LG Display Co., Ltd.
Form 6-K
February 27, 2017
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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER

PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16

UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the month of February 2017

LG Display Co., Ltd.

(Translation of Registrant s name into English)

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

(Address of principal executive offices)

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

Form 20-F 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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Submission of Audit Report

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

2. Date of receiving external audit report: February 27, 2017

3. Auditor s opinion

	FY 2016	FY 2015
Audit Report on Separate Financial Statements	Unqualified	Unqualified

4. Financial Highlights of Separate Financial Statements

Items	FY 2016	FY 2015
Total Assets	21,812,749,906,988	20,210,693,393,423
Total Liabilities	9,577,303,892,341	8,881,110,309,963
Total Shareholders Equity	12,235,446,014,647	11,329,583,083,460
Capital Stock	1,789,078,500,000	1,789,078,500,000
Revenues	24,419,295,408,297	25,856,426,293,408
Operating Income	709,138,337,951	770,855,500,369
Ordinary Income	1,237,766,281,393	1,181,626,205,412
Net Income	967,077,258,240	968,208,835,992
Total Shareholders Equity / Capital Stock	683.9%	633.3%

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Separate Financial Statements

For the Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

(With Independent Auditors   Report Thereon)

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Independent Auditors Report

Based on a report originally issued in Korean

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders

LG Display Co., Ltd.:

We have audited the accompanying separate financial statements of LG Display Co., Ltd. (the Company) which comprise the separate statements of financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the related separate statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the separate financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and its separate financial performance and its separate cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with K-IFRS.

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

KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp.

Seoul, Korea

February 21, 2017

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This report is effective as of February 21, 2017, the audit report date. Certain subsequent events or circumstances, which may occur between the audit report date and the time of reading this report, could have a material impact on the accompanying separate financial statements and notes thereto. Accordingly, the readers of the audit report should understand that the above audit report has not been updated to reflect the impact of such subsequent events or circumstances, if any.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Separate Statements of Financial Position

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015

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

Total non-current liabilities			3,400,959	2,375,131
Total liabilities			9,577,303	8,881,110
Equity				
Share capital	18		1,789,079	1,789,079
Share premium			2,251,113	2,251,113
Retained earnings	19		8,195,255	7,289,333
Reserves	18			58
Total equity			12,235,447	11,329,583
Total liabilities and equity		₩	21,812,750	20,210,693

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Separate Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

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

Earnings per share (In won)				
Basic earnings per share	29	₩	2,703	2,706
Diluted earnings per share	29	₩	2,703	2,706

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Separate Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

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

Transaction with owners, recognized directly in equity					
Dividends to equity holders			(178,908)		(178,908)
Balances at December 31, 2016	₩ 1,789,079	2,251,113	8,195,255		12,235,447

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Separate Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

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

Income taxes paid	(43,470)	(194,219)
Interests received	32,315	40,797
Interests paid	(95,434)	(113,479)
Net cash provided by operating activities	₩ 1,719,626	1,596,311

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Separate Statements of Cash Flows, Continued

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

(In millions of won)		**2016**	**2015**
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Dividends received	₩	538,935	428,381
Proceeds from withdrawal of deposits in banks		2,682,102	2,306,672
Increase in deposits in banks		(2,326,520)	(2,204,752)
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(1,500)	
Acquisition of available-for-sale financial assets			(3,290)
Proceeds from disposal of available-for-sale financial assets		487	2,263
Acquisition of investments		(131,357)	(285,950)
Proceeds from disposal of investments		30,125	41,928
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(2,549,822)	(1,606,797)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		331,534	489,422
Acquisition of intangible assets		(396,581)	(287,183)
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets		1,166	1,135
Government grants received		4,425	4,328
Proceeds from settlement of derivatives		4,008	(35)
Proceeds from collection of short-term loans		6,070	
Increase in long-term loans		(27,300)	(16,516)
Increase in deposits		(200)	(1,553)
Decrease in deposits		914	874
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired			(160,000)
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,833,514)	(1,291,073)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from short-term borrowings		107,345	
Repayments of short-term borrowings			(219,839)
Proceeds from issuance of debentures		597,573	298,778
Proceeds from long-term debt		1,103,221	547,005
Repayments of current portion of long-term debt and debentures		(1,363,920)	(744,788)
Dividends paid		(178,908)	(178,908)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		265,311	(297,752)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		151,423	7,486
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1		108,044	100,558

