

LG Electronics Inc.

**Separate Financial Statements
December 31, 2014 and 2013**

LG Electronics Inc.

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December 31, 2014 and 2013

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Independent Auditor's Report

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Korean)

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
LG Electronics Inc.

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

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

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

Auditor's responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of LG Electronics Inc. as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and its financial performance and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Korean IFRS.

Other Matters

The separate financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, were audited in accordance with the previous Korean Standards on Auditing.

Auditing standards and their application in practice vary among countries. The procedures and practices used in the Republic of Korea to audit such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted and applied in other countries.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Samil PricewaterhouseCoopers". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the date and location information.

Seoul, Korea
March 11, 2015

This report is effective as of March 11, 2015, the audit report date. Certain subsequent events or circumstances, which may occur between the audit report date and the time of reading this report, could have a material impact on the accompanying separate financial statements and notes thereto. Accordingly, the readers of the audit report should understand that there is a possibility that the above audit report may have to be revised to reflect the impact of such subsequent events or circumstances, if any.

LG Electronics Inc.
Separate Statements of Financial Position
December 31, 2014 and 2013

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Note	2014	2013
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4,5,36	913,208	1,298,349
Financial deposits	4,5,36	65,000	65,000
Trade receivables	4,6,36	5,956,772	4,697,202
Loans and other receivables	4,6,36	484,344	433,888
Inventories	8	1,116,123	916,581
Current income tax assets		58,012	2,446
Other current assets	9	340,920	439,757
		<u>8,934,379</u>	<u>7,853,223</u>
Non-current assets			
Financial deposits	4,5,36	1,689	4,759
Loans and other receivables	4,6,36	385,352	410,385
Other financial assets	4,7,36	33,870	31,823
Property, plant and equipment	10	6,244,197	6,045,037
Intangible assets	11	1,094,479	1,085,867
Deferred income tax assets	16	950,898	875,503
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	12	8,055,416	8,006,190
Investment property	13	633	2,979
Other non-current assets	9	581,400	655,316
		<u>17,347,934</u>	<u>17,117,859</u>
Total assets		<u>26,282,313</u>	<u>24,971,082</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	4,36	5,451,036	4,327,403
Borrowings	4,14,36	1,016,906	1,391,805
Other payables	4,15,36	1,880,276	1,798,292
Other financial liabilities	4,7,36	106	9,090
Provisions	18	209,180	212,710
Other current liabilities	19	1,486,610	1,607,031
		<u>10,044,114</u>	<u>9,346,331</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	4,14,36	5,233,447	4,550,437
Other financial liabilities	4,7,36	62,574	9,891
Net defined benefit liabilities	17	616,692	413,825
Provisions	18	836,786	817,778
		<u>6,749,499</u>	<u>5,791,931</u>
Total liabilities		<u>16,793,613</u>	<u>15,138,262</u>
Equity			
Paid-in capital:	20		
Capital stock		904,169	904,169
Share premium		3,088,179	3,088,179
Retained earnings	21	5,550,942	5,857,083
Accumulated other comprehensive income	22	(21,771)	16,208
Other components of equity	23	(32,819)	(32,819)
		<u>9,488,700</u>	<u>9,832,820</u>
Total equity		<u>9,488,700</u>	<u>9,832,820</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>26,282,313</u>	<u>24,971,082</u>

LG Electronics Inc.
Separate Statements of Income
Years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

<i>(in millions of Korean won, except per share amounts)</i>	Note	2014	2013
Continuing operations			
Net sales	24	29,556,368	27,095,564
Cost of sales	25	<u>23,749,768</u>	<u>21,761,252</u>
Gross profit		5,806,600	5,334,312
Selling and marketing expenses	25,26	2,624,531	2,608,071
Administrative expenses	25,26	534,170	524,670
Research and development expenses	25,26	1,875,932	1,923,103
Service costs	25,26	<u>470,643</u>	<u>527,228</u>
Operating income(loss)		301,324	(248,760)
Financial income	27	215,251	169,784
Financial expenses	28	362,316	339,657
Other non-operating income	29	1,032,438	1,132,550
Other non-operating expenses	30	<u>1,166,894</u>	<u>959,279</u>
Profit(loss) before income tax		19,803	(245,362)
Income tax expense(benefit)	16	<u>17,283</u>	<u>(57,689)</u>
Profit(loss) for the year from continuing operations		<u>2,520</u>	<u>(187,673)</u>
Discontinued operations			
Loss for the year from discontinued operations	38	<u>(156,973)</u>	<u>(1,404)</u>
Loss for the year		<u>(154,453)</u>	<u>(189,077)</u>
Earnings(loss) per share during the year (in won)			
Basic earnings(loss) per share	31	(863)	(1,055)
From continuing operations		9	(1,047)
From discontinued operations		(872)	(8)
Diluted earnings(loss) per share		(813)	(1,005)
From continuing operations		59	(997)
From discontinued operations		(872)	(8)

LG Electronics Inc.
Separate Statements of Comprehensive Income
Years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

(in millions of Korean won)

	Note	2014	2013
Loss for the year		<u>(154,453)</u>	<u>(189,077)</u>
Other comprehensive income(loss), net of tax			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability	17	(114,816)	22,796
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Cash flow hedges	36	(35,711)	6,175
Available-for-sale financial assets	7	<u>(2,268)</u>	<u>5,669</u>
Other comprehensive income(loss) for the year, net of tax		<u>(152,795)</u>	<u>34,640</u>
Total comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax		<u>(307,248)</u>	<u>(154,437)</u>

LG Electronics Inc.

Separate Statements of Changes in Equity

Years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Note	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Other Components of Equity	Total
Balance at January 1, 2013		3,992,348	6,059,062	4,364	(32,819)	10,022,955
Comprehensive income(loss):						
Loss for the year		-	(189,077)	-	-	(189,077)
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability	17	-	22,796	-	-	22,796
Cash flow hedges	36	-	-	6,175	-	6,175
Available-for-sale financial assets	7	-	-	5,669	-	5,669
Total comprehensive income(loss)		-	(166,281)	11,844	-	(154,437)
Transactions with equity holders:						
Dividends	21	-	(36,872)	-	-	(36,872)
Changes from business combination	37	-	1,174	-	-	1,174
Total transactions with equity holders		-	(35,698)	-	-	(35,698)
Balance at December 31, 2013		3,992,348	5,857,083	16,208	(32,819)	9,832,820
Balance at January 1, 2014		3,992,348	5,857,083	16,208	(32,819)	9,832,820
Comprehensive income(loss):						
Loss for the year		-	(154,453)	-	-	(154,453)
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability	17	-	(114,816)	-	-	(114,816)
Cash flow hedges	7	-	-	(35,711)	-	(35,711)
Available-for-sale financial assets	7	-	-	(2,268)	-	(2,268)
Total comprehensive loss		-	(269,269)	(37,979)	-	(307,248)
Transactions with equity holders:						
Dividends	21	-	(36,872)	-	-	(36,872)
Total transactions with equity holders		-	(36,872)	-	-	(36,872)
Balance at December 31, 2014		3,992,348	5,550,942	(21,771)	(32,819)	9,488,700

LG Electronics Inc.**Separate Statements of Cash Flows****Years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013**

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Note	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	32	735,986	774,272
Interest received		21,212	21,196
Interest paid		(265,476)	(219,592)
Dividends received		222,581	526,023
Income tax paid		(50,997)	(84,844)
Net cash generated from operating activities		<u>663,306</u>	<u>1,017,055</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Decrease in financial deposits		3,070	9,565
Decrease in loans and other receivables		117,360	192,708
Proceeds from recovery of and disposal of other financial assets		162	66,811
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		48,502	17,222
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets		16,836	5,874
Proceeds from disposal of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures		3,720	24,493
Business transfer	32	1,905	3,436
Business combination	37	-	5,304
Decrease in other		2,218	4,400
Increase in financial deposits		-	(15,000)
Increase in loans and other receivables		(88,728)	(183,056)
Acquisition of other financial assets		-	(4,500)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(1,025,640)	(1,164,694)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(337,118)	(345,001)
Acquisition of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures		(55,909)	(112,272)
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(1,313,622)</u>	<u>(1,494,710)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		1,775,453	1,724,690
Repayments of borrowings		(1,473,406)	(1,026,060)
Dividends paid	21	(36,872)	(36,872)
Net cash provided by financing activities		<u>265,175</u>	<u>661,758</u>
Net increase(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(385,141)	184,103
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	5	<u>1,298,349</u>	<u>1,114,246</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	5	<u>913,208</u>	<u>1,298,349</u>

LG Electronics Inc.
Notes to the Separate Financial Statements
December 31, 2014 and 2013

1. General Information

General information about LG Electronics Inc. (the “Company”) is as follows.

LG Electronics Inc. was spun-off from LG Electronics Investment Ltd. on April 1, 2002. The Company’s shares are listed on the Korea Exchange, and some of its preferred shares, in form of global depository receipts (“DRs”), are listed on the London Stock Exchange as of the reporting date. The Company is domiciled in Korea at Yeoui-daero, Yeungdeungpo-gu, Seoul.

As of December 31, 2014, LG Corp. owns 33.7% of the Company’s total shares, excluding preferred shares, while financial institutions, foreign investors and others own the rest.

The Company is engaged in the manufacture and sale of products including mobile phones, TVs, air conditioners, refrigerators, washing machines and personal computers and of core parts. As of December 31, 2014, the Company operates manufacturing facilities mainly in Pyeongtaek, Changwon and Gumi in the Republic of Korea.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these separate financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of Preparation

The Company maintains its accounting records in Korean won and prepares statutory financial statements in the Korean language (Hangul) in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea (“Korean IFRS”). The accompanying separate financial statements have been condensed, restructured and translated into English from the Korean language financial statements.

Certain information attached to the Korean language financial statements, but not required for a fair presentation of the Company’s financial position, financial performance or cash flows, is not presented in the accompanying separate financial statements.

The Company’s financial statements are prepared in accordance with Korean IFRS 1027 ‘Separate Financial Statements’. These are the standards, subsequent amendments and related interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) that have been adopted by the Republic of Korea.

The preparation of the separate financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the separate financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

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Changes in Accounting Policy and Disclosures

(a) New and amended standards and interpretations effective for the financial year beginning January 1, 2014.

i) The new and amended standards and interpretations early adopted by the Company from the financial year, 2013:

- Korean IFRS 1032(Amendment): 'Financial Instruments: Presentation'

Amendment to Korean IFRS 1032, provides that the right to offset must not be contingent on a future event and must be legally enforceable in all of circumstances; and if an entity can settle amounts in a manner such that outcome is, in effect, equivalent to net settlement, the entity will meet the net settlement criterion. The amendments of Korean IFRS 1032 do not have a significant impact on these separate financial statements.

ii) The new and amended standards and interpretations adopted by the Company from the financial year, 2014:

- Korean IFRS 1036(Amendment): 'Impairment of Assets'

Amendments to Korean IFRS 1036, 'Impairment of Assets', clarify the facts that it shall disclose the recoverable amount of an individual asset (including goodwill) or a cash-generating unit for which an impairment loss is recognized or reversed. These amendments also prescribe disclosures in case the recoverable amount of an individual asset (including goodwill) or a cash-generating unit for which an impairment loss is recognized or reversed is the fair value less costs to sell. The amendments do not have a significant impact on these separate financial statements.

- Korean IFRS 1039(Amendment): 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'

Amendments to Korean IFRS 1039, 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement', allows the continuation of hedge accounting for a derivative that has been designated as a hedging instrument in a circumstance in which that derivative is novated to a central counterparty (CCP) as a consequence of laws or regulations. The amendments do not have a significant impact on these separate financial statements.

- Korean IFRS 2121(Enactment): 'Levies'

Korean IFRS 2121, Levies, are applied to a liability to pay a levy imposed by a government in accordance with the legislation. The interpretation requires that the liability to pay a levy is recognized when the activity that triggers the payment of the levy occurs, as identified by the legislation. The enactments do not have a significant impact on these separate financial statements.

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(b) New and amended standards and interpretations effective for the financial year beginning January 1, 2015.

i) There are no new and amended standards and interpretations early adopted by the Company in the financial year, 2014.

ii) New and amended standards and interpretations not yet adopted by the Company are as follows:

- Korean IFRS 1019(Amendment): 'Employee Benefits'

In defined benefit plans with contributions from employees or third parties, if such contributions are linked to service provided by employees or third parties at the same period when contributions were made, a practical expedient of reducing such contributions from the service cost is allowed. It was clarified that when contributions reflect the actuarial valuation method, such contributions made by employees or third parties should be attributed by the same method used to attribute the total benefit. The amendments do not have a significant impact on these separate financial statements.

- Annual improvements of Korean IFRS

Korean IFRS 1102, 'Share-based Payment'

Korean IFRS 1103, 'Business Combination'

Korean IFRS 1108, 'Operating Segment'

Korean IFRS 1113, 'Fair Value Measurement'

Korean IFRS 1016, 'Property, Plant and Equipment'

Korean IFRS 1038, 'Intangible Assets'

Korean IFRS 1024, 'Related Party Disclosures'

Korean IFRS 1040, 'Investment Property'

The annual improvements of Korean IFRS do not have a significant impact on these separate financial statements.

(c) New standards, amendments and interpretations effective for the financial year beginning January 1, 2016.

- Korean IFRS 1016(Amendment): 'Property, Plant and Equipment' and Korean IFRS 1038(Amendment): 'Intangible Assets'

Amendments to Korean IFRS 1016 and Korean IFRS 1038 clarify that the use of a revenue-based depreciation and amortization method is not permitted since the method are affected by factors, such as number of units sold and selling price, that are not directly related to the economic consumption of an asset. However, the revenue-based method is acceptable in limited circumstances in which intangible assets are measured based on revenue. The Company is assessing the impact of application of this amendment on its separate financial statements.

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- Korean IFRS 1111(Amendment): 'Joint Arrangements',

Amendment to Korean IFRS 1111 requires the acquirer of an interest in a joint operation, in which the activity constitutes a business, as defined in Korean IFRS 1103, 'Business Combinations', to apply all of the principles on business combinations accounting in Korean IFRS 1103 and other Korean IFRSs, and to disclose the information related to the business combination. The Company is assessing the impact of application of this amendment on its separate financial statements.

- Korean IFRS 1027(Amendment): 'Separate Financial Statements',

Amendment to Korean IFRS 1027 added the equity method as described in Korean IFRS 1028, 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures' to the accounting requirements for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associates when an entity prepares separate financial statements. The Company is assessing the impact of application of this amendment on its separate financial statements.

Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint ventures

The attached statements are the separate financial statements subject to Korean IFRS 1027, 'Separate Financial Statements'. The investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are recorded at acquisition cost on the basis of the direct equity interest. The Company recognizes a dividend from subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in profit when its right to receive the dividend is established.

Segment Reporting

Operating segments are established on the basis of business divisions whose internal reporting is provided to the chief operating decision-maker who is the chief executive officer. Segmental disclosures are disclosed in Note 4 of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Korean IFRS 1108, *Operating Segment*.

Foreign Currency Translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the "functional currency"). The Company's functional and presentation currency is 'Korean won'.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at each reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the separate statements of income, except qualifying

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cash flow hedges which are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as available-for-sale are analyzed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in amortized cost are recognized in profit or loss, and other changes in carrying amount are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities, such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss, are recognized in the separate statements of income as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets, such as equities classified as available-for-sale, are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits at banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Financial Instruments

Classification

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets, held-to-maturity investments, other financial liabilities at amortized cost, derivatives for hedging purpose, and financial guarantee liabilities. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired and the nature of the instruments. Management determines the classification of financial instruments at initial recognition.

(a) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are financial instruments held for trading. Financial assets and liabilities are classified in this category if acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. Derivatives that are not designated as hedges and financial instruments having embedded derivatives are also included in this category. Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss of the Company are categorized in 'other financial assets' and 'other financial liabilities' on the separate statements of financial position.

(b) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The Company's loans and receivables comprise 'cash and cash equivalents', 'financial deposits', 'trade receivables', and 'loans and other receivables'.

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(c) Held-to-maturity financial assets

Held-to-maturity financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity and are classified as 'other financial assets' in the statements of financial position. Held-to-maturity financial assets are included in non-current assets, except for those with maturities less than 12 months after the end of the reporting period, which are classified as current assets.

(d) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in 'other financial assets' as non-current assets unless their maturities are less than 12 months or management intends to dispose of them within 12 months of the end of the reporting period.

(e) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Non-derivative financial liabilities are included in financial liabilities at amortized cost, except for financial liability through profit or loss. In this case the transferred asset continues to be recognized and a financial liability is measured as the consideration received. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are included in non-current liabilities, except for maturities less than 12 months after the end of the reporting period, which are classified as current liabilities.

(f) Other

Derivatives for hedging purpose and financial guarantee liabilities are grouped in 'other financial assets' or 'other financial liabilities'.

Recognition and Measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date. Investments are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss is initially recognized at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the separate statements of income. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity financial assets are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are presented in the separate statements of income within 'other non-operating income and expenses' in the period in which they arise. However, gains or losses on settlement of derivatives relative to borrowings are presented in 'financial income

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and expenses'. The Company recognizes a dividend from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as 'other non-operating income' in the separate statements of income when its right to receive the dividend is established.

Changes in the fair value of monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available-for-sale financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in equity are reported in the separate statements of income as 'other non-operating income and expenses'.

Interest on available-for-sale securities and held-to-maturity financial assets calculated using the effective interest method is recognized in the separate statements of income as part of 'financial income'. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognized in the separate statements of income as part of 'other non-operating income' when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has substantially transferred all risks and rewards of ownership or when the risk and rewards of ownership of transferred assets have not been substantially retained or transferred and the Company has not retained control over these assets.

Trade receivable discounted and collaterals on factoring transaction such as trade receivable and others that do not qualify for the requirement above are not derecognized because the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards due to recourse conditions in case of debtors' default on obligations and others. Financial liabilities associated with such transactions are categorized in 'borrowings' on the statements of financial position.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or a group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

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The criteria that the Company uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- For economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- It becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, even though the decrease cannot be identified with the individual financial assets in the portfolio, including:
 - (i) adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the portfolio;
 - (ii) national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the portfolio.

(a) Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments (measured at amortized cost)

The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognized in the separate statements of income. Impairment of assets measured at amortized cost is presented as a deduction in an allowance account. Impairment of other financial assets is directly deducted from their carrying amount. The Company writes off financial assets when the assets are determined to be no longer recoverable. In case of financial assets with variable interest rates, impairment losses are recognized with current effective interest rates in accordance with the contract.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognized impairment loss is recognized in the separate statements of income.

(b) Assets classified as available-for-sale

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. For debt securities classified as available-for-sale, the Company uses the criteria referred to in (a) above. In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is also evidence that the asset is impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss

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on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognized in the separate statements of income. Impairment losses recognized in the separate statements of income on equity instruments are not reversed through the separate statements of income. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through the separate statements of income.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. The resulting gain or loss that does not meet the conditions for hedge accounting is recognized in 'other non-operating income and expenses' or 'financial income and expenses' according to the nature of transactions.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in other comprehensive income. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the separate statements of income within 'other non-operating income and expenses' or 'financial income and expenses'.

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately transferred to the separate statements of income within 'other non-operating income and expenses' or 'financial income and expenses'.

Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value, less allowance for doubtful debts.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the monthly weighted-average method, except for inventories in-transit which is determined using the specific identification method. The cost of finished goods and work-in-process comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity). The Company periodically reviews a possibility of the significant changes in net realizable value of inventories from disuse, decrease in market value and obsolescence and recognizes as 'Allowances for Valuation of Inventories'. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable selling expenses.

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Non-current assets classified as Held for Sale (Group Classified as Held for Sale) and Discontinued Operations

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as 'assets and liabilities as held for sale' (or 'groups classified as held for sale') when their carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction and a sale is considered highly probable. They are stated at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

When a component of discontinued operations or a component of the Company representing a separate major line of business or geographical area of operation has been disposed of, the Company discloses in the separate statements of income the post-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations and the post-tax gain or loss recognized on the measurement to fair value less costs to sell or on the disposal of the assets or disposal groups constituting the discontinued operation. The net cash flows attributable to the operating, investing and financing activities of discontinued operations presented in the notes to the separate financial statements.

