LG Display Co., Ltd.
Form 6-K
February 25, 2015


**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, 2015**

**LG Display Co., Ltd.**

**(Translation of Registrant s name into English)**

**LG Twin Towers, 128, Yeoui-daero, Youngdungpo-gu, Seoul, 150-721, The 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.

Form 20-F x 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 x

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## Submission of Audit Report

1. Name of external auditor: Samjong Accounting Corporation (KPMG)

2. Date of receiving external audit report: February 25, 2015

3. Auditor s opinion

| | FY 2014 | FY 2013 |
|---|---|---|
| Audit Report on Separate Financial Statements | Unqualified | Unqualified |

4. Financial Highlights of Separate Financial Statements

| Items | FY 2014 | FY 2013 |
|---|---|---|
| Total Assets | 21,011,836,600,394 | 20,644,592,617,994 |
| Total Liabilities | 10,387,761,963,439 | 10,882,167,949,202 |
| Total Shareholders Equity | 10,624,074,636,955 | 9,762,424,668,792 |
| Capital Stock | 1,789,078,500,000 | 1,789,078,500,000 |
| Revenues | 25,383,670,078,470 | 25,854,183,399,062 |
| Operating Income | 984,789,915,471 | 753,550,179,197 |
| Ordinary Income | 1,221,692,397,193 | 386,425,310,479 |
| Net Income | 973,118,312,897 | 99,671,926,545 |
| Total Shareholders Equity / Capital Stock | 593.8% | 545.7% |

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Separate Financial Statements

**For the Years Ended December 31, 2014 and 2013**

(With Independent Auditors Report Thereon)

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# Independent Auditors Report

Based on a report originally issued in Korean

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders

LG Display Co., Ltd.:

We have audited the accompanying separate financial statements of LG Display Co., Ltd. (the Company ) which comprise the separate statements of financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the related separate statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

***Management s Responsibility for the Financial Statements***

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate financial statements in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards ( K-IFRS ), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of separate financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

***Auditors Responsibility***

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these separate financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the separate financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity s preparation and fair presentation of the separate financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity s internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the separate financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

***Opinion***

In our opinion, the separate financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and its separate financial performance and its separate cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with K-IFRS.

***Emphasis of Matter***

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to the following:

As discussed in note 20 to the separate financial statements, the Company has been or is named as defendants in a number of individual lawsuits and class actions in the United States and Canada, respectively, in connection with alleged antitrust violations concerning the sale of LCD panels. The Company estimated and recognized losses related to these alleged violations. However, actual losses are subject to change in the future based on new developments in each matter, or changes in circumstances, which could be materially different from those estimated and recognized by the Company.

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*Other Matters*

The accompanying separate financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2013 and for the year then ended were audited by us in accordance with the previous auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of Korea.

The procedures and practices utilized in the Republic of Korea to audit such separate financial statements may differ from those generally accepted and applied in other countries.

KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp.

Seoul, Korea

February 17, 2015

This report is effective as of February 17, 2015, the audit report date. Certain subsequent events or circumstances, which may occur between the audit report date and the time of reading this report, could have a material impact on the accompanying separate financial statements and notes thereto. Accordingly, the readers of the audit report should understand that the above audit report has not been updated to reflect the impact of such subsequent events or circumstances, if any.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

**Separate Statements of Financial Position**

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013

| *(In millions of won)* | Note | December 31, 2014 | December 31, 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 6, 13 | 100,558 | 253,059 |
| Deposits in banks | 6, 13 | 1,525,609 | 1,301,176 |
| Trade accounts and notes receivable, net | 7, 13, 19, 23 | 4,015,904 | 3,543,193 |
| Other accounts receivable, net | 7, 13 | 396,651 | 59,806 |
| Other current financial assets | 9, 13 | 2,569 | |
| Inventories | 8 | 2,046,675 | 1,586,642 |
| Prepaid income taxes | | | 3,665 |
| Other current assets | 7 | 203,122 | 129,826 |
| **Total current assets** | | 8,291,088 | 6,877,367 |
| Deposits in banks | 6, 13 | 8,427 | 13 |
| Investments | 10 | 2,301,881 | 1,820,806 |
| Other non-current financial assets | 9, 13 | 27,609 | 40,892 |
| Property, plant and equipment, net | 11 | 8,700,301 | 10,294,740 |
| Intangible assets, net | 12 | 548,078 | 461,620 |
| Deferred tax assets | 29 | 883,965 | 936,000 |
| Other non-current assets | 7 | 250,488 | 213,155 |
| **Total non-current assets** | | 12,720,749 | 13,767,226 |
| **Total assets** | | 21,011,837 | 20,644,593 |
| **Liabilities** | | | |
| Trade accounts and notes payable | 13, 23 | 3,989,505 | 3,482,120 |
| Current financial liabilities | 13, 14 | 964,122 | 886,852 |
| Other accounts payable | 13 | 1,057,485 | 1,050,586 |
| Accrued expenses | | 708,664 | 476,040 |
| Income tax payable | | 142,760 | |
| Provisions | 18 | 193,429 | 199,737 |
| Advances received | 19 | 463,740 | 627,997 |
| Other current liabilities | 18 | 30,625 | 30,843 |
| **Total current liabilities** | | 7,550,330 | 6,754,175 |
| Non-current financial liabilities | 13, 14 | 2,484,280 | 2,994,837 |
| Non-current provisions | 18 | 8,014 | 5,005 |
| Defined benefit liabilities, net | 17 | 323,710 | 318,696 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Long-term advances received | 19 | | 427,397 |
| Other non-current liabilities | 18 | 21,428 | 382,058 |
| **Total non-current liabilities** | | 2,837,432 | 4,127,993 |
| **Total liabilities** | | 10,387,762 | 10,882,168 |
| **Equity** | | | |
| Share capital | 21 | 1,789,079 | 1,789,079 |
| Share premium | | 2,251,113 | 2,251,113 |
| Reserves | 21 | 276 | (305) |
| Retained earnings | 22 | 6,583,607 | 5,722,538 |
| **Total equity** | | 10,624,075 | 9,762,425 |
| **Total liabilities and equity** | | 21,011,837 | 20,644,593 |