Cash and cash equivalents at December 31	₩	259,467	108,044

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

1. Organization and Description of Business

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

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

2. Basis of Presenting Financial Statements

(a) Statement of Compliance

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

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

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

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

2. Basis of Presenting Financial Statements, Continued

(b) Basis of Measurement

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

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

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

(c) Functional and Presentation Currency

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

(d) Use of Estimates and Judgments

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

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

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

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

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

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

Net realizable value of inventories (note 9)

Measurement of defined benefit obligations (note 15)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities (note 28)

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

(a) Interest in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

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

(b) Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation

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

(c) Inventories

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

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) Financial Instruments

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

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

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

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Deposits in banks

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

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) Financial Instruments, Continued

(i) Non-derivative financial assets, Continued

Loans and receivables

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

Available-for-sale financial assets

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

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

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

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

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

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

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

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) Financial Instruments, Continued

(iii) Share Capital

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

(iv) Derivative financial instruments

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

Hedge Accounting

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

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

i) Fair value hedges

Change in the fair value of a derivative hedging instrument designated as a fair value hedge and the hedged item is recognized in profit or loss, respectively. The gain or loss from remeasuring the hedging instrument at fair value and the gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in profit or loss in the same line item of the statement of comprehensive income. The Company discontinues fair value hedge accounting if it does not designate the derivative hedging instrument and the hedged item as the hedge relationship between them anymore or if the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or if the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting. Any adjustment arising from gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is amortized to profit or loss from the date the hedge accounting is discontinued.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) Financial Instruments, Continued

(iv) Derivative financial instruments, Continued

ii) Cash flow hedges

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

Embedded derivative

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

Other derivative financial instruments

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

(e) Property, Plant and Equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

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

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

(ii) Subsequent costs

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

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(e) Property, Plant and Equipment, Continued

(iii) Depreciation

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

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

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

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

(f) Borrowing Costs

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

(g) Government Grants

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

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

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

(ii) Grants for compensating the Company s expenses incurred

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

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(g) Government Grants, Continued

(iii) Other government grants

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

(h) Intangible Assets

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

(i) Goodwill

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

(ii) Research and development

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

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

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale,
- its intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it,

- its ability to use or sell the intangible asset,

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

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

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

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

(iii) Other intangible assets

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

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(h) Intangible Assets, Continued

(iv) Subsequent costs

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

(v) Amortization

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

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

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

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

(i) Impairment

(i) Financial assets

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

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

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(i) Impairment, Continued

(i) Financial assets, Continued

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

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

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

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

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

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

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(i) Impairment, Continued

(ii) Non-financial assets

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

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

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

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

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(j) Provisions

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

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

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

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

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

(k) Employee Benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

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

(ii) Other long-term employee benefits

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

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(k) Employee Benefits, Continued

(iii) Defined contribution plan

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

(iv) Defined benefit plan

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

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

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

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

(l) Revenue

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

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(m) Operating Segments

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

(n) Finance Income and Finance Costs

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

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

(o) Income Tax

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

(i) Current tax

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

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(o) Income Tax, Continued

(ii) Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

(p) Earnings Per Share

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

(q) Business Combinations

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

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

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(r) Changes in Accounting Policies

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

(i) K-IFRS 1027, *Separate Financial Statements*

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

(ii) K-IFRS 1001, *Presentation of Financial Statements*

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

(s) New Standards and Amendments Not Yet Adopted

The following new standards and amendments to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for the Company for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, and the Company has not early adopted them.

(i) K-IFRS No. 1109, *Financial Instruments*

K-IFRS No. 1109, *Financial Instruments*, published on September 25, 2015 which will replace the K-IFRS No. 1039, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, is effective for annual periods January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company plans to adopt K-IFRS No. 1109 in its separate financial statements for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

Adoption of K-IFRS No. 1109 will generally be applied retrospectively, except as described below.

Advantage of exemption allowing the Company not to restate comparative information for prior periods with respect to classification, measurement and impairment changes.

Prospective application of new hedge accounting except for those specified in K-IFRS No. 1109 for retrospective application such as accounting for the time value of options and others.

Key features of K-IFRS No. 1109 are a) new classification and measurement approach for financial assets that reflects the business model in which assets are managed and their cash flow characteristics, b) impairment model based on changes in expected credit losses, and c) new approach to hedge qualification and methods for assessing hedge effectiveness.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(s) New Standards and Amendments Not Yet Adopted, Continued

Adoption of K-IFRS No. 1109 necessitates the assessment on the potential impact on the Company s separate financial statements resulting from the application of new standards, revision of its accounting process and internal controls related to reporting financial instruments. The quantitative impact of adopting K-IFRS No. 1109 on the Company s separate financial statements in 2018 is not known and cannot be reliably estimated because it will be dependent on the financial instruments that the Company holds and economic conditions at that time as well as accounting elections and judgments that it will make in the future.

