

LG Display Co., Ltd.
Form 6-K
November 28, 2011
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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 6-K

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

For the month of November 2011

LG Display Co., Ltd.

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

65-228 Hangangno 3-ga, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 140-716, Republic of Korea

(Address of principal executive offices)

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

Form 20-F Form 40-F

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

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

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

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

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

Yes No

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QUARTERLY REPORT

(From January 1, 2011 to September 30, 2011)

THIS IS A TRANSLATION OF THE QUARTERLY REPORT ORIGINALLY PREPARED IN KOREAN AND IS IN SUCH FORM AS REQUIRED BY THE KOREAN FINANCIAL SUPERVISORY COMMISSION.

IN THE TRANSLATION PROCESS, SOME PARTS OF THE REPORT WERE REFORMATTED, REARRANGED OR SUMMARIZED AND CERTAIN NUMBERS WERE ROUNDED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF READERS.

UNLESS EXPRESSLY STATED OTHERWISE, ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS PRESENTED ON A CONSOLIDATED BASIS IN ACCORDANCE WITH KOREAN INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS, OR K-IFRS, WHICH DIFFER IN CERTAIN RESPECTS FROM GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES IN CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES. WE HAVE MADE NO ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY OR QUANTIFY THE IMPACT OF THESE DIFFERENCES IN THIS DOCUMENT.

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The name of our company is EL-GI DISPLAY CHUSIK HOESA, which shall be LG Display Co., Ltd. in English.

Our principal executive office is located at 65-228 Hangangno 3-ga, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 140-716, Republic of Korea, and our telephone number is +82-2-3777-1114. Our website address is <http://www.lgdisplay.com>.

B. Domestic credit rating

Subject	Month of rating	Credit rating	Rating agency (Rating range)		
Commercial Paper	January 2006	A1	National Information & Credit Evaluation, Inc. (A1 ~ D)		
	June 2006				
	December 2006				
	June 2007				
	December 2007				
	September 2008				
	December 2008				
	June 2006				
	January 2007				
	June 2007				
Corporate Debenture	December 2007	A1	Korea Investors Service, Inc. (A1 ~ D)		
	September 2008				
	June 2006				
	December 2006				
	June 2007				
	September 2008				
	July 2009			AA-	National Information & Credit Evaluation, Inc. (AAA ~ D)
	October 2009				
	February 2010				
	May 2010				
December 2010					
July 2011					
June 2006	AA-	Korea Investors Service, Inc. (AAA ~ D)			
January 2007					
June 2007					
September 2008					
July 2009					
December 2009					
February 2010					
May 2010					
			AA-		

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August 2010
February 2011
April 2011
August 2011
October 2011

October 2009
December 2009
August 2010
December 2010
February 2011
April 2011
July 2011
October 2011

AA-

Korea Ratings, Inc.

(AAA ~ D)

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C. Capitalization

(1) Change in capital stock (as of September 30, 2011)

(Unit: Won, Share)

Date	Description	Change in number of common shares	Face amount per share
July 23, 2004	Offering ⁽¹⁾	33,600,000	5,000
September 8, 2004	Follow-on offering ⁽²⁾	1,715,700	5,000
July 27, 2005	Follow-on offering ⁽³⁾	32,500,000	5,000

- (1) ADSs offering: 24,960,000 shares (US\$30 per share, US\$15 per ADS) / Initial public offering in Korea: 8,640,000 shares (Won)34,500 per share)
- (2) ADSs offering: 1,715,700 shares ((Won)34,500 per share) pursuant to the exercise of greenshoe option by the underwriters
- (3) ADSs offering: 32,500,000 shares (US\$42.64 per share, US\$21.32 per ADS)

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(2) Convertible bonds (as of September 30, 2011)

		(Unit: In millions of Won, Share)
Item	Content	
Issue date	April 18, 2007	
Maturity	April 18, 2012	
Face amount ⁽¹⁾	(Won)513,480	
Conversion shares	Registered common shares	
Conversion period	Convertible into shares of common stock during the period from April 19, 2008 to April 3, 2012	
Conversion price ⁽²⁾	(Won)47,892 per share	
Outstanding	Face amount	(Won)61,618
	Number of convertible shares ⁽²⁾	1,286,594 shares if all are converted
Remarks	- Registered form - Listed on Singapore Exchange	

- (1) Face amount translated from US\$550 million at the noon buying rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in effect on April 10, 2007 (which was the date the convertible bond purchase agreement was entered into), which was (Won)933.6 = US\$1.00.
- (2) Conversion price was adjusted from (Won)49,070 to (Won)48,760 and the number of convertible shares was adjusted from 10,464,234 to 10,530,762 following the approval by the shareholders of a cash dividend of (Won)750 per share at the annual general meeting of shareholders on February 29, 2008. Conversion price was further adjusted from (Won)48,760 to (Won)48,251 and the number of shares issuable upon conversion was adjusted from 10,530,762 to 10,641,851 following the approval by the shareholders of a cash dividend of (Won)500 per share at the annual general meeting of shareholders on March 13, 2009. Conversion price was further adjusted from (Won)48,251 to (Won)48,075 and the number of shares issuable upon conversion was adjusted from 10,641,851 to 10,680,811 following the approval by the shareholders of a cash dividend of (Won)500 per share at the annual general meeting of shareholders on March 12, 2010. In April 2010, certain holders of our US\$550 million convertible bonds due 2012 exercised their put option for an aggregate principal amount of US\$484 million and were repaid at 109.75% of their principal amount. The remaining US\$66 million matures in 2012 at 116.77% of their principal amount. Accordingly, the number of shares issuable upon conversion changed from 10,680,811 to 1,281,697. Conversion price was further adjusted from (Won)48,075 to (Won)47,892 and the number of shares issuable upon conversion was adjusted from 1,281,697 to 1,286,594 following the approval by the shareholders of a cash dividend of (Won)500 per share at the annual general meeting of shareholders on March 11, 2011.

D. Voting rights (as of September 30, 2011)

		(Unit: share)
Description	Number of shares	
1. Shares with voting rights [A-B]	357,815,700	
A. Total shares issued	357,815,700	
B. Shares without voting rights		
2. Shares with restricted voting rights		
Total number of shares with voting rights [1-2]	357,815,700	

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E. Dividends

At the annual general meeting of shareholders on March 11, 2011, our shareholders approved a cash dividend of (Won)500 per share of common stock and payment of the dividends was made in April 2011.

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Dividends during the recent three fiscal years

Description (unit)	2010	2009	2008
Par value (Won)	5,000	5,000	5,000
Profit for the period / Net income (million Won)	1,002,648 ⁽³⁾	1,067,947 ⁽⁴⁾	1,086,896 ⁽⁴⁾
Earnings per share (Won) ⁽¹⁾	2,802	2,985	3,038
Total cash dividend amount (million Won)	178,908	178,908	178,908
Total stock dividend amount (million Won)			
Cash dividend payout ratio (%)	17.8	16.8	16.5
Cash dividend yield (%) ⁽²⁾	1.3	1.3	2.2
Stock dividend yield (%)			
Cash dividend per share (Won)	500	500	500
Stock dividend per share (share)			

- (1) Earnings per share is based on par value of (Won)5,000 per share and is calculated by dividing net income by weighted average number of common stock.
- (2) Cash dividend yield is the percentage that is derived by dividing cash dividend by the arithmetic average of the daily closing prices of our common stock during the one-week period ending two trading days prior to the closing of the register of shareholders for the purpose of determining the shareholders entitled to receive annual dividends.
- (3) Profit for the period based on separate K-IFRS.
- (4) Net income based on non-consolidated Korean GAAP.

2. Business**A. Business overview**

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

As of September 30, 2011, we operated TFT-LCD and OLED production facilities in Paju and Gumi, Korea and a LCD research center in Paju, Korea. We have also established subsidiaries in the United States, Europe and Asia.

As of September 30, 2011, our business consisted of (i) the manufacture and sale of LCD panels, (ii) the manufacture and sale of OLED panels and (iii) the manufacture and sale of television sets and monitors that utilize our LCD panels. Because our OLED, television set and monitor businesses represent an extremely small portion of our assets and revenues, we have included them as part of our LCD reporting business segment.

Financial highlights by business (based on K-IFRS)

	2011 (Q1~Q3)	(Unit: In billions of Won) LCD business
Sales Revenue		17,681
Gross Profit		864
Operating Profit (Loss)		(780)

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B. Industry

(1) Industry characteristics and growth potential

TFT-LCD technology is one of the widely used technologies in the manufacture of flat panel displays, and the demand for flat panel displays is growing. The flat panel display industry is characterized by entry barriers due to rapidly evolving technology, capital-intensive characteristics, and the significant investments required to achieve economies of scale, among other factors. There is intense competition among the players in the industry, and the industry's production capacity, including ours, is continually increasing.

The demand for LCD panels for notebook computers and desktop monitors has grown, to a degree, in tandem with the growth in the information technology industry. The demand for LCD panels for television sets has been growing as digital broadcasting is becoming more common and as LCD television has come to play an important role in the digital display market. In addition, markets for small- to medium-sized LCD panels, such as those used in mobile phones, P-A/V, medical applications, automobile navigation systems and e-books, among others, have shown continued growth.

The average selling prices of LCD panels may continue to decline with time irrespective of general business cycles as a result of, among other factors, technology advancements and cost reductions.

(2) Cyclicalities

The TFT-LCD business is highly cyclical. In spite of the increased demand for products, this industry has experienced periodic volatility caused by imbalances between supply and demand due to capacity expansion within the industry.

Intense competition and expectations of demand growth may lead panel manufacturers to invest in manufacturing capacity on similar schedules, resulting in a surge in capacity when production is ramped up at new fabrication facilities.

During such surges in production capacity, the average selling prices of display panels may decline. Conversely, demand surges and inability of supply to meet such demand may lead to price increases.

(3) Market conditions

The TFT-LCD industry is highly competitive due largely to additional capacity expansion driven by TFT-LCD panel makers.

Most TFT-LCD panel makers are located in Asia.

- a. Korea: LG Display, Samsung Electronics (including a joint venture between Samsung Electronics and Sony Corporation), Samsung Mobile Display, Hydis Technologies
- b. Taiwan: AU Optronics, Chi Mei Innolux, CPT, Hannstar, etc.
- c. Japan: Sharp, Panasonic LCD, etc.

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d. China: SVA-NEC, BOE-OT, etc.

(4) Market shares

Our worldwide market share for large-sized TFT-LCD panels based on revenue is as follows:

	2011 (Q1~Q3) ^{(1) (4)}	2010 ^{(2) (4)}	2009 ^{(3) (5)}
Panels for Notebook Computers ⁽⁶⁾	35.9%	33.2%	30.3%
Panels for Monitors	27.4%	26.5%	23.9%
Panels for Televisions	26.1%	23.4%	24.4%
Total	26.7%	25.4%	25.2%

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- (1) Source: 2011 Q3 DisplaySearch Quarterly Large-Area TFT LCD Shipment Report (advanced version with LED backlight).
- (2) Source: 2010 Q4 DisplaySearch Large-Area TFT LCD Shipment Report (advanced version with LED backlight).
- (3) Source: 2009 Q4 DisplaySearch Large-Area TFT LCD Shipment Report.
- (4) Based on TFT-LCD panels that are 9 inches or larger.
- (5) Based on TFT-LCD panels that are 10 inches or larger.
- (6) Includes panels for netbooks.

(5) Competitiveness

Our ability to compete successfully depends on factors both within and outside our control, including product pricing, our relationship with customers, successful and timely investment and product development, cost competitiveness, success in marketing to our end-brand customers, component and raw material supply costs, foreign exchange rates and general economic and industry conditions.

In order to compete effectively, it is critical to be cost competitive and maintain stable and long-term relationships with customers which will enable us to be profitable even in a buyer's market.

A substantial portion of our sales is attributable to a limited number of end-brand customers and their designated system integrators. The loss of these end-brand customers, as a result of customers entering into strategic supplier arrangements with our competitors or otherwise, would result in reduced sales.

Developing new products and technologies that can be differentiated from those of our competitors is critical to the success of our business. It is important that we take active measures to protect our intellectual property internationally by obtaining patents and undertaking monitoring activities in our major markets. It is also necessary to recruit and retain experienced key managerial personnel and skilled line operators.

As a leading technology innovator in the display industry, we continue to focus on delivering differentiated value to our customers by developing new technologies and products, including in the categories of 3D, touch screens and next generation displays. With respect to 3D technology, we have commenced mass production of high definition 3D panels with reduced degrees of crosstalk, or the degree of 3D image overlapping, of less than 1% (which is less than what the human eye can perceive). We have also acquired the technical skills and have established a supply chain management system that enables us to provide one-stop solutions to our customers with respect to touch module products. In addition, we have shown that we are technologically a step ahead of the competition by developing products such as 10.1-inch flexible LCDs, 2.6 mm thin televisions (the thinnest in the world at the time) and 19-inch flexible e-papers.

Moreover, we entered into long-term sales contracts with major global firms, including those in the United States and Japan, to secure customers and expand partnerships for technology development.

C. New businesses

In order to meet the rapidly increasing market demand for large TFT-LCD panels, we decided in March 2010 to further expand P8 by investing in P83, which successfully commenced mass production in March 2011. In January 2011, we also decided to invest in a new eighth generation production facility, P98.

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We also plan to strengthen our market position in future display technologies by strengthening our OLED business, accelerating the development of flexible display technologies and maintaining our leadership position in the LED backlight LCD market.

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We are making an effort to increase our competitiveness, including in the LCD component parts market, by forming cooperative relationships with suppliers and purchasers of our products. As part of this effort, in March 2005, we established a joint venture company, Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd., with Nippon Electric Glass Co., Ltd. We invested (Won)14.4 billion in return for a 40% interest in Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd. In November 2010 and April 2011, we invested an additional (Won)14.8 billion and (Won)4.4 billion, respectively, in Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd. but the additional investments did not change our percentage interest in Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd. In July 2008, we purchased 6,850,000 shares of common stock of New Optics Ltd. at a purchase price of (Won)9.7 billion, and in February 2010, we purchased an additional 1,000,000 shares of common stock of New Optics at a purchase price of (Won)2.5 billion. In addition, in February 2009, we purchased 3,000,000 shares of common stock of LIG ADP Co., Ltd. (formerly ADP Engineering Co., Ltd.) at a purchase price of (Won)6.3 billion. In May 2009, we purchased 6,800,000 shares of common stock of Wooree LED Co., Ltd. at a purchase price of (Won)11.9 billion. In November 2009, we purchased TWD212.5 million in convertible bonds from Everlight Electronics Co., Ltd. In December 2009, we purchased 420,000 global depository shares representing 420,000 shares of Prime View International Co., Ltd.'s common stock at a purchase price of US\$9.9 million. In January 2010, we purchased 10.8 million shares of Can Yang Investment Limited representing a 15% interest at a purchase price of US\$10.8 million. In October 2010, we invested an additional US\$4.5 million and acquired 4.8 million additional shares of Can Yang Investment Limited.

In October 2008, we established a joint venture company, Suzhou Raken Technology Ltd., with AmTRAN Technology Co., Ltd., a Taiwan corporation. We invested US\$10.4 million in return for a 51% interest in Suzhou Raken Technology Ltd. Suzhou Raken Technology Ltd. will supply both parties with TFT-LCD modules and TFT-LCD televisions. Through the establishment of this joint venture, we are able to further expand our customer base by securing a stable long-term panel dealer. It also allows us to produce LCD modules and LCD television sets in a single factory, which enables us to provide our customers with products that are more competitive both in terms of technology and price. In 2009 and 2010, we invested an additional US\$58.7 million and US\$14.5 million, respectively, in Suzhou Raken Technology Ltd., but the additional investments did not change our percentage interest in Suzhou Raken Technology Ltd.

As part of our strategy to expand our production capacity overseas, we signed an investment agreement and a joint venture agreement in November 2009 with the City of Guangzhou, China, to build an eighth-generation panel fabrication facility in China.

In December 2009, certain LG affiliates and we entered into a joint venture investment agreement and established a joint venture company, Global OLED Technology LLC, for purposes of managing the patent assets relating to OLED technology that we acquired from Eastman Kodak Company in December 2009. As of December 31, 2009, we had invested (Won)72.3 billion in return for a 49% equity interest in the joint venture company. In June 2010, we sold (Won)19.0 billion worth of our equity interest in the joint venture company. After such sale, our equity interest was reduced to 32.73%.

In December 2009, we acquired a 30.6% limited partnership interest in LB Gemini New Growth Fund No. 16. Under the limited partnership agreement, we have agreed to invest a total amount of (Won)30 billion in the fund, and as of December 31, 2010, we had invested (Won)8.3 billion in the fund. By becoming a limited partner of this fund, our aim is to seek direct investment opportunities as well as to receive benefits from the investment. In February 2011, we received a distribution of (Won)1.4 billion from the fund, and in March and April 2011, we invested an additional (Won)1.9 billion and (Won)3.1 billion, respectively, in the fund. In June 2011, we received a further distribution of (Won)0.7 billion as return of principal and (Won)0.9 billion as dividends and we invested an additional (Won)1.2 billion in the fund. The additional investments did not change our investment commitment amount of (Won)30 billion or our limited partnership interest in the fund, which remained at 30.6%.

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In order to establish a production base for LCD modules, LCD television sets and LCD monitors, we entered into a joint investment agreement with Top Victory Investment Ltd. in January 2010 and established L&T Display Technology (Xiamen) Ltd. and L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Ltd. in Xiamen and Fujian, China, respectively. We invested (i) (Won)7.1 billion and acquired a 51% equity interest in L&T Display Technology (Xiamen) Ltd. and (ii) (Won)10.1 billion and acquired a 51% equity interest in L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Ltd.

In May 2010, we completed the acquisition of the LCD module division of LG Innotek Co., Ltd. Through this acquisition, we expect to improve our module manufacturing process and simplify our supply chain which will increase our efficiency and competitiveness.

In August 2010, in order to strengthen our competitiveness in the LED backlight LCD market, we entered into a joint venture with Everlight Electronics Co., Ltd. and AmTRAN Technology Co., Ltd. and established Eralite Optoelectronics (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd., a company that specializes in LED packaging and manufacturing, in Suzhou, China. We invested US\$4 million and acquired a 20% equity interest in Eralite Optoelectronics (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.

In September 2010, in order to strengthen our OLED business, we acquired a 20% equity interest in YAS Co., Ltd., which develops and manufactures OLED deposition equipment components, at a purchase price of (Won)10 billion.

In November 2010, in order to strengthen our e-book business, we acquired a 100% equity interest in Image & Materials, Inc., a company that develops and manufactures e-book deposition equipment components, at a purchase price of (Won)35 billion. In each of June 2011 and September 2011, respectively, we invested an additional (Won)3.0 billion in Image & Materials, Inc.

In October 2010, in order to strengthen our competitiveness in the e-book market, we entered into a joint venture with Iriver Ltd. and established L&I Electronics Technology (Dongguan) Limited, a company that specializes in e-book manufacturing, in Dongguan, China. We invested US\$2.6 million and acquired a 51% equity interest in L&I Electronics Technology (Dongguan) Limited.

In November 2010, in order to build Backlight-Module-System (BMS) lines that would help differentiate our technical skills from those of our competitors and increase our cost competitiveness, we entered into a joint venture with Compal Electronics, Inc., a Taiwanese company, and established LUCOM Display Technology (Kunshan) Ltd. in Kunshan, China. We invested US\$2.3 million and acquired a 51% equity interest in LUCOM Display Technology (Kunshan) Ltd. In February and April 2011, we invested an additional US\$ 3.1 million and US\$2.3 million, respectively, in LUCOM Display Technology (Kunshan) Ltd., but the additional investments did not change our percentage interest in LUCOM Display Technology (Kunshan) Ltd.

In April 2011, in order to enhance the product quality and assist the local development of coaters, a component used in our TFT-LCD products, we invested (Won)20 billion and acquired a 16.6% interest in Narae Nanotech Corporation, a Korean equipment manufacturer. In June 2011, we invested an additional (Won)10.0 billion and acquired a further 7.7% interest in Narae Nanotech Corporation. As of September 30, 2011, we held a 23% equity interest in Narae Nanotech Corporation.

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

Business area	Sales types	Items (Market)	Specific use	(Unit: In billions of Won)	
				Major trademark	Sales (%)
TFT-LCD	Product/ Service/ Other Sales	TFT-LCD (Overseas ⁽¹⁾)	Panels for Notebook Computer, Monitor, Television, etc	LG Display	16,182 (91.5%)
		TFT-LCD (Korea ⁽¹⁾)	Panels for Notebook Computer, Monitor, Television, etc	LG Display	1,499 (8.5%)
Total					17,681 (100%)

- Period: January 1, 2011 ~ September 30, 2011.

(1) Based on ship-to-party.

B. Average selling price trend of major products

The average selling price of LCD panels per square meter of net display area in the third quarter of 2011 decreased by 5% from the second quarter of 2011. There is no assurance that the average selling prices of LCD panels will not fluctuate in the future due to imbalances in supply and demand.

Description	(Unit: US\$ / m ²)			
	2011 Q3	2011 Q2	2011 Q1	2010 Q4
TFT-LCD panel ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	704	743	702	707

(1) Quarterly average selling price per square meter of net display area shipped.

(2) Includes semi-finished products in the cell process.

C. Major raw materials

Prices of major raw materials depend on fluctuations in supply and demand in the market as well as on change in size and quantity of raw materials due to the increased production of large-sized panels.

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(Unit: In billions of Won)

Business area	Purchase types	Items	Specific use	Purchase price ⁽¹⁾	Ratio (%)	Suppliers
				2,640	22.14%	Samsung Corning Precision
TFT-LCD	Raw Materials	Glass	LCD panel			Glass Co., Ltd., Nippon Electric Glass Co., Ltd., etc.
		Backlight	manufacturing	3,672	30.79%	Heesung Electronics Ltd., etc.
		Polarizer		1,817	15.23%	LG Chem, etc.
		Others		3,797	31.84%	-
Total				11,926	100%	-

- Period: January 1, 2011 ~ September 30, 2011.

(1) Based on total cost for purchase of raw materials which includes manufacturing and development costs, etc.

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The table below sets forth the production capacity of our Gumi and Paju facilities in the periods indicated.

Business area	Items	Business place	(Unit: 1,000 Glass sheets)		
			2011 (Q1~Q3) ⁽¹⁾	2010 ⁽²⁾	2009 ⁽²⁾
TFT-LCD	TFT-LCD	Gumi, Paju	5,840	7,509	6,219

- (1) Calculated based on the maximum monthly input capacity (based on glass input substrate size for eighth generation glass sheets) during the period multiplied by the number of months in the period (i.e., 9 months).
- (2) Calculated based on the maximum monthly input capacity (based on glass input substrate size for eighth generation glass sheets) during the year multiplied by the number of months in a year (i.e., 12 months).

(2) Production output

The table below sets forth the production output of our Gumi and Paju facilities in the periods indicated.

Business area	Items	Business place	(Unit: 1,000 Glass sheets)		
			2011 (Q1~Q3)	2010	2009
TFT-LCD	TFT-LCD	Gumi, Paju	4,932	6,490	5,231

- Based on glass input substrate size for eighth generation glass sheets.

B. Production performance and utilization

Business place (area)	(Unit: Hours)		
	Available working hours of 2011 (Q1~Q3)	Actual working hours of 2011 (Q1~Q3)	Average utilization ratio
Gumi (TFT-LCD)	6,552 ⁽¹⁾ (273 days) ⁽²⁾	6,470 ⁽¹⁾ (270 days) ⁽²⁾	98.7%
Paju (TFT-LCD)	6,198 ⁽¹⁾ (258 days) ⁽²⁾	5,634 ⁽¹⁾ (235 days) ⁽²⁾	90.9%

- (1) Based on the assumption that all working hours in a day (i.e., 24 hours) have been fully utilized.
- (2) No. of days are calculated by averaging the no. of working days for each facility. For Paju, includes facilities that commenced production in March 2011.

C. Investment plan

In connection with our strategy to expand our TFT-LCD production capacity, we estimate that we will incur capital expenditures on a cash out basis slightly in excess of (Won)4.0 trillion in 2011. Such amount is subject to change depending on business conditions and market environment.

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5. Sales

A. Sales performance

(Unit: In billions of Won)

Business area	Sales types	Items (Market)	2011 (Q1-Q3)	2010	2009	
TFT-LCD	Products, etc.	TFT-LCD	Overseas ⁽¹⁾	16,182	23,806	18,833
			Korea ⁽¹⁾	1,499	1,706	1,205
			Total	17,681	25,512	20,038

(1) Based on ship-to-party.

B. Sales route and sales method

(1) Sales organization

As of September 30, 2011, each of our IT Business Unit, Television Business Unit and Mobile/OLED Business Unit had individual sales and customer support functions.

Sales subsidiaries in the United States, Germany, Japan, Taiwan, China and Singapore perform sales activities and provide local technical support to customers.

(2) Sales route

One of the following:

LG Display HQ and overseas manufacturing subsidiaries g Overseas sales subsidiaries
(USA/Germany/Japan/Taiwan/China/Singapore), etc. g System integrators and end-brand customers g End users

(3) Sales methods and sales terms

Direct sales and sales through overseas subsidiaries, etc. Sales terms are subject to change depending on the fluctuation in the supply and demand of LCD panels.

(4) Sales strategy

To secure stable sales to major personal computer makers and leading consumer electronics makers globally. To increase sales of high-end notebook computer products (including smartbooks, IPS and slim and narrow bezel notebook computer products), to strengthen sales of the high-end monitor segment (such as LED, IPS, slim and narrow bezel and 3D monitors), to lead in the large and wide television market (including the LED television market) and to continually increase our market

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share in the 3D television market by utilizing film patterned retarder technology.

In the small- to medium-sized products segment, which is centered on high-end products applying IPS technology, to strengthen our business portfolio by developing a diverse range of products, such as mobile phone (including smartphone), smartbook, car navigation, e-book, industrial products (including aviation and medical equipment), etc.

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(5) Purchase orders

Customers generally place purchase orders with us one month prior to delivery. Our customary practice for procuring orders from our customers and delivering our products to such customers is as follows:

Receive order from customer (overseas sales subsidiaries, etc.) g Headquarter is notified g Manufacture product g Ship product (overseas sales subsidiaries, etc.) g Sell product (overseas sales subsidiaries, etc.)

6. Market Risks and Risk Management

A. Market risks

Our industry continues to experience continued declines in the average selling prices of display panels irrespective of cyclical fluctuations in the industry, and our margins would be adversely impacted if prices decrease faster than we are able to reduce our costs.

The TFT-LCD industry is highly competitive. We have experienced pressure on the prices and margins of our major products due largely to additional industry capacity from panel makers in Korea, Taiwan, China and Japan. Our main competitors in the industry include Samsung Electronics (including its joint venture with Sony), Samsung Mobile Display, Infovision, Hydis Technologies, AU Optronics, Chi Mei Innolux, Chunghwa Picture Tubes, HannStar, SVA-NEC, BOE-OT, Sharp, Hitachi, TMDisplay, Mitsubishi and Panasonic LCD.

Our ability to compete successfully depends on factors both within and outside our control, including product pricing, performance and reliability, successful and timely investment and product development, success or failure of our end-brand customers in marketing their brands and products, component and raw material supply costs, and general economic and industry conditions. We cannot provide assurance that we will be able to compete successfully with our competitors on these fronts and, as a result, we may be unable to sustain our current market position.

Our results of operations are subject to exchange rate fluctuations. To the extent that we incur costs in one currency and generate sales in a different currency, our profit margins may be affected by changes in the exchange rates between the two currencies. Our sales of display panels are denominated mainly in U.S. dollars, whereas our purchases of raw materials are denominated mainly in U.S. dollars and Japanese Yen. Our risk management policy regarding foreign currency risk is to minimize the impact of foreign currency fluctuations on our foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities.

B. Risk management

The average selling prices of display panels have declined in general and could continue to decline with time irrespective of industry-wide cyclical fluctuations. Certain contributing factors for this decline will be beyond our ability to control and manage. However, in anticipation of such price decline we have continued to develop new technologies and have implemented various cost reduction measures. In addition, in order to manage our risk against foreign currency fluctuations, we have entered into cross-currency interest rate swap contracts and foreign currency forward contracts.

7. Derivative Contracts

A. Currency risks

We are exposed to currency risks on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in currencies other than in Won, our functional currency. These currencies are primarily the U.S. dollar, the Euro, the Japanese Yen and the Chinese Renminbi.

We generally use forward exchange contracts with a maturity of less than one year to hedge against currency risks.

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Interest on borrowings is denominated in the currency of the borrowing. Generally, borrowings are denominated in currencies that match the cash flows generated by our underlying operations, primarily in Won, the U.S. dollar, the Japanese Yen and the Chinese Renminbi.

In respect of other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, we ensure that our net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates, when necessary, to address short-term imbalances. In addition, we also adjust the factoring volumes of foreign currency denominated receivables and utilize usances as means of settling accounts payables relating to capital expenditures for our facilities, in response to currency fluctuations.

B. Interest rate risks

Our exposure to interest rate risks relates primarily to our long term debt obligations. To the extent necessary, we hedge our interest rate risks by entering into interest swap contracts. As of September 30, 2011, we had no interest swap contracts outstanding.

8. Major contracts

Our material contracts, other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, are set forth below.

Type of agreement	Name of party	Term	Content
Technology licensing agreement	Semiconductor Energy Laboratory	October 2005 ~	Patent licensing of LCD and OLED related technology
	Ferguson Patent Properties	October 2007 ~	Patent licensing of LCD driving technology
	Hewlett-Packard	January 2011 ~	Patent licensing of semi-conductor device technology
Technology licensing/supply agreement	Chunghwa Picture Tubes	November 2007 ~	Patent cross-licensing of LCD technology
	Hannstar Display Corporation	November 2009 ~	Patent cross-licensing of LCD technology
	AU Optronics Corporation	August 2011~	Patent cross-licensing of LCD technology

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A. Summary of R&D expenses

		(Unit: In millions of Won)		
		2011	2010	2009
Account		(Q1~Q3)		
Material Cost		431,716	616,072	400,467
Labor Cost		278,949	285,212	191,507
Depreciation Expense		153,936	93,365	89,459
Others		133,748	122,619	92,905
Total R&D Expense		998,349	1,117,268	774,338
Accounting Treatment	Selling & Administrative Expenses	190,378	264,073	168,081
	Manufacturing Cost	712,116	717,848	505,585
	Development Cost (Intangible Assets)	95,855	135,347	100,672
R&D Expense / Sales Ratio		5.8%	4.4%	3.8%
[Total R&D Expense÷Sales for the period×100]				

B. R&D achievements

[Achievements in 2009]

- 1) Developments of 15.6-inch, 18.5-inch HD monitors for emerging market

Achieving cost reduction by focusing on basic functions and by applying GIP and DRD

- 2) Development of 22-inch WSXGA+ monitor applying White LED backlight

Development of our first environmentally friendly slim model (14.5mm in thickness)

Reduces power consumption by 47% compared to conventional CCFL model by applying White LED backlight

- 3) Development of 24-inch WUXGA+ monitor applying GIP

Development of the world's first monitor applying IPS GIP technology

Increased cost competitiveness by applying 960ch source driver integrated circuits chip, which reduces the number of integrated circuits: 8ea g 6ea

- 4) Development of 55/47/42-inch FHD LED models

Development of Direct thicker LED model MP

Realization of TM240Hz

- 5) 240Hz driving technology development

Development of the world's first 1 Gate 1 Drain 240Hz driving technology

- 6) Development of low voltage liquid crystal development

Improving contrast ratio by 2.7%

Decreases voltage used in liquid crystals reducing circuit heat; decreases voltage by 6.9%

- 7) Development of Ez (Easy) Gamma technology

Minimize Gamma difference by using new measuring algorithm: 2.2 ± 0.6 g 2.2 ± 0.25

- 8) Development of 22-inch White+ technology

Increases transmissivity by 66% by using White+ Quad type pixel structure

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9) Development of 55FHD direct slim LED model

Development of the world's first direct-mounted 16.3mm depth slim LCM

Realization of 240 block local dimming and Trumotion 240Hz

10) Development of 42HD GIP +TRD technology

The world's first application of the 42HD GIP + TRD structure

Removal of gate drive integrated circuits: 3ea g 0ea

Reduction in source drive integrated circuits: 6ea g 2ea

11) Development of TV3 CR5 Color PR

Realization of 100% BT709 reiteration rate by applying RGB Color Locus

Achieving a 5% increase in CR by decreasing size of Color PR pigment

12) Development of the world's first slim 27W FHD TN monitors

Reduces thickness by applying edge-mounted backlight: 37.2t g 21.6t

Reduces power consumption by 60% compared to conventional models by applying 4Lamp

Realization of MPRT 8ms by applying BDI technology

13) Development of the world's first 25W FHD TN new size monitors

Development of new aspect ratio model: 16:9 wide-format

Reduction in the number of driver integrated circuits by applying 960ch Source Driver: 8ea g 6ea

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Removal of gate driver integrated circuits by applying GIP technology

- 14) Development of 16:9 wide-format power consumption saving monitors (200W HD+, 215W FHD, 230W FHD)

Reduces power consumption by 40% compared to conventional models by applying 2Lamp

Slim design which reduces thickness: 17.0t g 14.5t

To meet Energy Star 5.0 standards

- 15) Development of the world's first 22-inch WSXGA+ DRD (Double Rate Driving) monitors

A 50% reduction in source driver integrated circuits by applying Double Rate Driving technology: 8ea g 4ea

Removal of gate driver integrated circuits by applying GIP technology

Application of optimum thin-film transistor structure for Double Rate Driving monitors

- 16) Development of the world's first 23W e-IPS monitors

Slim design: Reduces thickness by applying edge-mounted backlight: 35.7t g 17t

Reduces power consumption by 50% compared to conventional model by applying 4Lamp

Realization of high aperture ratio by applying UH-IPS technology

Reduction in the number of integrated circuits by applying 960ch source driver: 8ea g 6ea

Removal of gate driver integrated circuits by applying GIP technology

To meet Energy Star 5.0 standards

- 17) Development of high efficiency backlight technology

Removal of DBDEF-D Sheet by increasing backlight luminance level by more than 30% g development of high efficiency lamp and improvement of optics sheet optical efficiency

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- 18) Development of GIP and high aperture ratio technology for QHD IPS model

Stable GIP output in QHD IPS models

Maximizing transmissivity by applying UH-IPS technology and asymmetric pixel design

- 19) Development of three-dimensional display technology using the shutter glasses method.

Realization of stable rate of 172Hz

Realization of 4port low voltage differential signaling frequencies at a rate of 400MHz

Realization of ODC (Over Driver Circuit) tuning of GTG 3.5ms which is optimum for three-dimensional display

- 20) Development of 17.1-inch wide-format slim (flat type) panel applying COG (Chip On Panel) chip, our largest slim (flat type) panel

Development of our largest size slim (flat type) model (previously, our largest model was the 15.4-inch wide-format)

Reduction in thickness: 6.5mm g 4.3mm

- 21) Development of new high resolution 101W model (1024x600, 1366x768)

Achieving higher resolution: 1024x576 g 1024x600, 1366x768

- 22) Development of world's first 17.3-inch HD+ LED panel for notebook computers

New size and resolution for 16:9 wide-format

Existing model: 17.1-inch WXGA+ 1400x900 / New model: 17.3-inch HD+ 1600x900

- 23) Development of 13.3-inch HD LED panel for notebook computers

New size and resolution for 16:9 wide-format

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- 24) Development of world's first 14.0-inch HD+ LED panel for notebook computers

New size and HD+ resolution (1600x900) for 16:9 wide-format

- 25) Development of world's first 15.6-inch HD+ LED panel for notebook computers

First HD+ resolution (1600x900) for 16:9 wide-format

- 26) Development of world's first 15.6-inch FHD LED panel for notebook computers

First FHD resolution (1920x1080) for 16:9 wide-format

- 27) Development of the first Green PC models (13.3-inch, 14.0-inch, 15.6-inch)

First models applying Green product concept (halogen free, low power consumption)

- 28) Development of DRD (Double Rate Driving) technology applying COG (Chip on Glass)

Development of the first COG that applies DRD technology (a 50% reduction in the number of COG drive integrated circuits)

- 29) Development of 10.1-inch SD (1024 x 600) model for netbooks

Improved resolution: 1024 x 576g1024 x 600

Reduction in cost by applying COG instead of COF

- 30) Development of 10.1-inch HD (1366 x 768) model for netbooks

Highest resolution among 10.1-inch models

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Reduction in cost by applying GIP technology

- 31) Development of 17.1-inch WUXGA flat type model

Development of largest flat type model (previously, largest model was 15.4-inch)

The thinnest among 17.1-inch models

Reduction in thickness: 6.5t g 4.3t

- 32) Developments of 11.6-inch HD monitor for netbooks

Development of largest/ highest resolution monitor for netbooks

Reduction in cost by applying GIP technology

- 33) Development of low-cost 26-inch and 32-inch HD model for televisions

World's first monitor without a cover shield

Application of sheet type support side

Reduction in cost by applying low-cost single bottom covers for mold frames

- 34) Development of large-sized (42-inch/47-inch) edge type LED LCD model for televisions

Development of our first model for televisions applying edge type LED backlight (mass production commenced in September 2009)

Slim depth (11.9mm in thickness) & narrow bezel (18mm in thickness)

- 35) Development of world's first S/D-IC + Tcon merging technology applicable to television monitors

Minimizing size of printed circuit board by applying 1380ch S/D-IC + ASIC technology and removing ASIC chip

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A 49% cost reduction in manufacturing circuits

- 36) Achieving a full product line-up for netbook monitors

A full product line-up that covers the full spectrum of netbook monitor sizes from 8.9-inch to 11.6-inch models

- 37) Development of our first flat type monitor for netbooks

Development of 11.6-inch flat type HD monitor

- 38) Development of new LED-applied model utilizing vertical LED array technology

Development of 15.6-inch HD model applying vertical LED array technology (technology applied in existing models: horizontal LED array)

Reduction in power consumption and raw material costs

- 39) Development of world's first 21.5W FHD IPS monitor applying white LED backlight technology

Application of environmentally friendly components including white LED backlight and halogen free parts

Achievement of high luminance (more than 330nit) by applying high efficiency white LED backlight

A 100% sRGB coverage

- 40) Development of world's first 27W QHD IPS monitor applying white LED backlight technology

Application of environmentally friendly components including white LED backlight and halogen free parts

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Achievement of high luminance (more than 380nit) by applying high efficiency white LED backlight

A 100% sRGB coverage

Realization of high resolution (2560x1440)

Removal of gate driver integrated circuits by applying GIP technology

41) Development of world's first 19-inch WXGA monitor applying DRD (Double Rate Driver)

A 50% reduction in the number of source driver integrated circuits by applying DRD (Double Rate Driving) technology

Removal of gate driver integrated circuits by applying GIP technology

Optimization of TFT design structure for DRD (Double Rate Driver) technology

42) Development of world's first 22W e-IPS monitor applying GIP technology

Achievement of high aperture ratio by applying UH-IPS technology

Reduction in the number of source driver integrated circuits by applying 960 channel chip (8eag6ea)

Removal of gate driver integrated circuits by applying GIP technology

43) Development of world's first QHD new high resolution monitor (27W QHD)

Achievement of high resolution (2560 x 1440)

Maximization of aperture ratio applying UH-IPS technology and elimination of gate driver integrated circuits by applying GIP technology

Achievement of high luminance and sRGB coverage of 100% applying high efficiency white LED

44) Development of world's first monitor applying GIP, DRD (Double Rate Driver) and I-VCOM monitor (185W HD)

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50% reduction in the number of source driver integrated circuits by applying DRD (Double Rate Driving) technology

Elimination of gate driver integrated circuits by applying GIP technology

Elimination of DBEF Optical sheet by applying I-VCOM technology and optical efficiency improvement in backlight

- 45) Development of shutter glasses type three-dimensional monitor with full high definition

172Hz operation frame rate

Highest data interface speed of over 400MHz in 4port LVDS interface and achievement of GTG 3.5ms by optimal tuning of ODC (Over Driving Circuit)

- 46) One layer vertical LED monitor development and reinforcement of monitor product line up (200W HD+, 215W FHD, 230W FHD)

Minimization of the number of LED PKG applying vertical array structure

Elimination of DBEF Sheet applying two-in-one LED PKG

Slim design: optimization of mechanical structure

- 47) Development of world's first notebook monitor applying 2ea Sheet Backlight

Achieving cost competitiveness by switching from conventional 3~4ea sheet to 2ea complex sheet backlight (with the Diffuser Sheet eliminated)

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[Achievements in 2010]

48) Development of 9.7-inch AH-IPS model for Apple's i-Pad.

Development of the world's first IPS Tablet

Achieving the following viewing angles by applying AH-IPS: top (80°) / bottom (80°) / left (80°) / right (80°)

49) Development of second Green PC products (13.3-inch, 14.0-inch and 15.6-inch in high-definition)

Thin and light; low electricity consumption thereby increasing battery life

Development of Company-led flat product market

50) Development of world's first TruMotion 480Hz product (47-inch and 55-inch in full high-definition)

World's first application of 240hz driving technology and scanning technology to achieve TruMotion 480Hz.

50% reduction in source driver integrated circuits (from 16ea to 8ea) by applying 1 gate 1 drain technology

51) World's first full high-definition 47-inch three-dimensional display panels using Glass Patterned Retarder (GPR) technology

Achieving full high-definition for three-dimensional display panels using GPR technology

52) Development of our first large-sized display panels viewable in three-dimension using shutter glasses (42-inch, 47-inch, 55-inch in full high-definition)

Achieving high aperture ratio by applying S-IPS V technology

Removal of gate driver integrated circuits by applying GIP technology

Reduction in the number of integrated circuits (from 8ea to 6ea) by applying 960Ch source driver integrated circuits

53)

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World's first LCD product which uses the LCD monitor's bottom cover as the back cover of a television set (32-inch, 37-inch and 42-inch in full high-definition)

Removal of the television set back cover by replacing it with the LCD monitor's bottom cover. Co-designed with a third party

- 54) Development of 42-inch and 47-inch full high-definition display panels for television to be sold in emerging markets

Focusing on basic functions and removing functions that are costly

Achieving cost reduction by applying GIP technology

- 55) Development of intra interface technology for large-sized, high resolution, high frequency display panels

Improved data transmission rate (from 660Mbps to 1.6Gbps)

Developing slim PCBs by decreasing the number of transmission lines

- 56) Development of our first 21.5-inch and 26-inch full high-definition Edge LED products

Application of 21.5-inch, 26-inch full high-definition TV LED BL and mid-sized full high-definition model Slim TCON (176Pin g 88Pin)

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57) Development of our first 32 high-definition Edge LED product

Application of 32-inch high-definition TV Edge LED BL

58) Development of our first 37-inch full high-definition M240Hz product

Development of 37-inch full high-definition 240Hz panel. Development and mass production of MEMC 240Hz with TCON model.

59) Development of 240Hz panel for LG Electronics Borderless TV

Development of Narrow Bezel 240Hz panel (Bezel 14mm g 7mm) for LG Electronics Borderless TV

60) Development of the world's first slim 23W full high-definition monitor in IPS mode

Slim design by applying slim-type LED backlight (thickness: 14.5t g 11.5t)

Cost saving by applying low voltage liquid crystal

Removal of gate driver integrated circuits by applying GIP technology

61) Development of the world's first slim 185W high-definition monitor in TN mode

Slim design by applying slim-type LED backlight (thickness: 11.5t g 9.7t)

50% reduction in source driver integrated circuits by applying DRD (Double Rate Driving) technology

Elimination of optical sheet by applying new TFT structure technology (I-VCOM)

Removal of gate driver integrated circuits by applying GIP technology

62) Development of 42-inch, 47-inch and 55-inch full high-definition monitors applying low cell gap (3.1 g 2.8 μ m) technology

Enhanced 3D performance (3D CrossTalk 10.x% g 5.x%)

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World's first application of this technology in 42-inch, 47 inch and 55-inch full high-definition products

63) Development of ultra slim 0.2t glass 12.1-inch notebook computer

Realization of ultra slim product by applying 0.2t glass and flat screen backlight structure

64) Development of world's first ultra slim 19SX TN monitor

Slim design by applying slim type LED backlight (thickness: 15.5 g 9.9t)

50% reduction (6ea to 3ea) in the number of source driver integrated circuits by applying DRD (Double Rate Driving) technology

Elimination of gate driver integrated circuits by applying GIP technology

65) Development of 215FHD e-IPS monitor products applying LED PKG

Reduction in the number of LED and LED array cost through optimization of LED PKG's beam and size

Realization of 2 sheet structure by adopting I-VCOM resulting in increased transmittance and backlight luminance

Elimination of gate driver integrated circuits by applying GIP technology

Minimization of LCM thickness by applying thin LED array structure (14.5t g 10.2t)

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- 66) Development and application of LED PKG in 215FHD TN monitor products

Reduction in the number of LED and LED array cost through optimization of LED PKG's beam and size

Elimination of DBEF sheet by adopting I-VCOM resulting in increased transmittance and backlight luminance

Elimination of gate driver integrated circuits by applying GIP technology

Minimization of LCM thickness by applying thin LED array structure (14.5t g 10.2t)

- 67) Development of world's first slim TN monitor (185W HD, 20W HD+, 215W/23W FHD)

Developing ultra slim monitor by cooperating with set makers in the design process (SET standard: over 20t g 12.9t)

Minimization of LCM thickness by applying thin LED array structure (11.5t g 8.2t)

Simplification of circuit by developing T-con + Scaler 1chip

- 68) Development of world's first ultra slim 215W FHD TN monitor

Developing ultra slim monitor by cooperating with set makers in the design process (SET standard: 12.9t g 7.2t)

Minimization of LCM thickness by applying thin LED array structure (8.2t g 6t)

- 104) Development of the world's first 3D FPR type 42-inch, 47-inch and 55-inch full high definition panels

Improved 3D performance (cross talk 1.0% i, 3D luminance 170 nit)

- 69) Development of our first 42-inch, 47-inch and 55-inch full high definition panels with built-in 3D formatters

Development of our first products with built-in MEMC and 3D formatters

- 70) Development of the world's first real 240Hz applying GIP driving technology

First to develop real 240Hz applying GIP driving technology

Reduced the number of driver integrated circuits by applying 960ch Source Driver: 8ea g 6 ea

71) Development of panels for Macbook Air

Development and mass production of 116HD, 133 WXGA+ panels

Application of Z-inversion technology for low energy consumption

72) Introduction of the world's first high definition shutter glasses type 3D notebook product (17.3 inch full high definition)

Development of 172Hz high recharging speed notebook LCD panel

Development of Timing Controller (TC) driving technology

73) The first all-in-one touch panel notebook from an LCD panel manufacturer (15.6 inch high definition add-on touch notebook)

The world's first large size (15.6-inch) notebook panel to receive Win7 Touch certification (received on July 23, 2010)

The world's first LCD and touch panel integrated add-on touch module developed by an LCD panel manufacturer

74) Introduction of the world's first Micro Film 3D notebook (15.6-inch full high definition)

The world's first 3D FPR type notebook (developed timely to win market share in the 3D market)

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- 75) Development of the world's first 240Hz 23W IPS monitor

The world's first to realize 240Hz by application of 120Hz panel driving and scanning technologies

Achievement of Motion Picture Response Time (MPRT) of 8ms

- 76) Development of the world's first add-on infrared camera type 215W IPS monitor

Realization of thin LCM (20.5t) by application of the world's first add-on infrared camera

Improved touch capabilities (dead zone free and multi-touch) and the first in the world to receive Win 7 Logo certification

Touch location auto correction by applying auto calibration

- 77) Development of 20-inch high definition and 23-inch full high definition e-IPS monitor products applying widescreen LED PKG

Reduction in the number of LED and LED array cost through optimization of LED PKG's beam and size

Elimination of gate driver integrated circuits by applying GIP technology

Cost reduction and lower power consumption (20% reduction for driver integrated circuits) by using low voltage driver integrated circuits

Minimization of LCM thickness by applying thin LED array structure (for 20-inch high definition panels: 14.5t g 10.2t)

- 78) Development of 20-inch high definition and 23-inch full high definition TN monitor products applying widescreen LED PKG

Reduction in the number of LED and LED array cost through optimization of LED PKG's beam and size

Elimination of DBEF sheet by adopting I-VCOM resulting in increased transmittance and backlight luminance (for 20-inch high definition monitors)

50% reduction in the number of source driver integrated circuits by applying DRD technology (for 23-inch full high definition panels)

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Elimination of gate driver integrated circuits by applying GIP technology

Minimization of LCM thickness by applying thin LED array structure (11.5t g 10.2t)
[Achievements in 2011]

79) Introduction of glass-free mobile 3D product (4.3-inch WVGA)

Development and preparation for mass production of our first glass-free 3D product (utilizing barrier cell)

80) Introduction of the world's first 12.5-inch AH-IPS notebook product

Development of the world's first 12.5-inch notebook utilizing AH-IPS technology

Achievement of a maximum circuit logic power of 1.0W

Development of a slim and light AH-IPS model (development of a model that utilizes IPS and flat PCB)

81) Introduction of an integrated 14.0-inch touch panel notebook product

Development of a 14.0-inch touch panel notebook product as part of our plan to develop and expand our integrated touch panel products portfolio

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82) Introduction of our 15.6-inch dream color IPS notebook product

Development of a notebook utilizing H-IPS technology

Realization of a 100% color reproduction rate by applying RGB LED technology

Realization of 1.073G color by applying 10-bit color depth technology

83) Development and mass production of 9.7-inch LCD panels for i-Pad 2

Application of AH-IPS and slim LCD technology

Decreased thickness by 20% and weight by 7% compared to LCD panel for i-Pad 1

84) Development of the world's first 3D FPR 23-inch FHD TN monitor product

Minimization of flicker / crosstalk by applying FPR technology

Minimization of cost increase by applying one layer 3D film

Realization of high luminance 3D images (two times the luminance compared to images from monitors utilizing shutter glass technology)

85) Introduction of our first 50-inch Cinema TV product

Application of 21:9 screen display ratio (2560 x 1080 resolution)

Application of 960ch + EPI source driver integrated circuits for optimal high-resolution

Application of scanning technology under the Horizontal 2Edge structure

86) Development of the world's first 3D FPR 23-inch IPS FHD monitor product

Minimization of flicker / crosstalk by applying FPR technology

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Minimization of cost increase by applying one layer 3D film

Realization of high luminance 3D images (two times the luminance compared to images from monitors utilizing shutter glass technology)

87) Development and introduction of the world's first 15.6-inch HD FPR 3D notebook product

Realization of the world's first 15.6-inch HD FPR 3D product

Realization of high luminance 3D images (two times the luminance compared to images from notebooks utilizing shutter glass technology)

Minimization of cost increase by applying one layer 3D film

88) Development and introduction of the world's first 17.3-inch Dream Color AH-IPS notebook product

Development of the world's first 17.3-inch notebook computer applying AH-IPS

Realization of Dream Color (100% color reproduction rate) by applying RGB LED

Realization of 1.073G color by applying Color Depth 10-bit technology

Realization of 89 degrees viewing angle (up/down/left/right) by applying IPS technology

89) Development and introduction of a 15.6-inch HD product with the world's lowest (at the time) power consumption from logic circuit (0.5W).

Application of DRD Z-inversion, HVDD and low voltage process

Application of high intensity LED (2.3cd) and Vcut light guide plate

Increase in battery life due to logic circuit power consumption reduction

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- 90) Development of the world's smallest (at the time) Narrow Bezel Notebook Model

The first in the world to apply 4.5 mm narrow bezel

Formation of camera hole by B/M mask patterning

- 91) Development of a new 10.1-inch WX smartbook LCD

Development of the our first 10.1-inch WXGA LCD following in the footsteps of our 9.7-inch XGA model

Realization of reduced power consumption, high permeability and increased viewing angle by application of IPS technology.

- 92) Development of a 42-inch full high-definition product applying COT technology

Simplifying panel production process by applying COT (Color Filter on TFT) technology

Luminance increased by 10%

- 93) Development of 42-inch, 47-inch and 55-inch direct slim LCD TV

Development of the world's first direct-mounted 11.0mm depth ultra-slim LCM model

Application of 96 block local dimming and M240Hz technology

- 94) Development of a 47-inch super narrow public display panel

Development of our first super narrow bezel (seam 6.9mm) product for application in public display panels

- 95) Introduction of the world's first 15.6-inch full high-definition AH-IPS notebook product

Development of the world's first 15.6-inch full high-definition model applying AH-IPS technology

Development of slim & light AH-IPS model (thickness: 3.4mm; weight: 330g)

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Achieving the following viewing angles by applying IPS technology; 178° from top to bottom; 178° from left to right

- 96) Development of a 15.6-inch full high-definition notebook applying a new backlight arrangement

Optimization of light placement by application of New Concept LED Backlight

Reduction in the number of LED integrated circuits (78ea g 10ea) by application of mid-power LED

Reduced energy consumption pursuant to a reduction in the number of LED integrated circuits (7.4W g 5.9W)

- 97) Development of the world's first 215/25/27 full high-definition TN and 215 full high-definition IPS 3D monitor

Minimization of flicker/crosstalk by application of FPR technology

Minimization of cost increase by applying one-layered 3D film

Realization of high luminance 3D images (two times the luminance compared to images from monitors utilizing shutter glass technology)

- 98) Development of a 4.5-inch real HD AH-IPS display smartphone product

For 4G LTE smartphones (introduced by LG Electronics in September 2011)

Application of real HD720 resolution and AH-IPS technology

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10. Intellectual Property

As of September 30, 2011, we held a total of 16,237 patents, including 7,169 in Korea and 9,068 in other countries.

11. Environmental Matters

We are subject to a variety of environmental regulations and we may be subject to fines or restrictions that could cause our operations to be interrupted. Our manufacturing processes generate worksite waste, including water and air pollutants, at various stages in the manufacturing process, and we are subject to a variety of laws and regulations relating to the use, storage, discharge and disposal of such chemical by-products and waste substances. We have installed various types of anti-pollution equipment, consistent with environmental standards, for the treatment of chemical waste and equipment for the recycling of treated waste water at our various facilities. However, we cannot provide assurance that environmental claims will not be brought against us or that the local or national governments will not take steps toward adopting more stringent environmental standards. Any failure on our part to comply with any present or future environmental regulations could result in the assessment of damages or imposition of fines against us, suspension of production or a cessation of operations. In addition, environmental regulations could require us to acquire costly equipment or to incur other significant compliance expenses that may materially and negatively affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We have also voluntarily agreed to reduce emission of greenhouse gases, such as trifluoride oxide and perfluoro compounds, or PFCs, including sulfur hexafluoride, or SF₆, gases, by installing abatement systems to meet voluntary emissions targets for the TFT-LCD industry for 2010. As part of our voluntary activities to reduce emission of greenhouse gases, we installed trifluoride oxide abatement systems at all of our production lines. We also installed an SF₆ abatement system in P1 in April 2005, and we, along with LG International Corp., have taken steps to install additional SF₆ abatement systems through the use of Clean Development Mechanism, or CDM, projects. On July 10, 2010, after becoming the first TFT-LCD company to receive the UNFCCC CDM Executive Board's approval of our CDM project, we installed an SF₆ abatement system in P6. In June 2011, we received 144,222 tons of certified emission reduction credits from the UN for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions during the period from August 1, 2010 to September 30, 2010 and an additional 214,847 tons of certified emission reduction credits from the UN for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions during the period from October 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010. We were the first LCD company to receive such certified emission reduction credits pursuant to an SF₆ decomposition CDM project. Currently, a third party accreditation agency is also examining the reduction of our greenhouse gas emissions during the period from January 1, 2011 to April 30, 2011 as part of our application for receiving certified emission reduction credits from the UN. In August 2011, we commenced the installation of an SF₆ abatement system in P7 through the implementation of CDM projects which is expected to become operational in 2012 and further reduce our greenhouse gas emissions.

Currently, the Korean government is implementing the greenhouse gas emission reduction target system under the Framework Act on Low Carbon, Green Growth and is expected to assign greenhouse gas emission reduction targets to individual companies in 2011. Once such greenhouse gas emission reduction targets have been assigned, certain companies may need to invest in additional equipment and there may be other costs associated with meeting the reduction target, which may have a negative effect on such companies' profitability or production activities. In addition, if a company fails to meet its reduction target and does not comply with the government's subsequent enforcement notice relating thereto, it may be subject to fines.

In connection with the greenhouse gas emission reduction target system, we have prepared a statement of our domestic emissions and energy usage and have submitted it to the government-designated accreditation agency. In addition, in order to improve the efficiency and reliability of measuring our greenhouse gas emission reduction activities, we plan to make improvements in our electronic greenhouse gas inventory system.

In addition, as of September 30, 2011, we were party to voluntary agreements, which reflect a coordinated energy conservation initiative between government and industry, with respect to our operation of P1 through P8, the Gumi module production plant and the Paju module production plant. In accordance with such agreements, we have implemented a variety of energy-saving measures in those facilities, including installation of energy saving devices and consulting with energy conservation specialists.

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Operations at our manufacturing plants are subject to regulation and periodic monitoring by the Korean Ministry of Environment and local environmental protection authorities. We believe that we have adopted adequate anti-pollution measures and have minimized our impact on the environment by improving existing and developing new technologies for the effective maintenance of environmental protection standards consistent with local industry practice. In addition, we have continually monitored, and we believe that we are in compliance in all material respects with, the applicable environmental laws and regulations in Korea. Expenditures related to such compliance may be substantial. Such expenditures are generally included in capital expenditures. As required by Korean law, we employ licensed environmental specialists for each environmental area, including air quality, water quality, toxic materials and radiation. We currently have ISO 14001 certifications with respect to the environmental record for P1 through P8, our OLED production facility in Gumi, Korea, our Gumi module production plant and our Paju module production plant, as well as our module production plants in Nanjing and Guangzhou, China. In addition, with respect to P1 through P8 and our module production plants in Gumi and Paju, we have participated in, and have received certification for, a pilot environment management system called the green management certification system. We have been certified by the Korean Ministry of Environment as a Green Company , with respect to our environmental record for P1 and our module production plant in Gumi since 1997, with respect to our operations at P2 and P3 since 2006, and with respect to our operations at P4, P5 and P6 since 2008.

We also have an internal monitoring system to control the use of hazardous substances in the manufacture of our products as we are committed to compliance with all applicable environmental laws and regulations, including European Union Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive 2002/95/EC, which took effect in July 2006, and restricts the use of certain hazardous substances in the manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment.

In October 2005, we became the first TFT-LCD company to receive accreditation as an International Accredited Testing Laboratory by the Korea Laboratory Accreditation Scheme, which is operated by the Korean Ministry of Knowledge Economy. In September 2006, we received international accreditation from TUV SUD, EU s German accreditation agency, as a RoHS testing laboratory. Moreover, we participated in reforming IEC 62321 by 2012, a RoHS international testing standard, by including a halogen-free combustion ion chromatography method in our committee draft that we submitted in June 2010.

In addition, we have implemented a green purchasing system that prevents the use of hazardous materials from the purchasing stage. As a result of the green purchasing system, we are in compliance with RoHS and other applicable environmental laws and regulation, and we became the first TFT-LCD company to receive the Hazardous Substance Process Management QC080000 certification, or HSPM, from the International Electrotechnical Commission. HSPM is used to help companies manage their hazardous materials and be in compliance with RoHS.

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A. Financial highlights (Based on consolidated K-IFRS)

(Unit: In millions of Won)

Description	As of September	As of December 31,	
	30, 2011	2010	As of December 31, 2009
Current assets	7,412,425	8,840,433	8,226,142
Quick assets	5,043,621	6,625,216	6,558,362
Inventories	2,368,804	2,215,217	1,667,780
Non-current assets	17,361,685	15,017,225	11,477,335
Investments in equity accounted investees	363,684	325,532	282,450
Property, plant and equipment, net	14,939,543	12,815,401	9,596,497
Intangible assets	530,397	539,901	352,393
Other non-current assets	1,528,061	1,336,391	1,245,995
Total assets	24,774,110	23,857,658	19,703,477
Current liabilities	9,658,670	8,881,829	6,495,071
Non-current liabilities	4,932,628	3,914,862	3,168,657
Total liabilities	14,591,298	12,796,691	9,663,728
Share capital	1,789,079	1,789,079	1,789,079
Share premium	2,251,113	2,251,113	2,251,113
Reserves	38,502	(35,298)	(51,005)
Retained earnings	6,077,086	7,031,163	6,050,562
Non-controlling interest	27,032	24,910	0
Total equity	10,182,812	11,060,967	10,039,749

(Unit : In millions of Won, except for per share data)

Description	For the nine months ended	For the nine months ended	For the nine months ended
	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2009 (1)
Revenue	17,681,311	19,028,172	14,132,558
Results from operating activities	(779,601)	1,697,470	696,985
Income (Loss) from continuing operation	(781,641)	1,427,606	615,654
Profit (Loss) for the period	(781,641)	1,427,606	615,654
Basic earnings (losses) per share	(2,170)	3,987	1,721
Diluted earnings (losses) per share	(2,170)	3,892	1,721

(1) Although our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 have been audited by our independent auditors in accordance with K-IFRS, our financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 have not been reviewed by our independent auditors.

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B. Financial highlights (Based on separate K-IFRS)

(Unit: In millions of Won)

Description	As of September	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	30, 2011	2010	2009
Current assets	7,039,583	8,499,873	7,973,355
Quick assets	5,074,135	6,739,908	6,687,050
Inventories	1,965,448	1,759,965	1,286,305
Non-current assets	16,973,183	14,658,125	11,283,512
Investments	1,361,287	1,279,831	1,075,229
Property, plant and equipment, net	13,724,860	11,688,061	8,730,263
Intangible assets	473,613	483,260	340,885
Other non-current assets	1,413,423	1,206,973	1,137,135
Total assets	24,012,766	23,157,998	19,256,867
Current liabilities	9,257,526	8,453,869	6,120,663
Non-current liabilities	4,891,688	3,833,454	3,102,006
Total liabilities	14,149,214	12,287,323	9,222,669
Share capital	1,789,079	1,789,079	1,789,079
Share premium	2,251,113	2,251,113	2,251,113
Reserves	(2,854)	(7,795)	(17,366)
Retained earnings	5,826,214	6,838,278	6,011,372
Non-controlling interest	0	0	0
Total equity	9,863,552	10,870,675	10,034,198

(Unit: In millions of Won, except for per share data)

Description	For the nine months ended	For the nine months ended	For the nine months ended
	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2009 (1)
Revenue	17,022,421	18,793,301	14,194,396
Results from operating activities	(926,805)	1,453,412	728,392
Income (Loss) from continuing operation	(834,324)	1,305,635	662,199
Profit (Loss) for the period	(834,324)	1,305,635	662,199
Basic earnings (losses) per share	(2,332)	3,649	1,851
Diluted earnings (losses) per share	(2,332)	3,558	1,851

(1) Although our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 have been audited by our independent auditors in accordance with K-IFRS, our financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 have not been reviewed by our independent auditors.

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C. Consolidated subsidiaries (as of September 30, 2011)

Company	Primary Business	Location	Ownership Ratio
LG Display America, Inc.	Sales	U.S.A	100%
LG Display Germany GmbH	Sales	Germany	100%
LG Display Japan Co., Ltd.	Sales	Japan	100%
LG Display Taiwan Co., Ltd.	Sales	Taiwan	100%
LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and sales	China	100%
LG Display Shanghai Co., Ltd.	Sales	China	100%
LG Display Poland Sp. zo.o.	Manufacturing and sales	Poland	80%
LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and sales	China	90%
LG Display Shenzhen Co., Ltd.	Sales	China	100%
LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Sales	Singapore	100%
L&T Display Technology (Xiamen) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and sales	China	51%
L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and sales	China	51%
LG Display Yantai Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and sales	China	100%
L&I Electronic Technology (Dongguan) Limited	Manufacturing and sales	China	51%
Image & Materials, Inc.	Manufacturing and sales	Korea	100%
LUCOM Display Technology (Kunshan) Limited	Manufacturing and sales	China	51%

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D. Status of equity investment

Status of equity investment as of September 30, 2011:

Company	Paid-in Capital	Initial Equity Investment Date	Ownership Ratio
LG Display America, Inc.	US\$ 185,000,000	September 24, 1999	100%
LG Display Germany GmbH	EUR 960,000	November 5, 1999	100%
LG Display Japan Co., Ltd.	¥ 95,000,000	October 12, 1999	100%
LG Display Taiwan Co., Ltd.	NT\$ 115,500,000	May 19, 2000	100%
LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd.	CNY 2,552,191,315	July 15, 2002	100%
LG Display Shanghai Co., Ltd.	CNY 4,138,650	January 16, 2003	100%
LG Display Poland Sp. zo.o.	PLN 410,327,700	September 6, 2005	80%
LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd.	CNY 895,904,754	August 7, 2006	90%
LG Display Shenzhen Co., Ltd.	CNY 3,775,250	August 28, 2007	100%
LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd.	SGD 1,400,000	January 12, 2009	100%
L&T Display Technology (Xiamen) Co., Ltd.	CNY 41,785,824	January 5, 2010	51%
L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Co., Ltd.	CNY 59,197,026	January 5, 2010	51%
LG Display Yantai Co., Ltd.	CNY 273,048,000	April 19, 2010	100%
L&I Electronic Technology (Dongguan) Limited	CNY 17,062,560	October 25, 2010	51%
Image & Materials, Inc.	(Won) 40,999,919,576	November 29, 2010	100%
LUCOM Display Technology (Kunshan) Limited	CNY 50,353,677	December 27, 2010	51%
Suzhou Raken Technology Co., Ltd.	CNY 569,455,395	October 7, 2008	51%
Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd.	(Won) 33,648,000,000	March 25, 2005	40%
TLI Co., Ltd.	(Won) 14,073,806,250	May 16, 2008	12%
AVACO Co., Ltd.	(Won) 6,172,728,120	June 9, 2008	20%
Guangzhou Vision Display Technology Research and Development Limited	CNY 25,000,000	July 11, 2008	50%
NEW OPTICS, Ltd.	(Won) 12,199,600,000	July 30, 2008	42%
LIG ADP Co., Ltd.	(Won) 6,330,000,000	February 24, 2009	13%
Wooree LED Co., Ltd.	(Won) 11,900,000,000	May 22, 2009	30%
Dynamic Solar Design Co., Ltd.	(Won) 6,066,658,000	June 24, 2009	40%
RPO, Inc.	US\$ 12,285,022	November 3, 2009	26%
Global OLED Technology LLC	US\$ 45,170,000	December 23, 2009	33%
LB Gemini New Growth Fund No. 16	(Won) 12,444,647,109	December 7, 2009	31%
Can Yang Investment Ltd.	US\$ 15,300,000	January 27, 2010	12%
YAS Co., Ltd.	(Won) 10,000,000,000	September 16, 2010	19%
Eralite Optoelectronics (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.	US\$ 4,000,000	September 28, 2010	20%
Narae Nanotech Corporation	(Won) 30,000,000,000	April 22, 2011	23%

13. Audit Information

A. Audit service

(Unit: In millions of Won, hours)

Description	2011 (Q1~Q3)	2010	2009
Auditor	KPMG Samjong	KPMG Samjong	KPMG Samjong
Activity	Audit by independent auditor	Audit by independent auditor	Audit by independent auditor

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Compensation ⁽¹⁾	850 (285) ⁽²⁾	850 (585) ⁽³⁾	700 (540) ⁽⁴⁾
Time required	8,934	16,646	17,569

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- (1) Compensation amount is the contracted amount for the full fiscal year.
- (2) Compensation amount in () is for Form 20-F filing and SOX 404 audit.
- (3) Compensation amount in () is for K-IFRS audit, Form 20-F filing and SOX 404 audit.
- (4) Compensation amount in () is for US-GAAP audit, Form 20-F filing and SOX 404 audit.

B. Non-audit service
Not applicable.

14. Board of Directors

A. Independence of directors

Outside director: Independent

Non-outside director: Not independent

Each of our outside directors meets the applicable independence standards set forth under the applicable laws and regulations. Each of our outside directors was nominated by the Outside Director Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee, was approved by the board of directors and was appointed at the general meeting of shareholders. None of our outside directors has or had any business transaction or any related party transactions with us. Our outside directors are comprised of three persons, all of whom are also members of our audit committee. As of September 30, 2011, our non-outside directors were comprised of the chief executive officer, the chief financial officer and a non-standing director.

B. Members of the board of directors (as of September 30, 2011)

Name	Date of birth	Position	Business experience	First Elected
Young Soo Kwon	February 6, 1957	Representative Director, President and Chief Executive Officer	President and Chief Financial Officer of LG Electronics	January 1, 2007
James (Hoyoung) Jeong	November 2, 1961	Director and Chief Financial Officer	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of LG Electronics	January 1, 2008
Yu Sig Kang	November 3, 1948	Director	Vice Chairman, Representative Director, LG Corp.	March 11, 2011
Tae Sik Ahn	March 21, 1956	Outside Director	Dean, College of Business Administration and Graduate School of Business, Seoul National University	March 12, 2010
William Y. Kim	June 6, 1956	Outside Director		February 29, 2008

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Jin Jang	November 28, 1954	Outside Director	Partner at Ropes & Gray LLP Chair Professor, Department of Information Display, Kyung Hee University	March 11, 2011
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C. Committees of the board of directors (as of September 30, 2011)

Committee	Composition	Member
Audit Committee	3 outside directors	Tae Sik Ahn, Jin Jang, William Y. Kim
Outside Director Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee	1 non-outside director and 2 outside directors	James (Hoyoung) Jeong, Jin Jang, William Y. Kim
Remuneration Committee	1 non-outside director and 2 outside directors	James (Hoyoung) Jeong, William Y. Kim, Tae Sik Ahn

15. Information Regarding Shares

A. Total number of shares

- (1) Total number of shares authorized to be issued (as of September 30, 2011): 500,000,000 shares.
- (2) Total shares issued and outstanding (as of September 30, 2011): 357,815,700 shares.

B. Shareholder list

- (1) Largest shareholder and related parties:

(Unit: share)

Name	Relationship	As of September 30, 2011
LG Electronics	Largest	135,625,000
	Shareholder	(37.9%)
	Related	23,000
Young Soo Kwon	Party	(0.0%)

- (2) Shareholders who are known to us to own 5% or more of our shares as of September 30, 2011:

Beneficial Owner	Number of Shares of Common Stock	Percentage
LG Electronics	135,625,000	37.9%
National Pension Service	21,645,586	6.1%

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A. Directors

(1) Remuneration for directors in 2011 (H1)

(Unit: In millions of Won)

Classification	No. of directors ⁽¹⁾	Amount paid ⁽²⁾	Per capita average remuneration paid ⁽⁶⁾	Remarks
Non-outside directors	3	1,246 ⁽³⁾	415	
Outside directors who are not audit committee members	1	39 ⁽⁴⁾	33	
Outside directors who are audit committee members	3	90 ⁽⁵⁾	28	
Total	7	1,374		

- Period: January 1, 2011 ~ June 30, 2011

(1) No. of directors as at June 30, 2011.

(2) Amount paid is calculated on the basis of actually paid amount except accrued salary and severance benefits.

(3) Among the non-outside directors, Yu Sig Kang does not receive any remuneration.

(4) Includes remuneration for Dongwoo Chun whose term expired on March 11, 2011.

(5) Includes remuneration for Yoshihide Nakamura whose term expired on March 11, 2011.

(6) Per capita average remuneration paid is calculated by dividing total amount paid by the average number of directors for the six months ended June 30, 2011.

(2) Remuneration for directors in 2011 (Q3)

(Unit: In millions of Won)

Classification	No. of directors ⁽¹⁾	Amount paid ⁽²⁾	Per capita average remuneration paid ⁽⁵⁾	Remarks
Non-outside directors	3	324 ⁽³⁾	108	
Outside directors who are not audit committee members	0	0		
Outside directors who are audit committee members	3	42 ⁽⁴⁾	14	
Total		366		

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- Period: June 30, 2011 ~ September 30, 2011

- (1) No. of directors as at September 30, 2011.
 - (2) Amount paid is calculated on the basis of actually paid amount except accrued salary and severance benefits.
 - (3) Among the non-outside directors, Yu Sig Kang does not receive any remuneration.
 - (4) Includes remuneration for Jang Jin, who replaced Sunny Yi, as an outside director who is an audit committee member.
 - (5) Per capita average remuneration paid is calculated by dividing total amount paid by the average number of directors for the three months ended September 30, 2011.
- (2) Stock option

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our stock options as of September 30, 2011.

(Unit: Won, Stock)

Executive Officers (including Former Officers)	Grant Date	Exercise Period		Exercise Price	Number of Granted Options	Number of Exercised Options	Number of Cancelled Options (1)	Number of Exercisable Options (1)
		From	To					
Ron H. Wirahadiraksa	April 7, 2005	April 8, 2008	April 7, 2012	(Won) 44,050	100,000	0	50,000	50,000
Duke M. Koo	April 7, 2005	April 8, 2008	April 7, 2012	(Won) 44,050	40,000	0	20,000	20,000
Sang Deog Yeo	April 7, 2005	April 8, 2008	April 7, 2012	(Won) 44,050	40,000	0	20,000	20,000
Jae Geol Ju	April 7, 2005	April 8, 2008	April 7, 2012	(Won) 44,050	40,000	0	20,000	20,000
Total					220,000		110,000	110,000

- (1) When the increase rate of our share price is the same or less than the increase rate of the Korea Composite Stock Price Index (KOSPI) over the three-year period following the grant date, only 50% of the initially granted shares are exercisable. Since the increase rate of our share price was lower than the increase rate of KOSPI during the period from April 7, 2005 to April 7, 2008, only 50% of the 220,000 initially granted shares are exercisable.

B. Employees

As of September 30, 2011, we had 34,642 employees (excluding our executive officers). The total amount of salary paid to our employees for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 based on cash payment (excluding welfare benefits and retirement expenses) was (Won)1,214,680 million. The following table provides details of our employees as of September 30, 2011:

(Unit: person, in millions of Won, year)

	Number of Employees	Total Salary in 2011 (Q1-Q3) (1) (2) (3)	Per Capita Salary (4)	Average Service Year
Male	24,130	923,845	40	4.8
Female	10,512	290,835	29	3.2
Total	34,642	1,214,680	37	4.3

- (1) Welfare benefits and retirement expenses have been excluded. Total welfare benefit provided to our employees for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 was (Won)230,841 million and the per capita welfare benefit provided was (Won)7.0 million.

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- (2) Based on cash payment made in Korea.
- (3) Includes incentive payments to employees who have transferred from our affiliated companies.
- (4) Per Capita Salary is calculated using the average number of employees (total: 33,043, male: 23,075, female: 9,968) for the nine months ended September 30, 2011.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

September 30, 2011 and 2010

(With Independent Auditors' Review Report Thereon)

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Independent Auditors' Review Report

Based on a report originally issued in Korean

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders

LG Display Co., Ltd.:

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated statement of financial position of LG Display Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries (the Group) as of September 30, 2011, and the related condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income for each of the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, changes in equity and cash flows for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards No. 1034, *Interim Financial Reporting*, and for such internal controls as management determines necessary to enable the preparation of condensed consolidated interim financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these condensed consolidated interim financial statements based on our reviews.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with the Review Standards for Quarterly/Semiannual Financial Statements of the Republic of Korea. A review consists principally of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of Korea and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our reviews, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the condensed consolidated interim financial statements referred to above are not presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards No. 1034, *Interim Financial Reporting*.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in note 17 to the consolidated financial statements, on October 28, 2011, the Korea Fair Trade Commission indicated it would impose a fine on LG Display Co., Ltd. and other TFT-LCD manufacturers. In addition, LG Display Co., Ltd., along with its subsidiaries, is under investigations by antitrust authorities in other countries with respect to possible anti-competitive activities in the LCD industry and has been named as defendants in a number of federal class actions in the United States and Canada and related individual lawsuits in connection with the alleged antitrust violations concerning the sale of LCD panels. The Group estimated and recognized losses related to these legal proceedings. However, actual losses are subject to change in the future based on new developments in each matter, or changes in circumstances, which could be materially different from those estimated and recognized by the Group.

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Other Considerations

We audited the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2010 and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2010, not accompanying this review report, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of Korea, and our report thereon, dated February 24, 2011, expressed an unqualified opinion. The accompanying consolidated statement of financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2010, presented for comparative purposes, is not different from that audited by us in all material respects.

/s/ KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp.

Seoul, Korea

November 7, 2011

This report is effective as of November 7, 2011, the review report date. Certain subsequent events or circumstances, which may occur between the review report date and the time of reading this report, could have a material impact on the accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements and notes thereto. Accordingly, the readers of the review report should understand that there is a possibility that the above review report may have to be revised to reflect the impact of such subsequent events or circumstances, if any.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Unaudited)

As of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Note	2011	2010
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	(Won) 1,715,617	1,631,009
Deposits in banks	9	316,000	1,503,000
Trade accounts and notes receivable, net	9, 16, 19	2,431,893	3,000,661
Other accounts receivable, net	9	223,970	244,662
Other current financial assets	9	20,275	35,370
Inventories	5	2,368,804	2,215,217
Other current assets		335,866	210,514
Total current assets		7,412,425	8,840,433
Investments in equity accounted investees	6	363,684	325,532
Other non-current financial assets	9	105,854	83,246
Deferred tax assets	22	1,263,698	1,074,853
Property, plant and equipment, net	7, 20	14,939,543	12,815,401
Intangible assets, net	8, 20	530,397	539,901
Other non-current assets		158,509	178,292
Total non-current assets		17,361,685	15,017,225
Total assets		(Won) 24,774,110	23,857,658
Liabilities			
Trade accounts and notes payable	9, 19	(Won) 2,887,659	2,961,995
Current financial liabilities	9, 10	1,152,019	2,100,979
Other accounts payable	9	4,352,122	2,592,527
Accrued expenses		273,242	373,717
Income taxes payable		37,650	153,890
Provisions		293,453	634,815
Advances received		635,022	44,880
Other current liabilities		27,503	19,026
Total current liabilities		9,658,670	8,881,829
Non-current financial liabilities	9, 10	3,482,286	2,542,900
Non-current provisions		6,849	8,773
Deferred tax liabilities	22		6,640
Employee benefits	14	154,546	78,715
Long-term advances received	16	684,110	945,287
Other non-current liabilities		604,837	332,547
Total non-current liabilities		4,932,628	3,914,862
Total liabilities		14,591,298	12,796,691

Equity			
Share capital	18	1,789,079	1,789,079
Share premium		2,251,113	2,251,113
Reserves	18	38,502	(35,298)
Retained earnings		6,077,086	7,031,163
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		10,155,780	11,036,057
Non-controlling interest		27,032	24,910
Total equity		10,182,812	11,060,967
Total liabilities and equity		(Won) 24,774,110	23,857,658

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(Unaudited)

For the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010

<i>(In millions of Won, except earnings per share)</i>	Note	For the three-month periods ended September 30		For the nine-month periods ended September 30	
		2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenue	19, 20	(Won) 6,268,733	6,697,629	(Won) 17,681,311	19,028,172
Cost of sales	5, 11, 19	(6,088,298)	(5,926,362)	(16,816,817)	(15,691,287)
Gross profit		180,435	771,267	864,494	3,336,885
Other income	13	420,315	368,381	1,000,197	1,066,837
Selling expenses	11, 12	(156,728)	(245,151)	(531,207)	(650,953)
Administrative expenses	11, 12	(129,626)	(135,523)	(415,607)	(383,002)
Research and development expenses	11	(170,541)	(166,790)	(527,260)	(471,176)
Other expenses	11, 13	(635,908)	(410,124)	(1,170,218)	(1,201,121)
Results from operating activities		(492,053)	182,060	(779,601)	1,697,470
Finance income	15	57,788	150,160	167,509	206,254
Finance costs	15	(263,973)	(94,925)	(330,896)	(219,101)
Other non-operating loss, net		(1,956)	(2,057)	(8,187)	(5,356)
Equity income(loss) on investments, net		5,143	8,544	3,414	10,506
Profit (loss) before income tax		(695,051)	243,782	(947,761)	1,689,773
Income tax expense (benefit)	22	(7,533)	19,589	(166,120)	262,167
Profit (loss) for the period		(687,518)	224,193	(781,641)	1,427,606
Other comprehensive income					
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets		3,365	4,849	5,056	11,495
Defined benefit plan actuarial gain or loss	14	425	(26,456)	1,497	(26,450)
Cumulative translation differences		91,991	(1,584)	72,257	(3,409)
Gain (loss) on sales of own shares of associate accounted for using the equity method		(118)	(116)	(346)	923
Income tax on other comprehensive income (loss)		(929)	4,522	(1,779)	1,724
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period, net of income tax		94,734	(18,785)	76,685	(15,717)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period		(Won) (592,784)	205,408	(Won) (704,956)	1,411,889
Profit (loss) attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		(686,079)	221,879	(776,337)	1,426,462

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Non-controlling interest		(1,439)	2,314		(5,304)	1,144
Profit (loss) for the period		(Won) (687,518)	224,193	(Won)	(781,641)	1,427,606
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:						
Owners of the Company		(593,954)	203,790		(701,369)	1,410,830
Non-controlling interest		1,170	1,618		(3,587)	1,059
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period		(Won) (592,784)	205,408	(Won)	(704,956)	1,411,889
Earning (loss) per share						
Basic earnings (loss) per share	23	(Won) (1,917)	620	(Won)	(2,170)	3,987
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	23	(Won) (1,917)	608	(Won)	(2,170)	3,892

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Equity

(Unaudited)

For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Share capital	Share premium	Gain on sale of own shares of associates	Fair value reserve	Translation reserve	Retained earnings	Minority interest	Total equity
Balances at January 1, 2010	(Won) 1,789,079	2,251,113		(14,636)	(36,369)	6,050,562		10,039,749
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period								
Profit for the period						1,426,462	1,144	1,427,606
Other comprehensive income (loss)								
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets				8,535				8,535
Defined benefit plan actuarial gain						(20,960)		(20,960)
Cumulative translation differences					(4,130)		(85)	(4,215)
Gain on sales of own shares of associates accounted for using the equity method			923					923
Total other comprehensive income (loss)			923	8,535	(4,130)	(20,960)	(85)	(15,717)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	(Won)		923	8,535	(4,130)	1,405,502	1,059	1,411,889
Transaction with owners, recorded directly in equity								
Dividends to equity holders						(178,908)		(178,908)
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries							16,592	16,592
Balances at September 30, 2010	(Won) 1,789,079	2,251,113	923	(6,101)	(40,499)	7,277,156	17,651	11,289,322
Balances at January 1, 2011	(Won) 1,789,079	2,251,113	810	(5,560)	(30,548)	7,031,163	24,910	11,060,967
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period								
Loss for the period						(776,337)	(5,304)	(781,641)
Other comprehensive income (loss)								
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets				3,606				3,606

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Defined benefit plan actuarial gain					1,168		1,168		
Cumulative translation differences			70,540			1,717	72,257		
Loss on sales of own shares of associates accounted for using the equity method			(346)				(346)		
Total other comprehensive income (loss)			(346)	3,606	70,540	1,168	1,717	76,685	
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	(Won)		(346)	3,606	70,540	(775,169)	(3,587)	(704,956)	
Transaction with owners, recorded directly in equity									
Dividends to equity holders						(178,908)		(178,908)	
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries							5,709	5,709	
Balances at September 30, 2011	(Won)	1,789,079	2,251,113	464	(1,954)	39,992	6,077,086	27,032	10,182,812

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows

(Unaudited)

For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010

(In millions of won)

	2011	2010
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit (loss) for the period	(Won) (781,641)	1,427,606
Adjustments for:		
Income tax expense (benefit)	(166,120)	262,167
Depreciation	2,484,028	2,023,120
Amortization of intangible assets	173,271	119,737
Gain on foreign currency translation	(166,063)	(136,802)
Loss on foreign currency translation	289,381	204,450
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(597)	(1,382)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	472	316
Finance income	(49,176)	(152,862)
Finance costs	245,481	123,419
Equity in loss (gain) of equity method accounted investees, net	(3,414)	(10,506)
Other income	(18,962)	(30,065)
Other expenses	236,405	345,355
Other non-operating loss	7	
	2,243,072	4,174,553
Change in trade accounts and notes receivable	730,753	(644,113)
Change in other accounts receivable	(104,751)	(29,612)
Change in other current assets	(51,917)	(98,228)
Change in inventories	(153,587)	(786,723)
Change in other non-current accounts receivable		52
Change in other non-current assets	(30,317)	(49,477)
Change in trade accounts and notes payable	(223,293)	873,216
Change in other accounts payable	(20,400)	(128,921)
Change in accrued expenses	(119,446)	173,401
Change in other current liabilities	9,330	(9,138)
Change in long-term advances received	281,975	90,480
Change in other non-current liabilities	15,070	8,483
Change in provisions	(171,306)	(133,695)
Change in defined benefit obligation	(8,093)	(72,139)
Cash generated from operating activities	2,397,090	3,368,139
Income taxes paid	(157,588)	(227,133)
Interest received	54,220	85,902
Interest paid	(109,996)	(79,695)
Net cash from operating activities	(Won) 2,183,726	3,147,213

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows, Continued

(Unaudited)

For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	2011	2010
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Dividends received	(Won) 6,130	18,962
Proceeds from withdrawal of deposits in banks	2,401,500	3,600,000
Increase in deposits in banks	(1,214,500)	(3,001,500)
Acquisition of investments in equity accounted investees	(40,610)	(36,039)
Proceed from disposal of investments in equity accounted investees	2,045	20,530
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(2,877,626)	(2,955,433)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	800	1,860
Acquisition of intangible assets	(154,636)	(134,553)
Grant received	1,560	41
Payment for settlement of derivatives		(5,358)
Proceeds from settlement of derivatives	26,797	
Proceeds from collection of short-term loans	45	41
Acquisition of other non-current financial assets	(45,671)	(34,321)
Proceed from disposal of other non-current financial assets	121,651	2,627
Acquisition of LCD module business		(238,482)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,772,515)	(2,761,625)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	1,271,577	889,917
Repayment of short-term borrowings	(2,084,505)	(695,419)
Issuance of debentures	896,209	918,302
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	591,921	454,679
Repayment of long-term borrowings		(120,000)
Repayment of current portion of long-term debts	(838,800)	(1,278,219)
Increase in non-controlling interest	5,709	16,592
Payment of cash dividend	(178,908)	(178,908)
Net cash from (used in) financing activities	(336,797)	6,944
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents	74,414	392,532
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1	1,631,009	817,982
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held	10,194	34,177
Cash and cash equivalents at September 30	(Won) 1,715,617	1,244,691

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

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1. Reporting Entity(a) Description of the Controlling Company

LG Display Co., Ltd. (the Controlling Company) was incorporated in February 1985 under its original name of LG Soft, Ltd. as a wholly owned subsidiary of LG Electronics Inc. In 1998, LG Electronics Inc. and LG Semicon Co., Ltd. transferred their respective Thin Film Transistor Liquid Crystal Display (TFT-LCD) related business to the Controlling Company. The main business of the Controlling Company and its subsidiaries is to manufacture and sell TFT-LCD panels. The Controlling Company is a stock company (Jusikhoesa) domiciled in the Republic of Korea with its address at 65-228 Hangang-ro 3-ga, Yongsan-gu, Seoul, the Republic of Korea. In July 1999, LG Electronics Inc. and Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V. (Philips) entered into a joint venture agreement. Pursuant to the agreement, the Controlling Company changed its name to LG.Philips LCD Co., Ltd. However, on February 29, 2008, the Controlling Company changed its name to LG Display Co., Ltd. based upon the approval of shareholders at the general shareholders' meeting on the same date as a result of the decrease in Philips' share interest in the Controlling Company and the possibility of its business expansion to Organic Light Emitting Diode (OLED) and Flexible Display products. As of September 30, 2011, LG Electronics Inc. owns 37.9% (135,625,000 shares) of the Controlling Company's common shares.

As of September 30, 2011, the Controlling Company has its TFT-LCD manufacturing plants, OLED manufacturing plant and LCD Research & Development Center in Paju and TFT-LCD manufacturing plants and OLED manufacturing plant in Gumi. The Controlling Company has overseas subsidiaries located in the United States of America, Europe and Asia.

The Controlling Company's common stock is listed on the Korea Exchange under the identifying code 034220. As of September 30, 2011, there are 357,815,700 shares of common stock outstanding. The Controlling Company's common stock is also listed on the New York Stock Exchange in the form of American Depositary Shares (ADSs) under the symbol LPL. One ADS represents one-half of one share of common stock. As of September 30, 2011, there are 24,143,192 ADSs outstanding.

(b) Changes in Investments of Consolidated Subsidiaries

In January and June 2011, the Controlling Company invested (Won)14,363 million and (Won)35,618 million, respectively, in cash for the capital increase of LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd. (LGDNJ). There were no changes in the Controlling Company's ownership percentage in LGDNJ as a result of these additional investments.

In February and April 2011, the Controlling Company invested (Won)3,417 million and (Won)2,525 million, respectively, in cash for the capital increase of LUCOM Display Technology (Kunshan) Limited(LUCOM). There were no changes in the Controlling Company's ownership percentage in LUCOM as a result of these additional investments.

In June 2011, the Controlling Company invested (Won)86,520 million in cash for the capital increase of LG Display America, Inc. (LGDUS). There were no changes in the Controlling Company's ownership percentage in LGDUS as a result of this additional investment.

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1. Reporting Entity, Continued

(b) Changes in Investments of Consolidated Subsidiaries, Continued

In June and September 2011, the Controlling Company invested (Won)3,000 million each, (Won)6,000 million in total, in cash for the capital increase of Image & Materials, Inc. (I&M). There were no changes in the Controlling Company's ownership percentage in I&M as a result of these additional investments.

2. Basis of Presenting Financial Statements

(a) Statement of Compliance

The condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards (K-IFRSs) 1034 *Interim Financial Reporting*. They do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of the Group as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on October 19, 2011.

(b) Basis of Measurement

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

derivative financial instruments measured at fair value;

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

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

liabilities for cash-settled share-based payment arrangements measured at fair value; and

liabilities for defined benefit plans recognized at the net total of present value of defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets

(c) Functional and Presentation Currency

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements are presented in Korean won, which is the Controlling Company's functional currency. All amounts in Korean won are in millions unless otherwise stated.

Table of Contents**2. Basis of Presenting Financial Statements, Continued****(d) Use of Estimates and Judgments**

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

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

In preparing these condensed consolidated interim financial statements, the significant judgments made by management in applying the Group's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those applied in its financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies followed by the Group in the preparation of its consolidated interim financial statements are the same as those followed by the Group in its preparation of the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010, except for the application of the Statements of K-IFRS 1034 Interim Financial Reporting.

4. Financial Risk Management

The objectives and policies on financial risk management followed by the Group are consistent with those disclosed in the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010.

5. Inventories

Inventories as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	2011	2010
Finished goods	(Won) 944,615	978,386
Work-in-process	712,142	612,497
Raw materials	517,555	421,593
Supplies	194,492	202,741
	(Won) 2,368,804	2,215,217

Table of Contents5. Inventories, Continued

For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, changes in finished goods, work in process raw materials and supplies recognized as cost of sales and write-downs of inventories to net realizable value and reversal of such write-downs also included in cost of sales are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	For the three-month periods ended September 30,		For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Inventories recognized as cost of sales	(Won) 6,088,298	5,926,362	16,816,817	15,691,287
Including: inventory write-downs (reversals)	1,115	95,246	(983)	97,876

6. Investments in Equity Accounted Investees

The Controlling Company is a member of limited partnership in the LB Gemini New Growth Fund No. 16 (the Fund). The Controlling Company is paid (Won)1,356 million and (Won)689 million in February and June 2011, respectively, by the Fund and made additional cash investment of (Won)6,210 million during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2011. As of September 30, 2011, the Controlling Company has a 30.6% equity interest in the Fund and is committed to make investment of up to an aggregate of (Won)30,000 million.

In April 2011, the Controlling Company acquired 1,600,000 common shares of Narenanotech Corporation (NARENANOTECH), which manufactures components used in image display and wireless communications apparatus, at (Won)20,000 million in cash. In June 2011, the Controlling Company acquired additional 800,000 common shares at (Won)10,000 million in cash. As of September 30, 2011, 23% of NARENANOTECH is owned by the Controlling Company and the Controlling Company has the right to assign a director in the board of directors of NARENANOTECH.

In April 2011, the Controlling Company acquired 440,000 common shares of Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd. (PEG) at (Won)4,400 million in cash. There were no changes in the Controlling Company's ownership percentage in PEG as a result of this additional investment.

The Controlling Company's ownership in Can Yang Investments Limited reduced from 15% to 12% since the Controlling Company did not participate in Can Yang Investments Limited's capital increase by issuing new stocks. The Controlling Company has significant influence over Can Yang Investments Limited as the Controlling Company has the right to assign a director in the board of directors of Can Yang Investments Limited.

The entire carrying amount of the investment in RPO, Inc. of (Won)10,866 million, which was acquired for research and development on Digital Waveguide Touch technology in 2009, has been impaired fully as of September 30, 2011 as the recovery of the investment is no longer probable. In addition, the Controlling Company recognized an impairment loss of (Won)3,378 million for the difference between the carrying amount of and the recoverable amount from the investment in Dynamic Solar Design Co., Ltd., which was acquired for develop, manufacture and sell solar battery and flat-panel display in 2009.

Table of Contents**7. Property, Plant and Equipment**

For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, the Group purchased property, plant and equipment of (Won)4,552,247 million and (Won)4,507,185 million, respectively. The capitalized borrowing costs and annualized capitalization rate are (Won)24,279 million and 5.17%, and (Won)15,612 million and 3.59% for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Also for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, the Group disposed of property, plant and equipment with carrying amounts of (Won)682 million and (Won)794 million, respectively. The Group recognized (Won)597 million and (Won)472 million as gain and loss, respectively, on disposal of property, plant and equipment for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2011 (gain and loss for the nine-month period ended on September 30, 2010: (Won)1,382 million and (Won)316 million, respectively).

8. Intangible Assets

The Group capitalizes the expenses related to development activities, such as expense incurred on designing, manufacturing and testing of products that are ultimately selected for production. The balances of capitalized development costs as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are (Won)151,630 million and (Won)151,697 million, respectively.

9. Financial Instruments**(a) Credit risk****(i) Exposure to credit risk**

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 is as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2011	2010
Cash and cash equivalents	(Won) 1,715,617	1,631,009
Trade accounts and notes receivable, net	2,431,893	3,000,661
Other accounts receivable, net	223,970	244,662
Available-for-sale financial assets	49,674	42,753
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	15,860	16,804
Deposits	59,900	49,792
Derivatives		9,254
Deposits in banks	316,000	1,503,000
Others	695	13
	(Won) 4,813,609	6,497,948

Table of Contents9. Financial Instruments, Continued

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade accounts and notes receivable as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 by geographic region is as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2011	2010
Domestic	(Won) 76,157	79,275
Euro-zone countries	334,440	456,145
Japan	179,264	265,732
United States	440,255	546,364
China	951,788	823,020
Taiwan	357,109	720,918
Others	92,880	109,207
	(Won) 2,431,893	3,000,661

Approximately, 95% of the Group's trade accounts and notes receivables from the third parties are insured by Korea Trade Insurance Corporation against credit risks associated with the collection of receivables.

(ii) Impairment loss

The aging of trade accounts and notes receivable and the related allowance for impairment as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2011		2010	
	Book Value	Impairment loss	Book Value	Impairment loss
Not past due	(Won) 2,364,632	(208)	2,905,600	(514)
Past due 1-15 days	55,929	(12)	25,628	(4)
Past due 16-30 days	3,096	(5)	43,820	(6)
Past due 31-60 days	4,229		21,369	(4)
More than 60 days	4,235	(3)	4,776	(4)
	(Won) 2,432,121	(228)	3,001,193	(532)

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade accounts and notes receivable during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2010 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2011	2010
Balance at the beginning of the year	(Won) 532	365
Bad debt expense (reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts)	(304)	167
Balance at the end of the year	(Won) 228	532

Table of Contents9. Financial Instruments, Continued

(b) Liquidity risk

- (i) The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements as of September 30, 2011:

(In millions of won)

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Secured bank loan	(Won) 58,975	62,604	660	660	1,320	59,964	
Unsecured bank loans	1,911,899	2,006,192	806,494	118,459	418,421	659,278	3,540
Unsecured bond issues	2,555,924	2,909,385	55,800	209,461	1,003,399	1,640,725	
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss							
	88,548	90,902		90,902			
Trade accounts and notes payable	2,887,659	2,887,659	2,887,659				
Other accounts payable	4,263,236	4,263,236	4,263,236				
Other non-current payable	55,640	59,576			59,576		
Derivative financial liabilities							
Forward exchange contracts not used for hedging:							
Outflow	18,959	307,926	307,926				
Inflow		(288,725)	(288,725)				
	(Won) 11,840,840	12,298,755	8,033,050	419,482	1,482,716	2,359,967	3,540

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

- (ii) As of September 30, 2011, there is no derivative designated as a cash flow hedge.

Table of Contents9. Financial Instruments, Continued

(c) Currency risk

(i) Exposure to currency risk

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk based on notional amounts as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 is as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2011						
	USD	JPY	CNY	TWD	EUR	PLN	SGD
Cash and cash equivalents	495	3,803	310	2	20	9	
Trade accounts and notes receivable	1,522	1,718	1,190	52	28	21	
Other accounts receivable	107	321	155	159	5		
Available-for-sale financial assets	9			55			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				410			
Other assets denominated in foreign currencies	1	130	20	14			1
Trade accounts and notes payable	(1,129)	(28,767)	(1,556)	(55)	(9)		
Other accounts payable	(79)	(25,098)	(368)	(9)	(9)	(10)	
Other non-current accounts payable	(13)				(25)		
Debts	(1,406)	(13,000)	(207)		(32)		
Bonds	(347)	(9,981)					
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(75)						
Gross statement of financial position exposure	(915)	(70,874)	(456)	628	(22)	20	1
Derivatives	(260)						
Net exposure	(1,175)	(70,874)	(456)	628	(22)	20	1

Table of Contents9. Financial Instruments, Continued*(In millions)*

	USD	JPY	2010				PLN	SGD
			CNY	TWD	EUR			
Cash and cash equivalents	954	151	342	2	23	8		
Trade accounts and notes receivable	2,570	7	69		14			
Other accounts receivable	10	5	62	3,172				
Available-for-sale financial assets	9			118				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				430				
Other assets denominated in foreign currencies	1	196	13	12		67	1	
Trade accounts and notes payable	(1,638)	(15,683)	(90)		(2)			
Other accounts payable	(73)	(16,622)	(270)	(18)	(12)	(12)		
Other non-current accounts payable	(12)				(25)			
Debts	(1,192)	(71,889)	(412)		(48)			
Bonds	(345)	(9,965)						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(74)							
Gross statement of financial position exposure	210	(113,800)	(286)	3,716	(50)	63	1	
Derivatives	(420)							
Net exposure	(210)	(113,800)	(286)	3,716	(50)	63	1	

Average exchange rates applied for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, and the exchange rates at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows:

<i>(In won)</i>	Average rate		Spot rate	
	2011	2010	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
USD	(Won) 1,095.31	1,164.72	(Won) 1,179.50	1,138.90
JPY	13.60	13.02	15.37	13.97
CNY	168.51	171.09	184.37	172.50
TWD	37.65	36.51	38.72	39.08
EUR	1,540.66	1,531.35	1,601.35	1,513.60
PLN	383.92	382.59	361.20	381.77
SGD	878.06	841.98	908.29	884.00

Table of Contents9. Financial Instruments, Continued

(ii) Sensitivity analysis

A weakening of the won, as indicated below, against the following currencies which comprise the Group's financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currency as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Group considered to be reasonably possible at the end of each reporting period. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The changes in equity and profit or loss are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	September 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Equity	Profit or loss	Equity	Profit or loss
USD (5 percent weakening)	(53,711)	(42,764)	(9,119)	(29,823)
JPY (5 percent weakening)	(42,174)	(38,129)	(60,256)	(59,738)
CNY (5 percent weakening)	(3,246)		(1,867)	
TWD (5 percent weakening)	939	482	5,504	4,859
EUR (5 percent weakening)	(1,411)	(2,625)	(2,923)	(3,666)
PLN (5 percent weakening)	291	92	928	1,065
SGD (5 percent weakening)	14		23	

A strengthening of the won against the above currencies as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

Table of Contents9. Financial Instruments, Continued

(d) Interest rate risk

(i) Profile

The interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2011	2010
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	(Won) 2,046,188	3,268,887
Financial liabilities	(2,087,528)	(1,584,533)
	(Won) (41,340)	1,684,354
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets	(Won) 600	
Financial liabilities	(2,527,818)	(3,058,390)
	(Won) (2,527,218)	(3,058,390)

(ii) Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Group has recognized some fixed rate financial assets as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The increase of the interest rate by 100 basis points would have decreased the Group's equity and profit and loss by (Won)359 million and the decrease of the interest rate by 100 basis points would have increased the Group's equity and profit and loss by (Won)365 million.

(iii) Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

As of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, a change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below for each year following the reporting dates. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

(In millions of won)

	Equity		Profit or loss	
	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease
September 30, 2011				
Variable rate instruments	(Won) (19,573)	19,573	(19,573)	19,573
December 31, 2010				
Variable rate instruments	(Won) (23,183)	23,183	(23,183)	23,183

Table of Contents9. Financial Instruments, Continued

(e) Fair values

(i) Fair values versus carrying amounts

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the condensed consolidated interim statements of financial position, are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	September 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Carrying amounts	Fair values	Carrying amounts	Fair values
Assets carried at fair value				
Available-for-sale financial assets	(Won) 49,674	49,674	42,753	42,753
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	15,860	15,860	16,804	16,804
Derivatives			9,254	9,254
	(Won) 65,534	65,534	68,811	68,811
Assets carried at amortized cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	(Won) 1,715,617	1,715,617	1,631,009	1,631,009
Trade accounts and notes receivable	2,431,893	2,431,893	3,000,661	3,000,661
Other accounts receivable	223,970	223,970	244,662	244,662
Deposits in banks	316,000	316,000	1,503,000	1,503,000
Deposits	59,900	59,900	49,792	49,792
Others	695	695	13	13
	(Won) 4,748,075	4,748,075	6,429,137	6,429,137
Liabilities carried at fair value				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(Won) 88,548	88,548	84,338	84,338
Derivatives	18,959	18,959	956	956
	(Won) 107,507	107,507	85,294	85,294
Liabilities carried at amortized cost				
Secured bank loans	(Won) 58,975	58,975	56,945	56,945
Unsecured bank loans	1,911,899	1,910,754	2,673,146	2,672,790
Unsecured bond issues	2,555,924	2,683,980	1,828,494	1,859,102
Trade accounts and notes payable	2,887,659	2,887,659	2,961,995	2,961,995
Other accounts payable	4,263,236	4,263,236	2,592,527	2,592,527
Other non-current liabilities	55,640	55,047	51,409	55,920
	(Won) 11,733,333	11,859,651	10,164,516	10,199,279

The basis for determining fair values above by the Group are consistent with those disclosed in the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Table of Contents9. Financial Instruments, Continued

(ii) Interest rates used for determining fair value

The significant interest rates applied for determination of the above fair value as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	2011	2010
Derivatives	3.98%	3.31%
Debts and bonds	4.09%	3.58%

(iii) Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

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

(In millions of won)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
September 30, 2011				
Available-for-sale financial assets	(Won) 15,300		34,374	49,674
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	15,860			15,860
	(Won) 31,160		34,374	65,534
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(Won) (88,548)			(88,548)
Derivatives		(18,959)		(18,959)
	(Won) (88,548)	(18,959)		(107,507)

(In millions of won)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2010				
Available-for-sale financial assets	(Won) 16,668		26,085	42,753
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16,804			16,804
Derivatives		9,254		9,254
	(Won) 33,472	9,254	26,085	68,811
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(Won) (84,338)			(84,338)
Derivatives		(956)		(956)

(Won) (84,338)

(956)

(85,294)

Table of Contents9. Financial Instruments, Continued

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

In order to determine the fair value of Level 3 instruments, management used a valuation technique in which all significant inputs were based on unobservable market data. The fair values of the Level 3 instruments have been computed using discounted cash flow and option pricing model considering the financial conditions of the invested companies and by discounting estimated future cash flows from stock using yield rate that reflects invested companies' credit risks.

Changes in Level 3 instruments are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2010	Purchases, disposal and others	Profit or loss	Net realized/unrealized gains included in Other comprehensive income	Transfer to other levels	September 30, 2011
Available-for-sale financial assets	(Won) 26,085	2,674		5,615		34,374

(f) Capital Management

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

(In millions of won)

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Total liabilities	(Won) 14,591,298	12,796,691
Total equity	10,182,812	11,060,967
Cash and deposits in banks(*)	2,031,617	3,134,009
Borrowings	4,615,346	4,642,923
Liabilities to equity ratio	143%	116%
Net borrowing to equity ratio	25%	14%

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

Table of Contents10. Financial Liabilities

(a) Financial liabilities as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2011	2010
Current		
Short-term borrowings	(Won) 408,963	1,213,462
Current portion of long-term debt	635,549	886,561
Derivatives	18,959	956
Convertible bonds	88,548	
	(Won) 1,152,019	2,100,979
Non-current		
Won denominated borrowings	(Won) 17,774	19,143
Foreign currency denominated borrowings	1,061,960	810,925
Bonds	2,402,552	1,628,494
Convertible bonds		84,338
	(Won) 3,482,286	2,542,900

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

(b) Short-term borrowings as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows:

(In millions of won, USD, JPY and CNY)

Lender	Annual interest rate as of		2011	2010
	September 30, 2011(*)			
Korea Development Bank and others	LIBOR+0.70~0.75%		(Won) 294,913	12,139
Bank of China and others	3ML+1.5~1.9%,		36,508	162,115
Mizuho Bank				55,574
Shinhan Bank and others	5.29%		711	643,215
Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ	3ML+1.0%		76,831	69,854
Woori Bank				69,854
				200,000
Foreign currency equivalent			USD 281	USD 95
			JPY 5,000	JPY 63,889
				CNY 71
			(Won) 408,963	1,213,462

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

Table of Contents10. Financial Liabilities, Continued

(c) Local currency long-term debt as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 is as follows:

(In millions of won)

Lender	Annual interest rate		
	as of		
	September 30, 2011	2011	2010
Shinhan Bank	3-year Korean Treasury Bond		
	rate less 1.25%	(Won) 13,161	16,008
Woori Bank	3-year Korean Treasury Bond		
	rate less 1.25%	4,048	4,048
Hana Bank		4,557	2,883
	2.75%		
	3M CD + 3.03%	300	300
Less current portion of long-term debt		(4,292)	(4,096)
		(Won) 17,774	19,143

(d) Foreign currency denominated long-term debt as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 is as follows:

(In millions of won, USD, JPY, CNY and EUR)

Lender	Annual interest rate		
	as of		
	September 30, 2011	2011	2010
China Communication Bank and others	6ML+1.99%		
	3M EURIBOR+0.6%, 90%~95% of the Basic Rate published by the People's		
	Bank of China	(Won) 95,876	145,917
The Export-Import Bank of Korea	6ML+0.69%	41,283	51,251
	6ML+1.78%	58,975	56,945
Korea Development Bank	3ML+0.66~2.79%	464,984	271,212
Kookmin Bank and others	3ML+0.53~1.90%	583,852	683,340
Sumitomo Bank Ltd.	3ML+1.80%	294,875	284,725
Foreign currency equivalent	USD	1,125	USD 1,097
	CNY	207	CNY 341
	EUR	32	EUR 48
	JPY	8,000	JPY 8,000

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Less current portion of long-term debt	(477,885)	(682,465)
	(Won) 1,061,960	810,925

Table of Contents10. Financial Liabilities, Continued

(e) Details of the Controlling Company's debentures issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows:

(In millions of won, JPY and USD)

	Maturity	Annual interest rate as of September 30, 2011	2011	2010
Local currency debentures(*)				
Publicly issued debentures	November 2012~			
Privately issued debentures	August 2016 May 2011	4.32~5.89%	(Won) 2,000,000	1,100,000
Less discount on debentures			(6,288)	(3,699)
Less current portion of debentures				(200,000)
			(Won) 1,993,712	1,096,301
Foreign currency Debentures(*)				
Floating-rate bonds	August 2012 ~ April 2013	3ML+1.80 ~2.40%	(Won) 566,486	538,323
Foreign currency equivalent			USD 350 JPY 10,000	USD 350 JPY 10,000
Less discount on bonds			(4,274)	(6,130)
Current Portion of bonds			(153,372)	
			(Won) 408,840	532,193
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Foreign currency convertible bonds	April 2012	Zero coupon	(Won) 88,548	84,338
Foreign currency equivalent			USD 75	USD 74
Less current portion of convertible bonds			(88,548)	
			(Won)	84,338
			(Won) 2,402,552	1,712,832

(*) Principal of the debentures is to be repaid at maturity and interests are paid quarterly. The Controlling Company publicly issued debentures as follows:

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(In millions of won)

Issue date	Maturity date	Interest rate	Face amount
February 28, 2011	February 28, 2016	4.95%	(Won) 300,000
April 12, 2011	April 12, 2014	4.42%	300,000
August 25, 2011	August 25, 2016	4.32%	300,000

Table of Contents10. Financial Liabilities, Continued

(f) Details of the convertible bonds are as follows:

	Terms and Conditions
Issue date	April 18, 2007
Maturity date	April 18, 2012
Conversion period	April 19, 2008~April 3, 2012
Coupon interest rate	0%
Conversion price (in won) per share	(Won)47,892

The Group designated foreign currency denominated convertible bonds as financial liabilities at fair value through profits or loss and recognizes the convertible bonds at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

The bonds will be repaid at 116.77% of the principal amount at maturity unless the bonds are converted. During the year ended December 31, 2010, put options attached to the convertible bonds amounting to USD484 million were exercised and the Group repaid USD531 million for the convertible bonds at 109.75% of the principal amount. Put options not exercised were expired.

The Group measured the convertible bonds at their fair value using the market quotes available at Bloomberg and it was assumed that the remaining convertible bonds will be repaid in full at maturity and they were reclassified as current liabilities.

The Group is entitled to exercise a call option after three years from the date of issue at the amount of the principal and interest, calculated at 3.125% of the annual yield to maturity, from the issue date to the repayment date. The call option can be exercised only when the market price of the common shares on each of 20 trading days in 30 consecutive trading days ending on the trading day immediately prior to the date upon which notice of such redemption is published exceeds at least 130% of the conversion price. In addition, in the event that at least 90% of the initial principal amount of the bonds has been redeemed, converted, or purchased and cancelled, the remaining bonds may also be redeemed, at the Group's option, at the amount of the principal and interest (3.125% per annum) from the date of issue to the repayment date prior to their maturity.

Based on the terms and conditions of the bond, the conversion price was decreased from (Won)48,075 to (Won)47,892 per share due to the Controlling Company's declaration of cash dividends of W500 per share for the year ended December 31, 2010.

As of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the number of common shares to be issued if the outstanding convertible bonds are fully converted is as follows:

<i>(In won and share)</i>	2011	2010
Convertible bonds (*)	(Won) 61,617,600,000	61,617,600,000
Conversion price	(Won) 47,892	48,075
Common shares to be issued	1,286,594	1,281,697

(*) The exchange rate for the conversion is fixed at (Won)933.6 to USD1. The face value of the convertible bonds amounted to USD66 million as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

Table of Contents10. Financial Liabilities, Continued

(g) Aggregate maturities of the Group's financial liabilities as of September 30, 2011 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

Period	Local currency long-term debt	Foreign currency long-term debt	Debentures	Convertible bonds	Total
Within 1 year	(Won) 4,292	477,885	153,372	88,548	724,097
1~5 year	14,407	1,061,960	2,402,552		3,478,919
Thereafter	3,367				3,367
	(Won) 22,066	1,539,845	2,555,924	88,548	4,206,383

11. The Nature of Expenses

The nature of expenses for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	For the three-month periods ended September 30,		For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Changes in inventories	(Won) 453,143	(235,363)	(153,587)	(823,827)
Purchase of raw material and merchandise	3,806,522	4,379,649	11,403,527	11,842,982
Depreciation and amortization	947,892	804,487	2,657,299	2,142,857
Labor costs	481,326	530,382	1,651,016	1,421,244
Supplies and others	218,646	275,940	820,289	748,108
Utility expense	155,655	138,068	419,144	349,221
Fees and commissions	106,562	94,846	321,824	263,705
Shipping costs	65,665	105,765	227,872	320,681
Outsourcing fee	32,943	29,412	100,418	72,969
After-sale service expenses	15,968	87,416	56,090	179,552
Others	365,347	268,438	893,031	750,043
	(Won) 6,649,669	6,479,040	18,396,923	17,267,535

Total expenses consist of cost of sales, selling, administrative, research and development expenses and others (except foreign exchange difference).

For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2011, other income and other expenses contained exchange differences amounting to (Won)978,068 million and (Won)1,064,186 million, respectively (nine-month period ended September 30, 2010 : (Won)1,055,486 million and (Won)1,130,004 million, respectively).

The expenses for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010 are reclassified to conform to the criteria of classification for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2011.

Table of Contents12. Selling and Administrative Expenses

Details of selling and administrative expenses for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	For the three-month periods ended September 30,		For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Salaries	(Won) 39,213	56,649	153,832	156,396
Expenses related to defined benefit plan	4,702	2,983	14,032	11,589
Other employee benefit	14,682	13,021	48,734	38,685
Shipping costs	57,889	82,122	193,118	258,122
Fees and commissions	45,293	41,436	129,193	115,890
Depreciation and amortization	49,459	34,606	136,883	103,428
Taxes and dues	2,371	5,883	23,696	15,220
Advertising	26,608	19,963	89,138	58,846
After-sale service expenses	15,968	87,416	56,090	179,552
Others	30,169	36,595	102,098	96,227
	(Won) 286,354	380,674	946,814	1,033,955

The expenses for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010 are reclassified to conform to the criteria of classification for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2011.

Table of Contents13. Other Income and Other Expenses

(a) Details of other income for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	For the three-month periods ended September 30,		For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Rental income	(Won) 1,565	718	4,679	2,728
Foreign currency gain	409,082	362,009	978,068	1,055,486
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	172	73	597	1,382
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts for other receivables	5	57	306	
Reversal of stock compensation cost	42		463	
Commission earned	1,565	3,520	3,634	4,164
Others	7,884	2,004	12,450	3,077
	(Won) 420,315	368,381	1,000,197	1,066,837

(b) Details of other expenses for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	For the three-month periods ended September 30		For the nine-month periods ended September 30	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Other bad debt expense	(Won) 241	97	1,216	140
Foreign currency loss	531,432	404,910	1,064,186	1,130,004
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	10	228	472	316
Others	104,225	4,889	104,344	70,661
	(Won) 635,908	410,124	1,170,218	1,201,121

Table of Contents**14. Employee Benefits**

The Controlling Company and some of its subsidiaries maintain defined benefit plans that provide a lump-sum payment to an employee based on final salary rates and length of service at the time the employee leaves the Group. The Controlling Company's defined benefit plan, if legal requirements are satisfied, allows interim settlement upon the employee's election. Subsequent to the interim settlement, service term used for severance payment calculation is remeasured from the settlement date.

- (a) Recognized liabilities for defined benefit obligations as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2011	2010
Present value of partially funded defined benefit obligations	(Won) 434,289	360,540
Fair value of plan assets	(279,743)	(281,825)
	(Won) 154,546	78,715

- (b) Expenses recognized in profit and loss for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	For the three-month periods ended September 30,		For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Current service cost	(Won) 26,819	21,901	80,448	65,938
Interest cost	4,746	3,678	14,238	11,033
Expected return on plan assets	(3,088)	(3,236)	(9,265)	(9,709)
Past service cost				12,778
	(Won) 28,477	22,343	85,421	80,040

- (c) Plan assets as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2011	2010
Deposits with financial institutions	(Won) 279,743	281,825

- (d) Actuarial gain and loss recognized in other comprehensive income for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 is as follows:

(In millions of won)

	For the three-month periods ended September 30,		For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Defined benefit plan actuarial gain or loss	(Won) 425	(26,456)	1,497	(26,450)
Income tax	(93)	5,490	(329)	5,490
Defined benefit plan actuarial gain or loss, net of income tax	(Won) 332	(20,966)	1,168	(20,960)

Table of Contents15. Finance income and Finance costs

- (a) Finance income and costs recognized in profit and loss for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	For the three-month periods ended September 30,		For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Finance income				
Interest income	(Won) 11,903	22,033	42,993	76,034
Dividend income	131	9	131	9
Foreign currency gain	44,697	127,623	124,237	127,492
Gain on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		495	4	213
Gain on valuation of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,057			
Gain on disposal of investments in equity accounted investees			144	2,506
	(Won) 57,788	150,160	167,509	206,254
Finance costs				
Interest expense	(Won) 26,454	36,097	93,573	71,625
Foreign currency loss	231,722	55,367	207,151	132,504
Loss on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	135		858	1,584
Loss on valuation of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		211	1,204	2,055
Loss on sale of trade accounts and notes receivable	5,341	3,250	13,545	6,774
Loss on redemption of debenture				4,138
Loss on disposal of investments in equity accounted investees	321		321	421
Impairment loss on investments in equity accounted investees			14,244	
	(Won) 263,973	94,925	330,896	219,101

Table of Contents15. Finance income and Finance costs, Continued

- (b) Finance income and costs recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	For the three-month periods ended September 30,		For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Gain on valuation of available-for-sale securities	(Won) 3,365	4,849	5,056	11,495
Tax effect	(836)	(968)	(1,450)	(2,960)
	(Won) 2,529	3,881	3,606	8,535

16. CommitmentsFactoring and securitization of accounts receivable

The Controlling Company has agreements with Korea Development Bank and several other banks for accounts receivable sales negotiating facilities of up to an aggregate of USD1,541 million ((Won)1,818,011 million) in connection with its export sales transactions. As of September 30, 2011, accounts and notes receivable amounting to USD250 million ((Won)294,913 million) were sold but are not past due.

In October 2006, LG Display America, Inc., LG Display Germany GmbH, LG Display Shanghai Co., Ltd. and others entered into a five-year accounts receivable selling program with Standard Chartered Bank on a revolving basis, of up to USD600 million ((Won)707,700 million). The Controlling Company joined this program in April 2007. For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2011, no accounts and notes receivable were sold under this program. The accounts receivable selling program expired in October 2011.

Table of Contents16. Commitments, Continued

LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd., the Controlling Company's subsidiary, has agreements with Standard Chartered Bank and Citibank for accounts receivable sales negotiating facilities of up to an aggregate of USD250 million ((Won)294,875 million) and USD100 million ((Won)117,950 million), respectively, and as of September 30, 2011, accounts and notes receivable amounting to USD158 million ((Won)185,962 million) and USD43 million ((Won)50,798 million) were sold but are not past due, respectively. LG Display Taiwan Co., Ltd. has agreements with Taishin International Bank, BNP Paribas and Chinatrust Commercial Bank for accounts receivable sales negotiating facilities of up to an aggregate of USD1,062 million ((Won)1,252,629 million), USD65 million ((Won)76,668 million) and USD23 million ((Won)27,129 million), respectively, and, as of September 30, 2011, accounts and notes receivable amounting to USD333 million ((Won)392,638 million), USD52 million ((Won)60,781 million) and USD5 million ((Won)5,516 million) were sold but are not past due, respectively. In addition, LG Display Taiwan Co., Ltd. has agreements with Citibank and Standard Chartered Bank for accounts receivable sales negotiating facilities of up to an aggregate of USD112 million ((Won)132,104 million) and USD260 million ((Won)306,670 million), respectively, and, as of September 30, 2011, accounts and notes receivable amounting to USD62 million ((Won)72,983 million) were sold to Citibank but are not past due. LG Display Shanghai Co., Ltd. has an agreement with BNP Paribas for accounts receivable sales negotiating facilities of up to an aggregate of USD150 million ((Won)176,925 million), and, as of September 30, 2011, accounts and notes receivable amounting to USD117 million ((Won)138,161 million) were sold but are not past due. In July 2009, LG Display Shenzhen Co., Ltd. and LG Display Shanghai Co., Ltd. entered into agreements with Bank of China Limited, and, as of September 30, 2011, accounts and notes receivable amounting to USD107 million ((Won)125,718 million) were sold but are not past due. In June 2010, LG Display Germany GmbH entered into an agreement with Citibank for accounts receivable sales negotiating facilities of up to an aggregate of USD307 million ((Won)362,107 million), and, as of September 30, 2011, accounts and notes receivable amounting to USD209 million ((Won)246,504 million) were sold but are not past due. In addition, LG Display Germany GmbH started forfaiting and accounts and notes receivable amounting to USD28 million ((Won)33,333 million) were sold but are not past due. LG Display America, Inc. has agreements with Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited and Standard Chartered Bank for accounts receivable sales negotiating facilities of up to an aggregate of USD80 million ((Won)94,360 million) and USD50 million ((Won)58,975 million), respectively, and, as of September 30, 2011, the amount of accounts and notes receivable amounting to USD79 million ((Won)92,636 million) and USD20 million ((Won)23,470 million) were sold but not past due, respectively. In addition, in June 2011, LG Display America, Inc. has entered into an agreement with Citibank for accounts receivable sales negotiating facilities of up to an aggregate of USD400 million ((Won)471,717 million) and as of September 30, 2011, the amount of accounts and notes receivable amounting to USD400 million ((Won)471,800 million) were sold but are not past due. LG Display Japan Co., Ltd. has an agreement with Sumitomo Mitsui Bank for accounts receivable sales negotiating facilities of up to an aggregate of USD90 million ((Won)106,155 million) and as of September 30, 2011, the amount of accounts and notes receivable amounting to USD22 million ((Won)25,962 million) were sold but are not past due. The Controlling Company has a credit facility agreement with Shinhan Bank pursuant to which the Controlling Company could negotiate its accounts receivables up to an aggregate of (Won)50,000 million in connection with its domestic sales transactions and as of September 30, 2011, accounts and notes receivable amounting to USD20 million ((Won)23,536 million) were sold but are not past due. In addition, The Controlling Company has agreement with Standard Chartered Bank for accounts receivable sales negotiating facilities of up to USD50 million ((Won)58,975 million) and as of September 30, 2011, accounts and notes receivable amounting to USD38 million ((Won)44,736 million) were sold to Standard Chartered Bank but are not past due. In connection with all the above contracts in this paragraph, the Group has sold its accounts receivable without recourse.

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16. Commitments, Continued