

LG Display Co., Ltd.
Form 6-K
February 13, 2017

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 6-K

**REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER
PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16 UNDER
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the month of February 2017

LG Display Co., Ltd.

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

LG Twin Towers, 128 Yeoui-dearo, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul 07336, Republic of Korea

(Address of principal executive offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

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Form 20-F

Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1):

Note: Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1) only permits the submission in paper of a Form 6-K if submitted solely to provide an attached annual report to security holders.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7):

Note: Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7) only permits the submission in paper of a Form 6-K if submission to furnish a report or other document that the registration foreign private issuer must furnish and make public under the laws of the jurisdiction in which the registrant is incorporated, domiciled or legally organized (the registrant's home country), or under the rules of the home country exchange on which the registrant's securities are traded, as long as the report or other document is not a press release, is not required to be and has not been distributed to the registrant's security holders, and if discussing a material event, has already been the subject of a Form 6-K submission or other Commission filing on EDGAR.

Indicate by check mark whether by furnishing the information contained in this Form, the registrant is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes

No

I. Activities and Remuneration of Outside Directors, etc.**1. Attendance and Voting Record of Outside Directors, etc.**

	Date	Agenda	Remark	Name of Outside Directors		
				Jin Jang (Attendance rate: 100%)	Joon Park (Attendance rate: 100%)	Sung-Sik Hwang (Attendance rate: 100%)
1	2016.01.26	1. Report on 2015 Q4 financial and operating results	Reported			
		2. Report on operation of internal accounting controls	Reported			
		3. Approval of FY2015 financial statements	Approved	For	For	For
		4. Approval of FY2015 annual business report	Approved	For	For	For
		5. Approval of FY2016 limits on issuance of bonds	Approved	For	For	For
		6. Approval of investment in G8 OLED display panel facilities expansion	Approved	For	For	For
		7. Approval of change in composition of Outside Director Nomination Committee	Approved	For	For	For
		8. Approval of policy revision of Board of Directors and Management Committee	Approved	For	For	For
2	2016.02.16	1. Report on operation and evaluation of internal accounting control system	Reported			
		2. Report on operation of the compliance system	Reported			
		3. Approval of convening of the FY2015 Annual General Meeting of shareholders	Approved	For	For	For
		4. Approval of FY2015 AGM agenda items				
		(1) Approval of Consolidated & Separate Financial Statements of FY2015	Approved	For	For	For
		(2) Appointment of Directors	Approved	For	For	For

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(3) Appointment of Audit
Committee Member

(4) Approval of Remuneration
Limit for Directors in 2016

Approved

For

For

For

5. Approval of establishment
of offshore subsidiary

Approved

For

For

For

Date	Agenda	Remark	Name of Outside Directors				
			Jin Jang (Attendance rate: 100%)	Joon Park ⁽²⁾ (Attendance rate: 100%)	Sung-Sik Hwang (Attendance rate: 100%)	Kun Tai Han ⁽¹⁾ (Attendance rate: 100%)	
3	2016.03.11	1. Approval of LG Twin Tower lease agreement	Approved	For	For	For	For
		2. Approval of remuneration for executive officers					
		(1) Approval of HR personnel policy revision for executive officers	Approved	For	For	For	For
		(2) Approval of company advisor compensation to the retired executive officers who are outplaced in 2016	Approved	For	For	For	For
3	2016.03.11	(3) Approval of the remuneration for board directors	Approved	For	For	For	For
		3 Approval of investment in P9 panel facilities	Approved	For	For	For	For
		infra improvement	Approved	For	For	For	For
4	2016.04.26	1. Report on 2016 Q1 financial and operating results	Reported				
		2. Approval of the short-term performance-based bonus targets for executive officers in 2016	Approved	For	For	For	For
5	2016.07.26	1. Report on resolutions passed by the management committee	Reported				
		2. Report on 2016 Q2 financial and operating results	Reported				
		3. Approval of investment in G6 P-OLED display	Approved	For	For	For	For

panel facilities

6	2016.10.25	1. Report on 2016 Q3 financial and operating results	Reported				
		2. Approval of guarantee of payment obligation with Major Shareholders, etc.	Approved	For	For	For	For
		3. Approval of transactions with significant shareholders	Approved	For	For	For	For
7	2016.12.01	1. Approval of HR personnel policy revision for executive officers	Approved	For	For	For	For
		2. Review of FY2016 performance and approval of business plan for FY2017	Approved	For	For	For	For
		3. Approval of transaction limit with major shareholders and other related parties	Approved	For	For	For	For
		4. Approval of transactions with significant shareholders	Approved	For	For	For	For
		5. Approval of license agreement for LG brand	Approved	For	For	For	For

- 1) 2016.03.11 Kun Tai Han has been newly appointed as a member of outside directors at FY2015 AGM
- 2) 2016.03.11 Joon Park has been reappointed as a member of outside directors at FY2015 AGM

2. Activities of Outside Directors, etc. in Committees of the Board of Directors

Date	Agenda	Remarks
1 2016.01.26	1. The independent auditor's report on audit progress 2. Report on internal audit 3. Report on review of 2015 Q4 financial statements 4. Approval of 2015 Q4 financial statements 5. Report on FY2015 financial statements 6. Report on the actual status regarding operation of the internal accounting management system 7. Report on FY2015 annual business report 8. Report on Audit Committee self-evaluation	Reported Reported Reported Approved Reported Reported Reported Reported
2 2016.02.16	1. Report on review of financial statements 2. Evaluation on the actual status of the internal accounting management system 3. Evaluation on the current status regarding operation of the internal monitoring system 4. Drafting and submission of FY2015 audit report 5. Approval of audit and non-audit services by the external auditor 6. Report on operation of the compliance system 7. Report on review of AGM agenda and documents	Reported Approved Approved Approved Approved Reported Reported
3 2016.03.11	1. Approval of appointment of Chairman of Audit Committee	Approved
4 2016.04.26	1. The independent auditors report on audit progress 2. Report on internal audit 3. Report on review of 2016 Q1 financial statements 4. Approval of 2016 Q1 financial statements	Reported Reported Reported Approved
5 2016.07.26	1. The independent auditors report on audit progress 2. Report on internal audit 3. Report on review of 2016 Q2 financial statements 4. Approval of 2016 Q2 financial statements 5. Approval of the external auditor's audit services on new subsidiary	Reported Reported Reported Approved Approved
6 2016.10.25	1. The independent auditors report on audit progress 2. Approval of 2016 Q3 financial statements 3. Report on review of 2016 Q3 financial statements 4. Report on internal audit	Reported Reported Reported Reported

3. Remuneration of Outside Directors & Non-Standing Directors(KRW
Million)

	Number of Persons	Remuneration Limit*	Results	Average Payment per Person	Remarks
Outside Director	4	8,500	299	74.8	

* Remuneration limit for the total 7 directors, including 2 standing directors & 1 non-standing director.

II. Accumulated Transaction Amount of LG Display Co., Ltd with each of its Major Shareholders or their Affiliates, which was equivalent to [5]% or more of 2015 Total Assets or Revenue.

(KRW Billion)

Transaction Type	Counterpart (Relationship)	Transaction Period	Transaction Amount	Assets Ratio*(%)	Revenue Ratio*(%)
Sales/Purchase	LG Display America Inc. (Subsidiary)	Jan. 1, 2016 ~ Dec. 31, 2016	10,479	46	37
Sales/Purchase	LG Display Shenzhen Co., Ltd.(Subsidiary)	Jan. 1, 2016 ~ Dec. 31, 2016	1,890	8	7
Sales/Purchase	LG Display Germany GmbH (Subsidiary)	Jan. 1, 2016 ~ Dec. 31, 2016	2,003	9	7
Sales/Purchase	LG Display Taiwan Co., Ltd. (Subsidiary)	Jan. 1, 2016 ~ Dec. 31, 2016	1,360	6	5
Sales/Purchase	LG Display Japan Co., Ltd. (Subsidiary)	Jan. 1, 2016 ~ Dec. 31, 2016	1,757	8	6
Sales/Purchase	LG Display Shanghai Co., Ltd. (Subsidiary)	Jan. 1, 2016 ~ Dec. 31, 2016	1,507	7	5
Sales/Purchase	LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd.(Subsidiary)	Jan. 1, 2016 ~ Dec. 31, 2016	2,601	9	7
Sales/Purchase	LG Display Yantai Co., Ltd.(Subsidiary)	Jan. 1, 2016 ~ Dec. 31, 2016	2,382	11	8
Sales/Purchase	LG Electronics Inc.(Largest Shareholder)	Jan. 1, 2016 ~ Dec. 31, 2016	2,517	11	9
Purchase, etc.	LG Chem. Ltd. (Affiliate)	Jan. 1, 2016 ~ Dec. 31, 2016	1,324	6	5

* Ratio in comparison with total assets or revenue, as applicable, in FY 2015

II-I. Individual Transactions of LG Display Co., Ltd with each of its Major Shareholders or their Affiliates, which was equivalent to 1% or more of 2015 Total Assets.

(KRW Billion)

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Transaction Type	Counterpart (Relationship)	Transaction Period	Transaction Amount	Ratio*(%)
Guarantee for payment obligation	LG Display Vietnam Haiphong Co. LTD (Subsidiary)	Jan. 1, 2017 ~ Dec. 31, 2025	6,807	3

* Ratio in comparison with total assets in FY 2015

III. Reference Relating to AGM

1. Matters Relating to the Annual General Meeting

A. Date and Time: 9:30 A.M., March 16, 2017 (Thursday)

B. Venue : Guest House, LG Display Paju Display Cluster. 245, LG-ro, Wollong-myeon, Paju-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea

2. Agenda for Meeting

A. For Reporting

- (1) Audit Committee s Audit Report
- (2) Fiscal Year 2016 Business Report
- (3) Transactions with Major Shareholders, etc.
- (4) Appointment of External Auditor

B. For Approval

- (1) Consolidated and Separate the Financial Statements as of and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 (Cash Dividend per share KRW 500)

- (2) Appointment of Directors

2-1: Appointment of non-standing director (Hyun-Hwoi Ha)

2-2: Appointment of outside director (Oh Kyong Kwon)

2-3: Appointment of standing director (Sang Don Kim)

- (3) Appointment of Audit Committee Member (Kun Tai Han)

- (4) Remuneration Limit for Directors in 2017 (KRW 8.5 billion)

3. Details of Agenda for Approval

A. Agenda 1: Consolidated and Separate the Financial Statements as of and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

(1) Business Performance in FY 2016

a. Business overview

We were incorporated in February 1985 under the laws of the Republic of Korea. LG Electronics and LG Semicon transferred their respective LCD business to us in 1998, and since then, our business has been focused on the research, development, manufacture and sale of display panels, applying technologies such as TFT-LCD and OLED.