The Company plans to assess the impacts of adoption of K-IFRS No. 1109 on its separate financial statements, the accounting system and the internal controls in 2017. The Company plans to finalize assessing the financial impact of the adoption of K-IFRS No. 1109 by September 30. 2017 and disclose the results in its separate financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2017. The potential general impact on its separate financial statements resulting from the application of new standards are as follows:

Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets

K-IFRS No. 1109 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), based on the business model in which assets are managed and their cash flow characteristics. However, derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial assets in the scope of the standard are never bifurcated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification.

	Contractual cash flow characteristics	
Business model assessment	**Solely payments of principal and interest**	**Others**
Hold to collect contractual cash flows	Amortized cost(*1)	
Hold to collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets	FVOCI	FVTPL(*2)
Hold to sell financial assets and others	FVTPL	

(*1) The Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset as measured at FVTPL using the fair value option at initial recognition if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces accounting mismatch.

(*2) The Company may irrevocably designate an equity investment that is not held for trading as measured at FVOCI using the fair value option.

The requirements to classify financial assets as amortized cost or FVOCI under K-IFRS No. 1109 are more restrictive than them under K-IFRS No. 1039. Accordingly, increase in proportion of financial assets classified as FVTPL may result in increase of volatility in profit or loss of the Company. As of December 31, 2016, the Company recognized ₩6,921,680 million of loans and receivable, ₩5,708 million of available-for-sale financial assets and ₩1,382 million of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

A debt investment is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows; and

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flow that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(s) New Standards and Amendments Not Yet Adopted, Continued

As of December 31, 2016, the Company recognized ₩6,921,680 million of loans and receivables and ₩154 million of debt instruments classified as available-for-sale financial assets and measured at amortized cost.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flow that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Equity investment that are not held for trading may be irrevocably designated as FVOCI on initial recognition and they are not subsequently recycled to profit or loss. As of December 31, 2016, the Company recognized ₩5,554 million of equity investment classified as available-for-sale financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL, if:

- The asset s contractual cash flows do not represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding;
- Debt instrument is held for trading; or
- Equity instrument is not designated as FVOCI.

As of December 31, 2016, the Company recognized ₩1,382 million of debt instrument classified as FVTPL.

Classification and Measurement of Financial Liabilities

Under K-IFRS No. 1109, the amount of change in the fair value of liabilities designated as at FVTPL that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is not presented in the item of profit or loss, but in OCI and they are not subsequently recycled to profit or loss. However, if accounting mismatch is created or enlarged as a result of this accounting treatment, the amount of change in the credit risk of the financial liabilities is also recognized as profit or loss.

Adoption of K-IFRS No. 1109 may result in decrease of profit or loss in relation to evaluation of financial liabilities as some of change in the fair value of financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL is presented in OCI.

Impairment: Financial assets and contract assets

Impairment loss is recognized if there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial asset is impaired according to incurred loss model under K-IFRS No. 1039. However, K-IFRS No. 1109 replaces the incurred loss model in K-IFRS No. 1039 with an expected credit loss impairment model which applies to debt instruments measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, lease receivable, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

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For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(s) New Standards and Amendments Not Yet Adopted, Continued

Under K-IFRS No. 1109, loss allowance is classified into three stages below in accordance with increase of credit risk after initial recognition of financial assets and measured on the 12-month expected credit loss (ECL) or lifetime ECL basis. Under K-IFRS No. 1109, credit losses are recognized earlier than that under K-IFRS 1039.

	Classification	Loss allowances
Stage 1	No significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	12-month expected credit losses: the expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.
Stage 2	Significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	Lifetime expected credit losses: the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.
Stage 3	Objective evidence of credit risk impairment	

Under K-IFRS No. 1109, cumulative change in lifetime expected credit loss since initial recognition is recognized as a loss allowance for financial asset, if it was credit-impaired at initial recognition. As of December 31, 2016, the Company recognized ₩1,347 million of loss allowances for ₩6,923,181 million of debt instrument measured at amortized cost such as loans, receivables and debt instrument classified available-for-sale financial asset.

