

LG Display Co., Ltd.
Form 6-K
February 28, 2013
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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, 2013

LG Display Co., Ltd.

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

128, Yeoui-daero, Youngdungpo-gu, Seoul, 150-721, The Republic of Korea

(Address of principal executive offices)

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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 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

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1. Name of external auditor : Samjong Accounting Corporation
2. Date of receiving external audit report : February 27, 2013
3. Auditor's opinion

Audit Report on Separate Financial Statements	FY 2012 Unqualified	FY 2011 Unqualified
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4. Financial Highlights of Separate Financial Statements

(Unit: KRW, Korean GAAP, Separate)

Items	FY 2012	FY 2011
Total Assets	23,801,588,123,418	24,273,964,388,446
Total Liabilities	14,140,468,562,427	14,587,047,612,976
Total Shareholders' Equity	9,661,119,560,991	9,686,916,775,470
Capital Stock	1,789,078,500,000	1,789,078,500,000
Revenues	28,672,354,807,204	23,471,308,498,207
Operating Income	626,478,124,290	(1,051,042,315,205)
Ordinary Income	192,177,367,252	(1,341,974,539,017)
Net Income	28,548,662,750	(991,032,212,443)
Total Shareholders' Equity / Capital Stock	540.0%	541.4%

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Separate Financial Statements

For the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

(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 statements of financial position of LG Display Co., Ltd (the Company) as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 and the related separate statements of comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate financial statements in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these separate financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of Korea. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the separate financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the separate financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards (K-IFRS).

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

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. Accordingly, this report is for use by those knowledgeable about Korean auditing standards and their application in practice.

As discussed in note 20 to the separate financial statements, the Company has been or is under investigations by antitrust authorities in several countries with respect to possible anti-competitive activities in the Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) industry and 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 investigations and 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.

As discussed in note 2.(e) to the separate financial statements, the Company adopted the amendment to K-IFRS No. 1001, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, and presented operating profit or loss as an amount of revenue less cost of sales, selling and administrative expense, and research and development expenses in the separate statement of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2012. The Company applied this change in accounting policies retrospectively, and accordingly restated the comparative separate statement of comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2011.

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KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp.

Seoul, Korea

February 15, 2013

This report is effective as of February 15, 2013, 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, 2012 and 2011

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Note	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6, 13	1,400,566	604,890
Deposits in banks	6, 13	315,000	815,000
Trade accounts and notes receivable, net	7, 13, 19, 23	4,548,459	3,789,332
Other accounts receivable, net	7, 13	101,337	102,097
Other current financial assets	9, 13	2,976	2,976
Inventories	8	1,947,945	1,912,710
Prepaid income tax		3,699	8,171
Other current assets	7	112,271	91,588
Total current assets		8,432,253	7,326,764
Investments	10	1,468,778	1,386,313
Other non-current financial assets	9, 13	80,318	75,080
Deferred tax assets	29	1,186,704	1,329,905
Property, plant and equipment, net	11	12,004,435	13,522,553
Intangible assets, net	12	488,663	479,510
Other non-current assets	7	140,437	153,839
Total non-current assets		15,369,335	16,947,200
Total assets		23,801,588	24,273,964
Liabilities			
Trade accounts and notes payable	13, 23	4,386,383	3,752,724
Current financial liabilities	13, 14	971,577	808,576
Other accounts payable	13	2,618,171	3,690,913
Accrued expenses		418,047	342,973
Provisions	18	249,755	278,179
Advances received		462,614	593,436
Other current liabilities	18	26,396	18,532
Total current liabilities		9,132,943	9,485,333
Non-current financial liabilities	13, 14	3,440,585	3,714,001
Non-current provisions	18	6,515	5,419
Employee benefits	17	180,302	146,266
Long-term advances received	19	1,049,678	668,914
Other non-current liabilities	18	330,445	567,114
Total non-current liabilities		5,007,525	5,101,714
Total liabilities		14,140,468	14,587,047
Equity			
Share capital	21	1,789,079	1,789,079

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Share premium		2,251,113	2,251,113
Reserves	21	(893)	(3,944)
Retained earnings	22	5,621,821	5,650,669
Total equity		9,661,120	9,686,917
Total liabilities and equity		23,801,588	24,273,964

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Separate Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

<i>(In millions of won, except earnings per share)</i>	Note	2012	2011
Revenue	23, 24	28,672,355	23,471,309
Cost of sales	8, 23	(26,325,386)	(22,982,517)
Gross profit		2,346,969	488,792
Selling expenses	16	(551,659)	(400,531)
Administrative expenses	16	(395,159)	(332,252)
Research and development expenses		(773,673)	(807,051)
Operating profit (loss)		626,478	(1,051,042)
Finance income	27	194,290	173,106
Finance costs	27	(310,071)	(248,381)
Other non-operating income	25	955,752	858,468
Other non-operating expenses	25	(1,274,272)	(1,074,126)
Profit (loss) before income tax		192,177	(1,341,975)
Income tax expense (benefit)	28	163,628	(350,943)
Profit (loss) for the year		28,549	(991,032)
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	27,28	4,025	4,790
Defined benefit plan actuarial loss	17,28	(75,722)	(23,728)
Income tax benefit on other comprehensive income items	28	17,351	5,120
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of income tax		(54,346)	(13,818)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(25,797)	(1,004,850)
Earning (loss) per share			
Basic earnings (loss) per share	30	80	(2,770)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	30	80	(2,770)

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, 2012 and 2011

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Note	Share capital	Share premium	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balances at January 1, 2011		1,789,079	2,251,113	(7,795)	6,838,278	10,870,675
Total comprehensive loss for the year						
Loss for the year					(991,032)	(991,032)
Other comprehensive income (loss)						
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax				3,851		3,851
Defined benefit plan actuarial loss, net of tax					(17,669)	(17,669)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)				3,851	(17,669)	(13,818)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year				3,851	(1,008,701)	(1,004,850)
Transaction with owners, recorded directly in equity						
Dividends to equity holders	22				(178,908)	(178,908)
Balances at December 31, 2011		1,789,079	2,251,113	(3,944)	5,650,669	9,686,917
Balances at January 1, 2012		1,789,079	2,251,113	(3,944)	5,650,669	9,686,917
Total comprehensive profit for the year						
Profit for the year					28,549	28,549
Other comprehensive income (loss)						
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax				3,051		3,051
Defined benefit plan actuarial loss, net of tax					(57,397)	(57,397)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)				3,051	(57,397)	(54,346)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year				3,051	(28,848)	(25,797)
Transaction with owners, recorded directly in equity						
Dividends to equity holders	22					
Balances at December 31, 2012		1,789,079	2,251,113	(893)	5,621,821	9,661,120

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, 2012 and 2011

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Note	2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit (loss) for the year		28,549	(991,032)
Adjustments for:			
Income tax expense (benefit)	28	163,628	(350,943)
Depreciation	11, 15	3,946,844	3,150,862
Amortization of intangible assets	12, 15	265,939	230,119
Gain on foreign currency translation		(218,149)	(52,612)
Loss on foreign currency translation		58,608	99,680
Retirement allowance	17, 26	138,230	113,668
Reversal of stock compensation expense	16	(3)	(469)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(5,886)	(642)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		1,391	96
Loss on disposal of intangible assets			1,588
Impairment loss on intangible assets		3,393	4,535
Finance income		(178,267)	(97,671)
Finance costs		244,368	219,511
Other non-operating income		(10,766)	(24,558)
Other non-operating expenses		560,513	207,535
		4,969,843	3,500,699
Change in trade accounts and notes receivable		(1,615,787)	126,849
Change in other accounts receivable		(7,360)	9,114
Change in other current assets		6,642	90,349
Change in inventories		(35,235)	(152,745)
Change in other non-current assets		(49,442)	(39,524)
Change in trade accounts and notes payable		703,130	739,969
Change in other accounts payable		(101,262)	104,642
Change in accrued expenses		104,290	(86,631)
Change in other current liabilities		358,952	(40,671)
Change in long-term advance received		789,670	281,975
Change in other non-current liabilities			18,161
Change in provisions		(390,973)	(208,391)
Change in defined benefit obligation		(179,916)	(69,535)
		(417,291)	773,562
Cash generated from operating activities		4,581,101	3,283,229
Income taxes paid		1,395	(106,735)
Interest received		28,095	62,704
Interest paid		(190,205)	(135,480)
Net cash from operating activities		4,420,386	3,103,718