Property, Plant and Equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when 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 carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the separate statements of income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the difference between their cost and their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Buildings	20 - 40 years
Structures	20 - 40 years
Machinery	5 - 10 years
Tools	1 - 5 years
Equipment	5 years
Other	5 years

The assets' depreciation method, residual values, and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized within 'other non-operating income and expenses' in the separate statements of income.

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Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs incurred in the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset are capitalized in the period when it is prepared for its intended use, and investment income earned on the temporary investment of borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization during the period. Other borrowing costs are recognized as expenses for the period in which they are incurred.

Government Grants

Grants from the government are recognized at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognized in the separate statements of income over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Government grants relating to property, plant and equipment are presented as a deduction of related assets and are credited to depreciation over the expected lives of the related assets.

Intangible Assets

(a) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, and the acquisition-date fair value of the Company's previously held equity interest in the acquiree over the net identifiable assets at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is tested at least annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

(b) Industrial property rights

Industrial property rights are shown at historical cost. Industrial property rights have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of industrial property rights over their estimated useful lives of five to ten years.

(c) Development costs

Development costs which are individually identifiable and directly related to a new technology or to new products which carry probable future benefits are capitalized as intangible assets. Amortization of development costs based on the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of one to five years begins at the commencement of the commercial production of the related products or use of the related technology.

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(d) Membership

Membership rights are regarded as intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and are not amortized because there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the assets are expected to be utilized. All membership rights are tested annually for impairment and stated at cost less accumulated impairment.

(e) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets such as software which meet the definition of an intangible asset are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of two to thirty years.

Research and Development Costs

Costs associated with research are recognized as an expense as incurred. Costs that are identifiable, controllable and directly attributable to development projects are recognized as intangible assets when all the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use;
- Management intends to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- There is the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- It can be demonstrated how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset are available; and
- The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be reliably measured.

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognized as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognized as an expense are not recognized as an asset in a subsequent period. Capitalized development costs which are stated as intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives when the assets are available for use and are tested at least annually for impairment.

Investment Property

Investment property is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. Investment property is measured initially at its cost including transaction costs incurred in acquiring the asset. After recognition as an asset, investment property is carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, only when 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 carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the separate statements of income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

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Land held for investment is not depreciated. Investment property, except for land, is depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

The depreciation method, the residual value and the useful life of an asset are reviewed at least at each financial year end and, if management judges that previous estimates should be adjusted, the change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested at least annually for impairment. At each reporting date, assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized as 'profit or loss for the year' for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The value in use is measured by determining the estimated pre-tax cash flows based on past performance and its expectations of market development and applying the pre-tax discount rates reflecting specific risks relating to the relevant operating segments. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

Trade Payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the separate statements of income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. The Company classifies the liability as current as long as it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Financial Guarantee Contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantees contracts provided by the Company are initially measured at fair value on the date the guarantee was given. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company's liabilities under such guarantees are

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measured at the higher of the amounts below and recognized as 'other financial liabilities':

- The amount determined in accordance with Korean IFRS 1037, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'; or
- The initial amount, less accumulated amortization recognized in accordance with Korean IFRS 1018, 'Revenue'.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and an outflow of resources required to settle the obligation is probable and can be reliably estimated. The Company recognizes a warranty provision, a sales return provision, a provision for restoration, and a provision for litigation.

A warranty provision is accrued for the estimated costs of future warranty claims based on historical experience. Sales return provision is for the estimated sales returns based on historical results. Where the Company, as a tenant, is required to restore its leased assets to their original state at the end of the lease-term, the Company recognizes the present value of the estimated cost of restoration as a provision for restoration. When there is a probability that an outflow of economic benefits will occur from litigation or disputes, and whose amount is reasonably estimable, a corresponding amount of provision is recognized as a provision for litigation in the separate financial statements.

Current and Deferred Income Tax

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the statements of income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognized on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the separate financial statements. It represents future tax consequences that will arise when recovering or settling the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor tax profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable

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profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred income tax liabilities are provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention either to settle the balances on a net basis.

Employee Benefits

(a) Defined benefit liability

The Company operates various pension schemes. The schemes are generally funded through payments to insurance companies or trustee-administered funds, determined by periodic actuarial calculations. The Company operates both defined contribution and defined benefit plans.

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate fund. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. For the defined contribution plan, the Company pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognized as employee benefit expenses when an employee has rendered service. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan. Typically defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation. The liability recognized in the separate statements of financial position in respect of the net defined benefit pension plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognized past-service costs. The defined benefit liability is calculated annually by independent qualified actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated

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in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability. The remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability are recognized in other comprehensive income.

If any plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements occur, past service costs or any gains or losses on settlement are recognized as profit or loss for the year.

(b) Other long-term employee benefits

The Company provides other long-term employee benefits to their employees. The entitlement to these benefits is usually conditional on the employee working more than ten years. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment using the same accounting methodology as used for defined benefit pension plans. The Company recognizes past service cost, net interest on other long-term employee benefits and remeasurements as profit or loss for the year. These benefits are calculated annually by independent qualified actuaries.

(c) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognizes termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the entity recognizes costs for a restructuring.

Share Capital

Common shares and preferred shares without mandatory dividends or the obligation to be repaid are classified as equity.

Where the Company purchases its own equity share capital, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs, is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders until the shares are cancelled or reissued. Where such treasury shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sales of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Revenue is shown net of value-added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The Company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below. The revenue can be reliably measured only when any contingency related to sales is resolved. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the

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type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

(a) Sales of goods

The Company manufactures and sells mobile communication products, multimedia, home electronics products and their related core parts and display. Sales of goods are recognized when the Company has delivered products to the customer. Delivery does not occur until the products have been shipped to the specified location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

The products are often sold with volume discounts and customers have a right to return faulty products. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts and returns. The volume discounts are assessed based on anticipated annual purchases. The Company recognizes provisions for product warranties and sales returns based on reasonable expectation reflecting warranty obligation and sales return rates incurred historically.

(b) Sales of services

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with such transaction is recognized by reference to the percentage of completion of the services. Any changes in expected revenue, cost or the amount of services rendered are accounted for as changes in estimates. These changes in estimates may bring adjustments to the expected revenue or cost which is recognized in the statement of income in the period in which the management recognizes the changes in circumstances.

(c) Royalty income

Royalty income is recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.

(d) Other income

Income from rental, lease and others is recognized in income on a straight-line basis over the period of the contract.

(e) Interest income

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. When receivables are impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired receivables is recognized using the original effective interest rate.

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(f) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

Leases

A lease is an agreement, whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee, in return for a payment or series of payments, the right to use an asset for an agreed period of time.

(a) Lessees

The Company classifies leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership incidental to ownership of assets as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the separate statements of income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

The Company classifies leases that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership incidental to ownership of assets as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalized at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

(b) Lessors

The Company classifies a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset at inception of the lease as a finance lease. A lease other than a finance lease is classified as an operating lease.

Lease income from operating lease is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred by lessors in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

Dividend Distribution

A dividend liability is recognized in the separate financial statements when the dividends are approved by the shareholders.

Earnings(loss) per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares in issue excluding shares held as treasury shares. Preferred shares have a right to participate in the profits of the Company. These participation rights have been considered in presenting the EPS for common shares and preferred shares.

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Business Combination

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the Company. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the Company's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill.

3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The estimates and judgments are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities after the end of the reporting date are addressed below.

(a) Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue using the percentage of completion method for the rendering of service such as installation. When using the percentage of completion method, revenue shall be recognized in accordance with the progress of the transaction. It is calculated based on potential economic benefits and the estimated cost for the completion of the transaction. The factors for the estimation of revenue may vary.

(b) Impairment of Goodwill

The Company tests goodwill regularly for impairment in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 2. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on net fair value and value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates.

(c) Income Taxes

The Company recognizes assets and liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the best estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

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(d) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgment to select a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period.

(e) Provisions

The Company recognizes provisions for product warranties and sales return in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 2 as of the reporting date. The amounts are estimated based on historical data.

(f) Net defined benefit liability

The present value of the defined benefit liability depends on various factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost(income) for pensions include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of the defined benefit liability. The Company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that is used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the defined benefit liability. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Company considers the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability. Other key assumptions for defined benefit liability are based on current market conditions.

4. Financial Instruments by Category and Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

(a) Categorizations of financial instruments are as follows:

	December 31, 2014					
	Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	Assets classified as available-for-sale	Held-to-maturity financial assets	Other	Total
<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	913,208	-	-	-	913,208
Financial deposits	-	66,689	-	-	-	66,689
Trade receivables	-	5,956,772	-	-	-	5,956,772
Loans and other receivables	-	869,696	-	-	-	869,696
Other financial assets	-	-	28,618	-	5,252	33,870
Total	-	7,806,365	28,618	-	5,252	7,840,235

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December 31, 2014

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Liabilities at		Other	Total
	fair value through profit or loss	Liabilities carried at amortized cost		
Trade payables	-	5,451,036	-	5,451,036
Borrowings	-	6,250,353	-	6,250,353
Other payables	-	1,880,276	-	1,880,276
Other financial liabilities	-	-	62,680	62,680
Total	-	13,581,665	62,680	13,644,345

December 31, 2013

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Assets at fair		Assets	Held-to-	Other	Total
	value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	classified as available-for-sale	maturity financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,298,349	-	-	-	1,298,349
Financial deposits	-	69,759	-	-	-	69,759
Trade receivables	-	4,697,202	-	-	-	4,697,202
Loans and other receivables	-	844,273	-	-	-	844,273
Other financial assets	-	-	31,729	-	94	31,823
Total	-	6,909,583	31,729	-	94	6,941,406

December 31, 2013

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Liabilities at		Other	Total
	fair value through profit or loss	Liabilities carried at amortized cost		
Trade payables	-	4,327,403	-	4,327,403
Borrowings	-	5,942,242	-	5,942,242
Other payables	-	1,798,292	-	1,798,292
Other financial liabilities	-	-	18,981	18,981
Total	-	12,067,937	18,981	12,086,918

(b) Income and expenses by category of financial instruments for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014					
	Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	Assets classified as available-for- sale	Held-to-maturity financial assets	Other	Total
Interest income	-	29,971	-	-	-	29,971
Exchange differences	-	(76,148)	-	-	-	(76,148)
Bad debt expense	-	(24,074)	-	-	-	(24,074)
Loss on disposal of trade receivables	-	(583)	-	-	-	(583)
Gain on disposal of available- for-sale financial assets	-	-	61	-	-	61
Impairment loss of available-	-	-	(17)	-	-	(17)

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<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014					
	Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	Assets classified as available-for-sale	Held-to-maturity financial assets	Other	Total
for-sale financial assets						
Dividend income	-	-	299	-	-	299
Loss for the year from discontinued operations	-	(3,859)	-	-	-	(3,859)
Loss on valuation of available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax (through other comprehensive income)	-	-	(2,268)	-	-	(2,268)
Loss on derivatives, net of tax (through other comprehensive income)	-	-	-	-	(2,570)	(2,570)

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014			
	Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Liabilities carried at amortized cost	Other	Total
Interest expenses	-	(225,190)	-	(225,190)
Exchange differences	-	(183,003)	-	(183,003)
Loss for the year from discontinued operations	-	(35,596)	-	(35,596)
Loss on derivatives, net of tax (through other comprehensive income)	-	-	(33,141)	(33,141)

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2013					
	Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	Assets classified as available-for-sale	Held-to-maturity financial assets	Other	Total
Interest income	-	29,438	-	-	-	29,438
Exchange differences	-	(233,230)	-	-	-	(233,230)
Bad debt expense	-	(22,206)	-	-	-	(22,206)
Loss on disposal of trade receivables	-	(4,639)	-	-	-	(4,639)
Gain on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	5,218	-	-	5,218
Impairment loss of available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	(3,539)	-	-	(3,539)
Dividend income	-	-	296	-	-	296
Loss for the year from discontinued operations	-	(14,335)	(59)	-	-	(14,394)
Gain on valuation of available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax (through other comprehensive income)	-	-	5,669	-	-	5,669
Loss on derivatives, net of tax (through other comprehensive income)	-	-	-	-	(22)	(22)

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<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2013			
	Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Liabilities carried at amortized cost	Other	Total
Interest expenses	-	(195,235)	-	(195,235)
Exchange differences	-	51,033	-	51,033
Loss for the year from discontinued operations	-	(31,211)	-	(31,221)
Loss on derivatives, net of tax (through other comprehensive income)	-	-	6,197	6,197

(c) Recognized financial instruments that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangements or similar arrangements as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014		2013	
	Trade Receivables	Trade payables	Trade Receivables	Trade payables
Gross amounts subject to arrangement	51,881	72,794	63,883	84,795
Offset	(51,881)	(51,881)	(63,883)	(63,883)
Net amounts presented	-	20,913	-	20,912
Related amounts not offset	-	-	-	-
Net amount	-	20,913	-	20,912

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents, and Financial Deposits

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the separate statements of financial position are equal to the cash and cash equivalents in the separate statements of cash flows. Details are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Cash on hand	10	10
Bank deposits	913,198	1,298,339
Total	913,208	1,298,349

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(b) Financial deposits

The financial deposits restricted in use are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Current		
Fund for business cooperation	65,000	65,000
Non-current		
Deposit for checking account	39	42
National project	1,650	4,717
Sub-Total	1,689	4,759
Total	66,689	69,759

6. Trade Receivables, and Loans and Other Receivables

(a) Trade receivables, and loans and other receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts, are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Original amount	Less : allowance for doubtful accounts	Carrying amount	Original amount	Less : allowance for doubtful accounts	Carrying amount
Current						
Trade receivables	6,041,998	(85,226)	5,956,772	4,760,190	(62,988)	4,697,202
Loans and other receivables	493,738	(9,394)	484,344	443,239	(9,351)	433,888
Non-current						
Loans and other receivables	385,384	(32)	385,352	410,435	(50)	410,385

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Current		
Loans	13,694	10,936
Non-trade receivables	358,002	260,238
Accrued income	110,303	161,107
Deposits	2,345	1,607
Sub-total	484,344	433,888
Non-Current		
Loans	146,465	164,107
Non-trade receivables	2,839	2,841
Deposits	236,048	243,437
Sub-total	385,352	410,385
Total	869,696	844,273

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(b) Details of loans and other receivables are as follows:

(c) The aging analysis of these trade receivables and loans and other receivables is as follows:

December 31, 2014						
<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Current	Overdue			Defaulted	Total
		Up to 6 months	7 to 12 months	Over one year		
Trade receivables	5,315,968	460,003	166,436	86,014	13,577	6,041,998
Loans and other receivables						
Current	380,794	47,053	32,879	16,383	16,629	493,738
Non-current	377,692	4,250	301	3,141	-	385,384

December 31, 2013						
<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Current	Overdue			Defaulted	Total
		Up to 6 months	7 to 12 months	Over one year		
Trade receivables	4,391,130	257,961	80,592	14,556	15,951	4,760,190
Loans and other receivables						
Current	387,829	30,980	5,506	6,309	12,615	443,239
Non-current	405,940	3,760	3	732	-	410,435

(d) The allowance for doubtful accounts is recognized based on aging analysis and historical experience.

(e) Defaulted receivables which are uncertain to be collected due to reasons including debtors' insolvency are classified into composition receivables and other defaulted receivables. In case of receivables from a debtor under court receivership or composition, its carrying amount is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows based on repayment schedule. All other defaulted receivables are measured based on the class and the amount of provided collateral.

(f) Movements in allowance for doubtful accounts for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

2014				
<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	At Jan. 1	Addition (Reversal)	Write-off	At Dec. 31
Trade receivables	62,988	22,894	(656)	85,226
Loans and other receivables				
Current	9,351	437	(394)	9,394
Non-current	50	(18)	-	32

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<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2013			
	At Jan. 1	Addition (Reversal)	Write-off	At Dec. 31
Trade receivables	43,652	19,379	(43)	62,988
Loans and other receivables				
Current	8,420	1,775	(844)	9,351
Non-current	68	(18)	-	50

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of receivable mentioned above.

The bad debt expenses of trade receivables have been included in 'selling and marketing expenses' in the separate statement of income and the bad debt expenses of other receivables have been included in 'other non-operating expenses'. Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally reversed when reasons for allowance are resolved, or written off when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash.

(g) Transferred financial assets that are not derecognized in their entirety are as follows:

Trade receivables that were transferred to financial institutions but not qualify for derecognition are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Carrying amount of asset¹		
Trade receivables	-	19,689
Carrying amount of associated liability¹		
Short-term borrowings	-	(19,689)
Net position²	-	-

¹ Fair values of the above trade receivables and short-term borrowings are the same as their carrying amounts, respectively.

² Net position is the difference of fair value between the above transferred financial asset and the associated liability.

7. Other Financial Assets and Liabilities

(a) Details of other financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Other financial assets		
Derivatives	5,252	94
Available-for-sale	28,618	31,729
Total	33,870	31,823
Current	-	-
Non-current	33,870	31,823

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<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Other financial liabilities		
Derivatives	62,160	18,356
Financial guarantee liability	520	625
Total	62,680	18,981
Current	106	9,090
Non-current	62,574	9,891

(b) Details of derivatives are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Current				
Currency swap	-	-	-	8,985
Non-current				
Currency swap	5,252	28,352	94	9,371
Interest rate swap	-	33,808	-	-
Total	5,252	62,160	94	18,356

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of derivatives at the same date.

The details of derivative contracts are described in Note 36.

(c) Assets classified as available-for-sale

i) Changes in available-for-sale financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014					
	At Jan. 1	Acquisition	Disposals and others	Valuation (OCI)	Impairment	At Dec. 31
Listed equity securities	15,114	-	-	(2,992)	(17)	12,105
Unlisted equity securities	16,615	-	(102)	-	-	16,513
Total	31,729	-	(102)	(2,992)	(17)	28,618

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2013					
	At Jan. 1	Acquisition	Disposals and others	Valuation (OCI)	Impairment	At Dec. 31
Listed equity securities	7,636	-	-	7,478	-	15,114
Unlisted equity securities	24,894	4,500	(9,181)	-	(3,598)	16,615
Total	32,530	4,500	(9,181)	7,478	(3,598)	31,729

ii) The listed equity securities among the above equity securities are measured using quoted prices in active markets. However, the unlisted securities are measured at cost as they are mostly in the beginning of their business stages and their fair values cannot be reliably measured.

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- iii) During the year ended December 31, 2014, available-for-sale equity securities amounting to ₩102 million, whose fair value could not be measured reliably and therefore measured at cost, have been derecognized as a result of return of capital investments. The Company recognized gain on disposal amounting to ₩61 million in relation to the derecognition. During the year ended December 31, 2013, available-for-sale equity securities amounting to ₩5,661 million and ₩3,520 million, whose fair value could not be measured reliably and therefore measured at cost, have been derecognized as a result of return and disposal of capital investments, respectively. The Company recognized gain on disposal amounting to ₩5,218 million in relation to the derecognition.
- iv) For the year ended December 31, 2014, loss of ₩17 million from accumulated other comprehensive income or loss recognized for listed equity securities was reclassified to impairment loss and for the year ended December 31, 2013, the unlisted equity securities amounting to ₩3,598 million were impaired.