Hedge accounting

K-IFRS No. 1109 maintains mechanics of hedge accounting including fair value hedges, cash flow hedges and hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation while replacing complex and regulation based requirements of hedge accounting in K-IFRS No. 1039 with principle based method for assessing hedge effectiveness by focusing on the risk management strategy of the Company. K-IFRS No. 1109 enlarges the risk management objectives and strategy and mitigates hedge accounting requirements including elimination of assessment to determine if it actually to have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which the hedge was designated and quantified guidance (80-125 percent).

By complying with the hedging rules in K-IFRS 1109, the Company can apply hedge accounting for transactions that do not meet the hedging criteria under K-IFRS 1039 thereby reducing volatility in the profit or loss.

When initially applying K-IFRS 1109, the Company may choose as its accounting policy to continue to apply hedge accounting requirements under K-IFRS 1039 instead of the requirements in K-IFRS 1109.

(ii) K-IFRS No. 1115, *Revenue from contracts with customers*

K-IFRS No. 1115, *Revenue from contracts with customers*, published on November 6, 2015 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. K-IFRS No. 1115 replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including K-IFRS No. 1018, *Revenue*, K-IFRS No. 1011, *Construction Contracts*, K-IFRS No. 2031, *Revenue: Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services*, K-IFRS No. 2113, *Customer Loyalty Programmes*, K-IFRS No. 2115, *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate* and K-IFRS No. 2118, *Transfers of Assets from Customers*. The Company plans to adopt K-IFRS No. 1115 in its separate financial statements for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2018, using the retrospective approach. As a result, the Company also will apply retrospective approach for the comparative periods presented in its separate financial statements in accordance with K-IFRS No. 1008, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. The Company plans to use the practical expedients for completed contracts as of January 1, 2017 and accordingly the revenue in connection with those contracts will not be restated.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

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For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(s) New Standards and Amendments Not Yet Adopted, Continued

Revenue recognition criteria in K-IFRS No. 1018 are applied separately to each transaction including sale of goods, rendering of services, interest, royalties, dividends and construction contracts. However, K-IFRS No. 1115 establishes a single new revenue recognition standard for contracts with customers and introduces a five-step model for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized.

The steps in five-step model are as follows:

a) Identify the contract with a customer.

b) Identify the performance obligations in the contract.

c) Determine the transaction price.

d) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.

e) Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The Company plans to assess the impacts of adoption of K-IFRS No. 1115 on its separate financial statements, the accounting system and the internal controls in 2017. The Company plans to finalize assessing the financial impact of the adoption of K-IFRS No. 1115 by September 2017 and disclose the results in its separate financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017. The potential general impact on its separate financial statements resulting from the application of the new standard are as follows:

Variable Consideration

The consideration received from customers may be variable as the Company allows its customers the right to return their products, if any fault, according to the contracts. The Company shall estimate an amount of variable consideration by using the expected value or the most likely amount, depending on which method the entity expects to better predict the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled and include in the transaction price some or all of an amount of variable consideration estimated only to the extent that is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when return period expires. The Company shall recognize refund liability measured at the amount of consideration received (or receivable) to which the Company does not expect to be entitled. Management believes that the adoption of the amendment is expected to have no significant impact on the separate statement of financial position of the Company.

(iii) K-IFRS No. 1007, *Statement of Cash Flows*

The amendment to K-IFRS No. 1007, *Statement of Cash Flows*, is part of the disclosure initiative to improve presentation and disclosure in financial statements and requires an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes such as changes from financing cash flows, changes arising from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses, the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates and changes in fair value and other changes. On initial application of the amendment, entities are not required to provide comparative information for preceding periods. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, with early application permitted. Management plans to include additional required disclosures in its separate financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2017 in accordance with the amendment to K-IFRS No. 1007.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(s) New Standards and Amendments Not Yet Adopted, Continued

(iv) K-IFRS No. 1012, *Income Taxes*

The amendments clarify that an entity needs to consider whether tax law restricts the sources of taxable profits against which it may make deductions on the reversal of that deductible temporary difference. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance on how an entity should determine future taxable profits and explain the circumstances in which taxable profit may include the recovery of some assets for more than their carrying amount.

Entities are required to apply the amendments retrospectively. However, on initial application of the amendments, the change in the opening equity of the earliest comparative period may be recognized in the opening retained earnings (or in another component of equity, as appropriate), without allocating the change between opening retained earnings and other components of equity. Entities applying this relief must disclose that fact. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017 with early application permitted. Management believes that the adoption of the amendment is expected to have no significant impact on the separate statement of financial position of the Company.