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, 2012 and 2011

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Note	2012	2011
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Dividends received		55,800	42,620
Proceeds from withdrawal of deposits in banks		913,500	2,401,500
Increase in deposits in banks		(413,500)	(1,713,500)
Proceeds from collection of short-term loans			67,195
Acquisition of investments		(225,396)	(214,114)
Proceeds from disposal of investments		3,571	2,045
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(3,701,307)	(3,790,353)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		24,725	857
Acquisition of intangible assets		(281,213)	(207,961)
Grant received		3,962	1,605
Receipt from (payment for) settlement of derivatives		742	23,784
Acquisition of other non-current financial assets		(55,276)	(58,526)
Proceeds from disposal of other non-current financial assets		60,571	167,059
Net cash used in investing activities		(3,613,821)	(3,277,789)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from short-term borrowings		3,267,046	1,024,026
Repayment of short-term borrowings		(3,267,046)	(2,116,604)
Issuance of debentures		298,783	1,145,209
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		494,000	941,921
Repayment of current portion of long-term debt		(803,672)	(926,467)
Payment of cash dividend			(178,908)
Net cash used in financing activities		(10,889)	(110,823)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		795,676	(284,894)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		604,890	889,784
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		1,400,566	604,890

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, 2012 and 2011

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, on February 29, 2008, the Company changed its name to LG Display Co., Ltd. based upon the approval of shareholders at the general shareholders meeting on the same date as a result of the decrease in Philips's share interest in the Company and the possibility of its business expansion to Organic Light-Emitting Diode (OLED) and Flexible Display products. As of December 31, 2012, LG Electronics Inc. owns 37.9% (135,625,000 shares) of the Company's common shares.

As of December 31, 2012, the Company has TFT-LCD manufacturing plants, an OLED manufacturing plant and an LCD 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, 2012, there are 357,815,700 shares of common stock outstanding. The Company's common stock is also listed on the New York Stock Exchange in the form of American Depositary Shares (ADSs) under the symbol LPL. One ADS represents one-half of one share of common stock. As of December 31, 2012, there are 21,853,986 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 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements presented by a parent, an investor in an associate or a venture in a jointly controlled entity, 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. Dividends from a subsidiary or associate are recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive the dividend is established.

The separate financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on January 24, 2013, which will be submitted for approval to the shareholders meeting to be held on March 8, 2013.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

2. **Basis of Presenting Financial Statements, Continued**

(b) **Basis of Measurement**

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

derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value

financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value

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

liabilities for cash-settled share-based payment arrangements 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.(c))

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

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.(i) and 20)

Net realizable value of inventories (note 8)

Measurement of defined benefit obligations (note 17)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities (note 29)

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

2. **Basis of Presenting Financial Statements, Continued**

(e) **Changes in accounting policies**

(i) Disclosures of Financial Instruments

The Company has applied the amendments to K-IFRS No. 1107, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, for the year ended December 31, 2012 by prospectively disclosing the nature of transferred assets, their carrying amount, and the description of risks and rewards for each class of transferred financial assets that are derecognized in their entirety. When the Company derecognizes transferred financial assets but still has continuing involvement in the transferred financial assets, the nature of, and risks associated with, the Company's continuing involvement in derecognized financial assets shall be additionally disclosed.

(ii) Presentation of Operating Profit or Loss in the Separate Statement of Comprehensive Income

The Company has adopted the amendment to K-IFRS No. 1001, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, and has presented operating profit or loss as an amount of revenue less cost of sales and selling and administrative expense including research and development expenses on the separate statement of comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2012. Before the adoption of the amendment, the Company presented operating profit or loss as an amount of revenue plus other income less cost of sales, selling and administrative expenses, research and development expenses and other expenses.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

2. Basis of Presenting Financial Statements, Continued(e) Changes in accounting policies, Continued

The Company has applied the amendment retrospectively, and accordingly restated the comparative separate statement of comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2011. The impact upon adoption of the amendment is as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2012	2011
Operating profit (loss) before adoption of the amendment	322,761	(1,251,083)
Deductions:		
Rental income	(4,419)	(4,032)
Foreign currency gain	(933,035)	(839,497)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(5,886)	(642)
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts for other receivables		(170)
Commission earned	(3,867)	(8,587)
Others	(8,048)	(5,273)
	(955,255)	(858,201)
Additions:		
Other bad debt expense	88	
Foreign currency loss	795,897	902,401
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,391	96
Loss on disposal of intangible assets		1,588
Impairment loss on intangible assets	3,393	4,535
Expenses related to legal proceedings or claims and others	458,203	149,622
	1,258,972	1,058,242
Operating profit (loss) after adoption of the amendment	626,478	(1,051,042)

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

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) **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 (expense) 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.

(b) **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. 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.

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. The valuation loss of inventories recognized as cost (cost of sales) amounted to 118,903 million and 114,796 million for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

(c) **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, are recognized in the separate statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. Continued

(c) Financial Instruments. Continued

(i) Non-derivative financial assets. Continued

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 fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables and available-for-sales financial assets.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss 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 fair value through profit or loss 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 fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash balances and short-term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash. They are stated at face value, which approximates fair value.

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

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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.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(c) Financial Instruments, Continued

(i) Non-derivative financial assets, Continued

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 fair value through profit or loss, 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 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 initially recognizes debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date that they are originated. The Company classifies liabilities into two categories in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability: financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and other financial liabilities.

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

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss are classified as other financial liabilities and measured initially at fair value minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. As of December 31, 2012, 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) Ordinary share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares 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.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(c) Financial Instruments, Continued

(iv) Derivative financial instruments, including hedge accounting

The Company holds forward exchange contracts, interest rate swaps, currency swaps and other derivative contracts to manage interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk. 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.

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.

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.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(c) Financial Instruments, Continued

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

Embedded derivative

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

(d) 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:

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	Useful lives (years)
Buildings and structures	20, 40
Machinery	4
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. The changes are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates. There were no such changes for all periods presented.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. Continued

(e) Borrowing Costs

The Company capitalizes borrowing costs, which includes 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.

(f) 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.

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

Grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognized in profit or loss as other income on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are recognized.

(iii) Other government grants

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

(g) 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.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(g) 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

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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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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued(g) 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.

(h) Impairment(i) Financial assets

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss 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, 2012 and 2011

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(h) 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 or 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.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. Continued

(h) 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 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.

The Company's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows. If there is an indication that a corporate asset may be impaired, then the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the corporate asset belongs.

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 depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(i) 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. Warranty costs primarily include raw materials and labor costs. 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. 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. Legal costs incurred in connection with loss contingencies are expensed as incurred.

(j) 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 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, 2012 and 2011

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(j) 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.

In measuring the defined benefit liability, the Company recognizes past service cost immediately when the benefits are vested immediately following the introduction of a defined benefit plan.

(v) Share-based payment transactions

The fair value of the amount payable to employees in respect of share appreciation rights, which are settled in cash, is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period that the employees unconditionally become entitled to payment. The liability is remeasured at each reporting date and at settlement date. Any changes in the fair value of the liability are recognized as personnel expense in profit or loss.

(k) 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.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. Continued

(l) 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, not in these separate financial statements.

(m) 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 fair value through profit or loss, 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 fair value through profit or loss, 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.

(n) 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, 2012 and 2011

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(n) 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 jointly controlled entities 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.

(o) Earnings (Loss) per Share

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

(p) New Standards and Interpretations Not Yet Adopted

The following accounting standards, interpretations and amendments are issued and will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and have not been adopted early in preparing these separate financial statements.

(i) Amendments to K-IFRS No. 1019, Employee Benefits

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The revised standard requires an entity to calculate the expected return on plan assets based on the discount rate that is used to measure the present value of defined benefit obligation. The effective date for the amendments is annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(p) New Standards and Interpretations Not Yet Adopted, Continued

(ii) K-IFRS No. 1113, Fair value measurement

The standard defines fair value and sets out a framework for measuring fair value and the required disclosures about fair value measurements. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

(iii) Amendments to K-IFRS No. 1001, Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments require presentation of other comprehensive income on the basis of whether they are potentially reclassifiable to profit or loss subsequently. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2012.

