the ion exchange process and facilities dedicated to the ion exchange process. The Specialty Materials segment reduced capacity for its Corning Gorilla Glass products, including the impairment of large cover glass assets, in the fourth quarter of 2011 as part of Corning's worldwide capacity reduction of approximately 25%.

The slight increase in net loss in 2011 when compared to 2010 was driven by the large cover glass asset impairment charge in the amount of \$130 million (pre-tax), offset by the considerable increase in sales volume of our Corning Gorilla Glass used in handheld display devices, tablets and notebook computers. Net income was also impacted somewhat by declines in manufacturing efficiency caused primarily by start-up costs for large cover glass and glass tank conversions necessary to increase manufacturing capacity for Corning Gorilla Glass in 2011, as well as the negative impact of movements in foreign exchange rates.

Outlook:

For 2013, we expect double digit market growth for Corning Gorilla Glass, driven by its continued popularity as a cover glass for smartphones and tablets, and the emergence of touch technology on notebook computers. In the first quarter of 2013, we expect net sales to decline sequentially and compared to the same period in 2012.

Life Sciences

<i>(dollars in millions)</i>	2012	2011	2010	% change	
				12 vs. 11	11 vs. 10
Net sales	\$ 657	\$ 595	\$ 508	10	17
Net income	\$ 31	\$ 61	\$ 60	(49)	2

2012 VS. 2011

Net sales in 2012 increased due to the impact of the acquisition of the majority of the Discovery Labware business, which was completed in the fourth quarter of 2012, and a small acquisition completed in the fourth quarter of 2011, as well as a slight increase in the segment's existing product lines. The acquisitions support the Company's strategy to expand Corning's portfolio of life sciences products and enhance global customer access in this business, and accounted for \$65 million of the increase in sales in 2012 when compared to 2011. The negative impact of foreign exchange rate movements partially offset the increase in sales.

The decrease in net income in 2012 reflects the impact of higher raw materials costs and operating expenses in the amount of \$22 million related to the acquisition of a majority of the Discovery Labware business, which more than offset the favorable impact of the increase in net sales. Also negatively impacting net income of this segment in 2012 was approximately \$2 million of restructuring charges associated with the Company's corporate-wide restructuring plan to reduce global headcount. Net income in 2012 was not significantly impacted by movements in foreign exchange rates when compared to the same period in 2011.

For 2012, 2011, and 2010, two customers in the Life Sciences segment, which individually accounted for more than 10% of total segment net sales, collectively accounted for 38%, 39%, and 37%, respectively, of total segment sales.

2011 VS. 2010

Net sales in 2011 increased when compared to 2010 due to a small acquisition completed in the fourth quarter of 2010 and higher sales in the segment's existing product lines. Net sales in 2011 were not significantly impacted by movements in foreign exchange rates when compared to 2010.

Net income in 2011 was consistent with 2010, reflecting costs for manufacturing expansion projects, higher raw materials costs and the impact of the integration of the acquisition completed in 2010, offset by modest volume and price increases. Net income of this segment was not significantly impacted by movements in foreign exchange rates when compared to 2010.

Outlook:

Sales in the Life Sciences segment are expected to increase in both the first quarter and full year of 2013, primarily due to the impact of the Discovery Labware business acquisition completed in the fourth quarter of 2012.

All Other

<i>(dollars in millions)</i>	2012	2011	2010	% change	
				12 vs. 11	11 vs. 10
Net sales	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 7	0	(14)
Research, development and engineering expenses	\$ 124	\$ 98	\$ 114	27	(14)
Equity earnings of affiliated companies	\$ 17	\$ 15	\$ 45	13	(67)
Net loss	\$ (98)	\$ (78)	\$ (75)	26	4

All Other includes all other segments that do not meet the quantitative threshold for separate reporting. This group is primarily comprised of development projects that involve the use of various technologies for new products such as advanced flow reactors, thin-film photovoltaics and adjacency businesses in pursuit of thin, strong glass. This segment also includes results for certain corporate investments such as Samsung Corning Precision Materials' non-LCD glass businesses, Eurokera and Keraglass equity affiliates, which manufacture smooth cooktop glass/ceramic products, and Corsam Technologies LLC (Corsam), an equity affiliate established between Corning and Samsung Corning Precision Materials to provide glass technology research. Refer to Note 7 (Investments) to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information about Samsung Corning Precision Materials and related party transactions.

2012 VS. 2011

The results of this segment for the year ended 2012, when compared to the same period last year, reflect an increase in research, development and engineering expenses for development projects, offset by a gain on the sale of assets in Samsung Corning Precision Materials' non-LCD glass business.

2011 VS. 2010

The increase in net loss in 2011 when compared to 2010 in this segment was driven by lower equity earnings from Samsung Corning Precision Materials' non-LCD glass businesses, partially offset by lower research, development and engineering expenses.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Financing and Capital Structure

The following items impacted Corning's financing and capital structure during 2012 and 2011:

- In the first quarter of 2012, we issued \$500 million of 4.75% senior unsecured notes that mature on March 15, 2042 and \$250 million of 4.70% senior unsecured notes that mature on March 15, 2037. The net proceeds of \$742 million will be used for general corporate purposes.
- In the fourth quarter of 2012, we completed the following debt-related transactions:
 - We issued \$250 million of 1.45% senior unsecured notes that mature on November 15, 2017. The net proceeds of \$248 million from the offering will be used for general corporate purposes.
 - We repurchased \$13 million of our 8.875% senior unsecured notes due 2021, \$11 million of our 8.875% senior unsecured notes due 2016, and \$51 million of our 6.75% senior unsecured notes due 2013. Additionally, we redeemed \$100 million of our 5.90% senior unsecured notes due 2014 and \$74 million of our 6.20% senior unsecured notes due 2016. We recognized a pre-tax loss of \$26 million upon the early redemption of these notes.
- In the fourth quarter of 2012, Corning's Board of Directors declared a 20% increase in the company's quarterly common stock dividend. Corning's quarterly dividend increased from \$0.075 per share to \$0.09 per share of common stock.
- On October 5, 2011, Corning's Board of Directors approved the repurchase of up to \$1.5 billion of common stock between the date of the announcement and December 31, 2013. Corning finalized the repurchase program in the fourth quarter of 2012, and repurchased a total of 111 million shares for \$1.5 billion during the program.

- In the second quarter of 2011, a wholly-owned subsidiary entered into a credit facility that allows Corning to borrow up to Chinese Renminbi (RMB) 4.0 billion, or approximately \$642 million when translated to United States dollars. Corning was able to request advances during the eighteen month period beginning on June 30, 2011 (the "Availability Period"). The time period for Corning to draw under the RMB facility expired at the end of 2012. Our financing agreement requires us to repay the aggregate principal amount and accrued interest outstanding at the end of the Availability Period in six installments, with the final payment due in August 2016, five years from the date of the first advance. Corning also has the right to repay this loan in full at pre-determined dates with no pre-payment penalty. In 2012, we borrowed the equivalent of approximately \$377 million from this credit facility.

Capital Spending

Capital spending was \$1.8 billion in 2012, a decrease of \$631 million when compared to 2011. In 2010, Corning announced several multi-year investment plans to increase manufacturing capacity in several of our reportable segments. Specifically, the projects focused on an LCD glass substrate facility in China for our Display Technologies segment and a capacity expansion project for Specialty Materials' Corning Gorilla Glass in Japan. Although spending for these projects continued into 2012, the majority of the construction costs were incurred in 2011, resulting in a significant decrease in capital spending in those segments in 2012. Slightly offsetting the decline was an increase in capital spending in the Telecommunications segment, driven by capacity expansion in our fiber business. We expect our 2013 capital expenditures to be approximately \$1.3 billion. Approximately \$500 million will be allocated to our Display Technologies segment, of which approximately \$200 million will be related to spending on 2012 capital projects.

Cash Flows

Summary of cash flow data (in millions):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 3,206	\$ 3,189	\$ 3,835
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (2,628)	\$ (2,056)	\$ (1,769)
Net cash used in financing activities	\$ (115)	\$ (980)	\$ (2)

2012 VS. 2011

Although 2012 net income declined when compared to 2011, operating cash flow remained relatively consistent. The decrease in net income resulted primarily from the non-cash impacts of significantly lower equity earnings and the absence of the positive impact of movements in foreign exchange rates experienced in 2011. The cash impact of higher dividends and a net positive change in working capital also effected operating cash flow.

Net cash used in investing activities increased in 2012 when compared to 2011, due to the acquisition of the majority of the Discovery Labware business from Becton, Dickinson and Company, an investment in an affiliated company, and lower cash received from short-term investment liquidations, offset slightly by a decrease in capital spending.

Net cash used in financing activities decreased in 2012 when compared to 2011, primarily due to the proceeds received from the issuance of long-term debt, coupled with a decline in cash used for stock repurchases in 2012. Somewhat offsetting the decrease in net cash used were the impacts of retiring long-term debt and a decline in proceeds received from the exercise of stock options.

2011 VS. 2010

Net cash provided by operating activities decreased in 2011 when compared to 2010, driven largely by a non-recurring special dividend of almost \$900 million received from Samsung Corning Precision Materials in 2010 and a decrease in cash from changes in working capital. Additionally, in 2011, we received \$66 million for the remainder of the settlement of business interruption and property damage insurance claims, a decrease of \$193 million from the amount we received in 2010 as partial payment for these claims. These negative events were partially offset by a \$350 million decrease in contributions to our defined benefit pension plans in 2011.

Net cash used in investing activities was higher in 2011 when compared to 2010 due to an increase in capital spending and two small acquisitions completed in 2011. Capital spending was driven primarily by capacity projects to support growth in demand in our Display Technologies and Specialty Materials segments. The increase in net cash used in investing activities was partially offset by higher cash received from short-term investments liquidations.

Net cash used in financing activities increased in 2011 when compared to 2010, driven by common stock repurchases and an increase in our dividend rate from \$0.05 per share to \$0.075 per share in the fourth quarter of 2011.

Defined Benefit Pension Plans

We have defined benefit pension plans covering certain domestic and international employees. Our largest single pension plan is Corning's U.S. qualified plan. At December 31, 2012, this plan accounted for 80% of our consolidated defined benefit pension plans' projected benefit obligation and 90% of the related plans' assets.

We have historically contributed to the U.S. qualified pension plan on an annual basis in excess of the IRS minimum requirements, and as a result, mandatory contributions are not expected to be required for this plan until sometime after 2013. In 2012, we made voluntary cash contributions of \$75 million to our domestic defined benefit pension plan and \$30 million to our international pension plans. In 2011, we made no voluntary cash contributions to our domestic defined benefit pension plan and \$5 million to our international pension plans.

Although we will not be subject to any mandatory contributions in 2013, we anticipate making voluntary cash contributions of up to \$60 million to our U.S. pension plan and up to \$5 million to our international pension plans in 2013.

Refer to Note 13 (Employee Retirement Plans) to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Restructuring

In response to uncertain global economic conditions, and the potential for slower 2013 growth in many of our businesses, Corning implemented a corporate-wide restructuring plan in the fourth quarter of 2012. We recorded charges of \$89 million which included costs for workforce reductions, asset disposals and write-offs, and exit costs. Total cash expenditures associated with these actions are expected to be approximately \$49 million, with the majority of spending for employee-related costs completed by 2013. Annualized savings from these actions are estimated to be approximately \$71 million and will be reflected largely in selling, general, and administrative expenses.

During 2012, 2011, and 2010, we made payments of \$8 million, \$16 million, and \$66 million, respectively, related to employee severance and other exit costs resulting from restructuring actions. Refer to Note 2 (Restructuring, Impairment and Other Charges (Credits)) to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Key Balance Sheet Data

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

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Working capital	\$ 7,739	\$ 6,580
Current ratio	5.0:1	4.1:1
Trade accounts receivable, net of allowances	\$ 1,302	\$ 1,082
Days sales outstanding	55	52
Inventories	\$ 1,051	\$ 975
Inventory turns	4.6	4.7
Days payable outstanding ⁽¹⁾	42	42
Long-term debt	\$ 3,382	\$ 2,364
Total debt to total capital	14%	10%

(1) Includes trade payables only.

Credit Ratings

As of February 13, 2013, our credit ratings were as follows:

Rating Agency	Rating long-term debt	Outlook last update
Fitch	A-	Stable May 17, 2011
Standard & Poor's	BBB+	Positive February 14, 2012
Moody's	A3	Stable September 12, 2011

Management Assessment of Liquidity

We ended the fourth quarter of 2012 with over \$6.1 billion of cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments. The Company has adequate sources of liquidity and we are confident in our ability to generate cash to meet existing or reasonably likely future cash requirements. Our cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments are held in various locations throughout the world and are generally unrestricted. At December 31, 2012, approximately 75% of the consolidated amount was held outside of the U.S. Almost all of the amounts held outside of the U.S. are available for repatriation, subject to relevant tax consequences. We utilize a variety of tax effective financing strategies to ensure that our worldwide cash is available in the locations in which it is needed. In the fourth quarter of 2010, we repatriated to the U.S. approximately \$1.1 billion of 2010 earnings from certain foreign subsidiaries. We expect previously accumulated non-U.S. cash balances will remain outside of the U.S. In addition to the cash repatriated in 2010, we expect that we will meet U.S. liquidity needs through future cash flows, use of U.S. cash balances, external borrowings, or some combination of these sources.

Realized gains and losses for 2012, 2011, and 2010 were not significant. Volatility in financial markets may limit Corning's access to capital markets and result in terms and conditions that by historical comparisons are more restrictive and costly to Corning. Still, from time to time, we may issue debt, the proceeds of which may be used to refinance certain debt maturities and for general corporate purposes. In February 2013, the Company obtained authorization from the Board of Directors to execute a series of foreign exchange contracts over a two year period to hedge our exposure to movements in the Japanese yen and its impact on our earnings. The Company's execution of these contracts will be dependent upon market conditions. The foreign exchange contracts will not be designated derivatives and will be marked to market through the other income line, and could be material to our consolidated statements of income.

During 2012 and 2011, we repurchased 56 million and 55 million shares of common stock for \$720 million and \$780 million, respectively, as part of a share repurchase program announced on October 5, 2011. There were no repurchases in 2010.

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 2012 and beyond will be our operating cash flow and our existing balances of cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments, as well as proceeds from any potential issuances of debt. We believe we have sufficient liquidity for the next several years to fund operations, the asbestos litigation, research and development, capital expenditures, scheduled debt repayments, and current dividend payments.

Corning has access to a \$1.0 billion unsecured committed revolving line of credit. We also have amounts outstanding of \$497 million under a 4.0 billion Chinese Renminbi (RMB) credit facility (approximately \$642 million when translated to USD). The time period for Corning to draw under the RMB facility expired at the end of 2012. These two credit facilities include two financial covenants: a leverage ratio and an interest coverage ratio. The required leverage ratio, which measures debt to total capital, is a maximum of 50%. At December 31, 2012 and 2011, our leverage using this measure was 14% and 10%, respectively. The required interest coverage ratio, which is an adjusted earnings measure as defined by our facility, compared to interest expense, is a ratio of at least 3.5 times. At December 31, 2012 and 2011, our interest coverage ratio using this measure was 36.0 times and 41.7 times, respectively. At December 31, 2012 and 2011, we were in compliance with both financial covenants.

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, the majority of our debt instruments contain a cross default provision, whereby a default on one debt obligation of the Company in excess of a specified amount, also would be considered a default under the terms of another debt instrument. As of December 31, 2012, we were in compliance with all such provisions.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

Off balance sheet arrangements are transactions, agreements, or other contractual arrangements with an unconsolidated entity for which Corning has an obligation to the entity that is not recorded in our consolidated financial statements.

Corning's off balance sheet arrangements include the following:

- Guarantee contracts; and
- Variable interests held in certain unconsolidated entities.

At the time a guarantee is issued, the Company is required 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, 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. These guarantees have various terms, and none of these guarantees are individually significant.

Contractual Obligations

The amounts of our obligations follow (in millions):

	Amount of commitment and contingency expiration per period					
	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	5 years and thereafter
Performance bonds and guarantees	\$ 35	\$ 22	\$ 3	\$ 5		\$ 5
Credit facilities for equity companies	50	25	25			
Stand-by letters of credit ⁽¹⁾	57	57				
Subtotal of commitment expirations per period	\$ 142	\$ 104	\$ 28	\$ 5		\$ 5
Purchase obligations	\$ 89	\$ 37	\$ 21	\$ 11	\$ 9	\$ 11
Capital expenditure obligations ⁽²⁾	240	240				
Total debt ⁽³⁾	3,214	73	295	136	154	2,556
Interest on long-term debt ⁽⁴⁾	2,853	160	165	151	144	2,233
Minimum rental commitments	834	383	200	149	28	74
Capital leases ⁽³⁾	216	3	2	3	3	205
Imputed interest on capital leases	135	12	12	12	12	87
Uncertain tax positions ⁽⁵⁾	4	2	2			
Subtotal of contractual obligation payments due by period	7,585	910	697	462	350	5,166
Total commitments and contingencies	\$ 7,727	\$ 1,014	\$ 725	\$ 467	\$ 350	\$ 5,171

(1) At December 31, 2012, \$41 million of the \$57 million was included in other accrued liabilities on our consolidated balance sheets.

(2) Capital expenditure obligations primarily reflect amounts associated with our capital expansion activities.

(3) At December 31, 2012, \$3.4 billion was included on our balance sheet. Total debt above is stated at maturity value.

(4) The estimate of interest payments assumes interest is paid through the date of maturity or expiration of the related debt, based upon stated rates in the respective debt instruments.

(5) At December 31, 2012, \$6 million was included on our balance sheet related to uncertain tax positions. Of this amount, we are unable to estimate when \$2 million of that amount will become payable.

Management is not aware of any known trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will result in or that are reasonably likely to result in a material increase or 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.

Refer to Note 14 (Commitments, Contingencies, and Guarantees) to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

For variable interest entities, we assess the terms of our interest in each entity to determine if we are the primary beneficiary. The primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity is the party that absorbs a majority of the entity's expected losses, receives a majority of its expected residual returns, or both, as a result of holding variable interests, which are the ownership, contractual, or other pecuniary interests in an entity that change with changes in the fair value of the entity's net assets excluding variable interests.

Corning has identified four entities that qualify as variable interest entities. None of these entities is considered to be significant to Corning's consolidated statements of position.

Corning does not have retained interests in assets transferred to an unconsolidated entity that serve as credit, liquidity or market risk support to that entity.

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, 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. These guarantees have various terms, and none of these guarantees are individually significant.

Additionally, we have agreed to provide a credit facility related to Dow Corning. The funding of the Dow Corning credit facility will be required only if Dow Corning is not otherwise able to meet its scheduled funding obligations in its confirmed Bankruptcy Plan. We believe a significant majority of these guarantees and contingent liabilities will expire without being funded.

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 17 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 December 31, 2012 and 2011, Corning had accrued approximately \$21 million (undiscounted) and \$25 million (undiscounted), respectively, for its 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.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported therein. The estimates that required us to make difficult, subjective or complex judgments, including future projections of performance and relevant discount rates, follow.

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 to assess whether impairment indicators are present. We must exercise judgment in assessing whether an event of impairment has occurred.

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 over 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 operations and are not held for trading or other non-manufacturing related purposes.

Examples of events or circumstances that may be indicative of impairments include:

- A significant decrease in the market price of an asset;
- A significant change in the extent or manner in which a long-lived asset is being used or in its physical condition;
- A significant adverse change in legal factors or in the business climate that could affect the value of the asset, including an adverse action or assessment by a regulator;
- An accumulation of costs significantly in excess of the amount originally expected for the acquisition or construction of an asset;
- A current-period operating or cash flow loss combined with a history of operating or cash flow losses or a projection or forecast that demonstrates continuing losses associated with the use of an asset; and

- A current expectation that, more likely than not, an asset will be sold or otherwise disposed of significantly before the end of its previously estimated useful life.

For purposes of recognition and measurement of an impairment loss, a long-lived asset or assets is grouped with other assets and liabilities at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities. We must exercise judgment in assessing the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities. For the majority of our reportable segments, we concluded that locations or businesses which share production along the supply chain must be combined in order to appropriately identify cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities.

For long-lived assets, when impairment indicators are present, we compare estimated undiscounted future cash flows, including the eventual disposition of the asset group at market value, to the assets' carrying value to determine if the asset group is recoverable. This assessment requires the exercise of judgment in assessing the future use of and projected value to be derived from the assets to be held and used. Assessments also consider changes in asset utilization, including the temporary idling of capacity and the expected timing for placing this capacity back into production. If there is an impairment, a loss is recorded to reflect the difference between the assets' fair value and carrying value. This may require judgment in estimating future cash flows and relevant discount rates and residual values in estimating the current fair value of the impaired assets to be held and used.

For an asset group that fails the test of recoverability described above, the estimated fair value of long-lived assets is determined using an "income approach", "market approach", "cost approach", or a combination of one or more of these approaches as appropriate for the particular asset group being reviewed. All of these approaches start with the forecast of expected future net cash flows including the eventual disposition at market value of long-lived assets, and also considers the fair market value of all precious metals if appropriate for the asset group being reviewed. Some of the more significant estimates and assumptions in our analysis include: market size and growth, market share, projected selling prices, manufacturing cost and discount rate. Our estimates are based upon our historical experience, our commercial relationships, and available external information about future trends. We believe fair value assessments are most sensitive to market growth and the corresponding impact on volume and selling

prices and that these are also more subjective than manufacturing cost and other assumptions. The Company believes its current assumptions and estimates are reasonable and appropriate.

In the event the current net book value of an asset group is found to be greater than the net present value of the cash flows derived from the asset group, we determine the actual fair market value of long-lived assets with the assistance from valuation appraisals conducted by third parties. The results of these valuations generally represent the fair market value of the asset group that will remain after any necessary impairment adjustments have been recorded. The impairment charge will be allocated to assets within the asset group on a relative fair value basis.

At December 31, 2012, the carrying value of precious metals was higher than the fair value by \$28 million. At December 31, 2011, the carrying value of precious metals was higher than the fair market value by \$304 million. In both reporting periods, the undiscounted cash flow test shows that these precious metal assets, primarily in the Display Technologies segment, are recoverable as part of their asset groupings. The potential for impairment exists in the future if negative events significantly decrease the cash flow of our 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.

The Specialty Materials segment recorded an impairment charge in the fourth quarter of 2011 in the amount of \$130 million related to certain assets used in the production of large cover glass due to sales that were significantly below our expectations. In the fourth quarter of 2012, after reassessing the large cover glass business, Corning concluded that the large cover glass market was developing differently in 2012 than our expectations, and demand for larger-sized cover glass was declining, and the market for this type of glass was instead targeting smaller gen size products. Additionally, in the fourth quarter of 2012, our primary customer of large cover glass notified Corning of its decision to exit from this display market. Based on these events, we recorded an additional impairment charge in the fourth quarter of 2012 in the amount of \$44 million, before tax. This impairment charge represents a write-down of assets specific to the glass-strengthening process for large size cover glass to their fair market values, and includes machinery and equipment used in the ion exchange process. Additional information on the asset impairment is found in Note 2 (Restructuring, Impairment and Other Charges (Credits)), Note 9 (Property, Net of Accumulated Depreciation) and Note 16 (Fair Value Measurements) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Impairment of Goodwill

We are required to make certain subjective and complex judgments in assessing whether an event of impairment of goodwill has occurred, including assumptions and estimates used to determine the fair value of our reporting units.

Corning's goodwill relates primarily to the Telecommunications, Specialty Materials and Life Sciences operating segments. On a quarterly basis, management performs a qualitative assessment of factors in each reporting unit to determine whether there have been any triggering events. The two-step impairment test is required only if we conclude that it is more likely than not that a reporting unit's fair value is less than its carrying amount. We perform a detailed, two-step process every three years if no indicators suggest a test should be performed in the interim. We use this calculation as quantitative validation of the step-zero qualitative process that is performed during the intervening periods and does not represent an election to perform the two-step process in place of the step-zero review.

The following summarizes our qualitative process to assess our goodwill balances for impairment:

- We assess qualitative factors in each of our reporting units which carry goodwill to determine whether it is necessary to perform the first step of the two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test.

- The following events and circumstances are considered when evaluating whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount:

- Macroeconomic conditions, such as a deterioration in general economic conditions, fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and/or other developments in equity and credit markets;
- Market capital in relation to book value;
- Industry and market considerations, such as a deterioration in the environment in which an entity operates, material loss in market share and significant declines in product pricing;
- Cost factors, such as an increase in raw materials, labor or other costs;
- Overall financial performance, such as negative or declining cash flows or a decline in actual or forecasted revenue;
- Other relevant entity-specific events, such as material changes in management or key personnel; and
- Events affecting a reporting unit, such as a change in the composition or carrying amount of its net assets including acquisitions and dispositions.

The examples noted above are not all-inclusive, and the Company shall consider other relevant events and circumstances that affect the fair value of a reporting unit in determining whether to perform the first step of the goodwill impairment test.

Our two step goodwill recoverability assessment is based on our annual strategic planning process. This process includes an extensive review of expectations for the long-term growth of our businesses and forecasted future cash flows. Our valuation method is an "income approach" using a discounted cash flow model in which cash flows anticipated over several periods, plus a terminal value at the end of that time horizon, are discounted to their present value using an appropriate rate of return. Our estimates are based upon our historical experience, our current knowledge from our commercial relationships, and available external information about future trends.

Telecommunications

Goodwill for the Telecommunications segment is tested at the reporting unit level which is also the operating segment level.

In addition to assessing qualitative factors each quarter, we performed a quantitative goodwill recoverability test in 2012 for this reporting unit. The results of our impairment test indicated that the fair value of the reporting unit exceeded its book value by a significant amount. A discount rate of 9% was used in 2012. We determined a range of discount rates between 7% and 11% would not have affected our conclusion.

Specialty Materials

Goodwill for the Specialty Materials segment is tested at the reporting unit level, which is one level below an operating segment, as goodwill is the result of transactions associated with certain businesses within this operating segment. There is only one reporting unit with goodwill within this operating segment.

In addition to assessing qualitative factors each quarter, we performed a quantitative goodwill recoverability test in 2012 for this reporting unit. The results of our impairment test indicated that the fair value of the reporting unit exceeded its book value by a significant amount. A discount rate of 8% was used in 2012. We determined a range of discount rates between 6% and 10% would not have affected our conclusion. Additionally, the asset impairment which occurred in the fourth quarter of 2012 did not cause a triggering event for goodwill impairment in this reporting unit because the cash flow related to this lower level asset group is not material to this reporting unit.

Life Sciences

Goodwill for the Life Sciences segment is tested at the reporting unit level which is also the operating segment level.

In addition to assessing qualitative factors each quarter, we performed a quantitative goodwill recoverability test in 2012 for this reporting unit. The results of our impairment test indicated that the fair value of the reporting unit exceeded its book value by a significant amount. A discount rate of 7% was used in 2012. We determined a range of discount rates between 5% and 9% would not have affected our conclusion.

Restructuring charges and impairments resulting from restructuring actions

We are required to assess whether and when a restructuring event has occurred and in which periods charges related to such events should be recognized. We must estimate costs of plans to restructure including, for example, employee termination costs. Restructuring charges require us to exercise judgment about the expected future of our businesses, of portions thereof, their profitability, cash flows and in certain instances eventual outcome. The judgment involved can be difficult, subjective and complex in a number of areas, including assumptions and estimates used in estimating the future profitability and cash flows of our businesses.

Restructuring events often give rise to decisions to dispose of or abandon certain assets or asset groups which, as a result, require impairment. We are required to carry assets to be sold or abandoned at the lower of cost or fair value. We must exercise judgment in assessing the fair value of the assets to be sold or abandoned.

Income taxes

We are required to exercise judgment about our future results in assessing the realizability of our deferred tax assets. Inherent in this estimation process is the requirement for us to estimate future book and taxable income and possible tax planning strategies. These estimates require us to exercise judgment about our future results, the prudence and feasibility of possible tax planning strategies, and the economic environments in which we do business. It is possible that actual results will differ from assumptions and require adjustments to allowances.

Equity method investments

At December 31, 2012 and 2011, the carrying value of our equity method investments was \$4.9 billion and \$4.7 billion, respectively, with our two largest equity method investments comprising approximately 92% of the balance. We review our equity method investments for indicators of impairment on a periodic basis or if an event or circumstances change to indicate the carrying amount may be other-than-temporarily impaired. When such indicators are present, we then perform an in-depth review for impairment. An impairment assessment requires the exercise of judgment related to key assumptions such as forecasted revenue and profitability, forecasted tax rates, foreign currency exchange rate movements, terminal value assumptions, historical experience, our current knowledge from our commercial relationships, and available external information about future trends.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, we have not identified any instances where the carrying values of our equity method investments were not recoverable.

Fair value measures

As required, Corning uses two kinds of inputs 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, we prioritize the inputs used to measure fair value into one of three broad levels. Characterization of fair value inputs is required for those accounting pronouncements that prescribe or permit fair value measurement. In addition, observable market data must be used when available and the highest-and-best-use measure should be applied to non-financial assets. Corning's major categories of financial assets and liabilities required to be measured at fair value are short-term and long-term investments, certain pension asset investments and derivatives. These categories use observable inputs only and are measured using a market approach based on quoted prices in markets considered active or in markets in which there are few transactions.

Derivative assets and liabilities may include interest rate swaps and forward exchange contracts that are measured using observable quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities. In arriving at the fair value of Corning's derivative assets and liabilities, we have considered the appropriate valuation and risk criteria, including such factors as credit risk of the relevant party to the transaction. Amounts related to credit risk are not material.

The Level 3 assets measured with unobservable inputs relate to certain pension asset investments and all long-lived assets fair valued on a nonrecurring basis related to the ion exchange process for the production of large cover glass, resulting in an impairment charge of \$44 million. Refer to Note 16 (Fair Value Measurements) of the Consolidated Financial Statements for further detail.

Probability of litigation outcomes

We are required to make judgments about future events that are inherently uncertain. In making determinations of likely outcomes of litigation matters, we consider the evaluation of legal counsel knowledgeable about each matter, case law, and other case-specific issues. See Part II – Item 3. Legal Proceedings for a discussion of the material litigation matters we face. The most significant matter involving judgment is the liability for asbestos litigation. There are a number of factors bearing upon our potential liability, including the inherent complexity of a Chapter 11 filing, our history of success in defending asbestos claims, our assessment of the strength of our corporate veil defenses, and our continuing dialogue with our insurance carriers and the claimants' representatives. The proposed asbestos resolution (Amended PCC Plan) is subject to a number of contingencies. The approval of the Amended PCC Plan by the Bankruptcy Court is not certain and faces objections by some parties. Any approval of the Amended PCC Plan by the Bankruptcy Court is subject to appeal. For these and other reasons, Corning's liability for these asbestos matters may be subject to changes in subsequent quarters. The estimate of the cost of resolving the non-PCC asbestos claims may also be subject to change as developments occur. Management continues to believe that the likelihood of the uncertainties surrounding these proceedings causing a material adverse impact to Corning's financial statements is remote.

Other possible liabilities

We are required to make judgments about future events that are inherently uncertain. In making determinations of likely outcomes of certain matters, including certain tax planning and environmental matters, these judgments require us to consider events and actions that are outside our control in determining whether probable or possible liabilities require accrual or disclosure. It is possible that actual results will differ from assumptions and require adjustments to accruals.

Pension and other postretirement employee benefits (OPEB)

Pension and OPEB costs and obligations are dependent on assumptions used in calculating such amounts. These assumptions include discount rates, health care cost trend rates, benefits earned, interest cost, expected

return on plan assets, mortality rates, and other factors. Actual results that differ from the assumptions are accumulated and amortized over future periods and, therefore, generally affect recognized expense and the recorded obligation in future periods. While management believes that the assumptions used are appropriate, differences in actual experience

or changes in assumptions may affect Corning's employee pension and other postretirement obligations and future expense.

As of December 31, 2012, the Projected Benefit Obligation (PBO) for U.S. pension plans was \$3,198 million.

The following information illustrates the sensitivity to a change in certain assumptions for U.S. pension plans:

Change in assumption	Effect on 2013 pre-tax pension expense	Effect on December 31, 2012 PBO
25 basis point decrease in discount rate	+ 6 million	+ 94 million
25 basis point increase in discount rate	- 6 million	- 91 million
25 basis point decrease in expected return on assets	+ 6 million	
25 basis point increase in expected return on assets	- 6 million	

The above sensitivities reflect the impact of changing one assumption at a time. Note that economic factors and conditions often affect multiple assumptions simultaneously and the effects of changes in key assumptions are not necessarily linear. These changes in assumptions would have no effect on Corning's funding requirements.

In addition, at December 31, 2012, a 25 basis point decrease in the discount rate would decrease stockholders' equity by \$122 million before tax, and a 25 basis point increase in the discount rate would increase stockholders' equity by \$119 million. In addition, the impact of greater than a 25 basis point decrease in discount rate would not be proportional to the first 25 basis point decrease in the discount rate.

The following table illustrates the sensitivity to a change in the discount rate assumption related to Corning's U.S. OPEB plans:

Change in assumption	Effect on 2013 pre-tax OPEB expense	Effect on December 31, 2012 APBO*
25 basis point decrease in discount rate	+ 2 million	+ 28 million
25 basis point increase in discount rate	- 2 million	- 28 million

* Accumulated Postretirement Benefit Obligation (APBO).

The above sensitivities reflect the impact of changing one assumption at a time. Note that economic factors and conditions often affect multiple assumptions simultaneously and the effects of changes in key assumptions are not necessarily linear.

Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. In certain instances, revenue recognition is based on estimates of fair value of deliverables as well as estimates of product returns, allowances, discounts, and other factors. These estimates are supported by historical data. While management believes that the estimates used are appropriate, differences in actual experience or changes in estimates may affect Corning's future results.

Share-Based Compensation

Share-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized as expense over the requisite service period. Determining the fair value of stock-based awards at the grant date requires judgment, including estimating expected dividends. In addition, judgment is also required in estimating the amount of share-based awards that are expected to be forfeited. If actual results differ significantly from these estimates, share-based compensation expense and our results of operations could be impacted.

New Accounting Standards

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

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risks

We operate and conduct business in many foreign countries and as a result are exposed to movements in foreign currency exchange rates. Our exposure to exchange rates has the following effects:

- Exchange rate movements on financial instruments and transactions denominated in foreign currencies that impact earnings; and
- Exchange rate movements upon conversion of net assets and net income of foreign subsidiaries for which the functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, which impact our net equity.

We have foreign currency exposure to many currencies including the Japanese yen, Euro, New Taiwan dollar and Korean won. We selectively enter into foreign exchange forward contracts with durations generally 18 months or less to hedge our exposure to exchange rate risk on foreign source income and purchases. These hedges are scheduled to mature coincident with the timing of the underlying foreign currency commitments and transactions. The objective of these contracts is to reduce the impact of exchange rate movements on our operating results. We also enter into foreign exchange forward contracts when situations arise where our foreign subsidiaries or Corning enter into lending situations, generally on an intercompany basis, denominated in currencies other than their local currency. We do not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. Corning uses derivative instruments (forwards) to limit the exposure to foreign currency fluctuations associated with certain monetary assets and liabilities. These derivative instruments are not designated as hedging instruments for accounting purposes and, as such, are referred to as undesignated hedges. Changes in the fair value of undesignated hedges, along with foreign currency gains and losses arising from the underlying monetary assets or liabilities, are recorded in current period earnings in Other income, net in the consolidated statements of income.

Equity in earnings of affiliated companies has historically contributed a significant amount to our income from continuing operations. Equity in earnings of affiliated companies, net of impairments, were \$810 million and \$1.5 billion in 2012 and 2011, respectively, with foreign-based affiliates comprising over 89% of this amount in 2012. Equity earnings from Samsung Corning Precision Materials totaled \$699 million for 2012 and \$1.0 billion for

Interest Rate Risk Management

It is our policy to conservatively manage our exposure to changes in interest rates. At December 31, 2012, our consolidated debt portfolio contained less than 1% of variable rate instruments. In the fourth quarter of 2012, we entered into two interest rate swaps that are designated as fair value hedges and

2011. Exchange rate fluctuations and actions taken by management of these entities can affect the earnings of these companies.

We use a sensitivity analysis to assess the market risk associated with our foreign currency exchange risk. Market risk is defined as the potential change in fair value of assets and liabilities resulting from an adverse movement in foreign currency exchange rates. At December 31, 2012, with respect to open forward contracts, and foreign denominated debt with values exposed to exchange rate movements, a 10% adverse movement in quoted foreign currency exchange rates could result in a loss in fair value of these instruments of \$236 million compared to \$275 million at December 31, 2011. Specific to the Japanese yen, a 10% adverse movement in quoted yen exchange rates could result in a loss in fair value of these instruments of \$196 million compared to \$241 million at December 31, 2011. Specific to the Euro, a 10% adverse movement in quoted euro exchange rates could result in a loss in fair value of these instruments of \$25 million compared to \$23 million at December 31, 2011.

As we derive approximately 73% of our net sales from outside the U.S., our sales and net income could be affected if the U.S. dollar significantly strengthens or weakens against foreign currencies, most notably the Japanese yen and Euro. Our forecasts generally assume exchange rates during 2013 remain constant at January 2013 levels. As an example of impact changes in foreign currency exchange rates could have on our financial results, we compare 2012 actual sales in yen and Euro transaction currencies at an average currency exchange rate during the year to a 10% change in the currency exchange rate. A plus or minus 10% movement in the U.S. dollar – Japanese yen exchange rate would result in a change to 2012 net sales of approximately \$460 million. A plus or minus 10% movement in the U.S. dollar – euro exchange rate would result in a change to 2012 net sales of approximately \$93 million. Using 2012 net income attributable to Corning Incorporated as a percentage of net sales of 22%, we can estimate that a plus or minus 10% movement in the U.S. dollar – Japanese yen exchange rate would result in a change to 2012 net income attributable to Corning Incorporated of approximately \$99 million. A plus or minus 10% movement in the U.S. dollar – euro exchange rate would result in a change to 2012 net income attributable to Corning Incorporated of approximately \$20 million.

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.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate disclosure controls and procedures and adequate internal control over financial reporting for Corning. Management is also responsible for the assessment of the effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting.

Disclosure controls and procedures mean controls and other procedures of an issuer that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. 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.

Corning's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Corning's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of Corning's assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and that Corning's receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of Corning's management and directors; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of Corning's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate.

Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the system of internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Management's assessment of internal control over financial reporting includes controls over recognition of equity earnings and equity investments by Corning. Internal control over financial reporting for SCP and DCC is the responsibility of SCP and DCC management. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that Corning's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2012. The effectiveness of Corning's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.



Wendell P. Weeks
Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President



James B. Flaws
Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Corning Incorporated:

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Corning Incorporated and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2012 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the accompanying index presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedule, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in "Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting," appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedule and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.



New York, New York

February 13, 2013

Consolidated Statements of Income

Corning Incorporated and Subsidiary Companies

<i>(In millions, except per share amounts)</i>	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Net sales	\$ 8,012	\$ 7,890	\$ 6,632
Cost of sales	4,615	4,324	3,583
Gross margin	3,397	3,566	3,049
Operating expenses:			
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,165	1,033	1,015
Research, development and engineering expenses	745	671	603
Amortization of purchased intangibles	19	15	8
Restructuring, impairment and other charges (credits) (Note 2)	133	129	(329)
Asbestos litigation charge (credit) (Note 7)	14	24	(49)
Operating income	1,321	1,694	1,801
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies (Note 7)	810	1,471	1,958
Interest income	14	19	11
Interest expense	(111)	(89)	(109)
Other income, net	83	118	184
Income before income taxes	2,117	3,213	3,845
Provision for income taxes (Note 6)	(389)	(408)	(287)
Net income attributable to Corning Incorporated	\$ 1,728	\$ 2,805	\$ 3,558
Earnings per common share attributable to Corning Incorporated:			
Basic (Note 18)	\$ 1.16	\$ 1.80	\$ 2.28
Diluted (Note 18)	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.77	\$ 2.25
Dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.20

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

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Corning Incorporated and Subsidiary Companies

<i>(In millions, except per share amounts)</i>	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Net income attributable to Corning Incorporated	\$ 1,728	\$ 2,805	\$ 3,558
Other comprehensive income, before tax:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments and other:			
Adjustments arising during the period	(439)	144	399
Less: reclassification adjustment for amounts included in net income	(52)	3	
Equity investee's foreign currency translation adjustment	312	(168)	167
Net unrealized gains (losses) on investments:			
Unrealized holding gain (loss) arising during the period	17	(2)	15
Less: reclassification adjustment for amounts included in net income	(10)		2
Equity investee's unrealized gain (loss) on investments	9	6	(6)
Unamortized losses and prior service costs for postretirement benefit plans:			
Adjustments arising during the period	(280)	(79)	(176)
Less: amortization of losses and prior service costs included in net income	89	97	68
Equity investee's defined benefit plan adjustments	34	(131)	(29)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on designated hedges:			
Unrealized holding gain (loss) arising during the period	100	(61)	(65)
Less: reclassification adjustment for amounts included in net income	(28)	54	24
Equity investee's unrealized gain (loss) on designated hedges	2	(2)	2
Other comprehensive income, before tax	(246)	(139)	401
Income tax benefit related to items of other comprehensive income	35	7	43
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	(211)	(132)	444
Comprehensive income attributable to Corning Incorporated	\$ 1,517	\$ 2,673	\$ 4,002

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

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Corning Incorporated and Subsidiary Companies

<i>(In millions, except share and share amounts)</i>	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,988	\$ 4,661
Short-term investments, at fair value (Note 3)	1,156	1,164
Total cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	6,144	5,825
Trade accounts receivable, net of doubtful accounts and allowances - \$26 and \$19	1,302	1,082
Inventories (Note 5)	1,051	975
Deferred income taxes (Note 6)	579	448
Other current assets	619	347
Total current assets	9,695	8,677
Investments (Note 7)	4,915	4,726
Property, net of accumulated depreciation - \$7,652 and \$7,204 (Note 9)	10,625	10,671
Goodwill and other intangible assets, net (Note 10)	1,496	926
Deferred income taxes (Note 6)	2,343	2,652
Other assets	301	196
Total Assets	\$ 29,375	\$ 27,848
Liabilities and Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 12)	\$ 76	\$ 27
Accounts payable	779	977
Other accrued liabilities (Note 11 and 14)	1,101	1,093
Total current liabilities	1,956	2,097
Long-term debt (Note 12)	3,382	2,364
Postretirement benefits other than pensions (Note 13)	930	897
Other liabilities (Note 11 and 14)	1,574	1,361
Total liabilities	7,842	6,719
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)		
Shareholders' equity (Note 17):		
Common stock – Par value \$0.50 per share; shares authorized: 3.8 billion Shares issued: 1,649 million and 1,636 million	825	818
Additional paid-in capital	13,146	13,041
Retained earnings	10,588	9,332
Treasury stock, at cost; shares held: 179 million and 121 million	(2,773)	(2,024)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(300)	(89)
Total Corning Incorporated shareholders' equity	21,486	21,078
Noncontrolling interests	47	51
Total equity	21,533	21,129
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 29,375	\$ 27,848