*See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.*

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

**Separate Statements of Comprehensive Income**

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

| *(In millions of won, except earnings per share)* | **Note** | **2014** | **2013** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 23, 24 | 25,383,670 | 25,854,183 |
| Cost of sales | 8, 23 | (22,360,245) | (23,103,569) |
| **Gross profit** | | 3,023,425 | 2,750,614 |
| Selling expenses | 16 | (485,557) | (515,211) |
| Administrative expenses | 16 | (396,916) | (394,656) |
| Research and development expenses | | (1,156,162) | (1,087,197) |
| **Operating profit** | | 984,790 | 753,550 |
| Finance income | 27 | 479,321 | 67,136 |
| Finance costs | 27 | (205,608) | (254,022) |
| Other non-operating income | 25 | 862,167 | 850,870 |
| Other non-operating expenses | 25 | (898,978) | (1,031,109) |
| **Profit before income tax** | | 1,221,692 | 386,425 |
| Income tax expense | 28 | 248,574 | 286,753 |
| **Profit for the year** | | 973,118 | 99,672 |
| **Other comprehensive income (loss)** | | | |
| **Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss** | | | |
| Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities | 17, 28 | (147,822) | 1,379 |
| Related income tax | 17, 28 | 35,773 | (334) |
| | | (112,049) | 1,045 |
| **Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss** | | | |
| Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets | 27, 28 | 767 | 776 |
| Related income tax | 27, 28 | (186) | (188) |
| | | 581 | 588 |
| **Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of income tax** | | (111,468) | 1,633 |
| **Total comprehensive income for the year** | | 861,650 | 101,305 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Earnings per share (In won)** | | | |
| Basic earnings per share | 30 | 2,720 | 279 |
| Diluted earnings per share | 30 | 2,720 | 279 |

*See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.*

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

**Separate Statements of Changes in Equity**

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

| *(In millions of won)* | **Share capital** | **Share premium** | **Fair value Reserves** | **Retained earnings** | **Total equity** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balances at January 1, 2013** | 1,789,079 | 2,251,113 | (893) | 5,621,821 | 9,661,120 |
| **Total comprehensive income for the year** | | | | | |
| Profit for the year | | | | 99,672 | 99,672 |
| **Other comprehensive income** | | | | | |
| Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax | | | 588 | | 588 |
| Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities, net of tax | | | | 1,045 | 1,045 |
| Total other comprehensive income | | | 588 | 1,045 | 1,633 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | | 588 | 100,717 | 101,305 |
| **Transaction with owners, recognized directly in equity** | | | | | |
| **Balances at December 31, 2013** | 1,789,079 | 2,251,113 | (305) | 5,722,538 | 9,762,425 |
| **Balances at January 1, 2014** | 1,789,079 | 2,251,113 | (305) | 5,722,538 | 9,762,425 |
| **Total comprehensive income for the year** | | | | | |
| Profit for the year | | | | 973,118 | 973,118 |
| **Other comprehensive income (loss)** | | | | | |
| Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax | | | 581 | | 581 |
| Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities, net of tax | | | | (112,049) | (112,049) |
| Total other comprehensive income (loss) | | | 581 | (112,049) | (111,468) |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | | 581 | 861,069 | 861,650 |
| **Transaction with owners, recognized directly in equity** | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balances at December 31, 2014** | 1,789,079 | 2,251,113 | 276 | 6,583,607 | 10,624,075 |

*See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.*

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

**Separate Statements of Cash Flows**

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

| *(In millions of won)* | **Note** | **2014** | **2013** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash flows from operating activities:** | | | |
| Profit for the year | | 973,118 | 99,672 |
| **Adjustments for:** | | | |
| Income tax expense | 28 | 248,574 | 286,753 |
| Depreciation | 11, 15 | 2,854,996 | 3,380,966 |
| Amortization of intangible assets | 12, 15 | 263,326 | 230,539 |
| Gain on foreign currency translation | | (41,789) | (54,937) |
| Loss on foreign currency translation | | 72,877 | 35,954 |
| Expenses related to defined benefit plans | 17, 26 | 196,495 | 158,866 |
| Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment | | (18,248) | (8,258) |
| Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment | | 2,204 | 621 |
| Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment | | 8,097 | |
| Loss on disposal of intangible assets | | 115 | 452 |
| Impairment loss on intangible assets | | 492 | 1,626 |
| Reversal of impairment loss on intangible assets | | | (296) |
| Finance income | | (475,659) | (54,014) |
| Finance costs | | 179,343 | 177,332 |
| Other income | | (14,508) | (2,947) |
| Other expenses | | 278,001 | 352,205 |
| | | 3,554,316 | 4,504,862 |
| Change in trade accounts and notes receivable | | (1,082,193) | 557,445 |
| Change in other accounts receivable | | (14,900) | 49,113 |
| Change in other current assets | | (43,759) | 4,505 |
| Change in inventories | | (460,033) | 361,303 |
| Change in other non-current assets | | (87,729) | (118,745) |
| Change in trade accounts and notes payable | | 506,663 | (877,147) |
| Change in other accounts payable | | (367,623) | (168,872) |
| Change in accrued expenses | | 233,936 | 44,790 |
| Change in other current liabilities | | (14,128) | (13,259) |
| Change in other non-current liabilities | | 17,978 | 9,805 |
| Change in provisions | | (187,021) | (315,266) |
| Change in defined benefit liabilities, net | | (339,303) | (19,093) |
| | | (1,838,112) | (485,421) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash generated from operating activities | 2,689,322 | 4,119,113 |
| Income taxes refunded (paid) | 1,709 | (36,537) |
| Interests received | 33,530 | 28,333 |
| Interests paid | (158,162) | (172,054) |
| **Net cash provided by operating activities** | 2,566,399 | 3,938,855 |

*See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.*

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

**Separate Statements of Cash Flows, Continued**

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

| *(In millions of won)* | **2014** | **2013** |
|---|---|---|
| **Cash flows from investing activities:** | | |
| Dividends received | 107,173 | 14,582 |
| Proceeds from withdrawal of deposits in banks | 1,651,176 | 1,657,079 |
| Increase in deposits in banks | (1,884,023) | (2,643,933) |
| Acquisition of investments | (531,387) | (508,400) |
| Proceeds from disposal of investments | 12,280 | 13,717 |
| Acquisition of property, plant and equipment | (1,365,062) | (2,973,707) |
| Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment | 72,825 | 22,950 |
| Acquisition of intangible assets | (325,651) | (181,708) |
| Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets | | 1,902 |
| Government grants received | 3,639 | 1,744 |
| Proceeds from disposal of other financial assets | 82 | |
| Acquisition of other non-current financial assets | (4,219) | (5,410) |
| Proceeds from disposal of other non-current financial assets | 15,390 | 43,047 |
| **Net cash used in investing activities** | (2,247,777) | (4,558,137) |
| **Cash flows from financing activities:** | | |
| Proceeds from short-term borrowings | 219,839 | 1,123,130 |
| Repayments of short-term borrowings | | (1,123,130) |
| Proceeds from issuance of debentures | 597,563 | 587,603 |
| Proceeds from long-term debt | 102,389 | 372,785 |
| Repayments of long-term debt | (503,618) | (301,229) |
| Repayments of current portion of long-term debt and debentures | (887,296) | (1,187,384) |
| **Net cash used in financing activities** | (471,123) | (528,225) |
| **Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents** | (152,501) | (1,147,507) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at January 1 | 253,059 | 1,400,566 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at December 31** | 100,558 | 253,059 |

