

LG Display Co., Ltd.
Form 20-F
April 29, 2016
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 29, 2016

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Date of event requiring this shell company report _____

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 1-32238

LG Display Co., Ltd.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

LG Display Co., Ltd.

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

The Republic of Korea

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

LG Twin Towers, 128 Yeoui-daero, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul 07336, Republic of Korea

(Address of principal executive offices)

WonJong Han

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Telephone No.: +82-2-3777-1010

Facsimile No.: +82-2-3777-0785

(Name, telephone, e-mail and/or facsimile number and address of company contact person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act.

Title of each class
American Depositary Shares, each representing
one-half

Name of each exchange on which registered
New York Stock Exchange

of one share of Common Stock

Common Stock, par value ₩5,000 per share

New York Stock Exchange*

*** Not for trading, but only in connection with the registration of the American Depositary Shares. Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act.**

None

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act.

None

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

357,815,700 shares of common stock, par value ₩5,000 per share

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. **Yes** **No**

Note: Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP

Other

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International Financial Reporting
Standards as issued by the International
Accounting Standards Board

If Other has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow. Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

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PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL AND OTHER INFORMATION

In this annual report, the terms we, us, our and LG Display refer to LG Display Co., Ltd. and, unless otherwise indicated or required by context, our consolidated subsidiaries. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the context of any legal proceedings or governmental investigations, LG Display refers to LG Display Co., Ltd. and does not include any of its subsidiaries, or any other entities or persons.

The financial statements included in this annual report are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, or IFRS, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, or IASB. As such, we make an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS, as issued by the IASB, with respect to our consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2014 and 2015 and for each of the years ended in the three-year period ended December 31, 2015 included in this annual report.

Unless expressly stated otherwise, all financial data included in this annual report are presented on a consolidated basis.

All references to Korean Won, ~~Won~~ or W in this annual report are to the currency of the Republic of Korea, all references to U.S. dollars or US\$ are to the currency of the United States, all references to Japanese Yen, Yen or ¥ are to the currency of Japan, all references to RMB or Chinese Renminbi are to the currency of the People's Republic of China, all references to NT\$ are to the currency of Taiwan, all references to Euro or € are to the official currency of the European Economic and Monetary Union, all references to PLN are to the currency of the Republic of Poland, all references to R\$ are to the currency of Brazil, and all references to SG\$ are to the currency of Singapore.

Any discrepancies in any table between the totals and the sums of the amounts listed are due to rounding.

For your convenience, this annual report contains translations of Won amounts into U.S. dollars at the noon buying rate in New York City for cable transfers in Korean Won as certified by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for customs purposes in effect on December 31, 2015, which was ₩1,169.26 = US\$1.00.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We have made forward-looking statements in this annual report. Our forward-looking statements contain information regarding, among other things, our financial condition, future plans and business strategy. Words such as “contemplate,” “seek to,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “plan” and similar expressions, as they relate to us, are used to identify a number of these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements reflect management’s present expectations and projections about future events and are not a guarantee of future performance. Although we believe that these expectations and projections are reasonable, such forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions about us, including, among other things:

the cyclical nature of our industry;

our dependence on introducing new products on a timely basis;

our dependence on growth in the demand for our products;

our ability to compete effectively;

our dependence on a select group of key customers;

our ability to successfully manage our capacity expansion and allocation in response to changing industry and market conditions;

our dependence on key personnel;

general economic and political conditions, including those related to the display panel industry;

possible disruptions in commercial activities caused by events such as natural disasters, terrorist activity and armed conflict;

fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates; and

those other risks identified in the “Risk Factors” section of this annual report.

Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the events discussed in the forward-looking statements in this annual report might not occur and our

actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements.

All subsequent forward-looking statements attributable to us or any person acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section.

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PART I

Item 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not applicable.

Item 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

Item 3. KEY INFORMATION

Item 3.A. Selected Financial Data

The selected consolidated financial data set forth below as of and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 have been derived from our consolidated financial statements and the related notes, which have been prepared under IFRS as issued by the IASB. Our audited consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2014 and 2015 and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2015 and the related notes are included in this annual report.

The information set forth below is not necessarily indicative of the results of future operations and should be read in conjunction with Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects and our consolidated financial statements and related notes included in this annual report.

In addition to preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB included in this annual report, we also prepare financial statements in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards, or K-IFRS, as adopted by the Korean Accounting Standards Board, or KASB, which we are required to file with the Financial Services Commission and the Korea Exchange under the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act of Korea. See Item 10.B. Memorandum and Articles of Association Business Report. English translations of such financial statements are furnished to the SEC on Form 6-K, which are not incorporated by reference to this or any of our previous annual reports on Form 20-F. The operating profit or loss presented in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income or loss prepared in accordance with K-IFRS for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2015 included in the Form 6-K furnished to the SEC on February 26, 2016 is a profit of ₩1,357 billion and ₩1,626 billion, respectively. For further information, please see the Form 6-K furnished to the SEC on February 26, 2016, which is not incorporated by reference to this annual report.

Pursuant to the IFRS as issued by IASB, we are not required to separately present operating profit or loss in our consolidated statements of comprehensive income or loss prepared in accordance with IFRS. Therefore, the financial statements included in this annual report, which are prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by IASB, do not present operating profit or loss as a separate line item.

Consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) data

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	Year ended December 31,					2015 ⁽¹⁾	
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	(in millions of US\$, except for per share data)	
	(in billions of Won, except for per share data)						
Revenue	₩ 24,291	₩ 29,430	₩ 27,033	₩ 26,456	₩ 28,384	US\$	24,275
Cost of sales	(23,081)	(26,425)	(23,525)	(22,667)	(24,070)		(20,586)
Gross profit	1,210	3,005	3,508	3,789	4,314		3,689
Selling expenses	(728)	(814)	(732)	(747)	(878)		(751)
Administrative expenses ⁽²⁾	(430)	(494)	(518)	(520)	(593)		(507)
Research and development expenses ⁽²⁾	(816)	(785)	(1,096)	(1,164)	(1,218)		(1,042)
Profit (loss) before income tax	(1,081)	459	830	1,242	1,434		1,226
Income tax expense (benefit)	(293)	222	411	325	411		352
Profit (loss) for the year	(788)	237	419	917	1,023		874
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	(757)	97	397	843	1,003		858
Basic earnings (loss) per share (Won, US\$)	₩ (2,155)	₩ 652	₩ 1,191	₩ 2,527	₩ 2,701	US\$	2.31
Diluted earnings (loss) per share (Won, US\$)	₩ (2,155)	₩ 652	₩ 1,191	₩ 2,527	₩ 2,701	US\$	2.31

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	2011	2012	As of December 31,		2015	2015 ⁽¹⁾
			(in billions of Won)			(in millions of US\$)
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ 1,518	₩ 2,339	₩ 1,022	₩ 890	₩ 752	US\$ 643
Deposits in banks	815	315	1,302	1,526	1,772	1,515
Trade accounts and notes receivable, net	2,740	3,334	3,129	3,444	4,098	3,505
Inventories	2,317	2,390	1,933	2,754	2,352	2,012
Total current assets	7,858	8,915	7,732	9,241	9,532	8,152
Property, plant and equipment, net	14,697	13,108	11,808	11,403	10,546	9,019
Total assets	25,163	24,456	21,715	22,967	22,577	19,309
Trade accounts and notes payable	3,783	4,147	3,000	3,392	2,765	2,365
Current financial liabilities	895	1,015	908	968	1,416	1,211
Other accounts payable	3,993	2,811	1,454	1,508	1,500	1,283
Total current liabilities	9,911	9,206	6,789	7,550	6,607	5,651
Non-current financial liabilities	3,722	3,441	2,995	3,279	2,808	2,402
Long-term advance received	669	1,050	427			
Total liabilities	15,032	14,215	10,918	11,184	9,872	8,443
Share capital and share premium	4,040	4,040	4,040	4,040	4,040	3,455
Retained earnings	6,063	6,239	6,663	7,455	8,159	6,978
Total equity	10,131	10,240	10,797	11,783	12,705	10,866

Other financial data

	2011	2012	Year ended December 31,		2015	2015 ⁽¹⁾
			2013	2014		(in millions of US\$, except for percentages and per share data)
	(in billions of Won, except for percentages and per share data)					
Gross margin ⁽³⁾	5.0%	10.2%	13.0%	14.3%	15.2%	15.2%
Net margin ⁽⁴⁾	(3.2)%	0.8%	1.5%	3.5%	3.6%	3.6%
EBITDA ⁽⁵⁾	₩ 2,657	₩ 5,087	₩ 4,784	₩ 4,795	₩ 4,880	US\$ 4,174
Capital expenditures	4,063	3,972	3,473	2,983	2,365	2,023
Depreciation and amortization ⁽⁶⁾	3,651	4,469	3,834	3,492	3,376	2,887
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,666	4,570	3,585	2,865	2,727	2,332

Net cash used in investing activities	(3,494)	(3,688)	(4,504)	(3,451)	(2,732)	(2,337)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(278)	(48)	(391)	405	(174)	(149)
Dividends declared per share (Won, US\$) ⁽⁷⁾				₩ 500	₩ 500	US\$ 0.4

- (1) For convenience, the Korean Won amounts are expressed in U.S. dollars at the rate of ₩1,169.26 to US\$1.00, the noon buying rate in effect on December 31, 2015 as certified by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for customs purposes. This translation should not be construed as a representation that the Korean Won amounts represent, have been or could be converted to U.S. dollars at that rate or any other rate.
- (2) Amortization expenses related to certain research and development activities included in administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2011 have been reclassified as research and development expenses to conform to the criteria of classification for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015.
- (3) Gross margin represents gross profit divided by revenue.
- (4) Net margin represents profit (loss) for the year divided by revenue.
- (5) EBITDA is defined as profit (loss) for the year excluding interest expense, income tax expense (benefit), depreciation and amortization of intangible assets and interest income. EBITDA is a key financial measure used by our senior management to internally evaluate the performance of our business and for other required or discretionary purposes. Specifically, our significant capital assets are in different stages of depreciation, and because we do not have separate operating divisions, our senior management uses EBITDA internally to measure the performance of these assets on a comparable basis. We also believe that the presentation of EBITDA will enhance an investor's understanding of our operating performance as we believe it is commonly reported and widely used by analysts and investors in our industry. It also provides useful information for comparison on a more comparable basis of our operating performance and those of our competitors, who follow different accounting policies. For example, depreciation on most of our equipment is made based on a four-year useful life while most of our competitors use different depreciation schedules from our own. EBITDA is not a measure determined in accordance with IFRS. EBITDA should not be considered as an alternative to gross profit, cash flows from operating activities or profit (loss) for the year, as determined in accordance with IFRS. Our calculation of EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. A reconciliation of profit (loss) for the year to EBITDA is as follows:

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	Year ended December 31,					2015 ⁽¹⁾	
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	(in millions of US\$)	
	(in billions of Won)						
Profit (loss) for the year	₩ (788)	₩ 237	₩ 419	₩ 917	₩ 1,023	US\$	875
Interest income	(58)	(29)	(39)	(49)	(57)		(49)
Interest expense	145	188	159	110	128		109
Income tax expense (benefit)	(293)	222	411	325	411		352
Depreciation	3,413	4,196	3,598	3,222	2,969		2,539
Amortization of intangible assets	238	273	236	270	406		347
EBITDA	₩ 2,657	₩ 5,087	₩ 4,784	₩ 4,795	₩ 4,880	US\$	4,174

(6) Includes amortization of intangible assets.

(7) Dividends declared per share represent cash dividends declared for the year divided by outstanding shares of common stock as of December 31.

Operating data

	Year ended December 31,				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	(in thousands)				
Number of panels sold by product category:					
Televisions ⁽¹⁾	53,084	56,490	53,797	51,358	55,319
Notebook computers ⁽²⁾	62,923	69,559	55,559	50,175	45,509
Desktop monitors ⁽³⁾	50,247	51,819	49,986	43,848	41,912
Tablet computers ⁽⁴⁾	35,640	56,526	63,840	50,995	31,476
Mobile and other applications ⁽⁵⁾	164,702	164,409	162,011	216,479	216,565
Total	366,596	398,803	385,193	412,855	390,781

(1) For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, includes television sets manufactured and sold by our former joint venture company L&T Display Technology (Xiamen) Limited, which was dissolved in August 2015.

(2) Includes semi-finished products manufactured by our former joint venture company LUCOM Display Technology (Kunshan) Ltd. through June 2014 when we disposed of our entire investment in such company.

(3) Includes desktop monitors manufactured and sold by our joint venture company L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Limited.

(4) We established tablet computers as a new product category in our audited consolidated financial statements for the three-year period ended December 31, 2013 included in the annual report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on April 30, 2014. Previously, tablet computer panels were reported in the notebook computer and mobile and other application product categories.

(5)

Includes, among others, panels for mobile devices, including smartphones and other types of mobile phones, and industrial and other applications, including entertainment systems, automotive displays, portable navigation devices and medical diagnostic equipment.

	Year ended December 31,					2015 ⁽⁶⁾	
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	(in millions of US\$)	
(in billions of Won)							
Revenue by product category:							
Televisions ⁽¹⁾	₩ 11,579	₩ 13,512	₩ 11,795	₩ 10,540	₩ 10,854	US\$	9,283
Notebook computers ⁽²⁾	3,246	3,667	2,819	2,669	2,509		2,146
Desktop monitors ⁽³⁾	4,975	5,039	5,256	4,660	4,553		3,894
Tablet computers ⁽⁴⁾	2,224	3,714	3,575	3,542	2,510		2,147
Mobile and other applications ⁽⁵⁾	2,190	3,371	3,537	5,005	7,919		6,773
Total sales of goods	₩ 24,214	₩ 29,303	₩ 26,982	₩ 26,416	₩ 28,345	US\$	24,243
Royalties	61	38	19	15	19		16
Others	16	89	32	25	20		16
Revenue	₩ 24,291	₩ 29,430	₩ 27,033	₩ 26,456	₩ 28,384	US\$	24,275

- (1) For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, includes television sets manufactured and sold by our former joint venture company L&T Display Technology (Xiamen) Limited, which was dissolved in August 2015.
- (2) Includes semi-finished products manufactured by our former joint venture company LUCOM Display Technology (Kunshan) Ltd. through June 2014 when we disposed of our entire investment in such company.
- (3) Includes desktop monitors manufactured and sold by our joint venture company L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Limited.
- (4) We established tablet computers as a new product category in our audited consolidated financial statements for the three-year period ended December 31, 2013 included in the annual report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on April 30, 2014. Previously, tablet computer panels were reported in the notebook computer and mobile and other application product categories.
- (5) Includes, among others, panels for mobile devices, including smartphones and other types of mobile phones, and industrial and other applications, including entertainment systems, automotive displays, portable navigation devices and medical diagnostic equipment.

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(6) For convenience, the Korean Won amounts are expressed in U.S. dollars at the rate of ₩1,169.26 to US\$1.00, the noon buying rate in effect on December 31, 2015 as certified by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for customs purposes. This translation should not be construed as a representation that the Korean Won amounts represent, have been or could be converted to U.S. dollars at that rate or any other rate.

Exchange Rates

The table below sets forth, for the periods and dates indicated, information concerning the noon buying rate for Korean Won, expressed in Korean Won per one U.S. dollar. The noon buying rate is the rate in New York City for cable transfers in foreign currencies as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Unless otherwise stated, translations of Korean Won amounts into U.S. dollars in this annual report were made at the noon buying rate in effect on December 31, 2015, which was ₩1,169.26 to US\$1.00. We do not intend to imply that the Korean Won or U.S. dollar amounts referred to herein could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars or Korean Won, as the case may be, at any particular rate, or at all. On April 22, 2016, the noon buying rate was ₩1,147.85 = US\$1.00.

Fluctuation in the exchange rate between the Korean Won and the U.S. dollar will affect the amount of U.S. dollars received in respect of cash dividends or other distributions paid in Korean Won by us on, and the Korean Won proceeds received from any sales of, our common stock.

Year ended December 31,	At End of Period	Average Rate ⁽¹⁾ (Korean Won per US\$1.00)	High	Low
2011	₩ 1,158.5	₩ 1,106.9	₩ 1,197.5	₩ 1,049.2
2012	1,063.2	1,126.2	1,185.0	1,063.2
2013	1,055.3	1,094.7	1,161.3	1,050.1
2014	1,090.9	1,052.3	1,117.7	1,008.9
2015	1,169.3	1,131.0	1,196.4	1,063.0
October	1,140.5	1,143.2	1,180.0	1,120.9
November	1,149.4	1,153.5	1,172.7	1,136.5
December	1,169.3	1,169.9	1,188.0	1,140.7
2016 (through April 22)	1,147.9	1,183.7	1,242.6	1,126.0
January	1,210.0	1,203.3	1,217.0	1,190.4
February	1,238.1	1,216.2	1,242.6	1,186.1
March	1,138.9	1,181.6	1,229.6	1,138.9
April (through April 22)	1,147.9	1,145.7	1,158.4	1,126.0

(1) The average rate for each full year is calculated as the average of the noon buying rates on the last business day of each month during the relevant year. The average rate for a full month (or portion thereof) is calculated as the average of the noon buying rates on each business day during the relevant month (or portion thereof).

Item 3.B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

Item 3.C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

Item 3.D. Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the risks described below.

Risks Relating to Our Industry

Our industry is subject to cyclical fluctuations, including recurring periods of capacity increases, that may adversely affect our results of operations.

Display panel manufacturers are vulnerable to cyclical market conditions. Intense competition and expectations of growth in demand across the industry may cause display panel manufacturers to make additional investments 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, as evidenced by past experiences, customers can exert strong downward pricing pressure, resulting in sharp declines in average selling prices and significant fluctuations in the panel manufacturers' gross margins. Conversely, demand surges and fluctuations in the supply chain can lead to price increases.

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From time to time, we have been affected by overcapacity in the industry relative to the general demand for display panels which, together with uncertainties in the current global economic environment, has contributed to a general decline in the average selling prices of a number of our display panel products. Our average revenue per square meter of net display area, which is derived by dividing our total revenue by total square meters of net display area shipped, decreased by 10.4% from US\$723 in 2013 to US\$648 in 2014 and further decreased by 5.7% to US\$612 in 2015 as the operation of new fabrication facilities by our competitors, as well as weakening demand for consumer electronics products, contributed to downward pricing pressure.

We attempt to counteract, at least in part, the effects of overcapacity in the industry by increasing the proportion of high margin, differentiated specialty products based on newer technologies in our product mix, which are relatively less affected by the industry-wide overcapacity problems affecting display panel products using older technologies, while also engaging in cost reduction efforts.

While we believe that overcapacity and other cyclical issues in the industry are best addressed by increasing the proportion of high margin, differentiated specialty products based on newer technologies in our product mix that are tailored to our customers' evolving needs, we also address overcapacity issues by, in the short-term, adjusting the utilization rates of our existing fabrication facilities based on our assessment of industry inventory levels and demand for our products and, in the mid- to long-term, by fine-tuning our investment strategies relating to product development and capacity growth in light of our assessment of future market conditions.

However, we cannot provide any assurance that an increase in demand, which helped to mitigate the impact of industry-wide overcapacity in the past, can be sustained in future periods. We will therefore continue to closely monitor the overcapacity issues in the industry and respond accordingly. However, construction of new fabrication facilities and other capacity expansion projects in the display panel industry are undertaken with a multiple-year time horizon based on expectations of future market trends. Therefore, even if overcapacity issues persist in the industry, there may be continued capacity expansion in the near future due to pre-committed capacity expansion projects in the industry that were undertaken in past years. Any significant industry-wide capacity increases that are not accompanied by a sufficient increase in demand could further drive down the average selling price of our panels, which would negatively affect our gross margin. Any decline in prices may be further compounded by a seasonal weakening in demand growth for end products such as personal computer products, consumer electronics products and mobile and other application products. Furthermore, once the differentiated products that had a positive impact on our performance mature in their technology cycle, if we are not able to develop and commercialize newer products to offset the price erosion of such maturing products in a timely manner, our ability to counter the impact of cyclical market conditions on our gross margins would be further limited. We cannot provide assurance that any future downturns resulting from any large increases in capacity or other factors affecting the industry would not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A global economic downturn may result in reduced demand for our products and adversely affect our profitability.

In recent years, difficulties affecting the global financial sectors, adverse conditions and volatility in the worldwide credit and financial markets, fluctuations in oil and commodity prices and the general weakness of the global economy have increased the uncertainty of global economic prospects in general and have adversely affected the global and Korean economies. The recent global economic downturn has adversely affected demand for consumer products manufactured by our customers in Korea and overseas, including televisions, notebook computers, desktop monitors, tablet computers and mobile and other application products utilizing display panels, which in turn led them to reduce or plan reductions of their production. For example, in 2013 compared to 2012, demand for our products in terms of sales revenue and sales volume decreased due in part to inventory adjustments by our customers in light of lingering uncertainties in the global economic environment.

We cannot provide any assurance that demand for our products can be sustained at current levels in future periods or that the demand for our products will not decrease again in the future due to such economic downturns which may adversely affect our profitability. We may decide to adjust our production levels in the future subject to market demand for our products, the production outlook of the global display panel industry, in particular, the display panel industry, and global economic conditions in general. Any decline in demand for display panel products may adversely affect our business, results of operations and/or financial condition.

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 average selling prices of display panels have declined in general and are expected to continually decline with time irrespective of industry-wide cyclical fluctuations as a result of, among other factors, technological advancements and cost reductions. Although we may be able to take advantage of the higher selling prices typically associated with new products and technologies when they are first introduced in the market, such prices decline over time, and in certain cases, very rapidly, as a result of market competition or otherwise. If we are unable to effectively anticipate and counter the price erosion that accompanies our products, or if the average selling prices of our display panels decrease faster than the speed at which we are able to reduce our manufacturing costs, our gross margin would decrease and our results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected.

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We operate in a highly competitive environment and we may not be able to sustain our current market position.

The display panel industry is highly competitive. We have experienced pressure on the prices and margins of our major products due largely to additional capacity from panel makers in Korea, Taiwan, China and Japan. Our main competitors in the industry include Samsung Display, Innolux, AU Optronics, Chunghwa Picture Tubes, HannStar Display, BOE, China Star Optoelectronics Technology, CEC Panda, Japan Display, Sharp and Panasonic LCD.

Some of our competitors may currently, or at some point in the future, have greater financial, sales and marketing, manufacturing, research and development or technological resources than we do. In addition, our competitors may be able to manufacture panels on a larger scale or with greater cost efficiencies than we do and we anticipate increases in production capacity in the future by other display panel manufacturers using similar display panel technologies as us. Any price erosion resulting from strong global competition or additional industry capacity may materially adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, consolidation within the industry in which we operate may result in increased competition as the entities emerging from such consolidation may have greater financial, manufacturing, research and development and other resources than we do, especially if such mergers or consolidations result in vertical integration and operational efficiencies. For example, in April 2016, Foxconn Technology Group, an integrated electronics contract manufacturer for end-brands, entered into a definitive agreement to acquire a majority stake in our competitor, Sharp. Increased competition resulting from such mergers or consolidations may lead to decreased margins, which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We and our competitors each seek to establish our own products and technologies as the industry standards. For example, in the large-sized television panel market, we currently manufacture primarily 32-inch, 42-inch, 43-inch, 49-inch and 55-inch television panels and utilize white RGB, or WRGB, technology for our organic light-emitting diode, or OLED, television panels. Other display panel manufacturers produce competing large-sized television panels in slightly different dimensions, such as 39-inch, 39.5-inch, 40-inch, 48-inch and 58-inch panels and utilize competing display panel technologies. If our competitors' panels or the technologies they adopt become the market standard, we may lose market share and may not realize the expected return on our investments in the technologies we utilize in our display panels, which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to compete successfully also depends on factors both within and outside our control, including product pricing, performance and reliability, our relationship with customers, 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 maintain a competitive advantage with respect to all these factors and, as a result, we may be unable to sustain our current market position.

Our operating results fluctuate from period to period, so you should not rely on period-to-period comparisons to predict our future performance.

Our industry is affected by market conditions that are often outside the control of manufacturers. Our results of operations may fluctuate significantly from period to period due to a number of factors, including seasonal variations in consumer demand, capacity ramp-up by competitors, industry-wide technological changes, the loss of a key customer and the postponement, rescheduling or cancellation of large orders by a key customer, any of which may or may not reflect a continued trend from one period to the next. As a result of these factors and other risks discussed in this section, you should not rely on period-to-period comparisons to predict our future performance.

Risks Relating to Our Company

Our financial condition may be adversely affected if we cannot introduce new products to adapt to rapidly evolving customer needs on a timely basis.

Our success will depend greatly on our ability to respond quickly to rapidly evolving customer requirements and to develop and efficiently manufacture new and differentiated products in anticipation of future demand. A failure or delay on our part to develop and efficiently manufacture products of such quality and technical specifications that meet our customers' evolving needs may adversely affect our business.

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Close cooperation with our customers to gain insights into their product needs and to understand general trends in the end-product market is a key component of our strategy to produce successful products. In addition, when developing new products, we often work closely with equipment suppliers to design equipment that will make our production processes for such new products more efficient. If we are unable to work together with our customers and equipment suppliers, or to sufficiently understand their respective needs and capabilities or general market trends, we may not be able to introduce or efficiently manufacture new products in a timely manner, which may have a material adverse effect on our financial situation.

In addition, product differentiation, especially the ability to develop and market differentiated specialty products that command higher premiums in a timely manner, has become a key competitive strategy in the display panel market. This is in part due to trends in consumer electronics and other markets, such as televisions, tablet computers and mobile devices, where the growth in demand is led by end products employing newer technologies with specifications tailored to deliver enhanced performance, convenience and user experience in a cost-efficient and timely manner. Accordingly, we have focused our efforts on developing and marketing differentiated specialty products, including our television panels utilizing ultra-high definition, or Ultra HD, technologies, Advanced High-Performance In-Place Switching, or AH-IPS, panels for tablet computers, mobile devices, notebook computers and desktop monitors, ultra-large and ultra-thin OLED television and public display panels and flexible OLED smartphone and smartwatch panels. We have also focused our efforts on cost reductions in the production process, in particular of panels with newer technologies, such as OLED, in order to improve or maintain our profit margins while offering competitive prices to our customers.

We have developed differentiated sales and marketing strategies to promote our panels for differentiated specialty products as part of our strategy to grow our operations to meet increasing demand for new applications in consumer electronics and other markets. However, we cannot provide assurance that the differentiated products we develop and market will be responsive to our end customers' needs nor that our products will be successfully incorporated into end products or new applications that lead market growth in consumer electronics or other markets.

Problems with product quality, including defects, in our products could result in a decrease in customers and sales, unexpected expenses and loss of market share.

Our products are manufactured using advanced, and often new, technology and must meet stringent quality requirements. Products manufactured using advanced and new technology, such as ours, may contain undetected errors or defects, especially when first introduced. For example, our latest display panels may contain defects that are not detected until after they are shipped or installed because we cannot test for all possible scenarios. Such defects could cause us to incur significant re-designing costs, divert the attention of our technology personnel from product development efforts and significantly affect our customer relations and business reputation. In addition, future product failures could cause us to incur substantial expense to repair or replace defective products. We recognize a provision for warranty obligations based on the estimated costs that we expect to incur under our basic limited warranty for our products, which covers defective products and is normally valid for eighteen months from the date of purchase. The warranty provision is largely based on historical and anticipated rates of warranty claims, and therefore we cannot provide assurance that the provision would be sufficient to cover any surge in future warranty expenses that significantly exceed historical and anticipated rates of warranty claims. In addition, if we deliver products with errors or defects, or if there is a perception that our products contain errors or defects, our credibility and the market acceptance and sales of our products could be harmed. Widespread product failures may damage our market reputation and reduce our market share and cause our sales to decline.

We sell our products to a select group of key customers, including our largest shareholder, and any significant decrease in their order levels will negatively affect our financial condition and results of operations.

A substantial and growing portion of our sales is attributable to a limited group of end-brand customers and their designated system integrators. Sales attributed to our end-brand customers are for their end-brand products and do not include sales to these customers for their system integration activities for other end-brand products, if any. Our top ten end-brand customers, including LG Electronics Inc., our largest shareholder, together accounted for approximately 76% of our sales in 2013, 79% in 2014 and 82% in 2015.

We benefit from the strong collaborative relationships we maintain with our end-brand customers by participating in the development of their products and gaining insights about levels of future demand for our products and other industry trends. Customers look to us for a dependable supply of quality products, even during downturns in the industry, and we benefit from the brand recognition of our customers' end products. The loss of these end-brand customers, as a result of their entering into strategic supplier arrangements with our competitors or otherwise, would thus result not only in reduced sales, but also in the loss of these benefits. We cannot provide assurance that a select group of key end-brand customers, including our largest shareholder, will continue to place orders with us in the future at the same levels as in prior periods, or at all.

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We engage in related party transactions with LG Electronics and its affiliates:

Sales to LG Electronics sales to LG Electronics and its subsidiaries, which include sales to LG Electronics both as an end-brand customer and a system integrator, amounted to 25.9%, 27.0% and 23.5% of our sales in 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively.

Sales to LG International sales to LG International Corp., our affiliated trading company, and its subsidiaries amounted to 5.4%, 3.5% and 3.5% of our sales in 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively.

We expect that we will continue to be dependent upon LG Electronics and its affiliates for a significant portion of our revenue for the foreseeable future. See Item 7.B. Related Party Transactions for a description of these related party transactions with LG Electronics and its affiliates. Our results of operations and financial condition could therefore be affected by the overall performance of LG Electronics and its affiliates.

Any material deterioration in the financial condition of our key end-brand customers, their system integrators or our affiliated trading company will have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

Our top ten end-brand customers together accounted for approximately 76% of our sales in 2013, 79% in 2014 and 82% in 2015. Although we negotiate directly with our end-brand customers concerning the price and quantity of the sales, for some sales transactions we invoice the end-brand customers designated system integrators. In addition, a portion of our sales to end-brand customers and their system integrators located in certain regions are sold through our affiliated trading company, LG International and its subsidiaries. Our credit policy typically requires payment within 30 to 90 days, and payments on the vast majority of our sales have typically been collected within 60 days. Although we have not experienced any material problems relating to customer payments to date, as a result of our significant dependence on a concentrated group of end-brand customers and their designated system integrators, as well as the sales we make to our affiliated trading company and its subsidiaries, we are exposed to credit risks associated with these entities.

Consolidation and other changes at our end-brand customers could cause sales of our products to decline.

Mergers, acquisitions, divestments or consolidations involving our end-brand customers can present risks to our business, as management at the new entity may change the way they do business, including their transactions with us, or may decide not to use us as one of their suppliers of display panels. In addition, we cannot provide assurance that a combined entity resulting from a merger, acquisition or consolidation or a newly formed entity resulting from a divestment will continue to purchase display panels from us at the same level, if at all, as each entity purchased in the aggregate when they were separate companies or that a divested company will purchase panels from us at the same level, if at all, as prior to the divestment.

Our results of operations depend on our ability to keep pace with changes in technology.

Advances in technology typically lead to rapid declines in sales volumes for products made with older technologies and may lead to these products becoming less competitive in the marketplace, or even obsolete. As a result, we will likely be required to make significant expenditures to develop or acquire new process and product technologies, along with corresponding manufacturing capabilities. For example, the expanding mobile display market for smart devices such as smartphones and smartwatches has resulted in increased demand for display panels using new energy-efficient technologies that provide for greater resolutions, wider viewing angles, high light transmittance and stability of

images even when used on a touchscreen device. We have introduced mobile display products based on AH-IPS, which have helped us quickly secure a leading role in this market.

While thin-film transistor liquid crystal display, or TFT-LCD, technology undergoes continued innovation, we and our competitors are also developing new display technologies that depart from TFT-LCD technology, such as OLED technology. In particular, we and some of our competitors have already commenced mass production of OLED products. We began production of OLED panels for televisions on our E3 production lines in January 2013 and commenced mass production of OLED panels for smartphones on our E2 production lines and OLED panels for televisions on our E4 production lines in December 2013 and December 2014, respectively.

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With the launch of retail sales of 55-inch and 65-inch OLED televisions by certain of our customers starting in the first quarter of 2013 and third quarter of 2015, respectively, we intend to deploy greater resources into expanding our large-sized OLED panel fabrication capabilities with the aim of maintaining our early competitive edge in the market. Our ability to develop differentiated products with new display technologies and utilize advanced manufacturing processes to increase production yields while lowering production cost will be critical to our sustained competitiveness. However, we cannot provide assurance that we will be able to continue to successfully develop new products or manufacturing processes through our research and development efforts or through obtaining technology licenses, or that we will keep pace with technological changes in the marketplace.

Our revenue depends on continuing demand for televisions, notebook computers, desktop monitors, tablet computers and mobile and other application products with panels of the type we produce. Our sales may not grow at the rate we expect if consumers do not purchase these products.

Currently, our total sales are derived principally from customers who use our products in televisions, notebook computers, desktop monitors, tablet computers and mobile and other application products with display devices. In particular, a substantial percentage of our sales is derived from end-brand customers, or their designated system integrators, who use our panels in their televisions, which accounted for 43.6%, 39.8% and 38.2% of our total revenue in 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively. A substantial portion of our sales is also derived from end-brand customers, or their designated system integrators, who use our panels in their notebook computers, which accounted for 10.4%, 10.1% and 8.8% of our total revenue in 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively, those who use our panels in their desktop monitors, which accounted for 19.4%, 17.6% and 16.0% of our total revenue in 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively, those who use our panels in their tablet computers, which accounted for 13.2%, 13.4% and 8.8% of our total revenue in 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively, and those who use our panels in their mobile and other applications, which accounted for 13.1%, 18.9% and 27.9% of our total revenue in 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively. Although the degree to which our total sales are dependent on sales of television panels has decreased in recent years, television panels remain our largest product category in terms of revenue and we will therefore continue to be dependent on continuing demand from the television industry. In addition, we will continue to be dependent on continuing demand from the personal computer industry, the tablet computer industry and the mobile device industry for a substantial portion of our sales. Any downturn in any of those industries in which our customers operate would result in reduced demand for our products, which may in turn result in reduced revenue, lower average selling prices and/or reduced margins.

The emergence of OLED technology as an alternative to panels with TFT-LCD technology may erode sales of our TFT-LCD panels, which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

While our revenue and sales volume is predominantly derived from the sale of display panels with TFT-LCD technology, new display technologies, such as OLED technology, are at various stages of development and production by us and other display panel makers. OLED technology is widely seen in the display industry as a successor technology to TFT-LCD technology and is gaining wider market acceptance for use in display panels for televisions, smartphones and tablet computers, and industrial and other applications, including public displays, entertainment systems, automotive displays, portable navigation devices and medical diagnostic equipment. We have recognized the importance and potential of OLED technology and have in recent years engaged in research and development and invested in production facilities to develop and commercialize OLED panels for small-, medium- and large-sized products. We began production of OLED panels for televisions on our E3 production lines in January 2013 and commenced mass production of OLED panels for smartphones on our E2 production lines and OLED panels for televisions on our E4 production lines in December 2013 and December 2014, respectively.

Our early efforts in developing and commercializing OLED technology were recognized by the Society for Information Display, a display panel industry group, when we were awarded the Silver Award for Display Application of the Year for our circular plastic OLED panels for smartphones and Silver Award for the Display of the Year for our 65-inch Ultra HD curved OLED panels for televisions in June 2015, as well as Best in Show Award for our product line-up of 55-inch, 65-inch and 77-inch Ultra HD curved OLED television panels in June 2014. While we aim to maintain our early competitive edge in the market for OLED panels, the market for OLED panels is in the early stages of development and we expect competition will intensify.

If OLED panels gain market acceptance as an alternative to TFT-LCD panels and we are unable to develop and commercialize OLED technology in a commercially viable and timely manner to offset declining sales of our TFT-LCD panels, or if customers prefer panels developed and manufactured by our competitors utilizing competing types of OLED technologies, this would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. See also We operate in a highly competitive environment and we may not be able to sustain our current market position. above.

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We will have significant capital requirements in connection with our business strategy and if capital resources are not available we may not be able to implement our strategy and future plans.

In connection with our strategy to further enhance the diversity and capacity of our display panel production, we estimate that we will continue to incur significant capital expenditures for the enhancement of existing production facilities, including the construction of additional, and the conversion of existing, production lines, and the construction of new production facilities. In response to and in anticipation of growing demand in the China market, we commenced mass production at our GP1 fabrication facility, our newest eighth-generation panel fabrication facility located in Guangzhou, China, in September 2014. In line with our goal of establishing and maintaining an early competitive edge in the market for OLED panels, we began production of OLED panels for televisions on our E3 production lines in January 2013 and commenced mass production of OLED panels for smartphones on our E2 production lines and OLED panels for televisions on our E4 production lines in December 2013 and December 2014, respectively. In anticipation of growing demand for OLED panels, in July 2015, we announced plans for our new E5 production line on which we expect to commence mass production of OLED panels in the first half of 2017, subject to market conditions and any changes in our investment timetable. In addition, in November 2015, we announced plans for the construction of our P10 fabrication facility in Paju, Korea. We expect production primarily of OLED panels to commence at the new Paju fabrication facility in the first half of 2018, subject to market conditions and any changes in our investment timetable. In February 2014, we commenced mass production of low temperature polycrystalline silicon, or LTPS, based TFT backplanes at our LTPS production lines, AP3, which were converted from a set of existing production lines in our P61 fabrication facility located in Gumi City that previously produced amorphous silicon, or a-Si, based TFT backplanes. In September 2013, we entered into a memorandum of understanding with Gumi City and North Gyeongsang Province for their administrative assistance in connection with our additional ₩0.8 trillion investment to convert an additional set of a-Si production lines into LTPS production lines in our P61 fabrication facility to augment our AP3 production lines. In July 2015, we entered into another memorandum of understanding with Gumi City and North Gyeongsang Province for their administrative assistance in connection with our ₩1.05 trillion investment in our new E5 production line, as mentioned above.

In 2015, our total capital expenditure on a cash out basis amounted to ₩2.4 trillion. In 2016, we currently expect that our total capital expenditures on a cash out basis will be higher than in 2015, primarily to fund the construction of our P10 fabrication facility in Paju, Korea and expansion of our OLED panel production capacities to respond to increases in demand for our panels, while maintaining and making improvements to our existing facilities. This amount is subject to periodic assessment, and we cannot provide any assurance that this amount may not change materially after assessment.

These capital expenditures will be made well in advance of any additional sales that will be generated from these expenditures. However, in the event of adverse market conditions, or if our actual expenditures far exceed our planned expenditures, our external financing activities combined with our internal sources of liquidity may not be sufficient to effect our current and future operational plans, and we may decide not to expand the capacity of certain of our facilities or construct new production facilities as scheduled or at all. Our ability to obtain additional financing will depend upon a number of factors outside our control, including general economic, financial, competitive, regulatory and other considerations.

In recent years, difficulties affecting the global financial sectors, adverse conditions and volatility in the worldwide credit and financial markets, fluctuations in oil and commodity prices and the general weakness of the global economy have increased the uncertainty of global economic prospects in general and have adversely affected the global and Korean economies. Because we rely on financing both within and outside of Korea from time to time, difficulties affecting the global and Korean economies, including any increase in market volatility and their lingering effects, could adversely affect our ability to obtain sufficient financing on commercially reasonable terms. The failure to

obtain sufficient financing on commercially reasonable terms to complete our expansion plans could delay or impair our ability to pursue our business strategy, which could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Our manufacturing processes are complex and periodic improvements to increase efficiency can expose us to potential disruptions in operations.

The manufacturing processes for TFT-LCD, OLED and other display products are highly complex, requiring sophisticated and costly equipment that is periodically modified and upgraded to improve manufacturing yields and product performance, and reduce unit manufacturing costs. These updates expose us to the risk that from time to time production difficulties will arise that could cause delivery delays, reduced output or both. We cannot provide assurance that we will not experience manufacturing problems in achieving acceptable output, product delivery delays or both as a result of, among other factors, construction delays, difficulties in upgrading or modifying existing production lines or building new plants, difficulties in modifying existing or adopting new manufacturing line technologies or processes or delays in equipment deliveries, any of which could constrain our capacity and adversely affect our results of operations.

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We may be unable to successfully execute our growth strategy or manage and sustain our growth on a timely basis, if at all, and, as a result, our business may be harmed.

We have experienced, and expect to continue to experience, rapid growth in the scope and complexity of our operations due to the building of new fabrication facilities and the expansion and conversion of existing fabrication facilities to meet the evolving and anticipated demands of our customers. For example, we increased our capacity at our Korean facilities by commencing mass production at our E2 production lines in December 2013. In addition, we converted existing production lines and established our AP3 production lines and commenced mass production of LTPS based displays for mobile devices in February 2014 and invested in additional production lines and established our E4 production lines and commenced mass production of OLED panels for televisions in December 2014. See Item 4.D. Property, Plants and Equipment Current Facilities. With respect to our overseas facilities in recent years, we commenced mass production at our module production plant at our GP1 fabrication facility in Guangzhou, China in September 2014. See also We will have significant capital requirements in connection with our business strategy and if capital resources are not available we may not be able to implement our strategy and future plans. above.

Sustained growth in the scope and complexity of our operations may strain our managerial, financial, manufacturing and other resources. We may experience manufacturing difficulties in starting new production lines, upgrading existing facilities or building new plants as a result of cost overruns, construction delays or shortages of, or quality problems with, materials, labor or equipment, any of which could result in a loss of future revenue. We may also incur opportunity costs if we misjudge the anticipated demand for certain display panel products and allocate our limited resources in increasing production capacity for such display panel products at the cost of maintaining existing or increasing production capacity of other display panel products that turn out to be more popular. In addition, failure to keep up with our competitors in future investments in next-generation panel fabrication facilities or in the upgrading of manufacturing capacity of existing facilities would impair our ability to effectively compete within the display panel industry. Failure to obtain intended economic benefits from expansion projects could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we cannot maintain high capacity utilization rates, our profitability will be adversely affected.

The production of display panels entails high fixed costs resulting from considerable expenditures for the construction of complex fabrication and assembly facilities and the purchase of costly equipment. We aim to maintain high capacity utilization rates so that we can allocate these fixed costs over a greater number of panels produced and realize a higher gross margin. However, due to any number of reasons, including fluctuating demand for our products or overcapacity in the display industry, we may need to reduce production, resulting in lower-than-optimal capacity utilization rates. As such, we cannot provide assurance that we will be able to sustain our capacity utilization rates in the future nor can we provide assurance that we will not reduce our utilization rates in the future as market and industry conditions change.

Limited availability of raw materials, components and manufacturing equipment could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Our production operations depend on obtaining adequate supplies of quality raw materials and components on a timely basis. As a result, it is important for us to control our raw material and component costs and reduce the effects of fluctuations in price and availability. In general, we source most of our raw materials as well as key components, such as glass substrates, driver integrated circuits, polarizers and color filters used in both our TFT-LCD and OLED products, backlight units and liquid crystal materials used in our TFT-LCD products and hole transport materials and emission materials used in our OLED products, from two or more suppliers for each key component. However, we may establish a working relationship with a single supplier if we believe it is advantageous to do so due to

performance, quality, support, delivery, capacity, price or other considerations. We may experience shortages in the supply of these key components, as well as other components or raw materials, as a result of, among other things, anticipated capacity expansion in the display industry or our dependence on a limited number of suppliers. Our results of operations would be adversely affected if we were unable to obtain adequate supplies of high-quality raw materials or components in a timely manner or make alternative arrangements for such supplies in a timely manner.

Furthermore, we may be limited in our ability to pass on increases in the cost of raw materials and components to our customers. We do not typically enter into binding long-term contracts with our customers, and even in those cases where we do enter into long-term agreements with certain of our major end-brand customers, the price terms are contained in the purchase orders which are generally placed by them one month in advance of delivery. Except under certain special circumstances, the price terms in the purchase orders are not subject to change. Prices for our products are generally determined through negotiations with our customers, based generally on the complexity of the product specifications and the labor and technology involved in the design or production processes. However, if we become subject to any significant increase in the cost of raw materials or components that were not anticipated when negotiating the price terms after the purchase orders have been placed, we may be unable to pass on such cost increases to our customers.

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We have purchased, and expect to purchase, a substantial portion of our equipment from a limited number of qualified foreign and local suppliers. From time to time, increased demand for new equipment may cause lead times to extend beyond those normally required by the equipment vendors. The unavailability of equipment, delays in the delivery of equipment, or the delivery of equipment that does not meet our specifications, could delay implementation of our expansion plans and impair our ability to meet customer orders. This could result in a loss of revenue and cause financial stress on our operations.

Earthquakes, tsunamis, floods and other natural calamities could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.

If earthquakes, tsunamis, floods or any other natural calamities were to occur in the future in any area where any of our assets, suppliers or customers are located, our business, results of operations or financial condition could be adversely affected. A number of suppliers of our raw materials, components and manufacturing equipment, as well as customers of our products, are located in countries which have suffered natural calamities such as earthquakes and tsunamis in the recent past, such as Japan and Taiwan. Any occurrence of such natural calamities in Japan or any other countries where our suppliers are located may lead to shortages or delays in the supply of raw materials, components or manufacturing equipment. In addition, natural calamities in areas where our customers are located, including Japan, may cause disruptions in their businesses, which in turn could adversely impact their demand for our products.

Purchase orders from our customers, which are placed generally one month in advance of delivery, vary in volume from period to period, and we operate with a modest inventory, which may make it difficult for us to efficiently allocate capacity on a timely basis in response to changes in demand.

Our major customers and their designated system integrators provide us with three- to six-month rolling forecasts of their product requirements. However, firm orders are not placed until one month before delivery when negotiations on purchase prices are also finalized. Firm orders may be less than anticipated based on these three- to six-month forecasts. Due to the cyclical nature of the display industry, purchase order levels from our customers have varied from period to period. Although we typically operate with a two- to four-week inventory, it may be difficult for us to adjust production costs or to allocate production capacity in a timely manner to compensate for any such volatility in order volumes. Our inability to respond quickly to changes in overall demand for display products as well as changes in product mix and specifications may result in lost revenue, which would adversely affect our results of operations.

We may experience losses on inventories.

Frequent new product introductions in the computer and consumer electronics industries can result in a decline in the average selling prices of our display panels and the obsolescence of our existing display panel inventory. This can result in a decrease in the stated value of our panel inventory, which we value at the lower of cost or market value.

We manage our inventory based on our customers' and our own forecasts and typically operate with a two- to four-week inventory. Although adjustments are regularly made based on market conditions, we typically deliver our goods to the customers one month after a firm order has been placed. While we maintain open channels of communication with our major customers to avoid unexpected decreases in firm orders or subsequent changes to placed orders, and try to minimize our inventory levels, such actions by our customers may have an adverse effect on our inventory management.

Sanctions or judgments against us and other TFT-LCD panel producers for possible anti-competitive activities may have a direct and indirect material impact on our operations.

In December 2006, LG Display received notices of investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice, the European Commission, the Korea Fair Trade Commission and the Japan Fair Trade Commission with respect to possible anti-competitive activities in the TFT-LCD industry. Subsequently, the Competition Bureau of Canada, the Secretariat of Economic Law of Brazil, the Taiwan Fair Trade Commission and the Federal Competition Commission of Mexico announced investigations regarding the same.

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In November 2008, LG Display executed an agreement with the U.S. Department of Justice whereby LG Display and LG Display America pleaded guilty to a Sherman Antitrust Act violation and agreed to pay a single total fine of US\$400 million. In December 2008, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California accepted the terms of the plea agreement and entered a judgment against LG Display and LG Display America and ordered the payment of US\$400 million, which has since been paid. The agreement resolved all federal criminal charges against LG Display and LG Display America in the United States in connection with this matter, provided that LG Display continues to cooperate with the U.S. Department of Justice in connection with the ongoing proceedings.

In December 2010, the European Commission issued a decision finding that LG Display engaged in anti-competitive activities in the TFT-LCD industry in violation of European Union competition laws, and imposed a fine of 215 million. In February 2011, LG Display filed with the European Union General Court an application for partial annulment and reduction of the fine imposed by the European Commission. In November 2011, LG Display received a request for information from the European Commission relating to certain alleged anti-competitive activities in the TFT-LCD industry and has responded to the request. In February 2014, the European Union General Court reduced the fine to 210 million and LG Display paid the fine in full in April 2014. In May 2014, LG Display filed an appeal with the European Court of Justice requesting annulment of the European Union General Court's judgment and further reduction of the fine imposed by the European Commission's decision, and in April 2015 the European Court of Justice upheld the decision of the European Union General Court.

In November 2009, the Taiwan Fair Trade Commission terminated its investigation without any finding of violations or levying of fines. Also, in February 2012, the Competition Bureau of Canada terminated its investigation without any finding of violations or levying of fines. In August 2014, the Japan Fair Trade Commission terminated its investigation without any finding of violations or levying of fines. In August 2014, LG Display executed a settlement agreement with the Brazilian Administrative Council for Economic Defense (CADE), for R\$33.9 million, which resolved all administrative charges against LG Display provided that it continues to cooperate with the ongoing investigation.

In December 2011, the Korea Fair Trade Commission imposed a fine of ₩31.4 billion after finding that LG Display and certain of its subsidiaries engaged in anti-competitive activities in violation of Korean fair trade laws. In December 2011, LG Display filed an appeal of the decision with the Seoul High Court. In February 2014, the Seoul High Court annulled the decision of the Korea Fair Trade Commission. In March 2014, the Korea Fair Trade Commission filed an appeal of the Seoul High Court decision with the Supreme Court of Korea. In June 2014, the Supreme Court of Korea upheld the lower court's decision.

After the commencement of the U.S. Department of Justice investigation, a number of class action complaints were filed against LG Display, LG Display America and other TFT-LCD panel manufacturers in the United States and Canada alleging violation of respective antitrust laws and related laws. In a series of decisions in 2007 and 2008, the class action lawsuits in the United States were transferred to the Northern District of California for pretrial proceedings, which we refer to as the MDL Proceedings. In March 2010, the federal district court granted the class certification motion filed by the indirect purchaser plaintiffs, and granted in part and denied in part the class certification motion filed by the direct purchaser plaintiffs. In January 2011, 78 entities (including groups of affiliated entities) submitted requests for exclusion from the direct purchaser class. In April 2012, ten entities (including groups of affiliated companies) submitted requests for exclusion from the indirect purchaser class. In addition, since 2010, the attorneys general of Arkansas, California, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin filed complaints against LG Display, alleging similar antitrust violations as alleged in the MDL Proceedings.

In June 2011, LG Display reached a settlement with the direct purchaser class, which the federal district court approved in December 2011. In July 2012, LG Display reached a settlement with the indirect purchaser class plaintiffs and with the state attorneys general of Arkansas, California, Florida, Michigan, Missouri, New York, West Virginia and Wisconsin, which was approved by the federal district court in April 2013 and, in the case of the state attorneys general actions, by their respective state governments. LG Display has since reached settlement with each of the attorneys general that had filed action.

In addition, in relation to the MDL Proceedings, in 2009, ATS Claim, LLC (assignee of Ricoh Electronics, Inc.), AT&T Corp. and its affiliates, Motorola Mobility, Inc. (Motorola), and Electrograph Technologies Corp. and its subsidiary filed separate claims in the United States, and all of the actions were subsequently consolidated into the MDL Proceedings. In 2010, TracFone Wireless Inc., Best Buy Co., Inc. and its affiliates, Target Corp., Sears, Roebuck and Co., Kmart Corp., Old Comp Inc., Good Guys, Inc., RadioShack Corp., Newegg Inc., Costco Wholesale Corp., Sony Electronics, Inc. and its affiliate, SB Liquidation Trust and the trustee of the Circuit City Stores, Inc. Liquidation Trust filed separate claims in the United States. In 2011, the AASI Creditor Liquidating Trust on behalf of All American Semiconductor Inc., CompuCom Systems, Inc., Interbond Corporation of America, Jaco Electronics, Inc., Office Depot, Inc., P.C. Richard & Son Long Island Corporation, MARTA Cooperative of America, Inc., ABC Appliance, Inc., Schultze Agency Services, LLC on behalf of Tweeter Opco, LLC and its affiliate, T-Mobile U.S.A., Inc., Tech Data Corporation and its affiliate filed similar claims in the United States. In 2012, ViewSonic Corp., NECO Alliance LLC, Rockwell Automation LLC, Proview Technology Inc. and its affiliates filed similar claims. In November 2013, Acer America Corporation and its affiliates filed similar claims in the United States. The cases were transferred to the MDL Proceedings for pretrial proceedings. In December 2012, Sony Europe Limited and its affiliate filed similar claims in the High Court of Justice in the United Kingdom. As of April 28, 2016, LG Display has reached settlement with each of the plaintiffs mentioned above, except as to Motorola and Costco Wholesale Corp.

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In July 2013, the Motorola case was remanded to the District Court for the Northern District of Illinois (the NDIL Court). In September 2013, LG Display and defendants in the Motorola case submitted a motion for reconsideration of a summary judgment ruling on the Foreign Trade Antitrust Improvements Act (FTAIA) to the NDIL Court. In January 2014, the NDIL Court granted defendants' motion for reconsideration based on the FTAIA and Motorola appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit (the 7th Circuit Appeals Court). In November 2014, oral hearing took place before the 7th Circuit Appeals Court for the Motorola case, and the 7th Circuit Appeals Court affirmed the NDIL Court's decision. In March 2015, Motorola filed a Petition for Writ of Certiorari with the Supreme Court of the United States. In June 2015, the Supreme Court of the United States denied Motorola's Petition for Writ of Certiorari. In July 2015, the NDIL Court dismissed LG Display from the Motorola case.

In July 2013, the Costco case was remanded to the District Court for the Western District of Washington (the WDWA Court). In September 2014, jury trial for the Costco case commenced in the WDWA Court. In October 2014, the jury rendered a verdict of approximately US\$36.7 million for Costco Wholesale Corp. against LG Display and AU Optronics. In June 2015, the court entered judgment in favor of Costco Wholesale Corp. for US\$61.9 million (including treble damages and offset), and LG Display filed combined motions for (i) judgment as a matter of law; (ii) in the alternative, a new trial; and (iii) amendment of findings in bench trial. In March 2016, the WDWA Court denied LG Display's combined motions and we filed notice of appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit.

In December 2014, iiyama (UK) Limited and its affiliates (iiyama) filed claims in the High Court of Justice in the United Kingdom against LG Display and other unrelated entities alleging damages arising from the European Commission's finding on December 8, 2010 that the Company engaged in anticompetitive activities in the LCD industry in violation of European competition laws. In October 2015, we issued an application contesting the jurisdiction of the English courts to hear the claims of iiyama. A hearing of such application is scheduled to take place in May 2016.

In 2007, class action complaints were filed against LG Display and other TFT-LCD manufacturers in Canadian provinces of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec. The Ontario Superior Court of Justice certified the class in May 2011. In April 2014, we appealed the class certification decision to the Court of Appeal for Ontario, which upheld the lower court's decision in an order dated December 2015. LG Display is currently defending against their claims. The actions in Quebec and British Columbia have been held in abeyance.

In December 2013, a class action complaint was filed in the Central District in Israel. In June 2015, we filed a motion to cancel leave to serve process, which was denied in March 2016. In April 2016, we appealed this decision.

In each of the foregoing matters that are ongoing, we are continually evaluating the merits of the respective claims and vigorously defending ourselves. Irrespective of the validity or the successful assertion of the claims described above, we may incur significant costs with respect to litigating or settling any or all of the asserted claims. See Item 8.A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information Legal Proceedings Antitrust and Others for a description of these matters. While we continue to vigorously defend the various proceedings described above, it is possible that one or more proceedings may result in cash outflow to settle or resolve these claims. We have recognized provisions with respect to those legal claims in which our management has concluded that there is a present or constructive obligation arising from a past event, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will result to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. However, the actual outcomes may be materially different from those estimated as of December 31, 2015 and may have a material adverse effect on our operating results or financial condition.

We need to observe certain financial and other covenants under the terms of our debt obligations, the failure to comply with which would put us in default under such debt obligations.

We are subject to financial and other covenants, including maintenance of credit ratings and debt-to-equity ratios, under certain of our debt obligations. The documentation for such debt also contains negative pledge provisions limiting our ability to provide liens on our assets as well as cross-default and cross-acceleration clauses, which give related creditors the right to accelerate the amounts due under such debt if an event of default or acceleration has occurred with respect to our existing or future indebtedness, or if any material part of our indebtedness or indebtedness of our subsidiaries is capable of being declared payable before the stated maturity date. In addition, such covenants restrict our ability to raise future debt financing.

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If we breach the financial or other covenants contained in the documentation governing our debt obligations, our financial condition will be adversely affected to the extent we are not able to cure such breaches, obtain a waiver from the relevant lenders or debtholders or repay the relevant debt.

Our results of operations are subject to exchange rate fluctuations.

There has been considerable volatility in foreign exchange rates in recent years, including rates between the Korean Won and the U.S. dollar and between the Korean Won and the Japanese Yen. To the extent that we incur costs in one currency and make sales in another, 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 expenditures on capital equipment are denominated principally in Korean Won. In 2015, 93.6% of our sales were denominated in U.S. dollars. During the same period, 86.7% of our purchases of raw materials and components were denominated in U.S. dollars and 10.7% in Japanese Yen. In addition, 59.4% of our equipment purchases and construction costs were denominated in Korean Won, 16.2% in Chinese Renminbi, 15.6% in U.S. dollars and 8.7% in Japanese Yen.

Accordingly, fluctuations in exchange rates, in particular between the U.S. dollar and the Korean Won as well as between the Japanese Yen and the Korean Won, affect our pre-tax income, and in recent years, the value of the Won relative to the U.S. dollar and Japanese Yen has fluctuated widely. See Item 3.A. Selected Financial Data Exchange Rates. Although a depreciation of the Korean Won against the U.S. dollar increases the Korean Won value of our export sales and enhances the price-competitiveness of our products in foreign markets in U.S. dollar terms, it also increases the cost of imported raw materials and components in Korean Won terms and our cost in Korean Won of servicing our U.S. dollar denominated debt. A depreciation of the Korean Won against the Japanese Yen increases the Korean Won cost of our Japanese Yen denominated purchases of raw materials and components and, to the extent we have any debt denominated in Japanese Yen, our cost in Korean Won of servicing such debt, but has relatively little impact on our sales as most of our sales are denominated in U.S. dollars. In addition, continued exchange rate volatility may also result in foreign exchange losses for us. Although a depreciation of the Korean Won against the U.S. dollar, in general, has a net positive impact on our results of operations that more than offsets the net negative impact caused by a depreciation of the Korean Won against the Japanese Yen, we cannot provide assurance that the exchange rate of the Korean Won against foreign currencies will not be subject to significant fluctuations, or that the impact of such fluctuations will not adversely affect the results of our operations.

Our business relies on our patent rights which may be narrowed in scope or found to be invalid or otherwise unenforceable.

Our success will depend, to a significant extent, on our ability to obtain and enforce our patent rights both in Korea and worldwide. The coverage claimed in a patent application can be significantly reduced before a patent is issued, either in Korea or abroad. Consequently, we cannot provide assurance that any of our pending or future patent applications will result in the issuance of patents. Patents issued to us may be subjected to further proceedings limiting their scope and may not provide significant proprietary protection or competitive advantage. Our patents also may be challenged, circumvented, invalidated or deemed unenforceable. In addition, because patent applications in certain countries generally are not published until more than 18 months after they are first filed, because we currently monitor patent applications filed only by other parties in Korea, Japan and the United States, and because publication of discoveries in scientific or patent literature often lags behind actual discoveries, we cannot be certain that we were, or any of our licensors was, the first creator of inventions covered by pending patent applications, that we or any of our licensors will be entitled to any rights in purported inventions claimed in pending or future patent applications, or that

we were, or any of our licensors was, the first to file patent applications on such inventions.

Furthermore, pending patent applications or patents already issued to us or our licensors may become subject to dispute, and any dispute could be resolved against us. For example, we may become involved in re-examination, reissue or interference proceedings and the result of these proceedings could be the invalidation or substantial narrowing of our patent claims. We also could be subject to court proceedings that could find our patents invalid or unenforceable or could substantially narrow the scope of our patent claims. In addition, depending on the jurisdiction, statutory differences in patentable subject matter may limit the protection we can obtain on some of our inventions.

Failure to protect our intellectual property rights could impair our competitiveness and harm our business and future prospects.

We believe that 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 obtain international protection of our intellectual property by obtaining patents and undertaking monitoring activities in our major markets. However, we cannot assure you that the measures we are taking will effectively deter competitors from improper use of our proprietary technologies. Our competitors may misappropriate our intellectual property, disputes as to ownership of intellectual property may arise and our intellectual property may otherwise become known or independently developed by our competitors.

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Any failure to protect our intellectual property could impair our competitiveness and harm our business and future prospects.

Our rapid introduction of new technologies and products may increase the likelihood that third parties will assert claims that our products infringe upon their proprietary rights.

The rapid technological changes that characterize our industry require that we quickly implement new processes and components with respect to our products. Often with respect to recently developed processes and components, a degree of uncertainty exists as to who may rightfully claim ownership rights in such processes and components. Uncertainty of this type increases the risk that claims alleging that such components or processes infringe upon third party rights may be brought against us. Although we take and will continue to take steps to ensure that our new products do not infringe upon third party rights, if our products or manufacturing processes are found to infringe upon third party rights, we may be subject to significant liabilities and be required to change our manufacturing processes or be prohibited from manufacturing certain products, which could have a material adverse effect on our operations and financial condition.

We may be required to defend against charges of infringement of patent or other proprietary rights of third parties. Although patent and other intellectual property disputes in our industry have often been settled through licensing or similar arrangements, such defense could require us to incur substantial expense and to divert significant resources of our technical and management personnel, and could result in our loss of rights to develop or make certain products or require us to pay monetary damages or royalties to license proprietary rights from third parties. Furthermore, we cannot be certain that the necessary licenses would be available to us on acceptable terms, if at all. Accordingly, an adverse determination in a judicial or administrative proceeding or failure to obtain necessary licenses could prevent us from manufacturing and selling certain of our products. Any such litigation, whether successful or unsuccessful, could result in substantial costs to us and diversions of our resources, either of which could adversely affect our business.

In December 2013, Delaware Display Group LLC and Innovative Display Technologies LLC filed a patent infringement action against LG Display and LG Display America in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware. In December 2015, Delaware Display Group LLC and Innovative Display Technologies LLC filed a new patent infringement action against LG Display and LG Display America in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware with respect to three patents that were dismissed without prejudice from the aforementioned patent infringement action. LG Display is currently defending against their claims.

In March 2014, Surpass Tech Innovation LLC filed a patent infringement action against LG Display and LG Display America in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware. As of November 21, 2014, the case is stayed pending Inter Partes Review.

We rely on technology provided by third parties and our business will suffer if we are unable to renew our licensing arrangements with them.

From time to time, we have obtained licenses for patent, copyright, trademark and other intellectual property rights to process and device technologies used in the production of our display panels. We have entered into key licensing arrangements with third parties, for which we have made, and continue to make, periodic license fee payments. In addition, we also have cross-license agreements with certain other third parties. These agreements terminate upon the expiration of the respective terms of the patents. See Item 5.C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, etc. Intellectual Property License Agreements.

If we are unable to renew our technology licensing arrangements on acceptable terms, we may lose the legal protection to use certain of the processes we employ to manufacture our products and be prohibited from using those processes, which may prevent us from manufacturing and selling certain of our products, including our key products. In addition, we could be at a disadvantage if our competitors obtain licenses for protected technologies on more favorable terms than we do.

In the future, we may also need to obtain additional patent licenses for new or existing technologies. We cannot provide assurance that these license agreements can be obtained or renewed on acceptable terms or at all, and if not, our business and operating results could be adversely affected.

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We rely upon trade secrets and other unpatented proprietary know-how to maintain our competitive position in the display panel industry and any loss of our rights to, or unauthorized disclosure of, our trade secrets or other unpatented proprietary know-how could negatively affect our business.

We also rely upon trade secrets, unpatented proprietary know-how and information, as well as continuing technological innovation in our business. The information we rely upon includes price forecasts, core technology and key customer information. We enter into confidentiality agreements with each of our employees and consultants upon the commencement of an employment or consulting relationship. These agreements generally provide that all inventions, ideas, discoveries, improvements and copyrightable material made or conceived by the individual arising out of the employment or consulting relationship and all confidential information developed or made known to the individual during the term of the relationship is our exclusive property. We cannot provide assurance that these types of agreements will be fully enforceable, or that they will not be breached. We also cannot be certain that we will have adequate remedies for any such breach. The disclosure of our trade secrets or other know-how as a result of such a breach could adversely affect our business. Also, our competitors may come to know about or determine our trade secrets and other proprietary information through a variety of methods. Disputes may arise concerning the ownership of intellectual property or the applicability or enforceability of our confidentiality agreements, and there can be no assurance that any such disputes would be resolved in our favor. Furthermore, others may acquire or independently develop similar technology, or if patents are not issued with respect to technologies arising from our research, we may not be able to maintain information pertinent to such research as proprietary technology or trade secrets and that could have an adverse effect on our competitive position within the display panel industry.

We rely on key researchers and engineers, senior management and production facility operators, and the loss of the services of any such personnel or the inability to attract and retain them may negatively affect our business.

Our success depends to a significant extent upon the continued service of our research and development and engineering personnel, and on our ability to continue to attract, retain and motivate qualified researchers and engineers, especially during periods of rapid growth. In particular, our focus on leading the market in introducing new products and advanced manufacturing processes has meant that we must aggressively recruit research and development personnel and engineers with expertise in cutting-edge technologies.

We also depend on the services of experienced key senior management, and if we lose their services, it would be difficult to find and integrate replacement personnel in a timely manner, if at all. We also employ highly skilled line operators at our various production facilities.

The loss of the services of any of our key research and development and engineering personnel, senior management or skilled operators without adequate replacement, or the inability to attract new qualified personnel, would have a material adverse effect on our operations.

The interests of LG Electronics, our largest shareholder, and any directors or officers nominated by it, may differ from or conflict with those of us or our other shareholders.

When exercising its rights as our largest shareholder, LG Electronics may take into account not only our interests but also its interests and the interests of its affiliates. LG Electronics' interests may at times conflict with ours in a number of areas relating to our business, including potential acquisitions of businesses or properties, incurrence of indebtedness, financial commitments, sales and marketing functions, indemnity arrangements, service arrangements and the exercise by LG Electronics of significant influence over our management and affairs. See Item 6.A. Directors and Senior Management for a description of the composition of our current board of directors and senior management.

Labor unrest may disrupt our operations.

As of December 31, 2015, approximately 69.2% of our total employees, including those of our subsidiaries, were union members, and production employees accounted for substantially all of these members. We have a collective bargaining arrangement with our labor union, which is negotiated once a year. Any deterioration in our relationship with our employees or labor unrest resulting in a work stoppage or strike may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Table of Contents***We may be exposed to potential claims for unpaid wages arising from the Supreme Court of Korea's interpretation of ordinary wages.***

Under the Labor Standards Act, an employee is legally entitled to ordinary wages. Under the guidelines previously issued by the Ministry of Employment and Labor (formerly the Ministry of Labor), ordinary wages include base salary and certain fixed monthly allowances for overtime work performed during night shifts and holidays. Prior to the Supreme Court of Korea's decision described below, we and other companies in Korea had interpreted these guidelines as excluding from the scope of ordinary wages, fixed bonuses that are paid other than on a monthly basis, namely on a bi-monthly, quarterly or biannual basis.

On December 18, 2013, the Supreme Court of Korea ruled that regular bonuses (including those that are paid other than on a monthly basis) shall be deemed ordinary wages if these bonuses are paid regularly and uniformly on a fixed basis notwithstanding differential amounts based on seniority. Under this decision, any collective bargaining agreement or labor-management agreement which attempts to exclude such regular bonuses from ordinary wage will be deemed void for violation of the mandatory provisions of Korean law. However, the Supreme Court of Korea further ruled that an employee's claim for underpayments under the expanded scope of ordinary wages for the past three years within the statute of limitations may be denied based on principles of good faith if (i) there is an agreement between the employer and employees that the regular bonus shall be excluded from ordinary wage in determining the total amount of wage, (ii) such claim results in further wage payments that far exceed the level of total amount of wage agreed between the employer and employees and (iii) such claim would cause an unexpected financial burden to the employer leading to material managerial difficulty or a threat to the employer's existence. The principles of good faith, however, do not apply to an agreement on wages entered into between the employer and employees after December 18, 2013, the date of the above decision of the Supreme Court of Korea.

Due in part to the decision, we incurred additional labor costs in the form of a one time increase in the base salaries of some of our employees in 2014. See Item 5.A. Operating Results Comparison of 2014 to 2013. While we have not received any claims from our current or former employees for additional payments under the expanded scope of ordinary wages and anticipate that it is unlikely that any such claims would be brought or would result in additional payments, if any such additional payments are incurred, they may have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operation.

We are subject to strict safety and environmental regulations and we may be subject to fines or restrictions that could cause our operations to be interrupted.

Our manufacturing processes involve hazardous materials and generate chemical waste, waste water and other industrial waste at various stages in the manufacturing process, and we are subject to a variety of laws and regulations relating to the use, storage, discharge and disposal of such chemical by-products and waste substances. We have enacted safety measures, engaged in employee education on handling such materials and installed various types of safety and anti-pollution equipment, consistent with industry standards, for the treatment of chemical waste and equipment for the recycling of treated waste water at our various facilities. See Item 4.B. Business Overview Environmental Matters for a description of the anti-pollution equipment that we have installed in our various facilities. However, we cannot provide assurance that our protocols will always be followed and safety or environmental related claims will not be brought against us or that the local or national governments will not take steps toward adopting more stringent safety or environmental standards. For example, in February 2015, we were issued a corrective order and assessed a fine of ₩276 million for violating the Occupational Health and Safety Act in connection with an accidental exposure of nitrogen gas at one of our production facilities in Paju, Korea in January 2015. Further in connection with such incident, in January 2016, the Goyang Branch Court of the Uijeongbu District Court imposed a fine of ₩10 million on us and a suspended sentence on five of our employees involved in the

incident, citing violations of the Occupational Health and Safety Act. Appellate proceedings are in progress at the Uijeongbu District Court.

Any failure on our part to comply with any present or future safety and environmental regulations could result in the assessment of damages or imposition of fines against us, suspension of production or a cessation of operations. In addition, safety and environmental regulations could require us to acquire costly equipment or to incur other significant compliance expenses that may materially and negatively affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Relating to our American Depositary Shares, or ADSs, or our Common Stock

Future sales of shares of our common stock in the public market may depress our stock price and make it difficult for you to recover the full value of your investment in our common stock or our ADSs.

We cannot predict the effect, if any, that market sales of shares of our common stock or the availability of our common stock for sale will have on the market price of our common stock prevailing from time to time. Our largest shareholder, LG Electronics, currently owns 37.9% of our voting stock. There is no assurance that LG Electronics will not sell all or a part of its ownership interest in us.

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Any future sales by LG Electronics or any future issuance by us of a significant number of shares of our common stock in the public market, or the perception that any of these events may occur, could cause the market price of our common stock to decrease or to be lower than it might be in the absence of these events or perceptions.

Our public shareholders may have more difficulty protecting their interests than they would as shareholders of a U.S. corporation.

Our corporate affairs are governed by our articles of incorporation and by the laws governing Korean corporations. The rights and responsibilities of our shareholders and members of our board of directors under Korean law may be different from those that apply to shareholders and directors of a U.S. corporation. For example, minority shareholder rights afforded under Korean law often require the minority shareholder to meet minimum shareholding requirements in order to exercise certain rights. In the case of public companies, a shareholder must own, individually or collectively with other shareholders, at least 0.01% of our common stock for at least six consecutive months in order to file a derivative suit on our behalf. While the facts and circumstances of each case will differ, the duty of care required of a director under Korean law may not be the same as the fiduciary duty of a director of a U.S. corporation. Therefore, holders of our common stock or our ADSs may have more difficulty protecting their interests against actions of our management, members of our board of directors or controlling shareholders than they would as shareholders of a U.S. corporation.

You may be limited in your ability to deposit or withdraw the common stock underlying the ADSs, which may adversely affect the value of your investment.

Under the terms of our deposit agreement, holders of common stock may deposit such common stock with the depositary's custodian in Korea and obtain ADSs, and holders of ADSs may surrender ADSs to the depositary and receive common stock. However, to the extent that a deposit of common stock exceeds the difference between:

the aggregate number of shares of common stock we have consented to allow to be deposited for the issuance of ADSs (including deposits in connection with offerings of ADSs and stock dividends or other distributions relating to ADSs); and

the number of shares of common stock on deposit with the custodian for the benefit of the depositary at the time of such proposed deposit,

such common stock will not be accepted for deposit unless (1) our consent, subject to governmental authorization, with respect to such deposit has been obtained or (2) such consent is no longer required under Korean laws and regulations.

Under the terms of the deposit agreement, no consent is required if the shares of common stock are obtained through a dividend, free distribution, rights offering or reclassification of such stock. The current limit on the number of shares that may be deposited into our ADR facility is 68,095,700 as of April 28, 2016. The number of shares issued or sold in any subsequent offering by us or our major shareholders, subject to government authorization, raises the limit on the number of shares that may be deposited into the ADR facility, except to the extent such deposit is prohibited by applicable laws or violates our articles of incorporation, or we decide with the ADR depositary to limit the number of shares of common stock so offered that would be eligible for deposit under the deposit agreement in order to maintain liquidity for the shares in Korea as may be requested by the relevant Korean authorities. We might not consent to the deposit of any additional shares of common stock. As a result, if a holder surrenders ADSs and withdraws common

stock, it may not be able to deposit the common stock again to obtain ADSs.

Holders of ADSs will not have preemptive rights in some circumstances.

The Korean Commercial Code of 1962, as amended, and our articles of incorporation require us, with some exceptions, to offer shareholders the right to subscribe for new shares of our common stock in proportion to their existing shareholding ratio whenever new shares are issued, except under certain circumstances as provided in our articles of incorporation. Accordingly, if we issue new shares to non-shareholders based on such exception, a holder of our ADSs may experience dilution in its holdings. Furthermore, if we offer any right to subscribe for additional shares of our common stock or any rights of any other nature to existing shareholders subject to their preemptive rights, the depositary, after consultation with us, may make the rights available to holders of our ADSs or use reasonable efforts to dispose of the rights on behalf of such holders and make the net proceeds available to such holders. The depositary, however, is not required to make available to holders any rights to purchase any additional shares of our common stock unless it deems that doing so is lawful and feasible and

a registration statement filed by us under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, is in effect with respect to those shares; or

the offering and sale of those shares is exempt from or is not subject to the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

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We are under no obligation to file any registration statement with the SEC or to endeavor to cause such a registration statement to be declared effective. Moreover, we may not be able to establish an exemption from registration under the Securities Act. Accordingly, a holder of our ADSs may be unable to participate in our rights offerings and may experience dilution in its holdings. If a registration statement is required for a holder of our ADSs to exercise preemptive rights but is not filed by us or is not declared effective, the holder will not be able to exercise its preemptive rights for additional ADSs and it will suffer dilution of its equity interest in us. If the depositary is unable to sell rights that are not exercised or not distributed or if the sale is not lawful or feasible, it will allow the rights to lapse, in which case the holder will receive no value for these rights.

Holders of ADSs will not be able to exercise dissent and appraisal rights unless they have withdrawn the underlying shares of our common stock and become our direct shareholders.

In some limited circumstances, including the transfer of the whole or any significant part of our business and our merger or consolidation with another company, dissenting shareholders have the right to require us to purchase their shares under Korean law. However, a holder of our ADSs will not be able to exercise such dissent and appraisal rights if the depositary refuses to do so on their behalf. Our deposit agreement does not require the depositary to take any action in respect of exercising dissent and appraisal rights. In such a situation, holders of our ADSs must initiate the withdrawal of the underlying common stock from the ADS facility (and incur charges relating to that withdrawal) by the day immediately following the date of public disclosure of our board of directors' resolution of a merger or other events triggering appraisal rights and become our direct shareholder prior to the record date of the shareholders meeting at which the relevant transaction is to be approved, in order to exercise dissent and appraisal rights.

Dividend payments and the amount you may realize upon a sale of our common stock or ADSs that you hold will be affected by fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Korean Won.

Cash dividends, if any, in respect of the shares represented by our ADSs will be paid to the depositary in Korean Won and then converted by the depositary into U.S. dollars, subject to certain conditions. Accordingly, fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Korean Won and the U.S. dollar will affect, among other things, the amounts a holder will receive from the depositary in respect of dividends, the U.S. dollar value of the proceeds that a holder would receive upon sale in Korea of the shares of our common stock obtained upon surrender of ADSs and the secondary market price of ADSs. Such fluctuations will also affect the U.S. dollar value of dividends and sales proceeds received by holders of our common stock.

Risks Relating to Korea

If economic conditions in Korea deteriorate, our current business and future growth could be materially and adversely affected.

In recent years, adverse conditions and volatility in the worldwide financial markets, fluctuations in oil and commodity prices and the general weakness of the global economy have contributed to the uncertainty of global economic prospects in general and have adversely affected, and may continue to adversely affect, the Korean economy. The value of the Won relative to major foreign currencies has fluctuated significantly. See Item 3.A. Selected Financial Data Exchange Rates. A depreciation of the Won increases the cost of imported goods and services and the Won revenue needed by Korean companies to service foreign currency denominated debt. An appreciation of the Won, on the other hand, causes export products of Korean companies to be less competitive by raising their prices in terms of the relevant foreign currency and reduces the Won value of such export sales. Furthermore, as a result of adverse global and Korean economic conditions, there has been continuing volatility in the stock prices of Korean companies. See Item 9.C. Markets The Korea Exchange. Future declines in the KOSPI and large amounts of sales of

Korean securities by foreign investors and subsequent repatriation of the proceeds of such sales may continue to adversely affect the value of the Won, the foreign currency reserves held by financial institutions in Korea, and the ability of Korean companies to raise capital. Any future deterioration of the Korean or global economy could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Developments that could have an adverse impact on Korea's economy in the future include:

declines in consumer confidence and a slowdown in consumer spending in the Korean or global economy;

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adverse changes or volatility in foreign currency reserve levels, commodity prices (including oil prices), exchange rates (including fluctuation of the U.S. dollar, the Euro or the Japanese Yen exchange rates or revaluation of the Chinese Renminbi), interest rates, inflation rates or stock markets;

continuing adverse conditions in the economies of countries that are important export markets for Korea, such as China, the United States, Europe and Japan, or in emerging market economies in Asia or elsewhere;

increased sovereign default risk in select countries and the resulting adverse effects on the global financial markets;

a continuing rise in the level of household debt and increasing delinquencies and credit defaults by retail or small- and medium-sized enterprise borrowers;

the continued growth of the Chinese economy, to the extent its benefits (such as increased exports to China) are outweighed by its costs (such as competition in export markets or for foreign investment and the relocation of the manufacturing base from Korea to China), as well as a slowdown in the growth of China's economy, which is Korea's most important export market;

the economic impact of any pending or future free trade agreements;

social and labor unrest;

further decreases in the market prices of Korean real estate;

a decrease in tax revenue and a substantial increase in the Korean government's expenditures for fiscal stimulus measures, unemployment compensation and other economic and social programs that, together, would lead to an increased Korean government budget deficit;

financial problems or lack of progress in the restructuring of large troubled companies, their suppliers or the financial sector;

loss of investor confidence arising from corporate accounting irregularities or corporate governance issues at certain Korean companies;

increases in social expenditures to support an aging population in Korea or decreases in economic productivity due to the declining population size in Korea;

geo-political uncertainty and risk of further attacks by terrorist groups around the world;

the occurrence of severe health epidemics in Korea or other parts of the world, such as the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome outbreak in Korea in 2015;

natural or man-made disasters that have a significant adverse economic or other impact on Korea (such as the sinking of the Sewol ferry in 2014, which significantly dampened consumer sentiment in Korea) or its major trading partners;

deterioration in economic or diplomatic relations between Korea and its trading partners or allies, including deterioration resulting from territorial or trade disputes or disagreements in foreign policy;

political uncertainty or increasing strife among or within political parties in Korea;

hostilities or political or social tensions involving oil producing countries in the Middle East and North Africa and any material disruption in the supply of oil or sudden increase in the price of oil;

political or social tensions involving Russia and any resulting adverse effects on the global supply of oil or the global financial markets; and

an increase in the level of tensions or an outbreak of hostilities between North Korea and Korea or the United States.

Escalations in tensions with North Korea could have an adverse effect on us and the market value of our common stock.

Relations between Korea and North Korea have been tense throughout Korea's modern history. The level of tension between the two Koreas has fluctuated and may increase abruptly as a result of future events. In particular, since the death of Kim Jong-il in December 2011, there has been increased uncertainty with respect to the future of North Korea's political leadership and concern regarding its implications for political and economic stability in the region. Although Kim Jong-il's third son, Kim Jong-un, has assumed power as his father's designated successor, the long-term outcome of such leadership transition remains uncertain.

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In addition, there have been heightened security concerns in recent years stemming from North Korea's nuclear weapon and long-range missile programs as well as its hostile military and other actions against Korea. Some of the significant incidents in recent years include the following:

From time to time, North Korea has conducted ballistic missile tests. Most recently in February 2016, North Korea launched a long-range rocket in violation of its agreement with the United States as well as United Nations sanctions barring it from conducting launches that use ballistic missile technology. Despite international condemnation, North Korea released a statement that it intends to continue its rocket launch program.

North Korea renounced its obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in January 2003 and conducted three rounds of nuclear tests between October 2006 to February 2013, which increased tensions in the region and elicited strong objections worldwide. In response, the United Nations Security Council unanimously passed a series of resolutions that condemned North Korea for the nuclear tests and imposed expanded sanctions against North Korea. In January 2016, North Korea conducted a fourth nuclear test, claiming that the test involved its first hydrogen bomb, which claim has not been independently verified. In response to such test (as well as North Korea's long-range rocket launch in February 2016), the United Nations Security Council unanimously passed a resolution in March 2016 condemning North Korea's actions and significantly expanding the scope of the sanctions applicable to North Korea.

In August 2015, two Korean soldiers were injured in a landmine explosion near the Korean demilitarized zone. Claiming the landmines were set by North Koreans, the Korean army re-initiated its propaganda program toward North Korea utilizing loudspeakers near the demilitarized zone. In retaliation, the North Korean army fired artillery rounds on the loudspeakers, resulting in the highest level of military readiness for both Koreas. High-ranking officials from North Korea and Korea subsequently met for discussions and entered into an agreement on August 25, 2015 intended to diffuse military tensions.

In March 2010, a Korean naval vessel was destroyed by an underwater explosion, killing many of the crewmen on board. The Korean government formally accused North Korea of causing the sinking, while North Korea denied responsibility. Moreover, in November 2010, North Korea fired more than one hundred artillery shells that hit Korea's Yeonpyeong Island near the Northern Limit Line, which acts as the de facto maritime boundary between Korea and North Korea on the west coast of the Korean peninsula, causing casualties and significant property damage. The Korean government condemned North Korea for the attack and vowed stern retaliation should there be further provocation.

North Korea's economy also faces severe challenges, which may further aggravate social and political pressures within North Korea. There can be no assurance that the level of tensions affecting the Korean peninsula will not escalate in the future. Any further increase in tensions, which may occur, for example, if North Korea experiences a leadership crisis, high level contacts between Korea and North Korea break down or military hostilities occur, could have a material adverse effect on our operations and the market value of our common stock and ADSs.

If the Korean government deems that emergency circumstances are likely to occur, it may restrict holders of our ADSs and the depositary from converting and remitting dividends and other amounts in U.S. dollars.

Under the Korean Foreign Exchange Transaction Law, if the Korean government deems that certain emergency circumstances, including sudden fluctuations in interest rates or exchange rates, extreme difficulty in stabilizing the balance of payments or substantial disturbance in the Korean financial and capital markets, are likely to occur, it may impose any necessary restrictions as requiring Korean or foreign investors to obtain prior approval from the Minister of Strategy and Finance for the acquisition of Korean securities or the repatriation of interest, dividends or sales proceeds arising from disposition of such securities or other transactions involving foreign exchange. See Item 10.D. Exchange Controls.

Item 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

Item 4.A. History and Development of the Company

We are a leading innovator of TFT-LCD, OLED and other display panel technologies. We manufacture display panels in a broad range of sizes and specifications primarily for use in televisions, notebook computers, desktop monitors, tablet computers and various other applications, including mobile devices.

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The origin of our display business, which first started with TFT-LCD panels, can be traced to the TFT-LCD research that began in 1987 at the Goldstar R&D Center, which was then part of LG Electronics Inc. TFT-LCD research continued at the Anyang R&D Center, a research and development center established by LG Electronics in 1990 in Anyang, Korea, which was subsequently moved to our Paju Display Cluster in 2008, and which today continues to lead our technology innovation efforts. In 1993, the TFT-LCD business division was launched within LG Electronics, and in September 1995 mass production of TFT-LCD panels began at P1, its first fabrication facility, producing mainly TFT-LCD panels for notebook computers and other applications. In December 1997, LG Semicon Inc., a subsidiary of LG Electronics, began mass production at P2, producing mainly TFT-LCD panels for notebook computers.

We were incorporated in 1985 under the laws of the Republic of Korea under the original name of LG Soft, Ltd., a subsidiary of LG Electronics whose main business was the development and marketing of software. At the end of 1998, LG Electronics and LG Semicon transferred their respective TFT-LCD-related businesses to LG Soft, which, as part of the business transfer, changed its name to LG LCD Co., Ltd.

In July 1999, LG Electronics entered into a joint venture agreement with Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V., pursuant to which Philips Electronics acquired a 50% interest in LG LCD. In connection with this transaction, LG LCD transferred its existing software-related business to LG Electronics in order to focus solely on the TFT-LCD business. The joint venture, which was renamed LG.Philips LCD Co., Ltd., was officially launched in August 1999. In July 2004, we completed our initial public offering and listed shares of our common stock on the Korea Exchange under the identifying code 034220 and our ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol LPL. Prior to the listings, LG Electronics and Philips Electronics terminated the joint venture agreement and entered into a shareholders agreement to reflect new arrangements between them as controlling shareholders. The shareholders agreement automatically terminated upon Philips Electronics sale of all of its remaining ownership interest in us in March 2009. Effective March 3, 2008, we changed our name from LG.Philips LCD Co., Ltd. to LG Display Co., Ltd. in order to reflect the expansion of our business scope and shift in business model, fully expressing our commitment to the future.

We launched our OLED Business Unit in June 2008 in anticipation of future growth of the OLED business. The origin of our OLED business began with our acquisition of LG Electronics active matrix OLED, or AMOLED, business in January 2008 by way of taking over its inventory, intellectual property rights and employees related to the AMOLED business. In 2012, partly in recognition of the growing importance of OLED to the future of our business, especially in connection with large-sized products, we restructured our internal organization relating to our OLED business, breaking up the OLED Business Unit and transferring our mobile-related business (including OLED products for mobile and other applications) to the newly created IT/Mobile Business Division and transferring our OLED television panel business to the Television Business Division. We were the first in the world to commence mass production of 55-inch OLED television panels in 2013. In December 2014, we established a separate OLED Business Division to strengthen our OLED business and solidify our competitive advantages. In December 2015, in order to achieve synergies and further strengthen our OLED business, we acquired LG Chem's OLED light business by way of assuming the inventory, intellectual property rights and employees related to the OLED light business. Our principal executive offices are located at LG Twin Towers, 128 Yeoui-daero, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul 07336 and our telephone number is +82-2-3777-1010.

We have continued to develop our manufacturing process technologies and expand our production facilities. Each successive generation of our fabrication facilities has been designed to process increasingly larger-size glass substrates, which allows us to cut a larger number of panels, sometimes with larger sizes, from each glass substrate. The ability to process larger glass substrates allows us to produce a larger variety of display sizes to accommodate evolving business and consumer demands. For example, in order to respond to business and consumer demands for

large-sized panels for televisions, in September 2014, we commenced mass production at our GP1 fabrication facility in Guangzhou, China, which is optimized to large-sized full HD and Ultra HD TFT-LCD panels for televisions. In addition, due to the large number of fabrication facilities we operate, we have the flexibility to make strategic decisions based on market demand to convert existing production lines housed within a fabrication facility to manufacture display panels based on newer technologies. For example, we established our AP3 production lines by converting a set of existing production lines in our P61 fabrication facility, which originally produced a-Si based display panels, to produce LTPS based display panels for mobile devices and commenced mass production in February 2014.

We work closely with the local authorities where our fabrication facilities are located, and we have signed a number of memoranda of understandings, the latest one having been signed in July 2015, with Gumi City and North Gyeongsang Province for their administrative assistance in connection with our investment at our Gumi Display Cluster in our new E5 production line on which we expect to commence mass production of OLED panels in the first half of 2017, subject to market conditions and any changes in our investment timetable.

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With respect to our on-going expansion and conversion projects, we are currently constructing our P10 fabrication facility in Paju, Korea, which is expected to commence production primarily of OLED panels in the first half of 2018. We are also in the process of installing our new E5 production line on which we expect to commence mass production of OLED panels in the first half of 2017, as discussed above. Each of our on-going expansion projects are subject to market conditions and any changes in our investment timetable. See Item 4.D. Property, Plants and Equipment Capital Expenditures.

With respect to our assembly facilities, from 1995 to early 2003, we assembled all panels in our Gumi assembly facility adjacent to our P1 facility. In May 2003, we commenced operations at a new assembly facility in Nanjing, China, which we built and have since expanded, in order to better serve the needs of our global customers with manufacturing facilities in China. In January 2006, we commenced operations at a new assembly facility in Paju, Korea. In February 2007, we commenced mass production at our module production plant in Wroclaw, Poland. In December 2007, we commenced mass production at our module production plant in Guangzhou, China.

For a description of cash outflows relating to our capital expenditures in the past three fiscal years, see Item 5.A. Operating Results Overview Manufacturing Productivity and Costs.

Item 4.B. Business Overview Overview

We manufacture TFT-LCD and OLED technology-based display panels in a broad range of sizes and specifications primarily for use in televisions, notebook computers, desktop monitors, tablet computers and mobile devices, including smartphones, and we are one of the world's leading suppliers of ultra-high definition, or UHD, television panels. We also manufacture display panels for industrial and other applications, including entertainment systems, automotive displays, portable navigation devices and medical diagnostic equipment. In 2015, we sold a total of 162.8 million display panels that are nine inches or larger. According to IHS Technology, we had a global market share for display panels of nine inches or larger of approximately 27.2% based on sales revenue in 2015.

We currently operate fabrication facilities, which include separately designated sets of fabrication production lines housed in certain facilities, located in our Display Clusters in Gumi and Paju, Korea and in Guangzhou, China. We also currently operate module facilities located in China (Nanjing, Guangzhou and Yantai), Korea (Gumi and Paju) and Poland (Wroclaw). For a full description of our current facilities, see Item 4.D. Property, Plants and Equipment Current Facilities.

We seek to build our market position based on collaborative relationships with our customers and suppliers, a focus on high-end differentiated specialty display products and manufacturing productivity. Our end-brand customers include many of the world's leading manufacturers of televisions, notebook computers, desktop monitors, tablet computers and mobile phones such as LG Electronics. For a description of our sales to LG Electronics, our largest shareholder, see Item 7.B. Related Party Transactions.

At the direction of our end-brand customers, we typically ship our display panels to their original equipment manufacturers, known as system integrators, who use our display panels in products they assemble on a contract basis for our end-brand customers. Our sales are conducted through our multi-channel sales and distribution network, including direct sales to end-brand customers and their system integrators, sales through our overseas subsidiaries and sales through our affiliated trading company, LG International, and its subsidiaries. For a description of our sales arrangements with LG International, see Item 7.B. Related Party Transactions.

Our sales were ₩27,033 billion in 2013, ₩26,456 billion in 2014 and ₩28,384 billion (US\$24,275 million) in 2015.

Technology Description

TFT-LCD Technology

A TFT-LCD panel consists of two thin glass substrates and polarizer films between which a layer of liquid crystals is deposited and behind which a light source called a backlight unit is mounted. The frontplane glass substrate is fitted with a color filter, while the backplane glass substrate, also called a TFT array, has many thin film transistors, or TFT, formed on its surface. The liquid crystals are normally aligned to allow the polarized light from the backlight unit to pass through the two glass panels. When voltage is applied to the transistors on the TFT array, the liquid crystals change their alignment and alter the amount of light that passes through them. Meanwhile, the color filter on the frontplane glass substrate gives each pixel its own color. The combination of these pixels in different colors and levels of brightness forms the image on the panel.

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The process for manufacturing a TFT-LCD panel consists of four steps:

TFT array process involves fabricating a large number of thin film transistors on the backplane glass substrate. The number of transistors corresponds to the number of pixels on the screen. The process is similar to the process for manufacturing semiconductor chips, except that transistors are fabricated on large glass substrates instead of silicon wafers. Unlike in the semiconductor industry, however, the number of transistors per glass substrate is not a primary driver of the manufacturing costs for TFT-LCDs. Once the TFT array process on glass substrates is completed, the substrates are cut into panel-sized pieces;

Color filter process involves fabricating a large number of color regions on the frontplane glass substrate that will overlay the TFT array prior to the cell process. The colored dots of red, green and blue combine to form various colors. The process is similar to the TFT array process but involves depositing colored dyes instead of transistors;

Cell process involves joining together the backplane glass substrate that is arrayed with transistors and the frontplane glass substrate that is patterned with a color filter. The space between the two glass substrates is filled with liquid crystal materials. The resulting panel is called a cell; and

Module assembly process involves connecting additional components, such as driver integrated circuits and backlight units, to the cell.

The TFT array, color filter and cell processes are capital-intensive and require highly automated production equipment and are the primary determinants of fixed manufacturing cost. In contrast, the module assembly process involves semi-automated production equipment and manual labor to assemble the various components. Materials are the primary drivers of variable manufacturing cost.

IPS Technology

In-Plane Switching, or IPS, is a liquid crystal switching technology that was developed to address commonly faced problems with TFT-LCD panels that utilized other liquid crystal technologies, namely narrow viewing angles, inconsistent picture uniformity and slow response times. Unlike other liquid crystal technologies where the liquid crystals are aligned vertically or at an angle in relation to the glass substrate, with IPS technology, the liquid crystals are aligned horizontally in parallel to the glass substrate, which allows for wider viewing angles, greater picture uniformity and faster response times. Our TFT-LCD display panels, including our TFT-LCD television panels, utilize IPS technology.

Advanced High Performance IPS, or AH-IPS, is our next-generation IPS technology that integrates ultra-fine pitch technology and high transmittance technology, which allows for ultra-high resolution imagery, increased luminance and greater energy efficiency. For example, in April 2014, we produced a 5.5-inch quad high definition (Quad HD) smartphone panel, which has four times the resolution (538 pixels-per-inch) of a conventional HD panel. AH-IPS is currently utilized in our smartphone panels and other mobile display products, as well as certain of our panels for notebook computers, tablet computers and desktop monitors.

OLED Technology

An OLED panel consists of a thin film of organic material encased between anode and cathode electrodes. When a current is applied, light is emitted directly from the organic material. Because a separate backlight is not needed, OLED panels can be lighter and thinner compared to TFT-LCD panels, which require a separate backlight. In addition, images projected on OLED panels have higher contrast ratios and more realistic color reproduction compared to images projected on TFT-LCD panels.

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We utilize different types of sub-pixel and backplane technologies in our OLED panels. Under the RGB sub-pixel structure, a combination of red, green and blue sub-pixels without color filters or white sub-pixels are used to produce a range of colors. While we, along with most of our competitors, utilize RGB sub-pixel technology for small- and medium-sized products, there are various technical challenges in scaling RGB sub-pixel technology for large-sized products, such as television panels. For our OLED television panels, we have overcome these challenges by opting to utilize our WRGB sub-pixel structure, whereby red, green and blue color filters are placed over white OLED sub-pixels to produce a range of colors and began production of OLED television panels on our E3 production lines in January 2013 and mass production of OLED television panels on our E4 production lines in December 2014. As for backplane technology, our large-sized OLED products are produced using oxide TFT backplane technology as compared to our smaller-sized OLED products which utilize LTPS backplane technology, as described in greater detail below.

Backplane Technology***Oxide TFT***

We use oxide TFT technology to produce backplanes for use in our large-sized OLED panels, such as the panels used in OLED television products. The traditional amorphous silicon-based TFT, or a-Si TFT, backplane technology has certain limitations that render it unsuitable for producing backplanes for use in large-sized OLED panels with high resolutions and fast refresh rates. For example, in larger and higher-resolution display panels, a-Si TFT backplanes consume increased rates of power and experience a decrease in the rate at which each transistor is able to switch between images, or the rate of mobility.

As an alternative to a-Si TFT backplane technology, we have successfully adopted a metal oxide-based TFT, or simply oxide TFT, backplane technology. In place of the amorphous silicon-based semiconductors used in a-Si TFT backplanes, oxide TFT backplanes utilize metal oxide-based semiconductors, which consume less energy, have a higher rate of mobility and allow for construction of display panels with narrower bezels as compared to display panels with traditional a-Si TFT backplanes.

We were the first company in the display industry to successfully adopt oxide TFT technology in large-sized OLED products, which has been a key factor in reducing the costs of manufacturing large-sized OLED panels in large quantities. Because the manufacturing process of oxide TFT-based OLED panels are similar to the process used to manufacture TFT-LCD panels, we are able to use our existing TFT-based production lines with relatively little modification to mass produce large-sized OLED panels.

Low Temperature Polycrystalline Silicon

Low temperature polycrystalline silicon, or LTPS, backplanes have superior current-driving capacity and produce brighter images, while consuming less energy compared to a-Si TFT or oxide TFT backplanes, due to their higher mobility rates. However, due to a complex manufacturing process, LTPS backplanes have relatively higher production costs compared to a-Si TFT or oxide TFT backplanes, making it uneconomical to use in the production of large-sized panels. As a result, we generally utilize LTPS backplanes in the production of smaller-sized panels, particularly in TFT-LCD and OLED smartphone panels.

3D Technology***Film-Type Patterned Retarder***

Film-Type Patterned Retarder 3D, or FPR 3D, technology is utilized in display panels to display three-dimensional imagery when viewed with polarized glasses. A patterned retarder film polarizes images projected on the display panel into left and right images, which are then received by the respective side of the polarized glasses worn by the viewer to create a 3D effect. As both the right and left images are received simultaneously by the polarized glasses, there is no flicker effect commonly associated with display panels utilizing shutter glass technology, which projects left and right images in alternative succession. 3D television sets using our FPR 3D television panel products were first introduced to the market in March 2011.

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Products

We manufacture display panels of various specifications that are integrated by our customers into principally the following products:

Televisions, which utilize large-sized display panels ranging from 22 inches to 105 inches in size, including Ultra HD television panels, which have four times the number of pixels compared to conventional HD television panels;

Notebook computers, which utilize display panels ranging from 10.1 inches to 17.3 inches in size;

Desktop monitors, which utilize large-sized display panels ranging from 15.6 inches to 34 inches in size;

Tablet computers, which utilize display panels ranging from 6 inches to 12.9 inches in size; and

Mobile and other applications, which utilize a wide array of display panel sizes, including smartphones and other types of mobile phones and industrial and other applications, including entertainment systems, automotive displays, portable navigation devices and medical diagnostic equipment.

Unless otherwise specified, when we refer to panels in this annual report, we mean assembled cells with added components, such as driver integrated circuits and backlight units.

We design and manufacture our panels to meet the various size and performance specifications of our customers, including specifications relating to thinness, weight, resolution, color quality, power consumption, response times and viewing angles. The specifications vary from product to product. For television panels, a premium is placed on faster response times, wider viewing angles, higher resolution and greater color fidelity. Notebook computer panels require an emphasis on thinness, light weight and power efficiency, while desktop monitor panels demand a greater focus on brightness, color brilliance and wide viewing angles.

In addition to manufacturing and selling display panels, we also manufacture and sell television sets and desktop monitors through our joint venture companies. See [Joint Ventures](#).

Televisions

Our television display panels range from 22 inches to 105 inches in size. We began mass production of television display panels in 2001. Our sales of display panels for televisions were ₩11,795 billion, or 43.6% of our total revenue, in 2013, ₩10,540 billion, or 39.8% of our total revenue, in 2014 and ₩10,854 billion (US\$9,283 million), or 38.2% of our total revenue, in 2015 and constituted our largest product category in each of the past three years. In 2015, our principal products in this category in terms of sales revenue consisted of 32-inch, 42-inch, 43-inch, 49-inch and 55-inch display panels.

Brand manufacturers of televisions and their distribution channels prefer long-term arrangements with a limited number of display panel suppliers that can offer a full product line, and we believe that we are well positioned to meet their requirements with our strengths in technology, manufacturing scale and efficiency as well as the breadth of our product portfolio.

Notebook Computers

Our display panels for notebook computers range from 10.1 inches to 17.3 inches in size in a variety of display formats and constituted our fifth largest product category in terms of sales revenue in 2015. Revenue from sales of our display panels for notebook computers was ₩2,819 billion, or 10.4% of our total revenue, in 2013, ₩2,669 billion, or 10.1% of our total revenue, in 2014 and ₩2,509 billion (US\$2,146 million), or 8.8% of our total revenue, in 2015. In 2015, our principal products in terms of sales revenue in this category were 13.3-inch, 14.0-inch and 15.6-inch display panels.

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Consumer demand for notebook computers has steadily declined in recent years due in part from competition from tablet computers and smartphones that are more economical and convenient to use compared to notebook computers while offering similar levels of computing functionality.

Desktop Monitors

Our desktop monitor display panels range from 15.6 inches to 34 inches in size in a variety of display resolutions and formats. Revenue from sales of our display panels for desktop monitors was ₩5,256 billion, or 19.4% of our total revenue, in 2013, ₩4,660 billion, or 17.6% of our total revenue, in 2014 and ₩4,553 billion (US\$3,894 million), or 16.0% of our total revenue, in 2015 and constituted our third largest product category in each of the past three years.

In recent years, consumer demand for larger desktop monitors has steadily grown. In 2015, our principal products in terms of sales revenue in this category were 21.5-inch, 23-inch and 27-inch display panels.

Tablet Computers

Our tablet computer display panels range from 6 inches to 12.9 inches in size in a variety of display formats and constituted our fourth largest product category in 2015. Revenue from sales of our display panels for tablet computers was ₩3,575 billion, or 13.2% of our total revenue, in 2013, ₩3,542 billion, or 13.4% of our total revenue, in 2014 and ₩2,510 billion (US\$2,147 million), or 8.8% of our total revenue, in 2015.

After experiencing steady growth in consumer demand for tablet computers since they were first introduced, consumer demand has generally plateaued in recent years. In 2015, our principal products in terms of sales revenue in this category were display panels smaller than 10 inches.

Mobile and Other Applications

Our product portfolio also includes panels for mobile and other applications, which utilize a wide array of display panel sizes, including smartphones and other types of mobile phones and industrial and other applications, including entertainment systems, automotive displays, portable navigation devices and medical diagnostic equipment. Display panels that are nine inches and smaller are referred to as small- and medium-sized panels, with those smaller than four inches being considered small-sized panels.

This has been our fastest growing category of products in terms of revenue growth in recent years, driven largely by an increase in demand for increasingly larger-sized smartphone panels. Revenue from sales of our display panels for mobile and other applications was ₩3,537 billion, or 13.1% of our total revenue, in 2013, ₩5,005 billion, or 18.9% of our total revenue, in 2014 and ₩7,919 billion (US\$6,773 million), or 27.9% of our total revenue, in 2015. In 2015, sales of panels for smartphones continued to constitute a significant majority in terms of both sales revenue and sales volume in the mobile and other applications category.

Some of the panels we produce for industrial products, such as medical diagnostic equipment, are highly specialized niche products manufactured to the specifications of our clients, while others, such as industrial controllers, may be manufactured by slightly modifying a standard product design for our other products, such as desktop monitors. Display panels for these other applications broaden our sales base and product mix. They are also often a good channel through which we can commercialize a particular technology that we have developed. We generally determine the production level and specification of our display panels for mobile and other applications by assessing various business opportunities as they arise.

Sales and Marketing

Customer Profile

Our display panels are included primarily in televisions, notebook computers, desktop monitors, tablet computers and mobile and other applications sold by our global end-brand customers, including LG Electronics. LG Electronics is our largest shareholder, and the terms of our sales to LG Electronics are negotiated based on then-prevailing market prices as adjusted for LG Electronics' requirements, including volume and specifications. See Item 7.B. Related Party Transactions for further description of our sales to LG Electronics.

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We negotiate directly with our end-brand customers concerning the terms and conditions of the sales, but typically ship our display panels to designated system integrators at the direction of these end-brand customers. Sales data to end-brand customers include direct sales to these end-brand customers as well as sales to their designated system integrators, including through our affiliated trading company, LG International, and its subsidiaries, as further discussed below under Sales.

A substantial portion of our sales is attributable to a limited number of our end-brand customers. Our top ten end-brand customers together accounted for approximately 76% of our sales in 2013, 79% in 2014 and 82% in 2015. Of our top ten end-brand customers, two of them accounted for more than 10% of our sales on an individual basis for each of the past three years. For example, sales to LG Electronics, including as a system integrator, amounted to 25.9%, 27.0% and 23.5% of our sales in 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively.

In addition to our top ten end-brand customers, we sell our display panels to a variety of other manufacturers of computers and electronic products. Sales to these other manufacturers constituted approximately 24% of our sales in 2013, 21% in 2014 and 18% in 2015, respectively.

The following table sets forth for the years indicated the geographic breakdown of our sales by the region where purchase orders originate, without regard to the location of end-brand customers. The figures below therefore reflect orders from our end-brand customers, their system integrators and our affiliated trading company, LG International, and its subsidiaries:

	Year ended December 31,							
	2013		2014		2015			
	Sales	%	Sales	%	Sales	Sales ⁽³⁾	% ⁽³⁾	
(in billions of Won and millions of US\$, except for percentages)								
Korea	₩ 2,692	10.0%	₩ 2,608	9.9%	₩ 2,218	US\$ 1,897	7.8%	
China	15,230	56.3	15,774	59.6	19,375	16,570	68.3	
Europe	3,626	13.4	2,997	11.3	2,204	1,885	7.8	
Asia (excluding China)	2,558	9.5	2,415	9.1	2,012	1,721	7.1	
Americas	2,446	9.0	2,026	7.7	1,981	1,694	7.0	
Others ⁽¹⁾	481	1.8	636	2.4	594	508	2.0	
Total ⁽²⁾	₩27,033	100.0%	₩26,456	100.0%	₩28,384	US\$ 24,275	100.0%	

(1) Includes Oceania, Africa and the Middle East.

(2) Figures provided in this table include our revenue attributable to royalty and others.

(3) For convenience, the Korean Won amounts are expressed in U.S. dollars at the rate of ₩1,169.26 to US\$1.00, the noon buying rate in effect on December 31, 2015 as certified by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for customs purposes. This translation should not be construed as a representation that the Korean Won amounts represent, have been or could be converted to U.S. dollars at that rate or any other rate.

Sales

Our sales and marketing departments seek to maintain and strengthen relationships with our current customers in existing markets as well as expand our business in new markets and with new customers. We currently have

wholly-owned sales subsidiaries in the United States, Japan, Germany, Taiwan, China and Singapore. As of December 31, 2015, our sales and marketing force employed a total of 1,527 employees in regional offices in these countries and in our head office in Korea.

The focus of our sales activities is on strengthening our relationships with large end-brand customers, with whom we maintain strong collaborative relationships. Customers look to us for a reliable supply of a wide range of display products. We believe our reliability and scale as a supplier helps support our customers' product positions. We view our relationships with our end-brand customers as important to their product development strategies, and we collaborate with our end-brand customers in the design and development stages of their new products. In addition, our sales teams coordinate closely with our end-brand customers' designated system integrators to ensure timely delivery. For each key customer, we appoint an account manager who is primarily responsible for our relationship with that specific customer, complemented by a product development team consisting of engineers who participate in meetings with that customer to understand the customer's specific needs.

We do not typically enter into binding long-term contracts with our customers. However, we have in place long-term supply and purchase agreements with certain major end-brand customers, whereby we and our end-brand customers agree on general volume parameters and, in some cases, product specifications and delivery terms. These agreements serve as an indication of the size and key components of a customer's order, and neither party is committed to supply or purchase any products until a firm purchase order is issued.

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Our sales are conducted through our multi-channel sales and distribution network, including direct sales to end-brand customers and their system integrators, sales through our overseas subsidiaries and sales through our affiliated trading company, LG International, and its subsidiaries. Our sales subsidiaries procure purchase orders from, and distribute our products to, system integrators and end-brand customers located in their region. In regions where we do not have a sales subsidiary, or where doing so is consistent with local market practices, we sell our products to LG International and its subsidiaries. These subsidiaries of LG International process orders from and distribute products to customers located in their region. Sales to LG International and its subsidiaries amounted to 3.5% in 2015. See Item 7.B. Related Party Transactions for further discussion of these sales arrangements.

Our end-brand customers or their system integrators generally place purchase orders with us one month prior to delivery based on our non-binding supply and purchase agreements with them. Generally, the head office of an end-brand customer provides us with three- to six-month forecasts, which, together with our own forecasts, enable us to plan our production schedule in advance. Our customers usually issue monthly purchase orders containing prices we have negotiated with the end-brand customer one month prior to delivery, at which point the customer becomes committed to the order at the volumes and prices indicated in the purchase orders. Under certain special circumstances, however, a negotiated price may be subject to change during the one-month period prior to delivery.

Prices for our products are generally determined based on negotiations with our end-brand customers. Pricing of our display panel products is generally market-driven, based on the complexity of the product specifications and the labor and technology involved in the design or production processes.

We generally provide a limited warranty to our end-brand customers, including the provision of replacement parts and warranty services for our products. Costs incurred under our warranty liabilities consist primarily of repairs. We set aside a warranty reserve based on our historical experience and future expectations as to the rate and cost of claims under our warranties.

Our credit policy typically requires payment within 30 to 90 days, and payments on the vast majority of our sales have typically been collected within 60 days. Where system integrators located in certain regions are invoiced directly, we have established certain measures, such as factoring arrangements and accounts receivable insurance programs, to protect us from excessive exposure to credit risks. To date we have not experienced any material problems relating to customer payments.

Competition

The display panel industry is highly competitive. Due to the capital intensive nature of the display panel industry and the high production volumes required to achieve economies of scale, the international market for display devices is characterized by significant barriers to entry, but the competition among the relatively small number of major producers is intense. In the case of TFT-LCD panel manufacturers, currently almost all of them are located in Asia, and we compete principally with manufacturers from Korea, Taiwan, China and Japan.

The principal elements of competition for customers in the display panel market include:

product portfolio range and availability;

product specifications and performance;

price;

capacity allocation and reliability;

customer service, including product design support; and

logistics support and proximity of regional stocking facilities.

Our principal competitors are:

Samsung Display in Korea;

Innolux, AU Optronics, Chunghwa Picture Tubes and HannStar Display in Taiwan;

Japan Display, Sharp and Panasonic LCD in Japan; and

BOE, China Star Optoelectronics and CEC Panda in China.

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According to IHS Technology, in 2015, Korean display panel manufacturers had a market share of 48.2% of the 9-inch or larger panel market based on revenue, Taiwanese manufacturers had 33.4%, Chinese manufacturers had 11.6% and Japanese manufacturers had 6.6%. Our market share of the 9-inch or larger panel market based on revenue was approximately 27.2%.

Components, Raw Materials and Suppliers

Components and raw materials accounted for 66.7% of our cost of sales in 2013, 61.2% in 2014 and 65.5% in 2015. The key components and raw materials of our display products include glass substrates, driver integrated circuits, polarizers and color filters used in both our TFT-LCD and OLED products, backlight units and liquid crystal materials used in our TFT-LCD products, and hole transport materials and emission materials used in our OLED products. We source these components and raw materials from outside sources, although, unlike many other display panel manufacturers, we produce a substantial portion of the color filters we use. With respect to glass substrates, Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd., a joint venture company of which we and Nippon Electric Glass Co., Ltd. own 40% and 60%, respectively, provides us with a stable supply at competitive prices.

We generally negotiate non-binding master supply agreements with our suppliers several times a year, but pricing terms are negotiated on a quarterly basis, or if necessary, on a monthly basis. Firm purchase orders are issued generally six weeks prior to the scheduled delivery, except in the case of purchase orders for driver integrated circuits, which are issued generally six to ten weeks prior to the scheduled delivery. We purchase our components and raw materials based on forecasts from our end-brand customers as well as our own assessments of our end-brand customers' needs.

In order to reduce our component and raw material costs and our dependence on any one supplier, we generally develop compatible components and raw materials and purchase our components and raw materials from more than one source. However, we source certain key components and raw materials from a limited group of suppliers in order to ensure timely supply and consistent quality. Also, in order to facilitate implementation of our cost reduction strategies, we continually review for potential cost savings in sourcing our components and raw materials from suppliers based in Korea and those based abroad, including competitiveness of the prices offered by such suppliers and any potential for reduction in logistics and transportation costs. We perform periodic evaluations of our component and raw material suppliers based on a number of factors, including the quality and price of the components, delivery and response time, the quality of the services and the financial health of the suppliers. We reassess our supplier pool accordingly.

We maintain a strategic relationship with many of our material suppliers, and from time to time, we make equity investments in our material suppliers as part of our efforts to secure a stable supply of key components and raw materials. For example, we have invested, and currently hold a 45.9% equity interest, in New Optics Ltd., our supplier of backlight units.

We generally maintain a component and raw material inventory sufficient for approximately 10 days, or 20 days for driver integrated circuits, as a safeguard against potential disruptions in supply.

In addition to components and raw materials, the manufacturing of our products requires significant quantities of electricity and water. In order to obtain and maintain reliable electric power and water supplies, we have our own back-up power generation facilities and water storage tanks as well as easy access to nearby water sources. To date we have not experienced any material problems with our electricity and water supplies.

Equipment, Suppliers and Third Party Processors

We depend on a limited number of equipment manufacturers for equipment tailored to specific requirements. Since our manufacturing processes depend on the quality and technological capacity of our equipment, we work closely with the equipment manufacturers in the design process to ensure that the equipment meets our specifications. The principal types of equipment we use to manufacture display panels include deposition equipment, steppers, developers and coaters.

We purchase equipment from a small number of qualified vendors to ensure consistent quality, timely delivery and performance. We maintain strategic relationships with many equipment manufacturers as part of our efforts to ensure quality while reducing costs. For example, we have invested, and currently hold a 23.0% equity interest, in Narae Nanotech Corporation, a Korean equipment manufacturer that supplies us with coaters.

Historically, we have relied on a small number of overseas vendors for equipment purchases, but in recent years, we have diversified and localized our equipment purchases by shifting some of our purchases to local vendors. In 2015, approximately 72.9% of our equipment for our facilities in Korea was purchased from local vendors on an invoiced basis. We plan to maintain this localization effort as part of our sourcing diversification and cost reduction strategy. A large majority of the equipment purchased from overseas vendors are from Japanese vendors. In the procurement of equipment from Japan, we also use LG International's subsidiary in Japan in order to take advantage of their relationships with vendors, experience in negotiations and logistics as well as their ability to obtain volume discounts. See Item 7.B. Related Party Transactions.

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Our engineers begin discussions with equipment manufacturers far in advance of the planned installation of equipment in a new fabrication facility, and we typically execute a letter of intent with the vendors in advance of our planned installation to ensure timely delivery of main equipment with long-term delivery schedules. Engineers from our vendors typically accompany the new equipment to our fabrication facilities to assist in the installation process to ensure proper operation. To date, we have not experienced any material problems with our equipment supplies or after-delivery services. In addition, we outsource certain manufacturing processes to third party processors from time to time to supplement our processing capacity, and in certain cases, we maintain strategic relationships with such third party processors. For example, we have invested, and currently hold a 16.3% equity interest, in AVATEC Co., Ltd., a third party processor that etches glass substrates.

Quality Control

We believe that our advanced production capabilities and our reputation for high quality and reliable products have been important factors in attracting and retaining key customers. We have implemented quality inspection and testing procedures at all of our fabrication facilities and assembly facilities. Our quality control procedures are carried out at three stages of the manufacturing process:

incoming quality control with respect to components and raw materials;

in-process quality control, which is conducted at a series of control points in the manufacturing process; and

outgoing quality control, which focuses on packaging, delivery and post-delivery services to customers.

With respect to incoming quality control, we perform quality control procedures for the raw materials and components that we purchase. These procedures include testing samples of large batches, obtaining vendor testing reports and testing to ensure compatibility with other components and raw materials, as well as vendor qualification and vendor rating. Our in-process quality control includes various programs designed to detect, as well as prevent, quality deviations, reduce manufacturing costs, ensure on-time delivery, increase in-process yields and improve field reliability of our products. We perform outgoing quality control based on burn-in testing and final visual inspection of our products and accelerated life testing of samples. We inspect and test our completed display panels to ensure that they meet our high production standards. We also provide post-delivery services to our customers, and maintain warranty exchange inventories in regional hubs to meet our customers' needs.

Our quality assurance team works to ensure effective and consistent application of our quality control procedures, which include six-sigma quality control procedures, and to introduce new methodologies that could further enhance our quality control procedures. Our quality assurance programs have received accredited ISO/TS 16949 certifications. The ISO/TS certification process involves subjecting our manufacturing processes and quality management systems to reviews and observation for various fixed periods. ISO/TS certification is required by certain European countries and the United States in connection with sales of industrial products in those countries, and provides independent verification to our customers regarding the quality control measures employed in our manufacturing and assembly processes.

Insurance

We currently have property insurance coverage, including business interruption coverage, for our production facilities in Gumi and Paju, Korea, for up to ₩2.7 trillion in the aggregate, and for our GP1 fabrication facility located in Guangzhou China for up to RMB9.3 billion in the aggregate. We also have insurance coverage for work-related injuries to our employees, accidents during overseas business travel, damage during construction, damage to products and equipment during shipment, damage to equipment during installation at our fabrication facilities, automobile accidents, bodily injury and property damage from gas accidents, as well as mandatory unemployment insurance for our workers and director and officer liability insurance. In addition, we maintain general and product liability, employment practice liability, aviation product liability and world-wide cargo insurance. Our dormitories in Gumi and Paju, Korea have fire insurance coverage for up to ₩506 billion in the aggregate. Our subsidiaries also have insurance coverage for damage to office fixtures and equipment and life and disability insurance for their employees. All of our overseas manufacturing subsidiaries also carry property insurance, business interruption insurance and commercial general liability insurance.

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Environmental Matters

Our production processes generate various forms of chemical and other industrial waste, waste water and greenhouse gas emissions at various stages in the manufacturing process. We have installed various types of anti-pollution equipment for the treatment and recycling of such waste products and aggressively engage in greenhouse gas emission reduction and energy conservation efforts.

As a member of the World Display device Industry Cooperation Committee, or WDICC, a TFT-LCD industry organization focusing on environmental issues, we have voluntarily agreed to reduce emission of greenhouse gases, such as nitrogen trifluoride, or NF₃, and sulfur hexafluoride, or SF₆, gases, by developing and adopting cost-effective abatement technologies and systems and increasing the number of abatement systems installed in our facilities. We installed NF₃ abatement systems at all of our production lines when the production facilities were being constructed. In addition, we have voluntarily installed SF₆ abatement systems in P61 and P7.

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, or RoHS, Directive 2011/65/EU, which restricts the use of certain hazardous substances in the manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment. 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, including the European Union RoHS. For the more efficient operation of our waste water treatment equipment, we have also entered into an agreement with HiEntech, a wholly owned subsidiary of LG Electronics, for the operation of our water treatment system.

Operations at our manufacturing plants are subject to regulation and periodic scheduled and unscheduled on-site inspections by the Korean Ministry of Environment and local environmental protection authorities. We believe that we have adopted adequate anti-pollution measures for the effective maintenance of environmental protection standards consistent with local industry practice, and that we are in compliance in all material respects with the applicable environmental laws and regulations in Korea, including the Framework Act on Low Carbon, Green Growth, the Korean government, under which we are required to submit periodic greenhouse gas emission and energy usage statements, performance reports and greenhouse gas emission and energy usage reduction plans to the Korean government. Expenditures related to such compliance may be substantial and are generally included in capital expenditures. As required by Korean law, we employ licensed environmental specialists for each environmental area, including air quality, water quality, toxic materials and radiation.

We have been certified by the Korean Ministry of Environment as a Green Company, with respect to our environmental record for our P1 through P62 facilities and our module production plant in Gumi. In addition, we have received ISO 14001 and ISO 50001 certifications from the International Organization for Standardization and KS 7001 and KS 7002 certifications from the Korean Standards Service network with respect to our environmental and energy management systems for our P1 through P9 facilities and our Gumi and Paju module production plants. Our module production plants in Nanjing, Yantai and Guangzhou, China have also received ISO 14001 certification. Our GP1 fabrication facility was the first plant in China to receive the Green Plant designation under China's Green China Policy. Our GP1 fabrication facility has also received ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 certifications.

Joint Ventures

We consider joint ventures an important part of our business, both operationally and strategically. We have used joint ventures to enter into new geographic markets, in particular China, to gain new customers and/or strengthen positions with existing customers and to procure certain components and raw materials. When entering new geographic markets

where we do not have substantial local experience and infrastructure, teaming up with a local partner can reduce capital investment by leveraging the pre-existing infrastructure of local partners. In addition, local partners in these markets can provide knowledge and insight into local customs and practices and access to local suppliers of raw materials and components. All of these advantages can reduce the risk, and thereby enhance the prospects for the success, of an entry into a new geographic market. If the partner of the joint venture already has an established customer base, it can also be an effective means to acquire such new customers. Joint venture arrangements also allow us to access technology we would otherwise have to develop independently, thereby reducing the time and cost of development. They can also provide the opportunity to create synergies and applications of technology that would not otherwise be possible.

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From time to time, we have pursued a number of joint venture initiatives. For example, in September 2012, we entered into a joint venture agreement with Guangzhou GET Technologies Development Co., Ltd., or GET Tech, and Shenzhen SKYWORTH-RGB Electronic Co., Ltd., or Skyworth, establishing LG Display (China) Co., Ltd., which owns and operates our GP1 fabrication facility in Guangzhou, China. See Item 4.D. Property, Plants and Equipment Current Facilities. We acquired a 70.0% equity interest in LG Display (China) and have committed to invest a total of approximately US\$934 million over a period of two years from the date of incorporation of LG Display (China). Each of GET Tech and Skyworth owns a 20.0% and 10.0% equity interest in LG Display (China), respectively.

We intend to continue to seek strategic acquisition and joint venture opportunities and conduct feasibility studies with respect to establishing new manufacturing subsidiaries in strategic locations to deepen our market penetration, achieve economies of scale, increase our customer base, expand our geographical reach and reduce costs.

Subsidiaries

The following table sets forth summary information for our subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015:

Subsidiary	Main Activities	Jurisdiction of Organization	Date of Organization	Total Equity Investment	Percentage of Our Ownership Interest	
					Percentage of Our Ownership Interest	Percentage of Our Voting Power
LG Display Taiwan Co., Ltd.	Sales	Taiwan	April 1999	NT\$ 115,500,000	100%	100%
LG Display America, Inc.	Sales	U.S.A.	September 1999	US\$ 411,000,000	100%	100%
LG Display Japan Co., Ltd.	Sales	Japan	October 1999	¥ 95,000,000	100%	100%
LG Display Germany GmbH	Sales	Germany	November 1999	960,000	100%	100%
LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and sales	China	July 2002	RMB 2,936,759,345	100%	100%
LG Display Shanghai Co., Ltd.	Sales	China	January 2003	RMB 4,138,650	100%	100%
LG Display Poland Sp. zo.o.	Manufacturing and sales	Poland	September 2005	PLN 511,071,000	100%	100%
LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and sales	China	June 2006	RMB 1,654,693,079	100%	100%
LG Display Shenzhen Co., Ltd.	Sales	China	August 2007	RMB 3,775,250	100%	100%
LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Sales	Singapore	January 2009	SG\$ 1,400,000	100%	100%
LG Display Yantai Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing	China	April 2010	RMB 1,007,720,600	100%	100%

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L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Ltd.	and sales Manufacturing	China	January 2010	RMB	59,197,026	51%	51%
LG Display USA Inc.	and sales Manufacturing	U.S.A.	October 2011	US\$	201,116	100%	100%
Nanumnuri Co., Ltd.	and sales Workplace services	Korea	March 2012	Won	800,000,000	100%	100%
LG Display (China) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing	China	December 2012	RMB	5,703,466,124	70%	70%
Unified Innovative Technology, LLC	and sales Managing intellectual property	U.S.A.	March 2014	US\$	9,000,000	100%	100%
Global OLED Technology LLC	Managing intellectual property	U.S.A.	December 2009	US\$	138,010,000	100%	100%
LG Display Guangzhou Trading Co., Ltd.	Sales	China	April 2015	RMB	1,223,960	100%	100%

N.B. See Note 1(b) of the notes to our financial statements for changes to our subsidiaries during the year ended December 31, 2015.

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These matters are discussed under Item 4.B. where relevant.

Item 4.D. Property, Plants and Equipment**Current Facilities**

The following table sets forth the size, location and primary use of our fabrication facilities.

Fabrication Facility	Generation	Mass Production Commencement	Location	Gross Floor Area (in square meters)	Primary Types of Panels Produced
P2	3.5	December 1997	Gumi, Korea	71,149	Automotive
P3	4	April 2000	Gumi, Korea	71,149	Mobile, Automotive
P4	5	March 2002	Gumi, Korea	97,621	Mobile, Notebook Computer, Desktop Monitor, Tablet Computer, Automotive
P5	5	May 2003	Gumi, Korea	97,621	Notebook Computer, Desktop Monitor, Tablet Computer
P61 ⁽²⁾	6	August 2004	Gumi, Korea	288,602	Mobile, Desktop Monitor, Tablet Computer
P62	6	April 2009	Gumi, Korea	101,607	Notebook Computer, Desktop Monitor, Television
P7	7	January 2006	Paju, Korea	311,942	Television, Desktop Monitor
P8 ⁽³⁾	8	March 2009	Paju, Korea	529,446	Television, Desktop Monitor
P9 ⁽⁴⁾	8	June 2012	Paju, Korea	331,005	Desktop Monitor, Notebook Computer, Tablet Computer
GP1	8	September 2014	Guangzhou, China	330,678	Television
Ochang ⁽⁵⁾	2	January 2012	Ochang, Korea	7,129	OLED General Lighting, Automotive

(1) Based on internal reference to evolutions in facility design, material flows and input substrate sizes. There are several definitions of generations in the display industry. There has been no consensus in the display industry on a uniform definition. References to generations made in this annual report are based on our current definition of generations as indicated in the table below.

Substrate Sizes (in millimeters)	Gen 2	Gen 3	Gen 4	Gen 5	Gen 6	Gen 7	Gen 8
	370 x 470	550 x 650	680 x 880	1,000 x 1,200	1,500 x 1,800	1,870 x 2,200	2,200 x 2,200
		590 x 670	730 x 920	1,100 x 1,250	1,500 x 1,850	1,950 x 2,250	
		600 x 720		1,100 x 1,300			
		620 x 750		1,200 x 1,300			
		650 x 830					

- (2) Gross floor area of P61 fabrication facility includes gross floor area of AP3 production lines.
- (3) Gross floor area of P8 fabrication facility includes gross floor area of AP2, E2 and E3 production lines.
- (4) Gross floor area of P9 fabrication facility includes gross floor area of E4 production lines.
- (5) Gross floor area of OLED light production facilities which we lease from LG Chem. We acquired the OLED light business from LG Chem in December 2015.

For input substrate size, initial design capacity and year-end input capacity as a result of ramp-up for each of our fabrication facilities, please see Item 5.A. Operating Results Overview Manufacturing Productivity and Costs.

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Housed within certain fabrication facilities, we also operate separately designated fabrication production lines. The following table sets forth the location and primary use of our separately designated production lines.

Production Lines	Generation ⁽¹⁾	Mass Production		
		Commencement	Location	Primary Types of Panels Produced
AP2	4	July 2010	P8	LTPS backplanes for mobile
AP3	6	February 2014	P61	LTPS backplanes for mobile
E2	4	December 2013	P8	OLED mobile
E3	8	January 2013	P8	OLED television
E4	8	December 2014	P9	OLED television

(1) Based on internal reference to evolutions in facility design, material flows and input substrate sizes. We also currently operate module assembly facilities located in China (Nanjing, Guangzhou and Yantai), Korea (Gumi and Paju) and Poland (Wroclaw). In addition, we operate a research and development facility in Paju, Korea, which we refer to as the R&D Center. We opened the R&D Center in April 2012 to consolidate our research and development efforts for next-generation display technologies. The following table sets forth the size of our R&D Center and module assembly facilities.

Facility	Gross Floor Area (in square meters)	Mass Production Commencement
R&D Center	69,857	Not applicable (opened in April 2012)
Gumi assembly facility	159,201	January 1995
Nanjing assembly facility	165,002	May 2003
Paju assembly facility	223,664	January 2006
Wroclaw assembly facility	106,928	February 2007
Guangzhou assembly facility	139,590	December 2007
Yantai assembly facility	78,285	May 2010

Capital Expenditures

We are currently constructing our P10 fabrication facility in Paju, Korea, which is expected to commence production primarily of OLED panels in the first half of 2018. We are also in the process of installing, at our Gumi Display Cluster, our new E5 production line on which we expect to commence mass production of OLED panels in the first half of 2017. Each of our expansion and conversion projects is subject to market conditions and any changes in our investment timetable.

We currently expect that, in 2016, our total capital expenditures on a cash out basis will be higher than in 2015, primarily to fund the construction of our P10 fabrication facility in Paju Korea and expansion of our OLED panel production capacities to respond to increases in demand for our panels, while maintaining and making improvements to our existing facilities. This amount is subject to periodic assessment, and we cannot provide any assurance that this amount may not change materially after assessment. We may undertake further expansion projects in the future with respect to our existing facilities as our overall business strategy may require.

Item 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

We do not have any unresolved comments from the SEC staff regarding our periodic reports under the Exchange Act.

Item 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

Item 5.A. *Operating Results*

Overview

Our results of operations are affected principally by overall market conditions, our manufacturing productivity and costs, and our product mix.

Market Conditions

The display industry in which we operate is affected by market conditions that are often outside the control of individual manufacturers. Our results of operations might fluctuate significantly from period to period due to market factors, such as seasonal variations in demand, surges in production capacity by competitors and changes in technology. Over the past decade, the display industry has grown significantly as a result of cost reductions and product improvements that stimulated demand for TFT-LCD and OLED panels. With respect to the TFT-LCD industry, the industry grew from 586 million units in 2004 to 3,521 million units in 2015 and market revenue grew from US\$49 billion to US\$111 billion during the same period according to IHS Technology.

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While TFT-LCD panels still predominantly constitute the display industry, the industry in recent years has witnessed the introduction of display panels based on new technologies, such as OLED technology, that have begun to compete with TFT-LCD panels. In particular, we and some of our competitors have already commenced mass production of OLED panels. Currently, small-sized panels for use in mobile devices such as smartphones make up the bulk of the OLED panel market, accounting for almost 93% of industry revenue from global sales of OLED panels in 2015. These small-sized OLED panels compete with more advanced TFT-LCD products such as our AH-IPS products. However, as of 2015, the OLED market was relatively small compared to the TFT-LCD market. According to IHS Technology, 362 million OLED panel units that are less than nine inches were sold in 2015, with market revenue of approximately US\$12 billion in that same year. We believe, however, that the market may change rapidly as a growing array of large-sized OLED panels are introduced to the market and advances in the related technology and manufacturing processes enable mass production in a cost-efficient manner. In December 2014, we commenced mass production of 55-inch, 65-inch and 77-inch Ultra HD OLED television panels on our E4 production lines.

While the display industry has grown rapidly, it has also experienced business cycles with significant and rapid price declines from time to time. Historically, display panel manufacturers have increased display area fabrication capacity rapidly. Capacity expansion occurs especially rapidly when several manufacturers ramp-up new factories at the same time. During such surges in the rate of supply growth, our customers are able to exert downward pricing pressure, leading to sharp declines in average selling prices and significant fluctuations in our gross margin. In addition, regardless of relative capacity expansion, we expect average selling prices of our existing products will decline as the cost of manufacturing declines due to technology advances and component cost reductions. Conversely, constraints in the industry supply chain or increased demand for new technology products have led to increased prices for display panels in some past periods.

According to IHS Technology, the display industry for panels that are nine inches or larger expanded slightly in 2014 compared to 2013, with total market revenue increasing from US\$73 billion in 2013 to US\$74 billion in 2014. The average selling price of those panels decreased during the same period by 2% from approximately US\$105 in 2013 to approximately US\$103 in 2014. In 2015, the display industry for panels that are nine inches or larger contracted, with total market revenue decreasing to US\$64 billion. The average selling price of those panels further decreased during the same period by 12% to approximately US\$91 in 2015.

We strive to mitigate the effect of industry cyclicality and the resulting price fluctuations by planning capacity expansions and capacity allocations, or shifting our product mix, to capture premium prices in specific emerging product categories. As part of our strategy, we have been proceeding with the construction of new fabrication facilities and additional investments to upgrade and convert existing facilities and production lines to produce differentiated specialty display panels based on newer technologies that command higher premiums. For example, we started mass production at our AP3 production lines in February 2014, our GP1 fabrication facility in Guangzhou, China in September 2014 and our E4 production lines in December of 2014. Construction of our P10 fabrication facility is currently under way in Paju, Korea and we expect production to commence at that fabrication facility in the first half of 2018, subject to market conditions and any changes in our investment timetable. In addition, we are in the process of installing, at our Gumi Display Cluster, our new E5 production line on which we expect to commence mass production of OLED panels in the first half of 2017, subject to market conditions and any changes in our investment timetable. We also recently decided to invest in the construction of a new OLED light panel fabrication facility in Gumi, Korea.

In addition, we are vigorously pursuing our strategy to develop differentiated specialty products and technologies that better address our customers' needs, thereby delivering greater value to our customers. In many cases, these efforts go hand-in-hand with our efforts to develop products based on new technologies that allow us to realize greater premiums. For example, we have allocated greater amounts of our resources to the development and production of

OLED television panels, public display panels, display panels utilizing AH-IPS technology for various tablet computers, smartphones, notebook computers, desktop monitors and other applications and flexible OLED technology for smartphones and smartwatches. In particular, we are deploying greater resources into large-sized OLED television panels to maintain our early competitive edge in such market.

Another key aspect of our strategy is to foster close cooperation with our customers and build on our strategic relationships with many of our key suppliers. Success of a new product depends on, among other things, working closely with our customers to gain insights into their product needs and to understand general trends in the market. At the same time, we often work with our equipment suppliers to design equipment that can enhance the efficiency of our production processes for such new products.

Table of Contents**Manufacturing Productivity and Costs**

We seek to continually enhance our manufacturing productivity and thereby reduce the cost of producing each panel. We have significantly expanded our production capacity by investing in fabrication facilities that can process increasingly larger-size glass substrates. The following table shows the input substrate size, initial design capacity and year-end input capacity as a result of ramp-up for each of our fabrication facilities as of the dates indicated:

Facility	Primary Input Substrates Size (in millimeters)	Initial Design Capacity (in input substrates per month)	Year-end Input Capacity ⁽¹⁾ (in input substrates per month)		
			2013	2014	2015
			P1 ⁽²⁾	370x470	30,000
P2	590x670	60,000	79,000	84,000	76,000
P3	680x880	60,000	84,000	85,000	67,000
P4	1,000x1,200	60,000	131,000	125,000	98,000
P5	1,100x1,250	60,000	109,000	129,000	126,000
P61 ⁽³⁾	1,500x1,850	90,000	132,000	93,000	93,000
P62	1,500x1,850	60,000	59,000	50,000	46,000
P7	1,950x2,250	90,000	197,000	224,000	227,000
P8 ⁽⁴⁾	2,200x2,500				
		339,000	395,000	401,000	384,000
	730x920				
P9	2,200x2,500	60,000	58,000	51,000	50,000
GP1	2,200 x 2,500	60,000	N/A	78,000	96,000
Ochang ⁽⁵⁾	320 x 470	4,000	N/A	N/A	1,000

N/A = Not applicable.

- (1) Year-end input capacity is the total input substrates for the month that had the highest monthly input substrates during the fiscal year.
- (2) We ceased production and closed P1 in July 2013.
- (3) Includes input capacity of AP3 production lines.
- (4) Includes input capacity of AP2, E2, E3 and E4 production lines.
- (5) Year-end input capacity for 2015 represents the total input substrates after our acquisition of the OLED light business from LG Chem in December 2015.

Our cash outflows for capital expenditures amounted to ₩3,473 billion in 2013, ₩2,983 billion in 2014 and ₩2,365 billion (US\$2,023 million) in 2015. Such capital expenditures relate mainly to the construction and equipping of our E4 production lines, as well as continued investments in our GP1 fabrication facility and E2, E3 and AP3 production lines, in 2013, continued investments in our GP1 fabrication facility and E3, AP3 and E4 production lines in 2014 and continued investments in our GP1 fabrication facility and E4 production lines, in 2015. Capital expenditures were also incurred for the acquisition of new equipment during the same period. Our depreciation expense as a percentage of revenue decreased from 13.3% in 2013 to 12.2% in 2014 and to 10.5% in 2015. The decrease in 2014 compared to

2013 was primarily due to the end of the estimated useful life of certain machinery and equipment assets in the second expansion to our P8 fabrication facility and AP2 production lines. The decrease in 2015 compared to 2014 was also primarily due to the end of the estimated useful life of certain machinery and equipment assets in the second expansion to our P8 fabrication facility and AP2 production lines. We currently expect that, in 2016, our total capital expenditures on a cash out basis will be higher than in 2015, primarily to fund the construction of our P10 fabrication facility in Paju Korea and expansion of our OLED panel production capacities to respond to increases in demand for our panels, while maintaining and making improvements to our existing facilities. This amount is subject to periodic assessment, and we cannot provide any assurance that this amount may not change materially after assessment.

Since inception we have designed our fabrication facilities in-house and co-developed most equipment sets with our suppliers. These efforts have enabled us to gain valuable experience in designing and operating next generation fabrication facilities capable of processing increasingly larger-size glass substrates. We have been able to leverage this experience to achieve and maintain high production output and yields at our fabrication facilities, thereby lowering costs. In addition, in recent years, we have substituted a portion of our equipment purchased from overseas vendors with purchases from local vendors to diversify our supply source and reduce costs. For example, in 2015, we purchased approximately 72.9% of our equipment for our facilities in Korea from local suppliers on an invoiced basis. We also fabricate certain components internally, such as color filters, which are one of the industry's higher-cost components.

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We also continue to make various process improvements at our fabrication facilities, including enhancing the performance of process equipment, efficiency of material flows and quality of process and product designs. For example, we have reduced the number of mask steps in the TFT process from four to three with respect to certain models, thereby enabling us to process a higher number of substrates in a given period of time. Such process improvements result in increased unit output of our fabrication facilities without significant capital investment, thus enabling us to reduce fixed costs on a per panel basis. In addition, in commencing mass production of large-sized OLED products, we have made modifications to certain of our existing TFT-LCD production lines to convert them into OLED panel production lines. Because our large-sized OLED panels employ oxide TFT backplane technology, which can be produced using manufacturing processes similar to the processes used to manufacture TFT-LCD panels, relatively little modification has been necessary, thereby reducing the costs of additional investments needed for the conversion of our production lines.

Raw materials comprise the largest component of our costs. We monitor the prices at which we can procure raw materials from suppliers and to the extent overseas suppliers are able to provide raw materials at competitive prices, we intend to diversify our supplier base by procuring raw materials from such overseas suppliers. We have also been able to leverage our scale and leading industry position to obtain competitive prices from our suppliers. Certain strategic decisions, such as fabricating our own color filters, one of the higher cost components, have also been important drivers of our cost control.

The size of our operations has also expanded considerably from 2002 to date, enabling us to benefit from economies of scale. As a result of the above factors, our cost of sales per square meter of net display area, which is derived by dividing total costs of sales by total square meters of net display area shipped, decreased by 11.6% from US\$629 in 2013 to US\$556 in 2014 and further decreased by 6.7% to US\$519 in 2015.

Product Mix

Our product mix reflects our strategic capacity allocation among various product markets, and is continually reviewed and adjusted based on the demand for, and our assessment of the profitability of, display panels in different markets and size categories. In recent years, we believe market demand has been shaped by a shift toward larger-sized panels, especially in the television and desktop panel markets, and a shift toward differentiated specialty products based on newer technologies, especially in the display panel markets for Ultra HD televisions, ultra-thin notebooks, tablet computers and smartphones. In response to such market trends, we have increased our production capacity and sales of larger-sized panels, as well as developing and commercializing differentiated specialty products for a variety of applications. For example, with respect to our television panel product portfolio, we increased sales of our large-sized panels and the proportion of sales of our 49-inch, 55-inch and 65-inch television panels in our product mix increased between 2013 and 2015 in order to meet increased demand for large-sized television panels. In addition, with respect to our desktop monitor products, we have expanded our product portfolio to offer panels with full high definition, or Full HD, resolution ranging from 21.5 inches to 34 inches in a variety of screen aspect ratios, including 21:9 screen aspect ratio for ultra-widescreen monitors, in order to capture the market for large-size desktop monitors. At the same time, in response to increasing market demand for differentiated specialty products, we have developed and commercialized, for example, tablet computer panels utilizing AH-IPS technology with increasingly higher resolution and other features, smartphone and smartwatch panels utilizing flexible OLED technology and large-sized curved television panels utilizing our Ultra HD and OLED technologies.

The following table sets forth our revenue by product category for the years indicated and revenue in each product category as a percentage of our total revenue:

	Year ended December 31,						
	2013		2014		2015		
	Sales	%	Sales	%	Sales	Sales ⁽⁴⁾	%
Panels for:	(in billions of Won and millions of US\$, except for percentages)						
Televisions	₩ 11,795	43.6%	₩ 10,540	39.8%	₩ 10,854	US\$ 9,283	38.2%
Notebook computers ⁽¹⁾	2,819	10.4	2,669	10.1	2,509	2,146	8.8
Desktop monitors ⁽²⁾	5,256	19.4	4,660	17.6	4,553	3,894	16.0
Tablet computers	3,575	13.2	3,542	13.4	2,510	2,147	8.8
Mobile and other applications ⁽³⁾	3,537	13.1	5,005	18.9	7,919	6,773	27.9
Sales of goods	₩ 26,982	99.8%	₩ 26,416	99.8%	₩ 28,345	US\$ 24,243	99.9%
Royalties and others	51	0.2	40	0.2	39	32	0.1
Revenue	₩ 27,033	100.0%	₩ 26,456	100.0%	₩ 28,384	US\$ 24,275	100.0%

(1) Includes semi-finished products manufactured by our former joint venture company LUCOM Display Technology (Kunshan) Ltd. through June 2014 when we disposed of our entire investment in such company.

(2) Includes desktop monitors manufactured and sold by our joint venture company L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Limited.

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- (3) Includes, among others, panels for mobile devices, including smartphones and other types of mobile phones, and industrial and other applications, including entertainment systems, automotive displays, portable navigation devices and medical diagnostic equipment.
- (4) For convenience, the Korean Won amounts are expressed in U.S. dollars at the rate of ₩1,169.26 to US\$1.00, the noon buying rate in effect on December 31, 2015 as certified by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for customs purposes. This translation should not be construed as a representation that the Korean Won amounts represent, have been or could be converted to U.S. dollars at that rate or any other rate.

The following table sets forth our sales volume by product category for the years indicated and as a percentage of our total panels sold:

Panels for	Year ended December 31,					
	2013		2014		2015	
	Number of Panels	%	Number of Panels	%	Number of Panels	%
	(in thousands, except for percentages)					
Televisions	53,797	14.0%	51,358	12.4%	55,319	14.2%
Notebook computers ⁽¹⁾	55,559	14.4	50,175	12.2	45,509	11.6
Desktop monitors ⁽²⁾	49,986	13.0	43,848	10.6	41,912	10.7
Tablet computers	63,840	16.6	50,995	12.4	31,476	8.1
Mobile and other applications ⁽³⁾	162,011	42.1	216,479	52.4	216,565	55.4
Total	385,193	100.0%	412,855	100.0%	390,781	100.0%

- (1) Includes semi-finished products manufactured by our former joint venture company LUCOM Display Technology (Kunshan) Ltd. through June 2014 when we disposed of our entire investment in such company.
- (2) Includes desktop monitors manufactured and sold by our joint venture company L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Limited.
- (3) Includes, among others, panels for mobile devices, including smartphones and other types of mobile phones, and industrial and other applications, including entertainment systems, automotive displays, portable navigation devices and medical diagnostic equipment.

Average Selling Prices

Our product mix has an impact on our average selling prices. In addition to business cycles, industry-wide supply and demand balances and other market- or industry-wide variables, our product cost and price vary with the product display area, as well as the technology and specification of such product. Therefore, the average selling price of our products can vary over time as a result of business cycles and the choices we make in capacity allocation for specific products. The overall average selling price of our display panels can fluctuate significantly. Our average selling price per panel, which is derived by dividing total sales of goods by the total number of panels sold, decreased by 8.7% from ₩70,048 per panel in 2013 to ₩63,984 in 2014 but increased by 13.4% to ₩72,534 (US\$62) in 2015. In 2014 compared to 2013, our average selling price decreased primarily due to increases in the proportion of our mobile and other application panel units, which generally have lower selling prices relative to our larger panels in other product categories, and the proportion of our television panel units in open cell form without backlight units, which generally have lower selling prices compared to television panels in module form with backlight units, sold in our product mix during the same period. In 2015 compared to 2014, our average selling price increased primarily due to a significant

increase in the proportion of our larger-sized mobile and application panel units, which generally have higher selling prices compared to smaller-sized mobile and application panel units, sold in our product mix during the same period, which was primarily attributable to an increase in demand for increasingly larger-sized smartphone panels from our customers.

The following table sets forth our average selling price per panel by markets for the years indicated:

	Average Selling Price ⁽⁴⁾			
	Year ended December 31,			
	2013	2014	2015 ⁽⁵⁾	
Televisions	₩ 219,250	₩ 205,226	₩ 196,207	US\$ 168
Notebook computers ⁽¹⁾	50,739	53,194	55,132	47
Desktop monitors ⁽²⁾	105,149	106,276	108,632	93
Tablet computers	55,999	69,458	79,743	68
Mobile and other applications ⁽³⁾	21,832	23,120	36,566	31
All panels	70,048	63,984	72,534	62

- (1) Includes semi-finished products manufactured by our former joint venture company LUCOM Display Technology (Kunshan) Ltd. through June 2014 when we disposed of our entire investment in such company.
- (2) Includes desktop monitors manufactured and sold by our joint venture company L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Limited.
- (3) Includes, among others, panels for mobile devices, including smartphones and other types of mobile phones, and industrial and other applications, including entertainment systems, automotive displays, portable navigation devices and medical diagnostic equipment.

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- (4) Average selling price for each market represents revenue per market divided by unit sales per market.
- (5) For convenience, the Korean Won amounts are expressed in U.S. dollars at the rate of ₩1,169.26 to US\$1.00, the noon buying rate in effect on December 31, 2015 as certified by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for customs purposes. This translation should not be construed as a representation that the Korean Won amounts represent, have been or could be converted to U.S. dollars at that rate or any other rate.

Our average revenue per square meter of net display area, which is derived by dividing our total revenue by total square meters of net display area shipped, decreased by 10.4% from US\$723 per square meter of net display area in 2013 to US\$648 in 2014. In 2015, our average revenue per square meter of net display area shipped further decreased by 5.7% to US\$612.

Critical Accounting Policies

We have prepared our consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB. These accounting principles require us to make certain estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts in our consolidated financial statements. Our estimates and judgments are based on historical experience, forecasted future events and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Estimates and judgments may differ under different assumptions or conditions. We evaluate our estimates and judgments on an ongoing basis. We believe the critical accounting policies discussed below are the most important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations. Each of them is dependent on projections of future market conditions and they require us to make the most difficult, subjective or complex judgments.

Inventories

We state our inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value. We make adjustments to reduce the cost of inventory to its net realizable value, if required, for estimated excess, obsolescence or impaired balances. Factors influencing these adjustments include changes in demand, technological changes, product life cycle, component cost trends, product pricing, and physical deterioration. Revisions to these adjustments would be required if these factors differ from our estimates. If future demand or market conditions for our products are less favorable than forecasted, we may be required to recognize additional write-downs, which would negatively affect our results of operations in the period in which the write-downs are recognized. The write-downs of inventories increased by 57.8% from ₩211 billion in 2013 to ₩333 billion in 2014 and further increased by 9.3% to ₩364 billion (US\$311 million) in 2015. The increases were due in part to the increase in demand for differentiated specialty panels with high-end specifications. The amount of any such adjustment is recognized as cost of sales in the period for which the assessment relates.

Income Taxes

We have significant deferred income tax assets that may be used to offset taxable income in future periods. Our ability to utilize deferred income tax assets is dependent on our ability to generate future taxable income sufficient to utilize these deferred income tax assets before their expiration. Changes in estimates of our ability to realize our deferred tax assets are generally recognized in earnings as a component of our income tax (benefit) expense. At each reporting date, we review our deferred tax assets for recoverability considering historical profitability, projected future taxable income, the expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and expiration of unused tax losses and tax credits. If we are unable to generate sufficient future taxable income, or if we are unable to identify suitable tax planning strategies, the deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. An increase in unrecognized deferred tax assets would result in an increase in our effective tax rate and could materially adversely impact our operating results. Conversely, if conditions improve and we determine that previously unrecognized deferred tax assets should be recognized because of changes in estimates in future taxable income or other conditions that affect our expected recovery of deferred tax assets, this would result in an

increase in reported earnings in such period. As of December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015, unused tax credit carryforwards of ₩529 billion, ₩325 billion and ₩79 billion (US\$67 million), respectively, were not recognized as deferred tax assets because we did not believe that their realization would be probable. The decrease of ₩204 billion in unrecognized tax credit carryforwards in 2014 compared to 2013 was due to the expiration of unrecognized tax credit carryforwards, which was offset in part by an increase in the minimum applicable income tax from 16% in 2013 to 17% in 2014. The decrease of ₩246 billion in unrecognized tax credit carryforwards in 2015 compared to 2014 was due to an increase in projected future taxable income and the expiration of unrecognized tax credit carryforwards. If the unrecognized deferred tax assets are recognized as deferred tax assets in a future period, the effective tax rate for the period could decrease. In estimating projected future taxable income, we considered a variety of factors, including recent overcapacity issues in the display industry and the industry-wide response to scale back capacity expansion plans and adjust utilization rates, as well as trends in demand for display products.

Table of Contents***Provisions Warranty Obligations***

We recognize a provision for warranty obligations based on the estimated costs that we expect to incur under our basic limited warranty for our products. This warranty covers defective products and is normally valid for eighteen months from the date of purchase. These liabilities are accrued when product revenue are recognized. Warranty costs primarily include raw materials and labor costs. Factors that affect our warranty liability include historical and anticipated rates of warranty claims on repairs, calculated based on our sales volume and cost per claim to satisfy our warranty obligation. There were no changes in assumptions or methods used which had a significant impact on the amount of warranty obligations from 2013 to 2015. As these factors are impacted by actual experience and future expectations, we periodically assess the adequacy of our recorded warranty liabilities and adjust the amounts as necessary. We recognized warranty obligations amounting to ₩47 billion, ₩52 billion and ₩56 billion (US\$48 million) as of December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively. Warranty expenses increased from ₩117 billion in 2013 to ₩188 billion in 2014 but decreased to ₩147 billion (US\$126 million) in 2015. The increase in 2014 compared to 2013 was largely due to certain defects in our products equipped with newer technologies, while the decrease in 2015 compared to 2014 was attributable primarily to a reduction of such defects.

Long-Lived Assets: Useful Lives, Valuation and Impairment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation over the estimated useful lives of the individual assets, with depreciation calculated on a straight line basis. The determination of an asset's useful life and salvage value requires judgment based on our historical and anticipated use of the asset. Since 1999, all new machinery is being depreciated on a straight-line basis over four or five years. For goodwill and other intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, as the case may be, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment.

We review the carrying amounts of long-lived assets or cash-generating units at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the recoverable amount of the relevant asset or cash generating unit is estimated. If circumstances require that a long-lived asset or cash-generating unit be tested for possible impairment, and the carrying value of such long-lived asset or cash-generating unit is considered impaired after such test, an impairment charge is recorded for the amount by which the carrying value of the long-lived asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recovery value. The recoverable amount of a long-lived asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Fair value is determined by employing a variety of valuation techniques as necessary, including discounted cash flow models, quoted market values and third-party independent appraisals. The determination of the value in use and the fair value requires our judgments and assumptions about future operations. The determination of an asset's useful life, and the potential impairment of our long-lived assets could have a material effect on our results of operations. In 2013, we recognized impairment losses of ₩2.5 billion. In 2014, we recognized impairment losses of ₩8.6 billion resulting primarily from lowered estimates of economic benefits from certain property, plant and equipment assets. In 2015, we recognized impairment losses of ₩3.3 billion (US\$2.8 million).

Employee Benefits

Our accounting for employee benefits, which mainly consists of our defined benefit plan, involves judgments about uncertain events including, but not limited to, discount rates, life expectancy and future pay inflation. The discount rates are determined by reference to the yield at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of our benefits obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid. Due to changing market and economic conditions, the underlying key assumptions may differ from actual developments and may lead to significant changes in our defined benefit plan. We immediately

recognize all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans in retained earnings.

Table of Contents**Provisions Legal Proceedings**

We are involved from time to time in certain routine legal proceedings and governmental investigations incidental to our business. See Item 8.A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information Legal Proceedings. We recognize provisions for claims, assessments, litigation, fines, and penalties and other sources when there is a present or constructive obligation arising from a past event, it is more likely than not that an outflow of our resources will result to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. In determining whether a provision should be recognized, we evaluate, among other factors, whether it is more likely than not that our defense to a claim will be successful and if it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. We estimate the amount of loss, considering factors such as the nature of the litigation, claim, or assessment, the progress of the case and the opinions or views of legal counsel and other advisers. These estimates have been based on our assessment of the facts and circumstances at each reporting date and are subject to change based upon new information and intervening events. Revisions to estimates may significantly impact future net income. If any of the legal proceedings or governmental investigations results in an outcome that differs from our estimates, we may incur charges in excess of the recorded provisions for such proceeding or investigation and our results of operations or financial position may be materially adversely affected. We recognized provisions for litigation and claims amounting to ₩157 billion, ₩148 billion and ₩61 billion (US\$52 million) in the statements of financial position as of December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively. Legal costs incurred in connection with loss contingencies are expensed as incurred.

Operating Results

The following presents our consolidated results of operation information and as a percentage of our revenue for the years indicated:

	2013		2014		2015		2015 ⁽¹⁾	
	₩	%	₩	%	₩	US\$		%
	Year ended December 31,							
	(in billions of Won and in millions of US\$, except for percentages)							
Revenue	₩ 27,033	100.0%	₩ 26,456	100.0%	₩ 28,384	US\$ 24,275		100.0%
Cost of sales	(23,525)	87.0	(22,667)	85.7	(24,070)	(20,586)		84.8
Gross profit	3,508	13.0	3,789	14.3	4,314	3,689		15.2
Selling expenses	(732)	2.7	(747)	2.8	(878)	(751)		3.1
Administrative expenses	(518)	1.9	(520)	2.0	(593)	(507)		2.1
Research and development expenses ⁽²⁾	(1,096)	4.1	(1,164)	4.4	(1,218)	(1,042)		4.3
Other income	1,109	4.1	1,072	4.1	1,274	1,090		4.5
Other expenses	(1,269)	4.7	(1,095)	4.1	(1,327)	(1,135)		4.7
Finance income	185	0.7	105	0.4	159	136		0.6
Finance costs	(382)	1.4	(216)	0.8	(316)	(270)		1.1
Equity income on investments, net	25	0.1	18	0.1	19	16		0.1
Profit before income tax	830	3.1	1,242	4.7	1,434	1,226		5.1
Income tax expense	411	1.5	325	1.2	411	352		1.4
Profit for the year	419	1.5	917	3.5	1,023	874		3.6

(1) For convenience, the Korean Won amounts are expressed in U.S. dollars at the rate of ₩1,169.26 to US\$1.00, the noon buying rate in effect on December 31, 2015 as certified by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for customs purposes. This translation should not be construed as a representation that the Korean Won amounts represent, have been or could be converted to U.S. dollars at that rate or any other rate.

Comparison of 2015 to 2014

Revenue

Our revenue increased by 7.3% from ₩26,456 billion in 2014 to ₩28,384 billion (US\$24,275 million) in 2015. The increase in revenue resulted from increases in revenue from sales of panels for mobile and other applications and for televisions, which were in turn mainly due to an increase in the average selling price of panels for mobile and other applications and an increase in the number of panels for televisions sold, offset in part by a decrease in revenue derived from sales of panels for notebook computers, desktop monitors and tablet computers. In particular:

Demand for our large-sized television panels, comprising 42-inch and larger panels, which category includes four of our five top selling television panels in 2015 in terms of sales volume, namely 42-inch, 43-inch, 49-inch and 55-inch panels, grew in 2015 compared to 2014, leading to an increase in the number of those panels sold by 11.1% from approximately 35.0 million panels in 2014 to approximately 38.9 million panels in 2015. The increase in the number of our large-sized television panels sold more than offset a decrease in the average selling price of those panels during the same period, resulting in an increase in revenue derived from those panels.

Demand for our 15.6-inch or smaller notebook computer panels, which category includes three of our top selling notebook computer panels in 2015 in terms of sales volume, namely 13.3-inch, 14-inch and 15.6-inch panels, fell in 2015 compared to 2014, resulting in a decrease in the number of those panels sold by 7.9% from approximately 47.8 million panels in 2014 to 44.0 million panels in 2015. The decrease in the number of those panels sold more than offset an increase in the average selling price of those panels during the same period, resulting in a decrease in revenue derived from those panels.

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The number of units sold of our large-sized desktop monitor panels, comprising 21.5-inch and larger panels, which category includes four of our five top selling desktop monitor panels in terms of sales volume, namely 21.5-inch, 23-inch, 23.8-inch and 27-inch panels, increased by 4.9% from approximately 30.9 million panels in 2014 to 32.4 million panels in 2015. The increase in the number of those panels sold more than offset a slight decrease in the average selling price of those panels during the same period, resulting in an increase in revenue derived from those panels. However, the increase in revenue derived from our large-sized desktop monitor panels was more than offset by a decrease in revenue derived from our small-sized desktop monitor panels over the same period, which was due to decreases in both the sales volume and average selling price of those panels, resulting in an overall decrease in revenue from desktop monitor panels.

Demand for our tablet computer panels smaller than 10 inches fell significantly in 2015 compared to 2014, leading to a decrease in the number of those panels sold by 39.2% from 50.3 million panels in 2014 to 30.6 million panels in 2015. The decrease in the number of those panels sold more than offset an increase in the average selling price of those panels during the same period, resulting in a decrease in revenue derived from those panels.

In our mobile and other applications category, we experienced significant growth in demand for smartwatch panels and continued growth in demand for larger smartphone panels in 2015 compared to 2014. For example, the number of units sold of panels in this category that are under 2 inches, which category includes all of our smartwatch panels, increased more than tenfold from approximately 1.0 million panels in 2014 to 13.0 million panels in 2015 and the number of units sold of panels in this category that are between 4.2 inches and 6 inches, which category includes all of our larger smartphone panels and accounts for more than 80% of our sales volume and amount in this category in 2015, increased by 22.4% from approximately 145.9 million panels in 2014 to 178.5 million panels in 2015. The average selling price of those panels also increased, together resulting in a significant increase in revenue derived from those panels.

Revenue attributable to sales of panels for televisions increased by 3.0% from approximately ₩10,540 billion in 2014 to approximately ₩10,854 billion (US\$9,283 million) in 2015, resulting from an increase in the number of units sold in this category in 2015 compared to 2014, partially offset by a decrease in the average selling price of panels in this category in 2015 compared to 2014. The total unit sales of panels for televisions increased by 7.6% from approximately 51.4 million panels in 2014 to approximately 55.3 million panels in 2015, whereas the average selling price of panels in this category decreased by 4.4% from approximately ₩205,226 in 2014 to approximately ₩196,207 (US\$168) in 2015. The increase in revenue attributable to sales of panels for televisions primarily reflected an increase in the sales volume of our television panels that are more than 42-inch in size, in particular panels incorporating differentiated specialty features, highlighting a general migration in demand from our small-sized to large-sized television panels. Such increase was offset in part by the decrease in the average selling price of television panels over the same period, which was mainly due to an increase in the proportion of our television panels sold in open cell form without backlight units, which generally have lower selling prices compared to television panels in module form with backlight units, and increased downward pricing pressure resulting from capacity expansion and increased competition by our competitors in 2015 compared to 2014.

Revenue attributable to sales of panels for notebook computers decreased by 6.0% from approximately ₩2,669 billion in 2014 to approximately ₩2,509 billion (US\$2,146 million) in 2015, resulting from a decrease in the number of units sold in this category in 2015 compared to 2014, partially offset by an increase in the average selling price of panels in this category in 2015 compared to 2014. The total unit sales of panels for notebook computers decreased by 9.4%

from approximately 50.2 million panels in 2014 to approximately 45.5 million panels in 2015, whereas the average selling price of panels in this category increased by 3.6% from approximately ₩53,194 in 2014 to approximately ₩55,132 (US\$47) in 2015. The decrease in revenue attributable to sales of panels for notebook computers primarily reflected a continued general shift in consumer demand for large smartphones as alternatives to notebook computers for mobile computing applications, which in turn results in a similar shift in market demand for mobile panels over notebook computer panels, partially offset by the increase in the average selling price of panels, which was attributable to an increase in the proportion of panels with differentiated specialty features that command higher selling prices, such as touch screen and AH-IPS, in our product mix for notebook computer panels.

Revenue attributable to sales of panels for desktop monitors decreased by 2.3% from approximately ₩4,660 billion in 2014 to approximately ₩4,553 billion (US\$3,894 million) in 2015, resulting from a decrease in the number of units sold in this category in 2015 compared to 2014, partially offset by an increase in the average selling price of panels in this category in 2015 compared to 2014. The total unit sales of panels for desktop monitors decreased by 4.3% from approximately 43.8 million panels in 2014 to approximately 41.9 million panels in 2015, whereas the average selling price of panels in this category increased by 2.2% from approximately ₩106,276 in 2014 to approximately ₩108,632 (US\$93) in 2015. The decrease in revenue attributable to sales of panels for desktop monitors primarily resulted from a general decrease in demand for desktop monitors in light of increased competition among other consumer computer screen devices, partially offset by an increase in the average selling price of our desktop monitor panels, which was attributable to an increase in the proportion of panels with differentiated specialty features that command higher selling prices, such as ultra-slim bezel borderless designs and ultra-wide 21:9 screen aspect ratio, in our product mix for desktop panels.

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Revenue attributable to sales of panels for tablet computers decreased by 29.1% from approximately ₩3,542 billion in 2014 to approximately ₩2,510 billion (US\$2,147 million) in 2015, resulting from a significant decrease in the number of units sold in this category in 2015 compared to 2014, partially offset by an increase in the average selling price of panels in this category in 2015 compared to 2014. The total unit sales of panels for tablet computers decreased by 38.2% from approximately 51.0 million panels in 2014 to approximately 31.5 million panels in 2015, whereas the average selling price of panels in this category increased by 14.8% from approximately ₩69,458 in 2014 to approximately ₩79,743 (US\$68) in 2015. The decrease in revenue attributable to sales of panels for tablet computers reflected a maturing of the consumer market and plateauing of demand for tablet computers in general.

Revenue attributable to sales of panels for mobile and other applications increased significantly by 58.2% from approximately ₩5,005 billion in 2014 to approximately ₩7,919 billion (US\$6,773 million) in 2015, resulting primarily from an increase in the average selling price of panels in this category in 2015 compared to 2014, while the number of units sold in this category remained relatively stable during the same period. The average selling price of panels for mobile and other applications increased by 58.2% from approximately ₩23,120 in 2014 to approximately ₩36,566 (US\$31) in 2015, and the total unit sales of panels in this category increased slightly from approximately 216.5 million in 2014 to approximately 216.6 million in 2015. The increase in the average selling price primarily reflected a shift in our product mix toward smartwatch panels and larger smartphone panels that are equipped with newer technologies, such as flexible OLED, Quad HD and in-TOUCH, and meet more advanced performance specifications, which tend to command a higher price premium.

In addition, our revenue attributable to royalty and others decreased by 2.5% from ₩40 billion in 2014 to ₩39 billion (US\$34 million) in 2015. The decrease was due to a decrease in other revenue, consisting primarily of sales of raw materials on-sold to our customers for module assembly purposes and sales of components to third party warranty service providers, from ₩25 billion in 2014 to ₩20 billion (US\$17 million) in 2015, partially offset by an increase in royalties from ₩15 billion in 2014 to ₩19 billion (US\$17 million) in 2015.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales increased by 6.2% from ₩22,667 billion in 2014 to ₩24,070 billion (US\$20,585 million) in 2015. The increase in our cost of sales in 2015 compared to 2014 was attributable primarily to increases in raw materials and component costs due in part to the strengthening of the U.S. Dollar, in which 86.7% of our raw materials and component part purchases were denominated in 2015, against the Korean Won in 2015 compared to 2014, as well as the increased share of high-end products in our product mix which contributed to the increase in costs on a per unit basis during the same period. In addition, an increase in overhead costs also contributed to the increase in cost of sales in 2015 compared to 2014.

As a percentage of our total cost of sales, raw materials and component costs and overhead costs increased from 64.9% and 11.7%, respectively, in 2014 to 65.5% and 11.9%, respectively, in 2015, while depreciation and amortization costs and labor costs decreased from 14.0% and 9.8%, respectively, in 2014 to 12.0% and 9.6%, respectively, in 2015.

As a percentage of revenue, cost of sales decreased from 85.7% in 2014 to 84.8% in 2015. The decrease in our cost of sales as a percentage of revenue in 2015 compared to 2014 was attributable mainly to a decrease in depreciation and amortization costs, resulting mainly from the end of estimated useful life of certain machinery and equipment assets in our AP2 production lines and the second expansion to our P8 fabrication facilities in 2015.

Cost of sales per square meter of net display area, which is derived by dividing total cost of sales by total square meters of net display area shipped, decreased by 6.7% from US\$556 per square meter of net display area in 2014 to

US\$519 in 2015. Cost of sales per panel sold, which is derived by dividing total cost of sales by total number of panels sold, increased by 12.2% from ₩54,903 in 2014 to ₩61,593 (US\$53) in 2015 due in part to increases in the proportion within each of our product categories of larger panel units with differentiated specialty features, which generally have higher cost of sales per panel relative to other panel units within each product category, sold in our product mix during the same period.

Gross Profit and Gross Margin

As a result of the cumulative effect of the reasons explained above, our gross profit increased by 13.9% from ₩3,789 billion in 2014 to ₩4,314 billion (US\$3,690 million) in 2015, and our gross margin improved from 14.3% in 2014 to 15.2% in 2015. The continued shift in our product mix toward higher-end products in 2015 resulted in increases in both the average selling price and cost of sales per panel sold in 2015 compared to 2014, but the increase in average selling price outpaced the increase in cost of sales per panel sold because the higher-end products in our product mix tend to command higher premiums and we were able to partially offset the increase in per unit costs by continuing to improve the efficiency of our production processes.

Table of Contents***Selling and Administrative Expenses***

Selling and administrative expenses increased by 16.1% from ₩1,267 billion in 2014 to ₩1,471 billion (US\$1,258 million) in 2015. As a percentage of revenue, our selling and administrative expenses increased from 4.8% in 2014 to 5.2% in 2015. The increase in selling and administrative expenses in 2015 compared to 2014 was attributable primarily to increases in:

advertising expense, resulting from an increase in our marketing activities in 2015, primarily in North America and Europe, in an effort to expand the market for OLED panels; and

depreciation expense, resulting primarily from an increase in capital expenditures for our OLED research and development activities.

Such increases were offset in part by a decrease in warranty expenses in 2015 compared to 2014 resulting from a reduction in certain defects in our products equipped with newer technologies during such period.

The following are the major components of our selling and administrative expenses for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2015:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2014	2015
	(in billions of Won)	
Salaries	₩ 257	₩ 268
Expenses related to defined benefit plan	28	27
Other employee benefits	69	88
Shipping costs	200	200
Fees and commissions	183	191
Depreciation	90	119
Taxes and dues	25	31
Advertising	107	266
Warranty expenses	188	147
Rent	22	24
Insurance	11	11
Travel	24	24
Training	12	16
Others	51	59
Total	₩ 1,267	₩ 1,471

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses increased by 4.6% from ₩1,164 billion in 2014 to ₩1,218 billion (US\$1,042 million) in 2015. As a percentage of revenue, our research and development expenses decreased slightly from 4.4% in 2014 to 4.3% in 2015. The increase in research and development expenses in 2015 compared to 2014 was attributable

to increases in research and development activities related to OLED and next generation technologies and products and in the average number of research and development employees over the same period.

Other Income (Expense), Net

Other income includes primarily foreign currency gains from operating activities, and other expenses include primarily foreign currency losses from operating activities and expenses related to legal proceedings or claims and others. Our total net other expense increased from ₩23 billion in 2014 to ₩53 billion (US\$45 million) in 2015, primarily due to a decrease in other miscellaneous income from ₩66 billion in 2014 to ₩28 billion (US\$24 million) in 2015 as well as an increase in expenses related to legal proceedings or claims and others from ₩109 billion in 2014 to ₩128 billion (US\$109 million) in 2015, offset in part by an increase in net foreign currency gain from ₩25 billion in 2014 to ₩43 billion (US\$37 million) in 2015. Other miscellaneous income in 2014 included a non-recurring gain of ₩35 billion which was attributable to the reimbursement of fines previously paid as a result of an appellate court's decision to overturn a fine imposed by the Korea Fair Trade Commission. See Item 8.A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information Legal Proceedings for a discussion of our legal proceedings and associated settlement payments, and Note 25 of the notes to our financial statements.

Table of Contents***Finance Income (Costs), Net***

Finance income recognized in profit or loss includes primarily interest income and foreign currency gains. Finance cost recognized in profit or loss includes primarily interest expense and foreign currency loss. Our total net finance costs increased by 42.7% from ₩111 billion in 2014 to ₩157 billion (US\$134 million) in 2015.

Our finance income increased by 51.4% from ₩105 billion in 2014 to ₩159 billion (US\$136 million) in 2015, attributable primarily to our recording of a gain on disposal of investments in equity accounted investees of ₩23 billion (US\$20 million) in 2015 compared to no such gain in 2014 and an increase in foreign currency gain by 41.8% from ₩55 billion in 2014 to ₩78 billion (US\$67 million) in 2015. We recorded a gain on disposal of investments in equity accounted investees in 2015 in connection with our acquisition in May 2015 of an additional 67% equity interest in Global OLED Technology LLC (Global OLED), through which Global OLED became our consolidated subsidiary and we recognized differences between book value and fair value of investments in Global OLED. See Note 32 of the notes to our financial statements. The increase in foreign currency gain in 2015 compared to 2014 was due to an increase in the range of fluctuation in value of the Korean Won relative to the U.S. dollar over the same period.

Our finance costs increased by 46.3% from ₩216 billion in 2014 to ₩316 billion (US\$270 million) in 2015 mainly due to an increase in foreign currency loss by 83.5% from ₩85 billion in 2014 to ₩156 billion (US\$133 million) in 2015 and our recording of a loss on impairment of investments of ₩27 billion (US\$23 million) in 2015, compared to no such loss in 2014, as well as an increase in interest expense by 16.4% from ₩110 billion in 2014 to ₩128 billion (US\$109 million) in 2015. The increase in foreign currency loss in 2015 compared to 2014 resulted primarily from an increase in the range of fluctuation in value of the Korean Won relative to the U.S. dollar over the same period. We recorded an impairment loss in 2015 in connection with a decrease in the carrying value of our investment in Fuhu, Inc. The increase in interest expense in 2015 compared to 2014 resulted primarily from a decrease in capitalized interest on construction loans during such period.

Income Tax Expense

Our income tax expense increased by 26.5% from ₩325 billion in 2014 to ₩411 billion (US\$352 million) in 2015, primarily due to a 15.5% increase in profit before income tax from ₩1,242 billion in 2014 to ₩1,434 billion (US\$1,226 million) in 2015. Our effective tax rate increased from 26.1% in 2014 to 28.6% in 2015 primarily due to our incurring more non-deductible expenses in 2015 compared to benefits in 2014 (which accounted for a 4.9% point increase in effective tax rate as compared to 2014) and a decrease in tax credits largely due to a decrease in capital expenditures eligible for tax credits (which accounted for a 2.3% point increase in effective tax rate as compared to 2014) during the same period, the effect of which was offset in part by a decrease in unrecognized deferred tax assets (which accounted for a 6.8% point decrease in effective tax rate as compared to 2014) during the same period. See Note 28 of the notes to our financial statements. As of December 31, 2015, unused tax credit carryforwards of ₩79 billion (US\$68 million) were not recognized as deferred tax assets because we did not believe realization of such amounts would be probable. As of December 31, 2014, unused tax credit carryforwards of ₩325 billion were not recognized.

Profit for the Year

As a result of the cumulative effect of the reasons explained above, our profit for the year increased by 11.6% from ₩917 billion in 2014 to ₩1,023 billion (US\$874 million) in 2015.

Comparison of 2014 to 2013

Revenue

Our revenue decreased by 2.1% from ₩27,033 billion in 2013 to ₩26,456 billion in 2014. The decrease in revenue resulted from decreases in revenue from sales of panels for televisions, notebook computers, desktop monitors and tablet computers, which were in turn mainly due to a decrease in the number of those panels sold, coupled with a decrease in the average selling price of panels for televisions, offset in part by an increase in revenue derived from sales of panels for mobile and other applications. In particular:

Demand for our large-sized television panels, comprising 42-inch and larger panels, which category includes three of our four top selling television panels in 2014 in terms of sales volume, namely 42-inch, 49-inch and 55-inch panels, grew in 2014 compared to 2013, leading to an increase in the number of those panels sold by 24.6% from approximately 28.1 million panels in 2013 to approximately 35.0 million panels in 2014. The increase in the number of our large-size television panels sold more than offset a decrease in the average selling price of those panels during the same period, resulting in an increase in revenue derived from those panels. However, the increase in revenue derived from our large-size television panels was more than offset by a decrease in revenue derived from our small-sized television panels over the same period, which was due to decreases in both the sales volume and average selling price of those panels, resulting in an overall decrease in revenue from television panel sales.

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Demand for our 15.6-inch or smaller notebook computer panels, which category includes three of our top selling notebook computer panels in 2014 in terms of sales volume, namely 13.3-inch, 14-inch and 15.6-inch panels, fell in 2014 compared to 2013, resulting in a decrease in the number of those panels sold by 10.3% from approximately 53.3 million panels in 2013 to 47.8 million panels in 2014. The decrease in the number of those panels sold more than offset an increase in the in the average selling price of those panels during the same period, resulting in a decrease in revenue derived from those panels.

The number of units sold of our large-sized desktop monitor panels, comprising 21.5-inch and larger panels, which category includes three of our four top selling desktop monitor panels in terms of sales volume, namely 21.5-inch, 23-inch and 27-inch panels, decreased by 6.4% from approximately 33.0 million panels in 2013 to 30.9 million panels in 2014. The average selling price of those panels decreased slightly during the same period, together resulting in a decrease in revenue derived from those panels. The revenue derived from our small-sized desktop monitor panels similarly decreased during the same period as the number of those panels sold decreased by 23.5% from 17.0 million in 2013 to 13.0 million in 2014 and the average selling price of those panels also decreased during the same period.

Demand for our tablet computer panels smaller than 10 inches fell in 2014 compared to 2013, leading to a decrease in the number of those panels sold by 18.5% from 61.7 million panels in 2013 to 50.3 million panels in 2014. However, the decrease in the number of those panels sold was more than offset by an increase in the average selling price of those panels during the same period, resulting in an increase in revenue derived from those panels.

In our mobile and other applications category, we experienced continued growth in demand for large smartphone panels in 2014 compared to 2013. For example, the number of units sold of panels in this category that are between 3.2 inches and 6 inches, which category includes all of our smartphone panels and accounts for more than 80% of our sales volume and amount in this category, increased by 43.1% from approximately 137.5 million panels in 2013 to 196.7 million panels in 2014. The average selling price of those panels also increased, together resulting in a significant increase in revenue derived from those panels.