4. Determination of Fair Value

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

(a) Current Assets and Liabilities

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

(b) Trade Receivables and Other Receivables

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

(c) Investments in Equity and Debt Securities

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

(d) Non-derivative Financial Liabilities

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

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

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For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

5. Risk Management

(a) Financial Risk Management

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

(i) Credit risk

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

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

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

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

(ii) Liquidity risk

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

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

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

5. Risk Management, Continued

(a) Financial Risk Management, Continued

(iii) Market risk

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

Currency risk

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

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

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

Interest rate risk

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

(b) Capital Management

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

(*In millions of won*)

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Total liabilities	₩ 9,577,303	8,881,110
Total equity	12,235,447	11,329,583
Cash and deposits in banks (*1)	1,335,987	1,540,146
Borrowings (including bonds)	3,852,712	3,369,576
Total liabilities to equity ratio	78%	78%
Net borrowings to equity ratio (*2)	21%	16%

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

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

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

6. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Deposits in Banks

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

(*In millions of won*)

		December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Demand deposits	₩	259,467	108,044
Deposits in banks			
Time deposits	₩	1,004,134	1,361,602
Restricted cash (*)		72,386	70,500
	₩	1,076,520	1,432,102
Non-current assets			
Deposits in banks			
Restricted cash (*)	₩	13	13
	₩	1,336,000	1,540,159

(*) Restricted cash includes mutual growth fund amounting to ₩70,500 million to aid LG Group s second and third-tier suppliers, pledge amounting to ₩1,886 million to enforce investment plans according to the receipt of subsidies from Gumi city and Gyeongsangbuk-do and others.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

7. Receivables and Other Current Assets

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

(*In millions of won*)

		December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Trade, net	₩	275,413	257,736
Due from related parties		4,853,512	3,962,205
	₩	5,128,925	4,219,941

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

(*In millions of won*)

		December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Current assets			
Non-trade receivable, net	₩	395,534	486,884
Accrued income		8,210	12,998
	₩	403,744	499,882

Due from related parties included in other accounts receivable, as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are ₩308,756 million and ₩422,591 million, respectively.

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

(*In millions of won*)

		December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Current assets			
Advance payments	₩	7,240	8,313
Prepaid expenses		65,842	48,551

Value added tax refundable		56,158	75,675
	₩	129,240	132,539
Non-current assets			
Long-term prepaid expenses	₩	304,935	279,901
Long-term advanced payment		1,000	1,800
	₩	305,935	281,701

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

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For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

8. Other Financial Assets

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

(*In millions of won*)		December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Current assets			
Available-for-sale financial assets	₩		558
Short-term loans		7,696	3,051
		7,696	3,609
Non-current assets			
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	₩	1,382	
Available-for-sale financial assets		5,708	9,462
Deposits		13,422	14,103
Long-term loans		29,562	12,805
Long-term non-trade receivable		2,331	5,148
Derivatives		244	
	₩	52,649	41,518

Other financial assets of related parties as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are ₩3,488 million and ₩2,683 million, respectively.

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

(*In millions of won*)		December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Current assets			
Debt securities			
Government bonds	₩		558
Non-current assets			
Debt securities			
Government bonds	₩	154	151

Equity securities			
Intellectual Discovery, Ltd.	₩	729	2,673
Kyulux, Inc.		3,266	3,266
Henghao Technology Co., Ltd.		1,559	3,372
	₩	5,554	9,311
	₩	5,708	10,020

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

9. Inventories

Inventories at the reporting date are as follows:

(In millions of won)		**December 31, 2016**	**December 31, 2015**
Finished goods	₩	527,658	542,404
Work-in-process		633,422	685,024
Raw materials		312,013	358,937
Supplies		233,890	263,848
	₩	1,706,983	1,850,213

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the amount of inventories recognized as cost of sales, inventory write-downs and reversal and usage of inventory write-downs included in cost of sales are as follows:

(*In millions of won*)		**2016**	**2015**
Inventories recognized as cost of sales	₩	21,748,952	22,850,385
Including: inventory write-downs		185,454	342,623
Including: reversal and usage of inventory write-downs		(342,623)	(299,948)

There were no significant reversals of inventory write-downs recognized during 2016 and 2015.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

10. Investments

(a) Investments in subsidiaries consist of the following:

(*In millions of won*)			December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
Overseas Subsidiaries	**Location**	**Business**	**Percentage of ownership**	**Book value**	**Percentage of ownership**	**Book Value**
LG Display America, Inc.	San Jose, U.S.A.	Sell Display products	100%	₩ 36,815	100%	₩ 36,815
LG Display Germany GmbH	Ratingen, Germany	Sell Display products	100%	19,373	100%	19,373
LG Display Japan Co., Ltd.	Tokyo, Japan	Sell Display products	100%	15,686	100%	15,686
LG Display Taiwan Co., Ltd.	Taipei, Taiwan	Sell Display products	100%	35,230	100%	35,230
LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd.(*1)	Nanjing, China	Manufacture Display products	100%	593,726	100%	579,747
LG Display Shanghai Co., Ltd.	Shanghai, China	Sell Display products	100%	9,093	100%	9,093
LG Display Poland Sp. z o.o.	Wroclaw, Poland	Manufacture Display products	100%	194,992	100%	194,992
LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd.	Guangzhou, China	Manufacture Display products	100%	293,557	100%	293,557
LG Display Shenzhen Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen, China	Sell Display products	100%	3,467	100%	3,467
LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Sell Display products	100%	1,250	100%	1,250

L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Limited	Fujian, China	Manufacture LCD module and LCD monitor sets	51%	10,123	51%	10,123
LG Display Yantai Co., Ltd.	Yantai, China	Manufacture Display products	100%	169,195	100%	169,195
LG Display U.S.A., Inc. (*2)	McAllen, U.S.A.	Manufacture and sell Display products			100%	228
Nanumnuri Co., Ltd.	Gumi, South Korea	Janitorial services	100%	800	100%	800
LG Display (China) Co., Ltd. (*3)	Guangzhou,China	Manufacture and Sell Display products	51%	723,086	52%	723,086
Unified Innovative Technology, LLC	Wilmington, U.S.A.	Manage intellectual property	100%	9,489	100%	9,489
LG Display Guangzhou Trading Co., Ltd.	Guangzhou, China	Sell Display products	100%	218	100%	218
Global OLED Technology LLC	Herndon, U.S.A	Manage OLED intellectual property	100%	164,322	100%	164,322
LG Display Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd.(*4)	Haiphong, Vietnam	Manufacture Display Products	100%	117,378		
Suzhou Lehui Display Co., Ltd.(*5)	Suzhou, China	Manufacture and sell LCD module and LCD monitor sets	100%	121,640		
				₩ 2,519,440		₩ 2,266,671

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

10. Investments, Continued

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

(*1) In December 2016, the Company contributed ₩13,979 million in cash for the capital increase of LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd. (LGDNJ). There was no change in the Company s ownership percentage in LGDNJ as a result of this additional investment.
(*2) As of December 31, 2016, LG Display U.S.A., Inc., a subsidiary of the Company, completed liquidation. In March 2016, the Company received ₩380 million and recognized ₩152 million for the difference between the collection amount and the carrying amount as finance income.
(*3) In October 2016, LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd. (LGDGZ) contribut~~ed~~ W1,465 million in cash for the capital increase of LG Display (China) Co., Ltd. (LGDCA). The Company s ownership percentage in LGDCA decreased from 51.5% to 51.4% as a result.
(*4) In May 2016, the Company established LG Display Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd. to manufacture Display products.
(*5) In July 2016, Suzhou Raken Technology Co., Ltd., a joint venture of the Company and AmTRAN Technology Co., Ltd. (AmTRAN), split into Suzhou Raken Technology Co., Ltd. and Suzhou Lehui Display Co., Ltd. The Company acquired 100% equity interest in Suzhou Lehui Display Co., Ltd. and AmTRAN acquired 100% equity interest in Suzhou Raken Technology Co., Ltd., respectively, by exchanging equity interests.

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

(*In millions of won*)

			December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
Joint Ventures	**Location**	**Business**	**Percentage of ownership**	**Book value**	**Percentage of ownership**	**Book value**
Suzhou Raken Technology Co., Ltd. (*)	Suzhou, China	Manufacture LCD modules and LCD TV sets		₩	51%	₩ 120,184

(*) In July 2016, Suzhou Raken Technology Co., Ltd., a joint venture of the Company and AmTRAN Technology Co., Ltd. (AmTRAN), split into Suzhou Raken Technology Co., Ltd. and Suzhou Lehui Display Co., Ltd. As a result of exchange of equity interests, the Company currently does not hold interest in Suzhou Raken Technology

Co., Ltd.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

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For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

10. Investments, Continued

(c) Investments in associates consist of the following:

(*In millions of won*)