8. Inventories

Inventories consist of:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Cost	Valuation Allowance	Carrying amount	Cost	Valuation Allowance	Carrying amount
Finished products and merchandise	445,396	(21,623)	423,773	400,399	(19,973)	380,426
Work-in-process	90,508	(735)	89,773	106,848	(1,243)	105,605
Raw materials and supplies	481,774	(18,695)	463,079	329,491	(16,560)	312,931
Other	161,501	(22,003)	139,498	147,748	(30,129)	117,619
Total	1,179,179	(63,056)	1,116,123	984,486	(67,905)	916,581

The cost of inventories recognized as expense and included in 'Cost of sales' in 2014 amounts to ₩23,413,367 million (2013: ₩21,502,107 million) and 'Loss on valuation of inventories' amounts to ₩70,869 million (2013: ₩75,029 million) from continuing operations. The cost of inventories recognized as expense and included in 'Cost of sales' in 2014 amounts to ₩637,577 million (2013: ₩886,560 million) and 'Loss on valuation of inventories' amounts to ₩2,850 million (2013: ₩1,698 million) from discontinued operations.

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9. Other Assets

The carrying amounts of other assets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Current:		
Advances	65,100	160,898
Prepaid expenses	180,651	189,939
Prepaid value added tax	95,169	88,920
Sub-total	340,920	439,757
Non-Current:		
Long-term prepaid expenses	308,690	383,074
Long-term advances	272,710	272,242
Sub-total	581,400	655,316
Total	922,320	1,095,073

10. Property, Plant and Equipment

(a) Carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment consist of:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Land	Buildings	Structures	Machinery	Tools	Equipment	Other	Construction -in-progress	Total
At December 31, 2014									
Acquisition cost	2,084,818	3,205,385	196,067	2,357,656	1,974,734	471,328	148,984	502,890	10,941,862
Accumulated depreciation	-	(678,168)	(96,239)	(1,735,129)	(1,581,477)	(373,456)	(66,214)	-	(4,530,683)
Accumulated Impairment	-	(129,544)	(299)	(34,293)	(1,194)	(622)	(1,030)	-	(166,982)
Net book amount	2,084,818	2,397,673	99,529	588,234	392,063	97,250	81,740	502,890	6,244,197
At December 31, 2013									
Acquisition cost	2,094,126	3,035,998	191,647	2,189,774	1,862,025	452,472	134,464	269,426	10,229,932
Accumulated depreciation	-	(608,040)	(89,549)	(1,607,120)	(1,446,521)	(351,387)	(54,683)	-	(4,157,300)
Accumulated Impairment	-	(2,422)	(292)	(23,503)	(692)	(125)	(561)	-	(27,595)
Net book amount	2,094,126	2,425,536	101,806	559,151	414,812	100,960	79,220	269,426	6,045,037

(b) Changes in property, plant and equipment are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014								Total
	Land	Buildings	Structures	Machinery	Tools	Equipment	Other	Construction -in-progress	
At January 1, 2014	2,094,126	2,425,536	101,806	559,151	414,812	100,960	79,220	269,426	6,045,037
Acquisitions	289	76,476	6,485	72,425	219,724	34,371	19,315	581,661	1,010,746
Transfer-in(out)	5,625	128,239	1,061	166,323	30,895	1,033	15,021	(348,197)	-
Disposals	(15,222)	(19,927)	(448)	(4,401)	(8,108)	(860)	(9,465)	-	(58,431)
Decrease due to business transfer	-	-	(200)	(38)	(15)	(2)	-	-	(255)
Depreciation	-	(85,325)	(8,271)	(184,304)	(264,163)	(37,967)	(21,853)	-	(601,883)
Impairment ¹	-	(127,326)	(904)	(20,922)	(1,082)	(285)	(498)	-	(151,017)
At December 31, 2014	2,084,818	2,397,673	99,529	588,234	392,063	97,250	81,740	502,890	6,244,197

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<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2013								Total
	Land	Buildings	Structures	Machinery	Tools	Equipment	Other	Construction-in-progress	
At January 1, 2013	1,906,678	2,077,308	105,549	521,797	377,096	95,293	84,686	268,803	5,437,210
Acquisitions	20,819	142,980	3,834	130,334	263,561	38,810	18,730	548,424	1,167,492
Acquisitions from business combination	-	-	121	2,612	53	2,961	191	2,691	8,629
Transfer-in(out)	168,071	284,168	530	74,360	22,835	528	-	(550,492)	-
Disposals	(1,442)	(1,202)	(3)	(1,152)	(7,785)	(407)	(3,434)	-	(15,425)
Decrease due to business transfer	-	-	-	(1,879)	(2,214)	(10)	-	-	(4,103)
Depreciation	-	(77,510)	(8,221)	(163,580)	(238,587)	(36,128)	(20,416)	-	(544,442)
Impairment ¹	-	(208)	(4)	(3,341)	(147)	(87)	(537)	-	(4,324)
At December 31, 2013	2,094,126	2,425,536	101,806	559,151	414,812	100,960	79,220	269,426	6,045,037

¹ The impairment loss of ₩138,438 million is included due to discontinued operations of PDP module and PDP TV and the details of the impairment are described in Note 38.

(c) Line items including depreciation in the statements of income for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014	2013
Continuing operations		
Cost of sales	433,267	376,785
Selling and marketing expenses	9,505	9,183
Administrative expenses	34,775	34,014
Research and development expenses	84,266	80,580
Service costs	5,245	5,687
Other non-operating expenses	7,600	2,827
Sub-total	574,658	509,076
Discontinued operations	27,225	35,366
Total	601,883	544,442

(d) In 2014, borrowing costs amounting to ₩9,030 million (2013: ₩3,898 million) are capitalized as acquisition costs and a capitalization rate of 4.04% (2013: 3.93%) is applied.

(e) There are no property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral for various borrowings from banks.

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11. Intangible assets

(a) Carrying amounts of intangible assets consist of:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Goodwill	Industrial property rights	Development costs	Membership rights	Other intangible assets	Construction -in-progress	Total
At December 31, 2014							
Acquisition cost	87,235	710,114	1,721,450	66,141	500,133	130,021	3,215,094
Accumulated amortization and impairment	-	(333,962)	(1,402,630)	(675)	(383,348)	-	(2,120,615)
Net book amount	87,235	376,152	318,820	65,466	116,785	130,021	1,094,479
At December 31, 2013							
Acquisition cost	88,885	683,831	1,481,562	67,271	478,897	114,043	2,914,489
Accumulated amortization and impairment	-	(315,622)	(1,181,690)	(675)	(330,635)	-	(1,828,622)
Net book amount	88,885	368,209	299,872	66,596	148,262	114,043	1,085,867

(b) Changes in intangible assets are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Goodwill	Industrial property rights	Development costs	Memberships	Other intangible assets	Construction -in-progress	Total
At January 1, 2014	88,885	368,209	299,872	66,596	148,262	114,043	1,085,867
Acquisitions	-	2,667	43,451	-	21,687	69,034	136,839
Acquisitions by internal development	-	-	24,872	-	-	169,796	194,668
Transfer-in(out)	-	89,559	211,209	-	9,566	(220,775)	89,559
Disposals and others	-	(16,046)	(8,447)	(1,130)	(1)	(2,077)	(27,701)
Decrease due to business transfer	(1,650)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,650)
Amortization	-	(64,826)	(248,962)	-	(61,365)	-	(375,153)
Impairment	-	(3,411)	(3,175)	-	(1,364)	-	(7,950)
At December 31, 2014	87,235	376,152	318,820	65,466	116,785	130,021	1,094,479

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<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Goodwill	Industrial property rights	Development costs	Memberships	Other intangible assets	Construction -in-progress	Total
At January 1, 2013	88,885	336,892	266,940	66,445	138,729	64,111	962,002
Acquisitions	-	-	45,411	-	44,705	68,812	158,928
Acquisitions by internal development	-	-	24,521	-	-	195,491	220,012
Acquisitions from business combination	-	1	85	1,113	4,879	-	6,078
Transfer-in(out)	-	94,721	190,057	-	22,608	(212,665)	94,721
Disposals and others	-	(4,663)	(11,291)	(287)	-	(1,706)	(17,947)
Decrease due to business transfer	-	-	(645)	-	-	-	(645)
Amortization	-	(58,742)	(215,206)	-	(62,211)	-	(336,159)
Impairment	-	-	-	(675)	(448)	-	(1,123)
At December 31, 2013	88,885	368,209	299,872	66,596	148,262	114,043	1,085,867

(c) Line items including amortization of intangible assets are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014	2013
Continuing operations:		
Cost of sales	221,097	145,401
Selling and marketing expenses	27,152	27,293
Administrative expenses	77,303	74,825
Research and development expenses	45,331	83,172
Service costs	1,462	1,204
Sub-total	372,345	331,895
Discontinued operations	2,808	4,264
Total	375,153	336,159

(d) Impairment tests for goodwill

- i) Goodwill is allocated among the Company's cash-generating units (CGUs) based on operating segments. As December 31, 2014, an operating segment-level summary of goodwill allocation is presented below:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	AE	MC	Other	Total
Goodwill	55,230	29,894	2,111	87,235

AE: Air Conditioning & Energy Solution

MC: Mobile Communications

- ii) The recoverable amount of CGUs has been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use pre-tax cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by the management covering a four-year period. Cash flows beyond the four-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rate which

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does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the electronic business in which the Group operated.

- iii) Management determined the estimated pre-tax cash flow based on past performance and its expectations of market development. Value-in-use is measured by applying the pre-tax discount rates reflecting specific risks relating to the relevant operating segments. Discount rates and nominal long-term growth rates used for calculating the value-in-use of major operating segments are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	AE	MC	Other
Discount rates	10.2%	16.7%	11.5%
Nominal long-term growth rates	2.1%	3.5%	2.9%

- iv) The recoverable amounts based on value-in-use calculations exceed carrying amounts and no impairments were recognized.

(e) Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014	2013
Continuing operations:		
Uncapitalized research and development expenditure	2,875,299	2,834,284
Amortization from internally capitalized development costs	166,451	137,959
Sub-total	3,041,750	2,972,243
Discontinued operations	7,163	30,965
Total	3,048,913	3,003,208

12. Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

- (a) Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Classification at December 31, 2014	Location	Closing month	Percentage of ownership at December 31, 2014	Carrying amount	
					December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
LG Display Co., Ltd.	Associate	Korea	December	37.9%	3,480,623	3,480,623
LG Electronics U.S.A., Inc.(LGEUS)	Subsidiary	USA	December	100.0%	955,542	955,542
LG Innotek Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Korea	December	40.8%	541,538	541,538
LG Electronics India Pvt. Ltd.(LGEIL)	Subsidiary	India	March	100.0%	311,746	311,746
LG Electronics do Brasil Ltda.(LGEBR)	Subsidiary	Brazil	December	100.0%	270,631	270,631
LG Electronics Mlawa Sp. z o.o.(LGEMA)	Subsidiary	Poland	December	100.0%	214,091	214,091
LG Electronics Tianjin Appliances Co., Ltd.(LGETA)	Subsidiary	China	December	70.0%	161,331	161,331
LG Electronics European Holdings	Subsidiary	Netherlands	December	100.0%	148,551	148,551

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<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Classification at December 31, 2014	Location	Closing month	Percentage of ownership at December 31, 2014	Carrying amount	
					December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
B.V.(LGEEH)						
Hiplaza Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Korea	December	100.0%	136,459	136,459
LG Holdings(HK) Ltd.	Joint venture	Hong Kong	December	49.0%	129,386	129,386
Taizhou LG Electronics Refrigeration Co., Ltd.(LGETR)	Subsidiary	China	December	88.4%	97,608	97,608
P.T. LG Electronics Indonesia(LGEIN)	Subsidiary	Indonesia	December	100.0%	94,118	94,118
LG Electronics Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd. (LGEVH)	Subsidiary	Vietnam	December	100.0%	84,784	37,698
Ericsson-LG Co., Ltd.	Associate	Korea	December	25.0%	81,755	81,755
Hitachi-LG Data Storage Inc.	Associate	Japan	December	49.0%	80,602	80,602
LG Electronics Panama, S.A.(LGEPS)	Subsidiary	Panama	December	100.0%	79,222	79,222
LG Electronics Wroclaw Sp.z o.o(LGEWR)	Subsidiary	Poland	December	100.0%	70,014	70,014
LG Electronics Mexico S.A. DE C.V.(LGEMS)	Subsidiary	Mexico	December	100.0%	68,721	68,721
LG Electronics Shenyang Inc.(LGESY)	Subsidiary	China	December	56.3%	66,668	66,668
Hi Entech Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Korea	December	100.0%	63,118	63,118
LG Electronics Thailand Co., Ltd.(LGETH)	Subsidiary	Thailand	December	100.0%	55,578	55,578
Global OLED Technology LLC.	Associate	USA	December	32.7%	53,454	53,454
LG Electronics Australia Pty, Ltd.(LGEAP)	Subsidiary	Australia	December	100.0%	50,664	50,664
Inspur LG Digital Mobile Communications Co., Ltd.(LGEYT)	Subsidiary	China	December	60.5%	48,624	48,624
LG Fuel Cell Systems Inc.	Associate	USA	December	29.2%	44,051	36,784
LG Electronics RUS, LLC(LGERA)	Subsidiary	Russia	December	100.0%	43,645	43,645
LG Electronics Huizhou Ltd.(LGEHZ)	Subsidiary	China	December	45.0%	41,984	41,984
Arcelic-LG Klima Sanayi ve Ticarta A.S.	Joint venture	Turkey	December	50.0%	40,844	40,844
EIC PROPERTIES PTE LTD.	Joint venture	Singapore	December	38.2%	7,881	7,881
LG Electronics Mobilecomm France(LGEMF)	Subsidiary	France	December	100.0%	5,756	8,782
LG-Shaker Co., Ltd.(LGESR)	Subsidiary	China	December	51.0%	5,656	4,619
Korea Information Certificate Authority Inc.	Associate	Korea	December	7.5%	1,242	1,242
Innovation Investment Fund	Subsidiary	Korea	December	83.3%	1,054	3,970
PT.LG Electronics Service Indonesia(LGEID)	Subsidiary	Indonesia	December	99.8%	518	-
LG Fund for Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	740
Others	Subsidiaries	-	-	-	517,957	517,957
Total					8,055,416	8,006,190

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(b) Changes in investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014	2013
At January 1	8,006,190	7,950,178
Acquisitions	55,909	112,272
Acquisitions from business combination	-	3,895
Disposals and others	(3,657)	(30,794)
Decrease due to business combination	-	(17,028)
Impairment	(3,026)	(12,333)
At December 31	8,055,416	8,006,190

(c) Impairment test for investments in subsidiaries, associates and Joint ventures

- i) The Company records the investments in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures at acquisition cost on the basis of the direct equity interest and assess at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset by future cash flow projection technique. And if the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the Company recognizes an impairment loss immediately by reducing its carrying amount to its recoverable amount.
- ii) The difference of ₩3,026 million between recoverable amount and carrying amount relating to LG Electronics Mobilecomm France, a subsidiary, is recognized in the statement of income within 'other non-operating expenses' for the year ended December 31, 2014.
- iii) The difference of ₩12,333 million between recoverable amount and carrying amount relating to LG Alina Electronics, a subsidiary, is recognized in the statement of income within 'other non-operating expenses' for the year ended December 31, 2013.

(d) The fair value and book value of marketable subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures securities are as follows:

December 31, 2014					
	Type	Shares owned	Price per share	Fair value	Book value
		<i>(Unit: shares)</i>	<i>(Unit: won)</i>	<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	
LG Display Co., Ltd.	Associate	135,625,000	33,650	4,563,781	3,480,623
LG Innotek Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	9,653,181	112,500	1,085,983	541,538
Korea Information Certificate Authority Inc.	Associate	2,000,000	3,475	6,950	1,242
December 31, 2013					
	Type	Shares owned	Price per share	Fair value	Book value
		<i>(Unit: shares)</i>	<i>(Unit: won)</i>	<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	
LG Display Co., Ltd.	Associate	135,625,000	25,350	3,438,094	3,480,623
LG Innotek Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	9,653,181	83,700	807,971	541,538

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13. Investment Property

(a) Details of investment property are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Land	Buildings	Total
At December 31, 2014			
Acquisition cost	-	760	760
Accumulated depreciation	-	(127)	(127)
Net book amount	-	633	633

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Land	Buildings	Total
At December 31, 2013			
Acquisition cost	754	2,565	3,319
Accumulated depreciation	-	(340)	(340)
Net book amount	754	2,225	2,979

(b) Changes in carrying amounts of investment property for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014		
	Land	Buildings	Total
At January 1	754	2,225	2,979
Disposals	(754)	(1,174)	(1,928)
Depreciation	-	(22)	(22)
Impairment	-	(396)	(396)
At December 31	-	633	633

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2013		
	Land	Buildings	Total
At January 1	2,121	6,133	8,254
Disposals	(1,367)	(3,708)	(5,075)
Depreciation	-	(200)	(200)
At December 31	754	2,225	2,979

(c) The fair value of investment property is valued by an independent professional appraiser with certified qualification or determined based on the evaluation reflecting official land value or recently available transaction price of similar properties and it is classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of investment property as of December 31, 2014, is ₩554 million (2013: ₩ 2,835 million).

(d) Rental income amounting to ₩67 million (2013: ₩537 million) and rental expenses amounting to ₩40 million (2013: ₩203 million) are recognized in the separate statement of income relating to investment property.

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14. Borrowings

(a) The carrying amounts of borrowings are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Current		
Short-term borrowings	100,000	19,689
Current portion of long-term borrowings	257,500	957,500
Current portion of debentures	659,406	414,616
Sub-total	1,016,906	1,391,805
Non-current		
Long-term borrowings	1,237,500	1,195,000
Debentures	3,995,947	3,355,437
Sub-total	5,233,447	4,550,437
Total	6,250,353	5,942,242

(b) Details of borrowings

i) Short-term borrowings consist of:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Annual interest rate at Dec. 31, 2014	Carrying amount	
		December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Borrowings in local currency			
Korean Development Bank	2.39%	100,000	-
Borrowings on negotiated trade bills	-	-	19,689
Total		100,000	19,689

ii) Long-term borrowings consist of:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Maturity date	Annual interest rate at December 31, 2014(%)	December 31, 2014		
			Total	Current	Non-current
Local currency loans					
Kookmin Bank	2016.05.24	4.73	190,000	-	190,000
Kookmin Bank ¹	2029.04.30	3M CD+1.14	200,000	-	200,000
Shinhan Bank	2016.10.19	4.37	95,000	47,500	47,500
Shinhan Bank	2017.02.16	4.60	190,000	-	190,000
Woori Bank	2017.10.28	4.62	190,000	-	190,000
Hana Bank ¹	2024.01.03	3M CD+0.98	200,000	-	200,000
Korea Development Bank	2015.03.10	5.06	90,000	90,000	-
Korea Development Bank	2015.09.13	4.57	80,000	80,000	-
Korea Development Bank	2015.12.24	4.64	40,000	40,000	-
Korea Development Bank	2016.04.20	4.63	30,000	-	30,000
Korea Development Bank	2017.03.29	4.62	190,000	-	190,000

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<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Maturity date	Annual interest rate at December 31, 2014(%)	December 31, 2014		
			Total	Current	Non-current
Total			1,495,000	257,500	1,237,500

¹ The Company entered into an interest rate swap contract to hedge cash flow risk related to floating interest rates fluctuation (Note 36).

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Maturity date	Annual interest rate at December 31, 2013(%)	December 31, 2013		
			Total	Current	Non-current
Local currency loans					
Kookmin Bank	2014.11.12	4.62	150,000	150,000	-
Kookmin Bank	2016.05.24	4.73	190,000	-	190,000
NH Bank	2014.03.09	4.70	190,000	190,000	-
Shinhan Bank	2016.10.19	4.37	142,500	47,500	95,000
Shinhan Bank	2017.02.16	4.60	190,000	-	190,000
Woori Bank	2017.10.28	4.62	190,000	-	190,000
Korea Development Bank	2014.04.05	4.45	190,000	190,000	-
Korea Development Bank	2014.11.24	4.55	150,000	150,000	-
Korea Development Bank	2014.12.24	4.71	140,000	140,000	-
Korea Development Bank	2015.03.10	5.06	90,000	-	90,000
Korea Development Bank	2014.02.28	4.56	90,000	90,000	-
Korea Development Bank	2015.02.28	4.80	100,000	-	100,000
Korea Development Bank	2015.09.13	4.57	80,000	-	80,000
Korea Development Bank	2015.12.24	4.64	40,000	-	40,000
Korea Development Bank	2016.04.20	4.63	30,000	-	30,000
Korea Development Bank	2017.03.29	4.62	190,000	-	190,000
Total			2,152,500	957,500	1,195,000

iii) Debentures consist of:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>		Maturity date	Annual interest rate at December 31, 2014(%)	December 31, 2014		
				Total	Current	Non-current
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (56 th)	2015.09.09	4.63	190,000	190,000	-
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (57 th)	2015.10.22	4.30	190,000	190,000	-
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (58-2 nd)	2016.02.16	4.91	60,000	-	60,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (60 th)	2016.05.20	4.41	190,000	-	190,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (61 st)	2016.06.29	4.38	190,000	-	190,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (62-2 nd)	2016.08.05	4.34	80,000	-	80,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (64 th)	2016.09.30	4.32	190,000	-	190,000
Fixed rate notes in foreign currency ¹	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (65 th)	2016.12.02	2.00	238,957	-	238,957
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (66-1 st)	2015.09.10	3.18	170,000	170,000	-

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Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (66-2 nd)	2017.09.10	3.28	130,000	-	130,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Private, non-guaranteed bonds (67 th)	2018.03.21	3.11	300,000	-	300,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Private, non-guaranteed bonds (68-1 st)	2020.05.23	3.29	100,000	-	100,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Private, non-guaranteed bonds (68-2 nd)	2020.05.24	3.29	20,000	-	20,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Private, non-guaranteed bonds (68-3 rd)	2023.05.22	3.68	50,000	-	50,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Private, non-guaranteed bonds (68-4 th)	2023.05.23	3.68	30,000	-	30,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (69-1 st)	2015.07.31	2.86	110,000	110,000	-
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (69-2 nd)	2018.07.31	3.54	140,000	-	140,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (69-3 rd)	2020.07.31	3.85	150,000	-	150,000
Floating rate notes in foreign currency ¹	Private, guaranteed bonds (70 th)	2019.01.31	3ML+1.60	219,840	-	219,840
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (71-1 st)	2018.10.18	3.55	200,000	-	200,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (71-2 nd)	2020.10.19	3.82	110,000	-	110,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (71-3 rd)	2023.10.18	4.25	90,000	-	90,000
Floating rate notes in foreign currency ¹	Private, non-guaranteed bonds (72 nd)	2017.06.19	3ML+1.30	219,840	-	219,840
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (73-1 st)	2017.01.24	3.16	100,000	-	100,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (73-2 nd)	2019.01.24	3.60	120,000	-	120,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (73-3 rd)	2021.01.24	3.95	160,000	-	160,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (73-4 th)	2024.01.24	4.44	120,000	-	120,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (74-1 st)	2019.05.29	3.30	200,000	-	200,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (74-2 nd)	2021.05.29	3.52	130,000	-	130,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (74-3 rd)	2024.05.29	4.04	210,000	-	210,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (74-4 th)	2029.05.29	4.44	60,000	-	60,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Private, non-guaranteed bonds (75 th)	2026.07.16	3.96	100,000	-	100,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Private, non-guaranteed bonds (76-1 st)	2028.11.17	3.79	40,000	-	40,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Private, non-guaranteed bonds (76-2 nd)	2028.11.18	3.79	60,000	-	60,000
Less: discount on debentures				(13,284)	(594)	(12,690)
Total				4,655,353	659,406	3,995,947

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>		Maturity date	Annual interest rate at December 31, 2013(%)	December 31, 2013		
				Total	Current	Non-current
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (56 th)	2015.09.09	4.63	190,000	-	190,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (57 th)	2015.10.22	4.30	190,000	-	190,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (58-1 st)	2014.02.16	4.44	130,000	130,000	-
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (58-2 nd)	2016.02.16	4.91	60,000	-	60,000
Floating rate notes in foreign currency ¹	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (59 th)	2014.04.28	3ML+1.00	179,401	179,401	-
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (60 th)	2016.05.20	4.41	190,000	-	190,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (61 st)	2016.06.29	4.38	190,000	-	190,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (62-2 nd)	2016.08.05	4.34	80,000	-	80,000
Floating rate notes in foreign currency ¹	Private, non-guaranteed bonds (63 rd)	2014.08.23	3ML+0.70	105,530	105,530	-
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (64 th)	2016.09.30	4.32	190,000	-	190,000
Fixed rate notes in foreign currency ¹	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (65 th)	2016.12.02	2.00	255,564	-	255,564
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (66-1 st)	2015.09.10	3.18	170,000	-	170,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (66-2 nd)	2017.09.10	3.28	130,000	-	130,000

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Fixed rate notes in local currency	Private, non-guaranteed bonds (67 th)	2018.03.21	3.11	300,000	-	300,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Private, non-guaranteed bonds (68-1 st)	2020.05.23	3.29	100,000	-	100,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Private, non-guaranteed bonds (68-2 nd)	2020.05.24	3.29	20,000	-	20,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Private, non-guaranteed bonds (68-3 rd)	2023.05.22	3.68	50,000	-	50,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Private, non-guaranteed bonds (68-4 th)	2023.05.23	3.68	30,000	-	30,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (69-1 st)	2015.07.31	2.86	110,000	-	110,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (69-2 nd)	2018.07.31	3.54	140,000	-	140,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (69-3 rd)	2020.07.31	3.85	150,000	-	150,000
Floating rate notes in foreign currency ¹	Private, guaranteed bonds (70 th)	2019.01.31	3ML+1.60	211,060	-	211,060
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (71-1 st)	2018.10.18	3.55	200,000	-	200,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (71-2 nd)	2020.10.18	3.82	110,000	-	110,000
Fixed rate notes in local currency	Public, non-guaranteed bonds (71-3 rd)	2023.10.18	4.25	90,000	-	90,000
Floating rate notes in foreign currency ¹	Private, non-guaranteed bonds (72 nd)	2017.06.19	3ML+1.30	211,060	-	211,060
Less: discount on debentures				(12,562)	(315)	(12,247)
Total				3,770,053	414,616	3,355,437

¹ The Company entered into cross-currency swap contracts to hedge cash flow risk related to floating interest rate and foreign exchange rate of the debenture (Note 36).

The principal and interests of private bonds(70th) are guaranteed by Shinhan Bank (Note 33).

(c) Payment schedule of borrowings as of December 31, 2014, is as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Total	Less than			Over
		1 year	2 years	5 years	5 years
Short-term borrowings	102,390	102,390	-	-	-
Current portion of long-term borrowings	264,793	264,793	-	-	-
Current portion of debentures	681,182	681,182	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings	1,472,973	51,508	312,552	621,438	487,475
Debentures	4,712,117	138,807	1,074,284	1,871,856	1,627,170
Total	7,233,455	1,238,680	1,386,836	2,493,294	2,114,645

The above cash flows are calculated at nominal value based on the earliest maturity dates, and include cash flows of principal and interests.

15. Other Payables

Other payables are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Non-trade payables	1,145,044	1,219,179
Accrued expenses	714,413	556,800
Deposits received	20,819	22,313
Total	1,880,276	1,798,292

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16. Current Income Tax and Deferred Income Tax

Income tax expense

(a) Details of income tax expense(benefit) are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014	2013
Current income taxes		
Current tax on profits for the year	59,617	88,728
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(64,186)	(12,460)
Deferred tax		
Changes in temporary differences	(188,532)	(49,963)
Changes in tax credits	38,452	(85,336)
Changes in tax losses	123,466	963
Income tax expense(benefit)	(31,183)	(58,068)
From continuing operations	17,283	(57,689)
From discontinued operations	(48,466)	(379)

(b) The reconciliation between profit before income tax and income tax expense is as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014	2013
Profit(loss) before income tax:		
From continuing operations	19,803	(245,362)
From discontinued operations	(205,439)	(1,783)
	(185,636)	(247,145)
Tax expense based on statutory tax rate	(44,924)	(59,809)
Income not subject to tax	(3,663)	(9,267)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	10,898	36,696
Recognition of deferred tax asset on tax credits	(121,408)	(62,417)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(64,186)	(12,460)
Changes in unrecognized deferred tax assets and others	192,100	49,189
Income tax expense(benefit)	(31,183)	(58,068)
From continuing operations	17,283	(57,689)
From discontinued operations	(48,466)	(379)
Effective tax rate	16.8%	23.5%

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Deferred income tax

(a) Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities after offsetting are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Deferred tax assets:		
Deferred tax asset to be recovered within 12 months	414,720	352,921
Deferred tax asset to be recovered after more than 12 months	1,415,077	1,421,443
Deferred tax assets before offsetting	1,829,797	1,774,364
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Deferred tax liability to be settled within 12 months	5,483	61,540
Deferred tax liability to be settled after more than 12 months	873,416	837,321
Deferred tax liabilities before offsetting	878,899	898,861
Deferred tax assets after offsetting	950,898	875,503

(b) Changes in deferred income tax assets and liabilities during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014			
	At January 1	Charged (credited) to the statement of income	Charged(credited) to other comprehensive income	At December 31
Changes in temporary differences				
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	(254,360)	-	-	(254,360)
Property, plant and equipment	(175,516)	33,702	-	(141,814)
Accrued expenses	250,202	56,757	-	306,959
Provisions	52,990	860	-	53,850
Other	52,948	97,213	48,781	198,942
Sub-total	(73,736)	188,532	48,781	163,577
Tax credits carryforwards	667,404	(38,452)	-	628,952
Tax loss carryforwards	281,835	(123,466)	-	158,369
Deferred tax assets(liabilities)	875,503	26,614	48,781	950,898

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<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2013			
	At January 1	Charged (credited) to the statement of income	Charged(credited) to other comprehensive income	At December 31
Changes in temporary differences				
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	(269,522)	15,162	-	(254,360)
Property, plant and equipment	(193,229)	17,713	-	(175,516)
Accrued expenses	285,796	(35,594)	-	250,202
Provisions	48,272	4,718	-	52,990
Other	16,043	47,964	(11,059)	52,948
Sub-total	(112,640)	49,963	(11,059)	(73,736)
Tax credits carryforwards	582,068	85,336	-	667,404
Tax loss carryforwards	282,798	(963)	-	281,835
Deferred tax assets(liabilities)	752,226	134,336	(11,059)	875,503

(c) Tax effects recognized in other comprehensive income directly for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014			2013		
	Before Tax	Tax effects	After Tax	Before Tax	Tax effects	After Tax
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability	(151,472)	36,656	(114,816)	30,075	(7,279)	22,796
Cash flow hedges	(47,112)	11,401	(35,711)	8,146	(1,971)	6,175
Available-for-sale financial assets	(2,992)	724	(2,268)	7,478	(1,809)	5,669
Total	(201,576)	48,781	(152,795)	45,699	(11,059)	34,640

(d) Details of deductible (taxable) temporary differences, tax credits and tax losses unrecognized as deferred tax assets (liabilities) as of December 31, 2014, are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014	Remark
Taxable temporary difference (investment in subsidiary)	(1,297,904)	Planned permanent reinvestment of undistributed profit
Deductible temporary difference (investment in subsidiary)	1,073,601	Unlikely to reverse(disposed of) in the foreseeable future
Tax credits carryforwards	360,681	Uncertainty of future taxable profit

(e) Expirations of unrecognized tax credits and tax loss carryforwards as of December 31, 2014, are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Less than			
	1 year	2 years	3 years	Over 3 years
Tax credits carryforwards	137,039	28,555	68,856	126,231

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17. Post-employment Benefits

Defined Benefit Plan

(a) The amounts of net defined benefit liabilities are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Present value of funded obligations	1,916,342	1,547,342
Fair value of plan assets	(1,299,650)	(1,133,517)
Net defined benefit liabilities	616,692	413,825

(b) The amounts recognized in the separate statements of income for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014	2013
Current service cost	240,584	228,535
Past service cost	20,467	-
Net interest cost	18,167	14,206
Managing cost	1,195	1,003
Total	280,413	243,744

(c) The line items in which expenses are included for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014	2013
Continuing operations:		
Manufacturing cost	135,520	119,727
Selling and marketing expenses	40,074	33,225
Administrative expenses	18,819	13,373
Research and development expenses	75,167	65,309
Service costs	4,629	3,539
Sub-total	274,209	235,173
Discontinued operations	6,204	8,571
Total	280,413	243,744

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(d) Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligations for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014	2013
At January 1	1,547,342	1,365,526
Current service cost	240,584	228,535
Interest expense	60,976	49,239
Remeasurements for:		
- Actuarial loss arising from changes in demographic assumptions	23,547	-
- Actuarial loss(gain) arising from changes in financial assumptions	147,874	(49,301)
- Actuarial loss(gain) arising from experience adjustments	(28,737)	17,062
Increase due to business combination	-	1,565
Benefits paid	(95,711)	(61,033)
Past service cost	20,467	-
Decrease due to business transfer	-	(4,251)
At December 31	1,916,342	1,547,342

(e) Changes in the fair value of plan assets for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014	2013
At January 1	1,133,517	897,928
Interest income	42,809	35,033
Remeasurements for:		
- Return on plan assets	(8,788)	(2,164)
Employer contributions	200,000	240,000
Increase due to business combination	-	986
Benefits paid	(66,693)	(34,324)
Decrease due to business transfer	-	(2,939)
Managing cost	(1,195)	(1,003)
At December 31	1,299,650	1,133,517

(f) The principal actuarial assumptions used are as follows:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Discount rate	3.1%	4.1%
Future salary increase	6.0%	6.0%

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(g) The sensitivity analysis of defined benefit obligation to changes in principal assumptions as of December 31, 2014, is as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	1% increase	1% decrease
Discount rate	(165,787)	192,297
Future salary increase	185,221	(163,369)

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in principal actuarial assumptions is calculated using the projected unit credit method, the same method applied when calculating the defined benefit obligations.

(h) Plan assets consist of:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Amount	Composition(%)	Amount	Composition(%)
Securities combined with derivatives (guaranteed)	954,586	73.4	793,530	70.0
Time deposits and others	345,064	26.6	339,987	30.0
Total	1,299,650	100.0	1,133,517	100.0

(i) The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligations is 9.8 years. Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted pension benefits as of December 31, 2014, is as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Between 5 and 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Pension benefits	98,275	115,481	424,805	607,209	1,399,042	2,644,812

The Company evaluates the fund contribution level annually and if there is a shortfall in the funds the Company has a policy to finance the funds. Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans for the year ending December 31, 2015, are ₩228,600 million.

Defined Contribution Plan

Recognized expense related to the defined contribution plan for the year ended December 31, 2014, is ₩5,512 million (2013: ₩3,246 million).

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18. Provisions

Changes in provisions during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

2014					
<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Warranty	Sales returns	Restoration	Litigation and others	Total
At January 1	218,968	790	5,458	805,272	1,030,488
Additions	314,320	4,132	309	17,959	336,720
Utilization	(310,766)	(4,394)	(955)	(5,127)	(321,242)
At December 31	222,522	528	4,812	818,104	1,045,966
Current	208,652	528	-	-	209,180
Non-current	13,870	-	4,812	818,104	836,786

2013					
<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Warranty	Sales returns	Restoration	Litigation and others	Total
At January 1	199,470	1,103	5,651	746,115	952,339
Additions	386,945	5,983	115	89,396	482,439
Increase due to business combination	257	-	-	-	257
Utilization	(367,704)	(6,296)	(308)	(30,239)	(404,547)
At December 31	218,968	790	5,458	805,272	1,030,488
Current	211,920	790	-	-	212,710
Non-current	7,048	-	5,458	805,272	817,778

19. Other Liabilities

Other liabilities are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Advances from customers	139,753	221,755
Unearned income	34,262	37,517
Withholding	47,280	90,593
Accrued expenses	1,265,315	1,257,166
Total	1,486,610	1,607,031

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20. Paid-in Capital

(a) As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the number of shares authorized is 600 million.

	Par value per share	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
		Number of shares issued	Amount (in millions of Korean won)	Number of shares issued	Amount (in millions of Korean won)
Common stock	5,000	163,647,814	818,239	163,647,814	818,239
Preferred stock	5,000	17,185,992	85,930	17,185,992	85,930
Total		180,833,806	904,169	180,833,806	904,169

The preferred shareholders have no voting rights and are entitled to preferred dividends at a rate of one percentage point over that of common shares. This preferred dividend rate is not applicable to stock dividends. In addition, the preferred shareholders have same rights on the remaining assets as common shareholders. Repayment and conversion are not applicable to preferred shares.

(b) Share premium balance as of December 31, 2014, is ₩3,088,179 million. The share premium of ₩1,876,153 million was recognized, which is ₩2,815,707 million of the carrying value of net assets acquired from the entity split-off back on April 1, 2002, less the Company's capital of ₩783,961 million and less the Company's capital adjustment of ₩155,593 million. In addition, the amount of ₩331,766 million paid in excess of par value due to issuance of common shares (merged with LG IBMPC Co., Ltd.) and the exercise of conversion right and warrants in 2005 and 2006 are included. The excess in paid-in capital amounting to ₩880,260 million over the par value was recognized as the share premium due to the issuance of common shares in 2011.

21. Retained Earnings and Dividends

Retained Earnings

(a) Retained earnings consist of:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Legal reserve ¹	153,190	149,503
Discretionary reserve ²	5,666,922	5,872,588
Accumulated deficit	(269,170)	(165,008)
Total	5,550,942	5,857,083

¹ The Commercial Code of the Republic of Korea requires the Company to appropriate, as a legal reserve, an amount equal to a minimum of 10% of cash dividends paid until such reserve equals 50% of its issued capital stock. The reserve is not available for the payment of cash dividends, but may be transferred to capital stock or used to reduce accumulated deficit.

² The Company separately accumulates a discretionary reserve for research and human resource development through appropriation of retained earnings, which has been included as deductible expense for the corporate income tax return according to the Special Tax Treatment Law. The reserve could be reversed in accordance with the terms of related tax laws.

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(b) Changes in retained earnings for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014	2013
At January 1	5,857,083	6,059,062
Loss for the year	(154,453)	(189,077)
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability	(114,816)	22,796
Dividends	(36,872)	(36,872)
Changes due to business combination	-	1,174
At December 31	5,550,942	5,857,083

(c) Appropriation of retained earnings for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, is as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014	2013
Deficit for disposition		
Unappropriated retained earnings carried over from prior year	99	99
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	(114,816)	22,796
Changes due to business combination	-	1,174
Loss for the year	<u>(154,453)</u>	<u>(189,077)</u>
	<u>(269,170)</u>	<u>(165,008)</u>
Transfer from discretionary reserve		
Reserve for research and manpower development	<u>5,666,922</u>	<u>5,660,337</u>
Total	<u>5,397,752</u>	<u>5,495,329</u>
Appropriation of retained earnings		
Legal reserve	7,288	3,687
Reserve for research and manpower development	5,317,480	5,454,671
Dividends	72,885	36,872
Common stock :		
₩ 400 (8%) in 2014		
₩ 200 (4%) in 2013		
Preferred stock :		
₩ 450 (9%) in 2014		
₩ 250 (5%) in 2013		
	<u>5,397,653</u>	<u>5,495,230</u>
Unappropriated retained earnings to be carried forward to subsequent year	<u>99</u>	<u>99</u>

Dividends

The dividends paid in 2014 and 2013 were ₩36,872 million and ₩36,872 million, respectively. Details of dividends per share and a total dividend in respect of the year ended December 31, 2014, which is to be proposed at the annual general meeting on March 19, 2015, are as follows. These separate financial statements do not reflect this dividend payable.

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Dividends for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

<i>(Unit: shares)</i>	2014		2013	
	Common shares	Preferred shares	Common shares	Preferred shares
Outstanding shares	163,647,814	17,185,992	163,647,814	17,185,992
Treasury shares	(763,170)	(4,690)	(763,168)	(4,690)
Numbers of shares for dividend	162,884,644	17,181,302	162,884,646	17,181,302
Par value (in Korean won)	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Dividend rate	8%	9%	4%	5%
Dividends per share	400	450	200	250
Total dividend amount (in millions of Korean won)	65,154	7,731	32,577	4,295
Dividend payout ratio ¹ (Dividends/Net income)	-	-	-	-
Stock price ² (in Korean won)	59,700	27,813	67,275	26,388
Dividend yield ratio (Dividend per share/ Market price)	0.67%	1.62%	0.30%	0.95%

¹ Dividend payout ratio is not calculated due to the net loss for the year of the Company.

² Average of prices in the stock market for one week preceding the two business days before the record date of the shareholders' list for the general meeting of shareholders related to above dividends.

22. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income(loss)

Details of accumulated other comprehensive income(loss) consist of:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Cash flow hedge	(30,275)	5,436
Available-for-sale financial assets	8,504	10,772
Total	(21,771)	16,208

23. Other Components of Equity

Details of other components of equity consist of:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Treasury shares ¹	(44,893)	(44,893)
Consideration for conversion rights	9,891	9,891
Gain on disposal of treasury shares	2,183	2,183
At December 31	(32,819)	(32,819)

¹ As of December 31, 2014 the Company has treasury shares consisting of 763,170 common shares (2013: 763,168 shares) and 4,690 preferred shares (2013: 4,690 shares) at the reporting date. The Company intends to either grant these treasury shares to employees and directors as compensation, or to sell them in the future.

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24. Net Sales

Details of net sales for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014	2013
Continuing operations:		
Sales of goods	28,897,942	26,461,735
Sales of services	274,149	263,265
Royalty income	384,277	370,564
Sub-total	29,556,368	27,095,564
Discontinued operations	661,922	983,331
Total	30,218,290	28,078,895

25. Expenses by Nature

Expenses that are recorded by nature for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, consist of:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014	2013
Continuing operations:		
Changes in finished goods and work-in-process	(48,657)	43,468
Raw materials and merchandise used	18,969,591	17,285,656
Employee benefit expense	3,257,389	3,125,895
Depreciation and amortization	939,425	838,344
Advertising expense	528,845	532,289
Promotion expense	246,496	237,938
Transportation expense	598,700	622,719
Commission expense	1,456,718	1,410,069
Other expenses	3,306,537	3,247,946
Sub-total¹	29,255,044	27,344,324
Discontinued operations	695,512	948,448
Total	29,950,556	28,292,772

¹ Cost of sales, selling and marketing expenses, administrative expenses, research and development expenses and service costs are included.

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26. General Operating Expenses (Selling and Marketing expenses, Administrative Expenses, Research and Development Expenses and Service Costs)

Details of general operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014	2013
Continuing operations:		
Wages and salaries	1,219,549	1,225,431
Severance benefits	156,263	119,845
Welfare expense	217,536	210,241
Transportation expense	587,209	612,125
Rental expense	155,419	155,690
Commission expense	1,001,841	941,541
Depreciation	133,792	129,666
Amortization	151,247	186,493
Taxes and dues	19,379	17,441
Advertising expense	528,845	532,289
Promotion expense	246,496	237,938
Direct R&D costs	417,367	482,358
Direct service costs	297,723	363,418
Bad debt expense	23,655	20,461
Other	348,955	348,135
Sub-total	5,505,276	5,583,072
Discontinued operations	54,131	60,190
Total	5,559,407	5,643,262

27. Financial Income

Financial income for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, consists of:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014	2013
Continuing operations:		
Interest income	29,971	29,438
Exchange differences	164,730	138,862
Other	20,550	1,484
Sub-total	215,251	169,784
Discontinued operations	4,794	11,150
Total	220,045	180,934

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28. Financial Expenses

Financial expenses for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, consist of:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014	2013
Continuing operations:		
Interest expense	225,190	195,235
Exchange differences	136,502	139,756
Loss on disposal of trade receivables	583	4,639
Other	41	27
Sub-total	362,316	339,657
Discontinued operations	38,177	41,140
Total	400,493	380,797

29. Other Non-operating Income

Other non-operating income for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, consists of:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014	2013
Continuing operations:		
Dividend income	209,545	482,427
Exchange differences	716,217	617,582
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	9,272	3,628
Gain on disposal of intangible assets	14,815	4,723
Gain on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	61	5,218
Gain on disposal of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	-	2,574
Other	82,528	16,398
Sub-total	1,032,438	1,132,550
Discontinued operations	29,510	30,768
Total	1,061,948	1,163,318

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30. Other Non-operating Expenses

Other non-operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, consist of:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014	2013
Continuing operations:		
Exchange differences	1,003,596	798,885
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	19,635	4,845
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	19,037	16,703
Impairment loss on available-for-sale financial assets	17	3,539
Loss on disposal of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	54	5,541
Impairment loss on investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	3,026	12,333
Other	121,529	117,433
Sub-total	1,166,894	959,279
Discontinued operations	167,976	37,444
Total	1,334,870	996,723

31. Earnings per Share

The Company has no potential dilutive common shares. Accordingly, basic earnings(loss) per share is identical to diluted earnings(loss) per share.

(a) Basic loss per common share is as follows:

	2014	2013
Profit(loss) attributable to common shares ¹ (in millions of won)	(140,492)	(171,813)
Continuing operations	1,503	(170,543)
Discontinued operations	(141,995)	(1,270)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (unit: shares) ²	162,884,645	162,884,646
Basic earnings(loss) per common share (in won)	(863)	(1,055)
Continuing operations	9	(1,047)
Discontinued operations	(872)	(8)

(b) Basic loss per preferred share is as follows:

	2014	2013
Profit(loss) attributable to preferred shares ¹ (in millions of won)	(13,961)	(17,264)
Continuing operations	1,017	(17,130)
Discontinued operations	(14,978)	(134)
Weighted average number of preferred shares outstanding (unit: shares) ²	17,181,302	17,181,302
Basic earnings(loss) per preferred share (in won)	(813)	(1,005)
Continuing operations	59	(997)
Discontinued operations	(872)	(8)

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¹ Loss attributable to common and preferred shares are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014	2013
Continuing operations:		
Profit(loss) for the year (A)	2,520	(187,673)
Common share dividends (B)	65,154	32,577
Preferred share dividends (C)	7,731	4,295
Undistributed loss (D=A-B-C)	(70,365)	(224,545)
Undistributed loss available for common shares (E)	(63,651)	(203,120)
Undistributed loss available for preferred shares (F)	(6,714)	(21,425)
Profit(loss) attributable to common shares (G=B+E)	1,503	(170,543)
Profit(loss) attributable to preferred shares (H=C+F)	1,017	(17,130)
Discontinued operations:		
Loss for the year (I)	(156,973)	(1,404)
Common share dividends (J)	-	-
Preferred share dividends (K)	-	-
Undistributed loss (L=I-J-K)	(156,973)	(1,404)
Undistributed loss available for common shares (M)	(141,995)	(1,270)
Undistributed loss available for preferred shares (N)	(14,978)	(134)
Loss attributable to common shares (O=J+M)	(141,995)	(1,270)
Loss attributable to preferred shares (P=K+N)	(14,978)	(134)

² Weighted average numbers of shares are calculated as follows:

<i>(unit: shares)</i>	2014	2013
Common shares outstanding	163,647,814	163,647,814
Common treasury shares	(763,170)	(763,168)
Common shares	162,884,644	162,884,646
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	162,884,645	162,884,646
Preferred shares outstanding	17,185,992	17,185,992
Preferred treasury shares	(4,690)	(4,690)
Preferred shares	17,181,302	17,181,302
Weighted average number of preferred shares outstanding	17,181,302	17,181,302

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32. Information on Cash Flow

Cash flows from operating activities are presented under the indirect method. Details of cash generated from operations for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

(a) Cash generated from operations

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014	2013
Loss for the year	(154,453)	(189,077)
Adjustments:		
Interest expense, net	230,117	197,899
Exchange differences, net	99,260	35,024
Depreciation	601,883	544,442
Amortization	375,153	336,159
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	20,700	11,804
Provisions for severance benefits	280,413	243,744
Provisions	336,720	482,439
Impairment loss on available-for-sale financial assets	17	3,598
Loss on disposal of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	54	2,967
Impairment loss on investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	3,026	12,333
Dividend income	(223,106)	(490,797)
Income tax benefit	(31,183)	(58,068)
Other	306,859	145,008
	<u>1,999,913</u>	<u>1,466,552</u>
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Increase in trade receivables	(1,355,502)	(42,594)
Increase in loans and other receivables	(42,331)	(149,473)
Increase in inventories	(273,261)	(71,480)
Decrease(increase) in other assets	78,225	(83,594)
Increase in trade payables	1,107,155	298,907
Increase in other payables	80,075	117,036
Decrease in provisions	(321,242)	(404,547)
Increase(decrease) in other liabilities	(120,749)	131,117
Payment of defined benefit liability	(29,018)	(26,709)
Deposit in plan assets, net	(232,826)	(271,866)
	<u>(1,109,474)</u>	<u>(503,203)</u>
Cash generated from operations	<u>735,986</u>	<u>774,272</u>

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(b) Significant non-cash transactions

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014	2013
Reclassification of construction-in-progress of property, plant and equipment	348,197	550,492
Reclassification of construction-in-progress of intangible assets	220,775	212,665
Reclassification to long-term prepayment to intangible assets	89,559	94,721
Reclassification of current maturities of borrowings and debentures	916,078	1,375,548
Other payables to acquire property, plant and equipment	45,917	60,978
Other payables to acquire intangible assets	93,495	99,106

(c) The assets and liabilities arising from the transfer of business

Transfer of Domestic Service Part of Chiller Division

- i) The Company transferred the domestic service part of chiller division to Hi M Solutek on June 30, 2014.
- ii) Total consideration received and the assets and liabilities of the transferred business are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Amount
Total consideration ¹	1,905
Assets of the transferred business:	
Property, plant and equipment	255
Intangible assets	1,650
Liabilities of the transferred business: nil	

¹ This total amount of consideration has been collected as of December 31, 2014.

Transfer of Data Storage Division

- i) The Company transferred the Data Storage division to Hitachi-LG Data Storage Inc. on March 1, 2013.
- ii) Total consideration received and the assets and liabilities of the transferred business are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Amount
Total consideration ¹	3,436
Assets of the transferred business:	
Property, plant and equipment	4,103
Intangible assets	645
Liabilities of the transferred business:	
Net defined benefit liabilities	1,312

¹ Total consideration was collected as of December 31, 2013.

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33. Contingencies

(a) For the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company is provided with a performance guarantee of ₩226,862 million (2013: ₩140,606 million) from Seoul Guarantee Insurance and three other banks relating to the sales contracts. The Company is also provided with guarantee of principal US\$ 200 million (2013: US\$ 200 million) and interests from Shinhan Bank for the guaranteed bond.

(b) For the year ended December 31, 2014, the financial guarantees provided by the Company to related parties amounts to ₩3,566,380 million (2013: ₩3,146,814 million) on the indebtedness of its subsidiaries. Details are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Beneficiary	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
LG Electronics European Shared Service Center B.V.(LGESC)	Citibank and others	549,348	586,625
LG Electronics U.S.A., Inc.(LGEUS)	JP Morgan and others	467,160	448,503
LG Electronics Ticaret A.S.(LGETK)	SMBC and others	428,639	277,615
LG Electronics (China) Co., Ltd.(LGECH)	HSBC and others	233,922	213,143
LG Electronics Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd.(LGEVH)	Shinhan Bank and others	220,815	52,605
LG Electronics do Brasil Ltda.(LGEBR)	Standard Chartered Bank and others	202,984	200,177
LG Electronics Inc Chile Ltda.(LGECL)	Scotiabank and others	151,402	147,989
LG Electronics Algeria SARL(LGEAS)	HSBC and others	118,770	123,494
LG Electronics Morocco S.A.R.L(LGEMC)	Citibank and others	117,607	57,833
LG Electronics Peru S.A.(LGEPR)	BBVA and others	114,109	67,436
LG-Shaker Co., Ltd.(LGESR)	BSF and others	108,016	105,007
LG Electronics Argentina S.A.(LGEAR)	Citibank and others	99,121	107,928
P.T. LG Electronics Indonesia(LGEIN)	RBS and others	93,432	74,399
LG Electronics Ukraine Inc.(LGEUR)	CAG and others	75,245	68,923
LG Electronics Almaty Kazakhstan(LGEAK)	Citibank	72,547	44,323
LG Electronics Vietnam Co., Ltd.(LGEVN)	HSBC and others	69,459	74,260
LG Electronics Colombia Ltda.(LGECEB)	Citibank and others	65,176	61,909
LG Electronics Philippines Inc.(LGEPH)	Citibank and others	53,738	63,563
LG Electronics Thailand Co., Ltd.(LGETH)	Citibank	52,808	82,362

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<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Beneficiary	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
LG Electronics RUS, LLC(LGERA)	Citibank	43,968	42,212
Other	Citibank and others	228,114	246,508
Total		3,566,380	3,146,814

The maturities of the above financial guarantees provided by the Company as of the end of the reporting period are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>				
Less than 1 year	Less than 2 years	Less than 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
3,314,930	-	251,450	-	3,566,380

For the year ended December 31, 2014, the financial guarantee for performance of guaranteed obligation provided by the Parent Company to external parties other than related parties amounts to USD 16 million (2013: USD 8 million).

(c) In December 2012, the European Commission imposed a penalty on the Company for anti-competitive activities among CRT (Cathode Ray Tube) manufacturers as a result of an investigation. The Company recognized such penalty amounting to EUR 491,567 thousand as expected loss. However, the Company appealed against the decision of the European Commission. The ultimate amount of loss resulting from the investigation may differ from the amount of penalty imposed and could be material. The Company is provided with a performance guarantee of EUR 513,688 thousand from Shinhan Banks and others for the above.

In addition, the Company is under investigation and has been named as defendants in class actions in countries, including the United States, Canada and others, in connection with the alleged anti-competitive activities among CRT manufacturers. There are also a number of other legal actions, disputes, and investigations that remain pending at the end of the reporting period. Details of relevant provisions are not disclosed as such information could affect the outcome of the legal actions and investigations. The management believes that the consequences of those lawsuits would not have material impact on the financial position of the Company.

There are pending lawsuits other than above. However, management does not expect the outcome of the litigation will have a material effect on the Company's financial position.

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34. Commitments

(a) At the end of the reporting period, the Company has overdraft agreements with various banks, including Shinhan Bank, with a limit of ₩195,500 million (2013: ₩195,500 million).

(b) At the end of the reporting period, the Company has sales agreements for export trade receivables with Shinhan Bank and 25 other banks amounting to ₩3,559,210 million (2013: ₩4,066,071 million). The Company has corporate electronic settlement services contracts for collection of trade receivables with Hana Bank of up to ₩126,000 million (2013: ₩126,000 million).

(c) At the end of the reporting period, the Company has corporate electronic settlement services contracts with Shinhan Bank and seven other banks for up to ₩840,000 million (2013: ₩895,450 million) which guarantee the payment of trade accounts payable in case the suppliers sell their trade receivables.

(d) At the end of the reporting period, the Company has other trade financing agreements and loan commitments with financial institutions, including Industrial Bank of Korea.

(e) Contractual commitments for the acquisition of assets

The property, plant and equipment and intangible assets contracted for, but not yet acquired at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Property, plant and equipment	18,969	15,110
Intangible assets	5,012	8,344
Total	23,981	23,454

(f) Operating lease commitments – the Company as lessee

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014			Total lease payments
	No later than 1 year	Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	Over 5 years	
Buildings and offices	41,125	76,231	107	117,463
Vehicles	6,361	4,738	-	11,099
Equipment	14,454	10,540	-	24,994
Total	61,940	91,509	107	153,556

Lease payment under operating lease recognized in the statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2014, is ₩84,886 million (2013: ₩85,076 million).

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(g) Operating lease commitments – the Company as lessor

The Company has a non-cancellable operating lease agreement regarding healthcare rental business that lends water purifiers to customers. The future aggregate lease receipts under operating leases at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014		Total lease receipts
	No later than 1 year	Later than 1 year and no later than 3 years	
Healthcare rental	91,039	142,875	233,914

The Company recognized ₩90,265 million(2013: ₩76,954 million) in lease income for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Details of assets subject to operating lease are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Acquisition cost	81,238	73,910
Accumulated depreciation	(37,300)	(29,250)
Accumulated impairment	(782)	(530)
Net book amount	43,156	44,130

Changes in net book amount of assets subject to operating lease for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014	2013
At January 1	44,129	45,237
Acquisition	18,909	17,754
Disposal	(3,332)	(3,430)
Depreciation	(16,273)	(14,902)
Impairment	(277)	(530)
At December 31	43,156	44,129

(h) Trademark licenses commitments

At the end of the reporting period, the Company has various agreements as follows:

Purpose	Related products	Provided by	Used by
Use of license	Mobile	Qualcomm Incorporated and others	LG Electronics Inc.
Provision for license	Home appliance	LG Electronics Inc.	Panasonic Corporation and others

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35. Related Party

(a) The major related parties of the Company are as follows:

Territory	Location	Subsidiaries	Percentage of valid ownership	
			Dec. 31, 2014	Dec. 31, 2013
Korea	Korea	Hiplaza Co., Ltd.	100.0%	100.0%
	Korea	Hi Logistics Co., Ltd.	100.0%	100.0%
	Korea	Hi Entech Co., Ltd.	100.0%	100.0%
	Korea	LG Hitachi Water Solution Co., Ltd.	51.0%	51.0%
	Korea	ACE R&A Co., Ltd.	100.0%	100.0%
	Korea	Hi M Solutek	100.0%	100.0%
	Korea	Hi Teleservice Co., Ltd.	100.0%	100.0%
	Korea	LGE Alliance Fund	96.2%	96.2%
	Korea	Innovation Investment Fund	83.3%	83.3%
	Korea	LG Innotek Co., Ltd.1	40.8%	47.9%
	Korea	LG Innotek Alliance Fund1	40.4%	47.4%
	Korea	Innowith Co., Ltd.1	40.8%	47.9%
	Korea	Hanuri Co., Ltd.	100.0%	100.0%
	Korea	LGE Alliance Fund II	98.7%	98.7%
China	China	Hi Logistics (China) Co., Ltd.	100.0%	100.0%
	China	Inspur LG Digital Mobile Communications Co., Ltd.(LGEYT)	70.0%	70.0%
	China	LG Electronics (China) Co., Ltd.(LGECH)	100.0%	100.0%
	China	LG Electronics (China) Research and Development Center Co., Ltd.(LGERD)	100.0%	100.0%
	China	LG Electronics (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd.(LGEHN)	70.0%	70.0%
	China	LG Electronics (Kunshan) Computer Co., Ltd.(LGEKS)	100.0%	100.0%
	China	LG Electronics (Shanghai) Research and Development Center Co., Ltd.(LGCRC)	100.0%	100.0%
	China	LG Electronics Air-Conditioning(Shandong) Co., Ltd.(LGEQA)	100.0%	100.0%
	China	LG Electronics HK Ltd.(LGEHK)	100.0%	100.0%
	China	LG Electronics Huizhou Ltd.(LGEHZ)	80.0%	80.0%
	China	LG Electronics Nanjing Display Co., Ltd.(LGEND)	70.0%	70.0%
	China	LG Electronics Qinhuangdao Inc.(LGEQH)	100.0%	100.0%
	China	LG Electronics Shenyang Inc.(LGESY)	78.9%	78.9%
	China	LG Electronics Tianjin Appliances Co., Ltd.(LGETA)	80.0%	80.0%
	China	NanJing LG-Panda Appliances Co., Ltd.(LGEPN)	70.0%	70.0%
	China	Qingdao LG Inspur Digital Communication Co., Ltd.(LGEQD)	70.0%	70.0%
	China	Shanghai LG Electronics Co., Ltd.(LGESH)	70.0%	70.0%
	China	Taizhou LG Electronics Refrigeration Co., Ltd.(LGETR)	100.0%	100.0%
	China	Tianjin Lijie cartridge heater Co., Ltd.(LGETL)	66.7%	66.7%
	China	LG Innotek (Yantai) Co., Ltd.(LGITYT)	40.8%	47.9%
	China	LG Innotek (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.(LGITHZ)	40.8%	47.9%
	China	LG Innotek (Fuzhou) Co., Ltd.(LGITFZ)	40.8%	47.9%

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Territory	Location	Subsidiaries	Percentage of valid ownership	
			Dec. 31, 2014	Dec. 31, 2013
	China	LG Innotek (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.(LGITGZ)	40.8%	47.9%
	China	LG Innotek Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.(LGITSH)	40.8%	47.9%
	China	HiEntech (Tianjin) Co., LTD.	100.0%	100.0%
	China	VENS BEIJING VEHICLE ENGINEERING CO.,LTD	100.0%	100.0%
Asia	Australia	LG Electronics Australia Pty, Ltd.(LGEAP)	100.0%	100.0%
	India	LG Electronics India Pvt. Ltd.(LGEIL)	100.0%	100.0%
	Japan	LG Electronics Japan Lab. Inc.(LGEJL)	100.0%	100.0%
	Japan	LG Electronics Japan, Inc.(LGEJP)	100.0%	100.0%
	Malaysia	LG Electronics Malaysia SDN. BHD(LGEML)	100.0%	100.0%
	Philippines	LG Electronics Philippines Inc.(LGEPH)	100.0%	100.0%
	Singapore	LG Electronics Singapore PTE LTD.(LGESL)	100.0%	100.0%
	Taiwan	LG Electronics Taiwan Taipei Co., Ltd.(LGETT)	100.0%	100.0%
	Thailand	LG Electronics Thailand Co., Ltd.(LGETH)	100.0%	100.0%
	Vietnam	LG Electronics Vietnam Co., Ltd.(LGEVN)	100.0%	100.0%
	India	LG Soft India Private Limited.(LGSII)	100.0%	100.0%
	Indonesia	P.T. LG Electronics Indonesia(LGEIN)	100.0%	100.0%
	Philippines	LG Electronics Pasig Inc.	38.0%	38.0%
	India	Hi Logistics India Private Limited	100.0%	100.0%
	Malaysia	HI LOGISTICS MALAYSIA SDN BHD	100.0%	100.0%
	Indonesia	PT LG Innotek Indonesia(LGITIN)1	40.8%	47.9%
	Taiwan	LG Innotek (Taiwan) Ltd.(LGITTW)1	40.8%	47.9%
	Malaysia	V-ENS (M) Sdn. Bhd.	100.0%	100.0%
	Vietnam	LG Electronics Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd.(LGEVH)	100.0%	100.0%
	Indonesia	PT.LG Electronics Service Indonesia(LGEID)	99.8%	-
	Vietnam	Hi Logistics Vietnam Co., LTD.	100.0%	-
Europe	Netherlands	Hi Logistics Europe B.V.	100.0%	100.0%
	Austria	LG Electronics Austria GmbH(LGEAG)	100.0%	100.0%
	Netherlands	LG Electronics Benelux Sales B.V.(LGEBN)	100.0%	100.0%
	Czech Republic	LG Electronics CZ, s.r.o.(LGE CZ)	100.0%	100.0%
	Germany	LG Electronics Deutschland GmbH(LGEDG)	100.0%	100.0%
	Spain	LG Electronics Espana S.A.(LGEES)	100.0%	100.0%
	Netherlands	LG Electronics European Holdings B.V.(LGE EH)	100.0%	100.0%
	Netherlands	LG Electronics European Shared Service Center B.V.(LGE SC)	100.0%	100.0%
	France	LG Electronics France S.A.S.(LGEFS)	100.0%	100.0%
	Greece	LG Electronics Hellas S.A.(LGEHS)	100.0%	100.0%
	Italy	LG Electronics Italia S.p.A(LGEIS)	100.0%	100.0%
	Latvia	LG Electronics Latvia, LLC(LGELA)	100.0%	100.0%
	Hungary	LG Electronics Magyar KFT(LGEMK)	100.0%	100.0%
	Poland	LG Electronics Mlawa Sp. z o.o(LGEMA)	100.0%	100.0%
	France	LG Electronics Mobilecomm France(LGEMF)	100.0%	100.0%
	Sweden	LG Electronics Nordic AB(LGESW)	100.0%	100.0%
	Norway	LG Electronics Norway AS(LGENO)	100.0%	100.0%

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Territory	Location	Subsidiaries	Percentage of valid ownership	
			Dec. 31, 2014	Dec. 31, 2013
	Poland	LG Electronics Polska Sp. z o.o.(LGEPL)	100.0%	100.0%
	Portugal	LG Electronics Portugal S.A.(LGEPT)	100.0%	100.0%
	Romania	LG Electronics Romania S.R.L.(LGERO)	100.0%	100.0%
	UK	LG Electronics United Kingdom Ltd.(LGEUK)	100.0%	100.0%
	Poland	LG Electronics Wroclaw Sp.z o.o.(LGEWR)	100.0%	100.0%
	Poland	LG Innotek Poland Sp z o.o.(LGITPO)	40.8%	47.9%
North America	USA	LG Electronics Miami Inc.(LGEMI)	100.0%	100.0%
	USA	LG Electronics Alabama Inc.(LGEAI)	100.0%	100.0%
	Canada	LG Electronics Canada, Inc.(LGECI)	100.0%	100.0%
	Mexico	LG Electronics Mexicali, S.A. DE C.V.(LGEMX)	100.0%	100.0%
	Mexico	LG Electronics Mexico S.A. DE C.V.(LGEMS)	100.0%	100.0%
	USA	LG Electronics Mobile Research U.S.A., L.L.C.(LGEMR)	100.0%	100.0%
	USA	LG Electronics Mobilecomm U.S.A., Inc.(LGEMU)	100.0%	100.0%
	Mexico	LG Electronics Monterrey Mexico S.A.de C.V.(LGEMM)	100.0%	100.0%
	Mexico	LG Electronics Reynosa S.A. DE C.V.(LGERS)	100.0%	100.0%
	USA	LG Electronics U.S.A., Inc.(LGEUS)	100.0%	100.0%
	USA	LG Receivable Funding LLC	-	100.0%
	Mexico	Servicios Integrales LG S.A DE C.V	100.0%	100.0%
	Mexico	Servicios LG Monterrey Mexico S.A. de C.V.	100.0%	100.0%
	USA	Zenith Electronics Corporation of Pennsylvania	100.0%	100.0%
	USA	Zenith Electronics Corporation(Zenith)	100.0%	100.0%
	USA	LG Innotek USA, Inc.(LGITUS)	40.8%	47.9%
	Mexico	HILOGISTICS MEXICO SA DE CV	100.0%	100.0%
	Mexico	HiLogistics Reynosa	100.0%	100.0%
	USA	HiLogistics USA	100.0%	100.0%
	Mexico	LG Innotek Mexico SA DE CV(LGITMX)	40.8%	47.9%
South America	Brazil	LG Armagem Geral Ltda.	100.0%	100.0%
	Argentina	LG Electronics Argentina S.A.(LGEAR)	100.0%	100.0%
	Colombia	LG Electronics Colombia Ltda.(LGEGB)	100.0%	100.0%
	Brazil	LG Electronics do Brasil Ltda.(LGEBR)	100.0%	100.0%
	Honduras	LG Electronics Honduras S.de R.L.	20.0%	20.0%
	Chile	LG Electronics Inc Chile Ltda.(LGECL)	100.0%	100.0%
	Panama	LG Electronics Panama, S.A.(LGEPS)	100.0%	100.0%
	Peru	LG Electronics Peru S.A.(LGEPR)	100.0%	100.0%
	Venezuela	LG Electronics Venezuela S.A.(LGEVZ)	100.0%	100.0%
	Brazil	SOCIO VIP Ltda.	100.0%	100.0%
	Panama	C&S America Solutions	100.0%	100.0%
	Panama	LG Consulting corp.	100.0%	100.0%
	Guatemala	LG Electronics Guatemala S.A.	100.0%	100.0%
Middle East and Africa	Nigeria	Easytec Global Services Innovation Limited	100.0%	100.0%
	Angola	LG Electronics Angola Limitada(LGEAO)	100.0%	100.0%
	Jordan	LG Electronics (Levant) Jordan(LGELF)	100.0%	100.0%
	UAE	LG Electronics Africa Logistics FZE(LGEAF)	100.0%	100.0%

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Territory	Location	Subsidiaries	Percentage of valid ownership	
			Dec. 31, 2014	Dec. 31, 2013
	Algeria	LG Electronics Algeria SARL(LGEAS)	70.0%	70.0%
	UAE	LG Electronics Dubai FZE(LGEDF)	100.0%	100.0%
	Egypt	LG Electronics Egypt S.A.E(LGEEG)	100.0%	100.0%
	UAE	LG Electronics Gulf FZE(LGEGF)	100.0%	100.0%
	UAE	LG Electronics Middle East Co., Ltd.(LGEME)	100.0%	100.0%
	Morocco	LG Electronics Morocco S.A.R.L(LGEMC)	100.0%	100.0%
	Nigeria	LG Electronics Nigeria Limited(LGENI)	100.0%	100.0%
	Tunisia	LG Electronics North Africa Service Company S.A.R.L	100.0%	100.0%
	UAE	LG Electronics Overseas Trading FZE(LGEOT)	100.0%	100.0%
	South Africa	LG Electronics S.A. (Pty) Ltd.(LGESA)	100.0%	100.0%
	Turkey	LG Electronics Ticaret A.S.(LGETK)	100.0%	100.0%
	Saudi Arabia	LG-Shaker Co., Ltd.(LGESR)	51.0%	49.0%
	Kenya	LG Electronics Service Kenya Limited(LGESK)	100.0%	100.0%
	Saudi Arabia	LG Electronics Saudi Arabia Limited	100.0%	100.0%
	UAE	Hi Logistics Middle East FZE	100.0%	100.0%
	Egypt	Hi Logistics Egypt	100.0%	-
Other	Russia	LG Alina Electronics(LGERI)	95.0%	95.0%
	Russia	HI LOGISTICS RUS Limited Liability Company	100.0%	-
	Kazakhstan	LG Electronics Almaty Kazakhstan(LGEAK)	100.0%	100.0%
	Russia	LG Electronics RUS, LLC(LGERA)	100.0%	100.0%
	Ukraine	LG Electronics Ukraine Inc.(LGEUR)	100.0%	100.0%

(b) The related parties of the Company, other than subsidiaries, are as follows:

Classification	Name		Note
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	
Significantly influencing the Group	LG Corp.	LG Corp.	-
Associates	LG Display Co., Ltd., and subs	LG Display Co., Ltd., and subs	-
	LG Display Co., Ltd.	LG Display Co., Ltd.	-
	LG Display Germany GmbH	LG Display Germany GmbH	-
	LG Display Shanghai Co.,Ltd.	LG Display Shanghai Co.,Ltd.	-
	LG Display Yantai Co.,Ltd.	LG Display Yantai Co.,Ltd.	-
	LG. Display America,Inc.	LG. Display America,Inc.	-
	LG Display Japan Co., Ltd.	LG Display Japan Co., Ltd.	-
	LG Display Taiwan Co., Ltd.	LG Display Taiwan Co., Ltd.	-
	LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd.	LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd.	-
	LG Display Poland Sp. zo.o.	LG Display Poland Sp. zo.o.	-
	LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd	LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd	-
	LG Display Shenzhen Co., Ltd.	LG Display Shenzhen Co., Ltd.	-

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	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	
	LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd.	LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd.	-
	LG Display U.S.A Inc	LG Display U.S.A Inc	-
	L&T Display Technology (Xiamen) Limited	L&T Display Technology (Xiamen) Limited	-
	L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Limited	L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Limited	-
-		LUCOM Display Technology (Kunshan) Limited	-
-		LG Display Reynosa S.A. de C.V.	-
	Nanumnuri Co., Ltd.	Nanumnuri Co., Ltd.	-
	LG Display (China) Co., Ltd.	LG Display (China) Co., Ltd.	-
	Unified Innovative Technology, LLC	-	-
	Ericsson-LG Co., Ltd., and subs	Ericsson-LG Co., Ltd., and subs	-
	Ericsson-LG Co., Ltd.	Ericsson-LG Co., Ltd.	-
	LN Srithai Com Co., Ltd.	LN Srithai Com Co., Ltd.	-
-		Nexer Inc.	-
-		Ericsson-LG Europe B.V.	-
-		Ericsson-LG Canada Inc.	-
	Novera Optics Inc.	Novera Optics Inc.	-
	Ericsson-LG Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Ericsson-LG Enterprise Co., Ltd.	-
	Hitachi LG Data Storage Inc.(HLDS), and subs	Hitachi LG Data Storage Inc.(HLDS), and subs	-
	Hitachi-LG Data Storage Inc.	Hitachi-LG Data Storage Inc.	-
	Hitachi-LG Data Storage Korea, Inc.	Hitachi-LG Data Storage Korea, Inc.	-
	Hitachi-LG Data Storage(Huizhou), Ltd.	Hitachi-LG Data Storage(Huizhou), Ltd.	-
	Hitachi Electronic Products (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Hitachi Electronic Products (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	-
	LG Fuel Cell Systems Inc., and others	LG Fuel Cell Systems Inc., and others	-
	LG Fuel Cell Systems Inc.	LG Fuel Cell Systems Inc.	-
	LG Fuel Cell Systems Korea Inc.	LG Fuel Cell Systems Korea Inc.	-
	Korea Information Certificate Authority Inc.	Korea Information Certificate Authority Inc.	-
	Global OLED Technology LLC	Global OLED Technology LLC	-
	SKT Vietnam PTE., Ltd.	SKT Vietnam PTE., Ltd.	-
	One-Red, LLC	One-Red, LLC	-

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Classification	Name		Note
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	
Joint ventures	Arcelik-LG Klima Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.(LGEAT)	Arcelik-LG Klima Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.(LGEAT)	-
	LG Holdings(HK) Ltd. and subs	LG Holdings(HK) Ltd. and subs	-
	LG Holdings(HK) Ltd.	LG Holdings(HK) Ltd.	-
	Beijing LG Building Development Company	Beijing LG Building Development Company	-
	EIC PROPERTIES PTE, LTD.	EIC PROPERTIES PTE, LTD.	-
	-	LG Fund for Enterprises	-
	LG-MRI LLC	-	-
Other related parties	LG CNS Co., Ltd., and subs	LG CNS Co., Ltd., and subs	LG Corp.'s subsidiary
	LG CNS Co., Ltd.	LG CNS Co., Ltd.	-
	LG N-Sys Inc.	LG N-Sys Inc.	-
	BNE PARTNERS, Inc.	BNE PARTNERS, Inc.	-
	Ucess Partners Co.,Ltd.	Ucess Partners Co.,Ltd.	-
	KOREA ELECOM Ltd.	KOREA ELECOM Ltd.	-
	Ever On Co., Ltd.	Ever On Co., Ltd.	-
	LG System Philippines Inc.	LG System Philippines Inc.	-
	LG CNS China Inc.	LG CNS China Inc.	-
	LG CNS Europe B.V	LG CNS Europe B.V	-
	LG CNS Japan Co., Ltd.	LG CNS Japan Co., Ltd.	-
	LG CNS America Inc.	LG CNS America Inc.	-
	LG CNS India Pvt. Ltd.	LG CNS India Pvt. Ltd.	-
	PT LG CNS Indonesia	PT LG CNS Indonesia	-
	Entrue Brasil Servicos de T.I. Ltda.	Entrue Brasil Servicos de T.I. Ltda.	-
	LG CNS Shenyang Inc.	LG CNS Shenyang Inc.	-
	LG CNS Tianjin Inc.	LG CNS Tianjin Inc.	-
	SBI-LG Systems Co., Ltd.	SBI-LG Systems Co., Ltd.	-
	LG CNS Colombia S.A.S	LG CNS Colombia S.A.S	-
	Ucess Philippines, Inc.	Ucess Philippines, Inc.	-
	Oneseen Skytech Co., Ltd.	Oneseen Skytech Co., Ltd.	-
	LG CNS Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	LG CNS Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	-
	LG CNS Saudi Arabia LLC	LG CNS Saudi Arabia LLC	-
	TXCNS Healthcare, LLC	TXCNS Healthcare, LLC	-
	LG CNS GB Ltd.	LG CNS GB Ltd.	-
	LG CNS Smart Green Co.,Ltd.	LG CNS Smart Green Co.,Ltd.	-
	LLC LG CNS RUS	LLC LG CNS RUS	-
	-	LG N-Sys China, Inc	-

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Classification	Name		Note
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	
-		LG CNS UK Limited	-
Collain Healthcare, LLC		-	-
LG CNS Chile Ltda.		-	-
SERVEONE Co., Ltd., and subs		SERVEONE Co., Ltd., and subs	LG Corp.'s subsidiary
SERVEONE Co., Ltd.		SERVEONE Co., Ltd.	-
LG-TOYO Engineering		LG-TOYO Engineering	-
Konjiam Yewon		Konjiam Yewon	-
Serveone(Nanjing).Co.,LTD		Serveone(Nanjing).Co.,LTD	-
Serveone Construction Co.,Ltd.		Serveone Construction Co.,Ltd.	-
Serveone(Guangzhou).Co.,LTD		-	-
SERVEONE VIETNAM Co.,Ltd		-	-
Gumiochang Photovoltaic Co., Ltd		-	-
LG Siltron Incorporated and subs		LG Siltron Incorporated and subs	LG Corp.'s subsidiary
LG Siltron Incorporated		LG Siltron Incorporated	-
LG Siltron America, Inc.		LG Siltron America, Inc.	-
LG Siltron JAPAN Inc.		LG Siltron JAPAN Inc.	-
LUSEM CO., LTD.		LUSEM CO., LTD.	LG Corp.'s subsidiary
LG Management Development Institute		LG Management Development Institute	LG Corp.'s subsidiary
LG SPORTS Ltd.		LG SPORTS Ltd.	LG Corp.'s subsidiary
LG Solar Energy Inc.		LG Solar Energy Inc.	LG Corp.'s subsidiary
LG Holdings Japan Co., Ltd.		-	LG Corp.'s subsidiary
LG MMA Ltd.		LG MMA Ltd.	LG Corp.'s joint venture

(c) Major balances and transactions

i) Major transactions for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

Classification Name	Sales ¹	2014				Purchase total
		Raw materials	Fixed and intangible assets	General Operating Expenses	Others	
Significantly influencing the Group						
Subsidiaries LG Innotek Co., Ltd.	550	-	-	142,348	-	142,348
	35,300	1,095,994	-	8,644	-	1,104,638

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		2014					
Classification	Name	Sales ¹	Purchases				
			Raw materials	Fixed and intangible assets	General Operating Expenses	Others	Purchase total
	LG Electronics do Brasil Ltda.	1,432,283	7,620	-	745	-	8,365
	LG Electronics U.S.A., Inc.	2,111,766	3,247	-	70,539	431	74,217
	Zenith Electronics Corporation	40,379	-	-	1	-	1
	LG Electronics European Shared Service Center B.V.	130,973	-	-	13	-	13
	LG Electronics RUS, LLC	643,274	147	-	112	1,101	1,360
	LG Electronics (China) Co. Ltd.	9,611	844	-	297	-	1,141
	LG Electronics Tianjin Appliances Co., Ltd.	38,650	38,947	-	15	-	38,962
	LG Electronics Mobilecomm U.S.A., Inc.	3,338,554	-	-	547	428	975
	LG Electronics India Pvt. Ltd.	278,754	1,190	-	123	-	1,313
	Inspur LG Digital Mobile Communications Co., Ltd.	2,065,560	49,237	-	14,188	166	63,591
	LG Electronics Mlawa Sp. z o.o	333,139	2,097	-	50	-	2,147
	LG Electronics Reynosa S.A. DE C.V.	445,410	2,089	-	231	-	2,320
	P.T. LG Electronics Indonesia	218,241	129,568	-	34	16	129,618
	LG Electronics Nanjing Display Co., Ltd.	315,452	397,924	-	42	-	397,966
	LG Electronics Wroclaw Sp.z.o.o	211,391	104,975	-	298	-	105,273
	Hiplaza Co., Ltd.	1,046,132	74	-	14,399	-	14,473
	LG Electronics Mexico S.A. DE C.V.	406,373	-	-	196	55	251
	NanJing LG-Panda Appliances Co., Ltd.	57,124	13,260	-	-	-	13,260
	Taizhou LG Electronics Refrigeration Co., Ltd.	87,966	9,915	-	-	-	9,915
	LG Electronics Monterrey Mexico S.A.de C.V.	117,264	4,996	-	-	-	4,996
	Others	8,079,047	246,096	-	512,802	2,108	761,006
	Subtotals	21,442,643	2,108,220	-	623,276	4,305	2,735,801
Associates	LG Display Co., Ltd., and subs	380,413	2,144,300	-	13,172	-	2,157,472
	Ericsson-LG Co., Ltd., and subs	7,644	5,543	-	-	-	5,543
	Hitachi-LG Data Storage Inc., and subs	2,836	53	-	-	-	53
	LG Fuel Cell Systems Inc., and subs	43	-	-	-	-	-
	Korea Information Certificate Authority Inc.	-	-	-	21	-	21
	Subtotals	390,936	2,149,896	-	13,193	-	2,163,089
Other related parties	LG CNS Co., Ltd., and subs	25,608	103,023	75,180	298,268	-	476,471
	SERVEONE Co., Ltd., and subs	18,496	767,048	-	107,725	5,191	879,964
	LG Siltron Incorporated	555	452	-	-	-	452

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		2014				
		Purchases				
Classification Name	Sales ¹	Raw materials	Fixed and intangible assets	General Operating Expenses	Others	Purchase total
LUSEM CO., LTD.	16	19,792	-	428	-	20,220
LG Management Development Institute	20	375	-	23,536	-	23,911
LG SPORTS Ltd.	19	-	-	12,134	-	12,134
LG MMA Ltd.	944	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotals	45,658	890,690	75,180	442,091	5,191	1,413,152
Total	21,879,787	5,148,806	75,180	1,220,908	9,496	6,454,390

(in millions of Korean won)

		2013				
		Purchases				
Classification Name	Sales ¹	Raw materials	Fixed and intangible assets	General Operating Expenses	Others	Purchase total
Significantly influencing the Group						
LG Corp.	1,140	3	-	138,121	-	138,124
Subsidiaries						
LG Innotek Co., Ltd.	35,677	1,015,462	565	9,217	-	1,025,244
LG Electronics do Brasil Ltda.	1,507,179	20,377	-	-	-	20,377
LG Electronics U.S.A., Inc.	2,297,821	2,674	-	35,628	722	39,024
Zenith Electronics Corporation	33,966	-	-	-	-	-
LG Electronics European Shared Service Center B.V.	121,969	-	-	-	-	-
LG Electronics RUS, LLC	628,748	484	-	2	42	528
LG Electronics (China) Co. Ltd.	4,948	-	-	-	-	-
LG Electronics Tianjin Appliances Co., Ltd.	33,321	29,025	-	6	-	29,031
LG Electronics Mobilecomm U.S.A., Inc.	2,993,519	-	-	533	704	1,237
LG Electronics India Pvt. Ltd.	171,628	325	-	-	-	325
Inspur LG Digital Mobile Communications Co., Ltd.	1,399,765	22,683	-	16,493	85	39,261
LG Electronics Mlawa Sp. z o.o	254,533	845	-	-	-	845
LG Electronics Reynosa S.A. DE C.V.	549,146	2,975	-	-	-	2,975
P.T. LG Electronics Indonesia	221,294	117,222	-	-	119	117,341
LG Electronics Nanjing Display Co., Ltd.	251,680	296,588	-	-	-	296,588
LG Electronics Wroclaw Sp.z.o.o	210,695	13,343	-	-	-	13,343
Hiplaza Co., Ltd.	1,076,553	78	438	18,695	-	19,211
LG Electronics Mexico S.A. DE C.V.	247,574	-	-	-	283	283
NanJing LG-Panda Appliances Co., Ltd.	26,303	14,249	-	-	-	14,249
LG Electronics Thailand Co.Ltd.	118,046	922	-	-	2	924

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		2013					
Classification	Name	Sales ¹	Purchases			Purchase total	
			Raw materials	Fixed and intangible assets	General Operating Expenses		Others
	LG Electronics Monterrey Mexico S.A.de C.V.	51,493	2,190	-	-	-	2,190
	Others	7,063,554	188,626	3,959	501,212	1,540	695,337
	Subtotals	19,299,412	1,728,068	4,962	581,786	3,497	2,318,313
Associates	LG Display Co., Ltd., and subs	286,218	1,958,719	-	13,062	-	1,971,781
	Ericsson-LG Co., Ltd., and subs	15,819	6,360	-	-	-	6,360
	Hitachi-LG Data Storage Inc., and subs	13,967	20	-	-	-	20
	LG Fuel Cell Systems Inc., and subs	52	-	-	-	-	-
	Korea Information Certificate Authority Inc.	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Subtotals	316,056	1,965,099	-	13,063	-	1,978,162
Other related parties	LG CNS Co., Ltd., and subs	32,719	77,319	163,964	219,060	-	460,343
	SERVEONE Co., Ltd., and subs	11,579	650,498	142,615	109,947	-	903,060
	LG Siltron Incorporated	4,868	7,733	-	-	-	7,733
	LUSEM CO., LTD.	18	25,556	-	83	-	25,639
	LG Management Development Institute	71	269	-	24,270	-	24,539
	LG SPORTS Ltd.	11	-	-	9,589	-	9,589
	Subtotals	49,266	761,375	306,579	362,949	-	1,430,903
	Total	19,665,874	4,454,545	311,541	1,095,919	3,497	5,865,502

¹ Including disposal of property, plant, and equipment, and others.

ii) The balances of significant transactions are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

		December 31, 2014							
Classification	Name	Receivables				Payables			
		Trade receivables	Loans	Other receivables	Total	Trade payables	Borrowings	Other payables	Total
Significantly influencing the Group	LG Corp.	-	-	22,882	22,882	-	-	4,700	4,700
Subsidiaries	LG Innotek Co., Ltd.	18,563	-	2,352	20,915	265,488	-	4,830	270,318
	LG Electronics do Brasil Ltda.	428,740	-	4,482	433,222	3,422	-	564	3,986
	LG Electronics U.S.A., Inc.	371,894	-	30	371,924	-	-	29,940	29,940
	Zenith Electronics Corporation	-	-	3,001	3,001	-	-	-	-
	LG Electronics European Shared ServiceCenter B.V.	31,933	-	135	32,068	-	-	3	3
	LG Electronics RUS, LLC	209,858	-	65,796	275,654	1	-	101	102

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		December 31, 2014							
Classification	Name	Receivables				Payables			
		Trade receivables	Loans	Other receivables	Total	Trade payables	Borrowings	Other payables	Total
	LG Electronics (China) Co. Ltd.	383	-	22	405	111	-	121	232
	LG Electronics Tianjin Appliances Co., Ltd.	8,186	-	583	8,769	57,096	-	16	57,112
	LG Electronics Mobilecomm U.S.A., Inc.	610,090	-	-	610,090	-	-	14,120	14,120
	LG Electronics India Pvt. Ltd.	18,547	-	6,921	25,468	1,502	-	64	1,566
	Inspur LG Digital Mobile Communications Co., Ltd.	303,979	-	11	303,990	569,608	-	1,243	570,851
	LG Electronics Mlawa Sp. z o.o	48,369	-	-	48,369	511,132	-	64	511,196
	LG Electronics Reynosa S.A. DE C.V.	19,567	-	3,016	22,583	112,703	-	-	112,703
	P.T. LG Electronics Indonesia	69,329	-	735	70,064	168,708	-	97	168,805
	LG Electronics Nanjing Display Co., Ltd.	63,193	-	752	63,945	96,866	-	32	96,898
	LG Electronics Wroclaw Sp.z.o.o	53,336	-	-	53,336	243,564	-	140	243,704
	Hiplaza Co., Ltd.	74,311	-	16,688	90,999	-	-	7,083	7,083
	LG Electronics Mexico S.A.DE C.V.	172,454	-	-	172,454	-	-	83	83
	NanJing LG-Panda Appliances Co., Ltd.	11,272	-	1,563	12,835	63,234	-	16	63,250
	Taizhou LG Electronics Refrigeration Co., Ltd.	19,340	-	1,308	20,648	33,666	-	-	33,666
	LG Electronics Monterrey Mexico S.A.de C.V.	26,532	-	188	26,720	86,474	-	-	86,474
	Others	2,559,423	-	66,894	2,626,317	618,831	-	82,155	700,986
	Subtotals	5,119,299	-	174,477	5,293,776	2,832,406	-	140,672	2,973,078
Associates	LG Display Co., Ltd., and subs	64,914	-	57,611	122,525	384,972	-	28,721	413,693
	Ericsson-LG Co., Ltd., and subs	-	-	46	46	678	-	-	678
	Hitachi-LG Data Storage Inc., and subs	26	-	257	283	9	-	61	70
	Subtotals	64,940	-	57,914	122,854	385,659	-	28,782	414,441
Other related parties	LG CNS Co., Ltd., and subs	2,067	-	34	2,101	24,323	-	243,356	267,679
	SERVEONE Co., Ltd., and subs	2,080	-	54,198	56,278	123,891	-	37,022	160,913
	LG Siltron Incorporated	-	-	-	-	28	-	551	579
	LUSEM CO., LTD.	2	-	-	2	2,030	-	10	2,040
	LG Management Development Institute	-	-	15,660	15,660	-	-	2,449	2,449
	LG SPORTS Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	231

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		December 31, 2014							
Classification	Name	Receivables				Payables			
		Trade receivables	Loans	Other receivables	Total	Trade payables	Borrowings	Other payables	Total
	LG MMA Ltd.	103	-	-	103	-	-	-	-
	Subtotals	4,252	-	69,892	74,144	150,272	-	283,619	433,891
	Total	5,188,491	-	325,165	5,513,656	3,368,337	-	457,773	3,826,110

(in millions of Korean won)

		December 31, 2013							
Classification	Name	Receivables				Payables			
		Trade receivables	Loans	Other receivables	Total	Trade payables	Borrowings	Other payables	Total
Significantly influencing the Group	LG Corp.	-	-	22,045	22,045	-	-	7,093	7,093
Subsidiaries	LG Innotek Co., Ltd.	13,693	-	2,193	15,886	275,190	-	1,248	276,438
	LG Electornics do Brasil Ltda.	545,480	-	4,190	549,670	1,224	-	1,857	3,081
	LG Electronics U.S.A., Inc.	195,738	-	3	195,741	-	-	12,209	12,209
	Zenith Electronics Corporation	-	-	370	370	-	-	1,659	1,659
	LG Electronics European Shared ServiceCenter B.V.	27,568	-	5,297	32,865	-	-	47	47
	LG Electronics RUS, LLC	240,666	-	26,937	267,603	219	-	122	341
	LG Electronics (China) Co. Ltd.	406	-	638	1,044	106	-	79	185
	LG Electronics Tianjin Appliances Co., Ltd.	7,113	-	599	7,712	40,591	-	25	40,616
	LG Electronics Mobilecomm U.S.A., Inc.	245,198	-	-	245,198	-	-	7,105	7,105
	LG Electronics India Pvt. Ltd.	21,993	-	7,908	29,901	487	-	82	569
	Inspur LG Digital Mobile Communications Co., Ltd.	140,364	-	333	140,697	214,199	-	793	214,992
	LG Electronics Mlawa Sp. z o.o	38,419	-	-	38,419	273,664	-	331	273,995
	LG Electronics Reynosa S.A. DE C.V.	31,271	-	2,897	34,168	48,725	-	35	48,760
	P.T. LG Electronics Indonesia	64,382	-	694	65,076	161,245	-	65	161,310
	LG Electronics Nanjing Display Co., Ltd.	64,668	-	1,620	66,288	93,882	-	104	93,986
	LG Electronics Wroclaw Sp.z.o.o	46,184	-	31	46,215	236,793	-	759	237,552
	Hiplaza Co., Ltd.	76,555	-	16,011	92,566	14	-	7,888	7,902
	LG Electronics Mexico S.A.DE C.V.	94,030	-	-	94,030	-	-	68	68

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		December 31, 2013							
Classification	Name	Receivables				Payables			
		Trade receivables	Loans	Other receivables	Total	Trade payables	Borrowings	Other payables	Total
	NanJing LG-Panda Appliances Co., Ltd.	5,354	-	1,355	6,709	42,504	-	797	43,301
	LG Electronics Thailand Co.,Ltd.	32,321	-	746	33,067	79,850	-	1	79,851
	LG Electronics Monterrey Mexico S.A.de C.V.	14,841	-	151	14,992	145,227	-	-	145,227
	Others	1,921,670	-	44,249	1,965,919	281,495	-	60,542	342,037
	Subtotals	3,827,914	-	116,222	3,944,136	1,895,415	-	95,816	1,991,231
Associates	LG Display Co., Ltd., and subs	51,070	-	23,014	74,084	278,120	-	44	278,164
	Ericsson-LG Co., Ltd., and subs	27	-	45	72	2,222	-	150	2,372
	Hitachi-LG Data Storage Inc., and subs	39	-	584	623	-	-	77	77
	Subtotals	51,136	-	23,643	74,779	280,342	-	271	280,613
Other related parties	LG CNS Co., Ltd., and subs	7,292	-	39	7,331	19,676	-	190,296	209,972
	SERVEONE Co., Ltd., and subs	1,297	-	54,213	55,510	174,903	-	48,527	223,430
	LG Siltron Incorporated	1,837	-	-	1,837	-	-	1,356	1,356
	LUSEM CO., LTD.	-	-	-	-	4,194	-	6	4,200
	LG Management Development Institute	-	-	15,660	15,660	-	-	1,289	1,289
	LG SPORTS Ltd.	-	-	-	-	121	-	132	253
	Subtotals	10,426	-	69,912	80,338	198,894	-	241,606	440,500
	Total	3,889,476	-	231,822	4,121,298	2,374,651	-	344,786	2,719,437

iii) Significant capital transactions with related parties and others for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

		2014						
Classification	Name	Dividend income	Cash investment (reduction)	Disposal of shares	Financing loan transaction		Financing borrowing transaction	
					Loan	Collection	Borrowing	Repayment
Subsidiaries	LG Electronics India Pvt. Ltd.	68,692	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LG Electronics do Brasil Ltda.	19,414	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LG Electronics Tianjin Appliances Co., Ltd.	9,755	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LG Electronics Huizhou Ltd.	5,958	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LG Electronics (Kunshan) Computer Co., Ltd.	4,862	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NanJing LG-Panda Appliances Co., Ltd.	5,430	-	-	-	-	-	-

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				2014				
				Financing loan transaction		Financing borrowing transaction		
Classification	Name	Dividend income	Cash investment (reduction)	Disposal of shares	Loan	Collection	Borrowing	Repayment
	LG Electronics Nanjing Display Co., Ltd.	28,422	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LG Electronics (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd.	577	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shanghai LG Electronics Co., Ltd.	1,176	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LG Electronics Australia Pty, Ltd.	47,514	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LG Electronics Vietnam Haiphong Co., LTD	-	47,086	-	-	-	-	-
	Qingdao LG Inspur Digital Communication Co.,Ltd.	2,159	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inspur LG Digital Mobile Communications Co., Ltd.	11,781	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Innovation Investment Fund	-	(2,916)	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotals	205,740	44,170	-	-	-	-	-
Associates	Ericsson-LG Co., Ltd.	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Korea Information Certificate Authority Inc.	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LG Fuel Cell Systems Inc.	-	7,267	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotals	17,060	7,267	-	-	-	-	-
Joint ventures	LG Fund for Enterprises	6	(740)	-	-	-	-	-
	Totals	222,806	50,697	-	-	-	-	-

(in millions of Korean won)

				2013				
				Financing loan transaction		Financing borrowing transaction		
Classification	Name	Dividend income	Cash investment (reduction)	Disposal of shares	Loan	Collection	Borrowing	Repayment
Subsidiaries	LG Electronics India Pvt. Ltd.	182,054	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LG Electronics RUS, LLC	116,569	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LG Electronics do Brasil Ltda.	96,712	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LG Electronics Tianjin Appliances Co., Ltd.	32,434	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Taizhou LG Electronics Refrigeration Co., Ltd.	12,203	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LG Alina Electronics	12,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LG Electronics Huizhou Ltd.	7,625	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LG Electronics (Kunshan) Computer Co., Ltd.	7,354	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Classification	Name	2013						
		Dividend income	Cash investment (reduction)	Disposal of shares	Financing loan transaction		Financing borrowing transaction	
					Loan	Collection	Borrowing	Repayment
	Hi Business Logistics Co., Ltd.	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NanJing LG-Panda Appliances Co., Ltd.	3,764	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LG Electronics Nanjing Display Co., Ltd.	1,335	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hi Logistics (China) Co., Ltd.	1,078	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LG Electronics (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd.	887	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shanghai LG Electronics Co., Ltd.	837	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Triveni Digital Inc.	98	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LG Electronics RUS-Marketing, LLC	43	(237)	-	-	-	-	-
	LG Electronics European Shared Service Center B.V.	-	-	-	-	-	-	124,750
	Innovation Investment Fund	-	(20,833)	-	-	-	-	-
	KTB Technology Fund	-	(558)	-	-	-	-	-
	LGE Alliance Fund	-	(1,370)	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotals	480,093	(22,998)	-	-	-	-	124,750
Associates	Ericsson-LG Co., Ltd.	10,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hitachi-LG Data Storage Inc.	-	43,500	-	-	-	-	-
	LG Fuel Cell Systems Inc.	-	10,687	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotals	10,250	54,187	-	-	-	-	-
Joint ventures	LG Fund for Enterprises	158	(1,396)	-	-	-	-	-
Other related parties	LG CNS Co., Ltd. ¹	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-
	Totals	490,501	46,793	-	-	-	-	124,750

¹ The Company acquired 100% of V-ENS Co., Ltd.'s ordinary shares from LG CNS Co., Ltd. in May 2013(Note 37).

- iv) The details of the transfer of business between the Company and related parties are provided in Note 32.

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(d) Key management compensation costs of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, consist of:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014	2013
Wages and salaries	11,834	10,402
Post-employment benefits	4,335	1,498
Other long-term benefits	52	30
Total	16,221	11,930

Key management refers to the directors who have significant control and responsibilities on the Company's business plans, operations and controls.

(e) The payment guarantees for the funding sources of related parties at the end of the reporting period are presented in Note 33.

(f) There is no collateral provided by the Company for the funding sources of related parties at the end of the reporting period.

(g) The Company has not recognized any bad debt expense or allowance for trade receivables from related parties for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

36. Risk Management

Financial Risk Management

The Company's financial risk management ("FRM") policy supports each business division to achieve excellent performance solidly and continuously against market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. In addition, FRM helps the Company to enhance cost competitiveness through cost-efficient financing cost by improving financial structure and effective cash management.

While cooperating with other divisions, the finance team in the Company mainly implements FRM. This involves setting-up risk management policies and recognizing, evaluating and hedging risks from a global point of view.

The Company mitigates the adverse effects from financial risk by monitoring the risk periodically and updating FRM policy each year.

The carrying amount, and profit or loss of each category of financial instruments and the details of borrowings related to the financial risk management are presented in Note 4 and Note 14, respectively.

(a) Market risk

i) Foreign exchange risk

Due to its multinational business operations, the Company is mainly exposed to foreign exchange risk on the US Dollar, Euro, Brazilian Real, and Russian Ruble.