Management is in the process of evaluating the impact, if any, of applying these standards on its financial position and results of operations.

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) Derivatives

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For forward contracts, if a listed market price is not available, fair value is estimated by discounting the difference between the contractual forward price and the current forward price for the residual maturity of the contract using a risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds).

The fair value of interest rate swaps is estimated by discounting estimated future cash flows based on the terms and maturity of each contract by LIBOR and forward interest rates for the same terms at the measurement date.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

4. Determination of Fair Value. Continued

Fair values reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take account of the credit risk of the Company and counterparty when appropriate.

(e) Non-derivative Financial Liabilities

The fair value of financial liabilities at FVTPL is determined by reference to their quoted closing price at the reporting date. 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.

(f) Share-based Payment Transactions

The fair value of the employee share appreciation rights is measured using the Black Scholes formula. Measurement inputs include share price on measurement date, exercise price of the instrument, expected volatility (based on weighted average historic volatility adjusted for changes expected due to publicly available information), weighted average expected life of the instruments (based on historical experience and general option holder behavior), expected dividends, and the risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds). Service and non-market performance conditions attached to the transactions are not taken into account in determining fair value.

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 considers 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.

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 and 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.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

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For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

5. Risk Management, Continued

(a) Financial Risk Management, Continued

(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.

The Company buys and sells derivatives, and also incurs financial liabilities, in order to manage market risks.

(iv) 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 and JPY.

The Company uses forward exchange contracts to hedge its currency risk, most with a maturity of less than one year from the reporting date.

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, USD and JPY.

In respect of other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, the Company ensures 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. In relation to the currency fluctuation, the Company adopts policies to adjust factoring volumes of foreign currency denominated receivables or utilizing usance as a means to settle payables for the facilities.

(v) Interest rate risk

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Interest rate risk arises principally from the Company's debentures and borrowings. The Company has not entered into any interest rate swap contracts as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 to hedge interest rate risk.

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For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

5. Risk Management, Continued(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 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, 2012	December 31, 2011
Total liabilities	14,140,468	14,587,047
Total equity	9,661,120	9,686,917
Cash and deposits in banks (*1)	1,715,566	1,419,890
Borrowings	4,412,162	4,515,608
Total liabilities to equity ratio	146%	151%
Net borrowings to equity ratio (*2)	28%	32%

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

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

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, 2012	December 31, 2011
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Demand deposits	1,400,566	604,890
Deposits in banks		
Time deposits	300,000	800,000
Restricted cash	15,000	15,000
	315,000	815,000

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For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

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, 2012	December 31, 2011
Trade, net	279,259	146,255
Due from related parties	4,269,200	3,643,077
	4,548,459	3,789,332

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

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Current assets		
Non-trade accounts receivable, net	92,662	86,630
Accrued income	8,675	15,467
	101,337	102,097

Due from related parties included in other accounts receivable, as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 are 1,853 million and 2,691 million, respectively.

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

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Current assets		
Advance payments	6,442	8,913
Prepaid expenses	38,281	36,990
Value added tax refundable	67,548	45,685
	112,271	91,588
Non-current assets		
Long-term prepaid expenses	140,437	153,839

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For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

8. Inventories

Inventories at the reporting date are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2012			December 31, 2011		
	Acquisition cost	Valuation allowance	Book value	Acquisition cost	Valuation allowance	Book value
Finished goods	739,119	(48,651)	690,468	612,158	(19,911)	592,247
Work-in-process	649,357	(29,182)	620,175	810,864	(43,808)	767,056
Raw materials	365,453	(11,213)	354,240	431,042	(16,033)	415,009
Supplies	312,919	(29,857)	283,062	173,442	(35,044)	138,398
	2,066,848	(118,903)	1,947,945	2,027,506	(114,796)	1,912,710

The amount of the inventories recognized as cost (cost of sales) is as follows;

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Inventories recognized as cost of sales	26,325,386	22,982,517

9. Other Financial Assets

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

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Current assets		
Deposits	2,976	2,976
Non-current assets		
Guarantee deposits with banks	13	13
Available-for-sale financial assets	16,016	11,830
Long-term loans		600
Deposits	53,043	62,637
Long-term other accounts receivable	11,246	
	80,318	75,080

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

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<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Non-current assets		
Debt securities		
Government bonds	2,838	2,838
Equity securities		
E Ink Holdings, Inc.		6,319
Intellectual Discovery, Ltd.	2,673	2,673
Silicon works Co., Ltd.	10,505	
	16,016	11,830

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For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

10. Investments

Investments in subsidiaries consist of the following:

(In millions of won)

Overseas Subsidiaries	Location	Business	December 31, 2012		December 31, 2011	
			Percentage of ownership	Book value	Percentage of ownership	Book Value
LG Display America, Inc. (*1)	California, U.S.A.	Sell TFT-LCD products	100%		100%	
LG Display Germany GmbH	Dusseldorf, 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%	561,635	100%	509,277
LG Display Shanghai Co., Ltd.	Shanghai, China	Sell TFT-LCD products	100%	9,093	100%	9,093
LG Display Poland Sp. zo. o.	Wroclaw, Poland	Manufacture and sell TFT-LCD products	80%	157,864	80%	157,864
LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd.	Guangzhou, China	Manufacture and sell TFT-LCD products	90%	157,268	90%	157,268
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
L&T Display Technology (Xiamen) Limited	Xiamen, China	Manufacture LCD module and TV sets	51%		51%	7,146
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. (*3)	Yantai, China	Manufacture and sell TFT-LCD products	100%	88,488	100%	44,628
L&I Electronic Technology (Dongguan) Limited	Dongguan, China	Manufacture and sell e-Book devices	51%		51%	2,885
Image & Materials, Inc. (*4)	Domestic	Manufacture EPD materials	100%	10,124	100%	41,000
LUCOM Display Technology (Kunshan) Limited	Kunshan, China	Manufacture notebook borderless hinge-up	51%	8,594	51%	8,594
LG Display U.S.A., Inc.	Texas, U.S.A	Manufacture TFT-LCD products	100%	12,353	100%	12,353
LG Display Reynosa S.A.de C.V. (*5)	Reynosa, Mexico	Manufacture TFT-LCD products	1%	92	1%	92

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For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

10. Investments, Continued*(In millions of won)*

Overseas Subsidiaries	Location	Business	December 31, 2012		December 31, 2011	
			Percentage of ownership	Book value	Percentage of ownership	Book value
Nanumnuri Co., Ltd. (*6)	Domestic	Janitorial services	100%	800	Incorporated in 2012	
LG Display China Co., Ltd. (*7)	Guangzhou, China	Manufacture and sell TFT-LCD products	70%	30,399	Incorporated in 2012	
				1,121,839	1,035,329	

- (*1) LG Display America, Inc. (LGDUS) was sentenced to pay a fine of USD 400 million by the U.S. Government in 2008, which LGDUS recorded as a loss. The Company recorded the cumulative loss of LGDUS, mostly related to the fine, in excess of the Company's investment in LGDUS as other accounts payable. In June 2012, the Company contributed 88,380 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 May 2012, the Company invested 52,358 million in cash for the capital increase of LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd. (LGDNJ). There were no changes in the Company's ownership percentage in LGDNJ as a result of this additional investment.
- (*3) In October 2012, the Company contributed 43,860 million in cash for the capital increase of LG Display Yantai Co., Ltd. (LGDYT). There were no changes in the Company's ownership percentage in LGDYT as a result of this additional investment.
- (*4) In February 2012, the Company contributed 3,000 million in cash for the capital increase of Image & Materials, Inc. (I&M). There were no changes in the Company's ownership percentage in I&M as a result of this additional investment.
- (*5) The Company indirectly controls LG Display Reynosa S.A. de C.V. (LGDRS) since LG Display U.S.A. Inc., which is wholly owned by the Company, has 99% equity of LGDRS.
- (*6) In March 2012, the Company established Nanumnuri Co., Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company founded as a Standard Workplace for the Disabled under Act on Employment Promotion and Vocational Rehabilitation for Disabled Persons, with investment of 800 million in cash.
- (*7) The Company entered into a joint venture agreement with Shenzhen SKYWORTH-RGB Electronics Co., Ltd. and Guangzhou GET Technologies Development Co., Ltd. to manufacture and sell TFT-LCD products and incorporated LG Display (China) Co., Ltd. in Guangzhou, China. The Company invested 30,399 million in cash for a 70% controlling equity interest in LG Display China Co., Ltd. The Company recognized an impairment loss of 43,907 million as finance costs for the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount of investments in subsidiaries which are impaired in 2012.

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10. Investments, Continued

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

(In millions of won)

Joint Ventures	Location	Business	December 31, 2012		December 31, 2011	
			Percentage of ownership	Book value	Percentage of ownership	Book value
Suzhou Raken Technology Ltd. (*)	Suzhou, China	Manufacture and sell LCD modules and LCD TV sets	51%	108,266	51%	108,266
Guangzhou New Vision Technology Research and Development Ltd.	Guangzhou, China	R&D on design of LCD modules and LCD TV sets	50%	4,569	50%	4,569
Global OLED Technology LLC	Virginia, U.S.A.	Managing and licensing OLED patents	33%	53,282	33%	53,282
				166,117		166,117

(*) Despite of its 51% equity interest, management concluded that the Company does not have control of Suzhou Raken Technology Ltd. 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.

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For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

10. Investments, Continued

(b) Investments in associates consist of the following:

(In millions of won)

Associates	Location	Business	December 31, 2012		December 31, 2011	
			Percentage of ownership	Book value	Percentage of ownership	Book value
Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd.	Domestic	Manufacture electric glass for FPDs	40%	45,089	40%	45,089
TLI Inc. (*1)	Domestic	Manufacture and sell semiconductor parts	12%	6,961	12%	12,565
AVACO Co., Ltd. (*2)	Domestic	Manufacture and sell equipment for FPDs	16%	6,021	20%	6,021
New Optics Ltd.	Domestic	Manufacture back light parts for TFT-LCDs	42%	14,221	42%	14,221
LIG ADP Co., Ltd.	Domestic	Develop and manufacture the equipment for FPDs	13%	6,330	13%	6,330
WooRee E&L Co., Ltd (formerly, WooRee LED Co., Ltd)	Domestic	Manufacture LED back light unit packages	30%	11,900	30%	11,900
Dynamic Solar Design Co., Ltd. (*3)	Domestic	Manufacture and sell solar battery and FPDs	40%	69	40%	1,538
LB Gemini New Growth Fund No.16 (*4)	Domestic	Invest in small and middle sized companies and benefit from M&A opportunities	31%	15,489	31%	14,461
Can Yang Investments Limited (*5)	Hong Kong	Develop and manufacture and sell LED parts	9%	17,516	12%	17,516
YAS Co., Ltd.	Domestic	Develop and manufacture deposition equipment for OLEDs	19%	10,000	19%	10,000
Eralite Optoelectronics (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.	Suzhou, China	Manufacture LED Packages	20%	4,626	20%	4,626
Narenanotech Corporation	Domestic	Manufacture and sell FPD manufacturing equipment	23%	30,000	23%	30,000
Avatec. Co., Ltd. (*6)	Domestic	Manufacture and sell glass for FPDs	17%	10,600	20%	10,600
Glonix Co., Ltd. (*7)	Domestic	Manufacture and sell LCD	20%	2,000		
				180,822		184,867

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For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

10. Investments, Continued

- (*1) In 2012, the Company recognized an impairment loss of 5,604 million for the difference between the carrying amount of and the recoverable amount from the investment in TLI Inc., due to the decrease in fair value of the investment, which was acquired for manufacturing and selling semiconductor parts used in display panels.
- (*2) In 2012, the Company's ownership in AVACO CO., Ltd. was reduced from 20% to 16% because the Company did not participate in AVACO Co., Ltd.'s capital increase. The Company has the right to assign a director in the board of directors of AVACO Co., Ltd.
- (*3) In 2012, the Company recognized an impairment loss of 1,469 million for the difference between the carrying amount of and the recoverable amount of the investment in Dynamic Solar Design Co., Ltd., which was acquired for developing equipment, manufacturing and selling solar battery and Flat Panel Display (FPD).
- (*4) The Company is a member of the limited partnership in the LB Gemini New Growth Fund No.16 (the Fund). In 2012, the Company received 3,571 million from the Fund as capital distribution and made additional cash investments of 1,533 million each in the Fund in September, November and December of 2012, respectively. Despite the receipt from the fund and additional investments, there were no changes in the Company's ownership percentage in the Fund. The Company is committed to make additional investments of up to an aggregate of 30,000 million.
- (*5) In 2012, the Company's ownership in Can Yang Investments Limited was reduced from 12% to 9% because the Company did not participate in Can Yang Investments Limited's capital increase. The Company has the right to assign a director in the board of directors of Can Yang Investments Limited.
- (*6) In 2012, the Company's ownership in Avatech Co., Ltd. was reduced from 20% to 17% because the Company did not participate in Avatech Co., Ltd.'s capital increase. The Company has the right to assign a director in the board of directors of Avatech Co., Ltd.
- (*7) In April 2012, the Company acquired 4,000,000 common shares (20%) of GLONIX Co., Ltd., which manufactures liquid crystal displays, for 2,000 million. As of December 31, 2012, 20% of GLONIX Co., Ltd. is owned by the Company and the Company has the right to assign a director in the board of directors of GLONIX Co., Ltd.

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, the aggregate amount of received dividends from subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are 55,318 million and 42,620 million, respectively.

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For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

11. Property, Plant and Equipment

Changes in property, plant and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2012 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, 2012	443,612	3,381,625	26,729,966	615,078	3,390,305	162,961	34,723,547
Accumulated depreciation as of January 1, 2012		(917,938)	(19,668,774)	(499,253)		(115,029)	(21,200,994)
Book value as of January 1, 2012	443,612	2,463,687	7,061,192	115,825	3,390,305	47,932	13,522,553
Additions					2,458,909		2,458,909
Depreciation		(195,861)	(3,683,435)	(54,499)		(13,049)	(3,946,844)
Disposals	(2,787)	(7,010)	(7,653)	(19)		(2,761)	(20,230)
Others (*2)	167	1,295,192	3,604,853	32,411	(4,953,182)	14,568	(5,991)
Subsidy received		(1,792)	(2,170)				(3,962)
Book value as of December 31, 2012	440,992	3,554,216	6,972,787	93,718	896,032	46,690	12,004,435
Acquisition cost as of December 31, 2012	440,992	4,666,537	30,223,060	642,747	896,032	172,540	37,041,908
Accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2012		(1,112,321)	(23,250,273)	(549,029)		(125,850)	(25,037,473)

(*1) As of December 31, 2012, construction-in-progress relates to construction of plants including their machinery.

(*2) Others are mainly amounts transferred from construction-in-progress.

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For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

11. Property, Plant and Equipment, Continued

Changes in property, plant and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2011 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, 2011	442,322	3,172,426	22,851,385	586,548	2,659,934	149,529	29,862,144
Accumulated depreciation as of January 1, 2011		(760,584)	(16,819,046)	(478,715)		(115,738)	(18,174,083)
Book value as of January 1, 2011	442,322	2,411,842	6,032,339	107,833	2,659,934	33,791	11,688,061
Additions					4,987,278		4,987,278
Depreciation		(157,106)	(2,936,115)	(47,410)		(10,231)	(3,150,862)
Disposals			(215)	(104)			(319)
Others (*2)	1,290	208,973	3,966,766	55,506	(4,256,907)	24,372	
Subsidy received		(22)	(1,583)				(1,605)
Book value as of December 31, 2011	443,612	2,463,687	7,061,192	115,825	3,390,305	47,932	13,522,553
Acquisition cost as of December 31, 2011	443,612	3,381,625	26,729,966	615,078	3,390,305	162,961	34,723,547
Accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2011		(917,938)	(19,668,774)	(499,253)		(115,029)	(21,200,994)

(*1) As of December 31, 2011, construction-in-progress relates to construction of plants including their machinery.

(*2) Others are mainly amounts transferred from construction-in-progress.

The capitalized borrowing costs and capitalization rate for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2012	2011
Capitalized borrowing costs	24,612	21,903

Capitalization rate

3.29%

3.65%

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For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

12. Intangible Assets

Changes in intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Intellectual property rights	Software	Memberships	Development in-progress costs	Construction- in-progress (software)	Customer relationships	Technology	Goodwill	Others (*2)	Total
Acquisition cost as of January 1, 2012	523,849	357,121	50,077	361,223	10,819	24,011	11,074	14,593	13,076	1,365,843
Accumulated amortization as of January 1, 2012	(443,343)	(171,804)		(248,221)		(5,724)	(1,852)		(10,854)	(881,798)
Accumulated impairment loss as of January 1, 2012			(4,535)							(4,535)
Book value as of January 1, 2012	80,506	185,317	45,542	113,002	10,819	18,287	9,222	14,593	2,222	479,510
Additions-internally developed				198,225						198,225
Other additions	19,046		156		61,058					80,260
Amortization (*1)	(13,356)	(105,046)		(142,051)		(3,440)	(1,106)		(940)	(265,939)
Impairment loss			(3,393)							(3,393)
Transfer from construction-in-progress		69,673			(69,673)					
Book value as of December 31, 2012	86,196	149,944	42,305	169,176	2,204	14,847	8,116	14,593	1,282	488,663
Acquisition cost as of December 31, 2012	542,895	423,125	50,233	559,448	2,204	24,011	11,074	14,593	13,076	1,640,659
Accumulated amortization as of December 31, 2012	(456,699)	(273,181)		(390,272)		(9,164)	(2,958)		(11,794)	(1,144,068)
Accumulated impairment loss as of December 31, 2012			(7,928)							(7,928)
Remaining amortization period (year)	6.62	2.69		0.58		4.33	7.33		2.17	

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- (*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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For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

12. Intangible Assets, Continued

Changes in intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2011 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Intellectual property rights	Software	Memberships	Construction- Development in-progress costs	Customer relationships	Technology	Goodwill	Others (*2)	Total	
Acquisition cost as of January 1, 2011	507,851	272,515	47,146	237,535	11,442	24,011	11,074	14,593	13,076	1,139,243
Accumulated amortization as of January 1, 2011	(436,151)	(93,613)		(113,395)		(2,300)	(742)		(9,782)	(655,983)
Impairment loss as of January 1, 2011										
Book value as of January 1, 2011	71,700	178,902	47,146	124,140	11,442	21,711	10,332	14,593	3,294	483,260
Additions-internally developed				123,688						123,688
Other additions	21,890		2,931		83,983					108,804
Amortization (*1)	(11,496)	(78,191)		(134,826)		(3,424)	(1,110)		(1,072)	(230,119)
Disposals	(1,588)									(1,588)
Impairment loss			(4,535)							(4,535)
Transfer from construction-in-progress		84,606			(84,606)					
Book value as of December 31, 2011	80,506	185,317	45,542	113,002	10,819	18,287	9,222	14,593	2,222	479,510
Acquisition cost as of December 31, 2011	523,849	357,121	50,077	361,223	10,819	24,011	11,074	14,593	13,076	1,365,843
Accumulated amortization as of December 31, 2011	(443,343)	(171,804)		(248,221)		(5,724)	(1,852)		(10,854)	(881,798)
Accumulated impairment loss as of December 31, 2011			(4,535)							(4,535)
Remaining amortization period (year)	7.46	2.49		0.55		5.33	8.33		2.60	

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- (*1) The Company has classified the amortization as manufacturing overhead costs, selling expenses and 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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For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

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:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Cash and cash equivalents	1,400,566	604,890
Trade accounts and notes receivable, net	4,548,459	3,789,332
Other accounts receivable, net	101,337	102,097
Available-for-sale financial assets	2,838	2,838
Other non-current financial assets	11,246	
Deposits	56,019	65,613
Deposits in banks	315,000	815,000
Others	13	613
	6,435,478	5,380,383

In addition to the financial assets above, as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Company provides payment guarantees of 15,124 million and 50,606 million, respectively, for its subsidiaries.

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

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Domestic	205,454	56,200
Euro-zone countries	529,138	612,236
Japan	167,242	138,265
United States	1,790,401	828,959
China	1,307,759	1,195,899
Taiwan	257,793	829,171
Others	290,672	128,602
	4,548,459	3,789,332

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For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

13. Financial Instruments, Continued

(ii) Impairment loss

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

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Book value	Impairment loss	Book value	Impairment loss
Not past due	4,528,302	(235)	3,777,383	(49)
Past due 1-15 days	5,927	(2)	953	(1)
Past due 16-30 days	9,531	(1)	4,885	(1)
Past due 31-60 days	2,154	(3)	5,762	(1)
Past due more than 60 days	2,788	(2)	403	(2)
	4,548,702	(243)	3,789,386	(54)

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of receivables for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 was as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	2012	2011
Balance at the beginning of the year	54	24
Bad debt expense	189	30
Balance at the end of the year	243	54

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

13. Financial Instruments, Continued

(b) Liquidity Risk

- (i) The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments, as of December 31, 2012.

(In millions of won)

	Carrying amount	Total	Contractual cash flows				
			6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Secured bank loan	53,555	55,153	639	27,417	27,097		
Unsecured bank loans	1,740,003	1,907,918	327,306	100,783	489,042	988,780	2,007
Unsecured bond issues	2,618,604	2,894,163	628,404	46,847	727,063	1,491,849	
Trade accounts and notes payables	4,386,383	4,386,383	4,386,383				
Other accounts payable	2,479,772	2,479,772	2,479,772				
Payment guarantee		15,147	15,147				
	11,278,317	11,738,536	7,837,651	175,047	1,243,202	2,480,629	2,007

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

- (ii) As of December 31, 2012, there are no derivatives designated as cash flow hedges.

(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, 2012				
	USD	JPY	CNY	PLN	EUR
Cash and cash equivalents	696	7,508	5	1	47
Trade accounts and notes receivable	4,002	6,400			38
Other accounts receivable	17	1			
Other assets denominated in foreign currencies		51			

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Trade accounts and notes payable	(2,857)	(31,162)		
Other accounts payable	(248)	(12,262)	(5)	(7)
Debts	(870)			
Bonds	(349)			
Net exposure	391	(29,464)	1	78

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For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

13. Financial Instruments, Continued

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31, 2011				
	USD	JPY	TWD	PLN	EUR
Cash and cash equivalents	284	14,269		5	14
Trade accounts and notes receivable	3,080	6,493			31
Other accounts receivable	2		159		
Available-for-sale financial assets	5				
Other assets denominated in foreign currencies		51			
Trade accounts and notes payable	(2,263)	(33,375)			(5)
Other accounts payable	(55)	(25,815)			(7)
Debts	(1,020)	(6,000)			
Bonds	(347)	(9,987)			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(76)				
Gross statement of financial position exposure	(390)	(54,364)	159	5	33
Forward exchange contracts	(160)				
Net exposure	(550)	(54,364)	159	5	33

Significant exchange rates applied during the reporting periods are as follows:

<i>(In won)</i>	Average rate		Reporting date spot rate	
	2012	2011	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
USD	1,126.88	1,108.12	1,071.10	1,153.30
JPY	14.13	13.91	12.48	14.85
TWD	38.11	37.71	36.90	38.13
CNY	178.59	171.45	171.88	182.51
PLN	346.41	375.28	348.21	338.65
EUR	1,448.63	1,541.88	1,416.26	1,494.10

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

13. Financial Instruments, Continued

(ii) Sensitivity analysis

A weaker won, as indicated below, against the following currencies which comprise the Company's assets or liabilities denominated in a foreign currency as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Company considers to be reasonably possible as of the end of the reporting period. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, would remain constant. The changes in equity and profit (or loss) before tax would have been as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	2012		2011	
	Equity	Profit or loss	Equity	Profit or loss
USD (5 percent weakening)	15,873	15,873	(24,041)	(24,280)
JPY (5 percent weakening)	(13,931)	(13,931)	(30,601)	(30,601)
TWD (5 percent weakening)			230	230
CNY (5 percent weakening)				
PLN (5 percent weakening)	13	13	64	64
EUR (5 percent weakening)	4,187	4,187	1,869	1,869

A stronger won against the above currencies as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

(d) Interest Rate Risk

(i) Profile

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments at the reporting date is as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	1,718,404	1,422,728
Financial liabilities	(3,044,050)	(2,685,174)
	(1,325,646)	(1,262,446)
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets		600
Financial liabilities	(1,368,112)	(1,830,434)

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For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

13. **Financial Instruments, Continued**

(ii) Equity and profit or loss sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, a change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss before tax by the amounts shown below for the respective following years. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

(In millions of won)

	Equity		Profit or loss	
	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease
December 31, 2012				
Variable rate instruments	(10,370)	10,370	(10,370)	10,370
December 31, 2011				
Variable rate instruments	(13,870)	13,870	(13,870)	13,870

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For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

13. **Financial Instruments, Continued**

(e) Fair Values

(i) Fair values versus carrying amounts

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the separate statement of financial position, are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Carrying amounts	Fair values	Carrying amounts	Fair values
Assets carried at fair value				
Available-for-sale financial assets	13,343	13,343	9,157	9,157
Assets carried at amortized cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,400,566	1,400,566	604,890	604,890
Deposits in banks	315,000	315,000	815,000	815,000
Trade accounts and notes receivable	4,548,459	4,548,459	3,789,332	3,789,332
Other accounts receivable	101,337	101,337	102,097	102,097
Other noncurrent financial assets	11,246	11,246		
Deposits	56,019	56,019	65,613	65,613
Others	13	13	613	613
	6,432,640	6,432,640	5,377,545	5,377,545
Liabilities carried at fair value				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			87,339	87,339
Derivatives			6,969	6,969
			94,308	94,308
Liabilities carried at amortized cost				
Secured bank loans	53,555	53,555	57,665	57,665
Unsecured bank loans	1,740,003	1,779,819	1,578,628	1,525,251
Unsecured bond issues	2,618,604	2,677,038	2,791,976	2,829,206
Trade accounts and notes payable	4,386,383	4,386,383	3,752,724	3,752,724
Other accounts payable	2,479,772	2,479,772	3,690,913	3,690,913
	11,278,317	11,376,567	11,871,906	11,855,759

The basis for determining fair values is disclosed in note 4.

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For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

13. Financial Instruments, Continued

(ii) Interest rates used for determining fair value

The significant interest rates applied for determination of the above fair value at the reporting date are as follows:

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Derivatives	Not applicable	3.90%
Debentures, loans and borrowings	3.69%	4.19%

(iii) Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyzes financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data

The financial instruments carried at fair value as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2012				
Assets				
Available-for-sale financial assets	13,343			13,343
<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2011				
Assets				
Available-for-sale financial assets	9,157			9,157
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(87,339)			(87,339)
Derivatives		(6,969)		(6,969)
	(87,339)	(6,969)		(94,308)

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13. Financial Instruments, Continued

The derivative financial liabilities are classified as Level 2 since all significant inputs to compute the fair value of the over-the-counter derivatives were observable.

Changes in Level 3 financial instruments for the year ended December 31, 2011 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	January 1, 2011	Purchases, disposal and others	Net realized/unrealized gains included in Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	Transfer to other levels	December 31, 2011
December 31, 2011						
Available-for-sale financial assets	26,085	(34,257)		8,172		

14. Financial Liabilities

(a) Financial liabilities at the reporting date are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Current		
Current portion of long-term debt	971,577	714,268
Current portion of financial liabilities at fair value through profits or loss		87,339
Derivatives		6,969
	971,577	808,576
Non-current		
Won denominated borrowings	807,005	366,629
Foreign currency denominated borrowings	589,105	1,003,371
Bonds	2,044,475	2,344,001
	3,440,585	3,714,001

The above financial liabilities, except for convertible bonds which are designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and derivative liabilities, are measured at amortized cost.

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For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

14. **Financial Liabilities, Continued**

(b) Long-term debt at the reporting date is as follows:

(In millions of won, USD and JPY)

Lender	Annual interest rate as of December 31, 2012 (*)	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Local currency loans			
Shinhan Bank and others	3-year Korean Treasury Bond rate less 1.25%, 2.75%	16,629	20,817
National Agricultural Cooperative Federation and others	4.51%~5.21%, 1-year bank bonds rate plus 1.4%	845,072	350,000
Less current portion of long-term debt		(54,696)	(4,188)
		807,005	366,629
Foreign currency loans			
The Export-Import Bank of Korea	6ML+0.69%	26,777	40,366
Kookmin Bank and others	6ML+1.78%, 3ML+1.70%~2.25%	905,080	1,225,110
Foreign currency equivalent		USD 870	USD 1,020 JPY 6,000
Less current portion of long-term debt		(342,752)	(262,105)
		589,105	1,003,371

(*) ML represents Month LIBOR (London Inter-Bank Offered Rates).

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For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

14. **Financial Liabilities, Continued**

(c) Details of debentures issued and outstanding at the reporting date are as follows:

(In millions of won, USD and JPY)

	Maturity	Annual interest rate as of December 31, 2012	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Local currency debentures (*1)				
Publicly issued debentures	March 2013~ October 2017	3.22%~5.89%	2,250,000	2,250,000
Less discount on debentures			(5,579)	(6,721)
Less current portion of debentures			(199,946)	(299,658)
			2,044,475	1,943,621
Foreign currency debentures (*1)				
Floating-rate bonds	April 2013	3ML+1.80%	374,885	552,171
Foreign currency equivalent			USD 350	USD 350 JPY 10,000
Less discount on bonds			(702)	(3,474)
Less current portion of bonds			(374,183)	(148,317)
				400,380
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (*2)				
Convertible bonds				87,339
Foreign currency equivalent				USD76
Less current portion of convertible bonds				(87,339)
			2,044,475	2,344,001

(*1) Principal of the local and foreign currency debentures is to be repaid at maturity and interests are paid quarterly in arrears.

(*2) The convertible bonds which were recognized as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss as of December 31, 2011 were repaid at 116.77% of the principal amount on April 18, 2012 upon maturity.

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For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

15. The Nature of Expenses and Others

The classification of expenses by nature for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2012	2011
Changes in inventories	(35,236)	(152,745)
Purchases of raw materials, merchandise and others	15,032,671	13,254,841
Depreciation and amortization	4,212,783	3,380,981
Outsourcing fees	3,833,241	3,362,392
Labor costs	2,040,044	1,794,583
Supplies and others	758,544	861,899
Utility expenses	631,087	528,464
Fees and commissions	342,550	344,857
Shipping costs	372,050	174,860
After-sale service expenses	78,502	47,995
Others	1,258,016	1,095,949
	28,524,252	24,694,076

Total expenses consist of cost of sales, selling, administrative, research and development expenses and other non-operating expenses, excluding foreign exchange differences.

For the year ended December 31, 2012, other non-operating income and other non-operating expenses contained exchange differences amounting to 933,035 million and 795,897 million, respectively (for the year ended December 31, 2011: 839,497 million and 902,401 million, respectively) (note 25).

The expenses for the year ended December 31, 2011 were reclassified to conform to the classification for the year ended December 31, 2012.

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For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

16. Selling and Administrative Expenses

Details of selling and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2012	2011
Salaries	133,626	120,640
Expenses related to defined benefit plan	19,633	18,201
Other employee benefits	26,544	31,902
Shipping costs	299,210	126,945
Fees and commissions	121,893	124,170
Depreciation	95,993	46,043
Taxes and dues	2,365	2,356
Advertising	103,997	135,988
After-sale service	78,502	47,995
Rent	9,214	7,278
Insurance	5,999	6,620
Travel	12,774	17,059
Training	11,476	16,130
Others	25,592	31,456
	946,818	732,783

The expenses for the year ended December 31, 2011 were reclassified to conform to the criteria of classification for the year ended December 31, 2012 as follows.

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	2012	2011
Selling and administrative expenses before the reclassification	1,088,872	868,078
Reclassification items		
Amortization (*)	(142,051)	(134,826)
Reversal of stock compensation expense	(3)	(469)
Selling and administrative expenses after the reclassification	946,818	732,783

(*) Amortization expense of capitalized development costs is reclassified as research and development expense.

17. Employee Benefits

The Company's primary defined benefit plan provides a lump-sum payment to an employee based on final salary rates and length of service at the time the employee leaves the Company.

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(a) Recognized liabilities for defined benefit obligations at the reporting date are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Present value of partially funded defined benefit obligations	672,032	486,519
Fair value of plan assets	(491,730)	(340,253)
	180,302	146,266

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For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

17. Employee Benefits. Continued

- (b) Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligations for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2012	2011
Opening defined benefit obligations	486,519	360,231
Current service cost	129,511	107,036
Interest cost	22,909	18,985
Actuarial losses on plan liabilities (before tax)	75,921	24,984
Benefit payments	(40,230)	(24,190)
Transfers from related parties	(2,598)	(527)
Closing defined benefit obligations	672,032	486,519

- (c) Changes in fair value of plan assets for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2012	2011
Opening fair value of plan assets	340,253	281,825
Expected return on plan assets	14,190	12,353
Actuarial gains on plan assets (before tax)	199	1,256
Contributions by employer directly to plan assets	160,000	60,000
Benefit payments	(22,912)	(15,181)
Closing fair value of plan assets	491,730	340,253

- (d) Plan assets at the reporting date are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Deposits with financial institutions	491,730	340,253

As of December 31, 2012, plan assets mainly consist of deposits in banks, which guarantee the payment of their principal and interest. The Company expects to make a contribution of W 95,361 million to the defined benefit plans during the next financial year.

- (e) Expenses recognized in profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

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(In millions of won)

	2012	2011
Current service cost	129,511	107,036
Interest cost	22,909	18,985
Expected return on plan assets	(14,190)	(12,353)
	138,230	113,668

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For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

17. Employee Benefits. Continued

Expenses are recognized in the following line items in the separate statements of comprehensive income.

(In millions of won)

	2012	2011
Cost of sales	108,802	87,044
Selling expenses	9,480	8,086
Administrative expenses	10,153	10,115
Research and development expenses	9,795	8,423
	138,230	113,668

- (f) Cumulative amount of actuarial loss, net of income taxes, recognized in other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 is as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2012	2011
Cumulative amount at January 1.	(28,909)	(11,240)
Recognized during the period	(57,397)	(17,669)
Cumulative amount at December 31	(86,306)	(28,909)

- (g) Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages) are as follows:

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Expected rate of salary increase	5.1%	5.6%
Discount rate for defined benefit obligations	4.0%	4.9%
Expected long-term rate of return on assets	4.0%	4.3%

The expected long-term rate of return is based on the portfolio as a whole and not on the sum of the returns on individual asset categories.

Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on published statistics and mortality tables. The current mortality underlying the values of the liabilities in the defined benefit plans are as follows:

December 31, 2012**December 31, 2011**

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Twenties	Males	0.01%	0.02%
	Females	0.00%	0.01%
Thirties	Males	0.02%	0.02%
	Females	0.01%	0.01%
Forties	Males	0.04%	0.04%
	Females	0.02%	0.02%
Fifties	Males	0.08%	0.09%
	Females	0.04%	0.05%

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For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

18. Provisions and Other Liabilities

Changes in provisions for the year ended December 31, 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Litigations and claims (*1)	Warranties (*2)	Others	Total
Balance of January 1, 2012	222,703	60,452	443	283,598
Additions	445,421	78,502	1,083	525,006
Usage and reclassification	(467,535)	(84,799)		(552,334)
Balance at December 31, 2012	200,589	54,155	1,526	256,270
There of non-current		6,515		6,515

(*1) The Company expects that the provision for litigation and claims will be utilized in the next year.

(*2) The provision for warranties covers defective products and is normally applicable for eighteen months from the date of purchase. The warranty liability is calculated by using historical and anticipated rates of warranty claims, and costs per claim to satisfy the Company's warranty obligation.

Other liabilities at the reporting date are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Current liabilities		
Withholdings	21,664	13,784
Unearned revenues	4,732	4,744
Share-based payment liabilities		4
	26,396	18,532
Non-current liabilities		
Long-term accrued expenses	318,291	327,661
Long-term other accounts payable		222,495
Long-term unearned revenues	12,226	16,958
	330,445	567,114

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

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For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

19. Commitments

Factoring and securitization of accounts receivable

The Company has agreements with Korea Development Bank and several other banks for accounts receivable sales negotiating facilities of up to an aggregate of USD 1,478 million (1,583,600 million) and JPY 5,000 million (62,375 million) in connection with the Company's export sales transactions with its subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2012, no accounts and notes receivable were sold but are not past due. In connection with all of the contracts in this paragraph, the Company has sold its accounts receivable with recourse.

The Company has a credit facility agreement with Shinhan Bank pursuant to which the Company could sell its accounts receivables up to an aggregate of 50,000 million in connection with its domestic sales transactions and, as of December 31, 2012, no accounts and notes receivable were sold but not past due. In addition, the Company entered into agreements with Standard Chartered Bank for accounts receivable sales negotiating facilities of up to USD 50 million (53,555 million) and USD 23 million (24,635 million), in April 2011 and November 2012, respectively. As of December 31, 2012, accounts and notes receivable amounting to USD 16 million (16,598 million) and USD 1 million (1,024 million) were sold to Standard Chartered Bank, with none of the underlying accounts and notes receivable being past due. In connection with all of the contracts in this paragraph, the Company has sold its accounts receivable without recourse.

Letters of credit

As of December 31, 2012, the Company has agreements with Korea Exchange Bank in relation to the opening of letters of credit up to USD 15 million (16,067 million), USD 15 million (16,067 million) with China Construction Bank, JPY 1,500 million (18,713 million) with Woori Bank, USD 70 million (74,977 million) with Bank of China, USD 60 million (64,266 million) with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, USD 15 million (16,067 million) with Hana Bank, and USD 30 million (32,133 million) with Shinhan Bank.

Payment guarantees

The Company obtained payment guarantees amounting to USD 8.5 million (9,104 million) and EUR 215 million (304,496 million) from Royal Bank of Scotland and other various banks for a number of occasions including value added tax payments in Poland. As of December 31, 2012, the Company is providing a payment guarantee to a syndicate of banks including Kookmin Bank and Societe Generale in connection with a EUR 5 million (7,626 million) term loan credit facility of LG Display Poland Sp. zo. o. In addition, the Company provides a payment guarantee in connection with the term loan credit facilities of LG Display America, Inc. with an aggregate amount of USD 7 million (7,498 million) for principals and related interests.

License agreements

As of December 31, 2012, in relation to its TFT-LCD business, the Company has technical license agreements with Hitachi Display, Ltd. and others and has a trademark license agreement with LG Corp.

Long-term supply agreement

In connection with long-term supply agreements, as of December 31, 2012, the Company's balance of advances received from a customer amount to USD 1,380 million (1,478,118 million) in aggregate. The advances received will be offset against outstanding accounts receivable balances after a given period of time, as well as those arising from the supply of products thereafter. The Company received a payment guarantee amounting to USD 300 million (321,330 million) from the Industrial Bank of Korea relating to advances received.

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19. Commitments, Continued

Pledged Assets

Regarding the secured bank loan amounting to USD 50 million (53,555 million), the Company provided part of its OLED manufacturing machinery as pledged assets to the Export-Import Bank of Korea.

20. Contingencies

Patent infringement lawsuit against Chimei Innolux Corp. and others

In 2006, the Company filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware against Chimei Innolux Corp. (formerly, Chi Mei Optoelectronics Corp.) and AU Optronics Corp. claiming infringement of patents related to liquid crystal displays and the manufacturing processes for TFT-LCDs. Both AU Optronics Corp. and Chimei Innolux Corp. filed counter-claims against the Company claiming infringement of the patents. In September 2011, the Company and AU Optronics Corp. filed a stipulation for dismissal of the Delaware case and amicably settled the claims and counterclaims between the two parties. In May 2012, for the Company and Chimei Innolux Corp., the charge was dropped after the two parties amicably settled the claims.

Anvik Corporation's lawsuit for infringement of patent

In 2007, Anvik Corporation filed a patent infringement case against the Company, along with other LCD manufacturing companies in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, in connection with the usage of photo-masking equipment manufactured by Nikon Corporation. The court granted Nikon Corporation's motion for summary judgment of invalidity of the patents-in-suit and entered a judgment in favor of Nikon Corporation, the Company and LG Display America, Inc. and other TFT-LCD manufacturing companies, dismissing the case in April 2012. In April 2012, Anvik Corporation appealed the court's decision to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

Industrial Technology Research Institute of Taiwan's action for patent infringement

In 2012, the United States International Trade Commission (USITC) granted a motion by Industrial Technology Research Institute of Taiwan (ITRI) to add the Company and LG Display America as additional respondents in an investigation under Section 337 of the United States Tariff Act (In the Matter of Certain Devices for Improving Uniformity Used in a Backlight Module and Components Thereof and Products Containing the Same, Investigation No. 337-TA-805). ITRI is seeking an exclusion order which prohibits the importation of televisions and monitors incorporating the Company's products into the United States for alleged patent infringement. On October 22, 2012, USITC issued a Notice of Initial Determination finding that LG Display Co., Ltd. and LG Display America, Inc. did not infringe the asserted patent of ITRI. The Final Determination is scheduled to be issued on June 28, 2013.

Patent Infringement Litigations and Invalidity Proceedings Between the Company and Samsung Display Co., Ltd. and Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.

In September 2012, the Company filed a complaint in the Seoul Central District Court against Samsung Display Co., Ltd. (SSD) and Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. (SSE) claiming infringement of seven patents related to OLED display technology and relevant manufacturing methods and seeking monetary compensation. As a response, SSD requested for an invalidity proceeding over the identical seven patents in the Korean Intellectual Property Tribunal. Furthermore, in December 2012, SSD filed a complaint in the Seoul Central District Court against the Company and LG Electronics Co., Ltd. (LGE) claiming infringement of seven patents related to LCD technology and seeking monetary compensation. In the same month, the Company filed a complaint in the Seoul Central District Court against SSD and SSE claiming infringement of three patents

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related to In-Plane Switching (IPS) technology and relevant manufacturing methods and seeking an injunctive relief to ban all use of such patented technology as well as monetary compensation of 1 billion, approximately USD 1 million for each non-compliance by SSD and SSE. As a response, SSD requested an invalidity proceeding over the identical three patents in the Korean Intellectual Property Tribunal.

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20. Contingencies, Continued

Request for arbitration of Arkema France and its subsidiary regarding termination of a contract with the Company

In October 2012, Arkema France (Arkema) and its subsidiary filed a request for arbitration in the International Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce regarding termination of a contract with the Company. The Company is currently defending against Arkema's claims.

Anti-trust investigations and litigations

In December 2006, the Company received notices of investigation by the Korea Fair Trade Commission, the Japan Fair Trade Commission, the U.S. Department of Justice, and the European Commission with respect to possible anti-competitive activities in the TFT-LCD industry. The Company subsequently received similar notices from the Canadian Bureau of Competition Policy, the Federal Competition Commission of Mexico, the Secretariat of Economic Law of Brazil and the Taiwan Fair Trade Commission.

In November 2008, the Company executed an agreement with the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) whereby the Company and its U.S. subsidiary, LG Display America, Inc. (LGDUS), pleaded guilty to a Sherman Antitrust Act violation and agreed to pay a single total fine of USD 400 million. In December 2008, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California accepted the terms of the plea agreement and entered a judgment against the Company and LGDUS and ordered the payment of USD 400 million. The agreement resolved all federal criminal charges against the Company and LGDUS in the United States in connection with this matter.

In December 2010, the European Commission (the EC) issued a decision finding that the Company engaged in anti-competitive activities in the LCD industry in violation of European competition laws and imposed a fine of EUR 215 million. In February 2011, the Company filed with the European Union General Court an application for partial annulment and reduction of the fine imposed by the EC. The European Union General Court has not ruled on the Company's application. In November 2011, the Company received an additional Request for Information from the EC relating to the alleged anti-competitive activities in the LCD industry and is responding to the request.

In November 2009, the Taiwan Fair Trade Commission terminated its investigation without any finding of violations or levying of fines. Also, in February 2012, the Competition Bureau of Canada terminated its investigation against the Company without any finding of violations or levying of fines. To date no decision has been issued by the Japan Fair Trade Commission, and we believe the statutory time period by which the Commission was required to have issued a decision has already lapsed. To date investigations by the Federal Competition Commission of Mexico and the Secretariat of Economic Law of Brazil are ongoing.

In August 2011, the Korea Fair Trade Commission issued an Examination Report finding that the Company engaged in anti-competitive activities in violation of Korean fair trade laws and a hearing was held in October 2011. In December 2011, the Korea Fair Trade Commission imposed a fine on the Company and certain of its subsidiaries of approximately 31,378 million, and the Company filed an appeal of the decision with the Seoul High Court in December 2011. To date the Seoul High Court has not ruled on the Company's appeal.

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20. Contingencies, Continued

Subsequent to the commencement of the DOJ investigation, a number of class action complaints were filed against the Company and other TFT-LCD panel manufacturers in the U.S. and Canada alleging violation of respective antitrust laws and related laws. The class action lawsuits in the U.S. were transferred to the Northern District of California for pretrial proceedings (MDL Proceedings). In March 2010, the court certified the class action complaints filed by direct purchasers and indirect purchasers. 78 entities (including groups of affiliated entities) submitted requests for exclusion from the direct purchaser class. The time period for submitting requests for exclusion from the indirect purchaser class expired on April 13, 2012. Ten entities (including groups and affiliated entities) submitted requests for exclusion from the indirect purchaser class. In addition, since 2010, the attorneys general of Arkansas, California, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin filed complaints against the Company, alleging similar antitrust violations as alleged in the MDL Proceedings. In June 2011, the Company reached a settlement with the direct purchaser class, which the federal district court approved in December 2011. In July 2012, the Company reached a settlement with the indirect purchaser class and with the state attorneys general of Arkansas, California, Florida, Michigan, Missouri, New York, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, which is subject to court approval.

Apart from the direct and indirect purchaser class actions, individual plaintiffs filed complaints in various state or federal courts in the United States alleging violation of the respective antitrust laws and related laws by various LCD panel manufacturers. To date the Company is currently defending against 33 Direct Action Plaintiffs including Motorola Mobility, Inc., Electrograph Technologies Corp. and its affiliates, TracFone Wireless Inc., Best Buy Co., Inc. and its affiliates, Target Corp., Sears, Roebuck and Co., Kmart Corp., Old Comp Inc., Good Guys, Inc., RadioShack Corp., Newegg Inc., Costco Wholesale Corp., Sony Electronics, Inc. and its affiliates, SB Liquidation Trust, Office Depot, Inc., Interbond Corp. of America (BrandsMart), Jaco Electronics, Inc., P.C. Richard & Son Long Island Corp., MARTA Cooperative of America, Inc., ABC Appliance (ABC Warehouse), Schultze Agency Services, LLC (Tweeter), AASI Creditor Liquidating Trust for All American Semiconductor Inc., Tech Data Corp. and its affiliate, CompuCom Systems, Inc., View Sonic Corp., NECO Alliance LLC, Rockwell Automation Inc., Proview Technology, Inc. and its affiliates, and the attorneys general of Illinois, Washington, Oregon, South Carolina, and Mississippi.

In Canada, the Ontario Superior Court of Justice certified the class action complaints filed by the direct and indirect purchasers in May 2011. The Company is pursuing an appeal of the decision as well as defending the on-going class actions in Quebec and British Columbia.

In December 2012, the National Development and Reform Commission of China issued a decision finding that the Company engaged in anti-competitive activities in the LCD industry in violation of Chinese laws and imposed a fine of RMB 118 million (20,334 million). The Company has agreed to pay the imposed fine and resolved its charges against the Company.

While the Company continues its vigorous defense of the various pending proceedings described above, there is a possibility that one or more proceedings may result in an unfavorable outcome to the Company. For certain cases described above, management is not able to estimate the potential estimated loss if the final outcome of the cases is unfavorable to the Company as the cases are in early stage and management does not have sufficient information to estimate the amount of possible loss. Otherwise the Company has established provisions with respect to certain of the contingencies, considering factors such as the nature of the litigation, claim, or assessment, the progress of the case and the opinions or views of legal counsel and other advisers. These estimates have been based on our assessment of the facts and circumstances at each reporting date and are subject to change materially based upon new information, intervening events and the final outcome of the cases.

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21. **Capital and Reserves**

(a) Share capital

The Company is authorized to issue 500,000,000 shares of capital stock (par value 5,000), and as of December 31, 2012, the number of issued common shares is 357,815,700. There have been no changes in the capital stock from January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2012.

(b) Reserves

Reserve is comprised of the fair value reserve which is the cumulative net change in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets until the investments are derecognized or impaired.

22. **Retained Earnings**

(a) Retained earnings at the reporting date are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Legal reserve	140,594	140,594
Other reserve	 	