

LG Display Co., Ltd.
Form 6-K
May 15, 2009
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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 6-K

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

For the month of May 2009

LG Display Co., Ltd.

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

20 Yoido-dong, Youngdungpo-gu, Seoul 150-721, The Republic of Korea

(Address of principal executive offices)

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

Form 20-F Form 40-F

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

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

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

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

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

Yes No

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QUARTERLY REPORT

(From January 1, 2009 to March 31, 2009)

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

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

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

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Attachment: 1. Korean GAAP Non-consolidated Financial Statements
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The name of our company is EL-GI DISPLAY CHUSIK HOESA, which shall be written in English as LG Display Co., Ltd.

Our principal executive offices are located at West Tower, LG Twin Towers, 20 Yoido-dong, Youngdungpo-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea, 150-721, and our telephone number at that address is +82- 2-3777-1005. Our website address is <http://www.lgdisplay.com>.

B. Domestic Credit Rating

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

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C. Capitalization

(1) Change in Capital Stock (as of March 31, 2009)

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

* ADSs offering: 24,960,000 shares (US\$30 per share, US\$15 per ADS)

Initial public offering in Korea: 8,640,000 shares ((Won)34,500 per share)

** ADSs offering: 1,715,700 shares ((Won)34,500 per share) pursuant to the exercise of greenshoe option by the underwriters

*** ADSs offering: 32,500,000 shares (US\$42.64 per share, US\$21.32 per ADS)

(2) Convertible Bonds (as of March 31, 2009)

Item		Content	(Unit: USD, Share)
Issuing date		April 18, 2007	
Maturity (Redemption date after put option exercise)		April 18, 2012	
		(April 18, 2010)	
Face Amount		US\$550,000,000	
Offering method		Public offering	
Conversion period		Convertible into shares of common stock during the period from April 19, 2008 to April 3, 2012	
Conversion price		(Won)48,251 per share*	
Conversion status	Number of shares already converted	None	
	Number of convertible shares	10,641,851 shares if all are converted*	
Remarks		- Registered form	
		- Listed on Singapore Exchange	

* Conversion price was adjusted from (Won)49,070 to (Won)48,760 and the number of convertible shares was adjusted from 10,464,234 to 10,530,762 following the approval by the shareholders of a cash dividend of (Won)750 per share at the annual general meeting of shareholders on February 29, 2008. Conversion price was further adjusted from (Won)48,760 to (Won)48,251 and the number of shares issuable upon conversion was adjusted from 10,530,762 to 10,641,851 following the approval by the shareholders of a cash dividend of (Won)500 per share at the annual general meeting of shareholders on March 13, 2009.

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D. Voting rights (as of March 31, 2009)

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

E. Dividends

At the annual general meeting of shareholders on March 13, 2009, our shareholders approved a cash dividend of (Won)500 per share of common stock.

Dividends during the recent three fiscal years

Description	2009 Q1	2008	2007
Par value (Won)	5,000	5,000	5,000
Net income (loss) (Million Won)	(257,182)	1,086,896	1,344,027
Earnings (Loss) per share (Won)	(719)	3,038	3,756
Total cash dividend amount (Million Won)		178,908	268,362
Total stock dividend amount (Million Won)			
Cash dividend payout ratio (%)		16.5	20.0
Cash dividend yield (%)		2.2	1.6
Stock dividend yield (%)			
Cash dividend per share (Won)		500	750
Stock dividend per share (Share)			

* Earnings per share is calculated based on par value of (Won)5,000 per share.

(As a result of a stock split, par value of our shares changed to (Won)5,000 per share from (Won)10,000 per share as of May 25, 2004.)

* Earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by weighted average number of common stock.

* Cash dividend yield is the percentage that is derived by dividing cash dividend by the arithmetic average of the daily closing prices of our common stock during the one-week period ending two trading days prior to the closing of the register of shareholders for the purpose of determining the shareholders entitled to receive annual dividends.

2. Business

A. Business overview

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

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As of March 31, 2009, we operated fabrication facilities and module facilities in Paju and Gumi, Korea, an

OLED facility in Gumi, Korea and a LCD research center in Paju, Korea. We have also established sales subsidiaries in the United States, Europe and Asia.

As of March 31, 2009, our business consisted of (i) the manufacture and sale of LCD, (ii) the manufacture and sale of OLED and (iii) the manufacture and sale of television sets that utilize our LCD panels. Because our OLED business represents only an extremely small part of our overall business, only our LCD business has been categorized as a reporting business segment. In addition, because our TV sales business is operated by our affiliated company, we have not categorized our TV sales business as a separate reporting business segment.

Financial highlights by business (based on non-consolidated, Korean GAAP)

2009 Q1	(Unit: In billions of (Won))
	LCD business
Sales Revenue	3,427
Gross Loss	(285)
Operating Loss	(451)

B. Industry

(1) Industry characteristics and growth potential

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

The demand for LCD panels for notebook computers & monitors has grown, to a degree, in tandem with the growth in the IT industry. The demand for LCD panels for TVs has been growing as digital broadcasting is becoming more common and as LCD TV has come to play an important role in the digital display market. There is competition between TFT-LCD and PDP technologies in the area of large flat TV products. In addition, markets for small- to medium-sized LCD panels, such as mobile phones, P-A/V, medical applications and automobile navigation systems, among others, has shown continued growth.

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

(2) Cyclical

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

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

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

(3) Market Condition

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

Most TFT-LCD panel makers are located in Asia.

- a. Korea: LG Display, Samsung Electronics (including a joint venture between Samsung Electronics and Sony Corporation), Hydis Technology
- b. Taiwan: AU Optronics, Chi Mei Optoelectronics, CPT, etc.
- c. Japan: Sharp, IPS-Alpha, etc.
- d. China: SVA-NEC, BOE-OT, etc.

(4) Market shares

Our worldwide market share for large-size TFT-LCD panels (10-inch or large) based on revenue

	2009 (Q1)	2008	2007
Panel for Notebook Computers	32.7%**	29.6%**	28.5%
Panel for Monitors	22.9%	17.7%	15.6%

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Panel for TVs	26.4%	19.4%	22.0%
Total	26.4%	20.6%	20.4%

* Source: DisplaySearch Q2 2009

** Includes panels for netbooks.

(5) Competitiveness

Our ability to compete successfully depends on factors both within and outside our control, including product

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pricing, our relationship with our customers, successful and timely investment and product development, cost competitiveness, success in marketing to our end-brand customers, component and raw material supply costs, foreign exchange rate and general economic and industry conditions.

Most importantly, it is critical to have cost leadership and stable and long-term relationships with customers that can lead to profitability even in a buyer's market.

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

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

We reinforced our position as a leader in LCD technology by developing an ultra slim LCD module (8.9mm in thickness) for 47-inch LCD TVs, a large 3D multi-vision LCD panel which does not require special viewing glasses, one of the world's most energy efficient LCD panels for 32-inch LCD TVs which can operate on up to 56% less power than conventional models, a 47-inch digital photo TV which can utilize its standby power to display digital pictures and Trumotion 480Hz LCD panel which refreshes 480 frames per second to substantially decrease afterimage and provide viewers with high-quality images that cause less eye fatigue.

Moreover, we formed strategic alliances or entered into long-term sales contracts with major global firms such as Dell, Hewlett Packard and Kodak of the United States and Japan's Toshiba, among others, to secure customers and expand partnerships for technology development. In January 2009, we entered into a long term supply agreement with Apple Inc. to supply display panels to Apple Inc. for five years.

C. New business

In October 2007, we decided to invest in an 8th generation fabrication facility (P8) to expand our production capacity in line with the growing large-sized LCD TV market. The construction of P8 has been completed and mass production at P8 has commenced for certain production lines beginning in March 2009.

In June 2008, we launched the OLED Business Unit in anticipation of future growth in the OLED business. In addition, we also plan to strengthen our market position in the future display technologies by accelerating the development of flexible display technologies and leading the LED back-light LCD market.

In order to facilitate a cooperative purchasing relationship with HannStar Display Corporation (HannStar), a company that manufactures TFT-LCD panels in Taiwan, we decided to purchase 180 million shares of preferred stock of HannStar at a purchase price of NT\$3,170,250,000. We acquired the preferred shares in February 2008. The preferred shares mature in three years and are convertible into shares of common stock of HannStar.

We are making an effort to increase our competitiveness by forming cooperative relationships with our suppliers and

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purchasers of our products. As part of this effort, in June 2008 we purchased 2,037,204 shares of AVACO Co., Ltd., which produces sputters, a core equipment for LCD production, and we purchased 1,008,875 shares of TLI Co., Ltd., which produces core LCD panel components such as Timing Controllers and Driver Integrated Circuits. In July 2008, we purchased 6,850,000 shares of common stock of New Optics Ltd. In addition, in February 2009, we purchased 3,000,000 shares of common stock of ADP Engineering Co., Ltd., which was approximately 12.9% of its then outstanding shares. By promoting strategic relationships with equipments and parts suppliers, which enables us to obtain a stable source of supply of equipments and parts at competitive prices, we have strengthened our competitive position in the LCD business.

In July 2008, we and Skyworth RGB Electronics founded a R&D joint venture corporation with a registered capital of CNY 50 million in China.

In October 2008, we established a joint venture company with AmTRAN Technology Co., Ltd., a Taiwan corporation. The joint venture company will supply both parties with TFT-LCD modules and TFT-LCD televisions. Through the establishment of this joint venture, we are able to further expand our customer base by securing a long-term stable panel dealer. It also allows us to produce LCD modules and LCD TV sets in a single factory, which enables us to provide our customers with products that are competitive both in terms of technology and price.

3. Major Products and Raw Materials**A. Major products in 2009 (Q1)**

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

Business area	Sales types	Items (Market)	Specific use	(Unit: In billions of Won)	
				Major trademark	Sales (%)
TFT-LCD	Product/Service/Other	TFT-LCD (Overseas)	Panels for Notebook Computer, Monitor, TV and Applications	LG Display	3,217 (93.9%)
	Sales	TFT-LCD (Korea*)	Panels for Notebook Computer, Monitor, TV and Applications	LG Display	210 (6.1%)
Total					3,427 (100%)

* Including local export.

** Period: January 1, 2009 ~ March 31, 2009.

B. Average selling price trend of major products

The average selling prices of LCD panels have continued to decline over the past few years due to the imbalance between supply and demand for LCD panels. However, such imbalance between supply and demand has somewhat lessened recently, and the average selling prices of LCD panels have declined at a slower rate.

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Description	(Unit: USD / m ²)			
	2009 Q1	2008 Q4	2008 Q3	2008 Q2
TFT-LCD panel	669	766	992	1,274

* Semi-finished products in the cell process have been excluded.

** Quarterly average selling price per square meter of net display area shipped

*** On a consolidated basis

C. Major raw materials

Prices of major raw materials depend on fluctuations in supply and demand in the market as well as on change

in size and quantity of raw materials due to the increased production of large-size panels.

(Unit: In billions of Won)						
Business area	Purchase types	Items	Specific use	Purchase price	Ratio (%)	Suppliers
		Back-Light		701	25.67%	Heesung Electronics Ltd., etc.
TFT-LCD	Raw Materials	Glass	LCD panel manufacturing	734	26.90%	Samsung Corning Precision Glass Co., Ltd., NEG, etc.
		Polarizer		369	13.53%	LG Chem., etc.
		Others		925	33.90%	
Total				2,730	100%	

* Period: January 1, 2009 ~ March 31, 2009

4. Production and Equipment

A. Production capacity and calculation

(1) Calculation method of production capacity

Quarter: Maximum monthly input capacity during the quarter × number of months (3 months). Year: Maximum monthly input capacity during the year × number of months (12 months).

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(2) Production capacity

Business area	Items	Business place	(Unit : 1,000 Glass sheets)		
			2009 Q1	2008	2007
TFT-LCD	TFT-LCD	Gumi, Paju	3,020	12,492	11,544

* Glass size per each factory not considered.

B. Production performance and utilization ratio

(1) Production performance

Business area	Items	Business place	(Unit: 1,000 Glass sheets)		
			2009 (Q1)	2008	2007
TFT-LCD	TFT-LCD	Gumi, Paju	2,609	11,042	10,182

(2) Utilization Ratio

Business place (area)	Available working hours of 2009 (Q1)	Real working hours of 2009 (Q1)	(Unit: Hours)
			Average utilization ratio
Gumi	2,160	2,107	
(TFT-LCD)	(24 hours x 90 days)	(24 hours x 87.8 days)	98%
Paju	2,160	2,148	
(TFT-LCD)	(24 hours x 90 days)	(24 hours x 89.5 days)	99%

C. Investment plan

In connection with our strategy to expand our TFT-LCD production capacity, we estimate that we will incur capital expenditures of approximately (Won)2.5 trillion for the expansion of existing production lines and the construction of new facilities. Such amount is subject to change depending on business conditions and market environment.

5. Sales

A. Sales performance

Business area	Sales types	Items (Market)	(Unit: In billions of Won)		
			2009 Q1	2008	2007
TFT-LCD	Products, etc.	TFT-LCD Overseas	3,217	14,802	13,137

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Korea*	210	1,063	1,026
Total	3,427	15,865	14,163

* Includes local export.

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B. Sales route and sales method

(1) Sales organization

As of March 31, 2009, each of our IT Business Unit, TV Business Unit, Mobile Business Unit and OLED Business Unit had individual sales and customer support functions.

Sales subsidiaries in the United States, Germany, Japan, Taiwan, Singapore and China (Shanghai and Shenzhen) perform sales activities in overseas countries and provide local technical support to customers.

(2) Sales route

One of the following:

LG Display HQ à Overseas subsidiaries (USA/Germany/Japan/Taiwan/Singapore/Shenzhen/Shanghai), etc. à System integrators, Branded customers à End users

LG Display HQ à System integrators, Branded customers à End users

(3) Sales methods and sales terms

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

(4) Sales strategy

To secure stable sales to major PC makers and the leading consumer electronics makers globally

To increase sales of premium notebook computer products, to strengthen sales of the larger size and high-end monitor segment and to lead the large and wide LCD TV market including in the category of full-HD 120Hz TV monitors

To diversify our market in the mobile business segment, including products such as mobile phone, P-A/V, automobile navigation systems, e-book, aircraft instrumentation and medical diagnostic equipment, etc.

(5) Purchase Orders

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

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

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6. Market Risks and Risk Management

A. Market Risks

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

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

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

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

B. Risk Management

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

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Derivative instruments used by us for hedging purposes as of March 31, 2009 are as follows:

Hedging purpose	Derivative instrument
Hedge of fair value	Foreign currency forwards
Hedge of cash flows	Cross currency swap
	Interest rate swap

B. Hedge of fair value

We enter into foreign currency forward contracts to manage the exposure to changes in the value of foreign

currency denominated accounts receivable and accounts payable in accordance with its foreign currency risk

management policy. Hedge accounting is not applied to the abovementioned derivatives.

(1) Foreign currency forward contracts

Details of foreign currency forwards outstanding as of March 31, 2009 are as follows:

(In millions of Won, JPY and USD, except forward rate)

Bank	Maturity date	Selling	Buying	Forward rate
BNP Paribas Bank and others	April 1, 2009	US\$ 340	(Won) 471,207	(Won) 1,302.2:US\$1 ~
	~ May 20, 2009			(Won) 1,467.3:US\$1
Standard Chartered First Bank Korea and others	April 13, 2009	US\$ 41	JPY 4,000	JPY 97.00:US\$1 ~
	~ April 14, 2009			JPY 98.47:US\$1
BNP Paribas and others	April 13, 2009	(Won) 28,664	JPY 2,000	(Won) 13.98:JPY1 ~
				(Won) 14.68:JPY1

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(2) Unrealized gains and losses

Unrealized gains and losses related to the above derivatives as of March 31, 2009 are as follows:

(In millions of Won)

Type	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses
Foreign Currency Forwards	(Won) 6,237	15,785

The unrealized gains and losses are charged to operations as gains and losses on foreign currency translation for the three months ended March 31, 2009

C. Hedge of cash flows

We enter into cross currency swap and interest rate swap contracts to manage the exposure to changes in cash flows from changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates related to floating rate debt. Details of the our derivative instruments related to hedge of cash flows as of March 31, 2009 are as follows:

(1) Cross Currency Swap

(In millions of Won and USD, except forward rate)

Bank	Maturity date	Selling	Buying	Contract rate
Kookmin Bank and others	August 29, 2011~		US\$ 150	Receive floating rate
	January 31, 2012	(Won) 143,269		3M LIBOR+0.53% Pay fixed rate 4.54%~5.35%

Net unrealized gains and losses, net of the related deferred tax effects, were recorded as accumulated other comprehensive income.

In relation to the above-mentioned cross currency swap, the present value of unrealized losses recorded as accumulated other comprehensive income that are expected to be charged to operations as losses within the next twelve months is (Won)7,145 million.

(2) Interest Rate Swap

(In millions of USD, except forward rate)

Bank	Maturity date	Contract amount	Contract rate
Standard Chartered First Bank Korea	May 21, 2009~		Receive 6M LIBOR
	May 24, 2010	US\$ 150	floating rate Pay fixed rate 5.375%~5.644%

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Net unrealized gains and losses, net of the related deferred tax effects, were recorded as accumulated other comprehensive income.

In relation to the above-mentioned interest rate swap, the present value of unrealized losses recorded as accumulated other comprehensive income that are expected to be charged to operations as losses within the next twelve months is (Won)4,560 million.

(3) Unrealized gains and losses

Unrealized gains and losses, before tax, related to hedge of cash flows as of March 31, 2009 are as follows:

(In millions of Won)

Type	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses	Cash flow hedge requirements
Cross currency swap(*)		21,122	Fulfilled
Interest rate swap		8,793	Fulfilled

(*) The unrealized gains amounting to (Won)17,940 million related to the foreign exchange rate risk are recognized as gains in the non-consolidated statement of income in the current period.

D. Realized gains and losses

Realized gains and losses related to derivative instruments for the year ended March 31, 2009 are as follows:

(In millions of Won)

Hedge purpose	Type	Transaction gains	Transaction losses
Cash flow hedge	Cross currency swap	55	252
Cash flow hedge	Foreign currency forwards		2,534
Fair value hedge	Foreign currency forwards	4,885	38,333

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January 2009: We entered into a long-term supply agreement with Apple Inc. to supply LCD panels to Apple Inc. for 5 years. In connection with the Agreement, we received long-term advances from Apple Inc. in the amount of US\$500,000,000 in January 2009 which will be offset as the consideration for products supplied to Apple Inc.

9. Research & Development

A. Summary of R&D Expense

Account		(Unit: In millions of Won)		
		2009 Q1	2008	2007
	Material Cost	87,055	302,445	246,577
	Labor Cost	43,012	128,041	110,586
	Depreciation Expense	24,151	21,679	22,516
	Others	23,896	49,027	34,737
	Total R&D Expense	178,114	501,192	414,416
Accounting Treatment	Selling & Administrative Expenses	38,133	148,037	106,082
	Manufacturing Cost	139,981	353,155	308,334
R&D Expense / Sales Ratio				
[Total R&D Expense/Sales for the period×100]		5.2%	3.2%	2.9%

B. R&D achievements

[Achievements in 2007]

1) Development of first Poland model

32-inch HD model

2) Development of socket type backlight model

42-inch FHD model

47-inch HD/FHD model

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- 3) Development of new concept backlight model

Development of 32-inch HD model

42/47-inch model under development

- 4) Development of interlace image sticking free technology and model

Improvement of low picture quality caused by TV interlace signals

- 5) Development of TFT-LCD with ODF (One Drop Filling) for mobile phone application

Our first ODF model for mobile phone application (1.52 inch)

- 6) Development of GIP (Gate in Panel) application model 15XGA

Removed gate drive IC: 3ea g 0ea

Reduction in net material costs and shortening of assembly process

- 7) 24-inch TN (92%) monitor model development

The world's first large-size panel TN application

Realization of 92% high color gamut on the world's largest TN panel

- 8) 15.4-inch LED backlight applied model development

The world's first 15.4-inch wide LED-applied display panel for notebook computers

The world's largest LED-applied panel for notebook computers

- 9) Development of FHD 120Hz display panel

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37- to 47-inch FHD model

- 10) Development of backlight localization model

32-inch HD model

- 11) Development of enhanced Dynamic Contrast Ratio technology

32-inch HD model

Enhanced from 5000:1 to 10000:1

- 12) Development of technology that improves panel transmittance

Expected to be applied to new models

- 13) Development of THM (through-hole mounting) technology and model

37- to 47-inch model

Providing more mounting options to users

- 14) Development of the world's first DRD (Double Rate Driving) technology-applied model

Source Drive IC reduction: 6ea g 3ea

Reduction in net material costs and shortening of assembly process

- 15) COG (Chip On Panel) applied model development

Development of thin and light LCD panels made possible by flat type structure

- 16) 26-inch/30-inch IPS 102% monitor model development

Development of 26-inch/30-inch IPS model that can realize 102% wide color gamut

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- 17) 2.4-inch narrow bezel for Mobile Display

The borders on the left and right sides of this 2.4-inch qVGA-resolution (240RGB×320) LCD panel measure just 1mm each. Most a-Si TFT LCD panels currently produced generally have borders measuring closer to 2mm

- 18) Development of 6-inch Electrophoretic Display Product (EDP) to be used in e-books. The first EPD product for LG Display

The first EDP to be developed and launched for e-books, the 6-inch SVGA-resolution (800RGB×600) EDP will be supplied to SONY

[Achievements in 2008]

- 19) 42FHD Ultra-Slim LCD TV development

Development of ultra-slim (19.8mm in thickness) 42-inch TV panel

- 20) 37FHD COF adoption LCD TV development

Cost reduction with TCP g COF change: \$2.4 (as of March 2008)

- 21) CCFL Scanning Backlight Technology development

Achieve 6ms MPRT from 8ms

- 22) 24WUXGA monitor model development applying RGB LED backlight

High color gamut (NTSC > 105%), color depth (10 bit)

- 23) 13.3-inch notebook computer model development applying LED backlight

Thin & Light model development applying LED backlight and COG technology (3.5mm in thickness, 275g in weight)

- 24) IPS GIP technology development

Developed LCD industry's first WUXGA GIP technology in wide view mode area (IPS, VA)

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Comparative advantage in cost & transmittance over VA

- 25) Notebook computer model development applying RGB LED backlight

High color gamut (100%) notebook computer model development applied RGB LED backlight

- 26) Free Form LCD development (Elliptical, Circle)

Development of the world's largest 6-inch elliptical and 1.4-inch circular-shaped LCD panels

Developing non-traditional shaped displays by applying (i) error-free, cutting-edge techniques to overcome technical limitations in making curved LCD panels, (ii) accumulated panel design knowledge and (iii) unique screen information processing algorithm

Potential applications of the elliptical-shaped LCD panels include digital photo frame, as well as instrument panels for automobiles and home electronics. The circular LCD panel is expected to make a huge impact in the design of small digital devices like mobile phones, watches and gaming devices.

- 27) 42HD power consumption saving technology development

Power consumption reduction using lamp mura coverage technology which reduces the number of lamps used for B/L from 18pcs(160W) to 9pcs(80W) in case of 42-inch HD LCD panels

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28) New liquid crystal development

CR: Up 5% compared with the MP level

Material cost is similar to the MP material

39) New AG Polarizer development

New Polarizer which has a low CR drop ratio under bright room condition

CR drop ratio under 1,500lux compared with dark room condition : 82% g 67%

30) PSM (Potential Sharing Method) technology development

(Improves the Yogore mura characteristics by applying a different electric circuit driving method)

The time for Yogore mura occurrence delayed by more than 50%

: Black line 1level base, 552Hrs, 720Hrs g 1,392Hrs, 2,064Hrsh

31) LED backlight 47FHD TV model in development

Development of next generation light source which enables realization of ultra slim LCD panels

32) 24WUXGA monitor model development applying RGB LED backlight

Our first green & slim monitor model development applying white LED backlight (thickness 18.3mm)

Our first display port interface type monitor

33) Line up of aspect ratio 16:9 wide models (185W, 23W, 27W)

16:9 models provide for better productivity and larger contents area than existing 16:10 models

Supports HD or FHD that are compatible with TV applications

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Development of our first 27W size model

- 34) Power consumption saving monitor model development

Reduces power consumption by 40% by decreasing the number of B/L lamps from 4pcs to 2pcs (17SXGA, 19SXGA, 185WXGA, 19WXGA+, 22WSXGA+)

- 35) Notebook model development applying VIC (Viewing Image Control) technology

Unlike existing models which use external polarizer attachments to adjust viewing angles, the VIC technology allows for the adjustment to be controlled by the LCD panel itself. (Wide viewing angle ↔ Narrow viewing angle)

- 36) Notebook model development applying 0.3t glass

Thin & Light model development applying 0.3t glass

- 37) 8.9-inch small size Notebook (Netbook) Model development

Development of minimum size notebook model for improved portability

- 38) New aspect ratio 16:9 Notebook Model development

Existing aspect ratios: 16:10, 4:3

New aspect ratio 16:9, 15.6-inch Notebook Model development

- 39) Development of highest resolution for Mobile application that uses the a-Si method.

Development of the world's first 3-inch WVGA LCD panels (300ppi)

- 40) 42FHD Super Narrow Bezel LCD TV Development

Development of Narrow Bezel (10.0mm in metal bezel) 42-inch TV panel

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- 41) 47FHD Slim Depth & Narrow Bezel LCD TV Development

Development of Slim (20.8mm in thickness) & Narrow Bezel (14.0mm in metal bezel) 47-inch TV panel

- 42) Display Port development

Securing the next generation Interface technology that will replace the current LVDS interface: Decreases the number of connector pins from 91pin (51+41) to 30pin and improves EMI characteristics

- 43) LCM Rotation Circuit development

Increases the design flexibility of TV Set Customers by using a 180° screen rotation function

- 44) Small- to medium-size TV model development

To meet increased demand for secondary TV set

19/22/26 inch model development

- 45) 55FHD TV model development

Development of 55-inch (a new category) TV panel applying scanning B/L technology

- 46) TV model development applying GIP+TRD technology

Development of 32-inch and 26-inch HD TV applying GIP+TRD technology

- 47) One PCB structure development

Achieving cost reduction by combining Source PCB with Control PCB: \$1.94g\$1.1

- 48) 42FHD Gate Single Bank technology development

Gate Drive IC reduction by applying 42FHD Gate Single Bank technology: 8ea g 4ea

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49) 22-inch WSXGA+ model development for Economy IPS Monitor

Development of the world's first Economy IPS 22-inch WSXGA+ model

Achieving cost competitiveness by applying various cost reduction technologies, including DBEF-D sheet deletion

50) 21.5-inch TN FHD model development applying 960ch Source Driver IC chip

Development of LG Display's first 21.5-inch wide-format TN FHD model

Increased cost competitiveness by applying 960ch Source Driver IC chip, which reduces IC: 8ea g 6ea

51) 27-inch TN FHD model development applying BDI (Black Data Insertion) technology

Development of LG Display's first 27-inch wide-format TN FHD model that applies BDI technology, which removes motion picture afterimages

Applying CCA (Color Compensation Algorithm) technology that enables the display of superior color tone

Achieving 16:9 aspect ratio, more than 2.07 million pixel and FHD Resolution

52) a-Si TFT based 3-inch DOD AMOLED technology development

Development of the world's first 3-inch AMOLED applying a-Si TFT and DOD Structure

Possible to use prior LCD infrastructure (a-Si TFT) to develop AMOLED

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- 53) Development of AMOLED applying new crystallization (A-SPC) technology

Development of the world's first AMOLED applying non-laser crystallization method (A-SPC)

Development of the world's largest AMOLED TV (15-inch HD)

[Achievements in 2009]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Increased cost competitiveness by applying 960ch Source Driver IC chip, which reduces IC: 8ea/g ea

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

Development of Direct thicker LED model MP

Realization of TM240Hz

- 58) 240Hz driving technology development

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

- 59) Development of low voltage liquid crystal development

Improving CR by 2.7%

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

60) Development of Ez (Easy) Gamma technology

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

61) Development of 22-inch White+ technology

Increases transmissivity by 66% by using White+ Quad Type Pixel structure

10. Customer Service

Through our overseas sales subsidiaries, sales teams and customer service, we make an effort in understanding our customer's specific needs. We encourage our customers to make suggestions on how to improve our service and we try and take care of customer complaints as soon as they are made. On a semi-annual basis, we measure customer satisfaction which is reflected in the performance evaluation of our executive officers. Through such efforts, we continually strive to raise the satisfaction level of our customers. In addition, we have been providing customized service to our Chinese customers. For example, we collaborated with local Chinese companies that manufacture television sets, including Changhong, Haier, Hisense, Konka, Skyworth and TCL, to organize an IPS camp with the aim of promoting IPS. We also released high-resolution, environmentally friendly products in China that are customized to meet the needs of our Chinese customers.

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11. Intellectual Property

As of March 31, 2009, we currently hold a total of 10,455 patents, including 5,180 in Korea, and 5,275 in other countries.

12. Environmental Matters

The industry in which we operate is subject to strict environmental laws and regulations, and a violation of such laws or regulations could lead to a fine or a suspension of our operations. Our production processes generate various forms of chemical waste, waste water and other industrial waste at various stages in the manufacturing process and we are subject to the various laws and regulations that regulate chemical by-product, and the usage, storage and effluence of such waste. We have installed various types of anti-pollution equipment for the treatment of chemical waste and wastewater, and equipment for the recycling of treated wastewater in our facilities in Korea. As of March 31, 2009, we were party to voluntary agreements, which reflect a coordinated energy conservation initiative between government and industry. In accordance with such agreements, we have implemented a variety of energy-saving measures in those facilities, including installation of energy saving devices and consulting with energy conservation specialists. We also established an overall greenhouse gas emissions inventory system for our domestic sites, which was verified by Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance, which is certified as the designated operational entity for CDM by the CDM Executive Board.

As required by Korean law, we employ licensed environmental specialists for each environmental area, including air quality, water quality, toxic materials and radiation. We currently have ISO 14001 certifications with respect to the environmental record for P1 through P7, the Gumi module production plant and the Paju module production plant, as well as our module production plants in Nanjing and Guangzhou, China.

We have been certified by the Korean Ministry of Environment as an Environmentally Friendly Company, with respect to our environmental record for P1 and our module production plant in Gumi since 1997, with respect to our operations at P2 and P3 since 2006, and with respect to our operations at P4, P5 and P6 since 2008. We also have an internal monitoring system to control the use of hazardous substances in the manufacture of our products as we are committed to compliance with all applicable environmental laws and regulations, including European Union Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive 2002/95/EC, which took effect on July 1, 2006 and restricts the use of certain hazardous substances in the manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment. In June 2006, we became the first TFT-LCD panel manufacturer to be recognized as an internationally accredited RoHS testing laboratory by the European Union's German accreditation organization, EU TÜV SÜD.

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In October 2007, we became the first TFT-LCD company to be certified the International Electrotechnical Commission-Hazardous Substance Process Management (IECQ-HSPM) QC 080000, which is an international system requirements document intended to help organizations manage hazardous substances in their components and products through hazardous substance process management, and demonstrates the organization's conformity with RoHS.

Furthermore, we are operating a green purchasing system, which excludes the hazardous materials at the purchasing stage. This system has enabled us to comply with various environmental legislations of hazardous substances, from European Union RoHS to China RoHS.

13. Financial Information

A. Financial highlights (Based on Non-consolidated, Korean GAAP)

Description	(Unit: In millions of Won)				
	2009 Q1	2008	2007	2006	2005
Current Assets	7,025,110	6,256,112	5,644,253	2,731,656	3,196,934
Quick Assets	6,057,456	5,374,609	4,963,657	1,996,280	2,725,169
Inventories	967,654	881,503	680,596	735,376	471,765
Non-current Assets	10,735,444	10,245,875	7,750,182	10,084,191	9,798,981
Investments	1,052,039	973,322	489,114	361,558	213,984
Tangible Assets	8,762,759	8,431,214	6,830,600	8,860,076	8,988,459
Intangible Assets	200,604	194,343	111,530	114,182	149,894
Other Non-current Asset	720,042	646,996	318,938	748,375	446,644
Total Assets	17,760,554	16,501,987	13,394,435	12,815,847	12,995,915
Current Liabilities	5,466,306	4,227,226	2,245,410	2,694,389	2,594,282
Non-current Liabilities	3,459,824	2,998,739	2,859,652	3,231,782	2,726,036
Total Liabilities	8,926,130	7,225,965	5,105,062	5,926,171	5,320,318
Capital Stock	1,789,079	1,789,079	1,789,079	1,789,079	1,789,079
Capital Surplus	2,311,071	2,311,071	2,311,071	2,275,172	2,279,250
Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income (Loss)	168,429	173,938	5,823	(13,948)	(1,418)
Retained Earnings	4,565,845	5,001,934	4,183,400	2,839,373	3,608,686
Total Shareholder's Equity	8,834,424	9,276,022	8,289,373	6,889,676	7,675,597

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Description	2009 Q1	2008	2007	2006	2005
Sales Revenues	3,426,950	15,865,240	14,163,131	10,200,660	8,890,155
Operating Income (Loss)	(450,577)	1,536,306	1,491,135	(945,208)	447,637
Income(Loss) from continuing operation	(257,182)	1,086,896	1,344,027	(769,313)	517,012
Net Income (Loss)	(257,182)	1,086,896	1,344,027	(769,313)	517,012
Earnings (loss) per share basic	(719)	3,038	3,756	(2,150)	1,523
Earnings (loss) per share diluted	(719)	3,003	3,716	(2,150)	1,523

B. Status of equity investment

Status of equity investment as of March 31, 2009:

Company	Paid in Capital	Equity Investment Date	Ownership Ratio
LG Display America, Inc.	US\$ 5,000,000	September 24, 1999	100%
LG Display Germany GmbH	EURO 960,000	November 5, 1999	100%
LG Display Japan Co., Ltd.	¥ 95,000,000	October 12, 1999	100%
LG Display Taiwan Co., Ltd.	NT\$ 115,500,000	May 19, 2000	100%
LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd.	CNY 1,664,435,880	July 15, 2002	100%
LG Display Shanghai Co., Ltd.	CNY 4,138,650	January 16, 2003	100%
LG Display Hong Kong Co., Ltd.	HK\$ 11,500,000	January 24, 2003	100%
LG Display Poland Sp. zo.o.	PLN 410,327,700	September 6, 2005	80%
LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd.	CNY 582,179,730	August 7, 2006	84%
LG Display Shenzhen Co., Ltd.	CNY 3,775,250	August 28, 2007	100%
Suzhou Raken Technology Co., Ltd.	CNY 71,142,623	October 7, 2008	51%
LG Display Singapore Co., Ltd.	SGD 1,400,000	January 12, 2009	100%
Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd.	(Won) 14,400,000,000	March 25, 2005	40%
TLI Co., Ltd.	(Won) 14,073,806,250	May 16, 2008	13%
AVACO Co., Ltd.	(Won) 6,172,728,120	June 9, 2008	20%
Guangzhou Vision Display Technology Research and Development Limited	CNY 25,000,000	July 11, 2008	50%
NEW OPTICS., Ltd.	(Won) 9,699,600,000	July 30, 2008	37%
ADP Engineering Co., Ltd.	(Won) 6,300,000,000	February 24, 2009	13%

Table of Contents**14. Audit Information**

Description	(Unit: In millions of Won)		
	2009 Q1	2008	2007
Auditor	KPMG Samjong	KPMG Samjong	Samil
Activity	Audit by independent auditor	Audit by independent auditor	PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit by independent auditor
Compensation	700 (540)*	750 (750)**	650 (1,407)***
Time required	4,471	23,100	14,725

* Compensation amount in () is for US-GAAP audit, 20-F filing and SOX404 audit

** Compensation amount in () is for US-GAAP audit and review and SOX404 audit

*** Compensation amount in () is for US-GAAP audit and review, 20-F filing, SOX404 audit and IFRS audit Note) Compensation is based on annual contracts .

15. Board of Directors**A. Independence of Directors**

Outside director: Independent

Non-outside director: Not independent

Each of our outside directors meets the applicable independence standards set forth under the applicable laws and regulations. Each of our outside directors was nominated by the Outside Director Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee, was approved by the board of directors and was appointed at the general meeting of shareholders. None of our directors has or had any business transaction or any related party transactions with us. Our outside directors are comprised of five persons including three who are members of our audit committee. Of the remaining outside directors, Dongwoo Chun is currently serving as Chairman of the Outside Director Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee and Bruce I. Berkoff is currently serving as a member of the Remuneration Committee. As of March 31, 2009, our non-outside directors were comprised of the chief executive officer, the chief financial officer, a member who was nominated by LG Electronics and a member who was nominated by Philips Electronics. On April 30, 2009, Paul Verhagen, who was nominated by Philips Electronics, resigned from his position as our board member.

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B. Members of the Board of Directors
 Members of the Board of Directors (as of March 31, 2009)

Name	Date of birth	Position	Business experience	First Elected
		Representative		
Young Soo Kwon	February 6, 1957	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer	President and Chief Financial Officer of LG Electronics	January 1, 2007
James (Hoyoung) Jeong	November 2, 1961	Director and Chief Financial Officer	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of LG Electronics	January 1, 2008
Simon (Shin Ik) Kang	May 10, 1954	Director	Head of Home Entertainment Division of LG Electronics	March 1, 2008
Paul Verhagen*	February 2, 1966	Director	Chief Financial Officer of Consumer Lifestyle Section, Philips Electronics	February 29, 2008
Ingoo Han	October 15, 1956	Outside Director	Dean, Graduate School of Management, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology	July 19, 2004
Dongwoo Chun	January 15, 1945	Outside Director	Outside Director, Pixelplus	March 23, 2005
Bruce. I. Berkoff	August 13, 1960	Outside Director	President of LCD TV Association	February 29, 2008
Yoshihide Nakamura	October 22, 1942	Outside Director	President of ULDAGE, Inc.	February 29, 2008
William Y. Kim	June 6, 1956	Outside Director	Partner of Ropes & Gray LLP	February 29, 2008

* Paul Verhagen resigned on April 30, 2009.

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C. Committees of the Board of Directors
Committees of the Board of Directors (as of March 31, 2009)

Committee	Member
Audit Committee	Ingoo Han, Yoshihide Nakamura, William Y. Kim
Remuneration Committee	Simon (Shin Ik) Kang, Paul Verhagen*, Dongwoo Chun, Bruce I. Berkoff
Outside Director Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee	Simon (Shin Ik) Kang, Paul Verhagen*, Dongwoo Chun, William Y. Kim

* Paul Verhagen resigned on April 30, 2009.

16. Information Regarding Shares

A. Total Number of Shares

- (1) Total number of shares authorized to be issued (as of March 31, 2009): 500,000,000 shares.
- (2) Total shares issued and outstanding (as of March 31, 2009): 357,815,700 shares.

B. Shareholder list

- (1) Largest shareholder and related parties.

Name	Relationship	(Unit: share) As of March 31, 2009
LG Electronics	Largest Shareholder	135,625,000 (37.9)%
Young Soo Kwon	Related Party	23,000 (0.0)%

- (2) Shareholders who owned 5% or more of our shares as of March 31, 2009

Beneficial Owner	Number of Shares of Common Stock	Percentage
LG Electronics	135,625,000	37.9%
Korea National Pension Service	18,512,515	5.17%
Mirae Asset Financial Group	18,712,337	5.23%

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On March 16, 2009, Philips Electronics sold all of its remaining equity interest (47,225,000 shares, or 13.2% of our common stock) in us. On February 4, 2009, National Pension Service purchased 18,512,515 shares of our common stock, which was approximately 5.17% of our then outstanding shares. On March 13, 2009, Mirae Asset Financial Group purchased 18,712,337 shares of our common stock, which was approximately 5.23% of our then outstanding shares.

17. Directors and Employees

A. Directors

(1) Remuneration for directors in 2009 (Q1)

(Unit: In millions of Won)

Classification	Amount paid	Approved payment amount at shareholders meeting	Per capita average salary paid	Remarks
Non-outside Directors (4 persons)	932		233	
Outside Directors (5 persons)	75	8,500	15	-Three of our outside directors are members of the audit committee.

* Period: January 1, 2009 ~ March 31, 2009

* Amount paid is calculated on the basis of actually paid amount except accrued salary and severance benefits

(2) Stock option

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our stock options as of March 31, 2009.

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

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

Table of Contents**B. Employees**

As of March 31, 2009, we had 20,526 employees (excluding our executive officers). The total amount of salary paid to our employees in the first quarter of 2009 based on cash payment was (Won)308,007 million. The following table provides details of our employees as of March 31, 2009:

(as of March 31, 2009)				(Unit: person, in millions of Won)		
Office Worker	Details of Employees*		Total	Total Salary in 2009 (Q1) **	Per Capita Salary	Average Service Year
	Production Worker	Others				
6,784	13,742		20,526	308,007	15	4.3

* Directors and executive officers have been excluded.

** Welfare benefit and retirement expense have been excluded.

** Based on cash payment.

** Includes personal incentives payments to newly elected directors and executive officers.

** Includes incentives payments to employees who have transferred from our affiliated companies.

18. Subsequent Event

In April 2009, we completed the construction of, and commenced mass production at P6E.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Interim Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

March 31, 2009 and 2008

(With Independent Auditors' Review Report Thereon)

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Independent Auditors' Review Report

Based on a report originally issued in Korean

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors

LG Display Co., Ltd.:

We have reviewed the accompanying non-consolidated statement of financial position of LG Display Co., Ltd. (the Company) as of March 31, 2009, and the related interim non-consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008. These non-consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to issue a report on these financial statements based on our review.

We conducted our review in accordance with the Review Standards for Semiannual Financial Statements established by the Securities and Futures Commission of the Republic of Korea. These Standards require that we plan and perform the review to obtain moderate assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. A review consists principally of inquiries of company personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data and, thus, provide less assurance than an audit. We have not performed an audit and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the non-consolidated financial statements referred to above are not presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of Korea.

The non-consolidated statement of financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2008 and the related non-consolidated statements of income, appropriation of retained earnings, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, which are not accompanying this report were audited by us and our report thereon, dated February 16, 2009, expressed an unqualified opinion. The accompanying non-consolidated statement of financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2008, presented for comparative purposes, is not different from that audited by us in all material respects.

As discussed in note 2(b) to the non-consolidated financial statements, accounting principles and review standards and their application in practice vary among countries. The accompanying non-consolidated financial statements are not intended to present the financial position, results of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in countries other than the Republic of Korea. In addition, the procedures and practices utilized in the Republic of Korea to review such non-consolidated financial statements may differ from those generally accepted and applied in other countries. Accordingly, this report and the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements are for use by those knowledgeable about Korean accounting procedures and review standards and their application in practice.

As discussed in note 11(b) to the non-consolidated financial statements, the Company is under investigations by fair trade or antitrust authorities in Korea, Japan, Canada, Taiwan and the European Commission with respect to possible anti-competitive activities in the Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) industry. In addition, the Company has been named as defendants in a number of federal class actions in the United States and Canada alleging that the Company violated the antitrust laws in connection with the sale of LCD panels, and the Company and certain of its officers and directors have been named as defendants in a federal class action in the United States by shareholders of the Company alleging violations of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

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Each of these investigations, legal proceedings and claims is ongoing and the outcome in any of these matters may have a negative effect on the results of the Company's operations, financial positions or cash flows.

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/s/ KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp.

Seoul, Korea

April 17, 2009

This report is effective as of April 17, 2009, the review report date. Certain subsequent events or circumstances, which may occur between the review report date and the time of reading this report, could have a material impact on the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. Accordingly, the readers of the review report should understand that there is a possibility that the above review report may have to be revised to reflect the impact of such subsequent events or circumstances, if any.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Non-Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008

<i>(In millions of Won)</i>	Note	(Unaudited) 2009	2008
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		(Won) 1,577,571	1,207,786
Short-term financial instruments		1,880,000	2,055,000
Available-for-sale securities	5	74	74
Trade accounts and notes receivable, net	3,7	2,000,728	1,695,578
Other accounts receivable, net	3	75,974	41,570
Accrued income, net	3	78,876	88,175
Advance payments, net	3	3,081	250
Prepaid expenses		83,783	34,156
Prepaid value added tax		172,148	145,862
Deferred income tax assets, net	13	158,158	80,994
Other current assets		27,063	25,164
Inventories, net	4	967,654	881,503
Total current assets		7,025,110	6,256,112
Long-term financial instruments		13	13
Available-for-sale securities	5	132,747	129,497
Equity method investments	6	915,836	831,237
Long-term loans		3,443	12,575
Property, plant and equipment, net	8	8,762,759	8,431,214
Intangible assets, net		200,604	194,343
Non-current guarantee deposits		53,302	46,972
Long-term other receivables, net	3	91	182
Long-term prepaid expenses		163,223	150,665
Deferred income tax assets, net	13	454,107	409,528
Other non-current assets		49,319	39,649
Total non-current assets		10,735,444	10,245,875
Total assets		(Won) 17,760,554	16,501,987

See accompanying notes to non-consolidated financial statements.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Non-Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, Continued

As at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008

<i>(In millions of Won)</i>	Note	(Unaudited) 2009	2008
Liabilities			
Trade accounts and notes payable	7	(Won) 1,887,698	951,975
Other accounts payable		2,126,548	2,205,092
Advances received		18,430	10,669
Withholdings		10,200	15,486
Accrued expenses		164,746	212,330
Income tax payable	13	128,280	265,550
Dividends payable		178,907	
Warranty reserve, current		49,695	48,008
Current portion of long-term debt and debentures, net of discounts	9,10	878,315	498,652
Other current liabilities		23,487	19,464
Total current liabilities		5,466,306	4,227,226
Debentures, net of current portion and discounts on debentures	9	1,108,916	1,490,445
Long-term debt, net of current portion	10	1,105,989	1,019,306
Long-term other accounts payable		457,749	406,156
Long-term advances received	11	688,550	
Accrued severance benefits, net		86,594	70,139
Warranty reserve, non-current		7,793	10,097
Other non-current liabilities		4,233	2,596
Total non-current liabilities		3,459,824	2,998,739
Total liabilities		8,926,130	7,225,965
Stockholders equity			
Common stock, (Won)5,000 par value. Authorized 500,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 357,815,700 shares in 2009 and 2008		1,789,079	1,789,079
Capital surplus		2,311,071	2,311,071
Accumulated other comprehensive income	18	168,429	173,938
Retained earnings		4,565,845	5,001,934
Total stockholders equity		8,834,424	9,276,022
Commitments and contingencies			
Total liabilities and stockholders equity		(Won) 17,760,554	16,501,987

See accompanying notes to non-consolidated financial statements.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Interim Non-Consolidated Statements of Operations

(Unaudited)

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

<i>(In millions of Won, except earnings per share)</i>	Note	2009	2008
Sales	7,19	(Won) 3,426,950	4,182,054
Cost of sales	14	3,712,277	3,086,865
Gross profit (loss)		(285,327)	1,095,189
Selling and administrative expenses	15	165,250	146,905
Operating income (loss)		(450,577)	948,284
Interest income		44,238	38,477
Rental income		825	846
Foreign exchange gains		400,531	215,817
Gain on foreign currency translation		173,804	84,949
Equity income on investments		51,151	21,832
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		2,237	277
Gain on disposal of intangible assets		4	
Commission earned		5,473	2,128
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts	3	141	469
Gain on redemption of debentures			16
Other income			6,580
Non-operating income		678,404	371,391
Interest expenses		11,361	33,140
Foreign exchange losses		286,777	167,239
Loss on foreign currency translation		277,230	123,668
Donations		123	323
Loss on disposal of trade accounts and notes receivable		5,269	2,801
Other bad debt expenses		431	
Equity loss on investments		27,525	14,386
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		51	485
Loss on redemption of debentures			13
Other expenses		184	
Non-operating expenses		608,951	342,055
Income (loss) before income taxes		(381,124)	977,620
Income tax expense (benefit)	13	(123,942)	217,034
Net income (loss)		(Won) (257,182)	760,586
Earnings (loss) per share	16		

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Basic earnings (loss) per share	(Won)	(719)	2,126
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	(Won)	(719)	2,078

See accompanying notes to non-consolidated financial statements.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Interim Non-Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

(Unaudited)

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

<i>(In millions of Won)</i>	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings	Total
Balances at January 1, 2008	(Won) 1,789,079	2,311,071	5,823	4,183,400	8,289,373
Net income				760,586	760,586
Cash dividend				(268,362)	(268,362)
Change in capital adjustment arising from equity method investments			39,869		39,869
Change in fair value of available-for-sale securities			3,160		3,160
Gain on valuation of cash flow hedges	12		(1,498)		(1,498)
Loss on valuation of cash flow hedges	12		(21,445)		(21,445)
Balances at March 31, 2008	(Won) 1,789,079	2,311,071	25,909	4,675,624	8,801,683
Balances at January 1, 2009	(Won) 1,789,079	2,311,071	173,938	5,001,934	9,276,022
Net loss				(257,182)	(257,182)
Cash dividend				(178,907)	(178,907)
Change in capital adjustment arising from equity method investments	13		(1,616)		(1,616)
Change in fair value of available-for-sale securities			2,535		2,535
Loss on valuation of cash flow hedges	12		(6,428)		(6,428)
Balances at March 31, 2009	(Won) 1,789,079	2,311,071	168,429	4,565,845	8,834,424

See accompanying notes to non-consolidated financial statements.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Interim Non-Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Unaudited)

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

<i>(In millions of Won)</i>	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	(Won) (257,182)	760,586
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	490,116	626,877
Amortization of intangible assets	8,620	12,327
Other bad debt expenses	431	
Amortization of discount on debentures, net	7,683	7,686
Loss on foreign currency translation, net	68,934	38,751
Equity income on investments, net	(23,626)	(7,446)
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	(2,186)	208
Gain on disposal of intangible assets	(4)	
Gain on redemption of debentures, net		(3)
Provision for warranty reserve	16,729	2,915
Provision for severance benefits	18,677	20,299
Reversal of stock compensation cost		(560)
	585,374	701,054
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in trade accounts and notes receivable	(379,771)	178,269
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(86,151)	(94,877)
Decrease (increase) in other accounts receivable	(31,911)	44,800
Decrease (increase) in accrued income	9,282	(22,866)
Decrease (increase) in advance payments	(2,995)	497
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	(41,953)	(31,250)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid value added tax	(32,518)	(10,146)
Decrease (increase) in current deferred income tax assets	(77,918)	5,871
Decrease (increase) in other current assets	1,280	6,486
Decrease (increase) in long-term prepaid expenses	(20,232)	(31,772)
Decrease (increase) in long-term other receivable	92	91
Decrease (increase) in non-current deferred income tax assets	(42,659)	66,803
Increase (decrease) in trade accounts and notes payable	997,781	43,169
Increase (decrease) in other accounts payable	25,880	(41,376)
Increase (decrease) in advances received	7,761	(2,338)
Increase (decrease) in withholdings	(5,288)	(3,554)
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	(47,584)	(29,223)
Increase (decrease) in income tax payable	(137,270)	108,543
Increase (decrease) in warranty reserve	(17,346)	688
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	3,384	(22,185)
Payment of severance benefits	(3,061)	(5,587)
Accrued severance benefits transferred from affiliated company, net	1,360	1,663
Increase (decrease) in long-term advances received	695,500	
Decrease (increase) in severance insurance deposits	(533)	223
Decrease (increase) in contribution to National Pension Fund	12	16
	815,142	161,945

Net cash provided by operating activities

1,143,334

1,623,585

See accompanying notes to non-consolidated financial statements.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Interim Non-Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, Continued

(Unaudited)

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

<i>(In millions of Won)</i>	2009	2008
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Decrease (increase) in short-term financial instruments	(Won) 175,000	(1,195,000)
Acquisition of available-for-sale securities		(96,250)
Cash dividends received		4,965
Acquisition of equity method investments	(12,009)	
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	6,238	815
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets	5	
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(894,941)	(162,521)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(24,499)	(10,793)
Government subsidies received	38	
Refund of non-current guarantee deposits		2
Payment of non-current guarantee deposits	(6,031)	(1,856)
Net cash used in investing activities	(756,199)	(1,460,638)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayment of current portion of long-term debt	(17,350)	(26,670)
Early redemption of debentures		(29,822)
Payment of cash dividend		(268,362)
Net cash used in financing activities	(17,350)	(324,854)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	369,785	(161,907)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	1,207,786	1,109,749
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	(Won) 1,577,571	947,842

See accompanying notes to non-consolidated financial statements.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to Interim Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2009 and 2008

(Unaudited)

1 Organization and Description of Business

LG Display Co., Ltd. (the Company) was incorporated in 1985 under its original name of LG Soft, Ltd. as a wholly owned subsidiary of LG Electronics Inc. In 1998, LG Electronics Inc. and LG Semicon Co., Ltd. transferred their respective Thin Film Transistor Liquid Crystal Display (TFT-LCD) related business to the Company and its main business is to manufacture and sell TFT-LCD panels. In July 1999, LG Electronics Inc. and Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V. (Philips) entered into a joint venture agreement. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company changed its name to LG.Philips LCD Co., Ltd. However, on February 29, 2008, the Company changed its name from LG.Philips LCD Co., Ltd. to LG Display Co., Ltd. based upon the approval of shareholders at the general shareholders meeting on the same date as a result of the decrease in Philips's share interest in the Company and the possibility of its business expansion to Organic Light Emitting Diode (OLED) and Flexible Display products. As of March 31, 2009, LG Electronics Inc. owns 37.9% (135,625 thousand shares) of the Company's common shares. In March 2009, Philips, which used to be one of the major shareholders of the Company, sold all of its share holdings, 47,225,000 shares, of the Company.

As of March 31, 2009, the Company has LCD Research & Development Center and TFT-LCD manufacturing plants in Paju and TFT-LCD manufacturing plants and OLED manufacturing plant in Gumi. The Company has overseas subsidiaries located in the United States of America, Europe and Asia.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Presenting Financial Statements

(a) Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies followed by the Company in the preparation of its interim non-consolidated financial statements are same as those followed by the Company in its preparation of annual non-consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2008 except for the application of the Statements of Korea Accounting Standard No. 2, *Interim Financial Reporting*.

(b) Basis of Presenting Financial Statements

The Company maintains its accounting records in Korean Won and prepares statutory financial statements in the Korean language in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of Korea. Certain accounting principles applied by the Company that conform with financial accounting standards and accounting principles in the Republic of Korea may not conform with generally accepted accounting principles in other countries. Accordingly, these interim non-consolidated financial statements are intended for use only by those who are informed about Korean accounting principles and practices. The accompanying interim non-consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the Korean language interim non-consolidated financial statements.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to Interim Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2009 and 2008

(Unaudited)

3 Receivables

The Company's allowance for doubtful accounts on receivables, including trade accounts and notes receivable, as of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 is as follows:

(In millions of Won)

	Gross amount	2009 Allowance for doubtful accounts	Carrying value
Trade accounts and notes receivable	(Won) 2,000,880	152	2,000,728
Other accounts receivable	76,583	609	75,974
Accrued income	78,954	78	78,876
Advance payments	3,112	31	3,081
Long-term other receivables	92	1	91

(In millions of Won)

	Gross amount	2008 Allowance for doubtful accounts	Carrying value
Trade accounts and notes receivable	(Won) 1,695,871	293	1,695,578
Other accounts receivable	41,792	222	41,570
Accrued income	88,237	62	88,175
Advance payments	253	3	250
Long-term other receivables	184	2	182

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2009, the amount of trade accounts and notes receivable, arising from sales to the Company's subsidiaries, sold to financial institutions was USD797 million, of which USD430 million ((Won)591,802 million) is current and outstanding as of March 31, 2009. For the three-month period ended March 31, 2009, the Company recognized (Won)5,269 million as loss on disposal of trade accounts and notes receivable.

4 Inventories

Inventories as of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 are as follows:

(In millions of Won)

	Gross amount	2009 Valuation loss	Book value
Finished goods	(Won) 331,363	41,906	289,457
Work-in-process	397,962	39,317	358,645
Raw materials	249,230	7,820	241,410
Supplies	107,057	28,915	78,142
	(Won) 1,085,612	117,958	967,654

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to Interim Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2009 and 2008

(Unaudited)

4 Inventories, Continued*(In millions of Won)*

		2008	
	Gross amount	Valuation loss	Book value
Finished goods	(Won) 330,361	44,154	286,207
Work-in-process	415,264	57,173	358,091
Raw materials	173,708	5,520	168,188
Supplies	95,685	26,668	69,017
	(Won) 1,015,018	133,515	881,503

5 Available-for-Sale Securities

Available-for-sale securities as of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 are as follows:

(In millions of Won)

	2009				Net balance at end of period	Carrying value (fair value)
	Acquisition cost	Beginning balance	Changes in unrealized gains, net	Realized gains on disposition		
Current asset						
Debt securities						
Government bonds	(Won) 74					74
Non-current asset						
Equity securities						
HannStar Display Corporation(*)	(Won) 96,249	33,248	3,250		36,498	132,747

(*) In February 2008, the Company purchased 180 million shares of non-voting mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred stock of HannStar Display Corporation (HannStar) located in Taiwan. The preferred stocks are convertible into common stocks of HannStar at a ratio of 1:1 at the option of the Company from the issue date, February 28, 2008, to the maturity, February 28, 2011. For the period ended March 31, 2009, there is no preferred stock converted into common stocks. The Company has a put option for total or partial cash redemption of convertible preferred stocks during the period from 18 months after issuance of the convertible preferred stocks to 91 days prior to maturity of them and the issuer has a call option to repay, in cash, total preferred stocks during the period from 2 years after issuance to 90 days prior to maturity.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to Interim Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2009 and 2008

(Unaudited)

5 Available-for-Sale Securities, Continued

The abovementioned convertible preferred stocks have been privately placed under the Taiwanese Law, which restricts the sale of the preferred stocks (up to 3 years), and the stocks acquired through conversion are not to be traded in the Taiwanese Stock Exchange until the original maturity of the preferred stocks.

The fair value of the preferred stock has been computed by discounting estimated cash flows from the stock using yield rate that reflects HannStar's credit risk. The estimated fair value of the convertible preferred stocks is (Won)132,747 million.

(In millions of Won)

	Acquisition cost	Beginning balance	2008 Unrealized gains		Net balance at end of period	Carrying value (fair value)
			Changes in unrealized gains, net	Realized gains on disposition		
Current asset						
Debt securities						
Government bonds	(Won) 74					74
Non-current asset						
Equity securities						
HannStar Display Corporation	(Won) 96,249		33,248		33,248	129,497

6 Equity Method Investments

LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd. (LGDSG) was established in Singapore on January 12, 2009 by incorporating the Singapore branch of the Company, to sell TFT-LCD products. It is wholly owned by the Company and, accordingly, the investment in LGDSG has been accounted for using the equity method.

In February 2009, the Company acquired 3,000,000 common shares of ADP Engineering Co., Ltd. (ADP Engineering) (12.9%). Although the Company's share interests in ADP Engineering is below 20%, the Company is able to exercise significant influence through its right to assign a director in the board of directors of ADP Engineering and, accordingly, the investment in ADP Engineering has been accounted for using the equity method.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to Interim Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2009 and 2008

(Unaudited)

7 **Transactions and Balances with Related Parties**

(a) Details of the Company's related parties as of March 31, 2009 are as follows:

Relationship	2009
Controlling party(*1)	LG Electronics Inc.
Company that has significant influence over the Company(*1)	LG Corp.
Subsidiary	LG Display America, Inc., LG Display Taiwan Co., Ltd., LG Display Japan Co., Ltd., LG Display Germany GmbH, LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd., LG Display Shanghai Co., Ltd., LG Display Hong Kong Co., Ltd., LG Display Poland Sp. zo.o., LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd., LG Display Shenzhen Co., Ltd., Suzhou Raken Technology Ltd., LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd.
Joint venture	Guangzhou New Vision Technology Research and Development Limited
Equity method investee	Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd., TLI Inc., AVACO Co., Ltd., NEW OPTICS Ltd., ADP Engineering Co., Ltd.
Affiliates(*2)	LG Management Development Institute Co., Ltd., LG Micron Ltd., LG Life Sciences, Ltd., LG CNS Co., Ltd., LG N-Sys Inc., LG Powercom Corp., Serveone Co., Ltd., LG Innotek Co., Ltd., LG Telecom Co., Ltd., LG CHEM Ltd., LG International Corp., LG Dacom Corporation, Hi Business Logistics,

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Siltron Incorporated,
Lusem Co., Ltd. and others

-
- (*1) The immediate parent and the ultimate parent companies of the Company are LG Electronics Inc. and LG Corporation, respectively.
 - (*2) The subsidiaries of the affiliates, which are not presented above, are also affiliates of the Company.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to Interim Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2009 and 2008

(Unaudited)

7 Transactions and Balances with Related Parties, Continued

- (b) Significant transactions which occurred in the normal course of business with related companies for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of Won)</i>	Sales and other		Purchases and other	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Controlling party(*)	(Won) 168,848	341,178	55,896	38,688
Companies that have significant influence over the Company			8,109	5,921
Subsidiaries	3,103,566	3,437,991	187,143	113,411
Equity method investees	3		256,931	106,700
Other related parties	89,703	80,966	1,035,359	625,590
	(Won) 3,362,120	3,860,135	1,543,438	890,310

- (*) Controlling party includes overseas subsidiaries that are under direct control of LG Electronics Inc.

- (c) Account balances with related companies as of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of Won)</i>	Trade accounts and notes receivable and other		Trade accounts and notes payable and other	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Controlling party(*)	(Won) 98,920	115,235	68,614	82,249
Companies that have significant influence over the Company	2,613	2,577	2,881	2,727
Subsidiaries	1,886,726	1,267,901	536,385	279,572
Equity method investees	559	1	160,020	58,222
Other related parties	170,685	121,140	1,401,435	1,054,112
	(Won) 2,159,503	1,506,854	2,169,335	1,476,882

- (*) Controlling party include overseas subsidiaries that are under direct control of LG Electronics Inc.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to Interim Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2009 and 2008

(Unaudited)

7 Transactions and Balances with Related Parties, Continued

(d) Key management compensation costs for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of Won)</i>	2009	2008
Short-term benefits	(Won) 527	428
Severance benefits	58	164
Other long-term benefits	143	
	(Won) 728	592

Key management refers to the registered directors who have significant control and responsibilities over the Company's operations and business.

8 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment as of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of Won)</i>	2009	2008
Acquisition cost:		
Land	(Won) 382,616	383,645
Buildings	2,608,882	2,023,081
Structures	224,161	223,578
Machinery and equipment	16,287,757	14,516,033
Tools	101,403	100,290
Furniture and fixtures	486,980	464,939
Vehicles	16,850	17,538
Others	9,182	9,182
Construction-in-progress	2,491,091	4,063,699
	22,608,922	21,801,985
Less accumulated depreciation	(13,843,269)	(13,367,839)
Less accumulated impairment loss	(7)	(7)
Less government subsidies	(2,887)	(2,925)
Property, plant and equipment, net	(Won) 8,762,759	8,431,214

The Company capitalizes financial expenses, such as interest expense incurred on borrowings used to finance the cost of acquiring or building property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest expenses. Capitalized financial expenses for the three-month period ended March 31, 2009 and for the

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year ended December 31, 2008, amount to (Won)24,716 million and (Won)45,177 million, respectively.

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LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Notes to Interim Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2009 and 2008

(Unaudited)

9 **Debentures**

(a) Details of debentures issued by the Company as of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of Won)</i>	Maturity	Annual interest rate	2009	2008
			(Won)	(Won)
Local currency debentures(*)				
Publicly issued debentures	May 2009~			
	March 2010	3.50~5.00%	850,000	850,000
Privately issued debentures	December 2010~			
	June 2011	5.30~5.89%	600,000	600,000
Less discount on debentures			(2,778)	(3,826)
Less current portion of debentures			(847,413)	(458,201)
			599,809	987,973
Foreign currency debentures				
Convertible bonds	April 2012	zero coupon	511,555	511,555
Less discount on debentures			(1,637)	(1,760)
Less conversion right adjustment			(86,599)	(93,111)
Add redemption premium			85,788	85,788
			509,107	502,472
			(Won) 1,108,916	1,490,445

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

(b) Details of the convertible bonds as of March 31, 2009 are as follows:

	Terms and Conditions
Issue date	April 18, 2007
Maturity date	April 18, 2012
Conversion period	April 19, 2008~April 3, 2012
Coupon interest rate	0%

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Conversion price (in Won)	(Won) 48,251
Issued amount	USD550 million

The bonds will be repaid at 116.77% of the principal amount at maturity unless the put option of bondholders are exercised in which case the bondholders will be repaid at 109.75% of the principal amount on April 18, 2010. If the Convertible bonds were classified as monetary liabilities, the loss on foreign currency translation would be (Won)65,780 million and (Won)243,925 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2009 and the period from Issue date, April 18, 2007, to March 31, 2009, respectively.

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9 Debentures, Continued

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

Based on the terms and conditions of the bond, the conversion price was decreased from (Won)48,760 to (Won)48,251 per share due to declaration of cash dividends of (Won)500 per share for the year ended December 31, 2008. As of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the number of common shares to be issued if the outstanding convertible bonds are fully converted is as follows:

<i>(In Won and share)</i>	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Convertible bonds amount(*)	(Won) 513,480,000,000	513,480,000,000
Conversion price	(Won) 48,251	48,760
Common shares to be issued	10,641,851	10,530,762

(*) The exchange rate for the conversion is fixed at (Won)933.6 to USD1.

(c) Aggregate maturities of the Company's debentures as of March 31, 2009 are as follows:

(In millions of Won)

Period	Debentures	Convertible bonds(*)	Total
April 1, 2009 ~ March 31, 2010	(Won) 850,000		850,000
April 1, 2010 ~ March 31, 2011	200,000		200,000
April 1, 2011 ~ March 31, 2012	400,000		400,000
April 1, 2012 ~ March 31, 2013		597,343	597,343
	(Won) 1,450,000	597,343	2,047,343

(*) In the above schedule, it was assumed that the convertible bonds will be repaid in full at maturity with redemption premium amounting to (Won)85,788 million.

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10 **Long-Term Debt**

- (a) Long-term debt as of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 is as follows:

(In millions of Won except interest rate)

Lender	Annual interest rate(*1)	2009		2008		Redemption method
		(Won)				
Local currency loans						
The Export-Import Bank of Korea	6.08%	(Won)			9,850	Redemption by installments
Korea Development Bank	KDBBIR+0.77%		30,000		37,500	
Shinhan Bank	3-year Korean Treasury Bond rate less 1.25%		18,982		18,982	
Less current portion of long-term debt			(30,902)		(40,451)	
		(Won)	18,080		25,881	
Foreign currency loans (*2)						
The Export-Import Bank of Korea	6ML+0.69%	(Won)	68,855		62,875	Redemption by installments
Korea Development Bank	3ML+0.66%		192,794		176,050	Redemption at maturity
Kookmin Bank and others	3ML+0.35~0.53%		550,840		503,000	
	6ML+0.41%		275,420		251,500	
			1,087,909		993,425	
Less current portion of long-term debt						
		(Won)	1,087,909		993,425	

(*1) KDBBIR and ML represent Korea Development Bank Benchmark Interest Rates and Month LIBOR (London Inter-Bank Offered Rates), respectively.

(*2) Foreign currency equivalent as of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 is USD790 million.

- (b) Aggregate maturities of the Company's long-term debt as of March 31, 2009 are as follows:

(In millions of Won)

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Period	Local currency loans	Foreign currency loans	Total
April 1, 2009 ~ March 31, 2010	(Won) 30,902		30,902
April 1, 2010 ~ March 31, 2011	3,021	13,771	16,792
April 1, 2011 ~ March 31, 2012	3,796	1,032,825	1,036,621
April 1, 2012 ~ March 31, 2013	3,796	41,313	45,109
April 1, 2013 ~ March 31, 2014	3,797		3,797
Thereafter	3,670		3,670
	(Won) 48,982	1,087,909	1,136,891

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11 Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments and contingencies of the Company are as follows:

(a) Commitments

Overdraft agreements and credit facility agreement

As of March 31, 2009, the Company has bank overdraft agreements with Woori Bank and other various banks amounting to (Won)59,000 million in aggregate and there is no overdrawn balance.

Factoring and securitization of accounts receivable

The Company has agreements with Korea Exchange Bank and other several banks for U.S. dollar denominated accounts receivable negotiating facilities of up to an aggregate of USD1,606.5 million. As of March 31, 2009, accounts and notes receivable amounting to USD430 million were sold that are current and outstanding.

In October 2006, LG Display America, Inc., LG Display Germany GmbH, LG Display Shanghai Co., Ltd. and others entered into a five-year accounts receivable selling program with Standard Chartered Bank on a revolving basis, of up to USD600 million. The Company joined this program in April 2007. For the three-month period ended March 31, 2009, no accounts and notes receivable were sold.

Letters of credit

As of March 31, 2009, the Company has agreements with Korea Exchange Bank in relation to the opening of letters of credit up to (Won)20,000 million and USD35.5 million.

Payment guarantees

The Company receives payment guarantee from ABN AMRO Bank amounting to USD8.5 million relating to value added tax payments in Poland. As of March 31, 2009, the Company entered into a payment guarantee agreement with a syndicate of banks including Kookmin Bank and Societe Generale in connection with a EUR70 million term loan credit facility of LG Display Poland Sp. zo.o.

License agreements

As of March 31, 2009, in relation to its TFT-LCD business, the Company has technical license agreements with Hitachi, Ltd., and others and has a trademark license agreement with LG Corporation.

Long-term supply agreement

In January 2009, the Company entered into a long-term supply agreement with Apple, Inc. to supply LCD panels for 5 years. In connection with the agreement, the Company received a long-term prepayment of USD500 million from Apple, Inc., which will offset against outstanding accounts receivable balance after a given period of time, as well as those arising from the supply of products thereafter.

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11 **Commitments and Contingencies. Continued**

(b) Contingencies

Patent infringement lawsuit against Chi Mei Optoelectronics Corp. and others

On December 1, 2006, the Company filed a complaint against Chi Mei Optoelectronics Corp. and AU Optronics Corp. alleging patent infringement related to liquid crystal display and manufacturing process for TFT-LCDs in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware. On March 8, 2007, AU Optronics Corp. countersued the Company in the United States District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin; however, the case was transferred to the United States District Court for the District of Delaware due to the Company's motion to transfer. On May 4, 2007, Chi Mei Optoelectronics Corp. countersued the Company for patent infringement in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas; however, on March 31, 2008, the suit was transferred to the United States District Court for the District of Delaware according to the Company's motion to transfer. The Company is unable to predict the ultimate outcome of the above matters.

Anvik Corporation's lawsuit for infringement of patent

On February 2, 2007, Anvik Corporation filed a patent infringement case against the Company, along with other LCD manufacturing companies in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, in connection with the usage of photo-masking equipment manufactured by Nikon Corporation. The Company is unable to predict the ultimate outcome of this case.

O2 Micro International Ltd.'s request for an investigation to US International Trade Commission

On December 15, 2008, O2 Micro International Ltd. and O2 Micro, Inc. have requested the United States International Trade Commission (ITC) to commence a Trade Remedy Investigations alleging that the Company, LG Display America, Inc. and others have infringed their patents relating to LCD Displays. The Company is unable to predict the ultimate outcome of this case.

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(Unaudited)

11 Commitments and Contingencies. Continued

Anti-trust investigations and litigations

The Company and LG Display America, Inc., the US subsidiary of the Company, were under investigation by U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) with their role in conspiracies to fix prices in the sale of liquid crystal display (LCD) panels. In November 2008, the Company and Display America, Inc. agreed to a plea agreement with DOJ and agreed to pay USD400 million over a five-year period.

As of March 31, 2009, the Company is under investigation by fair trade or antitrust authorities in Korea, Japan, Canada, Taiwan and European Commission with respect to possible anti-competitive activities in the LCD industry.

In 2006, the Company, along with a number of other firms in the LCD industry, were named as defendants in class actions in the United States and Canada for alleged violation of the antitrust laws in connection with the sale of LCD panels to both direct and indirect purchaser plaintiffs, and the class actions in the United States were consolidated and transferred to the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. In February 2007, the Company and certain of its current and former officers and directors were named as defendants in a federal class action in the United States by the shareholders of the Company alleging violations of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, by the Company and certain of its officers and directors in connection with possible anti-competitive activities in the LCD industry.

Each of these investigations, legal proceedings and claims is ongoing and the outcome in any of these matters may have a negative effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

12 Derivative Instruments

(a) Derivative instruments used by the Company for hedging purposes as of March 31, 2009 are as follows:

Hedging purpose	Derivative instrument
Hedge of fair value	Foreign currency forwards
Hedge of cash flows	Cross currency swap Interest rate swap

(b) Hedge of fair value

The Company entered into foreign currency forward contracts to manage the exposure to changes in the value of foreign currency denominated accounts receivable and accounts payable in accordance with its foreign currency risk management policy. Hedge accounting is not applied related to the abovementioned derivatives.

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(Unaudited)

12 Derivative Instruments, Continued

(i) Foreign Currency Forwards

Details of foreign currency forwards outstanding as of March 31, 2009 are as follows:

(In millions of Won, thousands of JPY and USD, except forward rate)

Bank	Maturity date	Selling	Buying	Forward rate
BNP Paribas Bank and others	April 1, 2009~	USD 340,000	(Won) 471,207	(Won) 1,302.2~
	May 20, 2009			(Won) 1,467.3: USD1
SC First Bank and other	April 13, 2009~	USD 40,888	JPY 4,000,000	JPY 97.00~
	April 14, 2009			JPY 98.47: USD1
BNP Paribas Bank and other	April 13, 2009	(Won) 28,664	JPY 2,000,000	(Won) 13.98~
				(Won) 14.68: JPY1

(ii) Unrealized gains and losses related to the above derivatives as of March 31, 2009 are as follows:

(In millions of Won)

Type	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses
Foreign Currency Forwards	(Won) 6,237	15,785

The unrealized gains and losses are charged to operations as gains and losses on foreign currency translation for the three-month period ended March 31, 2009.

(c) Hedge of cash flows

The Company entered into cross currency swap and interest rate swap contracts to manage the exposure to changes in cash flows from changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates related to floating rate notes. Details of the Company's derivative instruments related to hedge of cash flows as of March 31, 2009 are as follows:

(i) Cross Currency Swap

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(In millions of Won and thousands of USD, except forward rate)

Bank	Maturity date	Selling	Buying	Contract rate
Kookmin Bank and other	August 29, 2011~		USD 150,000	3M LIBOR~
	January 31, 2012	(Won) 143,269		Receive floating rate 3M LIBOR+0.53% Pay fixed rate 4.54%~5.35%

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12 Derivative Instruments, Continued

Net unrealized gains and losses, net of related taxes, were recorded as accumulated other comprehensive income.

In relation to the abovementioned cross currency swap, unrealized losses amounting to (Won)7,145 million, recorded as accumulated other comprehensive income, are expected to be charged to operations as losses within the next twelve months.

(ii) Interest Rate Swap

(In thousands of USD, except forward rate)

Bank	Maturity date	Contract amount	Contract rate	
SC First Bank	May 21, 2009~	USD 150,000	Receive floating	6M LIBOR
	May 24, 2010		rate	5.375%~5.644%
			Pay fixed rate	

Net unrealized gains and losses, net of related taxes, were recorded as accumulated other comprehensive income.

In relation to the abovementioned interest rate swap, unrealized losses amounting to (Won)4,560 million, recorded as accumulated other comprehensive income, are expected to be charged to operations as losses within the next twelve months.

(iii) Unrealized gains and losses, before tax, related to hedge of cash flows as of March 31, 2009 are as follows:

(In millions of Won)

Type		Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses	Cash flow hedge requirements
Cross currency swap(*)	(Won)		21,122	Fulfilled
Interest rate swap			8,793	Fulfilled

(*) The unrealized gains amounting to (Won)17,940 million related to the foreign exchange rate risk are recognized as gains in the non-consolidated statement of income in the current period.

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(d) Realized gains and losses related to derivative instruments for the three-month period ended March 31, 2009 are as follows:

(In millions of Won)

Hedge purpose	Type		Transaction gains	Transaction losses
Cash flow hedge	Cross currency swap	(Won)	55	252
Cash flow hedge	Foreign currency forwards			2,534
Fair value hedge	Foreign currency forwards		4,885	38,333

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13 **Income Taxes**

- (a) Income tax expense for the three-month period ended March 31, 2009 consists of:

<i>(In millions of Won)</i>		2009
Current income taxes	(Won)	(3,365)
Deferred income taxes from changes in temporary differences		(30,785)
Deferred income taxes from changes in tax credit		(29,241)
Deferred income taxes from changes in loss carryforwards		(61,717)
Deferred income taxes added to shareholders' equity		1,166
 Income tax expense	 (Won)	 (123,942)

- (b) The tax effects of temporary differences, tax credit carryforwards and tax loss carryforwards that resulted in significant portions of deferred tax assets and liabilities at March 31, 2009 are presented below:

(In millions of Won)