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The purpose of foreign exchange risk management is to provide the foundation of a stable business operation by minimizing the uncertainty and volatility of foreign exchange gains and losses from foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

The Company's foreign exchange risk management is implemented under its own foreign exchange policy through which the Company can minimize the exposure to foreign exchange risk by preferentially making equal amount of foreign exchange assets and liabilities from general operating activities. And the Company continuously considers efficient foreign exchange risk hedges against its remaining exposure with derivative financial instruments and scrutinizes changes in foreign exchange exposure and the results of hedging activities on a monthly basis. Speculative foreign exchange trading is prohibited in principle.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, if the foreign exchange rate of the Korean won fluctuated by 10% while other variables were fixed, the effects on income(loss) before tax would be as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	10% increase	10% decrease	10% increase	10% decrease
USD/KRW	(35,844)	35,844	(108,794)	108,794
EUR/KRW	53,928	(53,928)	41,408	(41,408)
Other ¹ /KRW	57,891	(57,891)	74,317	(74,317)

¹ Other currency includes Brazilian Real and Russian Ruble.

The above sensitivity analysis is done with foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities which are not in the Company's functional currency.

ii) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk through changes in interest-bearing liabilities or assets. The risk mainly arises from financial borrowings and financial deposits with variable interest rates linked to market interest rate changes in the future. The objective of interest rate risk management lies in improving corporate value by minimizing uncertainty caused by fluctuations in interest rates and minimizing net interest expense.

The Company carries minimizing borrowings from others and optimizing own deposits by expanding internal finance sharing. The Company periodically establishes the plan for reaction by the monitoring trends of internal and external interest rates, and minimizes the risk of net interest expense by properly operating short-term borrowings with variable interest rates and deposits.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, if interest rates fluctuate by 100bp without other variables changing, the effects on income and expenses related to borrowings and financial deposits with variable interest rates for the twelve-month periods are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease
Interest income	9,132	(9,132)	12,983	(12,983)

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There are no borrowings with variable interest rates exposed to interest rate risk as of December 31, 2014 and 2013.

iii) Details of derivatives contracts are as follows:

The Company entered into the cross-currency swap contracts to hedge cash flow risks related to the floating interest rates and foreign exchange rates of debentures.

December 31, 2014	Contractor	Contracted amount (in millions)	Contracted currency rate	Interest rate (received)	Interest rate (paid)	Contract date	Expiration date
USD/KRW CRS	Shinhan Bank	USD200	USD/KRW 1,113.6	3ML +160bp	3.22%	2013.7.11	2019.1.31
	BNP PARIBAS and others	USD200	USD/KRW 1,052.1	3ML +130bp	3.42%	2013.11.28	2017.6.19
CHF/KRW CRS	UBS and others	CHF215	CHF/KRW 1,213.6	2.00%	3.64 ~ 3.74%	2012.7.6	2016.12.2

The Company entered into the interest rate swap contracts to hedge cash flow risks related to the floating interest rates of debentures.

December 31, 2014	Contractor	Contracted amount (in millions of Korean won)	Interest rate (received)	Interest rate (paid)	Contract date	Expiration date
KRW interest rate swap	Hana Bank	200,000	3M CD+98bp	4.53%	2014. 1. 3	2024. 1. 3
	Kookmin Bank	200,000	3M CD+114bp	4.52%	2014. 4.29	2029. 4.30

At the end of the reporting period, the swap contracts are evaluated at fair value and the loss on valuation of the effective portion amounting to ₩53,053 million in 2014 (2013: loss on valuation amounting to ₩12,750 million) after applying the tax effect, is recognized in other comprehensive income(loss). The Company reclassified ₩17,342 million to loss from equity in 2014 and ₩18,925 million to loss in equity in 2013, and the loss on valuation amounting to ₩35,711 million in 2014 (2013: gain on valuation amounting to ₩6,175 million) after applying the tax effect, is recognized in other comprehensive income(loss).

iv) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk through securities owned by the Company classified as available-for-sale financial assets on the separate financial statements.

The listed securities owned by the Company are traded in the public market, and related to KOSDAQ, and NASDAQ Indices.

The effect of price index's fluctuation related to the listed securities on the equity (before applying the tax effect) is set out in the below table. The analysis is performed in respect of 30% increase/decrease in the price index under the assumption that other variations are consistent and the listed securities owned by the Company have correlation with the relevant past index.

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<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	30% increase	30% decrease	30% increase	30% decrease
KOSPI	-	-	1	(1)
KOSDAQ	3,001	(3,001)	3,095	(3,095)
NASDAQ	742	(742)	1,213	(1,213)

The valuation and the reclassified amounts of the available-for-sale financial asset related to the market risk above are presented in Note 7.

(b) Credit risk

The Company operates a consistent Global Credit / TR (trade receivables) policy to manage credit risk exposure.

In regard to receivables, the Company operates an integrated receivable insurance program with the Korea Trade Insurance Corporation (K-SURE) and Seoul Guarantee Insurance (Coface). In an effort to minimize receivable credit risk, the Company applies the credit rating of the counterparty when determining the insurance coverage. In addition, the Company performs stringent credit risk managements based on credit valuation criteria for receivables without insurance coverage or collateral.

Details of credit quality for financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Receivables with insurance or collateral		
Excellent	109,259	158,841
Good	95,336	24,353
Fair	100,368	95,809
Poor ¹	15,895	34,179
Sub-Total	320,858	313,182
Receivables without insurance or collateral		
Tier 1	4,745,058	3,789,965
Tier 2	205,992	144,234
Tier 3	44,060	143,749
Sub-Total	4,995,110	4,077,948
Total	5,315,968	4,391,130

¹Debtors with insurance or collateral, but without credit rating are included herein.

Criteria of categorizing receivables with insurance or collateral are as follows:

Category	Coface	K-SURE
Excellent	8~10	A~B
Good	7	C
Fair	3~6	D~E
Poor	0~2	F~R

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Criteria of categorizing receivables without insurance or collateral are as follows:

Tier 1 – National or local government, domestic credit rating agency AA- ~ AAA+, related parties including subsidiaries, associates, and others

Tier 2 – Debtors with domestic credit rating other than Tier 1

Tier 3 – Small debtors without credit history

The credit rating of cash equivalents and financial deposits is as follows:

Category	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Excellent	829,883	1,168,098
Good	150,004	200,000
Total	979,887	1,368,098

Excellent: Equal to or more than A-(Global credit rating agency such as S&P), AAA(Domestic credit rating agency such as Korea investors service)

Good: Equal to or more than BBB-(Global credit rating agency such as S&P), AA(Domestic credit rating agency)

(c) Liquidity risk

The Company forecasts its cash flow and liquidity status and sets action plans on a regular base to manage liquidity risk proactively. The Company assigns experts in four RTCs to manage liquidity risk in overseas subsidiaries efficiently.

The Company maintains adequate amount of cash and committed credit facilities in Woori Bank, Kookmin Bank and Shinhan Bank to cope with potential financial distress.

In addition, the Company is able to source funds any time in domestic and international financial markets because it has good investment credit grades from Korea Investors Service, Korea Ratings and NICE Information Service of AA Stable, and Standard & Poors and Moody's of BBB Stable and Baa3 Negative as of December 31, 2014, respectively.

Cash flow information on maturity of borrowings is presented in Note 14.

Capital Risk Management

The Company's capital risk management purpose is to maximize shareholders' value through maintaining a sound capital structure. The Company monitors financial ratios, such as liability to equity ratio and net borrowing ratio each month and implements required action plan to improve the capital structure.

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Debt-to-equity ratio and net borrowing ratio are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won, except for ratios)</i>	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Liability (A)	16,793,613	15,138,262
Equity (B)	9,488,700	9,832,820
Cash and cash equivalents and current financial deposits (C)	978,208	1,363,349
Borrowings (D)	6,250,353	5,942,242
Liability-to-equity ratio (A/B)	177.0%	154.0%
Net borrowings ratio (D-C)/B	55.6%	46.6%

Fair Value Estimation

(a) The book values and fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Book amount	Fair value	Book amount	Fair value
Current financial asset items				
[Assets at amortized cost]				
Loans and other receivables				
Cash and cash equivalents	913,208	1	1,298,349	1
Financial deposits	65,000	1	65,000	1
Trade receivables	5,956,772	1	4,697,202	1
Other receivables	484,344	1	433,888	1
Non-current financial asset items				
[Assets at fair value]				
Derivatives for hedging purposes				
Other financial assets	5,252	5,252	94	94
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Other financial assets	12,105	12,105	15,114	15,114
[Assets at amortized cost]				
Loans and other receivables				
Financial deposits	1,689	1,689	4,759	4,759
Other receivables	385,352	366,644	410,385	381,492
[Assets at cost]				
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Other financial assets	16,513	2	16,615	2
Total	7,840,235		6,941,406	

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<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Book amount	Fair value	Book amount	Fair value
Current financial liability items				
[Liabilities at fair value]				
Derivatives for hedging purposes				
Other financial liabilities	-	-	8,985	8,985
[Liabilities at amortized cost]				
Trade payables	5,451,036	1	4,327,403	1
Borrowings	1,016,906	1	1,391,805	1
Other payables	1,880,276	1	1,798,292	1
[Other liabilities]				
Other financial liabilities	106	3	105	3
Non-current financial liability items				
[Liabilities at fair value]				
Derivatives for hedging purposes				
Other financial liabilities	62,160	62,160	9,371	9,371
[Liabilities at amortized cost]				
Borrowings	5,233,447	5,414,298	4,550,437	4,603,279
[Other liabilities]				
Other financial liabilities	414	3	520	3
Total	13,644,345		12,086,918	

¹ Excluded from disclosure as the carrying amount is the rational approximate fair value.

² Unlisted equity securities are calculated at cost because the variability in the range of the estimated future cash flows is significant and the probabilities of the various estimates within the range cannot be reasonably assessed.

³ Measured at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with Korean IFRS 1037, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' and the amount initially recognized less cumulative amortization recognized in accordance with Korean IFRS 1018, 'Revenue'.

(b) Fair value measurements of assets and liabilities

i) Fair value hierarchy and measurement method

The fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. The fair value measurement is to estimate the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. The Company measures fair value using valuation techniques that maximize the use of market information and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs.

Financial instruments measured at fair value are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, and the defined levels are as follows:

- Level 1: Financial instruments measured at the quoted price in an active market for

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identical assets or liabilities are included in 'level 1'. Assets or liabilities categorized within level 1' include financial instruments such as marketable equity securities.

- Level 2: When financial instruments are measured by using a discounted cash flow analysis, if all significant inputs required to measure the fair value of an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in 'level 2'. Assets or liabilities categorized within 'level 2' include financial instruments such as derivative financial instruments.

- Level 3: When financial instruments are measured by using a discounted cash flow analysis, if one or more of the significant inputs are unobservable market data, the instrument is included in 'level 3'. Assets or liabilities categorized within 'level 3' include financial instruments such as debt securities.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, an entity within the same industry, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the current bid price. These instruments are included in 'level 1'. Instruments included in 'level 1' comprise primarily equity investments classified as available for sale.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Company uses various valuation techniques and makes judgments based on current market conditions. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to measure the fair value of an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in 'level 2'.

If one or more of the significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in 'level 3'. Financial instrument included 'level 3' uses other method including discounting cash flow method.

ii) Financial instruments measured at fair value

Fair value hierarchy classifications of the financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value are as follows:

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<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Other financial assets				
Available-for-sale financial assets				
- Marketable equity securities	12,105	-	-	12,105
Derivatives for hedging purposes	-	5,252	-	5,252
Liabilities				
Other financial liabilities				
Derivatives for hedging purposes	-	62,160	-	62,160

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2013			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Other financial assets				
Available-for-sale financial assets				
- Marketable equity securities	15,114	-	-	15,114
Derivatives for hedging purposes	-	94	-	94
Liabilities				
Other financial liabilities				
Derivatives for hedging purposes	-	18,356	-	18,356

The above fair value amounts are recurring fair value measurements.

In case of investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and their fair value cannot be measured reliably, they are measured at cost and not included in the above fair value measurement hierarchy.

- Valuation technique and inputs for fair value measurements categorized within level 2

Valuation technique and inputs for fair value measurements categorized within level 2 are as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Fair value		Valuation techniques	Inputs
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013		
Assets				
Other financial assets				
Derivatives for hedging purposes	5,252	94	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate and exchange rate
Liabilities				
Other financial liabilities				
Derivatives for hedging purposes	62,160	18,356	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate and exchange rate

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- Fair value measurements categorized within level 3

As of December 31, 2014, no financial instruments measured at fair value are categorized within level 3.

- iii) Financial instruments not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed

Financial instruments not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed as of follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets				
Non-current financial deposit	-	-	1,689	1,689
Non-current other receivables	-	-	366,644	366,644
Liabilities				
Non-current borrowings	-	-	5,414,298	5,414,298

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2013			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets				
Non-current financial deposit	-	-	4,759	4,759
Non-current other receivables	-	-	381,492	381,492
Liabilities				
Non-current borrowings	-	-	4,603,279	4,603,279

- Valuation technique and inputs for fair value measurements categorized within level 2

As of December 31, 2014, there are no financial instruments that are not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed and categorized within level 2.

- Disclosure in relation to fair value measurements categorized within level 3

Valuation technique, inputs and unobservable inputs of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed and categorized within level 3 are as of follows:

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<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013		Valuation techniques	Inputs	Significant but unobservable inputs	Range of significant but unobservable inputs
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value				
Assets								
Non-current financial deposits	1,689	1,689	4,759	4,759	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	Discount rate	0.1% ~ 0.3%
Non-current other receivables	385,352	366,644	410,385	381,492	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate and exchange rate	Discount rate	3.3% ~ 4.5%
Liabilities								
Non-current borrowings	5,233,447	5,414,298	4,550,437	4,603,279	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate and exchange rate	Discount rate	2.3% ~ 3.7%

37. Business Combination

(a) The Company's future strategy for its business includes smart car and electric car parts business leveraging the existing capabilities in IT, consumer electronics and components. The Company intends to accelerate the growth of the electric car parts business in the future and increase the value of the business that the Company is fostering by merging with V-ENS Co., Ltd., which has the strength in vehicle design and vehicle verification. On May 1, 2013, the Company acquired all common shares of V-ENS Co., Ltd. from its related party, LG CNS Co., Ltd., for the total consideration of ₩17,028 million.

(b) The Company merged with V-ENS Co., Ltd. on July 1, 2013, based on the resolution of board of directors dated April 24, 2013. It was a merger with exchange ratio of 1 to 0 without issuance of new stock. As it falls under both to a small scale merger (for the Company) and a simplicity merger (for V-ENS Co., Ltd.), the approval of the general meeting of shareholders was replaced by a resolution of the board of directors dated May 23, 2013.

(c) The following table summarizes the consideration paid and the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Amount
Consideration (Investments in subsidiaries)	17,028
Recognized amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed ¹	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	5,304
Trade receivables	45,388
Loans and other receivables	48
Current tax assets	33
Other current assets	1,875

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<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Amount
Non-current assets	
Financial deposit	3
Loans and other receivables	4,393
Property, plant and equipment	8,629
Intangible assets	6,078
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	3,895
Other non-current assets	<u>497</u>
Current liabilities	
Trade payables	(12,823)
Other payables	(9,926)
Provisions	(257)
Other current liabilities	<u>(34,356)</u>
Non-current liabilities	
Net defined benefit liability	<u>(579)</u>
Total identifiable net assets	<u>18,202</u>
Retained earnings	<u>1,174</u>

¹ Since the merger is parent-subsiary merger, the Company recognized the amounts of assets acquired and liabilities assumed as the carrying amounts recognized on the consolidated financial statements at the merging date.

(d) The acquisition-related cost amounting to ₩293 million was recognized as an expense in the period in which they were incurred.

(e) The above fair value of trade receivables and other receivables are the same as the contractual amounts in gross.

(f) Net sales and loss for the period contributed by V-ENS Co., Ltd., included in the separate statements of income from the merging date, were ₩56,714 million and ₩8,081 million, respectively. If V-ENS Co., Ltd. had been merged from January 1, 2013, the net sales and loss for the period, would be as follows:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	Amounts before adjustments	Adjustments	Amounts after adjustments
Net sales	27,095,564	56,113	27,151,677
Loss for the year	189,077	(4,516)	184,561

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38. Discontinued Operations

As a result of the decreased demand for PDP TV products, the Company discontinued its operations of the PDP modules and PDP TV on November 30, 2014, in order to focus on its OLED TV and LCD TV division going forward.

- (a) Loss for the year from discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, consists of:

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014	2013
Profit(loss) from ordinary activities of discontinued operations:		
Sales	661,922	983,331
Operating income(loss)	(33,590)	34,883
Loss for the year before tax	(60,017)	(1,783)
Income tax expense(benefit)	(13,274)	(379)
Loss for the year, net of tax (A)	(46,743)	(1,404)
Profit(loss) from discontinuation:		
Loss on disposal and impairment due to discontinuation	(145,422)	-
Income tax expense(benefit)	(35,192)	-
Loss on disposal and impairment due to discontinuation, net of tax (B)	(110,230)	-
Loss for the year from discontinued operations (A+B)	(156,973)	(1,404)

- (b) An impairment loss of ₩139,307 million is recognized based on the recoverable amount of assets due to the discontinued operations of PDP modules and PDP TV. The assets for which the impairment loss has been recognized are property, plant, and equipment amounting to ₩138,438 million and intangible assets amounting to ₩869 million that are used in the production of PDP module and PDP TV.

- (c) Cash generated from discontinued operations

<i>(in millions of Korean won)</i>	2014	2013
Net cash flows from operating activities	80,277	33,923
Net cash flows from investing activities	(567)	(2,851)
Net cash flow from discontinued operations	79,710	31,072

39. Approval of the Separate Financial Statements

The issuance of the December 31, 2014 separate financial statements of the Company was approved by the Board of Directors on January 28, 2015.

**Report on Independent Accountants'
Review of Internal Accounting Control System**

To the President of
LG Electronics Inc.

We have reviewed the accompanying management's report on the operations of the Internal Accounting Control System ("IACS") of LG Electronics Inc. (the "Company") as of December 31, 2014. The Company's management is responsible for designing and operating IACS and for its assessment of the effectiveness of IACS. Our responsibility is to review the management's report on the operations of the IACS and issue a report based on our review. The management's report on the operations of the IACS of the Company states that "based on its assessment of the operations of the IACS as of December 31, 2014, the Company's IACS has been designed and is operating effectively as of December 31, 2014, in all material respects, in accordance with the IACS standards established by the Internal Accounting Control System Operations Committee (IACSOC) of the Korea Listed Companies Association."

Our review was conducted in accordance with the IACS review standards established by the Korean Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we plan and perform, in all material respects, the review of management's report on the operations of the IACS to obtain a lower level of assurance than an audit. A review is to obtain an understanding of a company's IACS and consists principally of inquiries of management and, when deemed necessary, a limited inspection of underlying documents, which is substantially less in scope than an audit.

A company's IACS is a system to monitor and operate those policies and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of Korea. Because of its inherent limitations, IACS may not prevent or detect a material misstatement of the financial statements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that management's report on the operations of the IACS, referred to above, is not presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the IACS standards established by IACSOC.

Our review is based on the Company's IACS as of December 31, 2014, and we did not review management's assessment of its IACS subsequent to December 31, 2014. This report has been prepared pursuant to the Acts on External Audit for Stock Companies in Korea and may not be appropriate for other purposes or for other users.

Samil PricewaterhouseCoopers
March 11, 2015

Report on the Operations of the Internal Accounting Control System

To the Board of Directors and Audit Committee of
LG Electronics Inc.

I, as the Internal Accounting Control Officer (“IACO”) of LG Electronics Inc. (the “Company”), assessed the status of the design and operations of the Company’s internal accounting control system (“IACS”) for the year ended December 31, 2014.

The Company’s management including IACO is responsible for designing and operating IACS. I, as the IACO, assessed whether the IACS has been effectively designed and is operating to prevent and detect any error or fraud which may cause any misstatement of the financial statements, for the purpose of establishing the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes. I, as the IACO, applied the IACS standard for the assessment of design and operations of the IACS.

Based on the assessment on the operations of the IACS, the Company’s IACS has been effectively designed and is operating as of December 31, 2014, in all material respects, in accordance with the IACS standards.

January 28, 2015

Seong-jin Kim
Internal Accounting Control Officer

Do-hyun Jung
Chief Executive Officer and President