As of December 31, 2016, in Korea we operated TFT-LCD and OLED production facilities and a research center in Paju and TFT-LCD production facilities in Gumi. We have also established subsidiaries in the Americas, Europe and Asia.

As of December 31, 2016, our business consisted of the manufacture and sale of display and display related products utilizing TFT-LCD, OLED and other technologies under a single reporting business segment.

2016 Financial highlights by business (based on K-IFRS)

(Unit: In millions of Won)

2016	Display Business
Sales	26,504,074
Gross Profit	3,749,804
Operating Profit (Loss)	1,311,416

b. Major products

We manufacture TFT-LCD panels, of which a significant majority is exported overseas.

(Unit: In millions of Won, except percentages)

Business area	Sales Type	Items (Market)	Usage	Major trademark	Sales in 2016 (%)
Display	Product/Service/Other Sales	Display Panel (Overseas ⁽¹⁾)	Panels for notebook computers, monitors, televisions, smartphones, tablets, etc.	LG Display	24,698,883(93.1%)
		Display Panel (Korea ⁽¹⁾)	Panels for notebook computers, monitors, televisions, smartphones, tablets, etc.	LG Display	1,825,191(6.9%)
Total					26,504,074(100.0%)

(1) Based on ship-to-party.

(3) Consolidated Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Note	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6, 13	1,558,696	751,662
Deposits in banks	6, 13	1,163,750	1,772,337
Trade accounts and notes receivable, net	7, 13, 17, 19	4,957,993	4,097,836
Other accounts receivable, net	7, 13	143,592	105,815
Other current financial assets	8, 13	28,016	4,904
Inventories	9	2,287,785	2,351,669
Prepaid income taxes		592	3,469
Other current assets	7	343,762	443,942
Total current assets		10,484,186	9,531,634
Deposits in banks	6, 13	13	13
Investments in equity accounted investees	10	172,683	384,755
Other non-current financial assets	8, 13	74,633	49,732
Property, plant and equipment, net	11, 20	12,031,449	10,546,020
Intangible assets, net	12, 20	894,937	838,730
Deferred tax assets	28	867,011	930,629
Other non-current assets	7	359,424	295,647
Total non-current assets		14,400,150	13,045,526
Total assets		24,884,336	22,577,160
Liabilities			
Trade accounts and notes payable	13, 19	2,877,326	2,764,694
Current financial liabilities	13, 14	667,909	1,416,112
Other accounts payable	13	2,449,517	1,499,722
Accrued expenses		639,629	633,113
Income tax payable		257,082	91,726
Provisions	16	55,972	109,897
Advances received		61,818	51,127
Other current liabilities	16	48,966	40,321
Total current liabilities		7,058,219	6,606,712
Non-current financial liabilities	13, 14	4,111,333	2,808,204
Non-current provisions	16	8,155	11,817
Defined benefit liabilities, net	15	142,987	353,798
Deferred tax liabilities	28	32,108	34,663
Other non-current liabilities	16	69,146	57,010
Total non-current liabilities		4,363,729	3,265,492

Total liabilities		11,421,948	9,872,204
Equity			
Share capital	18	1,789,079	1,789,079
Share premium		2,251,113	2,251,113
Retained earnings		9,004,283	8,158,526
Reserves	18	(88,478)	(5,766)
Total equity attributable to owners of the Controlling Company		12,955,997	12,192,952
Non-controlling interests		506,391	512,004
Total equity		13,462,388	12,704,956
Total liabilities and equity		24,884,336	22,577,160

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

b. Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

<i>(In millions of won, except earnings per share)</i>	Note	2016	2015
Revenue	19, 20, 21	26,504,074	28,383,884
Cost of sales	9, 19	(22,754,270)	(24,069,572)
Gross profit		3,749,804	4,314,312
Selling expenses	23	(693,937)	(878,300)
Administrative expenses	23	(610,479)	(592,517)
Research and development expenses		(1,133,972)	(1,217,929)
Operating profit		1,311,416	1,625,566
Finance income	26	139,671	158,829
Finance costs	26	(266,186)	(316,229)
Other non-operating income	25	1,590,824	1,273,833
Other non-operating expenses	25	(1,467,831)	(1,326,782)
Equity in income of equity accounted investees, net	10	8,339	18,765
Profit before income tax		1,316,233	1,433,982
Income tax expense	27	(384,725)	(410,526)
Profit for the year		931,508	1,023,456
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities	15,27	155,346	(110,257)
Other comprehensive income (loss) from associates and joint ventures		200	(607)
Related income tax	15,27	(37,594)	26,682
		117,952	(84,182)
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	26, 27	(77)	(288)
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	26, 27	(90,503)	44,913
Other comprehensive income (loss) from associates and joint ventures	27	(5,416)	19,176
Related income tax	27	19	214
		(95,977)	64,015
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of income tax		21,975	(20,167)
Total comprehensive income for the year		953,483	1,003,289
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Controlling Company		906,713	966,553
Non-controlling interests		24,795	56,903

Profit for the year		931,508	1,023,456
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Controlling Company		941,953	940,448
Non-controlling interests		11,530	62,841
Total comprehensive income for the year		953,483	1,003,289
Earnings per share (In won)			
Basic earnings per share	29	2,534	2,701
Diluted earnings per share	29	2,534	2,701

c. Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (Appendix-1)**d. Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Note	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit for the year		931,508	1,023,456
Adjustments for:			
Income tax expense	27	384,725	410,526
Depreciation	11, 22	2,643,445	2,969,394
Amortization of intangible assets	11, 22	378,126	406,462
Gain on foreign currency translation		(250,508)	(73,057)
Loss on foreign currency translation		161,897	80,084
Expenses related to defined benefit plans	15, 24	220,962	199,033
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(14,637)	(18,179)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		7,466	4,037
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment		1,610	3,027
Loss on disposal of intangible assets		75	29
Impairment loss on intangible assets		138	239
Reversal of impairment loss on intangible assets			(80)
Finance income		(58,748)	(81,572)
Finance costs		187,931	222,699
Equity in income of equity method accounted investees, net	10	(8,339)	(18,765)
Other income		(15,546)	(12,454)
Other expenses		182,468	269,995
		3,821,065	4,361,418
Change in trade accounts and notes receivable		(553,775)	(1,060,718)
Change in other accounts receivable		62,981	38,411
Change in other current assets		126,616	87,130
Change in inventories		105,688	404,862
Change in other non-current assets		(126,256)	(78,859)
Change in trade accounts and notes payable		(114,977)	(670,565)
Change in other accounts payable		66,930	(459,730)
Change in accrued expenses		(16,431)	(66,071)
Change in other current liabilities		17,272	14,015
Change in other non-current liabilities		21,641	48,240
Change in provisions		(160,462)	(143,228)
Change in defined benefit liabilities, net		(276,459)	(279,672)
		(847,232)	(2,166,185)

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Note	2016	2015
Cash generated from operating activities		3,905,341	3,218,689
Income taxes paid		(187,816)	(414,007)
Interests received		48,911	58,860
Interests paid		(125,530)	(136,965)
Net cash provided by operating activities		3,640,906	2,726,577
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Dividends received		59,820	25,577
Proceeds from withdrawal of deposits in banks		3,293,398	2,306,672
Increase in deposits in banks		(2,684,810)	(2,544,114)
Acquisition of available-for-sale financial assets		(859)	(4,550)
Proceeds from disposal of available-for-sale financial assets		507	2,263
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(1,500)	
Acquisition of investments in equity accounted investees			(30,647)
Proceeds from disposal of investments in equity accounted investees		29,745	7,263
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(3,735,948)	(2,364,988)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		278,067	447,320
Acquisition of intangible assets		(405,167)	(294,638)
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets		261	1,135
Government grants received		6,393	5,017
Proceeds from settlement of derivatives		4,008	(35)
Increase in short-term loans		(2,132)	
Proceeds from collection of short-term loans		8,202	
Increase in long-term loans		(32,498)	(16,516)
Decrease in deposits		2,436	
Increase in deposits		(9,105)	(1,595)
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired			(270,093)
Net cash used in investing activities		(3,189,182)	(2,731,929)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from short-term borrowings		107,345	
Repayments of short-term borrowings			(223,626)
Proceeds from issuance of debentures		597,573	298,778
Proceeds from long-term debt		1,667,060	901,451
Repayments of long-term debt		(347,693)	(324,570)
Repayments of current portion of long-term debt and debentures		(1,520,287)	(744,788)
Decrease in non-controlling interests		(17,143)	(5,743)
Increase in non-controlling interests			102,908
Dividends paid		(178,908)	(178,908)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		307,947	(174,498)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		759,671	(179,850)
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1		751,662	889,839
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		47,363	41,673
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31		1,558,696	751,662

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

e. Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Reporting Entity

(a) Description of the Controlling Company

LG Display Co., Ltd. (the Controlling Company) was incorporated in February 1985 and the Controlling Company is a public corporation listed in the Korea Exchange since 2004. The main business of the Controlling Company and its subsidiaries (the Group) is to manufacture and sell displays and its related products. As of December 31, 2016, the Group is operating Thin Film Transistor Liquid Crystal Display (TFT-LCD) and Organic Light Emitting Diode (OLED) panel manufacturing plants in Gumi, Paju, China and Poland and TFT-LCD and OLED module manufacturing plants in Gumi, Paju, China and Poland. The Controlling Company is domiciled in the Republic of Korea with its address at 128 Yeouidae-ro, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul, the Republic of Korea. As of December 31, 2016, LG Electronics Inc., a major shareholder of the Controlling Company, owns 37.9% (135,625,000 shares) of the Controlling Company s common stock.

The Controlling Company s common stock is listed on the Korea Exchange under the identifying code 034220. As of December 31, 2016, there are 357,815,700 shares of common stock outstanding. The Controlling Company s common stock is also listed on the New York Stock Exchange in the form of American Depositary Shares (ADSs) under the symbol LPL . One ADS represents one-half of one share of common stock. As of December 31, 2016, there are 27,797,140 ADSs outstanding.

1. Reporting Entity, Continued(b) Consolidated Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016*(In millions)*

Subsidiaries	Location	Percentage of ownership	Fiscal year end	Date of incorporation	Business	Capital stocks
LG Display America, Inc.	San Jose, U.S.A.	100%	December 31	September 24, 1999	Sell Display products	USD 411
LG Display Japan Co., Ltd.	Tokyo, Japan	100%	December 31	October 12, 1999	Sell Display products	JPY 95
LG Display Germany GmbH	Ratingen, Germany	100%	December 31	November 5, 1999	Sell Display products	EUR 1
LG Display Taiwan Co., Ltd.	Taipei, Taiwan	100%	December 31	April 12, 1999	Sell Display products	NTD 116
LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd.(*1)	Nanjing, China	100%	December 31	July 15, 2002	Manufacture Display products	CNY 3,020
LG Display Shanghai Co., Ltd.	Shanghai, China	100%	December 31	January 16, 2003	Sell Display products	CNY 4
LG Display Poland Sp. z o.o.	Wroclaw, Poland	100%	December 31	September 6, 2005	Manufacture Display products	PLN 511
LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd.	Guangzhou, China	100%	December 31	June 30, 2006	Manufacture Display products	CNY 1,655
LG Display Shenzhen Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen, China	100%	December 31	August 28, 2007	Sell Display products	CNY 4
LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100%	December 31	January 12, 2009	Sell Display products	SGD 1.4
L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Limited	Fujian, China	51%	December 31	January 5, 2010	Manufacture and sell LCD module and LCD monitor sets	CNY 116
LG Display Yantai Co., Ltd.	Yantai, China	100%	December 31	April 19, 2010	Manufacture Display products	CNY 1,008
Nanumnuri Co., Ltd.	Gumi,	100%	December 31	March 21, 2012	Janitorial services	KRW 800

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	South Korea					
LG Display (China) Co., Ltd.(*2)	Guangzhou, China	70%	December 31	December 10, 2012	Manufacture and sell Display products	CNY 8,156
Unified Innovative Technology, LLC	Wilmington, U.S.A.	100%	December 31	March 12, 2014	Manage intellectual property	USD 9
LG Display Guangzhou Trading Co., Ltd.	Guangzhou, China	100%	December 31	April 28, 2015	Sell Display products	CNY 1.2
Global OLED Technology, LLC	Herndon, U.S.A.	100%	December 31	December 18, 2009	Manage OLED intellectual property	USD 138
LG Display Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd.(*3)	Haiphong, Vietnam	100%	December 31	May 5, 2016	Manufacture Display products	VND 2,187,870
Suzhou Lehui Display Co., Ltd.(*4)	Suzhou, China	100%	December 31	July 1, 2016	Manufacture and sell LCD module and LCD monitor sets	CNY 637

1. Reporting Entity, Continued

(b) Consolidated Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016, Continued

- (*1) In December 2016, the Controlling Company contributed ₩13,979 million in cash for the capital increase of LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd. (LGDNJ). There was no change in the Controlling Company's ownership percentage in LGDNJ as a result of this additional investment.
- (*2) In October 2016, LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd. (LGDGZ) contributed ₩1,465 million in cash for the capital increase of LG Display (China) Co., Ltd. (LGDCA).
- (*3) In May 2016, the Controlling Company established LG Display Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd. to manufacture Display products. As of December 31, 2016, the Controlling Company has a 100% equity interest of this subsidiary and its capital stock amounts to ₩117,378 million.
- (*4) In July 2016, Suzhou Raken Technology Co., Ltd., a joint venture of the Controlling Company and AmTRAN Technology Co., Ltd. (AmTRAN), split into Suzhou Raken Technology Co., Ltd. and Suzhou Lehui Display Co., Ltd. The Controlling Company acquired 100% equity interest in Suzhou Lehui Display Co., Ltd. and AmTRAN acquired 100% equity interest in Suzhou Raken Technology Co., Ltd., respectively, by exchanging equity interests.

As of December 31, 2016, LG Display U.S.A., Inc., a subsidiary of the Controlling Company, completed its voluntary liquidation.

₩349,977 million and ₩531,304 million, respectively, are attributable to the Controlling Company over the distributed dividends from consolidated subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

1. Reporting Entity, Continued

(c) Summary of financial information of subsidiaries at the reporting date is as follows:

(In millions of won)

Subsidiaries	December 31, 2016			2016	
	Total assets	Total liabilities	Total shareholders equity	Sales	Net income (loss)
LG Display America, Inc.	1,956,963	1,939,225	17,738	10,616,003	8,888
LG Display Japan Co., Ltd.	275,902	271,356	4,546	1,841,304	2,148
LG Display Germany GmbH	635,597	630,225	5,372	1,956,743	2,060
LG Display Taiwan Co., Ltd.	603,406	591,555	11,851	1,683,349	3,350
LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd.	729,928	90,116	639,812	447,544	43,068
LG Display Shanghai Co., Ltd.	778,951	764,890	14,061	1,543,986	5,881
LG Display Poland Sp. z o.o.	162,117	8,579	153,538	47,821	3,070
LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd.	2,094,388	1,282,653	811,735	2,517,322	211,874
LG Display Shenzhen Co., Ltd.	257,262	250,895	6,367	1,886,790	2,509
LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd.	434,194	432,260	1,934	981,219	1,807
L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Limited	374,698	300,695	74,003	1,327,560	18,289
LG Display Yantai Co., Ltd.	1,622,688	1,278,088	344,600	2,402,669	75,010
Nanumnuri Co., Ltd.	4,612	3,602	1,010	16,047	(355)
LG Display (China) Co., Ltd.	3,121,451	1,554,529	1,566,922	1,912,569	52,778
Unified Innovative Technology, LLC	7,497	18	7,479		(1,184)
LG Display Guangzhou Trading Co., Ltd.	158,183	157,588	595	424,919	206
Global OLED Technology, LLC	91,062	11,678	79,384	8,480	(6,446)
LG Display Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd.	163,535	46,156	117,379		(1,018)
Suzhou Lehui Display Co., Ltd.	227,464	115,486	111,978	203,738	(8,236)
	13,699,898	9,729,594	3,970,304	29,818,063	413,699

1. Reporting Entity, Continued*(In millions of won)*

	December 31, 2015			2015	
	Total assets	Total liabilities	Total shareholders equity	Sales	Net income (loss)
Subsidiaries					
LG Display America, Inc.	1,530,639	1,479,935	50,704	11,508,652	3,046
LG Display Japan Co., Ltd.	174,686	154,090	20,596	1,590,675	1,682
LG Display Germany GmbH	511,703	503,726	7,977	2,123,368	2,459
LG Display Taiwan Co., Ltd.	670,674	660,241	10,433	1,995,216	2,483
LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd.	695,623	64,864	630,759	403,552	41,017
LG Display Shanghai Co., Ltd.	926,503	911,682	14,821	1,518,461	6,791
LG Display Poland Sp. z o.o.	167,491	10,117	157,374	64,228	4,405
LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd.	1,908,061	1,134,064	773,997	2,453,655	237,369
LG Display Shenzhen Co., Ltd.	266,804	261,145	5,659	1,829,569	2,897
LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd.	169,790	169,668	122	1,111,372	1,994
L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Limited	355,249	283,643	71,606	1,280,286	20,010
LG Display Yantai Co., Ltd.	1,441,411	1,091,911	349,500	2,273,020	88,604
LG Display U.S.A., Inc.	333	22	311	235	2,993
Nanumnuri Co., Ltd.	3,199	1,834	1,365	11,360	103
LG Display (China) Co., Ltd.	2,678,341	1,090,259	1,588,082	1,654,680	127,654
Unified Innovative Technology, LLC	8,447	1	8,446		(1,225)
LG Display Guangzhou Trading Co., Ltd.	93,246	92,854	392	187,630	170
Global OLED Technology, LLC	89,329	5,753	83,576	4,882	(5,017)
	11,691,529	7,915,809	3,775,720	30,010,841	537,435

1. Reporting Entity, Continued

(d) Associates as of December 31, 2016

(In millions of won)

Associates	Location	Percentage of ownership		Fiscal year end	Date of incorporation	Business	Carrying amount
		2016	2015				
Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd.	Paju, South Korea	40%	40%	December 31	January 2005	Manufacture electric glass for FPDs	52,750
New Optics Ltd.	Yangju, South Korea	46%	46%	December 31	August 2005	Manufacture back light parts for TFT-LCDs	40,045
INVENIA Co., Ltd. (LIG INVENIA Co., Ltd.)(*1)	Seongnam, South Korea	13%	13%	December 31	January 2001	Develop and manufacture equipment for FPDs	2,450
WooRee E&L Co., Ltd.(*1) (*2)	Ansan, South Korea	14%	21%	December 31	June 2008	Manufacture LED back light unit packages	8,627
LB Gemini New Growth Fund No. 16(*3)	Seoul, South Korea	31%	31%	December 31	December 2009	Invest in small and middle sized companies and benefit from M&A opportunities	8,647
Can Yang Investments Limited (*1)	Hong Kong	9%	9%	December 31	January 2010	Develop, manufacture and sell LED parts	5,580
YAS Co., Ltd.(*1) (*4)	Paju, South Korea	18%	19%	December 31	April 2002	Develop and manufacture deposition equipment for OLEDs	9,883
Narenanotech Corporation	Yongin, South Korea	23%	23%	December 31	December 1995	Manufacture and sell FPD manufacturing equipment	23,717
AVATEC Co., Ltd.(*1)(*5)	Daegu, South Korea	17%	16%	December 31	August 2000	Process and sell electric glass for FPDs	20,984
Arctic Sentinel, Inc. (Fuhu, Inc.)(*1)	Los Angenes USA	10%	10%	March 31	June 2008	Develop and manufacture tablet for kids	

1. Reporting Entity, Continued

(d) Associates as of December 31, 2016, Continued

- (*1) Although the Controlling Company's share interests in INVENIA Co, Ltd., WooRee E&L Co., Ltd., Can Yang Investments Limited, YAS Co., Ltd., AVATEC Co., Ltd and Arctic Sentinel, Inc are below 20%, the Controlling Company is able to exercise significant influence through its right to appoint a director to the board of directors of each investee and the transactions between the Controlling Company and the investees are significant. Accordingly, the investments in these investees have been accounted for using the equity method.
- (*2) In 2016, the Controlling Company's ownership percentage in WooRee E&L Co., Ltd. (WooRee E&L) decreased from 21% to 14% as the Controlling Company did not participate in the capital increase of WooRee E&L. The Controlling Company recognized an impairment loss of ₩6,137 million as finance cost for the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount of investment in WooRee E&L.
- (*3) The Controlling Company is a member of limited partnership in the LB Gemini New Growth Fund No.16 (the Fund). In February and June 2016, the Controlling Company received ~~₩2,820 million~~, ₩2,330 million, respectively, from the Fund as capital distribution. There was no change in the Controlling Company's ownership percentage in the Fund and the Controlling Company is committed to making future investments of up to an aggregate of ₩30,000 million.
- (*4) The Controlling Company's ownership percentage in YAS Co., Ltd. decreased from 19% to 18% as the Controlling Company did not participate in the capital increase of YAS Co., Ltd.
- (*5) In 2016, AVATEC Co., Ltd. retired its treasury stock and the Controlling Company's ownership percentage in AVATEC Co., Ltd. increased from 16% to 17% as a result.
- In 2016, the Controlling Company disposed of the entire investments in TLI Inc. and AVACO Co., Ltd. for ₩7,839 million ₩16,756 million, respectively, and recognized ₩3,064 million ₩4,290 million, respectively, for the difference between the disposal amount and the carrying amount as finance income.

2. Basis of Presenting Financial Statements

(a) Statement of Compliance

In accordance with the Act on External Audits of Stock Companies, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards (K-IFRS).

2. Basis of Presenting Financial Statements, Continued

(a) Statement of Compliance, Continued

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on January 23, 2017, which will be submitted for approval to the shareholders' meeting to be held on March 16, 2017.

(b) Basis of Measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the consolidated statements of financial position:

available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value, and

net defined benefit liabilities are recognized as the present value of defined benefit obligations less the fair value of plan assets

(c) Functional and Presentation Currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Korean won, which is the Controlling Company's functional currency.

2. Basis of Presenting Financial Statements, Continued

(d) Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with K-IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements is included in the following notes:

Classification of financial instruments (note 3.(d))

Estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment (note 3.(e))

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next 12 months is included in the following notes:

Recognition and measurement of provisions (note 3.(j), 16 and 17)

Net realizable value of inventories (note 9)

Measurement of defined benefit obligations (note 15)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities (note 28)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies followed by the Group in preparation of its consolidated financial statements are as follows:

(a) Consolidation

(i) Business Combinations

The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Group. The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognized in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity

securities in accordance with K-IFRS No. 1032 and K-IFRS No. 1039. The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognized in profit or loss.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(a) Consolidation, Continued

(ii) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed, or has right to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

(iii) Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests (NCI) are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date.

Changes in the Group's interest in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

(iv) Loss of Control

If the Controlling Company loses control of subsidiaries, the Controlling Company derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the former subsidiaries from the consolidated statement of financial position and recognizes the gain or loss associated with the loss of control attributable to the former controlling interest. Meanwhile, the Controlling Company recognizes any investment retained in the former subsidiaries at its fair value when control is lost.

(v) Associates and joint ventures (equity method investees)

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies. A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Group has joint control, whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Investments in associates and joint ventures are initially recognized at cost and subsequently accounted for using the equity method of accounting. The carrying amount of investments in associates and joint ventures is increased or decreased to recognize the Group's share of the profits or losses and changes in the Group's proportionate interest of the investee after the date of acquisition. Distributions received from an investee reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(a) Consolidation, Continued

(v) Associates and joint ventures (equity method investees), Continued

If an associate or joint ventures uses accounting policies different from those of the Controlling Company for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to the consolidated financial statements. As of and during the periods presented in the consolidated financial statements, no adjustments were made in applying the equity method.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity accounted investee, the carrying amount of that interest, including any long-term investments, is reduced to nil, and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(a) Consolidation, Continued

(vi) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, including income and expenses and any unrealized income and expenses and balance of trade accounts and notes receivable and payable arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

(b) Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Group at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate on the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was originally determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss, except for differences arising on available-for-sale equity instruments and a financial asset and liability designated as a cash flow hedge, which are recognized in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the original transaction. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Foreign currency differences arising from assets and liabilities in relation to the investing and financing activities including loans, bonds and cash and cash equivalents are recognized in finance income (costs) in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and foreign currency differences arising from assets and liabilities in relation to activities other than investing and financing activities are recognized in other non-operating income (expense) in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Relevant foreign currency differences are presented in gross amounts in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

If the presentation currency of the Group is different from a foreign operation's functional currency, the financial position and financial performance of the foreign operation are translated into the presentation currency using the following methods. The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, whose functional currency is not the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to the Group's functional currency at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to the Group's functional currency at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency differences are recognized in other comprehensive income. However, if the operation is a non-wholly-owned subsidiary, then the relevant proportionate share of the translation difference is allocated to the non-controlling interests. When a foreign operation is disposed of in its entirety or partially such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. If the Group disposes part of its interest in a subsidiary but retains control, then the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to NCI. When the Group disposes of only part of an associate or joint venture while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(b) Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation, Continued

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of that foreign operation is treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation. Thus, they are expressed in the functional currency of the foreign operation and translated at the at each reporting date s exchange rate.

(c) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted-average method, and includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated selling expenses. In the case of manufactured inventories and work-in-process, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on the actual capacity of production facilities. However, the normal capacity is used for the allocation of fixed production overheads if the actual level of production is lower than the normal capacity.

(d) Financial Instruments

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

The Group initially recognizes loans and receivables and deposits on the date they are originated. All other non-derivative financial assets, including financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows of the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Group is recognized as a separate asset or liability. If a transfer does not result in derecognition because the Group has retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset and recognizes a financial liability for the consideration received. In subsequent periods, the Group recognizes any income on the transferred assets and any expense incurred on the financial liability.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) Financial Instruments, Continued

(i) Non-derivative financial assets, Continued

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Group has the following non-derivative financial assets: financial assets at FVTPL, loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) Financial Instruments, Continued

(i) Non-derivative financial assets, Continued

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. If a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the Group designates the entire hybrid (combined) contract as a financial asset at FVTPL unless: the embedded derivative(s) does not significantly modify the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract; or it is clear with little or no analysis when a similar hybrid (combined) instrument is first considered that separation of the embedded derivative(s) is prohibited. Upon initial recognition, attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash balances and short-term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash.

Deposits in banks

Deposits in banks are those with maturity of more than three months and less than one year and are held for cash management purposes.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. When loans and receivables are recognized initially, the Group measures them at their fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Loans and receivables comprise trade accounts and notes receivable and other accounts receivable.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or that are not classified as financial assets at FVTPL, held-to-maturity financial assets or loans and receivables. The Group's investments in equity securities and certain debt securities are classified as available-for-sale financial assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences on available-for-sale equity instruments, are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the fair value reserve. When an investment in available-for-sale financial assets is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss.

Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured and whose derivatives are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity instruments are measured at cost.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) Financial Instruments, Continued

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Group classifies financial liabilities into two categories, financial liabilities at FVTPL and other financial liabilities, in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of financial liabilities, and recognizes them in the consolidated statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading or designated as such upon initial recognition at FVTPL. After initial recognition, financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss. Upon initial recognition, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of financial liabilities are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are classified as other financial liabilities and measured initially at fair value minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of financial liabilities. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. As of December 31, 2015, non-derivative financial liabilities comprise borrowings, bonds and others.

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

(iii) Share Capital

The Group only issued common stocks and they are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of common stocks are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of tax effects. Capital contributed in excess of par value upon issuance of common stocks is classified as share premium within equity.

(iv) Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are accounted for as described below.

Hedge Accounting

If necessary, the Group designates derivatives as hedging items to hedge the risk of changes in the fair value of assets, liabilities or firm commitments (a fair value hedge) and foreign currency risk of highly probable forecasted transactions or firm commitments (a cash flow hedge).

On initial designation of the hedge, the Group's management formally designates and documents the relationship between the hedging instrument(s) and hedged item(s), including the risk management objectives and strategy in undertaking the hedge transaction, together with the methods that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship, both at the inception of the hedge relationship as well as on an ongoing basis.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) Financial Instruments, Continued

(iv) Derivative financial instruments, Continued

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are accounted for as described below.

Hedge Accounting

If necessary, the Group designates derivatives as hedging items to hedge the risk of changes in the fair value of assets, liabilities or firm commitments (a fair value hedge) and foreign currency risk of highly probable forecasted transactions or firm commitments (a cash flow hedge).

On initial designation of the hedge, the Group's management formally designates and documents the relationship between the hedging instrument(s) and hedged item(s), including the risk management objectives and strategy in undertaking the hedge transaction, together with the methods that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship, both at the inception of the hedge relationship as well as on an ongoing basis.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) Financial Instruments, Continued

(iv) Derivative financial instruments, Continued

i) Fair value hedges

Change in the fair value of a derivative hedging instrument designated as a fair value hedge and the hedged item is recognized in profit or loss, respectively. The gain or loss from remeasuring the hedging instrument at fair value and the gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in profit or loss in the same line item of the statement of comprehensive income. The Group discontinues fair value hedge accounting if the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or if the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting. Any adjustment arising from gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is amortized to profit or loss from the date the hedge accounting is discontinued.

The Group discontinues fair value hedge accounting if it does not designate the derivative hedging instrument and the hedged item as the hedge relationship between them, anymore or if the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or if the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting. Any adjustment arising from gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is amortized to profit or loss from the date the hedge accounting is discontinued.

ii) Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument meets the criteria of cash flow hedge accounting, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in profit or loss. The Group discontinues cash flow hedge accounting if it does not designate the derivative hedging instrument and the hedged item as the hedge relationship between them, any more or if the hedging instruments expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or if the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting. The cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss in the periods during which the forecasted transaction occurs. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the balance in other comprehensive income is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Embedded derivative

Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the embedded derivative are not closely related, a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative, and the combined instrument is not measured at FVTPL. Changes in the fair value of separable embedded derivatives are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) Financial Instruments, Continued

(iv) Derivative financial instruments, Continued

Other derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value and changes of them not designated as a hedging instrument or not effective for hedging are recognized in profit or loss.

i) Fair value hedges

Change in the fair value of a derivative hedging instrument designated as a fair value hedge and the hedged item is recognized in profit or loss, respectively. The gain or loss from remeasuring the hedging instrument at fair value and the gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in profit or loss in the same line item of the statement of comprehensive income. The Group discontinues fair value hedge accounting if the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or if the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting. Any adjustment arising from gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is amortized to profit or loss from the date the hedge accounting is discontinued.

The Group discontinues fair value hedge accounting if it does not designate the derivative hedging instrument and the hedged item as the hedge relationship between them, anymore or if the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or if the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting. Any adjustment arising from gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is amortized to profit or loss from the date the hedge accounting is discontinued.

ii) Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument meets the criteria of cash flow hedge accounting, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in profit or loss. The Group discontinues cash flow hedge accounting if it does not designate the derivative hedging instrument and the hedged item as the hedge relationship between them, any more or if the hedging instruments expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or if the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting. The cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss in the periods during which the forecasted transaction occurs. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the balance in other comprehensive income is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) Financial Instruments, Continued

(iv) Derivative financial instruments, Continued

Embedded derivative

Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the embedded derivative are not closely related, a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative, and the combined instrument is not measured at FVTPL. Changes in the fair value of separable embedded derivatives are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Other derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value and changes of them not designated as a hedging instrument or not effective for hedging are recognized in profit or loss.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(e) Property, Plant and Equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes an expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located and borrowing costs on qualifying assets.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item and recognized in other non-operating income or other non-operating expenses.

(ii) Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure on an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized as part of its cost only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis method, reflecting the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the Group. The residual value of property, plant and equipment is zero. Land is not depreciated.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

	Useful lives (years)
Buildings and structures	20, 40
Machinery	4, 5
Furniture and fixtures	4
Equipment, tools and vehicles	4, 12

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate and any changes are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates. There were no such changes for all periods presented.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(f) Borrowing Costs

The Group capitalizes borrowing costs, which includes interests and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs, directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset as part of the cost of that asset. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. To the extent that the Group borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the Group determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any investment income on the temporary investment of those borrowings. The Group immediately recognizes other borrowing costs as an expense.

(g) Government Grants

In case there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attached to a government grant, the government grant is recognized as follows:

(i) Grants related to the purchase or construction of assets

A government grant related to the purchase or construction of assets is deducted in calculating the carrying amount of the asset. The grant is recognized in profit or loss over the life of a depreciable asset as a reduced depreciation expense and cash related to grant received is presented in investing activities in the statement of cash flows.

(ii) Grants for compensating the Group's expenses incurred

A government grant that compensates the Group for expenses incurred is recognized in profit or loss as a deduction from relevant expenses on a systematic basis in the periods in which the expenses are recognized.

(iii) Other government grants

A government grant that becomes receivable for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or no future related costs is recognized as income of the period in which it becomes receivable.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(h) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill arising from business combinations is recognized as the excess of the acquisition cost of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Any deficit is a bargain purchase that is recognized in profit or loss. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(h) Intangible Assets, Continued

(ii) Research and development

Expenditure on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Development activities involve a plan or design of the production of new or substantially improved products and processes. Development expenditure is capitalized only if the Group can demonstrate all of the following:

the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale,

its intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it,

its ability to use or sell the intangible asset,

how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits. Among other things, the Group can demonstrate the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset,

the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset, and

its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The expenditure capitalized includes the cost of materials, direct labor, overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use, and borrowing costs on qualifying assets.

(iii) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets include intellectual property rights, software, customer relationships, technology, memberships and others.

(iv) Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific intangible asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued(h) Intangible Assets, Continued(v) Amortization

Amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the date that they are available for use. The residual value of intangible assets is zero. However, as there are no foreseeable limits to the periods over which condominium and golf club memberships are expected to be available for use, these intangible assets are regarded as having indefinite useful lives and not amortized.

	Estimated useful lives (years)
Intellectual property rights	5, 10
Rights to use electricity, water and gas supply facilities	10
Software	4
Customer relationships	7, 10
Technology	10
Development costs	(*)
Condominium and golf club memberships	Not amortized

(*) Capitalized development costs are amortized over the useful life considering the life cycle of the developed products. Amortization of capitalized development costs is recognized in research and development expenses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Amortization periods and the amortization methods for intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at each financial year-end. The useful lives of intangible assets that are not being amortized are reviewed each period to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support indefinite useful life assessments for those assets. If appropriate, the changes are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

(i) Impairment(i) Financial assets

A financial asset not carried at FVTPL is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency in interest or principal payments by an issuer or a debtor, for economic reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the Group would not otherwise consider, or the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset. In addition, for an investment in an equity security, objective evidence of impairment includes significant financial difficulty of the issuer and a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(i) Impairment, Continued

(i) Financial assets, Continued

Management considers evidence of impairment for loans and receivables at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant loans and receivables are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant receivables found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Loans and receivables that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together receivables with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment the Group uses historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables.

The amount of the impairment loss on financial assets including equity securities carried at cost is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses are not reversed.

When a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognized in other comprehensive income the amount of the cumulative loss that is reclassified from equity to profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss.

In a subsequent period, for the financial assets recorded at fair value, if the fair value increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. The amount of the reversal in financial assets carried at amortized cost and a debt instrument classified as available for sale is recognized in profit or loss. However, impairment loss recognized for an investment in an equity instrument classified as available-for-sale is reversed through other comprehensive income.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(i) Impairment, Continued

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than assets arising from employee benefits, inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill, and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the cash-generating unit, or CGU). The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is determined as the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Fair value less costs to sell is based on the best information available to reflect the amount that the Group could obtain from the disposal of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, after deducting the costs of disposal.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Impairment losses recognized in respect of a CGU are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit on a pro rata basis.

In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of accumulated depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(j) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

The risks and uncertainties that inevitably surround events and circumstances are taken into account in reaching the best estimate of a provision. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined at the present value of the expected future cash flows. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

The Group recognizes a liability for warranty obligations based on the estimated costs expected to be incurred under its basic limited warranty. This warranty covers defective products and is normally applicable for eighteen months from the date of purchase. These liabilities are accrued when product revenues are recognized. Factors that affect the Group's warranty liability include historical and anticipated rates of warranty claims on those repairs and cost per claim to satisfy the Group's warranty obligation. Warranty costs primarily include raw materials and labor costs. As these factors are impacted by actual experience and future expectations, management periodically assesses the adequacy of its recorded warranty liabilities and adjusts the amounts as necessary. Accrued warranty obligations are included in the current and non-current provisions.

Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines, and penalties and other sources, are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the assessment and/or remediation can be reasonably estimated.

(k) Employee Benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits that are due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in profit or loss on an undiscounted basis. The expected cost of profit-sharing and bonus plans and others are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to make payments as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefits

The Group's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than pension plans is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(k) Employee Benefits, Continued

(iii) Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

(iv) Defined benefit plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than defined contribution plans. The Group's net obligation in respect of its defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The fair value of any plan assets is deducted.

The calculation is performed annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Group's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid. The Group recognizes all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans in retained earnings immediately.

The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Consequently, the net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) now comprises: interest cost on the defined benefit obligation, interest income on plan assets, and interest on the effect on the asset ceiling.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Group recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(l) Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of estimated returns, earned trade discounts, volume rebates and other cash incentives paid to customers. Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence exists that the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, generally on delivery and acceptance at the customers' premises, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. If it is probable that discounts will be granted and the amount can be measured reliably, then the discount is recognized as a reduction of revenue when the sales are recognized. Sales taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities are accounted for on a net basis and therefore are excluded from revenues in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(m) Operating Segments

An operating segment is a component of the Group that: 1) engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with other components of the group, 2) whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the Group's chief operating decision maker (CODM) in order to allocate resources and assess its performance, and 3) for which discrete financial information is available. Management has determined that the CODM of the Group is the Board of Directors. The CODM does not receive and therefore does not review discrete financial information for any component of the Group. Consequently, no operating segment information is included in these consolidated financial statements. Entity wide disclosures of geographic and product revenue information are provided in note 23 to these consolidated financial statements.

(n) Finance Income and Finance Costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested (including available-for-sale financial assets), dividend income, gains on the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets, changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVTPL, and gains on hedging instruments that are recognized in profit or loss. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date that the Group's right to receive payment is established.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions, changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVTPL, impairment losses recognized on financial assets, and losses on hedging instruments that are recognized in profit or loss. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset.

(o) Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable profit or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. The taxable profit is different from the accounting profit for the period since the taxable profit is calculated excluding the temporary differences, which will be taxable or deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss) of future periods, and non-taxable or non-deductible items from the accounting profit.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(o) Income Tax, Continued

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized, using the liability method, in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

The Group recognizes a deferred tax liability for all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates, and interests in joint ventures, except to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. A deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that the differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

The Group offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if, and only if the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(p) Earnings Per Share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its common stocks. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Controlling Company by the weighted average number of common stocks outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of common stocks outstanding, adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential common stocks, which comprise convertible bonds.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(q) Change in Accounting Policies

The Group has consistently applied the accounting policies to the consolidated financial statements for 2016 and 2015 except for the new amendment effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016 as mentioned below.

(i) K-IFRS No. 1001, *Presentation of Financial Statements*

The Group has adopted the amendment to K-IFRS No. 1001, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, since January 1, 2016. The amendment clarifies that the disclosed line items can be omitted, added, or aggregated based on materiality. In addition, the amendment clarifies that the share in the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures should be presented separately in the financial statements based on whether they will or will not subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss. Also, additional requirements for disclosures in the notes and others are provided.

The Group has adopted the amendment to K-IFRS No. 1001 and separated the share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures into the share of items that (i) will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss or (ii) will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

The Group restated the comparative consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) and changes in equity for the year ended December 31, 2015.

(r) New Standards and Amendments Not Yet Adopted

Pending

ø **Please refer to the detailed footnotes and final financial statements in the audit report, which will be on the electronic disclosure system (<<http://dart.dss.or.kr>>) on the last week of February**

(3) Separate Financial Statements**Separate Statements of Financial Position**

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Note	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6, 13	259,467	108,044
Deposits in banks	6, 13	1,076,520	1,432,102
Trade accounts and notes receivable, net	7, 13, 17, 20	5,128,925	4,219,941
Other accounts receivable, net	7, 13	403,744	499,882
Other current financial assets	8, 13	7,696	3,609
Inventories	9	1,706,983	1,850,213
Other current assets	7	129,240	132,539
Total current assets		8,712,575	8,246,330
Deposits in banks	6, 13	13	13
Investments	10	2,656,026	2,543,205
Other non-current financial assets	8, 13	52,649	41,518
Property, plant and equipment, net	11	8,757,973	7,719,022
Intangible assets, net	12	673,966	607,398
Deferred tax assets	28	653,613	771,506
Other non-current assets	7	305,935	281,701
Total non-current assets		13,100,175	11,964,363
Total assets		21,812,750	20,210,693
Liabilities			
Trade accounts and notes payable	13, 20	2,738,383	3,149,383
Current financial liabilities	13, 14	667,735	1,416,112
Other accounts payable	13	1,921,141	1,179,010
Accrued expenses		590,129	603,003
Income tax payable		155,641	1,013
Provisions	16	54,040	108,545
Advances received		18,944	11,143
Other current liabilities	16	30,331	37,770
Total current liabilities		6,176,344	6,505,979
Non-current financial liabilities	13, 14	3,185,449	1,953,549
Non-current provisions	16	8,155	11,817
Defined benefit liabilities, net	15	142,212	353,223
Other non-current liabilities	16	65,143	56,542
Total non-current liabilities		3,400,959	2,375,131
Total liabilities		9,577,303	8,881,110

Equity			
Share capital	18	1,789,079	1,789,079
Share premium		2,251,113	2,251,113
Retained earnings	19	8,195,255	7,289,333
Reserves	18		58
Total equity		12,235,447	11,329,583
Total liabilities and equity		21,812,750	20,210,693

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

b. Separate Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

<i>(In millions of won, except earnings per share)</i>	Note	2016	2015
Revenue	20, 21	24,419,295	25,856,426
Cost of sales	9, 20	(21,748,952)	(22,850,385)
Gross profit		2,670,343	3,006,041
Selling expenses	23	(414,053)	(599,255)
Administrative expenses	23	(428,862)	(427,030)
Research and development expenses		(1,118,290)	(1,208,900)
Operating profit		709,138	770,856
Finance income	26	462,504	631,525
Finance costs	26	(141,765)	(184,283)
Other non-operating income	25	1,254,374	953,004
Other non-operating expenses	25	(1,046,484)	(989,476)
Profit before income tax		1,237,767	1,181,626
Income tax expense	27	270,689	213,417
Profit for the year		967,078	968,209
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities	15, 27	155,346	(110,257)
Related income tax	15, 27	(37,594)	26,682
		117,752	(83,575)
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	26, 27	(77)	(288)
Related income tax	26, 27	19	70
		(58)	(218)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of income tax		117,694	(83,793)
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,084,772	884,416
Earnings per share (In won)			
Basic earnings per share	29	2,703	2,706
Diluted earnings per share	29	2,703	2,706

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

c. Separate Statements of Changes in Equity (Appendix-2)**d. Separate Statements of Cash Flows**

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Note	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit for the year		967,078	968,209
Adjustments for:			
Income tax expense	27	270,689	213,417
Depreciation	11, 22	1,864,164	2,353,189
Amortization of intangible assets	12, 22	349,095	384,968
Gain on foreign currency translation		(205,891)	(46,051)
Loss on foreign currency translation		105,240	43,343
Expenses related to defined benefit plans	15, 24	220,784	198,765
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(58,142)	(40,782)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		6,428	3,873
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment			423
Gain on disposal of intangible assets		(900)	
Loss on disposal of intangible assets		75	18
Impairment loss on intangible assets		138	239
Reversal of impairment loss on intangible assets			(80)
Finance income		(455,587)	(624,197)
Finance costs		126,555	173,425
Other income		(15,546)	(12,300)
Other expenses		140,174	232,820
		2,347,276	2,881,070
Change in trade accounts and notes receivable		(710,920)	(626,908)
Change in other accounts receivable		(3,121)	25,456
Change in other current assets		47,946	105,246
Change in inventories		143,230	198,893
Change in other non-current assets		(91,028)	(75,094)
Change in trade accounts and notes payable		(504,825)	(859,928)
Change in other accounts payable		32,688	(349,948)
Change in accrued expenses		(19,505)	(63,900)
Change in other current liabilities		(8)	(1,910)
Change in other non-current liabilities		18,109	48,485
Change in provisions		(124,256)	(106,950)
Change in defined benefit liabilities, net		(276,449)	(279,509)
		(1,488,139)	(1,986,067)
Cash generated from operating activities		1,826,215	1,863,212
Income taxes paid		(43,470)	(194,219)
Interests received		32,315	40,797
Interests paid		(95,434)	(113,479)

Net cash provided by operating activities	1,719,626	1,596,311
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<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Note	2016	2015
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Dividends received		538,935	428,381
Proceeds from withdrawal of deposits in banks		2,682,102	2,306,672
Increase in deposits in banks		(2,326,520)	(2,204,752)
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(1,500)	
Acquisition of available-for-sale financial assets			(3,290)
Proceeds from disposal of available-for-sale financial assets		487	2,263
Acquisition of investments		(131,357)	(285,950)
Proceeds from disposal of investments		30,125	41,928
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(2,549,822)	(1,606,797)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		331,534	489,422
Acquisition of intangible assets		(396,581)	(287,183)
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets		1,166	1,135
Government grants received		4,425	4,328
Proceeds from settlement of derivatives		4,008	(35)
Proceeds from collection of short-term loans		6,070	
Increase in long-term loans		(27,300)	(16,516)
Increase in deposits		(200)	(1,553)
Decrease in deposits		914	874
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired			(160,000)
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,833,514)	(1,291,073)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from short-term borrowings		107,345	
Repayments of short-term borrowings			(219,839)
Proceeds from issuance of debentures		597,573	298,778
Proceeds from long-term debt		1,103,221	547,005
Repayments of current portion of long-term debt and debentures		(1,363,920)	(744,788)
Dividends paid		(178,908)	(178,908)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		265,311	(297,752)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1		108,044	100,558
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31		108,044	100,558

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

e. Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

1. Organization and Description of Business

LG Display Co., Ltd. (the Company) was incorporated in February 1985 and the Company is a public corporation listed in the Korea Exchange since 2004. The main business of the Company is to manufacture and sell displays and its related products. As of December 31, 2016, the Company is operating Thin Film Transistor Liquid Crystal Display (TFT-LCD) and Organic Light Emitting Diode (OLED) panel manufacturing plants in Gumi, Paju and China and TFT-LCD and OLED module manufacturing plants in Gumi, Paju, China and Poland. The Company is domiciled in the Republic of Korea with its address at 128 Yeouidae-ro, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul, the Republic of Korea. As of December 31, 2016, LG Electronics Inc., a major shareholder of the Company, owns 37.9% (135,625,000 shares) of the Company's common stock.

The Company's common stock is listed on the Korea Exchange under the identifying code 034220. As of December 31, 2016, there are 357,815,700 shares of common stock outstanding. The Company's common stock is also listed on the New York Stock Exchange in the form of American Depositary Shares (ADSs) under the symbol LPL . One ADS represents one-half of one share of common stock. As of December 31, 2016, there are 27,797,140 ADSs outstanding.

2. Basis of Presenting Financial Statements

(a) Statement of Compliance

In accordance with the Act on External Audits of Stock Companies, these separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards (K-IFRS).

These financial statements are separate financial statements prepared in accordance with K-IFRS No.1027, *Separate Financial Statements*, presented by a parent, an investor in an associate or a venture in a joint ventures, in which the investments are accounted for on the basis of the direct equity interest rather than on the basis of the reported results and net assets of the investees.

The separate financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on January 23, 2017, which will be submitted for approval to the shareholders' meeting to be held on March 16, 2017.

2. Basis of Presenting Financial Statements, Continued

(b) Basis of Measurement

The separate financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the separate statements of financial position:

Derivative instruments, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value, and

Net defined benefit liabilities are recognized as the present value of defined benefit obligations less the fair value of plan assets

(c) Functional and Presentation Currency

The separate financial statements are presented in Korean won, which is the Company's functional currency.

(d) Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the separate financial statements in conformity with K-IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the separate financial statements is included in the following notes:

Classification of financial instruments (note 3.(d))

Estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment (note 3.(e))

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next 12 months is included in the following notes:

Recognition and measurement of provisions (note 3.(j), 16 and 17)

Net realizable value of inventories (note 9)

Measurement of defined benefit obligations (note 15)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities (note 28)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies followed by the Company in preparation of its separate financial statements are as follows:

(a) Interest in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

These separate financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with K-IFRS No.1027, *Separate Financial Statements*. The Company applied the cost method to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in accordance with K-IFRS No.1027. Dividends from subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures are recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive the dividend is established.

(b) Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate on the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was originally determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss, except for differences arising on available-for-sale equity instruments and a financial asset and liability designated as a cash flow hedge, which are recognized in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the original transaction. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Foreign currency differences arising from assets and liabilities in relation to the investing and financing activities including loans, bonds and cash and cash equivalents are recognized in finance income (costs) in the separate statement of comprehensive income and foreign currency differences arising from assets and liabilities in relation to activities other than investing and financing activities are recognized in other non-operating income (expense) in the separate statement of comprehensive income. Relevant foreign currency differences are presented in gross amounts in the separate statement of comprehensive income.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(c) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted-average method, and includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated selling expenses. In the case of manufactured inventories and work-in-process, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on the actual capacity of production facilities. However, the normal capacity is used for the allocation of fixed production overheads if the actual level of production is lower than the normal capacity.

(d) Financial Instruments

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

The Company initially recognizes loans and receivables and deposits on the date they are originated. All other non-derivative financial assets, including financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), are recognized in the separate statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows of the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability. If a transfer does not result in derecognition because the Company has retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset and recognizes a financial liability for the consideration received. In subsequent periods, the Company recognizes any income on the transferred assets and any expense incurred on the financial liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the separate statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) Financial Instruments, Continued

(i) Non-derivative financial assets, Continued

The Company has the following non-derivative financial assets: financial assets at FVTPL, loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. If a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the Company designates the entire hybrid (combined) contract as a financial asset at FVTPL unless: the embedded derivative(s) does not significantly modify the cash flows that otherwise would be required

by the contract; or it is clear with little or no analysis when a similar hybrid (combined) instrument is first considered that separation of the embedded derivative(s) is prohibited. Upon initial recognition, attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash balances and short-term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash.

Deposits in banks

Deposits in banks are those with maturity of more than three months and less than one year and are held for cash management purposes.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) Financial Instruments, Continued

(i) Non-derivative financial assets, Continued

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. When loans and receivables are recognized initially, the Company measures them at their fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Loans and receivables comprise trade accounts and notes receivable and other accounts receivable.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or that are not classified as financial assets at FVTPL, held-to-maturity financial assets or loans and receivables. The Company's investments in equity securities and certain debt securities are classified as available-for-sale financial assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences on available-for-sale equity instruments, are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the fair value reserve. When an investment in available-for-sale financial assets is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss.

Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured and whose derivatives are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity instruments are measured at cost.

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Company classifies financial liabilities into two categories, financial liabilities at FVTPL and other financial liabilities, in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of financial liabilities, and recognizes them in the separate statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading or designated as such upon initial recognition at FVTPL. After initial recognition, financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss. Upon initial recognition, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of financial liabilities are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are classified as other financial liabilities and measured initially at fair value minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of financial liabilities. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. As of December 31, 2016, non-derivative financial liabilities comprise borrowings,

bonds and others.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) Financial Instruments, Continued

(iii) Share Capital

The Company only issued common stocks and they are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of common stocks are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of tax effects. Capital contributed in excess of par value upon issuance of common stocks is classified as share premium within equity.

(iv) Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are accounted for as described below.

Hedge Accounting

If necessary, the Company designates derivatives as hedging items to hedge the risk of changes in the fair value of assets, liabilities or firm commitments (a fair value hedge) and foreign currency risk of highly probable forecasted transactions or firm commitments (a cash flow hedge).

On initial designation of the hedge, the Company's management formally designates and documents the relationship between the hedging instrument(s) and hedged item(s), including the risk management objectives and strategy in undertaking the hedge transaction, together with the methods that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship, both at the inception of the hedge relationship as well as on an ongoing basis.

i) Fair value hedges

Change in the fair value of a derivative hedging instrument designated as a fair value hedge and the hedged item is recognized in profit or loss, respectively. The gain or loss from remeasuring the hedging instrument at fair value and the gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in profit or loss in the same line item of the statement of comprehensive income. The Company discontinues fair value hedge accounting if the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or if the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting. Any adjustment arising from gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is amortized to profit or loss from the date the hedge accounting is discontinued.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) Financial Instruments, Continued

(iv) Derivative financial instruments, Continued

The Company discontinues fair value hedge accounting if it does not designate the derivative hedging instrument and the hedged item as the hedge relationship between them, anymore or if the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or if the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting. Any adjustment arising from gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is amortized to profit or loss from the date the hedge accounting is discontinued.

ii) Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument meets the criteria of cash flow hedge accounting, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in profit or loss. The Company discontinues cash flow hedge accounting if it does not designate the derivative hedging instrument and the hedged item as the hedge relationship between them, any more or if the hedging instruments expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or if the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting. The cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss in the periods during which the forecasted transaction occurs. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the balance in other comprehensive income is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Embedded derivative

Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the embedded derivative are not closely related, a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative, and the combined instrument is not measured at FVTPL. Changes in the fair value of separable embedded derivatives are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Other derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value and changes of them not designated as a hedging instrument or not effective for hedging are recognized in profit or loss.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(e) Property, Plant and Equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes an expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located and borrowing costs on qualifying assets.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item and recognized in other non-operating income or other non-operating expenses.

(ii) Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure on an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized as part of its cost only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis method, reflecting the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the Company. The residual value of property, plant and equipment is zero. Land is not depreciated.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

	Useful lives (years)
Buildings and structures	20, 40
Machinery	4, 5
Furniture and fixtures	4
Equipment, tools and vehicles	4, 12

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(e) Property, Plant and Equipment, Continued

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate and any changes are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates. There were no such changes for all periods presented.

(f) Borrowing Costs

The Company capitalizes borrowing costs, which includes interests and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs, directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset as part of the cost of that asset. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. To the extent that the Company borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the Company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any investment income on the temporary investment of those borrowings. The Company immediately recognizes other borrowing costs as an expense.

(g) Government Grants

In case there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to a government grant, the government grant is recognized as follows:

(i) Grants related to the purchase or construction of assets

A government grant related to the purchase or construction of assets is deducted in calculating the carrying amount of the asset. The grant is recognized in profit or loss over the life of a depreciable asset as a reduced depreciation expense and cash related to grant received is presented in investing activities in the statement of cash flows.

(ii) Grants for compensating the Company's expenses incurred

A government grant that compensates the Company for expenses incurred is recognized in profit or loss as a deduction from relevant expenses on a systematic basis in the periods in which the expenses are recognized.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(g) Government Grants, Continued

(iii) Other government grants

A government grant that becomes receivable for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or no future related costs is recognized as income of the period in which it becomes receivable.

(h) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill arising from business combinations is recognized as the excess of the acquisition cost of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Any deficit is a bargain purchase that is recognized in profit or loss. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Research and development

Expenditure on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Development activities involve a plan or design of the production of new or substantially improved products and processes. Development expenditure is capitalized only if the Company can demonstrate all of the following:

the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale,

its intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it,

its ability to use or sell the intangible asset,

how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits. Among other things, the Company can demonstrate the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset,

the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset, and

its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The expenditure capitalized includes the cost of materials, direct labor, overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use, and borrowing costs on qualifying assets.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(h) Intangible Assets, Continued

(iii) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets include intellectual property rights, software, customer relationships, technology, memberships and others.

(iv) Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific intangible asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(v) Amortization

Amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the date that they are available for use. The residual value of intangible assets is zero. However, as there are no foreseeable limits to the periods over which condominium and golf club memberships are expected to be available for use, these intangible assets are regarded as having indefinite useful lives and not amortized.

	Estimated useful lives (years)
Intellectual property rights	5, 10
Rights to use electricity, water and gas supply facilities	10
Software	4
Customer relationships	7, 10
Technology	10
Development costs	(*)
Condominium and golf club memberships	Not amortized

(*) Capitalized development costs are amortized over the useful life considering the life cycle of the developed products. Amortization of capitalized development costs is recognized in research and development expenses in the separate statement of comprehensive income.

Amortization periods and the amortization methods for intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at each financial year-end. The useful lives of intangible assets that are not being amortized are reviewed each period to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support indefinite useful life assessments for those assets. If appropriate, the changes are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(i) Impairment

(i) Financial assets

A financial asset not carried at FVTPL is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency in interest or principal payments by an issuer or a debtor, for economic reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the Company would not otherwise consider, or the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset. In addition, for an investment in an equity security, objective evidence of impairment includes significant financial difficulty of the issuer and a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost.

The Company's management considers evidence of impairment for loans and receivables at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant loans and receivables are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant receivables found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Loans and receivables that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together receivables with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment the Company uses historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(i) Impairment, Continued

(i) Financial assets, Continued

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables.

The amount of the impairment loss on financial assets including equity securities carried at cost is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses are not reversed.

When a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognized in other comprehensive income, the amount of the cumulative loss that is reclassified from equity to profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss.

In a subsequent period, for the financial assets recorded at fair value, if the fair value increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. The amount of the reversal in financial assets carried at amortized cost and a debt instrument classified as available for sale is recognized in profit or loss. However, impairment loss recognized for an investment in an equity instrument classified as available-for-sale is reversed through other comprehensive income.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than assets arising from employee benefits, inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill, and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(i) Impairment, Continued

(ii) Non-financial assets, Continued

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the cash-generating unit, or CGU). The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is determined as the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Fair value less costs to sell is based on the best information available to reflect the amount that the Company could obtain from the disposal of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, after deducting the costs of disposal.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Impairment losses recognized in respect of a CGU are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit on a pro rata basis.

In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of accumulated depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

(j) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

The risks and uncertainties that inevitably surround events and circumstances are taken into account in reaching the best estimate of a provision. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined at the present value of the expected future cash flows. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(j) Provisions, Continued

The Company recognizes a liability for warranty obligations based on the estimated costs expected to be incurred under its basic limited warranty. This warranty covers defective products and is normally applicable for eighteen months from the date of purchase. These liabilities are accrued when product revenues are recognized. Factors that affect the Company's warranty liability include historical and anticipated rates of warranty claims on those repairs and cost per claim to satisfy the Company's warranty obligation. Warranty costs primarily include raw materials and labor costs. As these factors are impacted by actual experience and future expectations, management periodically assesses the adequacy of its recorded warranty liabilities and adjusts the amounts as necessary. Accrued warranty obligations are included in the current and non-current provisions.

Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines, and penalties and other sources, are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the assessment and/or remediation can be reasonably estimated.

(k) Employee Benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits that are due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in profit or loss on an undiscounted basis. The expected cost of profit-sharing and bonus plans and others are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to make payments as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than pension plans is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods.

(iii) Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(k) Employee Benefits, Continued

(iv) Defined benefit plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than defined contribution plans. The Company's net obligation in respect of its defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The fair value of any plan assets is deducted.

The calculation is performed annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid. The Company recognizes all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans in retained earnings immediately.

The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Consequently, the net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) now comprises: interest cost on the defined benefit obligation, interest income on plan assets, and interest on the effect on the asset ceiling.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(l) Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of estimated returns, earned trade discounts, volume rebates and other cash incentives paid to customers. Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence exists that the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, generally on delivery and acceptance at the customer's premises, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. If it is probable that discounts will be granted and the amount can be measured reliably, then the discount is recognized as a reduction of revenue when the sales are recognized. Sales taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities are accounted for on a net basis and therefore are excluded from revenues in the separate statements of comprehensive income.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(m) Operating Segments

In accordance with K-IFRS No. 1108, *Operating Segments*, entity wide disclosures of geographic and product revenue information are provided in the consolidated financial statements.

(n) Finance Income and Finance Costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested (including available-for-sale financial assets), dividend income, gains on the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets, changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVTPL, and gains on hedging instruments that are recognized in profit or loss. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date that the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions, changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVTPL, impairment losses recognized on financial assets, and losses on hedging instruments that are recognized in profit or loss. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset.

(o) Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable profit or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. The taxable profit is different from the accounting profit for the period since the taxable profit is calculated excluding the temporary differences, which will be taxable or deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss) of future periods, and non-taxable or non-deductible items from the accounting profit.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(o) Income Tax, Continued

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized, using the liability method, in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

The Company recognizes a deferred tax liability for all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates, and interests in joint ventures, except to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. A deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that the differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if, and only if, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

(p) Earnings Per Share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its common stocks. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common stocks outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of common stocks outstanding, adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential common stocks, which comprise convertible bonds.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(q) Business Combinations

The Company accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Company. The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognized in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities in accordance with K-IFRS No. 1032 and K-IFRS No. 1039.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognized in profit or loss.

(r) Changes in Accounting Policies

The Company has consistently applied the accounting policies to the separate financial statements for 2016 and 2015 except for the new amendment effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016 as mentioned below.

K-IFRS 1027, *Separate Financial Statements*

From January 1, 2016, the company adopts the amendment to K-IFRS 1027, *Separate Financial Statements*. Amendment to K-IFRS 1027, *Separate Financial Statements*, introduces equity accounting as a third option in the entity's separate financial statements, in addition to the existing cost and fair value options. There is no impact of applying this amendment on the condensed separate interim financial statements.

K-IFRS 1001, *Presentation of Financial Statements*

The Company has applied the amendment to K-IFRS No. 1001, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, since January 1, 2016. The amendment clarifies that the disclosed line items can be omitted, added, or aggregated based on materiality. In addition, the amendment clarifies that the share in the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures should be presented separately in the financial statements based on whether they will or will not subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss. Also, additional requirements for disclosures in the notes and others are provided. There is no significant impact of applying this amendment on the condensed separate interim financial statements.

ø **Please refer to the detailed footnotes and final financial statements in the audit report, which will be on the electronic disclosure system (<<http://dart.dss.or.kr>>) on the last week of February**

ø Appendix-1. Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Attributable to owners of the Controlling Company					Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Reserves	Sub-total		
Balances at January 1, 2015	1,789,079	2,251,113	7,455,063	(63,843)	11,431,412	351,998	11,783,410
Total comprehensive income for the year							
Profit for the year			966,553		966,553	56,903	1,023,456
Other comprehensive income (loss)							
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax				(218)	(218)		(218)
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities, net of tax			(83,575)		(83,575)		(83,575)
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations, net of tax				39,119	39,119	5,938	45,057
Other comprehensive income (loss) from associates and joint ventures			(607)	19,176	18,569		18,569
Total other comprehensive income (loss)			(84,182)	58,077	(26,105)	5,938	(20,167)
Total comprehensive income for the year			882,371	58,077	940,448	62,841	1,003,289
Transaction with owners, recognized directly in equity							
Dividends to equity holders			(178,908)		(178,908)		(178,908)

	Attributable to owners of the Controlling Company					Non-	Total
<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Share	Share	Retained	Reserves	Sub-total	controlling	equity
	capital	premium	earnings			interests	
Subsidiaries dividends distributed to non-controlling interests						(5,743)	(5,743)
Capital contribution from non-controlling interests						102,908	102,908
Balances at December 31, 2015	1,789,079	2,251,113	8,158,526	(5,766)	12,192,952	512,004	12,704,956
Balances at January 1, 2016	1,789,079	2,251,113	8,158,526	(5,766)	12,192,952	512,004	12,704,956
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year							
Profit for the year			906,713		906,713	24,795	931,508
Other comprehensive income (loss)							
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax				(58)	(58)		(58)
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities, net of tax			117,752		117,752		117,752
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations, net of tax				(77,238)	(77,238)	(13,265)	(90,503)
Other comprehensive income (loss) from associates and joint ventures			200	(5,416)	(5,216)		(5,216)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)			117,952	(82,712)	35,240	(13,265)	21,975
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year			1,024,665	(82,712)	941,953	11,530	953,483

Transaction with owners, recognized directly in equity

Dividends to equity holders			(178,908)		(178,908)		(178,908)
Capital contribution from non-controlling interests					(17,143)		(17,143)

Balances at

December 31, 2016	1,789,079	2,251,113	9,004,283	(88,478)	12,955,997	506,391	13,462,388
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See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

ø Appendix-2. Separate Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Reserves	Total equity
Balances at January 1, 2015	1,789,079	2,251,113	6,583,607	276	10,624,075
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year					
Profit for the year			968,209		968,209
Other comprehensive loss					
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax				(218)	(218)
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities, net of tax			(83,575)		(83,575)
Total other comprehensive loss			(83,575)	(218)	(83,793)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year			884,634	(218)	884,416
Transaction with owners, recognized directly in equity					
Dividends to equity holders			(178,908)		(178,908)
Balances at December 31, 2015	1,789,079	2,251,113	7,289,333	58	11,329,583
Balances at January 1, 2016	1,789,079	2,251,113	7,289,333	58	11,329,583
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year			967,078		967,078
Other comprehensive income (loss)					
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax				(58)	(58)
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities, net of tax			117,752		117,752
Total other comprehensive income (loss)			117,752	(58)	117,694
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year			1,084,830	(58)	1,084,772
Transaction with owners, recognized directly in equity					
Dividends to equity holders			(178,908)		(178,908)
Balances at December 31, 2016	1,789,079	2,251,113	8,195,255		12,235,447

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

B. Agenda 2: Appointment of Directors

- The following 3 candidates were proposed to be reappointed and newly appointed as directors.

2-1) Hyun-Hwoi Ha (Non-standing Director)

Date of birth: December, 1956

Candidate for Outside Director: No

Nominator: Board of Directors

Appointment Term: 3 years

Type of appointment: Newly Appointed

Main experience: Head of HE Business Unit, LG Electronics (2014),
Head of Mobile, IT & TV Business Unit, LG Display (2006~2012)

Present position: CEO & President, LG

Business Transaction with LG Display during the last 3 years: None

Nationality: Korean

2-2) Oh Kyong Kwon (Outside Director)

Date of birth: April, 1955

Candidate for Outside Director: Yes

Nominator: Outside Director Nomination Committee

Appointment Term: 3 years

Type of appointment: Newly Appointed

Main experience: President, The National Academy of Engineering of Korea

Present position: Professor, Electronic Engineering, Hanyang University

Business Transaction with LG Display during the last 3 years: Yes

* Contracted with LGD for Technology consulting from 2013.03.01 to 2016.12.31.

Nationality: Korean

2-3) Sang Don Kim (Standing Director)

Date of birth: October, 1962

Candidate for Outside Director: No

Nominator: Board of Directors

Appointment Term: 2 years

Type of appointment: Reappointed

Main experience: CFO, Serveone

Present position: CFO, LG Display

Business Transaction with LG Display during the last 3 years: None

Nationality: Korean

C. Agenda 3: Appointment of Audit Committee Members

- The following 1 candidate was proposed to be newly appointed as Audit Committee Member.

Name: Kun Tai Han*

Date of birth: October, 1956

Candidate for Outside Director: No (currently Outside Director)

Nominator: Board of Directors

Appointment Term: 2 years

Type of appointment: Newly Appointed

Main experience: CEO, Korea Leadership Center

Present position: CEO, Han's Consulting

Business Transaction with LG Display during the last 3 years: None

Nationality: Korean

* Currently an Outside Director, Mr. Kun Tai Han was proposed to be newly appointed as an Audit Committee Member to replace Mr. Jin Jang whose term expires in March 2017.

D. Agenda 4: Approval of Remuneration Limit for Directors

- Remuneration limit for directors in 2017 is for all 7 directors including 4 outside directors.

The remuneration limit in 2017 is same as that of 2016.

Category	FY2016	FY2017
Number of Directors (Number of Outside Directors)	7 (4)	7 (4)
Total Amount of Remuneration Limit	KRW 8.5 billion	KRW 8.5 billion

IV. Matters Relating to the Solicitor of Proxy

1. Matters Relating to the Solicitor of Proxy

A. Name of Solicitor: LG Display Co., Ltd.

B. Number of LG Display Shares Held by Solicitor: None

C. The Principal Shareholders of the Solicitor

Name of principal shareholder	Relationship with LGD	Number of shares held	Ownership ratio
LG Electronics Inc.	Largest shareholder	135,625,000 (common stock)	37.9%
Sang Beom Han	Director (President, CEO)	23,014 (Common stock)	0.0%
Sang Don Kim	Director (CFO)	2,500 (Common stock)	0.0%
Total		135,650,514 (common stock)	37.9%

2. Matters Relating to the Proxy

Name of Agents for the Proxy	Won Jong Han	Daniel Kim	Gwangsoo Kim
Number of Shares Held by Agents as of 2016 End.	50		
Relationship with LGD	Employee	Employee	Employee

3. Criteria for Shareholders Whom Proxy is Asked to

- All shareholders holding more than 10,000 shares of LGD common stock

4. Others

- The Period of Proxy Instruction: From Feb. 16, 2017 to Mar. 16, 2017 (Prior to the AGM day)

SIGNATURES

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

LG Display Co., Ltd.
(Registrant)

Date: February 13, 2017

By: /s/ Heeyeon Kim
(Signature)
Name: Heeyeon Kim
Title: Head of IR / Vice President