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

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Corning Incorporated and Subsidiary Companies

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Net income	\$ 1,728	\$ 2,805	\$ 3,558
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	978	942	846
Amortization of purchased intangibles	19	15	8
Restructuring, impairment and other charges (credits)	133	129	(329)
Loss on retirement of debt	26		30
Stock compensation charges	70	86	92
Undistributed earnings of affiliated companies less than (in excess of) dividends received	280	(651)	(246)
Deferred tax provision	68	115	68
Restructuring payments	(15)	(16)	(66)
Cash received from settlement of insurance claims		66	259
Employee benefit payments less than (in excess of) expense	36	132	(265)
Changes in certain working capital items:			
Trade accounts receivable	(272)	(84)	(162)
Inventories	(23)	(201)	(160)
Other current assets	(81)	(20)	42
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	189	(27)	192
Other, net	70	(102)	(32)
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,206	3,189	3,835
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Capital expenditures	(1,801)	(2,432)	(1,007)
Acquisitions of businesses, net of cash received	(723)	(215)	(63)
Net proceeds from sale or disposal of assets		2	1
Investment in affiliates	(111)		
Short-term investments – acquisitions	(2,270)	(2,582)	(2,768)
Short-term investments – liquidations	2,269	3,171	2,061
Other, net	8		7
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,628)	(2,056)	(1,769)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Net repayments of short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt	(26)	(24)	(75)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt, net	1,362	120	689
Payment to settle interest rate swap agreements	(18)		
Retirements of long-term debt, net	(280)		(364)
Principal payments under capital lease obligations	(1)	(32)	(9)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net			15
Proceeds from the exercise of stock options	38	90	55
Repurchases of common stock for treasury	(720)	(780)	
Dividends paid	(472)	(354)	(313)
Other, net	2		
Net cash used in financing activities	(115)	(980)	(2)
Effect of exchange rates on cash	(136)	(90)	(7)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	327	63	2,057
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	4,661	4,598	2,541
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 4,988	\$ 4,661	\$ 4,598

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

Certain amounts for prior periods were reclassified to conform to the 2012 presentation.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

Corning Incorporated and Subsidiary Companies

<i>(In millions)</i>	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total Corning Incorporated shareholders' equity	Non-controlling interests	Total
Balance, December 31, 2009	\$ 808	\$ 12,707	\$ 3,636	\$ (1,207)	\$ (401)	\$ 15,543	\$ 52	\$ 15,595
Net income			3,558			3,558	(2)	3,556
Foreign currency translation adjustment and other					566	566	1	567
Net unrealized gain on investments					6	6		6
Net unrealized (loss) on designated hedges					(24)	(24)		(24)
Net change in unrecognized postretirement benefit plans					(104)	(104)		(104)
Total comprehensive income						4,002	(1)	4,001
Shares issued to benefit plans and for option exercises	5	141				146		146
Dividends on shares			(313)			(313)		(313)
Other, net		17		(20)		(3)		(3)
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ 813	\$ 12,865	\$ 6,881	\$ (1,227)	\$ 43	\$ 19,375	\$ 51	\$ 19,426
Net income			2,805			2,805	(3)	2,802
Foreign currency translation adjustment and other					(21)	(21)	3	(18)
Net unrealized gain on investments					4	4		4
Net unrealized (loss) on designated hedges					(6)	(6)		(6)
Net change in unrecognized postretirement benefit plans					(109)	(109)		(109)
Total comprehensive income						2,673		2,673
Purchase of common stock for treasury				(779)		(779)		(779)
Shares issued to benefit plans and for option exercises	5	176		(7)		174		174
Dividends on shares			(354)			(354)		(354)
Other, net				(11)		(11)		(11)
Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 818	\$ 13,041	\$ 9,332	\$ (2,024)	\$ (89)	\$ 21,078	\$ 51	\$ 21,129
Net income			1,728			1,728	(5)	1,723
Foreign currency translation adjustment and other					(179)	(179)	1	(178)
Net unrealized gain on investments					13	13		13
Net unrealized gain on designated hedges					47	47		47
Net change in unrecognized postretirement benefit plans					(92)	(92)		(92)
Total comprehensive income						1,517	(4)	1,513
Purchase of common stock for treasury				(719)		(719)		(719)
Shares issued to benefit plans and for option exercises	7	105		(1)		111		111
Dividends on shares			(472)			(472)		(472)
Other, net				(29)		(29)		(29)
Balance, December 31, 2012	\$ 825	\$ 13,146	\$ 10,588	\$ (2,773)	\$ (300)	\$ 21,486	\$ 47	\$ 21,533

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Corning Incorporated and Subsidiary Companies

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

Corning Incorporated is a provider of high-performance glass for notebook computers, flat panel desktop monitors, LCD televisions, and other information display applications; optical fiber and cable and hardware and equipment products for the telecommunications industry; ceramic substrates for gasoline and diesel engines in automotive and heavy duty vehicle markets; laboratory products for the scientific community and specialized polymer products for biotechnology applications; advanced optical materials for the semiconductor industry and the scientific community; and other technologies. In these notes, the terms “Corning,” “Company,” “we,” “us,” or “our” mean Corning Incorporated and subsidiary companies.

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

Our consolidated financial statements were prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S. and include the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of all majority-owned subsidiaries over which Corning exercises control.

The equity method of accounting is used for investments in affiliated companies that are not controlled by Corning and in which our interest is generally between 20% and 50% and we have significant influence over the entity. Our share of earnings or losses of affiliated companies, in which at least 20% of the voting securities is owned and we have significant influence but not control over the entity, is included in consolidated operating results.

We use the cost method to account for our investments in companies that we do not control and for which we do not have the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies. In accordance with the cost method, these investments are recorded at cost or fair value, as appropriate.

All material intercompany accounts, transactions and profits are eliminated in consolidation.

Other Income (Expense), Net

“Other income (expense), net” in Corning’s consolidated statements of income includes the following (in millions):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Royalty income from Samsung Corning Precision Materials	\$ 83	\$ 219	\$ 265
Foreign currency transaction and hedge gains (losses), net	8	(43)	(22)
Loss on retirement of debt	(26)		(30)
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	5	3	2
Other, net	13	(61)	(31)
Total	\$ 83	\$ 118	\$ 184

Royalty income from Samsung Corning Precision Materials decreased significantly in 2012, when compared to 2011, reflecting a decrease in the applicable royalty rate, coupled with a decline in sales volume at Samsung Corning Precision Materials. In December 2011, the applicable royalty rate

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.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and related notes. Significant estimates and assumptions in these consolidated financial statements include estimates of fair value associated with revenue recognition, restructuring charges, goodwill and long-lived asset impairment tests, estimates of fair value of investments, equity interests, environmental and legal liabilities, income taxes and deferred tax valuation allowances, assumptions used in calculating pension and other postretirement employee benefit expenses and the fair value of stock based compensation. Due to the inherent uncertainty involved in making estimates, actual results reported in future periods may be different from these estimates.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue for sales of goods is recognized when a firm sales agreement is in place, delivery has occurred and sales price is fixed or determinable and collection is reasonably assured. If customer acceptance of products is not reasonably assured, sales are recorded only upon formal customer acceptance. Sales of goods typically do not include multiple product and/or service elements.

At the time revenue is recognized, allowances are recorded, with the related reduction to revenue, for estimated product returns, allowances and price discounts based upon historical experience and related terms of customer arrangements. Where we have offered product warranties, we also establish liabilities for estimated warranty costs based upon historical experience and specific warranty provisions. Warranty liabilities are adjusted when experience indicates the expected outcome will differ from initial estimates of the liability.

was reduced for a five-year period by approximately 50% compared to the prior five years.

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs are charged to expense as incurred. Research and development costs totaled \$635 million in 2012, \$563 million in 2011, and \$491 million in 2010.

Foreign Currency Translation and Transactions

The determination of the functional currency for Corning's foreign subsidiaries is made based on the appropriate economic factors. For most foreign operations, the local currencies are generally considered to be the functional currencies. Corning's most significant exception is our Taiwanese subsidiary, which uses the Japanese yen as its functional currency. For all transactions denominated in a currency other than a subsidiary's functional currency, exchange rate gains and losses are included in income for the period in which the exchange rates changed.

Foreign subsidiary functional currency balance sheet accounts are translated at current exchange rates, and statement of operations accounts are translated at average exchange rates for the year. Translation gains and losses are recorded as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in shareholders' equity. The effects of remeasuring non-functional currency assets and liabilities into the functional currency are included in current earnings, except for those related to intra-entity foreign currency transactions of a long-term investment nature, which are recorded together with translation gains and losses in other comprehensive income (loss) in shareholders' equity. Upon sale or substantially complete liquidation of an investment in a

foreign entity, the amount of net translation gains or losses that have been accumulated in other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to that investment are reported as a gain or loss for the period in which the sale or liquidation occurs.

Stock-Based Compensation

Corning's stock-based compensation programs include employee stock option grants, time-based restricted stock awards, time-based restricted stock units, performance based restricted stock awards and performance-based restricted stock units, as more fully described in Note 19 (Share-based Compensation) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The cost of stock-based compensation awards is equal to the fair value of the award at the date of grant and compensation expense is recognized for those awards earned over the vesting period. Corning estimates the fair value of stock based awards using a multiple-point Black-Scholes option valuation model, which incorporates assumptions including expected volatility, dividend yield, risk-free rate, expected term and departure rates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into cash. We consider securities with contractual maturities of three months or less, when purchased, to be cash equivalents. The carrying amount of these securities approximates fair value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments.

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information follows (in millions):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Non-cash transactions:			
Issued credit memoranda for settlement of customer receivables ⁽¹⁾		\$ 28	\$ 83
Accruals for capital expenditures	\$ 240	\$ 472	\$ 382
Cash paid for interest and income taxes:			
Interest ⁽²⁾	\$ 178	\$ 140	\$ 125
Income taxes, net of refunds received	\$ 355	\$ 215	\$ 170

(1) Amounts represent credits applied to customer receivable balances for customers that made advance cash deposits under long-term purchase and supply agreements.

(2) Included in this amount are approximately \$74 million, \$46 million, and \$20 million of interest costs that were capitalized as part of property, net in 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

Short-Term Investments

Our short-term investments consist of available-for-sale securities that are stated at fair value. Consistent with Corning's cash investment policy, our short-term investments consist primarily of fixed-income securities. Preservation of principal is the primary principle of our cash investment policy that is carried out by limiting interest rate, reinvestment, security, quality and event risk. Our investments are generally liquid and all are investment grade quality. The portfolio is invested predominantly in U.S. Treasury securities and high quality short term government security money market funds. Unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, are computed on a specific identification basis and are reported as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive loss in shareholders' equity until realized. Realized gains and losses are recorded in other income (expense), net.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company's allowance for doubtful accounts is determined based on a variety of factors that affect the potential collectability of the related receivables, including length of time receivables are past due, customer credit ratings, financial stability of customers, specific one-

time events and past customer history. In addition, in circumstances where the Company is made aware of a specific customer's inability to meet its financial obligations, a specific allowance is established. The majority of accounts are individually evaluated on a regular basis and appropriate reserves are established as deemed appropriate based on the above criteria. The remainder of the reserve is based on management's estimates and takes into consideration the length of time receivables are past due, historical trends, market conditions, and the composition of the Company's customer base.

Environmental Liabilities

The Company accrues for its environmental investigation, remediation, operating, and maintenance costs when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. For environmental matters, the most likely cost to be incurred is accrued based on an evaluation of currently available facts with respect to each individual site, current laws and regulations and prior remediation experience. For sites with multiple potential responsible parties, the Company considers

its likely proportionate share of the anticipated remediation costs and the ability of the other parties to fulfill their obligations in establishing a provision for those costs. Where no amount within a range of estimates is more likely to occur than another, the minimum amount is accrued. When future liabilities are determined to be reimbursable by insurance coverage, an accrual is recorded for the potential liability and a receivable is recorded related to the insurance reimbursement when reimbursement is virtually certain.

The uncertain nature inherent in such remediation and the possibility that initial estimates may not reflect the final outcome could result in additional costs being recognized by the Company in future periods.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out basis) or market.

Property, Net of Accumulated Depreciation

Land, buildings, and equipment, including precious metals, are recorded at cost. Depreciation is based on estimated useful lives of properties using the straight-line method. Except as described in Note 2 (Restructuring, Impairment and Other Charges (Credits)) to the Consolidated Financial Statements related to accelerated depreciation arising from restructuring programs and Note 9 (Property, Net of Accumulated Depreciation) of the Consolidated Financial Statements related to the depletion of precious metals, the estimated useful lives range from 10 to 40 years for buildings and 2 to 20 years for equipment.

Included in the subcategory of equipment are the following types of assets (excluding precious metals):

Asset type	Range of useful life
Computer hardware and software	3 to 7 years
Manufacturing equipment	2 to 15 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 to 10 years
Transportation equipment	3 to 20 years

Manufacturing equipment includes certain components of production equipment that are constructed of precious metals. These assets are not depreciated because they have very low physical losses and are repeatedly reclaimed and reused in our manufacturing process over a very long useful life. We treat the physical loss of precious metals in the manufacturing and reclamation process as depletion and account for these losses as a period expense based on actual units lost. Precious metals are integral to many of our glass production processes. They are only acquired to support our operations and are not held for trading or other purposes.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill is the excess of cost of an acquired entity over the amounts assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination. Goodwill relates to and is assigned directly to a specific reporting unit. Reporting units are either operating segments or one level below the operating segment. Impairment testing for goodwill is done at a reporting unit level. Goodwill is reviewed for indicators of impairment quarterly or if an event occurs or circumstances change that indicates that the carrying amount may be impaired. Corning also performs a detailed, two-step process every three years if no indicators suggest a test should be performed in the interim. We use this calculation as quantitative validation of the step-zero qualitative process; this process does not represent an election to perform the two-step process in place of the step-zero review.

The qualitative process includes an extensive review of expectations for the long-term growth of our businesses and forecasting future cash flows. If we are required to perform the two-step impairment analysis, our valuation method is an "income approach" using a discounted cash

flow model in which cash flows anticipated over several periods, plus a terminal value at the end of that time horizon, are discounted to their present value using an appropriate rate of return. Our estimates are based upon our historical experience, our current knowledge from our commercial relationships, and available external information about future trends. If the fair value is less than the carrying value, a loss is recorded to reflect the difference between the fair value and carrying value.

Other intangible assets include patents, trademarks, and other intangible assets acquired from an independent party. Such intangible assets have a definite life and are amortized on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives ranging from 4 to 50 years.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We review the recoverability of our long-lived assets, such as plant and equipment and intangible assets, when events or changes in circumstances occur that indicate that the carrying value of the asset or asset group may not be recoverable. When impairment indicators are present, we compare estimated undiscounted future cash flows, including the eventual disposition of the asset group at market value, to the assets' carrying value to determine if the asset group is recoverable. For an asset group that fails the test of recoverability, the estimated fair value of long-lived assets is determined using an "income approach" that starts with the forecast of all the expected future net cash flows including the eventual disposition at market value of long-lived assets, and also considers the fair market value of all precious metals. We assess the recoverability of the carrying value of long-lived assets at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities. If there is an impairment, a loss is recorded to reflect the difference between the assets' fair value and carrying value. Refer to Note 2 (Restructuring, Impairment and Other Charges (Credits)) to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more detail.

Treasury Stock

Shares of common stock repurchased by us are recorded at cost as treasury stock and result in a reduction of shareholders' equity in the consolidated balance sheets. From time to time, treasury shares may be reissued as contributions to our employee benefit plans and for the retirement or conversion of certain debt instruments. When shares are reissued, we use an average cost method for determining cost. The difference between the cost of the shares and the reissuance price is added to or deducted from additional paid-in capital.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to operating loss and tax credit carry forwards and for differences between the carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases.

The effective income tax rate reflects our assessment of the ultimate outcome of tax audits. In evaluating the tax benefits associated with our various tax filing positions, we record a tax benefit for uncertain tax positions using the highest cumulative tax benefit that is more likely than not to be realized. Adjustments are made to our liability for unrecognized tax benefits in the period in which we determine the issue is effectively settled with the tax authorities, the statute of limitations expires for the return containing the tax position or when more information becomes available. Our liability for unrecognized tax benefits, including accrued penalties and interest, is included in other accrued liabilities and other long-term liabilities on our consolidated balance sheets and in income tax expense in our consolidated statements of earnings.

Discrete events such as audit settlements or changes in tax laws are recognized in the period in which they occur. Valuation allowances are established when management is unable to conclude that it is more likely than not that some portion, or all, of the deferred tax asset will ultimately be realized.

The Company is subject to income taxes in the United States and in numerous foreign jurisdictions. No provision is made for U.S. income taxes on the undistributed earnings of wholly-owned foreign subsidiaries because substantially all such earnings are indefinitely reinvested in those companies. Provision for the tax consequences of distributions, if any, from consolidated foreign subsidiaries is recorded in the year in which the earnings are no longer indefinitely reinvested in those subsidiaries.

Equity Method Investments

Our equity method investments are reviewed for impairment on a periodic basis or if an event occurs or circumstances change that indicate the carrying amount may be impaired. This assessment is based on a review of the equity investments' performance and a review of indicators of impairment to determine if there is evidence of a loss in value of an equity investment. Factors we consider include:

- Absence of our ability to recover the carrying amount;
- Inability of the equity affiliate to sustain an earnings capacity which would justify the carrying amount of the investment; and
- Significant litigation, bankruptcy or other events that could impact recoverability.

For an equity investment with impairment indicators, we measure fair value on the basis of discounted cash flows or other appropriate valuation methods, depending on the nature of the company involved. If it is probable that we will not recover the carrying amount of our investment, the impairment is considered other-than-temporary and recorded in earnings, and the equity investment balance is reduced to its fair value accordingly. We require our equity method affiliates to provide audited financial statements. Consequently, adjustments for asset recoverability are included in equity earnings. We also utilize these financial statements in our recoverability assessment.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Major categories of financial assets and liabilities, including short-term investments, other assets and derivatives are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Certain assets and liabilities including long-lived assets, goodwill, asset retirement obligations, and cost and equity investments are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis.

Fair value is the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities required to be recorded at fair value, we consider the principal or most advantageous market in which we would transact and consider assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, such as inherent risk, transfer restrictions, and risk of nonperformance.

Derivative Instruments

We participate in a variety of foreign exchange forward contracts and foreign exchange option contracts entered into in connection with the management of our exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. We also entered into interest rate forwards to reduce the risk of changes in a benchmark interest rate from the probable forecasted issuance of debt. These financial exposures are managed in accordance with corporate policies and procedures.

All derivatives are recorded at fair value on the balance sheet. Changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges and hedges of net investments in foreign operations are not recognized in current operating results but are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Amounts related to cash flow hedges are reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) when the underlying hedged item impacts earnings. This reclassification is recorded in the same line item of the consolidated statement of operations as where the effects of the hedged item are recorded, typically sales, royalties, or cost of sales. Changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as fair value hedges are recorded currently in earnings offset, to the extent the derivative was effective, by the change in the fair value of the hedged item. Changes in the fair value of derivatives not designated as hedging instruments are recorded currently in earnings in the other income line of the consolidated statement of operations.

We have issued foreign currency denominated debt that has been designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation. The effective portion of the changes in fair value of the debt is reflected as a component of other comprehensive income (loss) as part of the foreign currency translation adjustment.

New Accounting Standards

In July 2012, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2012-03, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Indefinitely-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment. This update allows the option of assessing qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events and circumstances indicates that it is more likely than not that the indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired. An entity is required to perform quantitative tests only in those cases where it is more likely than not that the indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired. The amendments are effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012. Corning adopted this standard as of 2012 and determined that the amendments do not have a material impact on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

In June 2011, the FASB issued a new accounting standard requiring most entities to present items of net income and other comprehensive income either in one continuous statement — referred to as the statement of comprehensive income — or in two separate, but consecutive, statements of net income and comprehensive income. The update does not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income. The new standard included a requirement to present reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component on the face of the financial statements. In December 2011, the reclassification requirement within the new standard was deferred until further guidance is issued on this topic. The new standard is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011 and was adopted by the Company on a retrospective basis at the beginning of its 2012 fiscal year.

2. Restructuring, Impairment and Other Charges (Credits)

2012 Activity

In response to uncertain global economic conditions, and the potential for slower growth in many of our businesses in 2013, Corning implemented a corporate-wide restructuring plan in the fourth quarter of 2012. We recorded charges of \$89 million, before tax, which included costs for workforce reductions, asset write-offs and exit costs. Total cash expenditures associated with these actions are expected to be approximately \$49 million. Annualized savings from these actions are estimated to be approximately \$71 million and will be reflected largely in selling, general, and administrative expenses.

The Specialty Materials segment recorded an impairment charge in the fourth quarter of 2011 in the amount of \$130 million related to certain assets used in the production of large cover glass due to sales that were

significantly below our expectations. In the fourth quarter of 2012, after reassessing the large cover glass business, Corning concluded that the large cover glass market was developing differently in 2012 than our expectations, demand for larger-sized cover glass was declining, and the market for this type of glass was instead targeting smaller gen size products. Additionally, in the fourth quarter of 2012, our primary customer of large cover glass notified Corning of its decision to exit from this display market. Based on these events, we recorded an additional impairment charge in the fourth quarter of 2012 in the amount of \$44 million, before tax. This impairment charge represents a write-down of assets specific to the glass-strengthening process for large size cover glass to their fair market values, and includes machinery and equipment used in the ion exchange process.

The following table summarizes the restructuring, impairment and other charges (credits) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012 (in millions):

	Reserve at January 1, 2012	Net Charges / Reversals	Non cash adjustments	Cash payments	Reserve at December 31, 2012
Restructuring:					
Employee related costs	\$ 2	\$ 47	\$ (7)	\$ (4)	\$ 38
Other charges (credits)	8	5	(5)	(4)	4
Total restructuring activity	\$ 10	\$ 52	\$ (12)	\$ (8)	\$ 42
Impairment charges and disposal of long-lived assets:					
Assets to be held and used		\$ 44			
Assets to be disposed of		37			
Total asset impairment charges and disposals		\$ 81			
Total restructuring, impairment and other charges		\$ 133			

Cash payments for employee-related costs related to the 2012 corporate-wide restructuring plan are expected to be substantially completed in 2013. Cash payments for exit activities were substantially completed in 2012.

The year-to-date cost of these plans for each of our reportable segments was as follows (in millions):

Operating segment	Employee-related and other charges
Display Technologies	\$ 21
Telecommunications	39
Environmental Technologies	3
Specialty Materials	54
Life Sciences	2
Corporate and All Other	14
Total restructuring, impairment and other charges	\$ 133

2011 Activity

During the fourth quarter of 2011, the Specialty Materials segment recorded an impairment charge related to certain assets used in the ion exchange process for the production of large cover glass. Although sales of Corning Gorilla Glass used in our large cover glass products increased in 2011 when compared to 2010, gross margins continue to be weak and sales volumes were significantly below our expectations in 2011 and both sales

and margins are expected to be lower than forecasted in 2012. As a result, certain assets located in Japan used in the ion exchange process for the production of large cover glass were written down to estimated fair value in the fourth quarter of 2011 and an impairment loss of \$130 million was recognized. This asset group includes machinery and equipment used in the ion exchange process and facilities dedicated to the ion exchange process.

The following table summarizes the restructuring, impairment and other charges (credits) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011 (in millions):

	Reserve at January 1, 2011	Net charges/ (reversals)	Cash payments	Reserve at December 31, 2011
Restructuring:				
Employee related costs	\$ 15	\$ (1)	\$ (12)	\$ 2
Other charges (credits)	12		(4)	8
Total restructuring activity	\$ 27	\$ (1)	\$ (16)	\$ 10
Impairment of long-lived asset:				
Assets to be held and used		\$ 130		
Total impairment charges		\$ 130		
Total restructuring, impairment and other charges (credits)		\$ 129		

Cash payments for employee-related costs related to the 2009 corporate-wide restructuring plan were substantially completed in 2011. Payments for exit activities were substantially completed in 2012.

2010 Activity

Corning recorded credits of \$329 million in 2010. During 2009, we had two events which impacted production at several of our LCD glass manufacturing facilities. In August 2009, an earthquake halted production at our LCD glass manufacturing facilities in Japan and in October 2009, production

at our facility in Taichung, Taiwan was impacted by a power disruption. In the fourth quarter of 2010, we recorded \$324 million in other credits in our Display segment as settlement of business interruption and property damage insurance claims resulting from these events.

The following table summarizes the restructuring, and other charges (credits) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010 (in millions):

	Reserve at January 1, 2010	Non-cash adjustments	Net charges/ (reversals)	Cash payments	Reserve at December 31, 2010
Restructuring:					
Employee related costs	\$ 80	\$ (2)	\$ (5)	\$ (58)	\$ 15
Other charges (credits)	20			(8)	12
Total restructuring activity	\$ 100	\$ (2)	\$ (5)	\$ (66)	\$ 27
Other charges (credits):					
Settlement of business interruption and property damage insurance claims			\$ (324)		
Total impairment charges			\$ (324)		
Total restructuring, impairment and other charges			\$ (329)		

3. Available-for-Sale Investments

The following is a summary of the fair value of available-for-sale securities (in millions):

	Amortized cost December 31,		Fair value December 31,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Bonds, notes and other securities:				
U.S. government and agencies	\$ 1,153	\$ 1,150	\$ 1,156	\$ 1,155
Other debt securities		6		9
Total short-term investments	\$ 1,153	\$ 1,156	\$ 1,156	\$ 1,164
Asset-backed securities	\$ 51	\$ 57	\$ 40	\$ 35
Total long-term investments	\$ 51	\$ 57	\$ 40	\$ 35

We do not intend to sell, nor do we believe it is more likely than not that we would be required to sell, the long-term investment asset-backed securities (which are collateralized by mortgages) before recovery of their amortized cost basis. It is possible that a significant degradation in the delinquency or foreclosure rates in the underlying assets could cause further temporary or other-than-temporary impairments in the future.

The following table summarizes the contractual maturities of available-for-sale securities at December 31, 2012 (in millions):

Less than one year	\$ 821
Due in 1-5 years	335
Due in 5-10 years	
Due after 10 years ⁽¹⁾	40
Total	\$ 1,196

(1) Included in the maturity table is \$40 million of asset-based securities that mature over time and are being reported at their final maturity dates.

Unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, are computed on a specific identification basis and are reported as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive loss in shareholders' equity until realized.

The following table provides the fair value and gross unrealized losses of the Company's investments and unrealized losses that are not deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at December 31, 2012 and 2011 (in millions):

	Number of securities in a loss position	December 31, 2012			
		12 months or greater		Total	
		Fair value	Unrealized losses ⁽¹⁾	Fair value	Unrealized losses
Asset-backed securities	22	\$ 40	\$ (11)	\$ 40	\$ (11)
Total long-term investments	22	\$ 40	\$ (11)	\$ 40	\$ (11)

(1) Unrealized losses in securities less than 12 months were not significant.

	Number of securities in a loss position	December 31, 2011			
		12 months or greater		Total	
		Fair value	Unrealized losses ⁽¹⁾	Fair value	Unrealized losses
Asset-backed securities	22	\$ 35	\$ (23)	\$ 35	\$ (23)
Total long-term investments	22	\$ 35	\$ (23)	\$ 35	\$ (23)

(1) Unrealized losses in securities less than 12 months were not significant.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, for securities that have credit losses, an other than temporary impairment loss of \$9 million and \$18 million, respectively, is recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income.

Proceeds from sales and maturities of short-term investments totaled \$2.3 billion, \$3.2 billion, and \$2.1 billion in 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

4. Significant Customers

For 2012, no customers met or exceeded 10% of Corning's consolidated net sales. For 2011, Corning's sales to Sharp Electronics Corporation, a customer of our Display Technologies segment, represented 10% of the Company's consolidated net sales. For 2010, Corning's sales to AU Optronics Corporation, a customer of our Display Technologies segment, represented 11% of the Company's consolidated net sales.

5. Inventories

Inventories comprise the following (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Finished goods	\$ 392	\$ 312
Work in process	168	199
Raw materials and accessories	271	268
Supplies and packing materials	220	196
Total inventories	\$ 1,051	\$ 975

6. Income Taxes

Income before income taxes follows (in millions):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
U.S. companies	\$ 498	\$ 972	\$ 975
Non-U.S. companies	1,619	2,241	2,870
Income before income taxes	\$ 2,117	\$ 3,213	\$ 3,845

The current and deferred amounts of the provision (benefit) for income taxes follow (in millions):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Current:			
Federal	\$ (4)	\$ (2)	
State and municipal	3	6	\$ 1
Foreign	322	289	218
Deferred:			
Federal	185	167	(7)
State and municipal	(8)	14	22
Foreign	(109)	(66)	53
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	\$ 389	\$ 408	\$ 287

Amounts are reflected in the preceding tables based on the location of the taxing authorities.

Reconciliation of the U.S. statutory income tax rate to our effective tax rate for continuing operations follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Statutory U.S. income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State income tax (benefit), net of federal effect	0.2	0.1	0.1
Tax holidays ⁽¹⁾	(1.6)	(2.0)	(3.1)
Investment and other tax credits ⁽²⁾	(1.0)	(0.7)	(0.9)
Rate difference on foreign earnings	(2.3) ⁽⁶⁾	(4.2)	(2.1)
Equity earnings impact ⁽³⁾	(12.7)	(14.9)	(16.6)
Dividend repatriation	0.4	(0.8) ⁽⁷⁾	(6.7) ⁽⁵⁾
Deferred tax adjustment ⁽⁴⁾			1.5
Valuation allowances	(0.1)	0.5	0.1
Other items, net	0.5	(0.3)	0.2
Effective income tax (benefit) rate	18.4%	12.7%	7.5%

(1) Primarily related to a subsidiary in Taiwan operating under tax holiday arrangements. The nature and extent of such arrangements vary, and the benefits of existing arrangements phase out in future years (through 2015). The impact of tax holidays on net income per share on a diluted basis was \$0.02 in 2012, \$0.04 in 2011, and \$0.08 in 2010.

(2) Primarily related to investment tax credits in Taiwan, employment credits in Mexico and prior year research and development credits in U.S.

(3) Equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates reported in the financials net of tax.

(4) In 2010, we recorded a \$56 million charge to write-off deferred tax associated with OPEB subsidy due to a law change.

(5) In 2010, we recorded a \$265 million tax benefit for excess foreign tax credits that resulted from the repatriation of current year earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries.

(6) \$37 million tax expense recorded in 2012 will be reversed in the first quarter of 2013 as a result of the retroactive application of the American Taxpayer Relief Act enacted on January 3, 2013.

(7) Includes benefit of amending 2006 U.S. Federal return to claim foreign tax credits.

The following table details the tax benefit recognized in other comprehensive income:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Net unrealized gains (losses) on investments:			
Unrealized holding gain (loss) arising during the period	\$ (1)		\$ 6
Less: reclassification adjustment for amounts included in net income	3		(1)
Equity investee's unrealized gain on investments	1		
Unamortized losses and prior service costs for postretirement benefit plans:			
Adjustments arising during the period	(100)	\$ (30)	(58)
Less: amortization of losses and prior service costs included in net income	33	35	26
Equity investee's defined benefit plan adjustments	2	(9)	(1)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on designated hedges:			
Unrealized holding gain (loss) arising during the period	20	18	(6)
Less: reclassification adjustment for amounts included in net income	7	(21)	(9)
Income tax benefit related to items of other comprehensive income	\$ (35)	\$ (7)	\$ (43)

The tax effects of temporary differences and carryforwards that gave rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and liabilities follows (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Loss and tax credit carryforwards	\$ 1,923	\$ 2,039
Capitalized research and development	33	47
Asset impairments and restructuring reserves	168	162
Postretirement medical and life benefits	357	347
Inventory	23	44
Fixed assets	89	78
Other accrued liabilities	268	241
Other employee benefits	486	398
Gross deferred tax assets	3,347	3,356
Valuation allowance	(210)	(219)
Total deferred tax assets	3,137	3,137
Intangible and other assets	(230)	(97)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(230)	(97)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 2,907	\$ 3,040

The net deferred tax assets are classified in our consolidated balance sheets, as follows (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Current deferred tax assets	\$ 579	\$ 448
Non-current deferred tax assets	2,343	2,652
Current deferred tax liabilities	(4)	
Non-current deferred tax liabilities	(11)	(60)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 2,907	\$ 3,040

Details on deferred tax assets for loss and tax credit carryforwards at December 31, 2012 follow (in millions):

	Amount	Expiration			
		2013-2017	2018-2022	2023-2032	Indefinite
Net operating losses	\$ 825	\$ 97	\$ 163	\$ 360	\$ 205
Capital losses	10	10			
Tax credits	1,088	150	778	114	46
Totals as of December 31, 2012	\$ 1,923	\$ 257	\$ 941	\$ 474	\$ 251

The recognition of windfall tax benefits from stock-based compensation deducted on the tax return is prohibited until realized through a reduction of income tax payable. Cumulative tax benefits totaling \$300 million will be recorded in additional paid-in-capital when the net operating loss and credit carry forwards are utilized and the windfall tax benefit can be realized.

Deferred tax assets are to be reduced by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of available positive and negative evidence, it is more likely than not (a likelihood of greater than 50 percent) that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Corning has valuation allowances on certain shorter-lived deferred tax assets such as those represented by

capital loss carry forwards and state tax net operating loss carry forwards, as well as other foreign net operating loss carryforwards and federal and state tax credits, because we cannot conclude that it is more likely than not that we will earn income of the character required to utilize these assets before they expire. U.S. profits of approximately \$7.1 billion will be required to fully realize the deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2012. Of that amount, \$3.8 billion of U.S. profits will be required over the next

13 years to fully realize the deferred tax assets associated with federal net operating loss carry forwards. The remaining deferred tax assets will be realized as the underlying temporary differences reverse over an extended period. The amount of U.S. and foreign deferred tax assets that have remaining valuation allowances at December 31, 2012 and 2011 was \$210 million and \$219 million, respectively.

The following is a tabular reconciliation of the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits (in millions):

	2012	2011
Balance at January 1	\$ 21	\$ 23
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	1	2
Additions for tax positions of prior years	2	1
Reductions for tax positions of prior years		(1)
Settlements and lapse of statute of limitations	(8)	(4)
Balance at December 31	\$ 16	\$ 21

Included in the balance at December 31, 2012 and 2011 are \$11 million and \$15 million, respectively, of unrecognized tax benefits that would impact our effective tax rate if recognized.

We recognize accrued interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax positions as part of tax expense. For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, the amounts recognized in interest expense and income were immaterial. The amounts accrued at December 31, 2012 and 2011 for the payment of interest and penalties were not significant.

While we expect the amount of unrecognized tax benefits to change in the next 12 months, we do not expect the change to have a significant impact on the results of operations or our financial position.

Corning Incorporated, as the common parent company, and all 80%-or-more-owned of its U.S. subsidiaries join in the filing of consolidated U.S. federal income tax returns. All such returns for periods ended through December 31, 2004, have been audited by and settled with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The statute of limitations to audit the 2006, 2007, and 2008 U.S. federal income tax expired in 2010, 2011, and 2012, respectively. The statute for the 2005 tax return has closed except to the extent the loss generated in 2005 is utilized in future years.

Corning Incorporated and its U.S. subsidiaries file income tax returns on a combined, unitary or stand-alone basis in multiple state and local jurisdictions, which generally have statutes of limitations ranging from 3 to 5 years. Various state income tax returns are currently in the process of examination or administrative appeal.

Our foreign subsidiaries file income tax returns in the countries in which they have operations. Generally, these countries have statutes of limitations ranging from 3 to 7 years. Years still open to examination by foreign tax authorities in major jurisdictions include Japan (2008 onward) and Taiwan (2011 onward).

Under U.S. GAAP, a deferred tax liability should be recorded for any book basis greater than tax basis in a foreign subsidiary attributable to unremitted book earnings under the presumption that such earnings will ultimately be distributed and that such distribution would be subject to additional tax at the parent company level. However, such presumption is rebuttable and no tax would be accrued to the extent the temporary difference is not expected to reverse in the foreseeable future because the unremitted foreign earnings are expected to be reinvested indefinitely.

As required by U.S. GAAP, Corning completes an annual detailed analysis to determine the extent to which its foreign unremitted earnings are indefinitely reinvested considering various factors including the following:

- U.S. cash needs and liquidity;
- International working capital, debt service and capital expansion needs;
- Local regulatory, statutory or other legally enforceable restrictions on the distribution of foreign subsidiary and affiliate earnings;

- Foreign joint venture agreement limitations on distributions; and
- The current and/or future tax costs associated with repatriation, including potential legislative changes that could impact such costs.

Quarterly, Corning updates its analysis for material changes.

In the quarter ended March 31, 2010, Corning included in the computation of its estimated annual effective tax rate a tax benefit of \$265 million related to an expected fourth quarter repatriation of \$1.1 billion of 2010 foreign earnings. The repatriated earnings represented a portion of the current year earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries and affiliates located in Asia and thus were not previously permanently reinvested.

There were two factors influencing Corning's decision to consider repatriating these 2010 earnings. One was Corning's decision, as announced early in 2010, to pursue acquisitions that were expected to require cash to be available in the U.S. in excess of amounts expected to be generated from domestic sources. The second factor was proposed federal tax legislation which, if enacted, could significantly increase the tax cost of repatriation after 2010. Because there had been no change in our longer term international capital expansion plans as of the first quarter, our intent to indefinitely reinvest foreign earnings accumulated through the year ended December 31, 2009 was not changed by these factors.

As of the year ended December 31, 2010, Corning had \$8.9 billion of foreign unremitted earnings that it intended to keep indefinitely reinvested.

Of this amount, nearly 70% consisted of:

- Non-liquid operating assets or short term liquidity required to meet current international working capital needs; and
- Samsung Corning Precision Materials or other joint venture unremitted earnings that require a joint determination with our partners to remove any indefinitely reinvested representation.

Additionally, in the third quarter of 2010, Corning announced a significant multi-year investment plan that was expected to result in 2011 capital investment of \$2.4 billion to \$2.7 billion, the substantial majority of which would be spent internationally and would include over the term of the plan: \$800 million for additional LCD capacity in China; capacity expansion for Eagle XG LCD glass and Corning Gorilla Glass in Asia; expansion of automotive substrate facilities in China and Germany; and a new manufacturing and distribution center in China for our Life Sciences businesses. In addition to the \$2.4 billion spent in 2011, approximately \$900 million of non-U.S. capital spending was invested in 2012. These factors in addition to additional foreign capital spending planned in 2013 and beyond and the fact that Corning has sufficient access to funds in the U.S. to fund currently anticipated domestic needs result in our ability and intent to indefinitely reinvest our foreign unremitted earnings of \$8.9 billion, \$10.8 billion and \$11.9 billion as of December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. It is not practical to calculate the unrecognized deferred tax liability on these earnings with reasonable accuracy.

7. Investments

Investments comprise the following (in millions):

	Ownership interest ⁽¹⁾	December 31,	
		2012	2011
Affiliated companies accounted for under the equity method:			
Samsung Corning Precision Materials Co., Ltd.	50%	\$ 3,346	\$ 3,315
Dow Corning Corporation	50%	1,191	1,160
All other	20%-50%	375	248
		4,912	4,723
Other investments		3	3
Total		\$ 4,915	\$ 4,726

(1) Amounts reflect Corning's direct ownership interests in the respective affiliated companies. Corning does not control any of such entities.

Affiliated Companies at Equity

The results of operations and financial position of the investments accounted for under the equity method follow (in millions):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Statement of operations:			
Net sales	\$ 10,131	\$ 11,613	\$ 11,717
Gross profit	\$ 3,708	\$ 5,216	\$ 6,107
Net income	\$ 1,541	\$ 2,925	\$ 3,901
Corning's equity in earnings of affiliated companies	\$ 810	\$ 1,471	\$ 1,958
Related party transactions:			
Corning sales to affiliated companies	\$ 28	\$ 30	\$ 27
Corning purchases from affiliated companies	\$ 167	\$ 138	\$ 59
Corning transfers of assets, at cost, to affiliated companies ⁽¹⁾	\$ 77	\$ 113	\$ 121
Dividends received from affiliated companies	\$ 1,089	\$ 820	\$ 1,712
Royalty income from affiliated companies	\$ 84	\$ 221	\$ 268
Corning services to affiliates	\$ 24	\$ 50	\$ 37

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Balance sheet:		
Current assets	\$ 8,249	\$ 9,088
Noncurrent assets	\$ 13,418	\$ 13,298 ⁽²⁾
Short-term borrowings, including current portion of long-term debt	\$ 209	\$ 331
Other current liabilities	\$ 1,986	\$ 2,489
Long-term debt	\$ 847	\$ 1,445
Other long-term liabilities	\$ 7,445	\$ 7,161 ⁽²⁾
Non-controlling interest	\$ 708	\$ 848
Related party transactions:		
Balances due from affiliated companies	\$ 61	\$ 77
Balances due to affiliated companies	\$ 37	\$ 14

(1) Corning purchases machinery and equipment on behalf of Samsung Corning Precision Materials to support its capital expansion initiatives. The machinery and equipment are transferred to Samsung Corning Precision at our cost basis, resulting in no revenue or gain being recognized on the transaction.

(2) The prior year noncurrent assets and noncurrent liabilities have been revised to reflect certain correcting adjustments as reported by Dow Corning. Such correcting adjustments increased noncurrent deferred tax assets and noncurrent deferred tax liabilities by \$529 million each for items that had previously been presented on a net basis. Those revisions had no impact on Corning's investment in or equity in earnings of Dow Corning for any of the periods presented.

We have contractual agreements with several of our equity affiliates which include sales, purchasing, licensing and technology agreements.

At December 31, 2012, approximately \$4.8 billion of equity in undistributed earnings of equity companies was included in our retained earnings.

A discussion and summarized results of Corning's significant affiliates at December 31, 2012 follows:

Samsung Corning Precision Materials Co., Ltd. (Samsung Corning Precision Materials)

Samsung Corning Precision Materials is a South Korea-based manufacturer of liquid crystal display glass for flat panel displays. In 2010, it changed its name from Samsung Corning Precision Glass Co., Ltd. to Samsung Corning Precision Materials Co., Ltd.

Samsung Corning Precision Materials' financial position and results of operations follow (in millions):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Statement of operations:			
Net sales	\$ 3,139	\$ 4,171	\$ 4,856
Gross profit	\$ 2,080	\$ 2,942	\$ 3,731
Net income attributable to Samsung Corning Precision Materials	\$ 1,390	\$ 2,061	\$ 2,946
Corning's equity in earnings of Samsung Corning Precision Materials	\$ 699	\$ 1,031	\$ 1,473
Related party transactions:			
Corning purchases from Samsung Corning Precision Materials	\$ 126	\$ 107	\$ 33
Corning transfer of machinery and equipment to Samsung Corning Precision Materials at cost ⁽¹⁾	\$ 77	\$ 113	\$ 121
Dividends received from Samsung Corning Precision Materials	\$ 979	\$ 492	\$ 1,474
Royalty income from Samsung Corning Precision Materials	\$ 83	\$ 219	\$ 265
	December 31,		
	2012	2011	
Balance sheet:			
Current assets	\$ 3,282	\$ 3,560	
Noncurrent assets	\$ 3,856	\$ 3,890	
Other current liabilities	\$ 406	\$ 498	
Other long-term liabilities	\$ 17	\$ 241	
Non-controlling interest	\$ 12	\$ 11	

(1) Corning purchases machinery and equipment on behalf of Samsung Corning Precision Materials to support its capital expansion initiatives. The machinery and equipment are transferred to Samsung Corning Precision Materials at our cost basis, resulting in no revenue or gain being recognized on the transaction.

Balances due from Samsung Corning Precision Materials were \$15 million at December 31, 2012. Balances due to Samsung Corning Precision Materials were \$34 million at December 31, 2012. Balances due from Samsung Corning Precision Materials were \$16 million at December 31, 2011. Balances due to Samsung Corning Precision Materials were \$11 million at December 31, 2011.

In 2010, Samsung Corning Precision Materials' earnings were positively impacted from a revised tax holiday calculation agreed to by the Korean National Tax service. Corning's share of this adjustment was \$61 million.

Corning owns 50% of Samsung Corning Precision Materials. Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. owns 43% and other shareholders own the remaining 7%.

In April 2011, Korean tax authorities completed a tax audit of Samsung Corning Precision Materials. As a result, the tax authorities issued a pre-assessment of approximately \$46 million for an asserted underpayment of withholding tax on dividends paid from September 2006 through March 2009. Our first level of appeal was denied on October 5, 2011 and a formal assessment was issued. The assessment was paid in full in the fourth quarter of 2011, which will allow us to continue the appeal process. Samsung Corning Precision Materials and Corning believe we will maintain our position when all available appeal remedies have been exhausted.

Additionally, the 2011 Korean Board of Audit and Inspection's (the BoAI) review of tax exemptions previously granted to Samsung Corning Precision Materials by the National Tax Service (NTS) was closed without being remanded back to the NTS for adjustment or re-examination.

On December 31, 2007, Samsung Corning Precision Materials acquired all of the outstanding shares of Samsung Corning Co., Ltd. (Samsung Corning). After the transaction, Corning retained its 50% interest in Samsung

Corning Precision Materials. Prior to their merger, Samsung Corning Precision Materials Co., Ltd. (Samsung Corning Precision Materials) and Samsung Corning Co., Ltd. (Samsung Corning) were two of approximately thirty co-defendants in a lawsuit filed by Seoul Guarantee Insurance Co. and thirteen other creditors (SGI and Creditors) for alleged breach of an agreement that approximately twenty-eight affiliates of the Samsung group (Samsung Affiliates) entered into with SGI and Creditors on August 24, 1999 (the Agreement). The lawsuit is pending in the courts of South Korea. Under the Agreement, it is alleged that the Samsung Affiliates agreed to sell certain shares of Samsung Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (SLI), which had been transferred to SGI and Creditors in connection with the petition for court receivership of Samsung Motors Inc. In the lawsuit, SGI and Creditors allege a breach of the Agreement by the Samsung Affiliates and are seeking the loss of principal (approximately \$1.95 billion) for loans extended to Samsung Motors Inc., default interest and a separate amount for breach. On January 31, 2008, the Seoul District Court ordered the Samsung Affiliates: to pay approximately \$1.3 billion by disposing of 2,334,045 shares of SLI less 1,165,955 shares of SLI previously sold by SGI and Creditors and paying the proceeds to SGI and Creditors; to satisfy any shortfall by participating in the purchase of equity or subordinate debentures issued by them; and pay default interest of 6% per annum. The ruling was appealed. On November 10, 2009, the Appellate Court directed the parties to attempt to resolve this matter through mediation. On January 11, 2011, the Appellate Court ordered the Samsung Affiliates to pay 600 billion won in principal and 20 billion won in delayed interest to SGI and Creditors. Samsung promptly paid those amounts, which approximated \$550 million when translated to United States Dollars, from a portion of an escrow account established upon completion of SLI's initial public offering (IPO) on May 7, 2010. On February 7, 2011, the Samsung Affiliates appealed the Appellate Court's ruling to the Supreme

Court of Korea and the appeal is currently in progress. Samsung Corning Precision Materials has not contributed to any payment related to these disputes, and has concluded that no provision for loss should be reflected in its financial statements. Other than as described above, no claim in these matters has been asserted against Corning or any of its affiliates.

In September 2009, Corning and Samsung Corning Precision Materials formed Corsam Technologies LLC (Corsam), an equity affiliate established to provide glass technology research for future product applications. Samsung Corning Precision Materials invested \$124 million in cash and

Corning contributed intellectual property with a corresponding value. Corning and Samsung Corning Precision Materials each own 50% of the common stock of Corsam, and Corning has agreed to provide research and development services at arm's length to Corsam. Corning does not control Corsam because Samsung Corning Precision Materials' other investors maintain significant participating voting rights. In addition, Corsam has sufficient equity to finance its activities, the voting rights of investors in Corsam are considered substantive, and the risks and rewards of Corsam's research are shared only by those investors noted. As a result, Corsam is accounted for under the equity method of accounting for investments.

Dow Corning Corporation (Dow Corning)

Dow Corning is a U.S.-based manufacturer of silicone products. Corning and The Dow Chemical Company (Dow Chemical) each own half of Dow Corning.

Dow Corning's financial position and results of operations follow (in millions):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Statement of operations:			
Net sales	\$ 6,119	\$ 6,427	\$ 5,997
Gross profit	\$ 1,413	\$ 1,989	\$ 2,135
Net income attributable to Dow Corning	\$ 181	\$ 806	\$ 887
Corning's equity in earnings of Dow Corning	\$ 90	\$ 404	\$ 444
Related party transactions:			
Corning purchases from Dow Corning	\$ 23	\$ 22	\$ 19
Dividends received from Dow Corning	\$ 100	\$ 310	\$ 222
	December 31,		
	2012	2011	
Balance sheet:			
Current assets	\$ 4,117	\$ 4,873	
Noncurrent assets	\$ 9,184	\$ 9,227 ⁽¹⁾	
Short-term borrowings, including current portion of long-term debt	\$ 209	\$ 331	
Other current liabilities	\$ 1,304	\$ 1,692	
Long-term debt	\$ 844	\$ 1,440	
Other long-term liabilities	\$ 7,371	\$ 7,052 ⁽¹⁾	
Non-controlling interest	\$ 687	\$ 767	

(1) The prior year noncurrent assets and noncurrent liabilities have been revised to reflect certain correcting adjustments as reported by Dow Corning. Such correcting adjustments increased noncurrent deferred tax assets and noncurrent deferred tax liabilities by \$529 million each for items that had previously been presented on a net basis. Those revisions had no impact on Corning's investment in or equity in earnings of Dow Corning for any of the periods presented.

Beginning in the latter half of 2011, and continuing into 2012, Dow Corning began experiencing unfavorable industry conditions at its consolidated subsidiary Hemlock Semiconductor Group (Hemlock), a producer of high purity polycrystalline silicon for the semiconductor and solar industries, driven by over-capacity at all levels of the solar industry supply chain. This over-capacity led to significant declines in polycrystalline spot prices in the fourth quarter of 2011, and prices remained depressed throughout 2012. Also potentially impacting this business is a Chinese Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) anti-dumping and countervailing duty investigation of imports of solar-grade polycrystalline solar products from the U.S. and Korea. If the Chinese authorities rule that dumping or subsidization took place, they may impose additional duties on future imports of solar-grade polycrystalline silicon to China from the U.S.

Due to the conditions and uncertainties described above, sales volume has declined and production levels of certain operating assets have been reduced. As a result, Dow Corning determined that a polycrystalline silicon plant expansion previously delayed since the fourth quarter of 2011 would no longer be economically viable and made the decision to abandon this expansion activity in the fourth quarter of 2012. The abandonment resulted in an impairment charge of \$57 million, before tax, for Corning's share of the write down in the value of these construction-in-progress assets.

Further, the startup of another plant expansion that was expected to begin production in 2013 is being delayed until sales volumes increase to levels necessary to support operations.

Additionally, during the fourth quarter of 2012, the events and circumstances described above indicated that additional assets of Dow Corning's polycrystalline silicon business might be impaired. In accordance with accounting guidance for impairment of long-lived assets, Dow Corning compared estimated undiscounted cash flows to the assets' carrying value and determined that the asset group is recoverable as of December 31, 2012. However, it is reasonably possible that the estimate of undiscounted cash flows could change in the near term, resulting in the need to write down those assets to fair value. If a significant adverse duty is imposed by MOFCOM or there is continued pricing deterioration or other adverse market conditions that result in non-performance by customers under long-term contracts, Dow Corning's estimates of cash flows might change. Partially mitigating the adverse circumstances described above are long-term contracts that Dow Corning established in preparation for this negative volatility. These long term contracts contain customer pre-payment requirements, as well as a provision that the customers "take or pay" the contracted volume of the polycrystalline silicon over the life of the contract. Corning's share of the carrying value of this asset group is approximately \$700 million, after tax.

At December 31, 2012, Dow Corning's marketable securities included approximately \$76 million of auction rate securities. Unrealized losses related to temporary impairments were not material.

In February 2011, Dow Corning amended and restated its revolving credit agreement to provide \$1 billion senior, unsecured revolving line of credit through February 2016. Dow Corning believes it has adequate liquidity to fund operations, its capital expenditure plans, breast implant settlement liabilities, and shareholder dividends.

In January 2010, Dow Corning received approval for U.S. Federal Advanced Energy Manufacturing Tax Credits of approximately \$169 million. The tax credits were granted as part of the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act of 2009, and are focused on job creation from U.S. manufacturing capacity which supplies clean and renewable energy products.

In 1995, Corning fully impaired its investment in Dow Corning after it filed for bankruptcy protection. Corning did not recognize net equity earnings from the second quarter of 1995 through the end of 2002. Corning began recognizing equity earnings in the first quarter of 2003 when management concluded that Dow Corning's emergence from bankruptcy was probable. Corning considers the \$249 million difference between the carrying value of its investment in Dow Corning and its 50% share of Dow Corning's equity to be permanent.

Corning and Dow Chemical each own 50% of the common stock of Dow Corning. In May 1995, Dow Corning filed for bankruptcy protection to address pending and claimed liabilities arising from many thousands of breast implant product lawsuits. On June 1, 2004, Dow Corning emerged from Chapter 11 with a Plan of Reorganization (the Plan) which provided for the settlement or other resolution of implant claims. The Plan also includes releases for Corning and Dow Chemical as shareholders in exchange for contributions to the Plan.

Under the terms of the Plan, Dow Corning has established and is funding a Settlement Trust and a Litigation Facility to provide a means for tort claimants to settle or litigate their claims. Inclusive of insurance, Dow Corning has paid approximately \$1.7 billion to the Settlement Trust. As of December 31, 2012, Dow Corning had recorded a reserve for breast implant litigation of \$1.6 billion. As a separate matter arising from the bankruptcy proceedings, Dow Corning is defending claims asserted by a number of commercial creditors who claim additional interest at default rates and enforcement costs, during the period from May 1995 through June 2004. As of December 31, 2012, Dow Corning has estimated the liability to commercial creditors to be within the range of \$90 million to \$294 million. As Dow Corning management believes no single amount within the range appears to be a better estimate than any other amount within the range, Dow Corning has recorded the minimum liability within the range. Should Dow Corning not prevail in this matter, Corning's equity earnings would be reduced by its 50% share of the amount in excess of \$90 million, net of applicable tax benefits. There are a number of other claims in the bankruptcy proceedings against Dow Corning awaiting resolution by the U.S. District Court, and it is reasonably possible that Dow Corning may record bankruptcy-related charges in the future. The remaining tort claims against Corning are expected to be handled by the Plan into facilities established by the Plan or otherwise defended by the Litigation Facility.

On July 20, 2012, the Chinese Ministry of Commerce ("MOFCOM") initiated anti-dumping and countervailing duty investigations of imports of solar-grade polycrystalline silicon products from the U.S. and Korea, based on a petition filed by Chinese solar-grade polycrystalline silicon producers. The petition alleges that producers within these countries, including a consolidated subsidiary of Dow Corning, exported solar-grade polycrystalline silicon to China at less than normal value, and that production of solar-grade polycrystalline silicon in the U.S. has been subsidized by the U.S. government. If the Chinese authorities rule that dumping or subsidization took place, they may impose additional duties on future imports of solar-grade polycrystalline silicon to China from the U.S. Dow Corning and its consolidated subsidiaries are complying with MOFCOM in the investigations and is vigorously contesting the allegations. As the outcome of such actions is uncertain, Dow Corning cannot predict the ultimate impact of these matters.

Pittsburgh Corning Corporation (PCC)

Corning and PPG Industries, Inc. (PPG) each own 50% of the capital stock of Pittsburgh Corning Corporation (PCC). Over a period of more than two decades, PCC and several other defendants have been named in numerous lawsuits involving claims alleging personal injury from exposure to asbestos. On April 16, 2000, PCC filed for Chapter 11 reorganization in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. At the time PCC filed for bankruptcy protection, there were approximately 11,800 claims pending against Corning in state court lawsuits alleging various theories of liability based on exposure to PCC's asbestos products and typically requesting monetary damages in excess of one million dollars per claim. Corning has defended those claims on the basis of the separate corporate status of PCC and the absence of any facts supporting claims of direct liability arising from PCC's asbestos products. Corning is also currently involved in approximately 9,800 other cases (approximately 37,500 claims) alleging injuries from asbestos and similar amounts of monetary damages per case. Those cases have been covered by insurance without material impact to Corning to date. As of December 31, 2012, Corning had received for these cases approximately \$18.6 million in insurance payments related to those claims. As described below, several of Corning's insurance carriers have filed a legal proceeding concerning the extent of any insurance coverage for past and future defense and indemnity costs for these claims. Asbestos litigation is inherently difficult, and past trends in resolving these claims may not be indicators of future outcomes.

Corning, with other relevant parties, has been involved in ongoing efforts to develop a Plan of Reorganization that would resolve the concerns and objections of the relevant courts and parties. In 2003, a plan was agreed to by various parties (the 2003 Plan), but, on December 21, 2006, the Bankruptcy Court issued an order denying the confirmation of that 2003 Plan. On January 29, 2009, an amended plan of reorganization (the Amended PCC Plan) – which addressed the issues raised by the Court when it denied confirmation of the 2003 Plan – was filed with the Bankruptcy Court.

The proposed resolution of PCC asbestos claims under the Amended PCC Plan would have required Corning to contribute its equity interests in PCC and Pittsburgh Corning Europe N.V. (PCE), a Belgian corporation, and to contribute a fixed series of payments, recorded at present value. Corning would have had the option to use its shares rather than cash to make these payments, but the liability would have been fixed by dollar value and not the number of shares. The Amended PCC Plan would, originally, have required Corning to make (1) one payment of \$100 million one year from the date the Amended PCC Plan becomes effective and certain conditions are met and (2) five additional payments of \$50 million, on each of the five subsequent anniversaries of the first payment, the final payment of which is subject to reduction based on the application of credits under certain circumstances. Documents were filed with the Bankruptcy Court further modifying the Amended PCC Plan by reducing Corning's initial payment by \$30 million and reducing its second and fourth payments by \$15 million each. In return, Corning would relinquish its claim for reimbursement of its payments and contributions under the Amended PCC Plan from the insurance carriers involved in the bankruptcy proceeding with certain exceptions.

On June 16, 2011, the Court entered an Order denying confirmation of the Amended PCC Plan. The Court's memorandum opinion accompanying the order rejected some objections to the Amended PCC Plan and made suggestions regarding modifications to the Amended PCC Plan that would allow the Plan to be confirmed. Corning and other parties have filed a motion for reconsideration, objecting to certain points of this Order. Certain parties to the proceeding filed specific Plan modifications in response to the Court's opinion and Corning supported these filings. Certain parties objected to the proposed Plan modifications and, to resolve some of those objections, further revisions to the Plan and other documents were filed. A modified Amended PCC Plan was then submitted by PCC, and objections to that Plan were filed by two parties. Those objections and the Plan are pending before the Court.

The Amended PCC Plan does not include certain non-PCC asbestos claims that may be or have been raised against Corning. Corning has recorded in its estimated asbestos litigation liability an additional \$150 million for the approximately 9,800 current non-PCC cases alleging injuries from asbestos, and for any future non-PCC cases. The liability for non-PCC claims was estimated based upon industry data for asbestos claims since Corning does not have recent claim history due to the injunction issued by the Bankruptcy Court. The estimated liability 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.

The liability for the Amended PCC Plan and the non-PCC asbestos claims was estimated to be \$671 million at December 31, 2012, compared with an estimate of liability of \$657 million at December 31, 2011. For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, Corning recorded asbestos litigation expense of \$14 million and \$24 million, respectively. In the first quarter of 2010, Corning recorded a credit of \$54 million to reflect the change in terms of Corning's proposed payments under the Amended Plan. The entire obligation is classified as a non-current liability as installment payments for the cash portion of the obligation are not planned to commence until more than 12 months after the Amended PCC Plan becomes effective and the PCE portion of the obligation will be fulfilled through the direct contribution of Corning's investment in PCE (currently recorded as a non-current other equity method investment).

The Amended PCC Plan with the modifications addressing issues raised by the Court's June 16, 2011 opinion remains subject to a number of contingencies. Payment of the amounts required to fund the Amended PCC Plan from insurance and other sources are subject to a number of conditions that may not be achieved. The approval of the (further modified) Amended PCC Plan by the Bankruptcy Court is not certain and faces objections by some parties. If the modified Amended PCC Plan is approved by the Bankruptcy Court, that approval will be subject to appeal. For these and other reasons, Corning's liability for these asbestos matters may be subject to changes in subsequent quarters. The estimate of the cost of resolving the non-PCC asbestos claims may also be subject to change as developments occur. Management continues to believe that the likelihood of the uncertainties surrounding these proceedings causing a material adverse impact to Corning's financial statements is remote.

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, including rights that may be affected by the potential resolutions described above. Corning is vigorously contesting these cases. Management is unable to predict the outcome of this insurance litigation and therefore cannot estimate the range of any possible loss.

At December 31, 2012 and 2011, the fair value of PCE significantly exceeded its carrying value of \$149 million and \$138 million, respectively. There have been no impairment indicators for our investment in PCE and we continue to recognize equity earnings of this affiliate. PCC filed for Chapter 11 reorganization in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court on April 16, 2000. At that time, Corning determined it lacked the ability to recover the carrying amount of its investment in PCC and its investment was other than temporarily impaired. As a result, we reduced our investment in PCC to zero.

8. Acquisition

On October 31, 2012, Corning acquired all of the shares of Discovery Labware, Inc. and Plaso Technology Limited and certain other assets (collectively referred to as "Purchased Assets") from Becton Dickinson and Company for approximately \$723 million, net of \$1.4 million cash received at closing. The Purchased Assets constitute a business, therefore the acquisition

was accounted for as a business combination. The business, referred to as Discovery Labware, will design, manufacture, market and supply cell culture, other laboratory reagents, core and advanced consumables for basic and applied research for life scientists, clinical researchers, and laboratory professionals globally.

The purchase price of the acquisition was allocated to the net tangible and other intangible assets acquired, with the remainder recorded as goodwill on the basis of fair value as follows (in millions):

Inventory and other current assets	\$	74
Fixed Assets		81
Other intangible assets		279
Current and non-current liabilities		(21)
Net tangible and intangible assets	\$	413
Purchase price		723
Goodwill ⁽¹⁾	\$	310

(1) The goodwill recognized is deductible for U.S. income tax purposes. The goodwill was allocated to the Life Sciences segment.

Goodwill is primarily related to the value of the Discovery Labware product portfolio and distribution network and its combination with Corning's existing life sciences platform, as well as synergies and other intangibles that do not qualify for separate recognition. Other intangible assets consist mainly of distributor relationships, trademark and trade names and are amortized over a useful life of 20 years. Acquisition-related costs

of \$22 million in the twelve months ended December 31, 2012 included costs for legal, accounting, valuation and other professional services and were included in selling, general and administrative expense in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Supplemental pro forma information was not provided because the Purchased Assets are not material to Corning's consolidated financial statements.

9. Property, Net of Accumulated Depreciation

Property, net follows (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Land	\$ 112	\$ 113
Buildings	4,324	3,957
Equipment	12,571	11,886
Construction in progress	1,270	1,919
	18,277	17,875
Accumulated depreciation	(7,652)	(7,204)
Total	\$ 10,625	\$ 10,671

Approximately \$74 million, \$46 million, and \$20 million of interest costs were capitalized as part of property, net in 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

Manufacturing equipment includes certain components of production equipment that are constructed of precious metals. At December 31, 2012 and 2011, the recorded value of precious metals totaled \$2.4 billion and \$2.5 billion, respectively. Depletion expense related to the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 totaled \$20 million, \$21 million, and \$22 million, respectively.

During the fourth quarters of 2012 and 2011, the Specialty Materials segment recorded impairment charges of \$44 million and \$130 million, respectively, related to certain assets located in Japan used in the ion exchange process for the production of large cover glass. The large cover glass impairment charge represents a write-down of assets specific to the glass-strengthening process for large size cover glass to their relative fair market values as of the date of impairment. As a result of the impairment, assets included in the category of equipment decreased by approximately \$44 million in 2012, and in the categories of equipment and buildings by \$55 million and \$75 million in 2011, respectively.

10. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the twelve months ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 are as follows (in millions):

	Telecommunications	Display Technologies	Specialty Materials	Life Sciences	Total
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 118	\$ 9	\$ 150	\$ 260	\$ 537
Acquired goodwill ⁽¹⁾	91			36	127
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 209	\$ 9	\$ 150	\$ 296	\$ 664
Acquired goodwill ⁽²⁾				310	310
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 209	\$ 9	\$ 150	\$ 606	\$ 974

(1) The Company recorded goodwill associated with two small acquisitions completed in 2011.

(2) The Company recorded the acquisition of the Discovery Labware business of Becton Dickinson and Company in the fourth quarter of 2012. Refer to Note 8 (Acquisition) to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Corning's gross goodwill balance for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 were \$7.4 billion and \$7.1 billion, respectively. Accumulated impairment losses were \$6.5 billion for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and were generated entirely through goodwill impairments related to the Telecommunications segment.

Other Intangible Assets

Other intangible assets follow (in millions):

	December 31,					
	2012			2011		
	Gross	Accumulated amortization	Net	Gross	Accumulated amortization	Net
Amortized intangible assets:						
Patents, trademarks & trade names ⁽¹⁾	\$ 282	\$ 128	\$ 154	\$ 228	\$ 119	\$ 109
Customer list and other ⁽¹⁾	394	26	368	169	16	153
Total	\$ 676	\$ 154	\$ 522	\$ 397	\$ 135	\$ 262

(1) The Company recorded the acquisition of the Discovery Labware business of Becton Dickinson and Company in the fourth quarter of 2012, and two small acquisitions completed in 2010 and 2011. Refer to Note 8 (Acquisition) to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Amortized intangible assets are primarily related to the Telecommunications and Life Sciences segments. Amortization expense related to these intangible assets was \$19 million, \$15 million, and \$8 million for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively. Amortization expense is estimated to be approximately \$30 million for 2013 through 2015, and \$29 million thereafter.

11. Other Liabilities

Other accrued liabilities follow (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Current liabilities:		
Wages and employee benefits	\$ 460	\$ 373
Income taxes	282	288
Other current liabilities	359	432
Other accrued liabilities	\$ 1,101	\$ 1,093
Non-current liabilities:		
Asbestos litigation	\$ 671	\$ 657
Other non-current liabilities	903	704
Other liabilities	\$ 1,574	\$ 1,361

Asbestos Litigation

The proposed resolution of PCC asbestos claims under the Amended PCC Plan would have required Corning to contribute its equity interests in PCC and Pittsburgh Corning Europe N.V. (PCE), a Belgian corporation, and to contribute a fixed series of payments, recorded at present value. Corning would have had the option to use its shares rather than cash to make these payments, but the liability would have been fixed by dollar value and not the number of shares. The Amended PCC Plan would, originally, have required Corning to make (1) one payment of \$100 million one year from the date the Amended PCC Plan becomes effective and certain conditions are met and (2) five additional payments of \$50 million, on each of the five subsequent anniversaries of the first payment, the final payment of which is subject to reduction based on the application of credits under certain circumstances. Documents were filed with the Bankruptcy Court further modifying the Amended PCC Plan by reducing Corning's initial payment by \$30 million and reducing its second and fourth payments by \$15 million each. In return, Corning would relinquish

its claim for reimbursement of its payments and contributions under the Amended PCC Plan from the insurance carriers involved in the bankruptcy proceeding with certain exceptions.

The Amended PCC Plan does not include certain non-PCC asbestos claims that may be or have been raised against Corning. Corning has recorded in its estimated asbestos litigation liability an additional \$150 million for the approximately 9,800 current non-PCC cases alleging injuries from asbestos, and for any future non-PCC cases. The liability for non-PCC claims was estimated based upon industry data for asbestos claims since Corning does not have recent claim history due to the injunction issued by the Bankruptcy Court. The estimated liability 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. Refer to Note 7 (Investments) to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on the asbestos litigation.

12. Debt

(In millions)	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 76	\$ 27
Long term debt		
Debentures, 6.75%, due 2013	\$ 49	\$ 100
Debentures, 5.90%, due 2014		100
Debentures, 6.20%, due 2016		75
Debentures, 8.875%, due 2016	68	81
Debentures, 1.45%, due 2017	249	
Debentures, 6.625%, due 2019	250	250
Debentures, 4.25%, due 2020	297	298
Debentures, 8.875%, due 2021	71	87
Medium-term notes, average rate 7.66%, due through 2023	45	45
Debentures, 7.00%, due 2024	99	99
Debentures, 6.85%, due 2029	173	175
Debentures, callable, 7.25%, due 2036	249	249
Debentures, 4.70%, due 2037	250	
Debentures, 5.75%, due 2040	398	397
Debentures, 4.75%, due 2042	500	
Other, average rate 6.00%, due through 2037	760	435
Total long term debt	3,458	2,391
Less current portion of long-term debt	76	27
Long-term debt	\$ 3,382	\$ 2,364

At December 31, 2012 and 2011, the weighted-average interest rate on current portion of long-term debt was 5.3% and 2.1%, respectively.

Based on borrowing rates currently available to us for loans with similar terms and maturities, the fair value of long-term debt was \$3.7 billion at December 31, 2012 and \$2.6 billion at December 31, 2011.

The following table shows debt maturities by year at December 31, 2012 (in millions):

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Thereafter
\$ 76	\$ 297	\$ 138	\$ 156	\$ 252	\$ 2,511

In the fourth quarter of 2010, we amended and restated our existing revolving credit facility. The amended facility provides a \$1.0 billion unsecured multi-currency line of credit and expires in December 2015. The facility includes two financial covenants, including a leverage test (debt to capital ratio), and an interest coverage ratio (calculated on the most recent four quarters). As of December 31, 2012, we were in compliance with these covenants.

Debt Issuances and Retirements

2012

- In the first quarter of 2012, we issued \$500 million of 4.75% senior unsecured notes that mature on March 15, 2042 and \$250 million of 4.70% senior unsecured notes that mature on March 15, 2037. The net proceeds of \$742 million will be used for general corporate purposes.
- In the fourth quarter of 2012, we completed the following debt-related transactions:
 - We issued \$250 million of 1.45% senior unsecured notes that mature on November 15, 2017. The net proceeds of \$248 million from the offering will be used for general corporate purposes.
 - We repurchased \$13 million of our 8.875% senior unsecured notes due 2021, \$11 million of our 8.875% senior unsecured notes due 2016, and \$51 million of our 6.75% senior unsecured notes due 2013. Additionally, we redeemed \$100 million of our 5.90% senior unsecured notes due 2014 and \$74 million of our 6.20% senior unsecured notes due 2016. We recognized a pre-tax loss of \$26 million upon the early redemption of these notes.

- In 2012, we borrowed the equivalent of approximately \$377 million from a credit facility that a wholly-owned subsidiary entered into in the second quarter of 2011.

2011

- In the second quarter of 2011, a wholly-owned subsidiary entered into a credit facility that allows Corning to borrow up to Chinese Renminbi (RMB) 4.0 billion, or approximately \$642 million when translated to United States Dollars. Corning was able to request advances during the eighteen month period beginning on June 30, 2011 (the "Availability Period"). The time period for Corning to draw under the RMB facility expired at the end of 2012. Our financing agreement requires us to repay the aggregate principal amount and accrued interest outstanding at the end of the Availability Period in six installments, with the final payment due in August, 2016, five years from the date of the first advance. Corning also has the right to repay this loan in full at pre-determined dates with no pre-payment penalty. In 2011, Corning borrowed approximately \$120 million under this credit facility.

2010

- In the fourth quarter of 2010, we exercised our option to repurchase \$100 million of 6.05% senior unsecured notes due June 15, 2015 at par. The net carrying amount of the debt repurchased was \$100 million.
- In the third quarter of 2010, we issued \$400 million of 5.75% senior unsecured notes and \$300 million of 4.25% senior unsecured notes for net proceeds of approximately \$394 million and \$295 million, respectively. The 5.75% notes mature on August 15, 2040 and the 4.25% notes mature on August 15, 2020. We may redeem these notes at any time, subject to certain payments.
- In the third quarter of 2010, we repurchased \$126 million of 6.2% senior unsecured notes due March 15, 2016 and \$100 million of 5.9% senior unsecured notes due March 15, 2014. The net carrying amount of the debt repurchased was \$234 million. We recognized a pre-tax loss of \$30 million upon early redemption of these notes.
- Corning redeemed \$48 million principal amount of our 6.25% notes due February 18, 2010. There were no other significant debt reductions during 2010.

13. Employee Retirement Plans

Defined Benefit Plans

We have defined benefit pension plans covering certain domestic and international employees. Our funding policy has been to contribute, as necessary, an amount in excess of the minimum requirements in order to achieve the Company's long-term funding targets. In 2012, we made voluntary contributions of \$105 million to our domestic and international pension plans. In 2011, we made no voluntary cash contributions to our domestic defined benefit pension plan and \$5 million to our international pension plans.

Corning offers postretirement plans that provide health care and life insurance benefits for retirees and eligible dependents. Certain employees may become eligible for such postretirement benefits upon reaching retirement age. Prior to January 1, 2003, our principal retiree medical plans required retiree contributions each year equal to the excess of

medical cost increases over general inflation rates. For current retirees (including surviving spouses) and active employees eligible for the salaried retiree medical program, we have placed a "cap" on the amount we will contribute toward retiree medical coverage in the future. The cap is equal to 120% of our 2005 contributions toward retiree medical benefits. Once our contributions toward salaried retiree medical costs reach this cap, impacted retirees will have to pay the excess amount in addition to their regular contributions for coverage. This cap was attained for post-65 retirees in 2008 and has impacted their contribution rate in 2009 and going forward. The pre-65 retirees have triggered the cap in 2010, which impacted their contribution rate in 2011 and going forward. Furthermore, employees hired or rehired on or after January 1, 2007 will be eligible for Corning retiree medical benefits upon retirement; however, these employees will pay 100% of the cost.

Obligations and Funded Status

The change in benefit obligation and funded status of our employee retirement plans follows (in millions):

December 31,	Pension benefits		Postretirement benefits	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Change in benefit obligation				
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 3,224	\$ 3,008	\$ 957	\$ 976
Service cost	62	53	13	13
Interest cost	154	153	45	49
Plan participants' contributions	1	1	12	12
Amendments	3	3		
Actuarial loss (gain)	409	175	20	(31)
Other	5	3	1	
Benefits paid	(239)	(171)	(66)	(67)
Medicare subsidy received			5	5
Foreign currency translation	11	(1)		
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 3,630	\$ 3,224	\$ 987	\$ 957
Change in plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 2,770	\$ 2,690		
Actual gain on plan assets	309	232		
Employer contributions	122	18		
Plan participants' contributions	1	1		
Benefits paid	(239)	(171)		
Foreign currency translation	12			
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$ 2,975	\$ 2,770		
Funded status at end of year				
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 2,975	\$ 2,770		
Benefit obligations	(3,630)	(3,224)	\$ (987)	\$ (957)
Funded status of plans	\$ (655)	\$ (454)	\$ (987)	\$ (957)
Amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets consist of:				
Noncurrent asset	\$ 14			
Current liability	(31)	\$ (11)	\$ (57)	\$ (60)
Noncurrent liability	(638)	(443)	(930)	(897)
Recognized liability	\$ (655)	\$ (454)	\$ (987)	\$ (957)
Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income consist of:				
Net actuarial loss	\$ 1,205	\$ 1,019	\$ 274	\$ 269
Prior service cost (credit)	25	29	(29)	(35)
Amount recognized at end of year	\$ 1,230	\$ 1,048	\$ 245	\$ 234

The accumulated benefit obligation for defined benefit pension plans was \$3.5 billion and \$3.1 billion at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The following information is presented for pension plans where the projected benefit obligation and the accumulated benefit obligation as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 exceeded the fair value of plan assets (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 3,371	\$ 388
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$ 3,196	\$ 360
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 2,702	\$ 14

In 2012, the fair value of plan assets exceeded the accumulated benefit obligation for the United Kingdom pension plan.

The components of net periodic benefit expense for our employee retirement plans follow (in millions):

	Pension benefits			Postretirement benefits		
	2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010
Service cost	\$ 62	\$ 53	\$ 46	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ 12
Interest cost	154	153	157	45	49	50
Expected return on plan assets	(157)	(161)	(168)			
Amortization of net loss	72	79	50	15	18	15
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	8	9	9	(6)	(6)	(6)
Total periodic benefit expense	\$ 139	\$ 133	\$ 94	\$ 67	\$ 74	\$ 71
Curtailment charge			(1)			
Total expense	\$ 139	\$ 133	\$ 93	\$ 67	\$ 74	\$ 71
Other changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income:						
Curtailment effects			\$ 1			
Current year actuarial loss (gain)	\$ 257	\$ 107	106	\$ 20	\$ (31)	\$ 77
Amortization of actuarial loss	(72)	(79)	(50)	(16)	(18)	(15)
Current year prior service (credit)/loss	3	3	23			(31)
Amortization of prior service (cost) credit	(8)	(9)	(9)	6	6	6
Total recognized in other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 180	\$ 22	\$ 71	\$ 10	\$ (43)	\$ 37
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and other comprehensive income	\$ 319	\$ 155	\$ 164	\$ 77	\$ 31	\$ 108

Certain amounts for prior periods were reclassified to conform to the 2012 presentation.

The Company expects to recognize \$88 million of net loss and \$5 million of net prior service cost as components of net periodic pension cost in 2013 for its defined benefit pension plans. The Company expects to recognize \$16 million of net loss and \$6 million of net prior service credit as components of net periodic postretirement benefit cost in 2013.

Corning uses a hypothetical yield curve and associated spot rate curve to discount the plan's projected benefit payments. Once the present value of projected benefit payments is calculated, the suggested discount rate is equal to the level rate that results in the same present value. The yield curve is based on actual high-quality corporate bonds across the full maturity spectrum, which also includes private placements as well as

Eurobonds that are denominated in U.S. currency. The curve is developed from yields on approximately 350-375 bonds from four grading sources, Moody's, S&P, Fitch and the Dominion Bond Rating Service. A bond will be included if at least half of the grades from these sources are Aa, non-callable bonds. The very highest 10th percentile yields and the lowest 40th percentile yields are excluded from the curve to eliminate outliers in the bond population.

Measurement of postretirement benefit expense is based on assumptions used to value the postretirement benefit obligation at the beginning of the year.

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at December 31 follow:

	Pension benefits						Postretirement benefits		
	Domestic			International			Domestic		
	2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010
Discount rate	3.75%	4.75%	5.25%	4.48%	4.40%	4.75%	4.00%	4.75%	5.25%
Rate of compensation increase	4.00%	4.25%	4.25%	3.45%	3.44%	4.35%			

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for years ended December 31 follow:

	Pension benefits						Postretirement benefits		
	Domestic			International			Domestic		
	2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010
Discount rate	4.75%	5.25%	5.75%	4.40%	4.75%	5.75%	4.75%	5.25%	5.75%
Expected return on plan assets	6.00%	6.50%	7.25%	6.01%	5.59%	6.01%			
Rate of compensation increase	4.25%	4.25%	4.25%	3.44%	4.35%	4.04%			

The assumed rate of return was determined based on the current interest rate environment and historical market premiums relative to fixed income rates of equities and other asset classes. Reasonableness of the results is tested using models provided by the plan actuaries.

Assumed health care trend rates at December 31	2012	2011
Health care cost trend rate assumed for next year	7.5%	8.0%
Rate that the cost trend rate gradually declines to	5%	5%
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2018	2018

Assumed health care cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the health care plans. A one-percentage-point change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects (in millions):

	One-percentage- point increase	One-percentage- point decrease
Effect on annual total of service and interest cost	\$ 5	\$ (4)
Effect on postretirement benefit obligation	\$ 57	\$ (46)

Plan Assets

The Company's overall investment strategy is to obtain sufficient return to offset or exceed inflation and provide adequate liquidity to meet the benefit obligations of the pension plan. Investments are made in public securities to ensure adequate liquidity to support benefit payments. Domestic and international stocks and bonds provide diversification to the portfolio. The target allocation range for domestic equity investment is 10.0%-12.5% which includes large, mid and small cap companies. The target allocation range of international equities is 10.0%-12.5%, which includes investments in both developed and emerging markets. The

target allocation for bond investments is 60%, which predominately includes both government and corporate bonds. Long duration fixed income assets are utilized to mitigate the sensitivity of funding ratios to changes in interest rates. The target allocation range for non-public investments in private equity and real estate is 5%-15%, and is used to enhance returns and offer additional asset diversification. The target allocation range for commodities is 0%-5%, which provides some inflation protection to the portfolio.

The following tables provide fair value measurement information for the Company's major categories of defined benefit plan assets (in millions):

	December 31, 2012	Fair value measurements at reporting date using		
		Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Equity securities:				
U.S. companies	\$ 313	\$ 185	\$ 128	
International companies	314	96	218	
Fixed income:				
U.S. corporate bonds	1,624	151	1,473	
International fixed income	245	182	63	
Other fixed income				
Private equity ⁽¹⁾	221			\$ 221
Real estate ⁽²⁾	103			103
Insurance contracts	6			6
Cash equivalents	57	57		
Commodities ⁽³⁾	92		92	
Total	\$ 2,975	\$ 671	\$ 1,974	\$ 330

(1) This category includes venture capital, leverage buyouts and distressed debt limited partnerships invested primarily in U.S. companies. The inputs are valued by internally generated Discounted Cash Flow Analysis and comparable sale analysis.

(2) This category includes industrial, office, apartments, hotels, infrastructure, and retail investments which are limited partnerships predominately in the U.S. The inputs are valued by internally generated Discounted Cash Flow Analysis; compare sale analysis and periodic external appraisals.

(3) This category includes investments in energy, industrial metals, precious metals, agricultural and livestock primarily through futures, options, swaps, and exchange traded funds.

	December 31, 2011	Fair value measurements at reporting date using		
		Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Equity securities:				
U.S. companies	\$ 315	\$ 215	\$ 100	
International companies	312	80	232	
Fixed income:				
U.S. corporate bonds	1,446		1,446	
International fixed income	173		173	
Other fixed income				
Private equity ⁽¹⁾	241			\$ 241
Real estate ⁽²⁾	91			91
Insurance contracts	5			5
Cash equivalents	97	97		
Commodities ⁽³⁾	90		90	
Total	\$ 2,770	\$ 392	\$ 2,041	\$ 337

(1) This category includes venture capital, leverage buyouts and distressed debt limited partnerships invested primarily in U.S. companies. The inputs are valued by internally generated Discounted Cash Flow Analysis and comparable sale analysis.

(2) This category includes industrial, office, apartments, hotels, infrastructure, and retail investments which are limited partnerships predominately in the U.S. The inputs are valued by internally generated Discounted Cash Flow Analysis; comparable sale analysis and periodic external appraisals.

(3) This category includes investments in energy, industrial metals, precious metals, agricultural and livestock primarily through futures, options, swaps, and exchange traded funds.

The tables below set forth a summary of changes in the fair value of the defined benefit plans Level 3 assets for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (in millions):

	Level 3 assets		
	Year ended December 2012		
	Private equity	Real estate	Insurance contracts
Beginning balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 241	\$ 91	\$ 5
Actual return on plan assets relating to assets still held at the reporting date	26	11	
Purchases, sales, and settlements			
Transfers in and/or out of level 3	(46)	1	1
Ending balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 221	\$ 103	\$ 6

	Level 3 assets		
	Year ended December 2011		
	Private equity	Real estate	Insurance contracts
Beginning balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 234	\$ 74	\$ 5
Actual return on plan assets relating to assets still held at the reporting date	27	6	
Purchases, sales, and settlements			
Transfers in and/or out of level 3	(20)	11	
Ending balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 241	\$ 91	\$ 5

Credit Risk

61% of plan assets are invested in long duration bonds. The average rating for these bonds is A. These bonds are subject to credit risk, such that a decline in credit ratings for the underlying companies, countries or assets (for asset-backed securities) would result in a decline in the value of the bonds. These bonds are also subject to default risk.

Currency Risk

11% of assets are valued in non-U.S. dollar denominated investments that are subject to currency fluctuations. The value of these securities will decline if the U.S. dollar increases in value relative to the value of the currencies in which these investments are denominated.

The following reflects the gross benefit payments that are expected to be paid for the domestic and international plans and the gross amount of annual Medicare Part D federal subsidy expected to be received (in millions):

	Expected benefit payments		Expected federal
	Pension benefits	Postretirement benefits	subsidy payments postretirement benefits
2013	\$ 208	\$ 73	\$ 6
2014	\$ 188	\$ 77	\$ 6
2015	\$ 196	\$ 80	\$ 7
2016	\$ 198	\$ 83	\$ 7
2017	\$ 201	\$ 85	\$ 7
2018-2022	\$ 1,101	\$ 456	\$ 42

Other Benefit Plans

We offer defined contribution plans covering employees meeting certain eligibility requirements. Total consolidated defined contribution plan expense was \$50 million, \$44 million, and \$46 million for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

Liquidity Risk

12% of the securities are invested in Level 3 securities. These are long-term investments in private equity and private real estate investments that may not mature or be sellable in the near-term without significant loss.

At December 31, 2012 and 2011, the amount of Corning common stock included in equity securities was not significant.

Cash Flow Data

We anticipate making voluntary cash contributions of approximately \$65 million to our domestic and international plans in 2013.

14. Commitments, Contingencies, and Guarantees

The amounts of our obligations follow (in millions):

	Amount of commitment and contingency expiration per period					
	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	5 years and thereafter
Performance bonds and guarantees	\$ 35	\$ 22	\$ 3	\$ 5		\$ 5
Credit facilities for equity companies	50	25	25			
Stand-by letters of credit ⁽¹⁾	57	57				
Subtotal of commitment expirations per period	\$ 142	\$ 104	\$ 28	\$ 5		\$ 5
Purchase obligations	\$ 89	\$ 37	\$ 21	\$ 11	\$ 9	\$ 11
Capital expenditure obligations ⁽²⁾	240	240				
Total debt ⁽³⁾	3,214	73	295	136	154	2,556
Interest on long-term debt ⁽⁴⁾	2,853	160	165	151	144	2,233
Minimum rental commitments	834	383	200	149	28	74
Capital leases ⁽³⁾	216	3	2	3	3	205
Imputed interest on capital leases	135	12	12	12	12	87
Uncertain tax positions ⁽⁵⁾	4	2	2			
Subtotal of contractual obligation payments due by period	7,585	910	697	462	350	5,166
Total commitments and contingencies	\$ 7,727	\$ 1,014	\$ 725	\$ 467	\$ 350	\$ 5,171

(1) At December 31, 2012, \$41 million of the \$57 million was included in other accrued liabilities on our consolidated balance sheets.

(2) Capital expenditure obligations primarily reflect amounts associated with our capital expansion activities.

(3) At December 31, 2012, \$3.4 billion was included on our balance sheet. Total debt above is stated at maturity value.

(4) The estimate of interest payments assumes interest is paid through the date of maturity or expiration of the related debt, based upon stated rates in the respective debt instruments.

(5) At December 31, 2012, \$6 million was included on our balance sheet related to uncertain tax positions. Of this amount, we are unable to estimate when \$2 million of that amount will become payable.

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, 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. These guarantees have various terms, and none of these guarantees are individually significant.

We have agreed to provide up to a \$50 million credit facility to Dow Corning. The funding of the Dow Corning credit facility will be required only if Dow Corning is not otherwise able to meet its scheduled funding obligations in its confirmed Bankruptcy Plan. The purchase obligations primarily represent raw material and energy-related take-or-pay contracts. We believe a significant majority of these guarantees and contingent liabilities will expire without being funded.

Minimum rental commitments under leases outstanding at December 31, 2012 follow (in millions):

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and thereafter
	\$ 383	\$ 200	\$ 149	\$ 28	\$ 20	\$ 54

Total rental expense was \$80 million for 2012, \$84 million for 2011, and \$70 million for 2010.

A reconciliation of the changes in the product warranty liability for the year ended December 31 follows (in millions):

	2012	2011
Balance at January 1	\$ 23	\$ 24
Adjustments for warranties issued for current year sales	\$ 3	\$ 4
Adjustments for warranties related to prior year sales	\$ (20)	\$ (3)
Settlements made during the current year		\$ (2)
Balance at December 31	\$ 6	\$ 23

Corning is a defendant in various lawsuits, including environmental, product-related suits, the Dow Corning and PCC matters discussed in Note 7 (Investments) to the Consolidated Financial Statements, 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 17 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 December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, Corning had accrued approximately \$21 million (undiscounted) and \$25 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 December 31, 2012, the amount of equity subject to such restrictions for consolidated subsidiaries 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.

15. Hedging Activities

Corning operates in many foreign countries and is therefore exposed to movements in foreign currency exchange rates. The areas in which exchange rate fluctuations affect us include:

- Financial instruments and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, which impact earnings; and
- The translation of net assets in foreign subsidiaries for which the functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, which impacts our net equity.

Our most significant foreign currency exposures relate to the Japanese yen, Korean won, New Taiwan dollar and the Euro. We manage our foreign currency exposure primarily by entering into foreign exchange forward contracts with durations of generally 18 months or less to hedge foreign currency risk. The hedges are scheduled to mature coincident with the timing of the underlying foreign currency commitments and transactions. The objective of these contracts is to reduce the impact of exchange rate movements on our operating results.

The forward and option contracts we use in managing our foreign currency exposures contain an element of risk in that the counterparties may be unable to meet the terms of the agreements. However, we minimize this risk by limiting the counterparties to a diverse group of highly-rated major domestic and international financial institutions with which we have other financial relationships. We are exposed to potential losses in the event of non-performance by these counterparties. However, we do not expect to record any losses as a result of counterparty default. Neither we nor our counterparties are required to post collateral for these financial instruments.

Cash Flow Hedges

Our cash flow hedging activities utilize foreign exchange forward and option contracts to reduce the risk that movements in exchange rates will adversely affect the eventual net cash flows resulting from the sale of products to foreign customers and purchases from foreign suppliers. Our cash flow hedging activities also utilize interest rate forwards to reduce the risk of changes in a benchmark interest rate from the probable forecasted issuance of debt. Corning uses a regression analysis to monitor the effectiveness of its cash flow hedges both prospectively and retrospectively. Corning defers net gains and losses from cash flow hedges into accumulated other comprehensive income on the consolidated balance sheet until

such time as the hedged item impacts earnings. At December 31, 2012, the amount of net losses expected to be reclassified into earnings within the next 12 months is \$54 million.

Fair Value Hedges

In October of 2012, we entered into 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.

Net gains or losses recorded in the consolidated statement of operations related to the Company's underlying debt and interest rate swap agreements were not significant. At December 31, 2012, the fair value of the interest rate swap agreements recorded in the other assets and other liabilities line item and offset in the long-term debt line item of the consolidated balance sheet were not significant. There were no outstanding fair value hedges in 2011.

Each fair value hedge (swap) was entered into subsequent to the initial recognition of the hedged item; therefore these swaps do not meet the criteria to qualify for the shortcut method. Therefore, Corning utilizes the long haul method for effectiveness analysis, both retrospectively and prospectively. The analysis excludes the impact of credit risk from the assessment of hedge ineffectiveness. The amount recorded in current period earnings in the other income, net component, relative to ineffectiveness, is nominal for the year ended December 31, 2012. There were no outstanding fair value hedges in 2011 or 2010.

Corning records net gains and losses from fair value hedges into the same line item of the consolidated statement of operations as where the effects of the hedged item are recorded.

Undesignated Hedges

Corning uses other foreign exchange forward contracts that are not designated as hedging instruments for accounting purposes. The undesignated hedges limit exposures to foreign currency fluctuations related to certain monetary assets, monetary liabilities and net earnings in foreign currencies.

The following table summarizes the notional amounts and respective fair values of Corning's derivative financial instruments (in millions):

	Notional amount		Asset derivatives			Liability derivatives		
			Balance sheet location	Fair value		Balance sheet location	Fair value	
	2012	2011		2012	2011		2012	2011
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments								
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ 719	\$ 402	Other current assets	\$ 57	\$ 6	Other accrued liabilities	\$ (3)	\$ (8)
Benchmark interest rate		\$ 500						\$ (33)
Interest rate swap	\$ 550							
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments								
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ 1,939	\$ 3,094	Other current assets	\$ 109	\$ 6	Other accrued liabilities	\$ (10)	\$ (122)
						Other liabilities		\$ (6)
Total derivatives	\$ 3,208	\$ 3,996		\$ 166	\$ 12		\$ (13)	\$ (169)

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

Effect of derivative instruments on the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31							
Derivatives in hedging relationships	Gain/(loss) recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) ⁽²⁾			Location of gain/(loss) reclassified from accumulated OCI into income (effective)	Gain/(loss) reclassified from accumulated OCI into income (effective) ⁽¹⁾		
	2012	2011	2010		2012	2011	2010
Cash flow hedges							
Interest rate hedge	\$ 15	\$ (33)	\$ 3	Sales	\$ 1		\$ (1)
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ 85	\$ (28)	\$ (68)	Cost of sales	\$ 16	\$ (12)	\$ (9)
				Royalties	\$ 11	\$ (42)	\$ (14)
Total cash flow hedges	\$ 100	\$ (61)	\$ (65)		\$ 28	\$ (54)	\$ (24)
Net investment hedges							
Foreign denominated debt			\$ 2				
Other			\$ (3)				
Total net investment hedges			\$ (1)				

Undesignated derivatives	Location	Gain/(loss) recognized in income		
		2012	2011	2010
Foreign exchange contracts	Other income/(expense), net	\$ 175	\$ 127	\$ (291)
Total undesignated		\$ 175	\$ 127	\$ (291)

(1) The amount of hedge ineffectiveness at December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 was insignificant.

(2) Certain amounts for prior periods were reclassified to conform to the 2012 presentation.

16. 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.

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			
	December 31, 2012	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Current assets:				
Short-term investments	\$ 1,156	\$ 1,156		
Other current assets ⁽¹⁾	\$ 166		\$ 166	
Non-current assets:				
Other assets ⁽²⁾	\$ 40		\$ 40	
Current liabilities:				
Other current liabilities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 13		\$ 13	

(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.

	Fair value measurements at reporting date using			
	December 31, 2011	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Current assets:				
Short-term investments	\$ 1,164	\$ 1,155	\$ 9 ⁽¹⁾	
Other current assets ⁽²⁾	\$ 12		\$ 12	
Non-current assets:				
Other assets ⁽³⁾	\$ 35		\$ 35	
Current liabilities:				
Other accrued liabilities ⁽²⁾	\$ 163		\$ 163	
Non-current liabilities:				
Other liabilities ⁽²⁾	\$ 6		\$ 6	

(1) Short-term investments are measured using observable quoted prices for similar assets.

(2) Derivative assets and liabilities include foreign exchange contracts which are measured using observable quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities.

(3) Other assets include asset-backed securities which are measured using observable quoted prices for similar assets.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Company did not have any financial assets or liabilities that were measured on a recurring basis using unobservable (or Level 3) inputs.

The following table provides fair value measurement information for the Company's major categories of financial assets and liabilities measured on a nonrecurring basis during the period (in millions):

	Fair value measurements at reporting date using				
	December 31, 2012	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total Gains (Losses)
Long-lived assets held and used	\$ 38			\$ 38	\$ (44)

	Fair value measurements at reporting date using				
	December 31, 2011	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total Gains (Losses)
Long-lived assets held and used	\$ 107			\$ 107	\$ (130)

Long-lived assets held and used related to certain assets used in the ion exchange process for the production of large cover glass, with a carrying amount of \$82 million at December 31, 2012 and were written down to their fair value of \$38 million, resulting in an impairment charge of \$44 million in 2012, which was included in earnings for the period. At December 31, 2011, the assets had a carrying value of \$237 million and were written down to their fair value of \$107 million, resulting in an impairment charge of

\$130 million in 2011, which was included in earnings for the period. The impairment charge was determined using a market value approach to fair value the asset base after indicators of impairment were identified. The valuation methodology determined fair value by comparing market transactions of similar assets as well as an evaluation of the fair value of the underlying assets through the application of the cost approach and income approach. The cost approach determines current replacement

cost adjusted for physical deterioration and the income approach starts with the forecasts of all expected future cash flows including the eventual disposition at market value of the long-lived assets and applies a risk adjusted discount rate. The key assumptions used in these approaches,

which requires significant management judgment, include business assumptions, growth rate, terminal value, physical deterioration, and discount rate. The Company believes its current assumptions and estimates of the impairment are reasonable.

17. Shareholders' Equity

The following table presents changes in capital stock for the period from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2012 (in millions):

	Common stock		Treasury stock	
	Shares	Par value	Shares	Cost
Balance at December 31, 2009	1,616	\$ 808	(64)	\$ (1,207)
Shares issued to benefit plans and for option exercises	10	5		
Other, net			(1)	(20)
Balance at December 31, 2010	1,626	\$ 813	(65)	\$ (1,227)
Shares issued to benefit plans and for option exercises	10	5		(7)
Shares purchased for treasury			(55)	(779)
Other, net			(1)	(11)
Balance at December 31, 2011	1,636	\$ 818	(121)	\$ (2,024)
Shares issued to benefit plans and for option exercises	13	7		(1)
Shares purchased for treasury			(56)	(719)
Other, net			(2)	(29)
Balance at December 31, 2012	1,649	\$ 825	(179)	\$ (2,773)

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

A summary of the components of other comprehensive income (loss), including our proportionate share of equity method investee's other comprehensive income (loss), is as follows (in millions):

	Foreign currency translation adjustment and other	Unamortized losses and prior service costs for post-retirement benefit plans	Net unrealized gains (losses) on investments	Net unrealized gains (losses) on designated hedges	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$ 808	\$ (1,171)	\$ (39)	\$ 1	\$ (401)
Foreign currency translation adjustment and other	566				566
Net unrealized gain on investments			6		6
Net unrealized loss on designated hedges				(24)	(24)
Net change in unrecognized postretirement benefit plans		(104)			(104)
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 1,374	\$ (1,275)	\$ (33)	\$ (23)	\$ 43
Foreign currency translation adjustment and other	(21)				(21)
Net unrealized gain on investments			4		4
Net unrealized loss on designated hedges				(6)	(6)
Net change in unrecognized postretirement benefit plans		(109)			(109)
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 1,353	\$ (1,384)	\$ (29)	\$ (29)	\$ (89)
Foreign currency translation adjustment and other	(179)				(179)
Net unrealized gain on investments			13		13
Net unrealized gain on designated hedges				47	47
Net change in unrecognized postretirement benefit plans		(92)			(92)
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 1,174	\$ (1,476)	\$ (16)	\$ 18	\$ (300)

Refer to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for further information about the changes in each component. Tax effects related to each component of comprehensive income are included in Note 6 (Income Taxes) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

18. Earnings Per Common Share

Basic earnings per common share are computed by dividing income attributable to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per common share assumes the issuance of common shares for all potentially dilutive securities outstanding.

The reconciliation of the amounts used to compute basic and diluted earnings per common share from continuing operations follows (in millions, except per share amounts):

	Years ended December 31,								
	2012			2011			2010		
	Net income attributable to Corning Incorporated	Weighted-average shares	Per share amount	Net income attributable to Corning Incorporated	Weighted-average shares	Per share amount	Net income attributable to Corning Incorporated	Weighted-average shares	Per share amount
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 1,728	1,494	\$ 1.16	\$ 2,805	1,562	\$ 1.80	\$ 3,558	1,558	\$ 2.28
Effect of dilutive securities:									
Employee stock options and awards		12			21			23	
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 1,728	1,506	\$ 1.15	\$ 2,805	1,583	\$ 1.77	\$ 3,558	1,581	\$ 2.25

The following potential common shares were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per common share because their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive (in millions):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Potential common shares excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share:			
Employee stock options and awards	43	29	43
Total	43	29	43

19. Share-based Compensation

Stock Compensation Plans

We maintain long-term incentive plans (the Plans) for key team members and non-employee members of our Board of Directors. The Plans allow us to grant equity-based compensation awards, including stock options, stock appreciation rights, performance share units, restricted stock units, restricted stock awards or a combination of awards (collectively, share-based awards). At December 31, 2012, there were approximately 86 million unissued common shares available for future grants under the 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 granted prior to January 1, 2010 were estimated using a lattice-based binomial valuation model. In 2010, Corning began estimating fair values for stock options granted using a multiple-point Black-Scholes valuation model. Both models incorporate the required assumptions and meet the fair value measurement objective.

The fair value of awards granted subsequent to January 1, 2006 that are expected to ultimately vest is recognized as expense over the requisite service periods. The number of options expected to vest equals the total options granted less an estimation of the number of forfeitures expected to occur prior to vesting. The forfeiture rate is calculated based on 15 years of historical data and is adjusted if actual forfeitures differ significantly from the original estimates. The effect of any change in estimated forfeitures would be recognized through a cumulative adjustment that would be included in compensation cost in the period of the change in estimate.

Total share-based compensation cost of \$70 million, \$86 million, and \$92 million was disclosed in operating activities on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

Stock Options

Our stock option plans provide non-qualified and incentive stock options to purchase authorized but unissued, or treasury shares, at the market price on the grant date and generally become exercisable in installments from one to five years from the grant date. The maximum term of non-qualified and incentive stock options is 10 years from the grant date.

The following table summarizes information concerning options outstanding including the related transactions under the options plans for the year ended December 31, 2012:

	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, 2011	65,027	\$ 15.91		
Granted	7,734	12.98		
Exercised	(6,887)	5.60		
Forfeited and expired	(1,813)	17.20		
Options outstanding as of December 31, 2012	64,061	16.63	4.83	65,024
Options expected to vest as of December 31, 2012	63,873	16.64	4.83	65,018
Options exercisable as of December 31, 2012	51,553	16.79	3.94	64,838

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 December 31, 2012, which would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options as of that date. The total number of in-the-money options exercisable on December 31, 2012, was approximately 20 million.

The weighted-average grant-date fair value for options granted for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 was \$4.95, \$9.22, and \$8.56, respectively. The total fair value of options that vested during the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 was approximately \$47 million, \$57 million, and \$63 million, respectively. Compensation cost related to stock options for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, was approximately \$37 million, \$48 million, and \$53 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2012, there was approximately \$23 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to stock options granted under the Plan. The cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2 years.

Proceeds received from the exercise of stock options were \$38 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, which were included in financing activities on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. The total intrinsic value of options exercised for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 was approximately \$51 million, \$77 million, and \$57 million, respectively, which is currently deductible for tax purposes. However, these tax benefits were not fully recognized due to net operating loss carryforwards available to the Company. Refer to Note 6 (Income Taxes) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following inputs were used for the valuation of option grants under our Stock Option Plans:

	2012	2011	2010
Expected volatility	48-49%	47-49%	48-49%
Weighted-average volatility	48-49%	47-49%	48-49%
Dividend yield	2.28-3.31%	1.05-1.10%	1.13-1.40%
Risk-free rate	0.8-1.3%	1.0-2.7%	1.5-3.2%
Average risk-free rate	1.0-1.3%	1.3-2.6%	2-3.2%
Expected term (in years)	5.7-7.1	5.1-6.7	5.1-6.5
Pre-vesting departure rate	0.4-4.2%	0.4-3.9%	1.4-3.6%

An award is considered vested when the employee's retention of the award is no longer contingent on providing subsequent service (the "non-substantive vesting period approach"). Awards to retirement eligible employees are earned ratably each month that the employee provides service over the twelve months following the grant date, and the related compensation expense is recognized over this twelve month service period or over the period from the grant date to the date of retirement eligibility for employees that become age 55 during the vesting period.

Corning uses a multiple point Black-Scholes model to estimate the fair value of stock option grants. Corning utilizes a blended approach for calculating the volatility assumption used in the multiple-point Black-Scholes model 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 rates used in the multiple-point Black-Scholes model are the implied rates for a zero-coupon U.S. Treasury bond with a term equal to the option's expected term. The ranges given below result from separate groups of employees exhibiting different exercise behavior.

Incentive Stock Plans

The Corning Incentive Stock Plan permits restricted stock and 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 stock units under the Incentive Stock Plan are granted at-the-money, contingently vest over a period of generally 1 to 10 years, and generally have contractual lives of 1 to 10 years.

The fair value of each restricted stock grant or restricted stock unit awarded under the Incentive Stock Plans was estimated on the date of grant for performance based grants assuming that performance goals will be achieved. The expected term for grants under the Incentive Stock Plans is generally 1 to 10 years.

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 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 nonvested time-based restricted stock and restricted stock units as of December 31, 2011, and changes during the year ended December 31, 2012:

	Shares (ooo's)	Weighted-average grant-date fair value
Nonvested shares at December 31, 2011	4,104	\$ 18.16
Granted	2,299	13.00
Vested	(951)	18.19
Forfeited	(89)	16.25
Nonvested shares and share units at December 31, 2012	5,363	\$ 15.97

As of December 31, 2012, there was approximately \$22 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested 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 years. The total fair value of time-based restricted stock that vested during the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 was approximately \$13 million, \$15 million, and \$11 million, respectively. Compensation cost related to time-based restricted stock and restricted stock units was approximately \$31 million, \$29 million, and \$23 million for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

20. Reportable Segments

Our reportable segments are as follows:

- Display Technologies – manufactures glass substrates for flat panel liquid crystal displays.
- Telecommunications – manufactures optical fiber and cable and hardware and equipment components for the telecommunications industry.
- Environmental Technologies – manufactures ceramic substrates and filters for automotive and diesel applications. This reportable segment is an aggregation of our Automotive and Diesel operating segments as these two segments share similar economic characteristics, products, customer types, production processes and distribution methods.

Performance-Based Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units:

Performance-based restricted stock and restricted stock units are earned upon the achievement of certain targets, and are payable in shares of the Company's common stock upon vesting typically over a three-year period. The fair value is based on the market price of the Company's stock on the grant date and assumes that the target payout level will be achieved. Compensation cost is recognized over the requisite vesting period and adjusted for actual forfeitures before vesting. During the performance period, compensation cost may be adjusted based on changes in the expected outcome of the performance-related target.

The following table represents a summary of the status of the Company's nonvested performance-based restricted stock and restricted stock units as of December 31, 2011, and changes during the year ended December 31, 2012:

	Shares (ooo's)	Weighted-average grant-date fair value
Nonvested restricted stock at December 31, 2011	5,134	\$ 8.67
Granted		
Vested	(5,134)	8.67
Forfeited		
Nonvested restricted stock and restricted stock units at December 31, 2012	0	\$ 0

The performance-based restricted stock and restricted stock unit compensation program was terminated in 2010. All performance-based restricted stock and stock units were fully vested in the first quarter of 2012.

As of December 31, 2012, there is no unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested performance-based restricted stock and restricted stock unit compensation arrangements granted under the Plan. The total fair value of performance-based restricted stock that vested during the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, was approximately \$45 million, \$10 million, and \$44 million, respectively. Compensation cost related to performance-based restricted stock and restricted stock units was approximately \$2 million, \$9 million, and \$14 million for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

- 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 to provide workflow solutions for scientific applications.

All other reportable segments that do not meet the quantitative threshold for separate reporting have been grouped as "All Other." This group is primarily comprised of development projects and results for new product lines.

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.

The following provides historical segment information as described above:

SEGMENT INFORMATION (in millions)

	Display Technologies	Telecom- munications	Environmental Technologies	Specialty Materials	Life Sciences	All Other	Total
For the year ended December 31, 2012							
Net sales	\$ 2,909	\$ 2,130	\$ 964	\$ 1,346	\$ 657	\$ 6	\$ 8,012
Depreciation ⁽¹⁾	\$ 514	\$ 130	\$ 117	\$ 153	\$ 44	\$ 14	\$ 972
Amortization of purchased intangibles		\$ 9			\$ 10		\$ 19
Research, development and engineering expenses ⁽²⁾	\$ 103	\$ 138	\$ 100	\$ 144	\$ 22	\$ 124	\$ 631
Restructuring, impairment and other charges ⁽³⁾	\$ 21	\$ 39	\$ 3	\$ 54	\$ 2		\$ 119
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 692		\$ 1			\$ 17	\$ 710
Income tax (provision) benefit	\$ (367)	\$ (58)	\$ (57)	\$ (69)	\$ (14)	\$ 52	\$ (513)
Net income (loss) ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 1,602	\$ 155	\$ 115	\$ 142	\$ 31	\$ (98)	\$ 1,947
Investment in affiliated companies, at equity	\$ 3,262	\$ 17	\$ 30	\$ 4		\$ 262	\$ 3,575
Segment assets ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 9,953	\$ 1,435	\$ 1,103	\$ 1,707	\$ 552	\$ 351	\$ 15,101
Capital expenditures	\$ 845	\$ 311	\$ 154	\$ 93	\$ 47	\$ 52	\$ 1,502
For the year ended December 31, 2011							
Net sales	\$ 3,145	\$ 2,072	\$ 998	\$ 1,074	\$ 595	\$ 6	\$ 7,890
Depreciation ⁽¹⁾	\$ 511	\$ 123	\$ 107	\$ 156	\$ 34	\$ 12	\$ 943
Amortization of purchased intangibles		\$ 7		\$ 1	\$ 7		\$ 15
Research, development and engineering expenses ⁽²⁾	\$ 91	\$ 125	\$ 96	\$ 137	\$ 19	\$ 98	\$ 566
Restructuring, impairment and other credits ⁽³⁾		\$ (1)		\$ 130			\$ 129
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	\$ 1,027	\$ 3	\$ 1	\$ 4		\$ 15	\$ 1,050
Income tax (provision) benefit	\$ (501)	\$ (82)	\$ (58)	\$ 24	\$ (29)	\$ 39	\$ (607)
Net income (loss) ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 2,349	\$ 195	\$ 121	\$ (36)	\$ 61	\$ (78)	\$ 2,612
Investment in affiliated companies, at equity	\$ 3,132	\$ 19	\$ 31	\$ 4		\$ 243	\$ 3,429
Segment assets ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 10,387	\$ 1,201	\$ 1,089	\$ 1,455	\$ 363	\$ 396	\$ 14,891
Capital expenditures	\$ 1,304	\$ 195	\$ 174	\$ 348	\$ 57	\$ 116	\$ 2,194

	Display Technologies	Telecommunications	Environmental Technologies	Specialty Materials	Life Sciences	All Other	Total
For the year ended December 31, 2010							
Net sales	\$ 3,011	\$ 1,712	\$ 816	\$ 578	\$ 508	\$ 7	\$ 6,632
Depreciation ⁽¹⁾	\$ 513	\$ 118	\$ 105	\$ 72	\$ 32	\$ 12	\$ 852
Amortization of purchased intangibles		\$ 1			\$ 7		\$ 8
Research, development and engineering expenses ⁽²⁾	\$ 90	\$ 115	\$ 96	\$ 87	\$ 16	\$ 114	\$ 518
Restructuring, impairment and other charges ⁽³⁾	\$ (324)	\$ (3)		\$ (2)			\$ (329)
Equity in earnings (loss) of affiliated companies ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 1,452	\$ 3	\$ 5			\$ 45	\$ 1,505
Income tax (provision) benefit	\$ (618)	\$ (46)	\$ (20)	\$ 13	\$ (30)	\$ 50	\$ (651)
Net income (loss) ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 2,993	\$ 98	\$ 43	\$ (32)	\$ 60	\$ (75)	\$ 3,087
Investment in affiliated companies, at equity	\$ 2,766	\$ 19	\$ 34			\$ 238	\$ 3,057
Segment assets ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 9,138	\$ 988	\$ 915	\$ 869	\$ 302	\$ 240	\$ 12,452
Capital expenditures	\$ 497	\$ 69	\$ 65	\$ 143	\$ 31	\$ 43	\$ 848

- (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) In 2012, Corning recorded a \$44 million impairment charge in the Specialty Materials segment related to certain assets located in Japan used for the production of large cover glass. In 2011, Corning recorded a \$130 million impairment charge in the Specialty Materials segment related to certain assets located in Japan used for the production of large cover glass. In 2010, Corning recorded \$324 million on the settlement of business interruption and property damage insurance claims in the Display Technologies segment resulting from earthquake activity near the Shizuoka, Japan facility and a power disruption at the Taichung, Taiwan facility in 2009.
- (4) In 2012, equity in earnings of affiliated companies in the Display Technologies segment included a \$18 million restructuring charge for our share of costs for headcount reductions and asset write-offs. In 2010, equity in earnings of affiliated companies in the Display Technologies segment included a \$61 million credit for our share of a revised Samsung Corning Precision Materials tax holiday calculation agreed to by the Korean National Tax service.
- (5) 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.
- (6) Segment assets include inventory, accounts receivable, property and associated equity companies and cost investments.

For the year ended December 31, 2012, the following number of customers, which individually accounted for 10% or more of each segment's sales, represented the following concentration of segment sales:

- In the Display Technologies segment, three customers accounted for 63% of total segment sales.
- In the Telecommunications segment, one customer accounted for 12% of total segment sales.
- In the Environmental Technologies segment, three customers accounted for 86% of total segment sales.
- In the Specialty Materials segment, two customers accounted for 54% of total segment sales.
- In the Life Sciences segment, two customers accounted for 38% of total segment sales.

A significant amount of specialized manufacturing capacity for our Display Technologies segment is concentrated in Asia. It is at least reasonably possible that the use of a facility located outside of an entity's home country could be disrupted. Due to the specialized nature of the assets, it would not be possible to find replacement capacity quickly. Accordingly, loss of these facilities could produce a near-term severe impact to our display business and the Company as a whole.

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

	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Net income of reportable segments	\$ 2,045	\$ 2,690	\$ 3,162
Net loss of All Other	(98)	(78)	(75)
Unallocated amounts:			
Net financing costs ⁽¹⁾	(196)	(190)	(183)
Stock-based compensation expense	(70)	(86)	(92)
Exploratory research	(89)	(79)	(59)
Corporate contributions	(44)	(48)	(33)
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies, net of impairments ⁽²⁾	82	421	453
Asbestos litigation ⁽³⁾	(14)	(24)	49
Other corporate items ⁽⁴⁾	112	199	336
Net income	\$ 1,728	\$ 2,805	\$ 3,558

(1) Net financing costs include interest expense, interest income, and interest costs and investment gains and losses associated with benefit plans.

(2) Equity in earnings of affiliated companies, net of impairments, is primarily equity in earnings of Dow Corning, which includes the following items:

- In 2012, restructuring and impairment charges in the amount of \$87 million (\$81 million after tax) for our share of a charge related to workforce reductions and asset write-offs at Dow Corning, and a \$10 million (\$9 million after tax) credit for Corning's share of Dow Corning's settlement of a dispute related to long term supply agreements.
- In 2011, a \$89 million credit for our share of Dow Corning's settlement of a dispute related to long term supply agreements; and
- In 2010, a \$21 million credit for our share of U.S. advanced energy manufacturing tax credits and a \$26 million credit for our share of a release of valuation allowances on foreign deferred tax assets. Corning also recorded a \$16 million credit for our share of excess foreign tax credits from foreign dividends.

(3) In 2012, Corning recorded charges of \$14 million to adjust the asbestos liability for the change in value of the components of the Amended PCC Plan. In 2011, Corning recorded charges of \$24 million to adjust the asbestos liability for the change in value of the components of the Amended PCC Plan. In 2010, Corning recorded a net credit of \$49 million primarily reflecting the change in the terms of the proposed asbestos settlement.

(4) Other corporate items include the tax impact of the unallocated amounts and the following significant items:

- In 2012, Corning recorded a \$52 million translation gain on the liquidation of a foreign subsidiary; a loss of \$26 million (\$17 million after tax) from the repurchase of \$13 million principal amount of our 8.875% senior unsecured notes due 2021, \$11 million of our 8.875% senior unsecured notes due 2016, and \$51 million principal amount of our 6.75% senior unsecured notes due 2013; and a \$37 million tax expense resulting from the delay of the passage of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 until Jan. 2013, that will be reversed in the first quarter of 2013.
- In 2011, Corning recorded a \$41 million tax benefit from the filing of an amended 2006 U.S. Federal Tax return to claim foreign tax credits.
- In 2010, Corning recorded a loss of \$30 million (\$19 million after tax) from the repurchase of \$126 million principal amount of our 6.2% senior unsecured notes due March 15, 2016 and \$100 million principal amount of our 5.9% senior unsecured notes due March 15, 2014.

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

	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Total assets of reportable segments	\$ 14,750	\$ 14,495	\$ 12,212
Non-reportable segments	351	396	240
Unallocated amounts:			
Current assets ⁽¹⁾	7,300	6,602	7,152
Investments ⁽²⁾	1,340	1,298	1,315
Property, net ⁽³⁾	1,494	1,283	1,255
Other non-current assets ⁽⁴⁾	4,140	3,774	3,659
Total assets	\$ 29,375	\$ 27,848	\$ 25,833

(1) Includes current corporate assets, primarily cash, short-term investments and deferred taxes.

(2) Represents corporate investments in affiliated companies, at both cost and equity (primarily Dow Corning Corporation).

(3) Represents corporate property not specifically identifiable to an operating segment.

(4) Includes non-current corporate assets, pension assets and deferred taxes.

Information concerning principal geographic areas was as follows (in millions):

	2012		2011		2010	
	Net sales	Long-lived assets ⁽¹⁾	Net sales	Long-lived assets ⁽¹⁾	Net sales	Long-lived assets ⁽¹⁾
North America						
United States	\$ 1,859	\$ 6,771	\$ 1,676	\$ 6,087	\$ 1,564	\$ 4,969
Canada	246		229		199	
Mexico	24	87	26	78	42	95
Total North America	2,129	6,858	1,931	6,165	1,805	5,064
Asia Pacific						
Japan	751	1,949	1,252	2,210	1,068	2,368
Taiwan	1,708	2,836	1,850	3,341	1,891	2,850
China	2,103	1,215	1,550	764	756	314
Korea	94	3,342	101	3,357	72	2,946
Other	243	84	145	11	127	11
Total Asia Pacific	4,899	9,426	4,898	9,683	3,914	8,489
Europe						
Germany	264	139	318	134	270	121
France	57	267	65	197	54	195
United Kingdom	134	14	124		118	4
Other	274	550	263	273	239	241
Total Europe	729	970	770	604	681	561
Latin America						
Brazil	29	1	29	1	28	
Other	33	6	25	6	25	
Total Latin America	62	7	54	7	53	
All Other	193	35	237	25	179	25
Total	\$ 8,012	\$ 17,296	\$ 7,890	\$ 16,484	\$ 6,632	\$ 14,139

(1) Long-lived assets primarily include investments, plant and equipment, goodwill and other intangible assets. Assets in the U.S. and Korea include investments in Dow Corning Corporation and Samsung Corning Precision Materials.

21. Subsequent Events

In February 2013, the Company obtained authorization from the Board of Directors to execute a series of foreign exchange contracts over a two year period to hedge our exposure to movements in the Japanese yen and its impact on our earnings. The Company's execution of these contracts will be dependent upon market conditions. The foreign exchange contracts will not be designated derivatives and will be marked to market through the other income line of the consolidated statements of income.

Valuation Accounts and Reserves

(in millions)

Year ended December 31, 2012	Balance at beginning of period	Additions	Net deductions and other	Balance at end of period
Doubtful accounts and allowances	\$ 19	\$ 7		\$ 26
Deferred tax assets valuation allowance	\$ 219		\$ 9	\$ 210
Accumulated amortization of purchased intangible assets	\$ 135	\$ 19		\$ 154
Reserves for accrued costs of business restructuring	\$ 10	\$ 52	\$ 20	\$ 42

Year ended December 31, 2011	Balance at beginning of period	Additions	Net deductions and other	Balance at end of period
Doubtful accounts and allowances	\$ 20		\$ 1	\$ 19
Deferred tax assets valuation allowance	\$ 214	\$ 15	\$ 10	\$ 219
Accumulated amortization of purchased intangible assets	\$ 221	\$ 15	\$ 101	\$ 135
Reserves for accrued costs of business restructuring	\$ 27		\$ 17	\$ 10

Year ended December 31, 2010	Balance at beginning of period	Additions	Net deductions and other	Balance at end of period
Doubtful accounts and allowances	\$ 20			\$ 20
Deferred tax assets valuation allowance	\$ 245		\$ 31	\$ 214
Accumulated amortization of purchased intangible assets	\$ 217	\$ 4		\$ 221
Reserves for accrued costs of business restructuring	\$ 100		\$ 73	\$ 27

Quarterly Operating Results

(Unaudited) In millions, except per share amounts

2012	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Total year
Net sales	\$ 1,920	\$ 1,908	\$ 2,038	\$ 2,146	\$ 8,012
Gross margin	\$ 814	\$ 797	\$ 879	\$ 907	\$ 3,397
Restructuring, impairment and other credits				\$ 133	\$ 133
Asbestos litigation charges	\$ 1	\$ 5	\$ 3	\$ 5	\$ 14
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	\$ 218	\$ 259	\$ 240	\$ 93	\$ 810
Provision for income taxes	\$ (111)	\$ (93)	\$ (87)	\$ (98)	\$ (389)
Net income attributable to Corning Incorporated	\$ 462	\$ 462	\$ 521	\$ 283	\$ 1,728
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.19	\$ 1.16
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.19	\$ 1.15

2011	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Total year
Net sales	\$ 1,923	\$ 2,005	\$ 2,075	\$ 1,887	\$ 7,890
Gross margin	\$ 874	\$ 889	\$ 978	\$ 825	\$ 3,566
Restructuring, impairment and other charges				\$ 129	\$ 129
Asbestos litigation charges	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 9	\$ 24
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	\$ 398	\$ 428	\$ 324	\$ 321	\$ 1,471
Provision for income taxes	\$ (114)	\$ (123)	\$ (110)	\$ (61)	\$ (408)
Net income attributable to Corning Incorporated	\$ 748	\$ 755	\$ 811	\$ 491	\$ 2,805
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.32	\$ 1.80
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.31	\$ 1.77

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of shareholders will be held on Thursday, April 25, 2013, in Corning, NY. A formal notice of the meeting and a proxy statement will be mailed to shareholders on or about March 11, 2013. The proxy statement can also be accessed electronically through the Investor Relations page of the Corning website at www.corning.com and at www.corning.com/2013_proxy. A summary report of the proceedings at the annual meeting will be available without charge upon written request to Linda E. Jolly, Corporate Secretary, Corning Incorporated, HQ-E2-10, Corning, NY 14831.

Additional Information

A copy of Corning's 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is available without charge to shareholders upon written request to Corporate Secretary, Corning Incorporated, HQ-E2-10, Corning, NY 14831. The annual report, proxy statement, Form 10-K and other information can also be accessed electronically through the Investor Relations page of the Corning website at www.corning.com.

Investor Information

Investment analysts and investors who need additional information may contact Ann Nicholson, Director, Investor Relations, Corning Incorporated, HQ-E2-25, Corning, NY 14831. Telephone: 607.974.9000.

Common Stock

Corning Incorporated common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange. In addition, it is traded on the Boston, Midwest, Pacific and Philadelphia stock exchanges. Common stock options are traded on the Chicago Board Options Exchange. The ticker symbol for Corning Incorporated is "GLW."

Transfer Agent & Registrar

Computershare Trust Company
250 Royall Street, Mail Stop 1A
Canton, MA 02021
Telephone: 800.255.0461
Website: www.computershare.com/contactus

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
300 Madison Ave.
New York, NY 10017

Executive Certifications

Corning submitted its 2012 Annual CEO Certification to NYSE on compliance with NYSE corporate governance listing standards, and filed with the SEC its Sarbanes Oxley Act 301 Certifications as exhibits to its most recent Form 10-K.

"Safe Harbor" Statement

Under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995

The statements in this Annual Report that are not historical facts or information are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that may cause the outcome to be materially different. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to:

- Global business, economic and political conditions,
- conditions in the financial and credit markets,
- tariffs, import duties, tax rates and currency fluctuations,
- product demand and industry capacity,
- competition and pricing,
- sufficiency of manufacturing capacity and efficiencies,
- availability and costs of critical components and materials,
- new product development and commercialization,
- order activity and demand from major customers,
- fluctuations in spending by customers and pricing,
- disruptions in commercial activities due to terrorist activity, armed conflict, cyber attack, political or financial instability, natural disasters or major health concerns,
- new plant start-up or restructuring costs,
- effect of regulatory or legal developments,
- adequacy and availability of insurance,
- capital resource and cash flow activities,
- ability to pace capital spending to customer demand,
- credit rating and ability to obtain financing and capital,
- financial risk management,
- capital spending,
- equity company activities,
- interest costs,
- restructuring, goodwill and intangible asset impairment charges,
- acquisition and divestiture activities,
- rate of technology change,
- level of excess or obsolete inventory,
- ability to enforce patents,
- adverse litigation or regulatory developments,
- product, materials and components performance issues,
- retention of key personnel,
- stock price fluctuations,
- rate of substitution by end-users purchasing LCDs,
- downturn in demand for LCD glass substrates,
- customer ability to maintain profitable operations and obtain financing to fund expansions,
- fluctuations in supply chain inventory levels,
- movements in foreign exchange rates,
- adverse weather conditions and earthquakes, and
- other risks detailed in Corning's SEC filings.

Neither this report nor any statement contained herein is furnished in connection with any offering of securities or for the purpose of promoting or influencing the sale of securities.

Trademarks

A number of Corning trademarks appear throughout this annual report. For a complete listing of Corning's registered trademarks, visit: www.corning.com/legal/legal_notices.aspx

Corning is an equal opportunity employer.

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Chief Executive Officer
& President
Corning Incorporated
Corning, NY
(6)

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St. Louis, MO
(1) (4)

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Senior Vice President
& Corporate Controller

Linda E. Jolly
Corporate Secretary

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& General Manager —
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Taiwan

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& General Manager —
Corning Greater China

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Display Technologies

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Information Security Officer

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& Assistant General Counsel

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(1) Audit; (2) Compensation; (3) Corporate Relations; (4) Finance; (5) Nominating & Corporate Governance; (6) Executive

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CORNING

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