*See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.*

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**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

1. Organization and Description of Business

LG Display Co., Ltd. (the Company ) was incorporated in February 1985 under its original name of LG Soft, Ltd. as a wholly owned subsidiary of LG Electronics Inc. In 1998, LG Electronics Inc. and LG Semicon Co., Ltd. transferred their respective Thin Film Transistor-Liquid Crystal Display ( TFT-LCD ) related business to the Company. The main business of the Company is to manufacture and sell TFT-LCD panels. The Company is a stock company ( Jusikhoesa ) domiciled in the Republic of Korea with its address at 128, Yeouidae-ro, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul, the Republic of Korea. In July 1999, LG Electronics Inc. and Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V. ( Philips ) entered into a joint venture agreement. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company changed its name to LG.Philips LCD Co., Ltd. However, in February 2008, the Company changed its name to LG Display Co., Ltd. considering the decrease of Philips s share interest in the Company and the possibility of its business expansion to other display products including Organic Light-Emitting Diode ( OLED ) and Flexible Display products. As of December 31, 2014, LG Electronics Inc. owns 37.9% (135,625,000 shares) of the Company s common stock.

As of December 31, 2014, the Company has TFT-LCD manufacturing plants, an OLED manufacturing plant and a Research & Development Center in Paju and TFT-LCD manufacturing plants in Gumi. The Company has overseas subsidiaries located in North America, Europe and Asia.

The Company s common stock is listed on the Korea Exchange under the identifying code 034220. As of December 31, 2014, 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 Depository Shares ( ADSs ) under the symbol LPL. One ADS represents one-half of one share of common stock. As of December 31, 2014, there are 22,485,216 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 27, 2015, which will be submitted for approval to the shareholders meeting to be held on March 13, 2015.

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**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

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:

- available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value, and
- liabilities for defined benefit plans 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. All amounts in Korean won are in millions unless otherwise stated.

(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), 18 and 20)
- Net realizable value of inventories (note 8)
- Measurement of defined benefit obligations (note 17)
- Deferred tax assets and liabilities (note 29)

**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

2. Basis of Presenting Financial Statements, Continued

(e) Changes in accounting policies

Except for the changes below, the Company has consistently applied the accounting policies set out in Note 3 to all periods presented in the separate financial statements.

The following amendments to standards and an interpretation were adopted with a date of initial application of January 1, 2014 are as follows.

Amendments to K-IFRS No. 1032, *Financial Instruments: Presentation*

Amendments to K-IFRS No. 1036, *Impairment of Assets*, and

K-IFRS No. 2121, *Levies*

The nature and effects of the changes are explained below.

(i) Presentation of financial instruments

The Company has adopted amendments to K-IFRS No.1032, *Financial Instruments: Presentation*, since January 1, 2014. The amendments clarify the meaning of currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off . According to the amendments, the right to set off should not be contingent on a future event, and legally enforceable in the normal course of business, in the event of default, and in the event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the entity and all of the counterparties. The amendments also state that some gross settlement systems would be considered equivalent to net settlement if they eliminate or result in insignificant credit and liquidity risk and process receivables and payables in a single settlement process or cycle. There is no impact of applying this amendment on the separate financial statements.

(ii) Disclosure of the recoverable amount

The Company has adopted amendments to K-IFRS No. 1036, *Impairment of Assets*, since January 1, 2014. The amendments require the disclosure of information about the recoverable amount of impaired assets, if that amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal. They also require the disclosure of additional information about that fair value measurement. In addition, if the recoverable amount of impaired assets based on fair value less costs of disposal was measured using a present value technique, the amendments also require the disclosure of the discount rates that have been used in the current and previous measurements. There is no significant impact of applying this amendment on the separate financial statements.

(iii) Levies

The Company has adopted K-IFRS No. 2121, *Levies*, since January 1, 2014. K-IFRS No. 2121 is an Interpretation of K-IFRS No. 1037, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, on the accounting for levies imposed by governments. K-IFRS No. 1037 sets out criteria for the recognition of a liability, one of which is the requirement for the entity to have a present obligation as a result of a past event (or obligating event ). K-IFRS No. 2121 clarifies that the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay a levy is the activity described in the relevant legislation that triggers the payment of the levy. The interpretation does not provide guidance on the accounting for the costs arising from recognizing the liability to pay a levy. Other K-IFRSs should be applied to determine whether the recognition of a liability to pay a levy gives rise to an asset or an expense. There is no impact of applying this interpretation on the separate financial statements.

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**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

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.

**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

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.

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

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**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) Financial Instruments, Continued

(i) Non-derivative financial assets, Continued

*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 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.

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**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) Financial Instruments, Continued

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities, Continued

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, 2014, non-derivative financial liabilities comprise borrowings, bonds and others.

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

(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, including hedge accounting

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss except in the case where the derivatives are designated as cash flow hedges and the hedge is determined to be an effective hedge.

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 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. The Company s management makes an assessment, both at the inception of the hedge relationship as well as on an ongoing basis, whether the hedging instruments are expected to be highly effective in offsetting the changes in the fair value or cash flows of the respective hedged items during the period for which the hedge is designated, and whether the actual results of each hedge are within a range of 80-125 percent. For a cash flow hedge of a forecasted transaction, the transaction should be highly probable to occur and should present an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect reported net income.