Associates	Location	Business	December 31, 2016 Percentage of ownership	December 31, 2016 Book Value	December 31, 2015 Percentage of ownership	December 31, 2015 Book Value
Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd.	Paju, South Korea	Manufacture electric glass for FPDs	40%	₩ 45,089	40%	₩ 45,089
TLI Inc.(*1)	Seongnam, South Korea	Manufacture and sell semiconductor parts for FPDs			10%	6,961
AVACO Co., Ltd.(*2)	Daegu, South Korea	Manufacture and sell equipment for FPDs			16%	6,021
New Optics Ltd.	Yangju, South Korea	Manufacture back light parts for TFT-LCDs	46%	14,221	46%	14,221
IINVENIA Co., Ltd. (Formerly, LIG INVENIA Co., Ltd)	Seongnam, South Korea	Develop and manufacture the equipment for FPDs	13%	6,330	13%	6,330
WooRee E&L Co., Ltd.(*3)	Ansan, South Korea	Manufacture LED back light unit packages	14%	10,268	21%	11,900
LB Gemini New Growth Fund No.16 (*4)	Seoul, South Korea	Invest in small and middle sized companies and benefit from M&A opportunities	31%	2,510	31%	7,660
Can Yang Investments Limited	Hong Kong	Develop, manufacture and sell LED parts	9%	7,568	9%	7,568
YAS Co., Ltd. (*5)	Paju, South Korea	Develop and manufacture deposition equipment for OLEDs	18%	10,000	19%	10,000

Narenanotech Corporation	Yongin, South Korea	Manufacture and sell FPD manufacturing equipment	23%	30,000	23%	30,000
AVATEC Co., Ltd. (*6)	Daegu, South Korea	Process and sell electric glass for FPDs	17%	10,600	16%	10,600
Arctic Sentinel, Inc. (Formerly, Fuhu, Inc.)	Los Angeles U.S.A.	Develop and manufacture tablet for kids	10%		10%	
				₩ 136,586		₩ 156,350

(*1) In 2016, the Company disposed of the entire investments in TLI Inc. for ₩7,839 million and recognized ₩878 million for the difference between the disposal amount and the carrying amount as finance income.

(*2) In 2016, the Company disposed of the entire investments in AVACO Co., Ltd. for ₩16,756 million and recognized ₩10,735 million for the difference between the disposal amount and the carrying amount as finance income.

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For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

10. Investments, Continued

(*3) In 2016, the Company recognized an impairment loss of ₩1,632 million as finance cost for the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount of investments in WooRee E&L Co., Ltd. (WooRee E&L). In 2016, the Company s ownership percentage in WooRee E&L decreased from 21% to 14% as the Company did not participate in the capital increase of WooRee E&L.
(*4) The Company is a member of a limited partnership in the LB Gemini New Growth Fund No. 16 (the Fund). In February and June 2016, the Company received ₩2,820 million and ₩2,330 million, respectively, from the Fund as capital distribution. In conjunction with this recovery, there were no changes in the Company s ownership percentage in the Fund and the Company is committed to making future investments of up to an aggregate of ₩30,000 million.
(*5) The Company s ownership percentage in YAS Co., Ltd. decreased from 19% to 18% as the Company did not participate in the capital increase of YAS Co., Ltd.
(*6) In 2016, AVATEC Co., Ltd. retired its treasury stock and the Company s ownership percentage in AVATEC Co., Ltd. increased from 16% to 17% as a result.

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the aggregate amount of received dividends from subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are ₩409,798 million and ₩556,881 million, respectively.

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For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

11. Property, Plant and Equipment

Changes in property, plant and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2016 are as follows:

(*In millions of won*)		Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Construction-in-progress (*1)	Others	Total
Acquisition cost as of January 1, 2016	₩	462,787	4,727,833	33,400,868	672,540	775,841	145,727	40,158,596
Accumulated depreciation as of January 1, 2016			(1,777,001)	(29,996,827)	(584,891)		(104,699)	(32,463,418)
Accumulated impairment loss as of January 1, 2016				(3,156)				(3,156)
Book value as of January 1, 2016	₩	462,787	2,950,832	3,400,885	87,649	775,841	41,028	7,719,022
Additions						3,208,435		3,208,435
Depreciation			(222,889)	(1,595,161)	(36,559)		(9,555)	(1,864,164)
Disposals		(1,304)	(2,743)	(295,974)	(14)		(860)	(300,895)
Others (*2)			6,508	1,253,214	26,329	(1,302,317)	16,266	
Government grants received			(638)	(1,901)		(1,886)		(4,425)
Book value as of December 31, 2016	₩	461,483	2,731,070	2,761,063	77,405	2,680,073	46,879	8,757,973
Acquisition cost as of December 31, 2016	₩	461,483	4,730,093	33,536,183	637,918	2,680,073	134,488	42,180,238

Accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2016	₩		(1,999,023)	(30,772,830)	(560,513)		(87,609)	(33,419,975)
Accumulated impairment loss as of December 31, 2016	₩			(2,290)				(2,290)

(*1) As of December 31, 2016, construction-in-progress mainly relates to construction of manufacturing facilities.
(*2) Others are mainly amounts transferred from construction-in-progress.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

11. Property, Plant and Equipment, Continued

Changes in property, plant and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2015 are as follows:

(*In millions of won*)	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Construction-in-progress (*1)	Others	Total
Acquisition cost as of January 1, 2015	₩ 434,601	4,696,510	32,538,649	706,364	1,039,013	167,330	39,582,467
Accumulated depreciation as of January 1, 2015		(1,557,238)	(28,553,547)	(637,446)		(125,838)	(30,874,069)
Accumulated impairment loss as of January 1, 2015			(8,097)				(8,097)
Book value as of January 1, 2015	₩ 434,601	3,139,272	3,977,005	68,918	1,039,013	41,492	8,700,301
Additions					1,825,189		1,825,189
Business combinations (*2)			24,466	447		2,054	26,967
Depreciation		(221,684)	(2,082,362)	(38,619)		(10,524)	(2,353,189)
Impairment loss			(423)				(423)
Disposals	(2,091)	(5,335)	(457,172)	(906)		(9,991)	(475,495)
Others (*3)	30,277	38,579	1,943,699	57,809	(2,088,361)	17,997	
Government grants received			(4,328)				(4,328)
Book value as of December 31, 2015	₩ 462,787	2,950,832	3,400,885	87,649	775,841	41,028	7,719,022

Acquisition cost as of December 31, 2015	₩	462,787	4,727,833	33,400,868	672,540	775,841	145,727	40,185,596
Accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2015	₩		(1,777,001)	(29,996,827)	(584,891)		(104,699)	(32,463,418)
Accumulated impairment loss as of December 31, 2015	₩			(3,156)				(3,156)

(*1) As of December 31, 2015, construction-in-progress mainly relates to construction of manufacturing facilities.
(*2) Business combinations include property, plant and equipment related to OLED Lighting business.
(*3) Others are mainly amounts transferred from construction-in-progress.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

11. Property, Plant and Equipment, Continued

The capitalized borrowing costs and capitalization rate for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

(*In millions of won*)

	2016	**2015**
Capitalized borrowing costs	₩ 16,909	13,696
Capitalization rate	2.91%	3.73%

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

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For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

12. Intangible Assets

Changes in intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2016 are as follows:

llions of won)

	Intellectual property rights	Software	Member-ships	Development costs	Construction-in-progress (software)	Customer relationships	Technology	Good-will	Others (*2)	Tota
sition cost as of ry 1, 2016	₩ 624,263	626,343	50,943	1,111,503	2,627	59,176	11,074	72,588	13,076	2,571
nulated ization as of ry 1, 2016	(502,476)	(488,517)		(924,273)		(19,731)	(6,275)		(13,050)	(1,954
nulated impairment s of January 1,			(9,873)							(9
value as of ry 1, 2016	₩ 121,787	137,826	41,070	187,230	2,627	39,445	4,799	72,588	26	607
ons - internally oped				322,288						322
ons - external ases	21,159		800		71,895					93
ization (*1)	(21,060)	(66,783)		(253,178)		(6,947)	(1,107)		(20)	(349
sals	(5)		(336)							
rment loss			(138)							
fer from uction-in-progress		56,740			(56,740)					
value as of nber 31, 2016	₩ 121,881	127,783	41,396	256,340	17,782	32,498	3,692	72,588	6	673
sition cost as of nber 31, 2016	₩ 627,998	733,030	51,407	1,433,791	17,782	59,176	11,074	72,588	13,077	3,019
nulated ization as of nber 31, 2016	₩ (506,117)	(605,247)		(1,177,451)		(26,678)	(7,382)		(13,071)	(2,335

nulated impairment s of December 31,	₩	(10,011)	(10

(*1) The Company has classified the amortization as manufacturing overhead costs, selling expenses, administrative expenses, and research and development expenses.
(*2) Others mainly consist of rights to use electricity and gas supply facilities.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

12. Intangible Assets, Continued

Changes in intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2015 are as follows: