

LG Display Co., Ltd.
Form 6-K
February 22, 2019

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 2019

LG Display Co., Ltd.

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

LG Twin Towers, 128 Yeoui-dearo, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul 07336, 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.

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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):

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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

I. Activities and Remuneration of Outside Directors, etc.

1. Attendance and Voting Record of Outside Directors, etc.

Date	Agenda	Remark	Name of Outside Directors				Byoun gho Lee (Attendance rate: 100%)	Non- standing Director Hyun- Hwoi Ha (Attendance rate: 88%)
			Jin Jang (Attendance rate: 100%)	Joon Park (Attendance rate: 88%)	Sung Sik Hwang (Attendance rate: 100%)	Kun Tai Han (Attendance rate: 100%)		
	Report on resolutions passed by the management committee	Reported						
	Report on 2017 Q4 financial and operating results	Reported						
	Report on operation of internal accounting controls	Reported						
1 2018.01.22	Approval of FY2017 financial statements	Approved	For	Absent	For	For	For	
	Approval of FY2017 annual business report	Approved	For	Absent	For	For	For	
	Approval of change in composition of Outside Director Nomination Committee	Approved	For	Absent	For	For	For	
	Report on operation and evaluation of internal accounting control system	Reported					Newly appointed at FY2017 AGM	
	Report on operation of the compliance system	Reported						
	Approval of convening of the FY2017 Annual General Meeting of shareholders	Approved	For	For	For	For	For	
2 2018.02.20	Approval of FY2017 AGM agenda items	Approved	For	For	For	For	For	
		Approved	For	For	For	For	For	

	1) Approval of Consolidated & Separate Financial Statements of FY2017							
	2) Appointment of Directors	Approved	For	For	For	For	For	For
	3) Appointment of Audit Committee Member	Approved	For	For	For	For	For	For
	4) Approval of Remuneration Limit for Directors in 2018	Approved	For	For	For	For	For	For
	Approval of Chairman of Board of Directors election	Approved		For	For	For	For	For
	Approval of representative director nomination	Approved		For	For	For	For	For
	Approval of internal transaction	Approved		For	For	For	For	For
	Approval of remuneration for executive officers & other agenda	Approved		For	For	For	For	For
	1) Approval of remuneration for executive officers	Approved		Retired	For	For	For	For
	2) Approval of HR personnel policy revision for executive officers	Approved		at	For	For	For	For
3	2018.03.15			FY2017				
	3) Approval of company advisor compensation to the retired executive officers who are outplaced in 2018	Approved		AGM	For	For	For	For
	4) Approval of the remuneration for board directors in 2017	Approved			For	For	For	For
	5) Approval of the performance-based bonus targets for executive officers in 2018	Approved			For	For	For	For

4	2018.04.24	Report on 2018 Q1 financial and operating results	Reported						
		Approval of transactions with significant shareholders	Approved	For	For	For	For	For	
5	2018.07.24	Report on 2018 Q2 financial and operating results	Reported						
		Report on resolutions passed by the management committee	Reported						
		Approval of long-term debt	Approved	For	For	For	For	For	
6	2018.10.23	Report on 2018 Q3 financial and operating results	Reported						
		Report on issuance of bonds in 2nd half of 2018	Reported						
		Approval of executive officer appointments	Approved	For	For	For	For	For	
		Approval of FY2019 limits on issuance of bonds	Approved	For	For	For	For	For	
		Review of FY2018 achievement and approval of FY2019 business plan	Approved	For	For	For	For	For	
		Approval of transactions with the largest shareholder and	Approved	For	For	For	For	For	
7	2018.11.28	special persons concerned							
		Approval of transaction limit with major shareholders and other related parties	Approved	For	For	For	For	For	
		Re-approval of facility sales contract to offshore subsidiaries	Approved	For	For	For	For	For	
		Approval of license agreement for LG brand	Approved	For	For	For	For	For	
		Approval of LG Twin Tower lease agreement	Approved	For	For	For	For	For	
		Approval of change in composition of Audit Committee	Approved	For	For	For	For	For	
8	2018.12. 20	Approval of executive officer appointments	Approved	For	For	For	For	For	Absent

2. Activities of Outside Directors, etc. in Committees of the Board of Directors

	Date	Agenda	Remarks
		The independent auditor's report on audit progress	Reported
		Report of 2017 Q4 financial statements	Reported
		Report on FY2017 financial statements	Reported
1	2018.01.22	Report on the actual status regarding operation of the internal accounting management system	Reported
		Report on review of 2017 Q4 financial statements	Reported
		Report on internal audit	Reported
		Report on Audit Committee self-evaluation	Reported
		Report on FY2017 annual business report	Reported

2	2018.02.20	Evaluation on the actual status of the internal accounting management system	Approved
		Evaluation on the current status regarding operation of the internal monitoring system	Approved
		Drafting and submission of FY2017 audit report	Approved
		Approval of audit and relevant audit-services by the independent auditor	Approved
		Report on operation of the compliance system	Reported
		Report on review of AGM agenda and documents	Reported
		Report on review of FY2017 financial statements	Reported
3	2018.03.15	Approval of appointment of Chairman of Audit Committee	Approved
		The independent auditors report on audit progress	Reported
4	2018.04.24	Report on 2018 Q1 financial statements	Reported
		Report on review of 2018 Q1 financial statements	Reported
		Report on internal audit	Reported
		Approval of non-audit security related services	Approved
		The independent auditors report on audit progress	Reported
5	2018.07.24	Report on 2017 Q2 financial statements	Reported
		Report on review of 2017 Q2 financial statements	Reported
		Report on internal audit	Reported
		Approval of audit and relevant audit-services of overseas subsidiary by the independent auditor	Approved
6	2018.10.23	The independent auditors report on audit progress	Reported
		Report on internal audit	Reported
		Report on review of 2018 Q3 financial statements	Reported
		Report on 2018 Q3 financial statements	Reported
7	2018.11.28	Report on internal audit	Reported
8	2018.12.20	Approval of audit and relevant audit-services by the independent auditor	Approved

3. Remuneration of Outside Directors & Non-Standing Directors

					(KRW Million)
	Number of	Remuneration	Results	Average Payment per Person	Remarks
	Persons	Limit*			
Outside Director	4		319	79.8	
Non-standing Director	1	8,500			

* Remuneration limit for the total 7 directors, including 2 standing directors & 1 non-standing director.

II. Accumulated Transaction Amount of LG Display Co., Ltd with each of its Major Shareholders or their Affiliates, which was equivalent to [5]% or more of 2018 Total Assets or Revenue in Separate Financial Statement.

(KRW Million)					
Transaction Type	Counterpart (Relationship)	Transaction Period	Transaction Amount	AssetsRevenue	
				Ratio* (%)	Ratio* (%)
Sales/Purchase	LG Display America Inc. (Subsidiary)	Jan. 1, 2018 ~ Dec. 31, 2018	8,944,630	33%	40%
Sales/Purchase	LG Display Japan Co., Ltd. (Subsidiary)	Jan. 1, 2018 ~ Dec. 31, 2018	2,415,595	9%	11%
Sales/Purchase	LG Display Germany GmbH (Subsidiary)	Jan. 1, 2018 ~ Dec. 31, 2018	1,802,037	7%	8%
Sales/Purchase	LG Display Taiwan Co., Ltd. (Subsidiary)	Jan. 1, 2018 ~ Dec. 31, 2018	1,489,015	6%	7%
Sales/Purchase	LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd. (Subsidiary)	Jan. 1, 2018 ~ Dec. 31, 2018	1,368,719	5%	6%
Sales/Purchase	LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd. (Subsidiary)	Jan. 1, 2018 ~ Dec. 31, 2018	2,010,518	7%	9%
Sales/Purchase	LG Display Shenzhen Co., Ltd. (Subsidiary)	Jan. 1, 2018 ~ Dec. 31, 2018	1,312,092	5%	6%
Sales/Purchase	LG Display Yantai Co., Ltd. (Subsidiary)	Jan. 1, 2018 ~ Dec. 31, 2018	1,420,876	5%	6%
Sales/Purchase	LG Display (China) Co., Ltd. (Subsidiary)	Jan. 1, 2018 ~ Dec. 31, 2018	1,411,534	5%	6%
Sales/Purchase	LG Electronics Inc.(Largest Shareholder)	Jan. 1, 2018 ~ Dec. 31, 2018	1,800,949	7%	8%
Sales/Purchase.	Serve one Co., Ltd. (Affiliate)	Jan. 1, 2018 ~ Dec. 31, 2018	1,129,063	4%	5%

* Ratio in comparison with total assets or revenue, as applicable, in FY 2018

II-I. Individual Transactions of LG Display Co., Ltd with each of its Major Shareholders or their Affiliates, which was equivalent to 1% or more of 2018 Total Assets.

(KRW 100 Million)

Transaction Type	Counterpart (Relationship)	Transaction Period	Transaction Amount	Ratio* (%)
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III. Reference Relating to AGM

1. Matters Relating to the Annual General Meeting

A. Date and Time: 9:30 A.M., March 15, 2019 (Friday)

B. Venue : Guest House, LG Display Paju Display Cluster. 245, LG-ro, Wollong-myeon, Paju-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea

2. Agenda for Meeting

A. For Reporting

- (1) Audit Committee's Audit Report
- (2) Fiscal Year 2018 Business Report
- (3) Report on operation of internal accounting controls

B. For Approval

- (1) Consolidated and Separate the Financial Statements as of and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018
- (2) Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation
- (3) Appointment of Directors
 - 3-1: Appointment of non-standing director (Young Soo Kwon)
 - 3-2: Appointment of outside director (Kun Tai Han)
 - 3-3: Appointment of outside director (Chang-Yang Lee)

3-4: Appointment of standing director (Dong Hee Suh)

(4) Appointment of Audit Committee Member

4-1: Appointment of Audit Committee Member (Kun Tai Han)

4-2: Appointment of Audit Committee Member (Chang-Yang Lee)

(5) Remuneration Limit for Directors in 2018 (KRW 8.5 billion)

3. Details of Agenda for Approval

A. Agenda 1: Consolidated and Separate the Financial Statements as of and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018

(1) Business Performance in FY 2018

A. Business overview

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

As of December 31, 2018, in Korea we operated TFT-LCD and OLED production facilities and a research center in Paju and TFT-LCD production facilities in Gumi. We have also established subsidiaries in the Americas, Europe and Asia.

As of December 31, 2018, our business consisted of the manufacture and sale of display and display related products utilizing TFT-LCD, OLED and other technologies under a single reporting business segment.

2018 Financial highlights by business (based on K-IFRS)

	<u>(Unit: In 100 millions of Won)</u>
2018	Display Business
Sales	243,336
Gross Profit	30,853
Operating Profit (Loss)	929

B. Major products

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

(Unit: In billions of Won, except percentages)

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Business area	Sales Type	Items (Market)	Usage	Major trademark	Sales in 2018 (%)
Display	Product/	Display Panel (Overseas ⁽¹⁾)	Panels for notebook computers, monitors, televisions, smartphones, tablets, etc.	LG Display	22,747 (93%)
	Service/ Other Sales	Display Panel (Korea ⁽¹⁾)	Panels for notebook computers, monitors, televisions, smartphones, tablets, etc.	LG Display	1,590 (7%)
Total					24,336 (100%)

(1) Based on ship-to-party.

(C) Consolidated Financial Statements

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Note	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4, 26	₩ 2,365,022	2,602,560
Deposits in banks	4, 26	78,400	758,078
Trade accounts and notes receivable, net	5, 14, 26 28	2,829,163	4,325,120
Other accounts receivable, net	5, 26	169,313	164,827
Other current financial assets	6, 26	46,301	27,252
Inventories	7	2,691,203	2,350,084
Prepaid income taxes		4,516	3,854
Other current assets	5	546,048	241,928
Non-current Assets Held for Sale		70,161	
Total current assets		8,800,127	10,473,703
Deposits in banks	4, 26	11	11
Investments in equity accounted investees	8	113,989	122,507
Other non-current accounts receivable, net		11,448	8,738
Other non-current financial assets	6, 26	144,214	59,836
Property, plant and equipment, net	9	21,600,130	16,201,960
Intangible assets, net	10	987,642	912,821
Deferred tax assets	24	1,136,166	985,352
Other non-current assets	5	381,983	394,759
Total non-current assets		24,375,583	18,685,984
Total assets		₩ 33,175,710	29,159,687
Liabilities			
Trade accounts and notes payable	26, 28	₩ 3,087,461	2,875,090
Current financial liabilities	11, 26	1,553,907	1,452,926
Other accounts payable	26	3,566,629	3,169,937
Accrued expenses		633,346	812,615
Income tax payable		105,900	321,978
Provisions	13	98,254	76,016
Advances received	14	834,010	194,129
Other current liabilities	13	74,976	75,991

Total current liabilities		9,954,483	8,978,682
Non-current financial liabilities	11, 26	7,030,628	4,150,192
Non-current provisions	13	32,764	28,312
Defined benefit liabilities, net	12	45,360	95,447
Long-term advances received	14	1,114,316	830,335
Deferred tax liabilities	24	15,087	24,646
Other non-current liabilities	13	96,826	70,563
Total non-current liabilities		8,334,981	5,199,495
Total liabilities		18,289,464	14,178,177
Equity			
Share capital	15	1,789,079	1,789,079
Share premium		2,251,113	2,251,113
Retained earnings		10,239,965	10,621,571
Reserves	15	(300,968)	(288,280)
Total equity attributable to owners of the Controlling Company		13,979,189	14,373,483
Non-controlling interests		907,057	608,027
Total equity		14,886,246	14,981,510
Total liabilities and equity		₩ 33,175,710	29,159,687

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

b. Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

<i>(In millions of won, except earnings per share)</i>	Note	2018	2017
Revenue	16, 17, 28	₩ 24,336,571	27,790,216
Cost of sales	7, 28	(21,251,305)	(22,424,661)
Gross profit		3,085,266	5,365,555
Selling expenses	19	(832,963)	(994,483)
Administrative expenses	19	(938,214)	(696,022)
Research and development expenses		(1,221,198)	(1,213,432)
Operating profit		92,891	2,461,618
Finance income	22	254,131	279,019
Finance costs	22	(326,893)	(268,856)
Other non-operating income	21	1,003,038	1,081,746
Other non-operating expenses	21	(1,115,233)	(1,230,455)
Equity in income of equity accounted investees, net	8	700	9,560
Profit before income tax		(91,366)	2,332,632
Income tax expense	23	(88,077)	(395,580)
Profit for the year		(179,443)	1,937,052
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities	12, 23	5,690	(16,260)
Other comprehensive income from associates and joint ventures		20	441
Related income tax	12, 23	(1,169)	9,259
		4,541	(6,560)
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	22, 23		
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	22, 23	(19,987)	(231,738)
Other comprehensive income (loss) from associates and joint ventures	23	37	905
Related income tax	23		
		(19,950)	(230,833)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of income tax		(15,409)	(237,393)
Total comprehensive income for the year		₩ (194,852)	1,699,659
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Controlling Company		(207,239)	1,802,756
Non-controlling interests		27,796	134,296

Profit for the year		₩	(179,443)	1,937,052
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Owners of the Controlling Company			(215,386)	1,596,394
Non-controlling interests			20,534	103,265
Total comprehensive income for the year		₩	(194,852)	1,699,659
Earnings per share (In won)				
Basic earnings per share	25	₩	(579)	5,038
Diluted earnings per share	25	₩	(579)	5,038

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

C. Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (Appendix-1)**D. Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Note	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit for the year		₩ (179,443)	1,937,052
Adjustments for:			
Income tax expense	23	88,077	395,580
Depreciation	9,18	3,123,659	2,791,883
Amortization of intangible assets	10,18	430,906	422,693
Gain on foreign currency translation		(84,643)	(187,558)
Loss on foreign currency translation		138,452	174,919
Expenses related to defined benefit plans	12,20	179,880	198,241
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(6,620)	(101,227)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		15,048	20,030
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment		43,601	
Gain on disposal of intangible assets		(239)	(308)
Loss on disposal of intangible assets			30
Impairment loss on intangible assets		82	1,809
Reversal of impairment loss on intangible assets		(348)	(35)
Warranty expense		234,928	251,131
Finance income		(101,313)	(202,591)
Finance costs		173,975	142,591
Equity in income of equity method accounted investees, net	8	(701)	(9,560)
Other income		(3,310)	(16,812)
Other expenses		593	1,870
		4,232,027	3,882,686
Changes in			
Trade accounts and notes receivable		1,304,963	484,592
Other accounts receivable		(56,870)	(3,004)
Inventories		(449,901)	(55,979)
Other current assets		(249,968)	180,844
Other non-current assets		(61,164)	(119,002)
Trade accounts and notes payable		267,358	113,590

Other accounts payable	(111,053)	106,930
Accrued expenses	(194,394)	181,509
Provisions	(217,984)	(210,973)
Other current liabilities	78,849	(585)
Defined benefit liabilities, net	(224,335)	(261,966)
Long-term advances received	948,276	1,020,470
Other non-current liabilities	24,510	5,974
	1,058,287	1,442,400
Cash generated from operating activities	5,110,871	7,262,138
Income taxes paid	(486,549)	(416,794)
Interests received	71,819	55,340
Interests paid	(212,019)	(136,483)
Net cash provided by operating activities	₩4,484,122	6,764,201

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, Continued

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Note	2018	2017
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Dividends received		₩ 5,272	8,639
Proceeds from withdrawal of deposits in banks		1,454,561	2,206,148
Increase in deposits in banks		(775,239)	(1,803,718)
Acquisition of available-for-sale financial assets			(273)
Proceeds from disposal of available-for-sale financial assets			917
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(431)	
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		6	
Acquisition of investments in equity accounted investees		(14,732)	(20,309)
Proceeds from disposal of investments in equity accounted investees		4,527	13,128
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(7,942,209)	(6,592,435)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		142,088	160,252
Acquisition of intangible assets		(480,607)	(454,448)
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets		960	1,674
Government grants received		1,210	1,859
Receipt from settlement of derivatives		2,026	2,592
Increase in short-term loans		(7,700)	
Proceeds from collection of short-term loans		15,968	1,118
Increase in long-term loans		(36,580)	(13,930)
Decrease in deposits		4,136	4,272
Increase in deposits		(58,794)	(2,648)
Proceeds from disposal of emission rights		10,200	6,090
Net cash used in investing activities		(7,675,338)	(6,481,072)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
	27		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings		552,163	
Repayments of short-term borrowings		(552,884)	(105,864)
Proceeds from issuance of debentures		828,169	497,959
Proceeds from long-term debt		3,882,959	1,195,415
Repayments of long-term debt			
Repayments of current portion of long-term debt and debentures		(1,859,098)	(544,731)
Capital contribution from non-controlling interests		331,603	4,300
Subsidiaries dividends distributed to non-controlling interests		(51,085)	(5,929)
Dividends paid		(178,908)	(178,908)
Net cash provided by financing activities		2,952,919	862,242
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(238,297)	1,145,371
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1		2,602,560	1,558,696

Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held	759	(101,507)
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31	₩ 2,365,022	2,602,560

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

e. Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Reporting Entity

(a) Description of the Controlling Company

LG Display Co., Ltd. (the Controlling Company) was incorporated in February 1985 and the Controlling Company is a public corporation listed in the Korea Exchange since 2004. The main business of the Controlling Company and its subsidiaries (the Group) is to manufacture and sell displays and its related products. As of December 31, 2018, the Group 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, Poland and Vietnam. The Controlling 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, 2018, LG Electronics Inc., a major shareholder of the Controlling Company, owns 37.9% (135,625,000 shares) of the Controlling Company's common stock.

The Controlling Company's common stock is listed on the Korea Exchange under the identifying code 034220. As of December 31, 2018, there are 357,815,700 shares of common stock outstanding. The Controlling Company's common stock is also listed on the New York Stock Exchange in the form of American Depository Shares (ADSs) under the symbol LPL. One ADS represents one-half of one share of common stock. As of December 31, 2018, there are 20,890,926 ADSs outstanding.

1. Reporting Entity, Continued(b) Consolidated Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2017*(In millions)*

Subsidiaries	Location	Percentage of ownership	Fiscal year end	Date of incorporation	Business	Capital stocks	
LG Display America, Inc.	San Jose, U.S.A.	100%	December 31	September 24, 1999	Sell Display products	USD	411
LG Display Japan Co., Ltd.	Tokyo, Japan	100%	December 31	October 12, 1999	Sell Display products	JPY	95
LG Display Germany GmbH	Eschborn, Germany	100%	December 31	November 5, 1999	Sell Display products	EUR	1
LG Display Taiwan Co., Ltd.	Taipei, Taiwan	100%	December 31	April 12, 1999	Sell Display products	NTD	116
LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd.	Nanjing, China	100%	December 31	July 15, 2002	Manufacture Display products	CNY	3,020
LG Display Shanghai Co., Ltd.	Shanghai, China	100%	December 31	January 16, 2003	Sell Display products	CNY	4
LG Display Poland Sp. z o.o.	Wroclaw, Poland	100%	December 31	September 6, 2005	Manufacture Display products	PLN	511
LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd.	Guangzhou, China	100%	December 31	June 30, 2006	Manufacture Display products	CNY	1,655
LG Display Shenzhen Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen, China	100%	December 31	August 28, 2007	Sell Display products	CNY	4
LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100%	December 31	January 12, 2009	Sell Display products	USD	1.1
L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Limited	Fujian, China	51%	December 31	January 5, 2010	Manufacture and sell LCD module and LCD monitor sets	CNY	116
LG Display Yantai Co., Ltd.	Yantai, China	100%	December 31	April 19, 2010	Manufacture Display products	CNY	1,008
Nanumnuri Co., Ltd.	Gumi, South Korea	100%	December 31	March 21, 2012	Janitorial services	KRW	800
LG Display (China) Co., Ltd.	Guangzhou, China	70%	December 31	December 10, 2012	Manufacture and sell Display products	CNY	8,232
		100%	December 31	March 12,		USD	9

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Unified Innovative Technology, LLC	Wilmington, U.S.A.			2014	Manage intellectual property		
LG Display Guangzhou Trading Co., Ltd.	Guangzhou, China	100%	December 31	April 28, 2015	Sell Display products	CNY	1.2
Global OLED Technology, LLC	Herndon, U.S.A.	100%	December 31	December 18, 2009	Manage OLED intellectual property	USD	138
LG Display Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd.(*1)	Haiphong, Vietnam	100%	December 31	May 5, 2016	Manufacture Display products	USD	100
Suzhou Lehui Display Co., Ltd.	Suzhou, China	100%	December 31	July 1, 2016	Manufacture and sell LCD module and LCD monitor sets	CNY	637
LG DISPLAY FUND I LLC(*2)	Wilmington, U.S.A.	100%	December 31	May 1, 2018	Invest in venture business and obtain technologies	USD	2-
LG Display High-Tech (China) Co., Ltd. (*3)	Guangzhou, China	69%	December 31	July 11, 2018	Manufacture Display products	CNY	6,517
Money Market Trust(*4)	Seoul, South Korea	100%	December 31		Money market trust	KRW	24,501

1. Reporting Entity, Continued(b) Consolidated Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2018, Continued

(*1) For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Controlling Company contributed ₩212,600 million in cash for the capital increase of LG Display Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd. (LGDVN). There was no change in the Controlling Company's ownership percentage in LGDVN as a result of this additional investment.

(*2) For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Controlling Company established LG DISPLAY FUND I LLC in Wilmington, U.S.A. to invest in venture business and the Controlling Company has a 100% equity interest of this subsidiary.

(*3) For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Controlling Company established LG Display High-Tech (China) Co., Ltd. in Guangzhou China to manufacture Display products and the Group has a 69% equity interest of this subsidiary.

(*4) For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Controlling Company acquired and disposed interests in Money Market Trust (MMT) and the MMT amount as of December 31, 2018 is ₩24,501 million.

₩90,281 million and ₩603,493 million, respectively, are attributable to the Controlling Company over the distributed dividends from consolidated subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

(c) Summary of financial information of subsidiaries at the reporting date is as follows:

(In millions of won)

Subsidiaries	December 31, 2018			2018	
	Total assets	Total liabilities	Total shareholders equity	Sales	Net income (loss)
LG Display America, Inc.	1,048,112	1,035,975	12,137	8,985,127	7,268
LG Display Japan Co., Ltd.	374,356	370,860	3,496	2,388,644	2,359
LG Display Germany GmbH	451,328	444,676	6,653	1,780,233	4,322
LG Display Taiwan Co., Ltd.	294,103	280,794	13,308	1,558,166	2,653
LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd.	1,397,886	758,499	639,387	1,738,895	55,623
LG Display Shanghai Co., Ltd.	931,773	921,289	10,483	994,258	5,977
LG Display Poland Sp. z o.o.	165,079	5,308	159,771	38,437	249
LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd.	2,689,670	1,860,804	828,866	2,366,355	293,222
LG Display Shenzhen Co., Ltd.	50,337	43,636	6,701	1,370,364	3,386
LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd.	152,768	149,405	3,363	1,099,288	2,471
L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Limited	293,025	231,955	61,070	1,156,111	(1,937)
LG Display Yantai Co., Ltd.	1,336,692	989,121	347,570	1,459,165	53,480
Nanumnuri Co., Ltd.	5,171	3,757	1,414	22,964	295
LG Display (China) Co., Ltd.	2,780,364	932,526	1,847,838	2,573,254	106,269
Unified Innovative Technology, LLC	4,898	3	4,895		(986)
LG Display Guangzhou Trading Co., Ltd.	485,800	483,502	2,298	807,536	1,266
Global OLED Technology, LLC	81,922	18,537	63,386	7,962	(5,232)
LG Display Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd.	2,342,774	1,963,922	378,852	871,755	60,923
Suzhou Lehui Display Co., Ltd	212,138	95,359	116,779	365,914	5,018
LG DISPLAY FUND I LLC	7		7		(2,242)
LG Display High-Tech (China) Co., Ltd.	3,258,830	2,208,244	1,050,585		(10,152)

18,357,033	12,798,172	5,558,859	29,584,428	584,232
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1. Reporting Entity, Continued*(In millions of won)*

	December 31, 2017			2017	
	Total assets	Total liabilities	Total shareholders equity	Sales	Net income (loss)
Subsidiaries					
LG Display America, Inc.	1,805,429	1,801,175	4,254	11,000,647	268
LG Display Japan Co., Ltd.	245,128	244,041	1,087	2,484,558	263
LG Display Germany GmbH	519,989	517,559	2,430	1,846,424	1,441
LG Display Taiwan Co., Ltd.	450,202	439,753	10,449	1,699,164	2,303
LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd.	690,353	101,291	589,062	527,566	45,649
LG Display Shanghai Co., Ltd.	723,893	719,200	4,693	1,334,361	3,288
LG Display Poland Sp. z o.o.	173,243	8,419	164,825	35,722	1,228
LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd.	1,864,870	1,321,134	543,735	2,544,600	143,402
LG Display Shenzhen Co., Ltd.	230,670	227,288	3,383	1,870,152	2,384
LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd.	365,426	364,604	822	968,583	1,082
L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Limited	322,684	259,558	63,126	1,348,391	(6,912)
LG Display Yantai Co., Ltd.	1,239,341	944,190	295,152	2,212,055	102,017
Nanumnuri Co., Ltd.	5,659	4,540	1,119	21,530	109
LG Display (China) Co., Ltd.	3,395,779	1,473,781	1,921,998	2,922,116	458,940
Unified Innovative Technology, LLC	5,664	14	5,650		(1,025)
LG Display Guangzhou Trading Co., Ltd.	98,079	97,038	1,041	626,322	852
Global OLED Technology, LLC	79,429	13,616	65,813	8,160	(4,779)
LG Display Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd.	1,066,218	976,339	89,879	148,725	(14,543)
Suzhou Lehui Display Co., Ltd	202,661	90,123	112,538	408,797	3,721
	13,484,717	9,603,663	3,881,056	32,007,873	739,688

2. Basis of Presenting Financial Statements(a) Statement of Compliance

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

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on January 19, 2019, which will be submitted for approval to the shareholders meeting to be held on March 15, 2018.

2. Basis of Presenting Financial Statements, Continued

(b) Basis of Measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements are presented in Korean won, which is the Controlling Company's functional currency.

(d) Use of Estimates and Judgments

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

In preparing these condensed consolidated interim financial statements, the significant judgments made by management in applying the Group's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those applied in the last annual financial statements, except for new significant judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty related to the application of K-IFRS No. 1109, K-IFRS No. 1115 in Note 3 and the change in useful life of Mask and Mold.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated 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), 13 and 14(a))

Measurement of defined benefit obligations (note 12)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities (note 24)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

(a) Consolidation

(i) Business Combinations

The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Group. 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. 1109. The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed, or has right to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

(iii) Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests (NCI) are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree s identifiable net assets at the acquisition date.

Changes in the Group s interest in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

(iv) Loss of Control

If the Controlling Company loses control of subsidiaries, the Controlling Company derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the former subsidiaries from the consolidated statement of financial position and recognizes the gain or loss associated with the loss of control attributable to the former controlling interest. Meanwhile, the Controlling Company recognizes any investment retained in the former subsidiaries at its fair value when control is lost.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(a) Consolidation, Continued

(v) Associates and joint ventures (equity method investees)

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies. A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Group has joint control, whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Investments in associates and joint ventures are initially recognized at cost and subsequently accounted for using the equity method of accounting. The carrying amount of investments in associates and joint ventures is increased or decreased to recognize the Group's share of the profits or losses and changes in the Group's proportionate interest of the investee after the date of acquisition. Distributions received from an investee reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

If an associate or joint ventures uses accounting policies different from those of the Controlling Company for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to the consolidated financial statements. As of and during the periods presented in the consolidated financial statements, no adjustments were made in applying the equity method.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity accounted investee, the carrying amount of that interest, including any long-term investments, is reduced to nil, and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

(vi) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, including income and expenses and any unrealized income and expenses and balance of trade accounts and notes receivable and payable arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(b) Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Group 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 consolidated 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 consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Relevant foreign currency differences are presented in gross amounts in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

If the presentation currency of the Group is different from a foreign operation's functional currency, the financial position and financial performance of the foreign operation are translated into the presentation currency using the following methods. The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, whose functional currency is not the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to the Group's functional currency at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to the Group's functional currency at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency differences are recognized in other comprehensive income. However, if the operation is a non-wholly-owned subsidiary, then the relevant proportionate share of the translation difference is allocated to the non-controlling interests. When a foreign operation is disposed of in its entirety or partially such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. If the Group disposes part of its interest in a subsidiary but retains control, then the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to NCI. When the Group disposes of only part of an associate or joint venture while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of that foreign operation is treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation. Thus, they are expressed in the functional currency of the foreign operation and translated at the at each reporting date's exchange rate.

(c) 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.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) 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.

(e) Financial Instruments

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Under K-IFRS No. 1109, on initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; FVOCI-debt investment; FVOCI-equity investment; or FVTPL. The classification of financial assets under K-IFRS 1109 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flow; and

its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(e) Financial Instruments, Continued

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets.

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Group 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 consolidated statement of financial position when the Group 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, 2017, non-derivative financial liabilities comprise borrowings, bonds and others.

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

(iii) Share Capital

The Group 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.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(e) Financial Instruments, Continued

(iv) Derivative financial instruments, Continued

Hedge Accounting

If necessary, the Group 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 Group'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 Group 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.

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 Group 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.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

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.

(f) 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 Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis method, reflecting the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the Group. 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 yearend and adjusted if appropriate and any changes are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates. There were no such changes for all periods presented.

Based on the review of the past accumulated usage information that became available, the Group management reassessed the economic useful life of the Mask and Mold which had previously been classified as inventory. The balances of such Mask and Mold inventories amounted to ₩111,456 million as of December 31, 2017. Based on the results of the reassessment, the Group changed useful lives of Mask and Mold to two years and accounted for the change as a change in accounting estimate. The Group also changed the classification of Mask and Mold to property, plant and equipment

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(g) Borrowing Costs

The Group 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 Group borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the Group 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 Group immediately recognizes other borrowing costs as an expense.

(h) Government Grants

In case there is reasonable assurance that the Group 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 Group's expenses incurred

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

(iii) Other government grants

A government grant that becomes receivable for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group 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.

(i) 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 Group'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.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(i) Intangible Assets, Continued

(ii) Research and development

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

Development activities involve a plan or design of the production of new or substantially improved products and processes. Development expenditure is capitalized only if the Group 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 Group can demonstrate the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset,

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

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

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

(iii) Other intangible assets

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

(iv) Subsequent costs

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

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(i) Intangible Assets, Continued

(v) Amortization

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

	Estimated useful lives (years)
Intellectual property rights	5, 10
Rights to use electricity, water and gas supply facilities	10
Software	4
Customer relationships	7, 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 consolidated 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.

(j) Impairment

(i) Financial assets

The Group recognized loss allowances for an expected credit loss as below .

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt instruments at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt instruments at FVOCI, the loss allowance is recognized in OCI, instead of reducing the carrying amount of the asset.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(j) Impairment, Continued

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group'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 Group 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.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(k) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Group 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 Group 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 Group's warranty liability include historical and anticipated rates of warranty claims on those repairs and cost per claim to satisfy the Group'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.

(l) 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 Group 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 Group'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.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(l) 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 Group'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 Group's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid. The Group recognizes all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans in retained earnings immediately.

The Group 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 Group recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(m) 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.

The Group adopted K-IFRS No. 1115, Revenue from contracts with customers, as of January 1, 2018. K-IFRS No. 1115 establishes a single new revenue recognition standard for contracts with customers and introduces a five-step model as below.

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 consideration received from customers may be variable as the Group allows its customers to return of the Display Panel product.

The Group recognized refund liabilities as substantial amount compare to gross sales profit for expected return of goods until the end of December 31, 2018.

The Group 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 Group shall recognize refund liability measured at the amount of consideration received (or receivable) to which the Group does not expect to be entitled and a new asset for the right to recover returned goods.

On the other hand, VAT received from customers and paid to the government is not recognized as gain comprehensive income statement

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(n) Operating Segments

An operating segment is a component of the Group that: 1) engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with other components of the group, 2) whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the Group's chief operating decision maker (CODM) in order to allocate resources and assess its performance, and 3) for which discrete financial information is available. Management has determined that the CODM of the Group is the Board of Directors. The CODM does not receive and therefore does not review discrete financial information for any component of the Group. Consequently, no operating segment information is included in these consolidated financial statements. Entity wide disclosures of geographic and product revenue information are provided in note 17 to these consolidated financial statements.

(o) Finance Income and Finance Costs

Financial income and financial expenses of the Group consist of the following:

interest income

Interest expenses

Dividend income

Other comprehensive income net profit or loss on disposal of investment assets on debt instruments measured at fair value

Profit or loss Net profit or loss on financial assets measured at fair value

Foreign exchange gains and losses on financial assets and financial liabilities

Amortized cost or other comprehensive income impairment loss (or reversal of impairment loss) arising on investments in debt instruments measured at fair value

Interest income or expense is recognized using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized when the Group's right to receive dividends is established. Interest expense on borrowings directly related to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets is included in the acquisition cost of the related assets.

(p) 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.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(p) 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if, and only if the Group 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 on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(q) Earnings Per Share

The Group 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 Controlling 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.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued(r) Change in Accounting Policies

The Group has consistently applied the accounting policies to the consolidated financial statements for 2018 and 2017 except for the new amendment effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 as mentioned below.

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

K-IFRS No. 1109 set out requirements for recognizing and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standards replaces K-IFRS No. 1039 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. The Group adopted K-IFRS No. 1109, *Financial Instruments*, from January 1, 2018, and the Group has taken an exemption not to restate the financial statements for prior years with respects to transition requirements.

The details of new significant accounting policies and the nature and effect of the changes to previous accounting policies are set out below. There is no impact on the opening balance of retained earnings at January 1, 2018.

i) Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

K-IFRS No. 1109 largely retains the existing requirements in K-IFRS No. 1039 for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. However, it eliminates the previous K-IFRS No. 1039 categories for financial assets of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale.

The adoption K-IFRS No. 1109 has not had a significant effect on the Group's accounting policies related to financial liabilities and derivative financial instruments. The following table below explain the original measurement categories under K-IFRS No. 1039 and the changes in measurement categories under K-IFRS No. 1109 for each class of the Group's financial assets as at January 1, 2018 are as below.

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Classification under K-IFRS No. 1039	Classification under K-IFRS No. 1109	Carrying amount under K-IFRS No. 1039	Carrying amount under K-IFRS No. 1109	Difference
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	₩ 2,602,560	2,602,560	
Deposits	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	758,089	758,089	
Trade receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	4,325,120	4,325,120	
Other receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	173,565	173,565	
Debt instrument		FVOCI-debt			
	Available-for-sale	instrument	162	162	
Equity instrument		Mandatorily at			
	Available-for-sale	FVTPL	4,980	4,980	
Convertible bonds		Mandatorily at			
	Designated as at FVTPL	FVTPL	1,552	1,552	
Derivatives		Mandatorily at			
	Designated as at FVTPL	FVTPL	842	842	

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Others	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	79,552	79,552
Total financial assets			₩ 7,946,422	7,946,422

As of January 1, 2018, there were no financial liabilities measured at FVTPL.

ii) Impairment of financial assets

K-IFRS No. 1109 replaces the incurred loss model in K-IFRS No. 1039 with an expected credit loss (ECL) model. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost, contract assets and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments. Under K-IFRS No. 1109, credit losses are recognized earlier than under K-IFRS No. 1039.

As a result of applying the loss allowances model under K-IFRS No. 1109, as of January 1, 2018, there are no additional loss allowances as compared with the loss allowances under K-IFRS No. 1039.

iii) Hedge Accounting

When initially applying K-IFRS No. 1109, the Group elected as its accounting policy to continue to apply hedge accounting requirements under K-IFRS No. 1039 instead of the requirements in K-IFRS No. 1109. As of January 1, 2018, there is no impact on the condensed consolidated interim financial statement of the Group resulting from the application of the requirements in K-IFRS No. 1109.

(ii) K-IFRS No. 1115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

K-IFRS No. 1115, *Revenue from contracts with customers*, establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. 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 Group has initially applied K-IFRS No. 1115, *Revenue from contracts with customers*, from January 1, 2018. Regarding transition to K-IFRS No. 1115, the Group has decided to apply the cumulative effect method, i.e. recognizing the cumulative effect of applying K-IFRS No. 1115 at the date of initial application, which is January 1, 2018, without restatement of the comparative periods presented. The impact on its condensed consolidated interim financial statements resulting from the application of the new standard is as follows.

(i) Variable Consideration

The consideration received from customers may be variable as the Group allows its customers to return their products according to the contracts. For the year-ended December 31, 2018, the Group recognizes a provision measured at the gross profit for products sold which are expected to be returned. Under K-IFRS No. 1115, the Group 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 Group shall recognize refund liability measured at the amount of consideration received (or receivable) to which the Group does not expect to be entitled and a new asset for the right to recover returned goods. As a result of this change, the refund liability and a new asset for the right to recover returned goods increased by ₩9,789 million, respectively, as of January 1, 2018. There is no impact on the opening balance of retained earnings at January 1, 2018. (Note 5(d), 13(a))

The effect of the application of K-IFRS No. 1115 on the Group's consolidated interim statement of financial position as of December 31, 2018 is as follows. There is no impact on the condensed consolidated interim statement of comprehensive income and the cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2018.

(in millions won)

Categories	Adoption of K-IFRS No. 1115	Adjustments	Adoption of K-IFRS No. 1018
Current Assets			
Other current assets	₩ 616,209	(7,489)	608,720
Current Liabilities			
Provisions	₩ 98,254	(7,489)	90,765

(ii) K-IFRS No. 2122, *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*

According to the new interpretation, K-IFRS No. 2122, *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*, the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) is the date on which an entity initially recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the entity shall determine a date of the transaction for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. There is no significant impact on the condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Group.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(b) New Standards and Amendments Not Yet Adopted

The following new standard is effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2018 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Group has not early adopted the following new standard in preparing these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

(i) K-IFRS No. 1116, Leases

The Group plans to adopt K-IFRS No. 1116, *Leases*, in its consolidated financial statements for annual period beginning on January 1, 2019, assess the financial impact of the adoption of K-IFRS No. 1116 and disclose the results in its consolidated financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2018. As of September 30, 2018, other than the potential impacts described in the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, there are no significant changes in relation to preparation for the adoption of this new standard.

The Controlling Company will apply K-IFRS No. 1116 from the beginning of the fiscal year starting on January 1, 2019. At the date of commitment, the Controlling Company determines whether the contract is a lease or whether the contract includes a lease, and identifies whether the contract includes a lease or lease in accordance with the standard on the date of initial application. However, the Controlling Company may not re-judge all contracts by applying the simplified method for contracts before the first application date. Under the simplified method, the Group recognizes lease assets as January 1, 2019 amounting to ₩168,439 million.

4. 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, 2018	December 31, 2017
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Demand deposits	₩ 2,365,022	2,602,560
Deposits in banks		
Time deposits	₩ 4,318	685,238
Restricted cash (*)	74,082	72,840
	₩ 78,400	758,078
Non-current assets		
Deposits in banks		
Restricted cash (*)	₩ 11	11
	₩ 2,443,433	3,360,649

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

5. Receivables and Other Current Assets

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

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Trade, net	₩ 2,305,368	3,275,902
Due from related parties	523,795	1,049,218
	₩ 2,829,163	4,325,120

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

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Current assets		
Non-trade receivable, net	₩ 159,238	150,554

Accrued income	10,075	14,273
	₩ 169,313	164,827

Due from related parties included in other accounts receivable, as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are ₩39,092 million and ₩10,821 million, respectively.

5. Receivables and Other Current Assets, Continued

(c) The aging of trade accounts and note receivable, other accounts receivable and long-term non-trade receivable at the reporting date are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2018			
	Book value		Impairment loss	
			Trade accounts	
	Trade accounts and notes receivable	Other accounts receivable	and notes receivable	Other accounts receivable
Not past due	₩ 2,807,598	177,689	(473)	(816)
Past due 1-15 days	21,558	3,148	(4)	(26)
Past due 16-30 days	454	441		(4)
Past due 31-60 days	30	96		(1)
Past due more than 60 days		668		(434)
	₩ 2,829,640	182,042	(477)	(1,281)

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2017			
	Book value		Impairment loss	
			Trade accounts	
	Trade accounts and notes receivable	Other accounts receivable	and notes receivable	Other accounts receivable
Not past due	₩ 4,323,465	173,493	(1,631)	(905)
Past due 1-15 days	2,652	488	(1)	(3)
Past due 16-30 days	631	65		(1)
Past due 31-60 days		208		(2)
Past due more than 60 days	4	622		(400)
	₩ 4,326,752	174,876	(1,632)	(1,311)

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade accounts and notes receivable, other accounts receivable and long-term non-trade receivable for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2018		2017	
	Trade accounts and notes		Trade accounts and	
	receivable	Other accounts receivable	notes receivable	Other accounts receivable
Balance at the beginning of the period	₩ 1,632	1,311	1,488	1,116
(Reversal of) bad debt expense	(1,155)	(30)	144	195

Balance at the reporting date	₩	477	1,281	1,632	1,311
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(d) Other assets at the reporting date are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Current assets		
Advance payments	₩ 13,259	7,973
Prepaid expenses	89,110	83,626
Value added tax refundable	436,190	148,351
Emission rights		1,978
Right to recover returned goods	7,489	
	₩ 70,161	241,928
Non-current assets		
Long-term prepaid expenses	₩ 381,983	394,759
	₩ 381,983	394,759

6. Other Financial Assets

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

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2018	
Current assets		
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivatives(*1)	₩	13,059
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Debt instrument		
Government bonds	₩	106
Financial asset carried at amortized cost		
Deposits	₩	17,020
Short-term loans		16,116
	₩	46,301
Non-current assets		
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss		
Equity instrument		
Intellectual Discovery, Ltd.	₩	4,598
Kyulux, Inc.		2,460
Fineeva Co., Ltd.		286
ARCH Venture Fund Vill, L.P.		6,338
	₩	13,682

Convertible bonds	₩	1,327
Derivatives(*2)		
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Debt instrument		
Government bonds	₩	54
Financial asset carried at amortized cost		
Deposits	₩	74,103
Long-term loans		55,048
	₩	144,214

(*1) Represents exchange rate swap contracts related to foreign currency denominated borrowings.

(*2) Represents interest rate swap contracts related to borrowings with variable interest rate.

(b) Other financial assets as of December 31, 2017 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2017	
Current assets		
Available-for-sale financial assets		
Debt instrument		
Government bonds	₩	6
Deposits		10,480
Short-term loans		16,766
	₩	27,252
Non-current assets		
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	₩	1,552
Available-for-sale financial assets		
Debt instrument		
Government bonds	₩	156
Equity instrument		
Intellectual Discovery, Ltd.	₩	729
Kyulux, Inc.		1,968
ARCH Venture Fund Vill, LP.		2,283
	₩	4,980
Deposits	₩	19,898
Long-term loans		32,408
Derivatives(*)		842
	₩	59,836

(*) Represents interest rate swap contracts related to borrowings with variable interest rate.

Other financial assets of related parties as of December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are ₩2,000 million and ₩2,750 million, respectively.

7. Inventories

Inventories as of December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Finished goods	₩ 1,084,297	965,643
Work-in-process	856,388	748,592
Raw materials	554,720	344,997
Supplies	195,798	290,852
	₩ 2,691,203	2,350,084

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, 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:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	2018	2017
Inventories recognized as cost of sales	₩ 21,251,305	22,424,661
Including: inventory write-downs	313,180	206,127
Including: reversal and usage of inventory write-downs	(206,127)	(204,123)

There were no significant reversals of inventory write-downs recognized during 2018 and 2017.

8. Investments in Equity Accounted Investees

(a) Associates as of December 31, 2018 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

Associates	Location	Fiscal year end	Date of incorporation	Business	2018		2017	
					Percentage of ownership	Carrying amount	Percentage of ownership	Carrying amount
Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd.	Paju, South Korea	December 31	January 2005	Manufacture electric glass for FPDs	40%	₩ 47,823	40%	₩ 46,511
INVENIA Co., Ltd.	Seongnam, South Korea	December 31	January 2001	Develop and manufacture equipment for FPDs	13%	4,167	13%	2,887
WooRee E&L Co., Ltd. (*4)	Ansan, South Korea	December 31	June 2008	Manufacture LED back light unit packages	14%	4,746	14%	7,270
LB Gemini New Growth Fund No. 16 (*1)	Seoul, South Korea	December 31	December 2009	Invest in small and middle sized companies and benefit from M&A opportunities			31%	5,910
YAS Co., Ltd.	Paju, South Korea	December 31	April 2002	Develop and manufacture deposition equipment for OLEDs	15%	16,308	15%	15,888
AVATEC Co., Ltd.	Daegu, South Korea	December 31	August 2000	Process and sell electric glass for FPDs	17%	23,441	17%	23,732
Arctic Sentinel, Inc.	Los Angeles, U.S.A.	March 31	June 2008	Develop and manufacture tablet for kids	10%		10%	
CYNORA GmbH(*5)	Bruchsal, Germany	December 31	March 2003	Develop organic emitting materials for displays and lighting devices	14%	8,667	14%	20,309

8. Investments in Equity Accounted Investees, Continued*(In millions of won)*

Associates	Location	Fiscal year end	Date of incorporation	Business	2018 Percentage of ownership	2018 Carrying amount	2017 Percentage of ownership	2017 Carrying amount
Material Science Co., Ltd. (*2)	Seoul, South Korea	December 31	January 2014	Develop, manufacture, and sell materials for display	10%	₩ 3,346		₩
Nanosys Inc. (*3)	Milpitas, U.S.A.	December 31	July 2001	Develop, manufacture, and sell materials for display	4%	5,491		
						₩ 113,989		₩ 122,507

Although the Controlling Company's share interests in INVENIA Co., Ltd., WooRee E&L Co., Ltd., YAS Co., Ltd., AVATEC Co., Ltd., Arctic Sentinel, Inc., Cynora GmbH, Material Science Co., Ltd and Nanosys Inc. are below 20%, the Controlling Company is able to exercise significant influence through its right to appoint a director to the board of directors of each investee and the transactions between the Controlling Company and the investees are significant. Accordingly, the investments in these investees have been accounted for using the equity method.

8. Investments in Equity Accounted Investees, Continued

(*1) For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Controlling Company disposed of the entire investments in LB Gemini New Growth Fund No. 16. The Controlling Company recovered ₩1,545 million and recognized ₩385 million as finance cost for the difference between the carried amount and the recovered amount of investments in LB Gemini New Growth Fund No. 16.

(*2) In March 2018, the Controlling Company invested ₩4,000 million and acquired 10,767 shares of common stock with voting rights in Material Science Co., Ltd. Ownership percentage is 10% and the Controlling Company is able to exercise significant influence through its right to appoint a director to the board of directors of each investee. The Controlling Company recognized an impairment loss of ₩671 million as finance cost for the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount of investments in Material Science Co., Ltd..

(*3) In May 2018, the Controlling Company invested ₩10,732 million and acquired 5,699,954 shares of common stock with voting rights in Nanosys Inc.. Ownership percentage is 4% and the Controlling Company is able to exercise significant influence through its right to appoint a director to the board of directors of each investee. The Controlling Company recognized an impairment loss of ₩5,085 million as finance cost for the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount of investments in Nanosys Inc..

(*4) The Controlling Company recognized a recovery on impairment loss of ₩802 million as finance income for the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount of investments in WooRee E&L Co., Ltd..

(*5) The Controlling Company recognized an impairment loss of ₩11,641 million as finance cost for the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount of investments in CYNORA GmbH. As of December 31, 2018, the market value for the Controlling Company's investments in INVENIA Co., Ltd., WooRee E&L Co., Ltd., YAS Co., Ltd., and AVATEC Co., Ltd., all of which are listed in KOSDAQ, are ₩8,850 million, ₩4,746 million, ₩31,200 million and ₩14,151 million, respectively.

Dividends received from related parties for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 amounted to ₩5,272 million and ₩8,639 million, respectively.

8. Investments in Equity Accounted Investees, Continued

(b) Summary of financial information as of and for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 of a major associate is as follows:

(i) Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd.

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Total assets	₩ 194,020	193,584
Current assets	128,788	146,702
Non-current assets	65,233	46,882
Total liabilities	72,686	77,174
Current liabilities	66,797	71,973
Non-current liabilities	5,889	5,201

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	2018	2017
Revenue	₩ 384,144	408,846
Profit for the year	12,744	12,132
Other comprehensive income (loss)	2,612	(9,171)
Total comprehensive income	15,356	2,961

(c) Reconciliation from financial information of a major associate to their carrying value in the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

(i) As of December 31, 2018

(In millions of won)

Company	Net asset	Ownership interest	Net asset (applying ownership interest)	Goodwill transaction	Intra-group	Book value
Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd.	₩ 121,334	40%	48,534	(710)		47,824

(ii) As of December 31, 2017

(In millions of won)

Company	Net asset	Ownership interest	Net asset (applying ownership interest)	Goodwill transaction	Intra-group	Book value
Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd.	₩ 116,410	40%	46,564	(53)		46,511

8. Investments in Equity Accounted Investees, Continued

(d) Book value of other associates, in aggregate, as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

(i) As of December 31, 2018

(In millions of won)

		Net profit (loss) of associates (applying ownership interest)		
		Other		
		Profit (loss) for comprehensive		
	Book value	the	income	Total comprehensive
		year	(loss)	income (loss)
Other associates	₩ 66,166	(3,739)	(988)	(4,727)

(ii) As of December 31, 2017

(In millions of won)

		Net profit (loss) of associates (applying ownership interest)		
		Other		
		Profit (loss) for comprehensive		
	Book value	the	income	Total comprehensive
		year	(loss)	income (loss)
Other associates	75,996	3,943	5,093	9,036

8. Investments in Equity Accounted Investees, Continued

- (e) Reconciliation from financial information of significant joint venture and associates to their carrying value in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

(In millions of won)

Company	2018						December 31
	January 1	Acquisition/Disposal	Dividends received on investments	Equity income (loss)	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Other gain (loss)	
Associates Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd.							
Others	₩ 46,511		(4,172)	4,440	1,044		47,823
	75,997	12,592	(1,100)	(3,739)	(988)	(16,596)	66,166
	₩ 122,508	12,592	(5,272)	701	56	(16,596)	113,989

(In millions of won)

Company	2017						December 31
	January 1	Acquisition/Disposal	Dividends received on investments	Equity income (loss)	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Other gain (loss)	
Associates Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd.							
Others	52,750		(8,109)	5,617	(3,747)		46,511
	119,933	(48,209)	(530)	3,943	5,093	(4,234)	75,996
	₩ 172,683	(48,209)	(8,639)	9,560	1,346	(4,234)	122,507

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

9. Property, Plant and Equipment

Changes in property, plant and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2018 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, 2018	₩460,511	6,539,506	38,901,158	772,824	5,971,856	205,475	52,851,330
Accumulated depreciation as of January 1, 2018		(2,678,970)	(33,186,118)	(631,482)		(148,753)	(36,645,323)
Accumulated impairment loss as of January 1, 2018		(1,757)	(2,290)				(4,047)
Book value as of January 1, 2018	₩460,511	3,858,779	5,712,750	141,342	5,971,856	56,722	16,201,960
Additions					8,605,551		8,605,551
Depreciation		(318,311)	(2,568,335)	(67,274)		(169,739)	(3,123,659)
Disposals	(15)	(161)	(112,752)	(311)		(2,971)	(116,210)
Impairment loss			(25,711)		(17,890)		(43,601)
Others (*2)	1,332	55,430	1,959,645	68,177	(2,357,412)	18,160	107,450
Effect of movements in exchange rates		9,809	14,520	359	15,010	312	40,010
Government grants Received			(1,029)		(181)		(1,210)
Classified Assets Held for Sale		(69,758)	(1)	(37)		(365)	(70,161)
Book value as of December 31, 2018	₩461,828	3,535,788	4,979,087	142,256	12,216,934	264,237	21,600,130

Acquisition cost as of December 31, 2018	₩ 461,828	6,528,939	39,825,070	834,628	12,234,824	633,220	60,518,509
Accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2018	₩	(2,991,445)	(34,817,982)	(692,372)		(368,983)	(38,870,782)
Accumulated impairment loss as of December 31, 2018	₩	(1,706)	(28,001)		(17,890)		(47,597)

(*1) As of December 31, 2018, construction-in-progress mainly relates to construction of manufacturing facilities.

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

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

9. Property, Plant and Equipment, Continued

Changes in property, plant and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2017 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, 2017	₩ 461,484	6,284,778	37,472,177	775,682	2,981,964	202,306	48,178,391
Accumulated depreciation as of January 1, 2017		(2,397,967)	(32,947,359)	(651,424)		(146,251)	(36,143,001)
Accumulated impairment loss as of January 1, 2017		(1,651)	(2,290)				(3,941)
Book value as of January 1, 2017	₩ 461,484	3,885,160	4,522,528	124,258	2,981,964	56,055	12,031,449
Additions					7,272,476		7,272,476
Depreciation		(295,045)	(2,416,202)	(66,963)		(13,673)	(2,791,883)
Disposals	(1,042)	(7,206)	(75,275)	(52)		(3,133)	(86,708)
Others (*2)	69	339,640	3,825,155	87,186	(4,270,210)	18,160	
Effect of movements in exchange rates		(63,222)	(140,306)	(3,087)	(14,213)	(687)	(221,515)
Government grants received		(548)	(3,150)		1,839		(1,859)
Book value as of December 31, 2017	₩ 460,511	3,858,779	5,712,750	141,342	5,971,856	56,722	16,201,960
Acquisition cost as of December 31,	₩ 460,511	6,539,506	38,901,158	772,824	5,971,856	205,475	52,851,330

2017

Accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2017	₩	(2,678,970)	(33,186,118)	(631,482)	(148,753)	(36,645,323)
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Accumulated impairment loss as of December 31, 2017	₩	(1,757)	(2,290)			(4,047)
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(*1) As of December 31, 2017, construction-in-progress mainly relates to construction of manufacturing facilities.

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

The capitalized borrowing costs and capitalization rate for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2018	2017
Capitalized borrowing costs	₩ 146,607	47,686
Capitalization rate	2.80%	1.92%

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

10. Intangible Assets

(a) Changes in intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2018 are as follows:

(in millions of won)	Intellectual property rights	Software	Member- ships	Development costs	Construction-in- progress (software)	Customer relationships	Technology	Good- will	Others (*2)	Total
Acquisition cost as of December 31, 2018	₩ 895,721	898,278	54,985	1,769,998	30,933	59,176	11,074	103,048	13,077	3,832,212
Amortization as of December 31, 2018	(648,755)	(736,788)		(1,473,237)		(31,338)	(8,490)		(13,076)	(2,910,384)
Accumulated impairment of January 1,			(11,785)							(11,785)
Carrying value as of December 31, 2018	₩ 246,966	161,490	43,200	296,760	30,933	27,839	2,584	103,048	1	913,817
Intangible assets - internally developed				372,835						372,835
Intangible assets - external acquisitions	26,312		3,290		101,244			1,263		130,809
Amortization (*1)	(43,437)	(80,159)		(302,685)		(3,517)	(1,107)		(1)	(430,306)
Impairment loss			(721)							(721)
Reversal of Impairment			(47)							(47)
Transfer from Construction-in-progress		96,632			(96,632)					
Exchange rate movements in carrying amounts	182	(364)	3		1,417					1,238
Carrying value as of December 31, 2018	₩ 230,023	177,598	46,038	366,910	36,962	24,322	1,477	104,310		983,642
Acquisition cost as of December 31, 2018	₩ 926,971	992,138	57,557	2,142,832	36,962	59,176	11,074	104,310	13,077	4,340,919
	₩ (696,948)	(814,540)		(1,775,922)		(34,854)	(9,598)		(13,077)	(3,334,869)

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ber 31, 2018

ulated impairment
of December 31,

₩

(11,519)

(1

(*1) The Group 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.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

10. Intangible Assets, Continued

(b) Changes in intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2017 are as follows:

	Intellectual property rights	Software	Member- ships	Development costs	Construction-in- progress (software)	Customer relationships	Technology	Good- will(*2)	Others (*3)	Total
Acquisition cost as of December 31, 2017	₩ 904,664	806,835	51,564	1,433,791	18,738	59,176	11,074	110,072	13,077	3,400,000
Amortization as of December 31, 2017	(618,398)	(661,063)		(1,177,451)		(26,678)	(7,382)		(13,071)	(2,503,443)
Amortization as of January 1,			(10,011)							(10,011)
Value as of December 31, 2017	₩ 286,266	145,772	41,553	256,340	18,738	32,498	3,692	110,072	6	890,000
Acquisitions - internally developed				336,207						336,207
Acquisitions - external purchases	22,746		4,819		108,761					136,326
Amortization (*1)	(42,195)	(78,939)		(295,787)		(4,659)	(1,108)		(5)	(420,094)
Impairment loss	(4)		(1,392)							(1,396)
Reversal of Impairment			35							35
Transfer from Construction-in-progress		98,989			(98,989)			(3,218)		(3,218)
Exchange rate movements in rates	(19,847)	(4,332)	(6)		2,423			(3,806)		(25,568)
Value as of December 31, 2017	₩ 246,966	161,490	43,200	296,760	30,933	27,839	2,584	103,048	1	910,000
Acquisition cost as of December 31, 2017	₩ 895,721	898,278	54,985	1,769,998	30,933	59,176	11,074	103,048	13,077	3,833,000

ulated ation as of ber 31, 2017	₩ (648,755)	(736,788)	(1,473,238)	(31,337)	(8,490)	(13,076)	(2,91
ulated impairment of December 31,	₩	(11,785)					(1

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

10. Intangible Assets, Continued

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

(*2) As of December 31, 2017, the book value of goodwill decreased by ₩3,218 million as the Group completed the fair value measurement of land use right, acquired from business combination during the year ended December 31, 2016.

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

(c) Development of new projects are divided into research activities and development activities. Expenditures on research activities are recognized in profit or loss and qualifying development expenditures are capitalized, respectively.

(d) Development costs for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(i) As of December 31, 2018

(In millions of won and in years)

Classification	Product	Book Value	Remaining Useful life
Development completed	Mobile	₩ 108,467	0.5
	TV	28,001	0.5
	Notebook	4,458	0.5
	Others	9,475	0.4
	Sub-Total	₩ 150,402	
Development in process	Mobile	₩ 144,679	
	TV	55,580	
	Notebook	9,639	
	Others	6,611	
	Sub-Total	₩ 216,508	
	Total	₩ 366,910	

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

(ii) As of December 31, 2017

(In millions of won and in years)

Classification	Product	Book Value	Remaining Useful life
Development completed	Mobile	₩ 79,372	0.6
	TV	36,038	0.6
	Notebook	14,311	0.5
	Others	12,444	0.4
	Sub-Total	₩ 142,165	
Development in process	Mobile	₩ 117,222	
	TV	30,670	
	Notebook	2,356	
	Others	4,347	
	Sub-Total	₩ 154,595	
	Total	₩ 296,760	

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

11. Financial Liabilities

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

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Current		
Short-term borrowings	₩	
Current portion of long-term debt	1,553,907	1,452,926
	₩ 1,553,907	1,452,926
Non-current		
Won denominated borrowings	₩ 2,700,608	1,251,258
Foreign currency denominated borrowings	2,531,664	1,392,931
Bonds	1,772,599	1,506,003
Derivatives(*)	25,758	
	₩ 7,030,629	4,150,192

(*) Represents interest rate swap contracts related to borrowings with variable interest rate.

(b) Won denominated long-term borrowings at the reporting date is as follows:

(In millions of won)

Lender	Annual interest rate		December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
	as of			
	December 31, 2018 (%)			
Woori Bank	0.0275		₩ 1,258	1,922
Shinhan Bank	CD rate (91days) + 0.30%			200,000
Korea Development Bank and others	CD rate (91days) + 0.64%			
	2.43~3.25%		2,850,000	1,250,000

Less current portion of long-term borrowings	(150,651)	(200,664)
	₩ 2,700,608	1,251,258

(c) Foreign currency denominated long-term borrowings at the reporting date is as follows:

(In millions of won and USD, CNY)

	Annual interest rate		
	as of		
Lender	December 31, 2018 (%)(*)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
The Export Import Bank of Korea	3ML+0.75~1.70	₩ 955,976	755,337
China Construction Bank and others	USD: 3ML+0.80~2.00		
	CNY: PBOC*(0.90~1.05)	2,419,286	1,385,097
Foreign currency equivalent		USD 2,262 CNY 5,198	USD 1,500 CNY 3,263
Less current portion of long-term borrowings		₩ (843,598)	(747,503)
		₩ 2,531,664	1,392,931

(*) ML represents Month LIBOR (London Inter-Bank Offered Rates) and PBOC represents the base rate of People's Bank of China.

(e) Details of bonds issued and outstanding at the reporting date are as follows:

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

(In millions of won)

		Annual interest rate		
		as of		
	Maturity	December 31, 2018 (%)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Won denominated bonds (*)				
Publicly issued bonds	April 2019 ~	1.80~3.45		
	February 2023		₩ 2,015,000	2,015,000
Privately issued bonds	May 2025 ~	3.25~4.25		
	May 2033		110,000	
Less discount on bonds			(3,949)	(4,238)
Less current portion			(559,658)	(504,759)
			₩ 1,446,393	1,506,003
Foreign currency denominated bonds (*)				
Publicly issued bonds	November 2021	3.875	₩ 335,430	
Foreign currency equivalent			USD 300	
Less discount on bonds			(9,224)	
Less current portion				
			₩ 326,206	
			₩ 1,772,599	1,506,003

(*) Principal of the won denominated bonds is to be repaid at maturity and interests are paid quarterly in arrears.

(*) Principal of the foreign currency denominated bonds is to be repaid at maturity and interests are paid half-yearly in arrears.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

12. Employee Benefits

The Controlling Company and certain subsidiaries defined benefit plans provide a lump-sum payment to an employee based on final salary rates and length of service at the time the employee leaves the Controlling Company or certain subsidiaries.

The defined benefit plans expose the Group to actuarial risks, such as the risk associated with expected periods of service, interest rate risk, market (investment) risk, and others.

(a) Net defined benefit liabilities recognized at the reporting date are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Present value of partially funded defined benefit obligations	₩ 1,595,423	1,562,424
Fair value of plan assets	(1,550,063)	(1,466,977)
	₩ 45,360	95,447

(b) Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligations for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2018	2017
Opening defined benefit obligations	₩ 1,562,424	1,401,396
Current service cost	204,667	195,850
Past service cost	(25,749)	
Interest cost	49,145	40,844
Remeasurements (before tax)	(27,886)	(114)
Benefit payments	(88,560)	(76,011)
Transfers from (to) related parties	(4,217)	534
Liquidation of plans	(74,459)	
Others	58	(75)
Closing defined benefit obligations	₩ 1,595,423	1,562,424

Weighted average remaining maturity of defined benefit obligations as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are 14.4 years and 14.0 years, respectively.

(c) Changes in fair value of plan assets for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2018	2017
Opening fair value of plan assets	₩ 1,466,977	1,258,409
Expected return on plan assets	48,183	38,453
Remeasurements (before tax)	(22,195)	(16,374)
Contributions by employer directly to plan assets	212,246	250,998
Benefit payments	(80,689)	(64,509)
Liquidation of plans	(74,459)	
Closing fair value of plan assets	₩ 1,550,063	1,466,977

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

12. Employee Benefits, Continued

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

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Guaranteed deposits in banks	₩ 1,550,063	1,466,977

As of December 31, 2018, the Controlling Company maintains the plan assets with Mirae Asset Securities Co., Ltd., KB Insurance Co., Ltd. and others.

A reasonable estimate of the plan assets expected to be paid by the Controlling Company in 2019 related to the defined benefit plan is ₩ 69,134 million.

(e) Expenses recognized in profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2018	2017
Current service cost	₩ 204,667	195,850
Past service cost	(25,749)	
Net interest cost	962	2,391
	₩ 179,880	198,241

Expenses are recognized in the following line items in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income:

(In millions of won)

	2018	2017
Cost of sales	₩ 134,728	158,418
Selling expenses	11,097	11,114
Administrative expenses	19,531	16,287
Research and development expenses	14,524	12,422
	₩ 179,880	198,241

- (f) Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities (assets) included in other comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	2018	2017
Balance at January 1	₩ (170,510)	(163,950)
Remeasurements		
Actuarial profit or loss arising from:		
Experience adjustment	56,224	(48,890)
Demographic assumptions	(15,379)	(7,702)
Financial assumptions	(12,961)	56,706
Return on plan assets	(22,195)	(16,374)
Share of associates regarding remeasurements	20	441
	₩ 5,709	(15,819)
Income tax	₩ (1,169)	9,259
Balance at December 31	₩ (165,970)	(170,510)

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

12. Employee Benefits, Continued

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

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Expected rate of salary increase	4.7%	4.7%
Discount rate for defined benefit obligations	2.8%	3.2%

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

		December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Teens	Males	0.01%	0.01%
	Females	0.00%	0.00%
Twenties	Males	0.01%	0.01%
	Females	0.00%	0.00%
Thirties	Males	0.01%	0.01%
	Females	0.01%	0.01%
Forties	Males	0.03%	0.03%
	Females	0.02%	0.02%
Fifties	Males	0.05%	0.05%
	Females	0.02%	0.02%

(h) Reasonably possible changes to respective relevant actuarial assumptions would have affected the defined benefit obligations by the amounts as of December 31, 2018 are as follows:

<i>In millions of won)</i>	Defined benefit obligation	
	1% increase	1% decrease
Discount rate for defined benefit obligations	₩ (199,750)	241,608
Expected rate of salary increase	236,002	(199,363)

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

13. Provisions and Other Liabilities

(a) Changes in provisions for the year ended December 31, 2018 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Litigations and claims	Warranties (*)	Others	Total
Balance at January 1, 2018	₩ 43	102,450	1,835	104,328
Effect of Accounting policy changes in K-IFRS No. 1115			9,789	9,789
Additions		234,928	(2,694)	232,234
Usage and reclassification	(43)	(215,290)		(215,333)
Balance at December 31, 2018	₩	122,088	8,930	131,018
Current	₩	89,324	8,930	98,254
Non-current	₩	32,764		32,764

(*) The provision for warranties covers defective products and is normally applicable for 18 months from the date of purchase. The warranty liability is calculated by using historical and anticipated rates of warranty claims, and costs per claim to satisfy the Group's warranty obligation.

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

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Current liabilities		
Withholdings	₩ 30,970	60,766
Unearned revenues	43,841	12,225
Rent Deposits	165	
	₩ 74,976	75,991
Non-current liabilities		
Long-term accrued expenses	₩ 80,816	70,561
Long-term Unearned Income	2,117	

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Long-term other accounts payable	3,103	2
Rent Deposits	10,790	
	₩ 96,826	70,563

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For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

14. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

(a) Legal Proceedings

Anti-trust litigations

In December 2016, Argos Limited and affiliated companies (Argos) filed a Notice of Claim against the Company and LG Display Taiwan Co., Ltd. in the High Court of Justice in London alleging infringement of Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and Agreement on the European Economic Area. The parties reached settlement and executed a settlement agreement in November 2018

Others

The Group is defending against various claims in addition to pending proceedings described above. The Group does not have a present obligation for these matters and has not recognized any provision at December 31, 2018.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

14. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments, Continued**(b) Commitments****Factoring and securitization of accounts receivable**

The Controlling Company has agreements with Korea Development Bank and several other banks for accounts receivable sales negotiating facilities of up to an aggregate of USD 1,670 million (~~₩~~1,867,227 million) in connection with the Controlling Company's export sales transactions with its subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2018, no short-term borrowings were outstanding in connection with these agreements. In connection with all of the contracts in this paragraph, the Controlling Company has sold its accounts receivable with recourse.

The Controlling Company and oversea subsidiaries entered into agreements with financial institutions for accounts receivables sales negotiating facilities. The respective maximum amount of accounts receivables sales and the amount of sold accounts receivables before maturity by contract are as follows:

(In millions of USD and KRW)

Classification	Financial institutions	Maximum		Not yet due	
		Contractual amount	KRW equivalent	Contractual amount	KRW equivalent
Controlling		KRW 90,000	90,000		
	Shinhan Bank	USD 25	27,953	USD 12	13,286
Company	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	USD 20	22,362		
	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi	KRW 130,000	130,000	KRW 36,089	36,089
	UFJ	USD 40	44,724	USD 40	44,516
	BNP Paribas	USD 200	223,620	USD 12	13,630
	ING Bank	USD 150	167,715	USD 31	35,554
		USD 435		USD 95	
		KRW 220,000	706,374	KRW 36,089	143,075
Subsidiaries					
LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Standard Chartered Bank	USD 300	335,430	USD 209	233,364
LG Display Taiwan	BNP Paribas	USD 52	58,141	USD 9	10,063

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Co., Ltd.

	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.	USD	70	78,267	USD	52	58,142
	Taishin International Bank	USD	289	323,131	USD	86	96,157
LG Display Germany GmbH	Citibank	USD	160	178,896	USD	0	0
	BNP Paribas	USD	75	83,858	USD	75	83,767
LG Display America, Inc.	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	USD	400	447,240	USD	230	257,164
	Standard Chartered Bank	USD	600	670,860	USD	515	575,823
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	USD	80	89,448	USD	67	74,915
LG Display Japan Co., Ltd.	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	USD	20	22,362	USD	0	0
		USD	2,046	2,287,633	USD	1,243	1,389,396
		USD	2,481		USD	1,338	
		KRW	220,000	2,994,006	KRW	36,089	1,532,470

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

14. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments, Continued

In connection with all of the contracts in the above table, the Controlling Company has sold its accounts receivable without recourse

Letters of credit

As of December 31, 2018, the Controlling Company has agreements in relation to the opening of letters of credit up to USD 30 million (~~₩~~33,543 million) with KEB Hana Bank, USD 80 million (~~₩~~89,448 million) with Bank of China and USD 50 million (~~₩~~55,905 million) with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation.

Payment guarantees

The Controlling Company obtained payment guarantees amounting to USD 1,538 million (~~₩~~1,719,079 million) from KEB Hana Bank and others for advance received related to the long-term supply agreements and USD 306 million (~~₩~~341,929 million) from Korea Development Bank related to Foreign currency denominated bonds. USD 8.5 million (~~₩~~9,504 million) from Shinhan Bank for value added tax payments in Poland.

LG Display (China) Co., Ltd. and other subsidiaries are provided with payment guarantees from the China Construction Bank Corporation and other various banks amounting to CNY 1,989 million (~~₩~~323,730 million), JPY 900 million (~~₩~~9,119 million), EUR 2.5 million (~~₩~~3,198 million), VND 40,498 million (~~₩~~1,952 million), USD 0.5 million (~~₩~~559 million), and PLN 0.1 million (~~₩~~30 million) respectively, for their local tax payments and utility payments.

License agreements

As of December 31, 2018, in relation to its LCD business, the Group has technical license agreements with Hitachi Display, Ltd. and others and has a trademark license agreement with LG Corp.

Long-term supply agreement

As of December 31, 2018, in connection with long-term supply agreements with customers, the Controlling Company recognized USD 1,475 million (~~₩~~1,649,198 million) in advances received. The advance received will be offset against outstanding accounts receivable balances after a given period of time, as well as those arising from the supply of products thereafter. The Controlling Company received payment guarantees amounting to USD 1,538 million (~~₩~~1,719,079 million) from KEB Hana Bank and other various banks relating to advance received.

Pledged Assets

Regarding the secured bank loan amounting to USD 240 million (~~₩~~268,093 million) from China Construction Bank, as of December 31, 2018, the Group provided its property, plant and equipment and others with carrying amount of

₩146,262 million as pledged assets.

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For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

15. Capital and Reserves**(a) Share capital**

The Controlling Company is authorized to issue 500,000,000 shares of capital stock (par value ₩5,000), and as of December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the number of issued common shares is 357,815,700. There have been no changes in the capital stock from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018.

(b) Reserves

Reserves consist mainly of the following:

Translation reserve

The translation reserve comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

Other comprehensive income (loss) from associates

The other comprehensive income (loss) from associates comprises the amount related to change in equity of investments in equity accounted investees.

Reserves as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	₩ (272,474)	(259,749)
Other comprehensive loss from associates (excluding remeasurements)	(28,494)	(28,531)
	₩ (300,968)	(288,280)

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

15. Capital and Reserves, Continued

The movement in reserves for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	Other comprehensive income (loss) from associates (excluding remeasurements)	Total
January 1, 2017	₩	(59,042)	(29,436)	(88,478)
Change in reserves		(200,707)	905	(199,802)
December 31, 2017		(259,749)	(28,531)	(288,280)
January 1, 2018		(259,749)	(28,531)	(288,280)
Change in reserves		(12,725)	37	(12,688)
December 31, 2018		(272,474)	(28,494)	(300,968)

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

16. Revenue

Details of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2018	2017
Sales of goods	₩ 24,293,798	27,745,047
Royalties	17,513	20,175
Others	25,260	24,994
	₩ 24,336,571	27,790,216

17. Geographic and Other Information

The following is a summary of sales by region based on the location of the customers for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

(a) Revenue by geography

(In millions of won)

Region	2018	2017
Domestic	₩ 1,589,452	1,996,183
Foreign		
China	15,242,533	18,090,974
Asia (excluding China)	2,481,112	2,383,390
United States	2,462,918	2,724,714
Europe (excluding Poland)	1,496,138	1,433,126
Poland	1,064,418	1,161,829
	₩ 22,747,119	25,794,033
	₩ 24,336,571	27,790,216

Sales to Company A and Company B amount to ₩7,262,255 million and ₩5,171,354 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2018 (2017: ₩9,027,165 million and ₩6,511,961 million). The Group's top ten end-brand customers together accounted for 77% of sales for the year ended December 31, 2018 (2017: 81%).

(b) Non-current assets by geography

(In millions of won)

Region	December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Property, plant and equipment	Intangible assets	Property, plant and equipment	Intangible assets
Domestic	₩ 14,991,090	816,808	12,487,111	731,373
Foreign				
China	5,037,472	12,332	2,929,739	17,244
Others	1,571,568	158,502	785,110	164,204
	₩ 6,609,040	170,834	3,714,849	181,448
	₩ 21,600,130	987,642	16,201,960	912,821

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For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

17. Geographic and Other Information, Continued**(c) Revenue by product and services***(In millions of won)*

	2018	2017
Televisions	₩ 9,727,260	11,717,982
Desktop monitors	4,040,025	4,393,482
Tablet products	1,990,766	2,369,634
Notebook computers	2,836,888	2,244,088
Mobile and others	5,741,632	7,065,030
	₩ 24,336,571	27,790,216

18. The Nature of Expenses and Others

The classification of expenses by nature for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2018	2017
Changes in inventories	₩ (341,120)	(62,298)
Purchases of raw materials, merchandise and others	12,837,908	13,548,847
Depreciation and amortization	3,554,565	3,214,576
Outsourcing fees	825,393	771,697
Labor costs	3,248,014	3,258,427
Supplies and others	1,010,352	1,239,915
Utility	899,075	865,347
Fees and commissions	722,134	692,125
Shipping costs	240,288	249,820
Advertising	112,400	236,440
Warranty expenses	234,928	251,131
Travel	123,210	92,976
Taxes and dues	104,009	91,806
Others	757,673	919,051

₩ 24,328,829	25,369,860
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Total expenses consist of cost of sales, selling, administrative, research and development expenses and other non-operating expenses, excluding foreign exchange differences.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

19. Selling and Administrative Expenses

Details of selling and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2018	2017
Salaries	₩ 315,669	327,288
Expenses related to defined benefit plans	215,665	27,401
Other employee benefits	90,348	94,740
Shipping costs	200,434	214,866
Fees and commissions	221,050	197,070
Depreciation	174,575	138,711
Taxes and dues	65,621	46,317
Advertising	112,400	236,440
Warranty expenses	234,928	251,131
Rent	26,691	26,711
Insurance	11,584	12,459
Travel	24,659	27,879
Training	13,309	16,311
Others	64,245	73,181
	₩ 1,771,178	1,690,505

20. Personnel Expenses

Details of personnel expenses for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2018	2017
Salaries and wages	₩ 2,720,010	2,704,217
Other employee benefits	500,168	483,704
Contributions to National Pension plan	75,667	73,061
Expenses related to defined benefit plan	180,741	198,241
	₩ 3,476,586	3,459,223

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For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

21. Other Non-operating Income and Other Non-operating Expenses

(a) Details of other non-operating income for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2018	2017
Foreign currency gain	₩ 970,306	969,425
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6,620	101,227
Gain on disposal of intangible assets	239	308
Reversal of impairment loss on intangible assets	348	35
Rental income	3,584	2,212
Others	21,942	8,539
	₩ 1,003,038	1,081,746

(b) Details of other non-operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2018	2017
Foreign currency loss	₩ 1,030,084	1,189,193
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	15,048	20,030
Impairment loss on property, plant, and equipment	43,601	
Loss on disposal of intangible assets		30
Impairment loss on intangible assets	82	1,809
Donations	7,698	17,152
Expenses related to legal proceedings or claims and others	4	1,798
Others	18,716	443
	₩ 1,115,233	1,230,455

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22. Finance Income and Finance Costs

- (a) Finance income and costs recognized in profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2018	2017
Finance income		
Interest income	₩ 69,020	60,106
Foreign currency gain	160,989	210,890
Gain on disposal of investments in equity accounted investees		3,669
Reversal of loss on impairment of investments in equity accounted investees	802	
Gain on transaction of derivatives	2,075	3,106
Gain on valuation of derivatives	13,059	1,070
Gain on disposal of available-for-sales financial assets		8
Gain on valuation of financial asset at fair value through profit or loss		170
Gain on valuation of financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	8,186	
	₩ 254,131	279,019
Finance costs		
Interest expense	₩ 80,517	90,538
Foreign currency loss	184,309	126,642
Loss on disposal of investments in equity accounted investees	595	42,112
Loss on impairment of investments in equity accounted investees	17,398	4,234
Loss on impairment of available-for-sale financial assets		1,948
Loss on valuation of financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	225	
Loss on sale of trade accounts and notes receivable	13,361	784
Loss on transaction of derivatives	49	514
Loss on valuation of derivatives	26,600	
Others	3,839	2,084

₩ 326,893 268,856

- (b) Finance income and costs recognized in other comprehensive income or loss for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2018	2017
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	₩ (19,987)	(231,738)
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets		
Tax effect		
Finance income (costs) recognized in other comprehensive income or loss after tax	₩ (19,987)	(231,738)

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For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

23. Income Taxes

(a) Details of income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2018	2017
Current tax expense		
Current year	₩ 249,619	512,123
Deferred tax expense (benefit)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(218,959)	(104,835)
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	57,417	(11,708)
	₩ (161,542)	(116,543)
Income tax expense	₩ 88,077	395,580

(b) Income taxes recognized directly in other comprehensive income or loss for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2018			2017		
	Before tax	Tax benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax benefit (expense)	Net of tax
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	₩					
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities (assets)	5,690	(1,169)	4,521	(16,260)	9,259	(7,001)
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	(19,987)		(19,987)	(231,738)		(231,738)
Change in equity of equity method investee	57		57	1,346		1,346
	₩ (14,240)	(1,169)	(15,409)	(246,652)	9,259	(237,393)

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23. Income Taxes, Continued

(c) Reconciliation of the actual effective tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	2018		2017	
Profit for the year	₩	(179,443)		1,937,052
Income tax expense		88,077		395,580
Profit before income tax		(91,366)		2,332,632
Income tax expense using the statutory tax rate of each country	(33.60%)	30,695	28.54%	665,733
Non-deductible expenses	(40.07%)	36,608	2.72%	63,416
Tax credits	117.27%	(107,147)	(10.64%)	(248,191)
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	(70.94%)	64,818	(0.50%)	(11,708)
Adjustment of income tax related to prior period	(81.90%)	74,824		
Effect on change in tax rate	2.20%	(2,009)	(3.10%)	(72,376)
Others	10.63%	(9,712)	(0.06%)	(1,294)
Actual income tax expense	₩	88,077		395,580
Actual effective tax rate		(96.40%)		16.96%

24. Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

(a) Unrecognized deferred tax liabilities

As of December 31, 2018, in relation to the temporary differences on investments in subsidiaries amounting to ₩85,368 million, the Controlling Company did not recognize deferred tax liabilities since the Controlling Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

(b) Unused tax credit carryforwards for which no deferred tax asset is recognized

Realization of deferred tax assets related to tax credit carryforwards is dependent on whether sufficient taxable income will be generated prior to their expiration. As of December 31, 2018, the Controlling Company recognized deferred tax assets of ₩308,303 million, in relation to tax credit carryforwards, to the extent that management believes the realization is probable. The amount of unused tax credit carryforwards for which no deferred tax asset is recognized and their expiration dates are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2023
Tax credit carryforwards	₩		58,391	91,862	

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24. Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities, Continued

(c) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets		Liabilities		Total	
	December, 31, 2018	December, 31, 2017	December, 31, 2018	December, 31, 2017	December, 31, 2018	December, 31, 2017
<i>(In millions of won)</i>						
Other accounts receivable, net	₩		(1,013)	(1,441)	(1,013)	(1,441)
Inventories, net	60,606	34,550			60,606	34,550
Defined benefit liabilities, net		2,375				2,375
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	13,404	29,061			13,404	29,061
Accrued expenses	126,072	183,903			126,072	183,903
Property, plant and equipment	444,226	409,928			444,226	409,928
Intangible assets	3,468	3,457	(14,588)	(24,646)	(11,120)	(21,189)
Provisions	32,468	27,018			32,468	27,018
Gain or loss on foreign currency translation, net	13	13			13	13
Others	13,185	27,562			13,185	27,562
Deficit loss carried forward	134,845				134,845	
Tax credit carryforwards	308,393	268,926			308,393	268,926
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)	₩ 1,136,680	986,793	(15,601)	(26,087)	1,121,079	960,706

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24. Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities, Continued

(d) Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	January 1, 2017	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income (loss)	December 31, 2017	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	December 31, 2018
Other accounts receivable, net	₩ (1,190)	(251)		(1,441)	428		(1,013)
Inventories, net	35,771	(1,221)		34,550	26,056		60,606
Available-for-sale financial assets							
Defined benefit liabilities, net	10,817	(17,701)	9,259	2,375	(1,206)	(1,169)	
Investments in equity accounted investees and subsidiaries	34,777	(5,716)		29,061	(15,657)		13,404
Accrued expenses	122,998	60,905		183,903	(57,831)		126,072
Property, plant and equipment	338,860	71,068		409,928	34,298		444,226
Intangible assets	(31,027)	9,838		(21,189)	10,069		(11,120)
Provisions	15,051	11,967		27,018	5,450		32,468
Gain or loss on foreign currency translation, net	11	2		13			13
Others	21,435	6,127		27,562	(14,377)		13,185
Deficit loss carried forward					134,845		134,845
Tax credit carryforwards	287,400	(18,474)		268,926	39,467		308,393
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)	₩ 834,903	116,544	9,259	960,706	161,542	(1,169)	1,121,079

Statutory tax rate applicable to the Controlling Company is 24.2% for the year ended December 31, 2018. During the year ended December 31, 2018, certain corporate income tax rules in Korea were amended and effective on January 1, 2018 that resulted in application of 27.5% for taxable income in excess of ₩300,000 million. Accordingly, the Controlling Company applied such amendment when measuring the deferred tax. The effective tax rate for the year

ended December 31, 2018, is different from the statutory tax rate due to the change in the realization possibility of deferred income tax including the lump sum payment.

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25. Earnings per Share

(a) Basic earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

<i>(In won and No. of shares)</i>	2018	2017
Profit attributable to owners of the Controlling Company	₩ (207,239,484,774)	1,802,756,119,275
Weighted-average number of common stocks outstanding	357,815,700	357,815,700
Earnings per share	₩ (579)	5,038

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, there were no events or transactions that resulted in changes in the number of common stocks used for calculating earnings per share.

(b) Diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are not calculated since there was no potential common stock.

26. Financial Risk Management

The Group is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risks. The Group 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.

(a) 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 Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

(i) Currency Risk

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

In respect of other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, the Group 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.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

26. Financial Risk Management, Continued

i) Exposure to currency risk

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

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31, 2018						
	USD	JPY	CNY	TWD	EUR	PLN	VND
Cash and cash equivalents	790	83	5,515	121	8	206	2,070,889
Trade accounts and notes receivable	2,175	7	1,098				
Non-trade receivable	21	852	201	3	4		23,182
Other assets denominated in foreign currencies	33	220	11,157	108	12	23	2,782
Trade accounts and notes payable	(863)	(12,501)	(2,862)				(355,390)
Other accounts payable	(928)	(20,326)	(4,762)	(6)	(3)	(4)	(1,585,130)
Debt	(2,571)		(5,198)				
Aggregate notional amounts in financial positions	(1,343)	(31,665)	5,149	226	21	225	156,333
Currency swap contracts	780						
Net exposure	(563)	(31,665)	5,149	226	21	225	156,333

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31, 2017						
	USD	JPY	CNY	TWD	EUR	PLN	VND
Cash and cash equivalents	1,228	152	6,940	16	3	165	342,063
Deposits in banks			750				
Trade accounts and notes receivable	3,316	11	1,453				
Non-trade receivable	62	1,340	136	2	9		13,405
Other assets denominated in foreign currencies	1	206	596	7			1,882
Trade accounts and notes payable	(1,345)	(14,898)	(2,843)				(102,398)
Other accounts payable	(285)	(14,653)	(2,403)	(11)	(8)	(4)	(2,138,370)
Debt	(1,500)		(3,263)				
Net exposure	1,477	(27,842)	1,366	14	4	161	(1,883,418)

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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26. Financial Risk Management, Continued

Average exchange rates applied for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 and the exchange rates at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are as follows:

<i>(In won)</i>	Average rate		Reporting date spot rate	
	2018	2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
USD	₩ 1,100.21	1,131.08	1,118.10	1,071.40
JPY	9.96	10.09	10.13	9.49
CNY	166.41	167.52	162.76	163.65
TWD	36.51	37.16	36.58	35.92
EUR	1,298.53	1,277.01	1,279.16	1,279.25
PLN	304.87	299.98	297.33	306.07
VND	0.0478	0.0498	0.0482	0.0472

ii) Sensitivity analysis

A weaker won, as indicated below, against the following currencies which comprise the Group's assets or liabilities denominated in a foreign currency as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Group considers to be reasonably possible as of the end of the reporting period. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, would remain constant. The changes in equity and profit or loss would have been as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Equity	Profit or loss	Equity	Profit or loss
USD (5 percent weakening)	₩ (46,136)	38,725	50,040	91,238
JPY (5 percent weakening)	(12,060)	(10,497)	(10,294)	(9,141)
CNY (5 percent weakening)	41,779	318	13,212	(6,396)
TWD (5 percent weakening)	413	1	23	1
EUR (5 percent weakening)	1,197	390	16	594
PLN (5 percent weakening)	3,451	(236)	2,515	(120)
VND (5 percent weakening)	273	273	(4,445)	

A stronger won against the above currencies as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

26. Financial Risk Management, Continued**(ii) Interest Rate Risk****i) Profile**

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

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	₩ 2,443,583	3,360,800
Financial liabilities	(5,033,515)	(2,962,671)
	₩ (2,589,932)	398,129
Variable rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	₩ (3,525,262)	(2,640,447)

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

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 a change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below for the respective following years. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Equity		Profit or loss	
	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease
December 31, 2018				
Variable rate instruments(*)	₩ (25,558)	25,558	(25,558)	25,558
December 31, 2017				
Variable rate instruments(*)	₩ (17,362)	17,362	(17,362)	17,362

(*) Financial instruments subject to interest rate swap not qualified for hedging are excluded.

(b) Credit risk

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

The Group'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 Group'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 Group 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.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

26. Financial Risk Management, Continued**(b) Credit risk, Continued**

The Group does not establish allowances for receivables under insurance or receivables from customers with a high credit rating. For the rest of the receivables, the Group 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.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk as of December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are as follows:

i) As of December 31, 2018

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2018	
Financial assets carried at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	₩	2,365,022
Deposits in banks		78,411
Trade accounts and notes receivable		2,829,163
Non-trade receivable		159,238
Accrued income		10,075
Deposits		91,123
Short-term loans		16,116
Long-term loans		55,048
Long-term non-trade receivable		5,604,196
	₩	2,365,022
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Convertible bonds	₩	1,327
Derivatives		13,059
	₩	14,386
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Debt instrument	₩	161

₩ 5,618,743

ii) As of December 31, 2017

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2017	
Cash and cash equivalents	₩	2,602,560
Deposits in banks		758,089
Trade accounts and notes receivable, net		4,325,120
Non-trade receivable, net		150,554
Accrued income		14,273
Available-for-sale financial assets		162
Financial assets at fair value through profit or		
Loss		1,552
Deposits		30,378
Short-term loans		16,766
Long-term loans		32,408
Long-term non-trade receivable		8,738
Derivatives		842
	₩	7,941,442

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises primarily from the sales and investing activities. Trade accounts and notes receivables are insured in order to manage credit risk and uninsured trade accounts and notes receivables are managed in accordance with the Group's management policy.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

26. Financial Risk Management, Continued**(c) Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group'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 Group's reputation.

The Group has historically been able to satisfy its cash requirements from cash flows from operations and debt and equity financing. To the extent that the Group does not generate sufficient cash flows from operations to meet its capital requirements, the Group 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 Group maintains a line of credit with various banks

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments, as of December 31, 2018.

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Carrying amount	Total	Contractual cash flows				More than 5 years
			6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Secured bank loans	₩ 268,093	268,190	268,190				
Unsecured bank loans	5,958,427	6,588,503	565,832	356,688	973,297	4,169,682	523,003
Unsecured bond issues	2,332,257	2,537,553	291,738	328,400	456,990	1,320,248	140,177
Trade accounts and notes payable	3,087,461	3,087,461	3,087,461				
Other accounts payable	3,566,629	3,566,629	3,566,629				
Long-term other accounts payable	3,103	3,103			3,103		
Rental deposit	10,955	10,955		165	10,790		
Derivative financial liabilities							
Derivatives	25,758	(35,140)	(6,742)	(6,728)	(12,517)	(9,153)	
	₩ 15,252,683	16,027,254	7,773,108	678,525	1,431,663	5,480,777	663,180

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

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

26. Financial Risk Management, Continued**(d) 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.

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Total liabilities	₩ 18,289,464	14,178,177
Total equity	14,886,246	14,981,510
Cash and deposits in banks (*1)	2,443,422	3,360,638
Borrowings (including bonds)	8,558,778	5,603,118
Total liabilities to equity ratio	123%	95%
Net borrowings to equity ratio (*2)	41%	15%

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

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

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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26. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(e) Determination of fair value

(i) Measurement of fair value

A number of the Group'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.

i) Current Assets and Liabilities

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

ii) 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.

iii) 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.

iv) 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.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

26. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(e) Determination of fair value, Continued

(ii) Fair values versus carrying amounts

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

i) As of December 31, 2018

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2018	
	Carrying amounts	Fair values
Financial assets carried at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ 2,365,022	(*)
Deposits in banks	78,411	(*)
Trade accounts and notes receivable	2,829,163	(*)
Non-trade receivable	159,238	(*)
Accrued income	10,075	(*)
Deposits	91,123	(*)
Short-term loans	16,116	(*)
Long-term loans	55,048	(*)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Equity instrument	₩ 13,682	13,682
Convertible bonds	1,327	1,327
Derivatives	13,059	13,059
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Debt instrument	₩ 161	161
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivatives	₩ 25,758	7,080
Liabilities carried at amortized cost		
Secured bank borrowings	₩ 268,093	268,093
Unsecured bank borrowings	5,958,427	5,958,427
Unsecured bond issues	2,332,257	2,332,257
Trade accounts and notes payable	3,087,461	(*)

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Other accounts payable	3,566,629	(*)
Long-term other accounts payable	3103	(*)
Security deposits	10,955	(*)

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26. Financial Risk Management, Continued

ii) As of December, 2017

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2017	
	Carrying amounts	Fair values
Assets carried at fair value		
Available-for-sale financial assets	₩ 162	162
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	1,552	1,552
Derivatives	842	842
Assets carried at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ 2,602,560	(*)
Deposits in banks	758,089	(*)
Trade accounts and notes receivable	4,325,120	(*)
Non-trade receivable	150,554	(*)
Accrued income	14,273	(*)
Deposits	30,378	(*)
Short-term loans	16,766	(*)
Long-term loans	32,408	(*)
Long-term non-trade receivable	8,738	(*)
Liabilities carried at fair value		
Derivatives	₩	
Liabilities carried at amortized cost		
Secured bank loans	₩ 642,172	642,172
Unsecured bank loans	2,950,184	2,956,970
Unsecured bond issues	2,010,762	2,018,946
Trade accounts and notes payable	2,875,090	(*)
Other accounts payable	3,169,937	3,170,147
Long-term other accounts payable	2	(*)

(*) Excluded from disclosures as the carrying amount approximates fair value.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

26. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(iii) Financial Instruments measured at cost

Available-for-sale financial assets measured at cost as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Intellectual Discovery Co., Ltd.	₩ 729	729
Kyulux, Inc.	1,968	1,968
Fineeva Co., Ltd.	286	
ARCH Venture Fund Vill, L.P.	2,283	2,283
	4,980	4,980

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

26. Financial Risk Management, Continued

The movement in the available-for-sale financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2018						
	January 1, 2018	Acquisition	Disposal and others	Impairment measurement	Fair value	Effect of movements in exchange rates	December 31, 2018
Intellectual Discovery Co., Ltd.	₩ 729				3,869		4,598
Kyulux Inc.	1,968				492		2,460
Fineeva Co., Ltd.		286					286
ARCH Venture Fund Vill, L.P	2,283	146			3,824	85	6,338
	₩4,980	432			8,185	85	13,682

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2017						
	January 1, 2017	Acquisition	Disposal and others	Impairment	Effect of movements in exchange rates	December 31, 2017	
Intellectual Discovery Co., Ltd.	₩ 729					729	
Kyulux Inc.	3,266				(1,298)	1,968	
Henghao Technology Co., Ltd.	1,559		(909)		(650)		
ARCH Venture Fund Vill, L.P	2,285	266				(268)	2,283
	₩7,839	266	(909)	(1,948)	(268)	4,980	

Available-for-sale-financial assets consist of investments in equity securities and the fair value of some investments in equity securities are measured at cost because the range of reasonable fair value measurements is significant and the probabilities of the various estimates cannot be reasonably assessed since they do not have a quoted price in an active market for an identical instruments.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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26. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(iv) Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

i) Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyzes financial instruments carried at fair value based on the input variables used in the valuation method to measure fair value of assets and liabilities. The different levels have been defined as follows:

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

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

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

ii) Financial instruments measured at fair value

Fair value hierarchy classifications of the financial instruments that are measured at fair value as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2018				
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities			13,682	13,682
Convertible bond			1,327	1,327
Derivatives			13,059	13,059
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Debt securities	161			161
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives			25,758	25,758

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2017				
Assets				
Available-for-sale financial assets	162			162
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss			1,552	1,552
Derivatives			842	842

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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26. Financial Risk Management, Continued

iii) Financial instruments not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed
 Fair value hierarchy classifications, valuation technique and inputs for fair value measurements of the financial instruments not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed as of December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i> Classification	December 31, 2018			Valuation technique	Input
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
Liabilities					
Secured bank loans	₩		268,093	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate
Unsecured bank loans			5,987,155	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate
Unsecured bond issues			2,384,987	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate
Other accounts payable			3,566,629	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate

<i>(In millions of won)</i> Classification	December 31, 2017			Valuation technique	Input
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
Liabilities					
Secured bank loans	₩		642,172	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate
Unsecured bank loans			2,956,970	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate
Unsecured bond issues			2,016,086	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate
Other accounts payable			3,170,147	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate

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

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Debentures, loans and others	2.09~3.37%	1.57~2.85%

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27. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2018 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	January 1, 2018	Cash flows from financing activities	Reclassification	Non-cash transactions		December 31, 2018
				Gain or loss on foreign currency translation	Effective interest adjustment	
Short-term borrowings	₩	(721)		721		
Current portion of long-term debt	1,452,926	(1,859,098)	1,904,888	54,660	531	1,553,907
Long-term borrowings	2,644,189	3,882,959	(1,345,520)	50,642		5,232,271
Bonds	1,506,003	828,169	(559,368)	(4,172)	1,967	1,772,599
	₩ 5,603,118	2,851,309		101,851	2,498	8,558,777

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28. Related Parties and Others

(a) Related parties

Related parties for the year ended December 31, 2017 are as follows:

Classification	Description
Associates(*)	Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd. and others
Entity that has significant influence over the Controlling Company	LG Electronics Inc.
Subsidiaries of the entity that has significant influence over the Controlling Company	Subsidiaries of LG Electronics Inc.

(*) Details of associates are described in note 8.

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28. Related Parties and Others, Continued

- (b) Significant transactions such as sales of goods and purchases of raw material and outsourcing service and others, which occurred in the normal course of business with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	2018					
	Sales and others	Dividend income	and others	and acquisition of material property, plant and equipment	Outsourcing fees	Other costs
Associates and their subsidiaries						
INVENIA Co., Ltd.		30	1,608	58,111		896
AVATEC Co., Ltd.		530			71,403	905
Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd.		4,172	364,183			4,411
WooRee E&L Co., Ltd.			58			144
YAS Co., Ltd.			5,281	143,192		3,391
LB Gemini New Growth Fund No. 16(*)	1,112	540				
	₩ 1,112	5,272	371,130	201,303	71,403	9,747
Entity that has significant influence over the Controlling Company						
LG Electronics Inc.	₩ 1,215,153		36,522	1,041,563		127,775
Subsidiaries of the entity that has significant influence over the Controlling Company						
LG Electronics India Pvt. Ltd.	₩ 71,798					103
LG Electronics Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd.	173,051			4,541		166

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<i>(In millions of won)</i>	2018					
	Sales and others	Dividend income	material and others	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	Outsourcing fees	Other costs
LG Electronics Nanjing New Technology Co., Ltd.	₩ 223,524			424		1,528
LG Electronics RUS, LLC	106,631					2,673
LG Electronics do Brasil Ltda.	192,775					350
LG Innotek Co., Ltd.	29,267		147,453			39,136
Qingdao LG Inspur Digital Communication Co., Ltd.	37,738					
Inspur LG Digital Mobile Communications Co., Ltd.	131,970					1
LG Electronics Mexicali, S.A. DE C.V.	187,844					210
LG Electronics Mlawa Sp. z o.o.	740,784					631
LG Hitachi Water Solutions Co., Ltd.	9,100			304,365		8,980
LG Electronics Reynosa, S.A. DE C.V.	1,030,414					2,021
HiEntech Co., Ltd.				22,378		29,215
Hientech (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.				92,900		23,880
LG Electronics Air-Conditioning (Shandong) Co., Ltd.			330	26,871		7,264
LG Electronics Almaty Kazakhstan	3,759					42
LG Electronics Egypt S.A.E.	25,491					16
LG Electronics S.A. (Pty) Ltd.	7,244					20
LG Electronics Taiwan Taipei Co., Ltd.	12,746					330
Others	5,195		28	15		11,480
	₩ 2,989,331		147,811	451,494		128,046
	₩ 4,205,596	5,272	555,463	1,694,360	71,403	265,569

(*) Represents transactions occurred prior to disposal of the entire investments.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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28. Related Parties and Others, Continued

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	2017					
	Sales and others	Dividend income	Purchase of raw material and others	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	Purchase and others fees	Outsourcing Other costs
Associates and their subsidiaries						
New Optics Ltd. (*)	₩ 1				4	6
INVENIA Co., Ltd.			1,862	66,548		2,259
AVATEC Co., Ltd.		530			90,785	720
Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd.		8,109	380,815			4,225
Shinbo Electric Co., Ltd. (*)	15,812					21
Narenanotech Corporation (*)			279	21,727		244
WooRee E&L Co., Ltd.						175
YAS Co., Ltd.			6,347	69,243		2,474
	₩ 15,813	8,639	389,303	157,518	90,789	10,124
Entity that has significant influence over the Controlling Company						
LG Electronics Inc.	₩ 1,689,381		47,898	906,427		109,865
Subsidiaries of the entity that has significant influence over the Controlling Company						
LG Electronics India Pvt. Ltd.	₩ 71,597					163
LG Electronics Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd.	205,934			8,892		198

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

28. Related Parties and Others, Continued

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	2017					
	Sales and others	Dividend income	Purchase of raw material and others	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	Purchase and others Outsourcing fees	Other costs
LG Electronics Nanjing New Technology Co., Ltd.	₩ 300,785			245		379
LG Electronics RUS, LLC	103,479					963
LG Electronics do Brasil Ltda.	228,821					430
LG Innotek Co., Ltd.	14,836		199,896			5,692
Qingdao LG Inspur Digital Communication Co., Ltd.	77,787					
Inspur LG Digital Mobile Communications Co., Ltd.	230,832					
LG Electronics Mexicali, S.A. DE C.V.	319,772					186
LG Electronics Mlawa Sp. z o.o.	847,565					985
LG Electronics Taiwan Taipei Co., Ltd.	13,693					164
LG Hitachi Water Solutions Co., Ltd.				318,978		1,532
LG Electronics Reynosa, S.A. DE C.V.	1,287,340					1,926
LG Electronics Almaty Kazakhstan	14,079					53
LG Electronics Air-Conditioning (Shandong) Co., Ltd.			255	3,744		2,621
HiEntech Co., Ltd.				6,991		34,432
Hientech (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.				21,838		11,822
LG Electronics S.A. (Pty) Ltd.	14,155					25
Others	857		3	14		7,264
	₩ 3,731,532		200,154	360,702		68,835
	₩ 5,436,726	8,639	637,355	1,424,647	90,789	188,824

(*) Represents transactions occurred prior to disposal of the entire investments.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

28. Related Parties and Others, Continued

(c) Trade accounts and notes receivable and payable as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Trade accounts and notes receivable and others		Trade accounts and notes payable and others	
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Associates				
INVENIA Co., Ltd.	2,000	2,375	30,179	18,662
AVATEC Co., Ltd.			4,382	2,949
Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd.			60,566	60,141
WooRee E&L Co., Ltd.			7	61
YAS Co., Ltd.		375	6,145	6,474
	₩ 2,000	2,750	101,279	88,287
Entity that has significant influence over the Controlling Company				
LG Electronics Inc.	₩ 247,679	550,335	430,677	257,071
Subsidiaries of the entity that has significant influence over the Controlling Company				
LG Electronics India Pvt. Ltd.	₩ 9,047	3,030	29	
LG Electronics Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd.	25,544	36,017		3,917
LG Electronics Nanjing New Technology Co., Ltd.	43,463	46,373	139	699
LG Electronics RUS, LLC	22,570	25,102	90	80
LG Electronics do Brasil Ltda.	15,608	19,091	62	10
LG Innotek Co., Ltd.	2,885	407	47,382	62,675
Qingdao LG Inspur Digital Communication Co., Ltd.	3,530	13,061		

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

28. Related Parties and Others, Continued

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Trade accounts and notes receivable and others		Trade accounts and notes payable and others	
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Inspur LG Digital Mobile Communications Co., Ltd.	₩ 13,172	55,278		
LG Electronics Mexicali, S.A. DE C.V.	15,305	29,440		
LG Electronics Mlawa Sp. z o.o.	70,236	136,874	33	25
LG Hitachi Water Solutions Co., Ltd.	9,100		50,425	154,864
LG Electronics Reynosa S.A. DE C.V.	69,189	137,413	134	82
HiEntech Co., Ltd.			16,816	6,679
Hientech (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.			16,345	5,600
LG Electronics Egypt S.A.E.	10,296			1
Others	5,263	7,618	18,900	1,714
	₩ 315,208	509,704	150,355	236,346
	₩ 564,887	1,062,789	682,311	581,704

(*) Represents transactions occurred prior to disposal of the entire investments.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

28. Related Parties and Others, Continued

(d) Details of significant cash transactions such as loans and collection of loans, which occurred in the normal course of business with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

Associates	January 1, 2018	Loans(*)		December 31, 2018
		Increase	Decrease	
INVENIA Co., Ltd.	2,375		375	2,000
YAS Co., Ltd.	375		375	
	₩2,750		750	2,000

(*) Loans are presented based on nominal amounts.

(In millions of won)

Associates	January 1, 2017	Loans(*1)		December 31, 2017
		Increase	Decrease	
New Optics Ltd.(*2)	₩1,000		125	875
INVENIA Co., Ltd.	833	2,000	458	2,375
Narenanotech Corporation(*2)	300		75	225
YAS Co., Ltd.	833		458	375
	₩2,966	2,000	1,116	3,850

(*1) Loans are presented based on nominal amounts.

(*2) Excluded from related parties due to disposal of equity investments during the year ended December 31, 2017.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

28. Related Parties and Others, Continued

(e) Conglomerate Transactions

Transactions, trade accounts and notes receivable and payable, and others between the Group and certain companies and their subsidiaries, which are included in LG Group, one of conglomerates according to the Monopoly Regulation and Fair Trade Act for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows. These entities are not affiliates according to K-IFRS No. 1024, *Related Party Disclosures*.

	For the year ended December 31, 2018		December 31, 2018	
	Sales and others	Purchase and others	Trade accounts and notes receivable and others	Trade accounts and notes payable and others
LG Chem Ltd. and its subsidiaries	₩ 1,648	1,233,945	173	184,357
LG Household & Health Care and its subsidiaries	1	118		
LG Hausys Ltd	1,111	4		3
Serveone and its subsidiaries	401	1,928,820	21,307	510,132
Silicon Works Co., Ltd		713,093		140,694
LG CNS Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries		278,330	1	95,703
LG Holdings Japan Co., Ltd.		1,836	2,037	
LG International Corp. and its subsidiaries(*)	715,835	578,153	83,011	146,836
LG Management Development Institute		9,734	3,480	441
G2R Inc. and its subsidiaries		60,978		19,773
LG Corp.		54,434	11,246	
LG Uplus Corp.	21	1,745		178
Robostar Co., Ltd.		3,616		2,723
	₩ 719,017	4,864,806	121,255	1,100,840

(*) For transactions which LG International and its subsidiaries act as an agent of the Group and receive commission revenue from the Group, above transaction amount only include commission revenue recognized by LG International and its subsidiaries. For prior year comparative purpose, gross sales and others for the year ended December 31, 2018 amount to ₩770,277 million, respectively, and gross purchase and others for the year ended

December 31, 2018 amount to ₩1,140,207 million, respectively.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

	For the year ended December 31, 2017		December 31, 2017	
	Sales and others	Purchase and others	Trade accounts and notes receivable and others	Trade accounts and notes payable and others
LG Chem Ltd. and its subsidiaries	₩ 1,648	1,233,945	173	184,357
LG Household & Health Care and its subsidiaries	1	118		
LG Hausys Ltd	1,111	4		3
Serveone and its subsidiaries	401	1,928,820	21,307	510,132
Silicon Works Co., Ltd		713,093		140,694
LG CNS Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries		278,330	1	95,703
LG Holdings Japan Co., Ltd.		1,836	2,037	
LG International Corp. and its subsidiaries	715,835	578,153	83,011	146,836
LG Management Development Institute		9,734	3,480	441
G2R Inc. and its subsidiaries		60,978		19,773
LG Corp.		54,434	11,246	
LG Uplus Corp.	21	1,745		178
Lusem Co., Ltd.(*)				
SK Siltron Co., Ltd. (formerly, Siltron Co., Ltd.)(*))				
	₩ 719,017	4,861,190	121,255	1,098,117

(*) Represents transactions occurred prior to disposal of the entire investments.

Please refer to the detailed footnotes and final financial statements in the audit report, which will be on the electronic disclosure system (<<http://dart.dss.or.kr>>) on the last week of February

(3) Separate Financial Statements**A. Separate Statements of Financial Position**

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Note	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4, 26	₩ 473,283	566,408
Deposits in banks	4, 26	77,200	580,770
Trade accounts and notes receivable, net	5, 14, 26, 28	3,389,108	4,673,570
Other accounts receivable, net	5, 26	321,963	687,109
Other current financial assets	6, 26	29,281	13,499
Inventories	7	1,951,155	1,682,245
Other current assets	5	136,349	177,473
Total current assets		6,378,339	8,381,074
Deposits in banks	4, 26	11	11
Investments	8	3,602,214	2,683,941
Other non-current accounts receivable, net	5, 26	25,823	15,115
Other non-current financial assets	6, 26	77,192	49,657
Property, plant and equipment, net	9	14,984,564	12,487,001
Intangible assets, net	10	816,808	731,373
Deferred tax assets	24	851,936	727,248
Other non-current assets	5	325,219	333,995
Total non-current assets		20,683,767	17,028,341
Total assets		₩ 27,062,106	25,409,415
Liabilities			
Trade accounts and notes payable	26, 28	₩ 3,186,123	2,391,493
Current financial liabilities	11, 26	1,044,841	1,060,735
Other accounts payable	26	1,746,412	2,701,823
Accrued expenses		516,970	755,062
Income tax payable		17,404	235,593
Provisions	13	96,555	73,685
Advances received	14	780,906	142,700
Other current liabilities	13	27,419	33,514
Total current liabilities		7,416,630	7,394,605
Non-current financial liabilities	11, 26	5,139,476	3,165,413
Non-current provisions	13	32,764	28,312
Defined benefit liabilities, net	12	44,187	94,535
Long-term advances received	14	1,122,015	830,335
Other non-current liabilities	13	94,453	66,956

Total non-current liabilities		6,432,895	4,185,551
Total liabilities		13,849,525	11,580,156
Equity			
Share capital	15	1,789,079	1,789,079
Share premium		2,251,113	2,251,113
Retained earnings	16	9,172,389	9,789,067
Total equity		13,212,581	13,829,259
Total liabilities and equity		₩ 27,062,106	25,409,415

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

B. Separate Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

<i>(In millions of won, except earnings per share)</i>	Note	2018	2017
Revenue	17, 28	₩ 22,371,687	25,591,082
Cost of sales	7, 18, 28	(20,439,681)	(21,718,047)
Gross profit		1,932,006	3,873,035
Selling expenses	19	(519,804)	(666,891)
Administrative expenses	19	(678,861)	(473,477)
Research and development expenses		(1,206,336)	(1,195,937)
Operating profit		(472,995)	1,536,730
Finance income	22	148,301	763,489
Finance costs	22	(129,652)	(119,534)
Other non-operating income	21	541,547	790,476
Other non-operating expenses	21	(577,007)	(931,294)
Profit before income tax		(489,806)	2,039,867
Income tax expense (Income)	23	(47,515)	260,146
Profit for the year		(442,291)	1,779,721
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities	12, 23	5,690	(16,260)
Related income tax	12, 23	(1,169)	9,259
		4,521	(7,001)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of income tax		4,521	(7,001)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		₩ (437,770)	1,772,720
Earnings per share (In won)			
Basic earnings per share	25	₩ (1,236)	4,974
Diluted earnings per share	25	₩ (1,236)	4,974

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

c. Separate Statements of Changes in Equity (Appendix-2)**d. Separate Statements of Cash Flows**

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Note	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit for the year		₩ (442,291)	1,779,721
Adjustments for:			
Income tax expense	23	(47,515)	260,146
Depreciation	9, 18	1,993,133	1,732,901
Amortization of intangible assets	10, 18	399,635	391,580
Gain on foreign currency translation		(38,724)	(143,514)
Loss on foreign currency translation		102,689	143,022
Expenses related to defined benefit plans	12, 20	178,274	196,853
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(42,864)	(139,053)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		8,615	11,620
Impairment loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		43,601	
Gain on disposal of intangible assets		(239)	(308)
Loss on disposal of intangible assets			30
Impairment loss on intangible assets		82	1,809
Reversal of impairment loss on intangible assets		(348)	(35)
Warranty expenses		207,892	217,198
Finance income		(145,293)	(761,617)
Finance costs		119,915	80,995
Other income		(3,400)	(17,127)
Other expenses		612	2,293
		2,776,065	1,976,793
Changes in			
Trade accounts and notes receivable		1,110,769	316,119
Other accounts receivable		21,444	(63,844)
Inventories		(355,858)	24,738
Other current assets		101,812	14,807
Other non-current assets		(65,166)	(112,015)
Trade accounts and notes payable		828,112	(272,656)
Other accounts payable		(223,707)	161,337
Accrued expenses		(249,579)	166,035
Provisions		(190,317)	(177,439)

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Other current liabilities	53,017	(6,883)
Defined benefit liabilities, net	(222,932)	(260,790)
Long-term advances received	957,717	1,020,470
Other non-current liabilities	25,745	6,368
	1,791,057	816,247
Cash generated from operating activities	4,124,831	4,572,761
Income taxes paid	(313,867)	(232,477)
Interests received	19,592	25,017
Interests paid	(145,082)	(93,487)
Net cash provided by operating activities	₩ 3,685,474	4,271,814

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

Separate Statements of Cash Flows, Continued

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Note	2018	2017
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Dividends received		₩ 24,136	409,015
Increase in deposits in banks		(275,700)	(1,334,015)
Proceeds from withdrawal of deposits in banks		778,915	1,826,523
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Acquisition of available-for-sale financial assets			(7)
Proceeds from disposal of available-for-sale financial assets			917
Acquisition of financial asset at fair value through profit or loss		(286)	
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		6	
Acquisition of investments		(192,611)	(81,780)
Proceeds from disposal of investments		4,527	13,128
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(5,548,289)	(4,859,831)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		201,222	199,769
Acquisition of intangible assets		(466,496)	(437,290)
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets		960	1,674
Government grants received		1,210	1,859
Receipt from settlement of derivatives		2,026	2,592
Proceeds from collection of short-term loans		11,058	1,118
Increase in short-term loans		(7,700)	
Increase in long-term loans		(36,580)	(13,930)
Increase in deposits		(348)	(1,388)
Decrease in deposits		569	1,185
Proceeds from disposal of emission rights		10,200	6,090
Net cash used in investing activities		(5,493,181)	(4,264,371)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
	27		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings		552,164	
Repayments of short-term borrowings		(552,884)	(105,864)
Proceeds from issuance of debentures		828,169	497,959
Proceeds from long-term debt		2,489,560	630,000
Repayments of current portion of long-term debt and debentures		(1,425,395)	(544,557)

Payment guarantee fee received	1,876	868
Dividends paid	(178,908)	(178,908)
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,714,582	299,498
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(93,125)	306,941
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1	566,408	259,467
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31	₩ 473,283	566,408

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

e. Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

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, 2018, the Company operates 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, Poland and Vietnam. 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, 2017, LG Electronics Inc., a major shareholder of the Company, owns 37.9% (135,625,000 shares) of the Company's common stock.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

The Company's common stock is listed on the Korea Exchange under the identifying code 034220. As of December 31, 2017, there are 357,815,700 shares of common stock outstanding. The Company's common stock is also listed on the New York Stock Exchange in the form of American Depositary Shares (ADSs) under the symbol LPL . One ADS represents one-half of one share of common stock. As of December 31, 2018, there are 20,890,926 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.

K-IFRS No. 1109, K-IFRS No. 1115, and K-IFRS No. 2122 have been applied in the condensed separate interim financial statements as of and for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018. Changes to significant accounting policies are described in Note 3.

The separate financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on January 22, 2018, which will be submitted for approval to the shareholders' meeting to be held on March 15, 2019.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

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.

In preparing these financial statements, the significant judgments made by management in applying the Company's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those applied in the last annual financial statements, except for new significant judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty related to the application of K-IFRS No. 1109, K-IFRS No. 1115 in Note 3 and the change in useful life of Mask and Mold.

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.(e))

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

Recognition and measurement of provisions (note 3.(k), 13 and 14.(a))

Measurement of defined benefit obligations (note 12)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities (note 24)

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

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) 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.

(d) 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, 2018 and 2017

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(e) Financial Instruments

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Under K-IFRS No. 1109, on initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; FVOCI-debt investment; FVOCI-equity investment; or FVTPL. The classification of financial assets under K-IFRS 1109 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flow; and

its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(e) Financial Instruments

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets.

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

(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, 2017, non-derivative financial liabilities comprise borrowings, bonds and others.

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

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(e) 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.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(e) 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.

(f) 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

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued(f) Property, Plant and Equipment, Continued(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis, 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.

Based on the review of the past accumulated usage information that became available, the Company management reassessed the economic useful life of the Mask and Mold which had previously been classified as inventory. The balances of such Mask and Mold inventories amounted to ₩90,955 million as of December 31, 2017. Based on the results of the reassessment, the Company changed useful lives of Mask and Mold to two years and accounted for the change as a change in accounting estimate. The Company also changed the classification of Mask and Mold to property, plant and equipment.

(g) 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.

(h) 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.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, 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.

(i) 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.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

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

(j) Impairment

(i) Financial assets

The Group recognized loss allowances for an expected credit loss as below .

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt instruments at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(j) Impairment, Continued

(i) Financial assets, Continued

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt instruments at FVOCI, the loss allowance is recognized in OCI, instead of reducing the carrying amount of the asset.

(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, 2018 and 2017

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(k) 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.

(l) 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, 2018 and 2017

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(l) 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.

(m) 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.

The Company adopted K-IFRS No. 1115, Revenue from contracts with customers, as of January 1, 2018. K-IFRS No. 1115 establishes a single new revenue recognition standard for contracts with customers and introduces a five-step model as below.

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.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(m) Revenue, Continued

The consideration received from customers may be variable as the Company allows its customers to return their products according to the contracts.

The Company recognized refund liabilities as substantial amount compare to gross sales profit for expected return of goods until the end of December 31, 2018.

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 and a new asset for the right to recover returned goods.

On the other hand, VAT received from customers and paid to the government is not recognized as gain comprehensive income statement

(n) 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.

(o) Finance Income and Finance Costs

Financial income and financial expenses of the company consist of the following:

interest income

Interest expenses

Dividend income

Other comprehensive income net profit or loss on disposal of investment assets on debt instruments measured at fair value

Profit or loss Net profit or loss on financial assets measured at fair value

Foreign exchange gains and losses on financial assets and financial liabilities

Amortized cost or other comprehensive income impairment loss (or reversal of impairment loss) arising on investments in debt instruments measured at fair value

Interest income or expense is recognized using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive dividends is established. Interest expense on borrowings directly related to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets is included in the acquisition cost of the related assets.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(p) 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.

(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.

(q) 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.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(r) 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

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued(s) Changes in Accounting Policies

The Company has initially adopted K-IFRS No. 1115, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, K-IFRS No. 1109, *Financial Instruments*, and K-IFRS No. 2122, *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*, from January 1, 2018.

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

K-IFRS No. 1109 set out requirements for recognizing and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standards replaces K-IFRS No. 1039 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. The Company adopted K-IFRS No. 1109, *Financial Instruments*, from January 1, 2018, and the Company has taken an exemption not to restate the financial statements for prior years with respects to transition requirements.

The details of new significant accounting policies and the nature and effect of the changes to previous accounting policies are set out below. There is no impact on the opening balance of retained earnings at January 1, 2018.

i) Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

K-IFRS No. 1109 largely retains the existing requirements in K-IFRS No. 1039 for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. However, it eliminates the previous K-IFRS No. 1039 categories for financial assets of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale.

The adoption K-IFRS No. 1109 has not had a significant effect on the Company's accounting policies related to financial liabilities and derivative financial instruments. The following table below explain the original measurement categories under K-IFRS No. 1039 and the changes in measurement categories under K-IFRS No. 1109 for each class of the Company's financial assets as at January 1, 2018 are as below.

	Classification		Carrying amount	Carrying amount	Difference
	under K-IFRS No. 1039	Classification under K-IFRS No. 1109	under K-IFRS No. 1039	under K-IFRS No. 1109	
<i>(In millions of won)</i>					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	₩ 566,408	566,408	

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Deposits	Loans and			
	receivables	Amortized cost	580,781	580,781
Trade receivables	Loans and			
	receivables	Amortized cost	4,673,570	4,673,570
Other receivables	Loans and			
	receivables	Amortized cost	702,224	702,224
Debt instrument	Available-for-sale	FVOCI-debt instrument	162	162
Equity instrument		Mandatorily at		
	Available-for-sale	FVTPL	2,697	2,697
Convertible bonds	Designated as at FVTPL	Mandatorily at FVTPL	1,552	1,552
Derivatives	Designated as at FVTPL	Mandatorily at FVTPL	842	842
Others	Loans and			
	receivables	Amortized cost	57,903	57,903
Total financial assets			₩ 6,586,139	6,586,139

As of January 1, 2018, there was no financial liabilities measured at FVTPL.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

iv) Impairment of financial assets

K-IFRS No. 1109 replaces the incurred loss model in K-IFRS No. 1039 with an expected credit loss (ECL) model. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost, contract assets and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments. Under K-IFRS No. 1109, credit losses are recognized earlier than under K-IFRS No. 1039.

As a result of applying the loss allowances model under K-IFRS No. 1109, as of January 1, 2018, there are no additional loss allowances as compared with the loss allowances under K-IFRS No. 1039.

v) Hedge Accounting

When initially applying K-IFRS No. 1109, the Company elected as its accounting policy to continue to apply hedge accounting requirements under K-IFRS No. 1039 instead of the requirements in K-IFRS No. 1109. As of January 1, 2018, there is no impact on the condensed consolidated interim financial statement of the Company resulting from the application of the requirements in K-IFRS No. 1109.

(iv) K-IFRS No. 1115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

K-IFRS No. 1115, *Revenue from contracts with customers*, establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. 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 has initially applied K-IFRS No. 1115, *Revenue from contracts with customers*, from January 1, 2018. Regarding transition to K-IFRS No. 1115, the Company has decided to apply the cumulative effect method, i.e. recognizing the cumulative effect of applying K-IFRS No. 1115 at the date of initial application, which is January 1, 2018, without restatement of the comparative periods presented. As a result of this change, the refund liability and a new asset for the right to recover returned goods increased by ₩9,789 million, respectively, as of January 1, 2018. There is no impact on the opening balance of retained earnings at January 1, 2018. (Note 5(d), 13(a))

The effect of the application of K-IFRS No. 1115 on the Company's separate statement of financial position as of December 31, 2018 is as follows. There is no impact on the condensed separate statement of comprehensive income and the cash flows for year ended December 31, 2018.

(In millions of won)

Categories	Adoption of K-IFRS No. 1115	Adjustments	Adoption of K-IFRS No. 1018
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Current Assets				
Other current assets	₩	136,350	(7,489)	128,861
Current Liabilities				
Provisions	₩	96,554	(7,489)	89,065

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continue

(iii) K-IFRS No. 2112, Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

According to the new interpretation, K-IFRS No. 2112, Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration, the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) is the date on which an entity initially recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the entity shall determine a date of the transaction for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. There is no significant impact on the separate financial statements of the Company.

(t) New Standards and Amendments Not Yet Adopted

The following new standard is effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2018 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Group has not early adopted the following new standard in preparing these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

(ii) K-IFRS No. 1116, Leases

K-IFRS No. 1116, *Leases*, published on May 22, 2017 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early adoption permitted. K-IFRS No. 1116 replaces existing leases guidance including K-IFRS No. 1017, *Leases*, K-IFRS No. 2014, *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, K-IFRS No. 2015, *Operating Leases Incentives* and K-IFRS No. 2027, *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*.

The Company will apply K-IFRS No. 1116 from the beginning of the fiscal year starting on January 1, 2019. At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease and reassess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at the date of initial application. However, as a practical expedient, the Company is not required to reassess for contracts entered into, or changed, on or before January 1, 2019.

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4. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Deposits in Banks

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

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Demand deposits	₩ 473,283	566,408
Deposits in banks		
Time deposits	₩ 3,118	507,930
Restricted cash (*)	72,082	72,840
	₩ 77,200	580,770
Non-current assets		
Deposits in banks		
Restricted cash (*)	₩ 11	11
	₩ 550,494	1,147,189

(*) Restricted cash includes mutual growth fund to aid LG Group's second and third-tier suppliers, pledge to enforce investment plans related to received subsidies from Gumi city and Gyeongsangbuk-do and others.

5. Receivables and Other Current Assets

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

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Trade, net	₩ 257,038	355,332
Due from related parties	3,132,070	4,318,238
	₩ 3,389,108	4,673,570

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

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Current assets		
Non-trade receivable, net	₩ 316,069	678,454
Accrued income	5,894	8,655
	₩ 321,963	687,109
Non-Current assets		
Long-term non-trade receivable	₩ 25,823	15,115
	₩ 347,786	702,224

Due from related parties included in other accounts receivable, as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are ₩247,677 million and ₩567,996 million, respectively.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

5. Receivables and Other Assets, Continued

- (c) The aging of trade accounts and note receivable and other accounts receivable at the reporting date are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2018			
	Book value		Impairment loss	
			Trade accounts	
	Trade accounts and notes receivable	Other accounts receivable(*)	and notes receivable	Other accounts receivable(*)
Not past due	₩ 3,387,653	347,669	(5)	(551)
Past due 1-15 days	1,353	274		(2)
Past due 16-30 days	79	69		(1)
Past due 31-60 days	28	95		(1)
Past due more than 60 days		668		(434)
	₩ 3,389,113	348,775	(5)	(989)

- (*) Other accounts receivable includes non-trade receivable, accrued income and Long-term non-trade receivable.

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2017			
	Book value		Impairment loss	
			Trade accounts	
	Trade accounts and notes receivable	Other accounts receivable(*)	and notes receivable	Other accounts receivable(*)
Not past due	₩ 4,673,660	701,952	(570)	(686)
Past due 1-15 days	341	482		(3)
Past due 16-30 days	135	53		(1)
Past due 31-60 days		207		(2)
Past due more than 60 days	4	622		(400)
	₩ 4,674,140	703,316	(570)	(1,092)

(*) Other accounts receivable includes non-trade receivable, accrued income and Long-term non-trade receivable. The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade accounts and notes receivable, other accounts receivable for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

	2018		2017	
	Trade accounts and notes receivable	Other accounts receivable	Trade accounts and notes receivable	Other accounts receivable
<i>(In millions of won)</i>				
Balance at the beginning of the period	₩ 570	1,092	520	827
(Reversal of) bad debt expense	(562)	(103)	50	265
Balance at the reporting date	₩ 5	989	570	1,092

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

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For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

5. Receivables and Other Assets, Continued

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

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Current assets		
Advance payments	₩ 3,354	3,597
Prepaid expenses	73,255	76,129
Value added tax refundable	52,252	95,769
Emission rights		1,978
Right to recover returned goods(*)	7,489	
	₩ 136,350	177,473
Non-current assets		
Long-term prepaid expenses	₩ 325,220	333,995

(*) As a result from the initial application of K-IFRS No. 1115, the Company recognized an asset for right to recover returned goods returned by the customer.

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6. Other Financial Assets

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

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2018	
Current assets		
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivatives(*)	₩	13,059
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Debt instrument		
Government bonds	₩	106
Financial asset carried at amortized cost		
Short-term loans	₩	16,116
	₩	29,281
Non-current assets		
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss		
Equity instrument		
Intellectual Discovery, Ltd.	₩	4,598
Kyulux, Inc.		2,460
Fineeva Co., Ltd.		286
	₩	7,344
Convertible bonds	₩	1,327
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Debt instrument Government bonds	₩	54
Financial asset carried at amortized cost		
Deposits	₩	13,418
Long-term loans		55,048
	₩	77,191

(*) Represents interest rate swap contracts related to borrowings with variable interest rate.

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For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

6. Other Financial Assets, Continued

(b) Other financial assets as of December 31, 2017 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2017	
Current assets		
Available-for-sale financial assets		
Debt instrument		
Government bonds	₩	6
Short-term loans		13,493
	₩	13,499
Non-current assets		
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss		
Available-for-sale financial assets		
Debt instrument		
Government bonds	₩	156
Equity instrument		
Intellectual Discovery, Ltd.	₩	729
Kyulux, Inc.		1,968
	₩	2,697
Deposits	₩	13,638
Long-term loans		30,772
Derivatives(*)		842
	₩	49,657

(*) Represents interest rate swap contracts related to borrowings with variable interest rate. Other financial assets of related parties as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are ₩2,000 million and ₩2,750 million, respectively.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

7. Inventories

Inventories at the reporting date are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Finished goods	₩ 539,859	491,330
Work-in-process	791,395	675,324
Raw materials	500,413	286,934
Supplies	119,487	228,657
	₩ 1,951,155	1,682,245

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, 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:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	2018	2017
Inventories recognized as cost of sales	₩ 20,439,681	21,718,047
Including: inventory write-downs	280,323	184,139
Including: reversal and usage of inventory write-downs	(184,139)	(185,454)

There were no significant reversals of inventory write-downs recognized during 2018 and 2017.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

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8. Investments

(a) Investments in subsidiaries consist of the following:

(In millions of won)

Overseas Subsidiaries	Location	Business	December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
			Percentage of ownership	Book value of ownership	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	Eschborn, 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.	Nanjing, China	Manufacture Display products	100%	593,726	100%	593,726
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