**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) Financial Instruments, Continued

(iv) Derivative financial instruments, including hedge accounting, Continued

*Cash flow hedges*

When a derivative is designated as a hedge of the variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecasted transaction that could affect profit or loss, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the hedging reserve in equity. The amount recognized in other comprehensive income is removed and included in profit or loss in the same period the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss under the same line item in the separate statement of comprehensive income. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated, exercised, or the designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the hedging reserve in equity remains there until the forecasted transaction affects profit or loss. When the hedged item is a non-financial asset, the amount recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to the carrying amount of the asset when the asset is recognized. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the balance in other comprehensive income is recognized immediately in profit or loss. In other cases the amount recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss in the same period that the hedged item affects 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.

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**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

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 |

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.

**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(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.

(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.

**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

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 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.

(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.

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**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

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 |
| 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.

(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.

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**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(i) Impairment, Continued

(i) Financial assets, Continued

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.

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.

**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(i) Impairment, Continued

(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.

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.

**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(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.

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.

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**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

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 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 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 separate statements of comprehensive income.

**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

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.

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**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

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.

(q) New Standards and Interpretations Not Yet Adopted

Amendment to K-IFRS No. 1027, *Separate Financial Statements*

Amendment to K-IFRS No. 1027, *Separate Financial Statements*, introduced equity accounting as a third option in the entity s separate financial statements, in addition to the existing cost and fair value options. This amendment will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, and has not been adopted early in preparing the separate financial statements.

Management believes that the adoption of the amendment is expected to have no impact on the separate financial statements.

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**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

4. Determination of Fair Value

A number of the Company s accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

(a) Current Assets and Liabilities

The carrying amounts approximate fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

(b) Trade Receivables and Other Receivables

The fair value of trade and other receivables is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. This fair value is determined for disclosure purposes. The carrying amounts of short-term receivables approximate fair value.

(c) Investments in Equity and Debt Securities

The fair value of marketable available-for-sale financial assets is determined by reference to their quoted closing bid price at the reporting date. The fair value of non-marketable securities is determined using valuation methods.

(d) Non-derivative Financial Liabilities

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, except for the liabilities at FVTPL, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

5. Risk Management

(a) Financial Risk Management

The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risks. The Company identifies and analyzes such risks, and controls are implemented under a risk management system to monitor and manage these risks at below a threshold level.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company s receivables from customers.

The Company s exposure to credit risk of trade and other receivables is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management believes that the demographics of the Company s customer base, including the default risk of the country in which customers operate, do not have a significant influence on credit risk since the majority of the customers are global electronic appliance manufacturers operating in global markets.

**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

5. Risk Management, Continued

The Company establishes credit limits for each customer and each new customer is analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively before determining whether to utilize third party guarantees, insurance or factoring as appropriate.

The Company does not establish allowances for receivables under insurance or receivables from customers with a high credit rating. For the rest of the receivables, the Company establishes an allowance for impairment of trade and other receivables that have been individually or collectively evaluated for impairment and estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company s approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company s reputation.

The Company has historically been able to satisfy its cash requirements from cash flows from operations and debt and equity financing. To the extent that the Company does not generate sufficient cash flows from operations to meet its capital requirements, the Company may rely on other financing activities, such as external long-term borrowings and offerings of debt securities, equity-linked and other debt securities. In addition, the Company maintains a line of credit with various banks.

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company s income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

i) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company, Korean won (KRW). The currencies in which these transactions primarily are denominated are USD, JPY, etc.

Interest on borrowings is denominated in the currency of the borrowing. Generally, borrowings are denominated in currencies that match the cash flows generated by the underlying operations of the Company, primarily KRW and

USD.

In respect of other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, the Company adopts policies to ensure that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates when necessary to address short-term imbalances.

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**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

5. Risk Management, Continued

ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises principally from the Company s debentures and borrowings. The Company establishes and applies its policy to reduce uncertainty arising from fluctuations in the interest rate and to minimize finance cost and manages interest rate risk by monitoring of trends of fluctuations in interest rate and establishing plan for countermeasures.

(b) Capital Management

Management s policy is to maintain a capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Liabilities to equity ratio, net borrowings to equity ratio and other financial ratios are used by management to achieve an optimal capital structure. Management also monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders. Equity, defined by K-IFRS, is identical to the definition of capital, managed by management.

(*In millions of won*)

| | **December 31, 2014** | **December 31, 2013** |
|---|---|---|
| Total liabilities | 10,387,762 | 10,882,168 |
| Total equity | 10,624,075 | 9,762,425 |
| Cash and deposits in banks (*1) | 1,626,167 | 1,554,235 |
| Borrowings (including bonds) | 3,448,402 | 3,881,689 |
| Total liabilities to equity ratio | 98% | 111% |
| Net borrowings to equity ratio (*2) | 17% | 24% |

(*1) Cash and deposits in banks consist of cash and cash equivalents and current deposit in banks.

(*2) Net borrowings to equity ratio is calculated by dividing total borrowings (including bonds) less cash and current deposits in banks by total equity.

**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

6. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Deposits in Banks

Cash and cash equivalents and deposits in banks at the reporting date are as follows:

(*In millions of won*)

| | December 31, 2014 | December 31, 2013 |
|---|---|---|
| **Current assets** | | |
| **Cash and cash equivalents** | | |
| Demand deposits | 100,558 | 253,059 |
| **Deposits in banks** | | |
| Time deposits | 1,452,804 | 1,231,176 |
| Restricted cash (*) | 72,805 | 70,000 |
| | 1,525,609 | 1,301,176 |
| **Non-current assets** | | |
| **Deposits in banks** | | |
| Restricted cash (*) | 8,427 | 13 |
| | 1,634,594 | 1,554,248 |

(*) Restricted cash includes mutual growth fund to aid LG Group s second and third-tier suppliers, and others.

**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

7. Receivables and Other Current Assets

(a) Trade accounts and notes receivable at the reporting date are as follows:

(*In millions of won*)

| | December 31, 2014 | December 31, 2013 |
|---|---|---|
| Trade, net | 145,301 | 175,997 |
| Due from related parties | 3,870,603 | 3,367,196 |
| | 4,015,904 | 3,543,193 |

(b) Other accounts receivable at the reporting date are as follows:

(*In millions of won*)

| | December 31, 2014 | December 31, 2013 |
|---|---|---|
| **Current assets** | | |
| Non-trade accounts receivable, net | 378,704 | 49,626 |
| Accrued income | 17,947 | 10,180 |
| | 396,651 | 59,806 |

Due from related parties included in other accounts receivable, as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are 363,267 million and 1,154 million, respectively.

(c) Other assets at the reporting date are as follows:

(*In millions of won*)

| | December 31, 2014 | December 31, 2013 |
|---|---|---|
| **Current assets** | | |
| Advance payments | 9,558 | 8,503 |
| Prepaid expenses | 42,657 | 44,179 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Value added tax refundable | 150,907 | 77,144 |
| | 203,122 | 129,826 |
| **Non-current assets** | | |
| Long-term prepaid expenses | 247,588 | 209,655 |
| Others | 2,900 | 3,500 |
| | 250,488 | 213,155 |

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**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

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For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

8. Inventories

Inventories at the reporting date are as follows:

| *(In millions of won)* | **December 31, 2014** | **December 31, 2013** |
|---|---|---|
| Finished goods | 653,610 | 487,990 |
| Work-in-process | 710,813 | 570,008 |
| Raw materials | 381,558 | 240,439 |
| Supplies | 300,694 | 288,205 |
| | 2,046,675 | 1,586,642 |

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, the amount of inventories recognized as cost of sales, inventory write-downs and reversal and usage of inventory write-downs included in cost of sales is as follows:

| (*In millions of won*) | **2014** | **2013** |
|---|---|---|
| Inventories recognized as cost of sales | 22,360,245 | 23,103,569 |
| Including: inventory write-downs | 299,948 | 189,312 |
| Including: reversal and usage of inventory write-downs | (189,312) | (118,903) |

There were no significant reversals of inventory write-downs recognized during 2014 and 2013.

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**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

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For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

9. Other Financial Assets

(a) Other financial assets at the reporting date are as follows:

| (*In millions of won*) | December 31, 2014 | December 31, 2013 |
|---|---|---|
| **Current assets** | | |
| Available-for-sale financial assets | 2,569 | |
| **Non-current assets** | | |
| Available-for-sale financial assets | 6,713 | 16,792 |
| Deposits | 13,037 | 15,282 |
| Long-term other accounts receivable | 7,859 | 8,818 |
| | 27,609 | 40,892 |

(b) Available-for-sale financial assets at the reporting date are as follows:

| (*In millions of won*) | December 31, 2014 | December 31, 2013 |
|---|---|---|
| **Current assets** | | |
| **Debt securities** | | |
| Government bonds | 2,569 | |
| **Non-current assets** | | |
| **Debt securities** | | |
| Government bonds | 668 | 2,838 |
| **Equity securities** | | |
| Intellectual Discovery, Ltd. | 2,673 | 2,673 |
| Siliconworks Co., Ltd. | | 11,281 |
| Henghao Technology Co., Ltd. | 3,372 | |
| | 6,045 | 13,954 |
| | 9,282 | 16,792 |

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**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

10. Investments

(a) Investments in subsidiaries consist of the following:

| (*In millions of won*) | | | December 31, 2014 | | December 31, 2013 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Overseas Subsidiaries** | **Location** | **Business** | **Percentage of ownership** | **Book value** | **Percentage of ownership** | **Book Value** |
| LG Display America, Inc. (*1) | San Jose, U.S.A. | Sell TFT-LCD products | 100% | 36,815 | 100% | |
| LG Display Germany GmbH | Ratingen, Germany | Sell TFT-LCD products | 100% | 19,373 | 100% | 19,373 |
| LG Display Japan Co., Ltd. | Tokyo, Japan | Sell TFT-LCD products | 100% | 15,686 | 100% | 15,686 |
| LG Display Taiwan Co., Ltd. | Taipei, Taiwan | Sell TFT-LCD products | 100% | 35,230 | 100% | 35,230 |
| LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd. (*2) | Nanjing, China | Manufacture and sell TFT-LCD products | 100% | 579,747 | 100% | 561,635 |
| LG Display Shanghai Co., Ltd. | Shanghai, China | Sell TFT-LCD products | 100% | 9,093 | 100% | 9,093 |
| LG Display Poland Sp. z o.o. (*3) | Wroclaw, Poland | Manufacture and sell TFT-LCD products | 100% | 194,992 | 80% | 157,864 |
| LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd. (*4) | Guangzhou, China | Manufacture and sell TFT-LCD products | 100% | 293,557 | 100% | 174,157 |
| LG Display Shenzhen Co., Ltd. | Shenzhen, China | Sell TFT-LCD products | 100% | 3,467 | 100% | 3,467 |
| LG Display Singapore PTE. LTD. | Singapore | Sell TFT-LCD products | 100% | 1,250 | 100% | 1,250 |
| | Xiamen, | | 51% | | 51% | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| L&T Display Technology (Xiamen) Limited | China | Manufacture LCD module and TV sets | | | | |
| L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Limited | Fujian, China | Manufacture LCD module and LCD monitor sets | 51% | 10,123 | 51% | 10,123 |
| LG Display Yantai Co., Ltd. (*5) | Yantai, China | Manufacture and sell TFT-LCD products | 100% | 159,769 | 100% | 88,488 |
| LUCOM Display Technology (Kunshan) Limited (*6) | Kunshan, China | Manufacture notebook borderless hinge-up | | | 51% | 8,594 |
| LG Display U.S.A., Inc. | McAllen, U.S.A. | Manufacture and sell TFT-LCD products | 100% | 12,353 | 100% | 12,353 |
| LG Display Reynosa S.A.de C.V. (*7) | Reynosa, Mexico | Manufacture TFT-LCD products | | | 1% | 92 |

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**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

10. Investments, Continued

| (*In millions of won*) | | | December 31, 2014 | | December 31, 2013 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Overseas Subsidiaries** | **Location** | **Business** | **Percentage of ownership** | **Book value** | **Percentage of ownership** | **Book value** |
| Nanumnuri Co., Ltd. | Gumi, South Korea | Janitorial services | 100% | 800 | 100% | 800 |
| LG Display China Co., Ltd. (*8) | Guangzhou, China | Manufacture and sell TFT-LCD products | 56% | 588,467 | 64% | 367,728 |
| Unified Innovative Technology, LLC (*9) | Wilmington, U.S.A. | Manage intellectual property | 100% | 9,489 | | |
| Money Market Trust | Seoul, South Korea | Money market trust | 100% | 18,100 | | |
| | | | | 1,988,311 | | 1,465,933 |

(*1) In June 2014, the Company invested 36,815 million in cash for the capital increase of LG Display America, Inc. ( LGDUS ). There was no change in the Company s ownership percentage in LGDUS as a result of this additional investment.

(*2) In December 2014, the Company invested 18,112 million in cash for the capital increase of LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd. ( LGDNJ ). There was no change in the Company s ownership percentage in LGDNJ as a result of this additional investment.

(*3) In November 2014, Toshiba Corporation exercised its put option to sell 20% ownership of LG Display Poland Sp. z o.o. ( LGDWR ) in whole at 37,128 million.

(*4) In December 2014, the Company invested 119,400 million in cash for the capital increase of LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd. ( LGDGZ ). There was no change in the Company s ownership percentage in LGDGZ as a result of this additional investment.

(*5) In June 2014, the Company invested 71,281 million in cash for the capital increase of LG Display Yantai Co., Ltd. ( LGDYT ). There was no change in the Company s ownership percentage in LGDYT as a result of this additional investment.

(*6)

In June 2014, the Company disposed of the entire investments in LUCOM Display Technology (Kunshan) Limited at 3,383 million and recognized 5,211 million for the difference between the disposal amount and the carrying amount as finance cost.

(*7) In December 2014, the Company disposed of entire investments in LG Display Reynosa S.A. de C.V. ( LGDRS ) at 65 million and recognized 27 million for the difference between the disposal amount and the carrying amount as finance cost. Meanwhile, LG Display U.S.A. Inc. ( LGDUH ), a subsidiary of the Company, disposed of the entire investments in LGDRS at 6,419 million.

(*8) In May 2014, the Company invested 220,740 million in cash for the capital increase of LG Display (China) Co., Ltd. ( LGDCA ). In addition, in January, April and September 2014, LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd. ( LGDGZ ), a subsidiary of the Company, invested an aggregate of 105,297 million in cash for the capital increase of LGDCA. In 2014, the Company s ownership percentage in LGDCA decreased from 64% to 56% and LGDGZ s ownership percentage in LGDCA increased from 6% to 14%.

(*9) In March, the Company established Unified Innovative Technology, LLC ( UNIT ), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, for the management of intellectual property, with an investment of 4,283 million. In April 2014, the Company invested 5,206 million in cash for the capital increase of UNIT.

**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

10. Investments, Continued

(b) Investments in joint ventures consist of the following:

(*In millions of won*)

| | | | December 31, 2014 | | December 31, 2013 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Joint Ventures** | **Location** | **Business** | **Percentage of ownership** | **Book value** | **Percentage of ownership** | **Book value** |
| Suzhou Raken Technology Co., Ltd. (*1) | Suzhou, China | Manufacture and sell LCD modules and LCD TV sets | 51% | 120,184 | 51% | 120,184 |
| Global OLED Technology LLC (*2) | Herndon, U.S.A. | Managing and licensing OLED patents | 33% | 28,732 | 33% | 53,282 |
| | | | | 148,916 | | 173,466 |

(*1) Despite of its 51% ownership, management concluded that the Company does not have control of Suzhou Raken Technology Co., Ltd. ( Raken ) because the Company and AmTRAN Technology Co., Ltd., which has a 49% equity interest of the investee, jointly control the board of directors of the investee through equal voting powers.

(*2) In 2014, the Company recognized an impairment loss of 24,550 million for the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount of investments in Global OLED Technology LLC as finance cost.

**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

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For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

10. Investments, Continued

(c) Investments in associates consist of the following:

(*In millions of won*)

| Associates | Location | Business | December 31, 2014 Percentage of ownership | December 31, 2014 Book Value | December 31, 2013 Percentage of ownership | December 31, 2013 Book Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd. | Paju, South Korea | Manufacture electric glass for FPDs | 40% | 45,089 | 40% | 45,089 |
| TLI Inc. | Seongnam, South Korea | Manufacture and sell semiconductor parts | 10% | 6,961 | 10% | 6,961 |
| AVACO Co., Ltd. | Daegu, South Korea | Manufacture and sell equipment for FPDs | 16% | 6,021 | 16% | 6,021 |
| New Optics Ltd. | Yangju, South Korea | Manufacture back light parts for TFT-LCDs | 46% | 14,221 | 46% | 14,221 |
| LIG ADP Co., Ltd. | Seongnam, South Korea | Develop and manufacture the equipment for FPDs | 13% | 6,330 | 13% | 6,330 |
| WooRee E&L Co., Ltd. | Ansan, South Korea | Manufacture LED back light unit packages | 21% | 11,900 | 21% | 11,900 |
| LB Gemini New Growth Fund No.16 (*1) | Seoul, South Korea | Invest in small and middle sized companies and benefit from M&A opportunities | 31% | 14,065 | 31% | 20,939 |
| Can Yang Investments Limited (*2) | Hong Kong | Develop, manufacture and | 9% | 9,467 | 9% | 17,516 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | sell LED parts | | | | |
| YAS Co., Ltd. | Paju, South Korea | Develop and manufacture deposition equipment for OLEDs | 19% | 10,000 | 19% | 10,000 |
| Eralite Optoelectronics (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd. (*3) | Suzhou, China | Manufacture LED Packages | | | 20% | 1,830 |
| Narenanotech Corporation | Yongin, South Korea | Manufacture and sell FPD manufacturing equipment | 23% | 30,000 | 23% | 30,000 |
| AVATEC Co., Ltd. | Daegu, South Korea | Process and sell glass for FPDs | 16% | 10,600 | 16% | 10,600 |
| Glonix Co., Ltd. | Gimhae, South Korea | Manufacture and sell LCD | 20% | | 20% | |
| | | | | 164,654 | | 181,407 |

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**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

10. Investments, Continued

(*1) The Company is a member of a limited partnership in the LB Gemini New Growth Fund No.16 ( the Fund ). In January, March, September and December 2014, the Company received 1,035 million, 921 million, 1,596 million and 3,646 million respectively, from the Fund as capital distribution and made an additional cash investment of 324 million in the fund in March 2014. There was no change in the Company s ownership percentage in the Fund and the Company is committed to making future investments of up to an aggregate of 30,000 million.

(*2) In 2014, the Company recognized an impairment loss of 8,049 million as finance cost for the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount of investments in Can Yang Investments Limited which develop, manufactures and sells LED parts.

(*3) In March 2014, the Company disposed of the entire investments in Eralite Optoelectronics (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd., which manufactures LED Package, for 1,634 million and recognized 196 million for the difference between the disposal amount and the carrying amount as finance cost.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, the aggregate amount of received dividends from subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are 431,592 million and 14,276 million, respectively.

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**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

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For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

11. Property, Plant and Equipment

Changes in property, plant and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2014 are as follows:

| (*In millions of won*) | **Land** | **Buildings and structures** | **Machinery and equipment** | **Furniture and fixtures** | **Construction-in-progress (*1)** | **Others** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acquisition cost as of January 1, 2014 | 438,375 | 4,702,736 | 30,425,132 | 675,033 | 2,115,532 | 195,947 | 38,552,755 |
| Accumulated depreciation as of January 1, 2014 | | (1,338,458) | (26,162,867) | (603,000) | | (153,690) | (28,258,015) |
| Book value as of January 1, 2014 | 438,375 | 3,364,278 | 4,262,265 | 72,033 | 2,115,532 | 42,257 | 10,294,740 |
| Additions | | | | | 1,329,074 | | 1,329,074 |
| Depreciation | | (220,896) | (2,578,739) | (40,853) | | (14,508) | (2,854,996) |
| Impairment loss | | | (8,097) | | | | (8,097) |
| Disposals | (3,778) | (9,488) | (43,463) | (40) | | (12) | (56,781) |
| Others (*2) | 4 | 5,570 | 2,348,486 | 37,778 | (2,405,593) | 13,755 | |
| Subsidy received | | (192) | (3,447) | | | | (3,639) |
| Book value as of December 31, 2014 | 434,601 | 3,139,272 | 3,977,005 | 68,918 | 1,039,013 | 41,492 | 8,700,301 |
| Acquisition cost as of December 31, 2014 | 434,601 | 4,696,510 | 32,538,649 | 706,364 | 1,039,013 | 167,330 | 39,582,467 |
| Accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2014 | | (1,557,238) | (28,553,547) | (637,446) | | (125,838) | (30,874,069) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Accumulated impairment loss as of December 31, 2014 | (8,097) | (8,097) |

(*1) As of December 31, 2014, construction-in-progress relates to construction of manufacturing facilities.
(*2) Others are mainly amounts transferred from construction-in-progress.

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**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

11. Property, Plant and Equipment, Continued

Changes in property, plant and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2013 are as follows:

| (*In millions of won*) | Land | Buildings and structures | Machinery and equipment | Furniture and fixtures | Construction-in-progress (*1) | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acquisition cost as of January 1, 2013 | 440,992 | 4,666,537 | 30,223,060 | 642,747 | 896,032 | 172,540 | 37,041,908 |
| Accumulated depreciation as of January 1, 2013 | | (1,112,321) | (23,250,273) | (549,029) | | (125,850) | (25,037,473) |
| Book value as of January 1, 2013 | 440,992 | 3,554,216 | 6,972,787 | 93,718 | 896,032 | 46,690 | 12,004,435 |
| Additions | | | | | 1,688,328 | | 1,688,328 |
| Depreciation | | (225,608) | (3,089,654) | (51,550) | | (14,154) | (3,380,966) |
| Disposals | (3,579) | (8,521) | (3,151) | (62) | | | (15,313) |
| Others (*2) | 962 | 45,935 | 382,283 | 29,927 | (468,828) | 9,721 | |
| Subsidy received | | (1,744) | | | | | (1,744) |
| Book value as of December 31, 2013 | 438,375 | 3,364,278 | 4,262,265 | 72,033 | 2,115,532 | 42,257 | 10,294,740 |
| Acquisition cost as of December 31, 2013 | 438,375 | 4,702,736 | 30,425,132 | 675,033 | 2,115,532 | 195,947 | 38,552,755 |
| Accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2013 | | (1,338,458) | (26,162,867) | (603,000) | | (153,690) | (28,258,015) |

(*1) As of December 31, 2013, construction-in-progress relates to construction of manufacturing facilities.
(*2) Others are mainly amounts transferred from construction-in-progress.

The capitalized borrowing costs and capitalization rate for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

(*In millions of won*)

| | **2014** | **2013** |
|---|---|---|
| Capitalized borrowing costs | 27,288 | 20,470 |
| Capitalization rate | 4.23% | 4.56% |

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**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

12. Intangible Assets

Changes in intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2014 are as follows:

*nillions of won*)

| | Intellectual property rights | Software | Memberships | Development costs | Construction-in-progress (software) | Customer relationships | Technology | Goodwill | Others (*2) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| uisition cost as of ary 1, 2014 | 561,400 | 476,033 | 50,110 | 617,355 | 9,365 | 24,011 | 11,074 | 14,593 | 13,076 | 1,777,0 |
| umulated rtization as of ary 1, 2014 | (467,707) | (355,101) | | (454,112) | | (12,591) | (4,065) | | (12,571) | (1,306,1 |
| umulated airment loss as of ary 1, 2014 | | | (9,250) | | | | | | | (9,2 |
| k value as of ary 1, 2014 | 93,693 | 120,932 | 40,860 | 163,243 | 9,365 | 11,420 | 7,009 | 14,593 | 505 | 461,6 |
| itions - internally eloped | | | | 267,081 | | | | | | 267,0 |
| itions - external hases | 17,867 | | | | 65,443 | | | | | 83,3 |
| rtization (*1) | (17,472) | (64,187) | | (176,700) | | (3,428) | (1,106) | | (433) | (263,3 |
| osals | (115) | | | | | | | | | (1 |
| airment loss | | | (492) | | | | | | | (4 |
| nsfer from struction-in-progress | | 69,633 | | | (69,633) | | | | | |
| k value as of ember 31, 2014 | 93,973 | 126,378 | 40,368 | 253,624 | 5,175 | 7,992 | 5,903 | 14,593 | 72 | 548,0 |
| uisition cost as of ember 31, 2014 | 579,033 | 545,666 | 50,110 | 884,436 | 5,175 | 24,011 | 11,074 | 14,593 | 13,076 | 2,127,1 |
| umulated rtization as of ember 31, 2014 | (485,060) | (419,288) | | (630,812) | | (16,019) | (5,171) | | (13,004) | (1,569,3 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| umulated airment loss as of ember 31, 2014 | (9,742) | (9,7 |

(*1) The Company has classified the amortization as manufacturing overhead costs, selling expenses, administrative expenses, and research and development expenses.

(*2) Others mainly consist of rights to use of electricity and gas supply facilities.

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**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

12. Intangible Assets, Continued

Changes in intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2013 are as follows:

*millions of won*)

| | Intellectual property rights | Software | Memberships | Development costs | Construction-in-progress (software) | Customer relationships | Technology | Goodwill | Others (*2) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| uisition cost as of ary 1, 2013 | 542,895 | 423,125 | 50,233 | 495,120 | 2,204 | 24,011 | 11,074 | 14,593 | 13,076 | 1,576,3 |
| umulated rtization as of ary 1, 2013 | (456,699) | (273,181) | | (325,944) | | (9,164) | (2,958) | | (11,794) | (1,079,7 |
| umulated airment loss as of ary 1, 2013 | | | (7,928) | | | | | | | (7,9 |
| k value as of ary 1, 2013 | 86,196 | 149,944 | 42,305 | 169,176 | 2,204 | 14,847 | 8,116 | 14,593 | 1,282 | 488,6 |
| itions - internally eloped | | | | 123,271 | | | | | | 123,2 |
| itions - external hases | 22,996 | | 1,100 | | 59,813 | | | | | 83,9 |
| ortization (*1) | (15,214) | (81,664) | | (128,350) | | (3,427) | (1,107) | | (777) | (230,5 |
| airment loss | (285) | | (1,215) | (854) | | | | | | (2,3 |
| oosals | | | (1,330) | | | | | | | (1,3 |
| nsfer from struction-in-progress | | 52,652 | | | (52,652) | | | | | |
| k value as of ember 31, 2013 | 93,693 | 120,932 | 40,860 | 163,243 | 9,365 | 11,420 | 7,009 | 14,593 | 505 | 461,6 |
| uisition cost as of ember 31, 2013 | 561,400 | 476,033 | 50,110 | 617,355 | 9,365 | 24,011 | 11,074 | 14,593 | 13,076 | 1,777,0 |
| umulated rtization as of | (467,707) | (355,101) | | (454,112) | | (12,591) | (4,065) | | (12,571) | (1,306,1 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ember 31, 2013 | | |
| umulated airment loss as of ember 31, 2013 | (9,250) | (9,2 |

(*1) The Company has classified the amortization as manufacturing overhead costs, selling expenses, administrative expenses, and research and development expenses.

(*2) Others mainly consist of rights to use of electricity and gas supply facilities.

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**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

13. Financial Instruments

(a) Credit Risk

(i) Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is as follows:

(*In millions of won*)

| | December 31, 2014 | December 31, 2013 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash and cash equivalents | 100,558 | 253,059 |
| Deposits in banks | 1,534,036 | 1,301,189 |
| Trade accounts and notes receivable, net | 4,015,904 | 3,543,193 |
| Other accounts receivable, net | 396,651 | 59,806 |
| Available-for-sale financial assets | 3,237 | 2,838 |
| Deposits | 13,037 | 15,282 |
| Other non-current financial assets | 7,859 | 8,818 |
| | 6,071,282 | 5,184,185 |

In addition to the financial assets above, as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company provides payment guarantees of 148,392 million and 7,387 million, respectively, for its subsidiaries.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade accounts and notes receivable at the reporting date by geographic region is as follows:

(*In millions of won*)

| | December 31, 2014 | December 31, 2013 |
|---|---|---|
| Domestic | 406,163 | 264,703 |
| Euro-zone countries | 283,257 | 286,445 |
| Japan | 127,354 | 116,994 |
| United States | 1,816,906 | 1,236,652 |
| China | 784,896 | 987,746 |
| Taiwan | 368,503 | 422,461 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Others | 228,825 | 228,192 |
| | 4,015,904 | 3,543,193 |

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**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

13. Financial Instruments, Continued

(ii) Impairment loss

The aging of trade accounts and notes receivable at the reporting date was as follows:

| (*In millions of won*) | December 31, 2014 | | December 31, 2013 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Book value** | **Impairment loss** | **Book value** | **Impairment loss** |
| Not past due | 4,006,346 | (114) | 3,551,096 | (9,890) |
| Past due 1-15 days | 3,061 | (25) | 1,650 | (4) |
| Past due 16-30 days | 1,252 | (12) | 112 | (1) |
| Past due 31-60 days | 1,830 | (18) | 53 | (1) |
| Past due more than 60 days | 13,540 | (9,956) | 180 | (2) |
| | 4,026,029 | (10,125) | 3,553,091 | (9,898) |

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of receivables for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

| (*In millions of won*) | **2014** | **2013** |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at the beginning of the year | 9,898 | 243 |
| Bad debt expense | 227 | 9,655 |
| Balance at the end of the year | 10,125 | 9,898 |

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**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

13. Financial Instruments, Continued

(b) Liquidity Risk

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments, as of December 31, 2014.

| (*In millions of won*) | | Contractual cash flows | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Carrying amount** | **Total** | **6 months or less** | **6-12 months** | **1-2 years** | **2-5 years** | **More than 5 years** |
| Non-derivative financial liabilities | | | | | | | |
| Unsecured bank loans | 853,719 | 869,477 | 265,408 | 98,661 | 391,435 | 113,355 | 618 |
| Unsecured bond issues | 2,594,683 | 2,799,414 | 249,662 | 454,352 | 1,060,631 | 1,034,769 | |
| Trade accounts and notes payable | 3,989,505 | 3,989,505 | 3,989,505 | | | | |
| Other accounts payable | 1,043,422 | 1,043,535 | 1,030,570 | 12,965 | | | |
| Other non-current liabilities | 12,805 | 13,972 | | | 10,640 | 3,332 | |
| Payment guarantee | | 154,237 | 1,161 | 1,181 | 2,348 | 149,547 | |
| | 8,494,134 | 8,870,140 | 5,536,306 | 567,159 | 1,465,054 | 1,301,003 | 618 |

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

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**LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

13. Financial Instruments, Continued

(c) Currency Risk

(i) Exposure to currency risk

The Company s exposure to foreign currency risk based on notional amounts at the reporting date is as follows:

| *(In millions)* | December 31, 2014 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | USD | JPY | CNY | PLN | EUR | BRL |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 78 | 1,150 | 2 | | | |
| Trade accounts and notes receivable | 3,332 | 7,909 | | | 16 | |
| Other accounts receivable | 25 | 13 | | | | |
| Long-term other accounts receivable | 6 | | | | | |
| Other assets denominated in foreign currencies | | 51 | | | | |
| Trade accounts and notes payable | (2,463) | (21,474) | | | | |
| Other accounts payable | (106) | (3,484) | (260) | (19) | (1) | (34) |
| Debt | (770) | | | | | |
| Net exposure | 102 | (15,835) | (258) | (19) | 15 | (34) |

| *(In millions)* | December 31, 2013 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | USD | JPY | PLN | EUR |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 199 | 1,927 | 1 | 4 |