Revenue attributable to sales of panels for televisions decreased by 10.6% from approximately ₩11,795 billion in 2013 to approximately ₩10,540 billion in 2014, resulting from decreases in both the number of units sold and average selling price of panels in this category in 2014 compared to 2013. The average selling price of panels for televisions decreased by 6.4% from approximately ₩219,250 in 2013 to approximately ₩205,226 in 2014, and the total unit sales of panels in this category decreased by 4.5% from approximately 53.8 million panels in 2013 to approximately 51.4 million panels in 2014. The decrease in revenue attributable to sales of panels for televisions primarily reflected a decrease in the average selling price mainly due to an increase in the proportion of our television panels sold in open cell form without backlight units, which generally have lower selling prices compared to television panels in module form with backlight units, and increased downward pricing pressure resulting from capacity expansion and increased competition by our competitors, in particular with respect to the market for small-sized television panels in 2014 compared to 2013. Notwithstanding the overall decreases in revenue and sales volume of our television panels, the revenue and sales volume of our television panels that are more than 42-inch in size increased over the same period, in particular panels incorporating differentiated specialty features, highlighting a general migration in demand from our small-sized to large-sized television panels.

Revenue attributable to sales of panels for notebook computers decreased by 5.3% from approximately ₩2,819 billion in 2013 to approximately ₩2,669 billion in 2014, resulting from a decrease in the number of units sold in this category in 2014 compared to 2013, partially offset by an increase in the average selling price of panels in this category in 2014 compared to 2013. The total unit sales of panels for notebook computers decreased by 9.7% from approximately 55.6 million panels in 2013 to approximately 50.2 million panels in 2014, whereas the average selling price of panels in this category increased by 4.8% from approximately ₩50,739 in 2013 to approximately ₩53,194 in 2014. The decrease in revenue attributable to sales of panels for notebook computers primarily reflected a continued general shift in consumer demand for large smartphones as alternatives to notebook computers for mobile computing applications, which in turn results in a similar shift in market demand for mobile panels over notebook computer panels, partially offset by the increase in the average selling price of panels, which was attributable to an increase in the proportion of panels with differentiated specialty features that command higher selling prices, such as touch screen and AH-IPS, in our product mix for notebook computer panels.

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Revenue attributable to sales of panels for desktop monitors decreased by 11.3% from approximately ₩5,256 billion in 2013 to approximately ₩4,660 billion in 2014, resulting from a decrease in the number of units sold in this category in 2014 compared to 2013, partially offset by a slight increase in the average selling price of panels in this category in 2014 compared to 2013. The total unit sales of panels for desktop monitors decreased by 12.4% from approximately 50.0 million panels in 2013 to approximately 43.8 million panels in 2014, whereas the average selling price of panels in this category increased by 1.1% from approximately ₩105,149 in 2013 to approximately ₩106,276 in 2014. The decrease in revenue attributable to sales of panels for desktop monitors primarily resulted from a general decrease in demand for desktop monitors in light of increased competition among other consumer computer screen devices, partially offset by an increase in the average selling price of our desktop monitor panels, which was attributable to an increase in the proportion of panels with differentiated specialty features that command higher selling prices, such as ultra-wide 21:9 screen aspect ratio and FPR 3D, in our product mix for desktop panels.

Revenue attributable to sales of panels for tablet computers decreased slightly by 0.9% from approximately ₩3,575 billion in 2013 to approximately ₩3,542 billion in 2014, resulting from a decrease in the number of units sold in this category in 2014 compared to 2013, partially offset by an increase in the average selling price of panels in this category in 2014 compared to 2013. The total unit sales of panels for tablet computers decreased by 20.1% from approximately 63.8 million panels in 2013 to approximately 51.0 million panels in 2014, whereas average selling price of panels in this category increased by 24.0% from approximately ₩55,999 in 2013 to approximately ₩69,458 in 2014. The decrease in revenue attributable to sales of panels for tablet computers reflected a maturing of the consumer market and plateauing of demand for tablet computers in general and the consolidation of consumer demand around certain sizes and models of tablet computers. Notwithstanding the overall slight decrease in revenue derived from our tablet computer panels, the revenue of our tablet computer panels less than 10-inch in size increased over the same period as the average selling price of certain of those panel with differentiated specialty features increased, which offset the decrease in the number of those panels sold during the same period.

Revenue attributable to sales of panels for mobile and other applications increased significantly by 41.5% from approximately ₩3,537 billion in 2013 to approximately ₩5,005 billion in 2014, resulting from increases in both the number of units sold and the average selling price of panels in this category in 2014 compared to 2013. The total unit sales of panels in this category increased by 33.6% from approximately 162.0 million in 2013 to approximately 216.5 million in 2014, and the average selling price of panels for mobile and other applications increased by 5.9% from approximately ₩21,832 in 2013 to approximately ₩23,120 in 2014. The increase in the average selling price primarily reflected a shift in our product mix toward large smartphone panels equipped with newer technologies, such as flexible OLED and Quad HD, and meet more advanced performance specifications, which tend to command a higher price premium.

In addition, our revenue attributable to royalty and others decreased by 21.6% from ₩51 billion in 2013 to ₩40 billion in 2014. The decrease was due to a decrease in other revenue, consisting primarily of sales of raw materials on-sold to our customers for module assembly purposes and sales of components to third party warranty service providers, from ₩32 billion in 2013 to ₩25 billion in 2014, as well as a decrease in royalties from ₩19 billion in 2013 to ₩15 billion in 2014.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales decreased by 3.6% from ₩23,525 billion in 2013 to ₩22,667 billion in 2014. The decrease in our cost of sales in 2014 compared to 2013 was attributable mainly due to decreases in raw materials and component costs and depreciation and amortization costs, resulting mainly from the end of estimated useful life of certain machinery and equipment assets in our AP2 production lines and the second expansion to our P8 fabrication facilities in 2014 and a decrease in our capital expenditures in 2014 compared to 2013 contributed to the decrease in cost of sales during the

same period. Such decreases more than offset increases related to selling more panel units and increases in overhead and labor costs in 2014 compared to 2013.

As a percentage of our total cost of sales, raw materials and component costs and depreciation and amortization costs decreased from 66.7% and 15.6%, respectively, in 2013 to 64.9% and 14.0%, respectively, in 2014, while overhead costs and labor costs increased from 9.8% and 8.3%, respectively, in 2013 to 11.7% and 9.8%, respectively, in 2014.

As a percentage of revenue, cost of sales decreased from 87.0% in 2013 to 85.7% in 2014. The decrease in our cost of sales as a percentage of revenue in 2014 compared to 2013 was attributable to an increase in the proportion of our high margin, differentiated specialty panels based on newer technologies in our product mix during the same period.

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Cost of sales per square meter of net display area, which is derived by dividing total cost of sales by total square meters of net display area shipped, decreased by 11.6% from US\$629 per square meter of net display area in 2013 to US\$556 in 2014. Cost of sales per panel sold, which is derived by dividing total cost of sales by total number of panels sold, decreased by 10.1% from ₩61,073 in 2013 to ₩54,903 in 2014 due in part to increases in the proportion of our mobile and other application panel units, which generally have lower cost of sales per panel relative to our larger panels in other product categories, and the proportion of our television panel units in open cell form without backlight units, which generally have lower cost of sales per panel relative to television panels in module form with backlight units, sold in our product mix during the same period.

Gross Profit and Gross Margin

As a result of the cumulative effect of the reasons explained above, our gross profit increased by 8.0% from ₩3,508 billion in 2013 to ₩3,789 billion in 2014, and our gross margin improved from 13.0% in 2013 to 14.3% in 2014. Even though our revenue decreased in 2014 compared to 2013, the increase in the proportion of high margin, differentiated specialty products based on newer technologies in our product mix led to the increases in our gross profit and gross margin.

Selling and Administrative Expenses

Selling and administrative expenses increased by 1.4% from ₩1,250 billion in 2013 to ₩1,267 billion in 2014. As a percentage of revenue, our selling and administrative expenses increased slightly from 4.6% in 2013 to 4.8% in 2014. The increase in selling and administrative expenses in 2014 compared to 2013 was attributable primarily to increases in:

warranty expenses, resulting primarily from certain defects in our products equipped with newer technologies; and

salaries, resulting primarily from a decision by the Supreme Court of Korea in December 2013 that expanded the scope of ordinary wages. See Item 3.D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Company We may be exposed to potential claims for unpaid wages arising from the Supreme Court of Korea's interpretation of ordinary wages.

Such increases were offset in part by a decrease in advertising expense in 2014 compared to 2013 resulting from a decrease in our advertising activities after we had concluded several advertising campaigns in 2013 to introduce our Ultra HD panels and IPS and FPR 3D technologies to the market and focused primarily on introducing our OLED panels to the market in 2014; and a decrease in shipping costs, resulting primarily from a decrease in costs relating to our usage of air freight due to reduced usage of such freight 2014 compared to 2013.

The following are the major components of our selling and administrative expenses for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2014:

Year ended December 31,
2013 2014
(in billions of Won)

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Salaries	₩	232	₩	257
Expenses related to defined benefit plan		22		28
Other employee benefits		70		69
Shipping costs		215		200
Fees and commissions		197		183
Depreciation		96		90
Taxes and dues		34		25
Advertising		145		107
Warranty expenses		117		188
Rent		23		22
Insurance		12		11
Travel		23		24
Training		12		12
Others		52		51
Total	₩	1,250	₩	1,267

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses increased by 6.2% from ₩1,096 billion in 2013 to ₩1,164 billion in 2014. As a percentage of revenue, our research and development expenses increased from 4.1% in 2013 to 4.4% in 2014. The increase in research and development expenses in 2014 compared to 2013 was attributable to increases in research and development activities related to OLED and next generation technologies and products and in the average number of research and development employees over the same period.

Table of Contents***Other Income (Expense), Net***

Other income includes primarily foreign currency gains from operating activities, and other expenses include primarily foreign currency losses from operating activities and expenses related to legal proceedings or claims and others. Our total net other expense decreased significantly from ₩160 billion in 2013 to ₩23 billion in 2014, primarily due to a significant decrease in expenses related to legal proceedings or claims and others from ₩260 billion in 2013 to ₩109 billion in 2014, offset in part by a significant decrease in net foreign currency gain from ₩81 billion in 2013 to ₩25 billion in 2014. These expenses include provisions with respect to certain legal proceedings as well as settlement payments in connection with related claims. See Item 8.A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information Legal Proceedings for a discussion of our legal proceedings and associated settlement payments.

Finance Income (Costs), Net

Finance income recognized in profit or loss includes primarily interest income and foreign currency gains. Finance cost recognized in profit or loss includes primarily interest expense and foreign currency loss. Our total net finance costs decreased by 44.2% from ₩197 billion in 2013 to ₩111 billion in 2014.

Our finance income decreased by 43.2% from ₩185 billion in 2013 to ₩105 billion in 2014, attributable primarily to a decrease in foreign currency gain by 61.3% from ₩142 billion in 2013 to ₩55 billion in 2014, which in turn was due to a decrease in the range of fluctuation in value of the Korean Won relative to the U.S. dollar over the same period.

Our finance costs decreased by 43.5% from ₩382 billion in 2013 to ₩216 billion in 2014 mainly due to a decrease in foreign currency loss by 57.3% from ₩199 billion in 2013 to ₩85 billion in 2014, resulting primarily from a decrease in the range of fluctuation in value of the Korean Won relative to the U.S. dollar over the same period and a decrease in interest expense by 30.8% from ₩159 billion in 2013 to ₩110 billion in 2014, resulting primarily from a decrease in the average interest rates applicable to our financial liabilities, as well as a decrease in our average amounts of financial liabilities outstanding, in 2014 compared to 2013.

Income Tax Expense

Our income tax expense decreased by 20.9% from ₩411 billion in 2013 to ₩325 billion in 2014 notwithstanding a 49.6% increase in profit before income tax from ₩830 billion in 2013 to ₩1,242 billion in 2014. Our effective tax rate decreased from 49.5% in 2013 to 26.1% in 2014 primarily due to a significant decrease in unrecognized deferred tax assets (which accounted for an 18.5% point decrease in effective tax rate as compared to 2013) and an increase in tax credits largely due to an increase in capital expenditures eligible for tax credits (which accounted for a 4.3% point decrease in effective tax rate as compared to 2013) during the same period. The decrease in unrecognized deferred tax assets is primarily due to the change in tax laws in Korea that resulted in adjustment to increase unrecognized deferred tax assets in 2013. The significant decrease in unrecognized deferred tax assets in 2014 compared to 2013 was primarily due to an adjustment in the unrecognized deferred tax assets in 2013 following a change in Korean tax law during such year. See Note 28 of the notes to our financial statements. As of December 31, 2014, unused tax credit carryforwards of ₩325 billion were not recognized as deferred tax assets because we did not believe realization of such amounts would be probable. As of December 31, 2013, unused tax credit carryforwards of ₩529 billion were not recognized.

Profit for the Year

As a result of the cumulative effect of the reasons explained above, our profit for the year increased by 118.9% from ₩419 billion in 2013 to ₩917 billion in 2014.

Item 5.B. *Liquidity and Capital Resources*

Our principal sources of liquidity have been net cash flows generated from our operating activities and debt financing activities. We had cash and cash equivalents of ₩1,022 billion, ₩890 billion and ₩752 billion (US\$643 million) as of December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively. We also had short-term deposits in banks of ₩1,302 billion, ₩1,526 billion and ₩1,772 billion (US\$1,515 million), respectively, as of December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015. Our primary use of cash has been to fund capital expenditures related to the expansion and improvement of our production capacity with respect to existing and newly developed products, including the construction and ramping-up of new, or in certain cases, expansion or conversion of existing, fabrication facilities and production lines and the acquisition of new equipment. We also use cash flows from operations for our working capital requirements and servicing our debt payments. We expect our cash requirements for 2016 to be primarily for capital expenditures and repayment of maturing debt.

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As of December 31, 2013, we had current assets of ₩7,732 billion and current liabilities of ₩6,789 billion, resulting in net current assets of ₩943 billion. As of December 31, 2014, we had current assets of ₩9,241 billion and current liabilities of ₩7,550 billion, resulting in net current assets of ₩1,691 billion. As of December 31, 2015, we had current assets of ₩9,532 billion (US\$8,152 million) and current liabilities of ₩6,607 billion (US\$5,651 million), resulting in net current assets of ₩2,925 billion (US\$2,501 million). The increase in net current assets as of December 31, 2014 compared to December 31, 2013 was primarily attributable to a ₩821 billion increase in inventory as of December 31, 2014 compared to December 31, 2013 as a result of inventory replenishment and stocking by our sales subsidiaries whose inventory levels had dropped due to an increase in the number of units sales in 2014 compared to 2013 in anticipation of future demand and stocking components and raw materials at our GP1 fabrication facility and E4 production lines, which commenced mass production in September and December 2014, respectively. The increase in net current assets as of December 31, 2015 compared to December 31, 2014 was primarily attributable to a ₩653 billion (US\$558 million) increase in trade accounts and notes receivable as of December 31, 2015 compared to December 31, 2014 mainly as a result of a ₩1,399 billion (US\$1,196 million) decrease during such period in trade accounts and notes receivable which were sold to financial institutions but remained current and outstanding, and a ₩627 billion (US\$536 million) decrease in trade accounts and notes payable as of December 31, 2015 compared to December 31, 2014 mainly as a result of a decrease in purchases of raw materials and components in the fourth quarter of 2015 compared to the fourth quarter of 2014 in anticipation of weakening demand for our products in early 2016.

Our management constantly monitors our working capital, and we have historically been able to satisfy our cash requirements from cash flows from operations and debt financing. We believe that we have sufficient working capital for our present requirements. In 2015, we issued domestic debentures in the aggregate principal amount of ₩300 billion (US\$257 million), we issued domestic commercial paper in the aggregate principal amount of ₩200 billion (US\$171 million) and we entered into a number of facility loan agreements, from which we have drawn down the full aggregate principal amount of US\$300 million (₩352 billion) and RMB1,964 million (₩350 billion) as of December 31, 2015 in long-term loans, primarily to fund our capital expenditures and refinance our existing borrowings maturing in 2015. We have pledged property, plant and equipment and other assets in the amount of RMB8,382 million (₩1,496 billion) as security in connection with such facility loan agreements.

Our ability to satisfy our cash requirements from cash flows from operations and financing activities will be affected by our ability to maintain and improve our margins and, in the case of external financing, market conditions, which in turn may be affected by several factors outside of our control. Therefore, we re-evaluate our capital requirements regularly in light of our cash flows from operations, the progress of our expansion plans and market conditions. To the extent that we do not generate sufficient cash flows from our operations to meet our capital requirements, we may rely on other financing activities, such as external long-term borrowings and securities offerings, including the issuance of equity, equity-linked and other debt securities.

Our net cash provided by operating activities amounted to ₩3,585 billion in 2013, ₩2,865 billion in 2014 and ₩2,727 billion (US\$2,332 million) in 2015. The decrease in net cash provided by operating activities in 2014 compared to 2013 was mainly due to a decrease in cash collected from sales resulting from a decrease in sales and an increase of cash paid for purchases of components and raw materials to stock our production facilities in anticipation of future demand. The decrease in net cash provided by operating activities in 2015 compared to 2014 was mainly due to (i) an increase of cash paid for purchases of components and raw materials resulting from an increase in sales, (ii) a decrease in inventory and (iii) an increase in income taxes paid, which was attributable primarily to the use of tax loss carryforwards of ₩111 billion in 2014 compared to no such tax loss carryforwards available in 2015.

The cyclical market conditions that are characteristic of our industry, as well as the regular ramp-up of our new fabrication facilities and production lines and our cost reduction measures, contribute to the fluctuations in our

inventory levels from period to period. In 2014, stocking by our sales subsidiaries in anticipation of future demand contributed to a 42.5% increase in our inventory levels from year-end 2013. In 2015, steady consumption of our inventories in the fourth quarter of 2015 and changes to our product mix in anticipation of weakening demand in the first half of 2016 contributed to a 14.6% decrease in our inventory levels from year-end 2014.

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Inventories consisted of the following for the dates indicated:

	As of December 31,			
	2013	2014	2015	2015 ⁽¹⁾
(in billions of Won and millions of US\$)				
Finished goods	₩ 734	₩ 1,201	₩ 911	US\$ 779
Work in process	606	746	720	616
Raw materials	262	426	389	333
Supplies	331	381	331	283
Total	₩ 1,933	₩ 2,754	₩ 2,351	US\$ 2,011

(1) For convenience, the Korean Won amounts are expressed in U.S. dollars at the rate of ₩1,169.26 to US\$1.00, the noon buying rate in effect on December 31, 2015 as certified by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for customs purposes. This translation should not be construed as a representation that the Korean Won amounts represent, have been or could be converted to U.S. dollars at that rate or any other rate.

Our net cash used in investing activities amounted to ₩4,504 billion in 2013, ₩3,451 billion in 2014 and ₩2,732 billion (US\$2,337 million) in 2015. Net cash used in investing activities primarily reflected the substantial capital expenditures we have made in connection with the expansion and improvement of our production capacity in recent years, mainly relating to construction of our new, or in certain cases, expansion or conversion of existing, fabrication and module assembly facilities and acquisition of new equipment. These cash outflows from capital expenditures amounted to ₩3,473 billion, ₩2,983 billion and ₩2,365 billion (US\$2,023 million) in 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively. We intend to fund our capital requirements associated with our expansion and construction projects with cash flows from operations and financing activities, such as external long-term borrowings.

We currently expect that, in 2016, our total capital expenditures on a cash out basis will be higher than in 2015, primarily to fund the construction of our P10 fabrication facility in Paju, Korea and expansion of our OLED panel production capacities to respond to increases in demand for our panels, while maintaining and making improvements to our existing facilities. However, our overall expenditure levels and our allocation among projects are subject to many uncertainties. We review the amount of our capital expenditures and may make adjustments from time to time based on cash flows from operations, the progress of our expansion plans and market conditions.

Our net cash used in financing activities amounted to ₩391 billion in 2013 and net cash provided by financing activities amounted to ₩405 billion in 2014. In 2015, net cash used in financing activities amounted to ₩174 billion (US\$149 million). The net cash used in financing activities in 2013 reflects primarily the net repayment of long-term debt and debentures. The net cash provided by financing activities in 2014 reflects primarily the net proceeds from short-term borrowings as well as capital contributions from non-controlling interests. The net cash used in financing activities in 2015 reflects primarily the repayment of short-term borrowings as well as the payment of dividends.

At our shareholders meetings in 2013 and 2014, we did not declare a cash dividend to our shareholders. On March 13, 2015, we declared a cash dividend of ₩179 billion to our shareholders of record as of December 31, 2014 and distributed the cash dividend to such shareholders on April 8, 2015. On March 11, 2016, we declared a cash dividend

of ₩179 billion to our shareholders of record as of December 31, 2015 and distributed the cash dividend to such shareholders on April 8, 2016.

We had a total of ₩21 billion, ₩224 billion and nil of short-term borrowings outstanding as of December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively. For further information regarding these short-term borrowings, please see Note 14 of the notes to our financial statements.

As of December 31, 2015, we maintained accounts receivable negotiating facilities with several banks for up to an aggregate amount of US\$2,183 million. Our subsidiaries have also entered into various accounts receivable negotiating facilities. For further information regarding these facilities, please see Note 20 of the notes to our financial statements.

As of December 31, 2015, we had outstanding long-term debt including current portion and discounts on debentures in the amount of ₩4,228 billion (US\$3,616 million), consisting of ₩2,290 billion of Korean Won denominated debentures, US\$1,185 million of U.S. dollar denominated long-term loans, RMB1,964 million of RMB denominated long-term loans, ₩200 billion of Korean Won denominated commercial paper, and ₩4 billion of Korean Won denominated long-term loans.

The terms of some of our long-term debt contain provisions that would trigger a requirement for early payment. The principal and interest under these obligations may be accelerated if there is a default, including defaults triggered by failure to comply with financial covenants and cross defaults triggered under our other debt obligations. We believe we were in compliance with the covenants under our debt obligations at December 31, 2015. For further information about our short- and long-term debt obligations as of December 31, 2015, see Note 14 of the notes to our financial statements.

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As of December 31, 2015, we were obligated to guarantee the payment obligation of our subsidiary LG Display Yantai Co. Ltd. in the amount of US\$135 million (₩158 billion) under a credit facility that LG Display Yantai Co., Ltd. entered into with Shinhan Bank. Other than the foregoing, we have not entered into any other financial guarantees or similar commitments to guarantee the payment obligations of our subsidiaries or other third parties as of December 31, 2015.

Set forth below are the aggregate amounts, as of December 31, 2015, of our future contractual financing and licensing obligations under our existing debt and other contractual arrangements:

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments Due by Period			More than 5 years
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	
		(in millions of Won)			
Long-Term Debt, including current portion	₩4,228,105	₩1,416,660	₩2,253,263	₩478,122	₩80,060
Fixed License Payment	25,901	25,901			
Long-Term Other Payables	9,327		9,327		
Total	₩4,263,333	₩1,442,561	₩2,265,590	₩478,122	₩80,060
Estimates of interest payment based on contractual interest rates effective as of December 31, 2015	₩245,765	₩108,665	₩118,460	₩15,354	₩3,286

In addition to fixed license payments listed above that we are obligated to make under certain technology license agreements, we also have continuing obligations to make cash royalty payments under our technology license agreements, the amount of which are generally determined based on a percentage of sales of our display products.

Expenses relating to our license fees and royalty payments under existing license agreements were ₩63 billion in 2013, ₩69 billion in 2014 and ₩88 billion (US\$75 million) in 2015, representing 3.8% of our research and development related expenditures in 2013, 4.0% in 2014 and 5.7% in 2015. We expect to make additional license fee payments as we enter into new technology license agreements from time to time with third parties.

Taxation

In 2015, the statutory corporate income tax rate applicable to us was 11.0% (including local income surtax) for the first ₩200 million of our taxable income, 22.0% (including local income surtax) for our taxable income between ₩200 million and ₩20 billion and 24.2% (including local income surtax) for our taxable income in excess of ₩20 billion.

Tax Credits

We are entitled to a number of tax credits relating to certain investments in technology and human resources development. For example, under the Special Tax Treatment Control Law, we are entitled to a tax credit of up to 4% for our capital investments made outside certain areas of Seoul on or before December 31, 2017 provided that there isn't a decrease in the number of our employees compared to the previous year.

Tax credits not utilized in the fiscal year during which the relevant investment was made may be carried forward over the next five years in the case of capital investments and five years in the case of investments relating to technology and human resources development. As of December 31, 2015, we had available deferred tax assets related to these credits of ₩385 billion (US\$329 million), which may be utilized against future income tax liabilities through 2020. In addition, we also had unused tax credit carryforwards of ₩79 billion (US\$67 million) as of December 31, 2015 for which no deferred tax asset was recognized.

Item 5.C. *Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, etc.*
Research and Development

The display panel industry is subject to rapid technological changes. We believe that effective research and development is essential to maintaining our position as one of the industry's leading technology innovators. Our research and development related expenditures amounted to ₩1,675 billion in 2013, ₩1,788 billion in 2014 and ₩1,547 billion (US\$1,323 million) in 2015, representing 6.2% of our revenue in 2013, 6.8% in 2014 and 5.4% in 2015.

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To meet the demands of the future trends, we have formulated a long-term research and development strategy aimed at enhancing the process, device and design aspects of the existing products and diversifying the use of display panels as new opportunities arise with the development of communication systems and information technology. The following are examples of products and technologies that have been developed through our research and development activities in recent years:

In 2013, we developed the world's first 55-inch curved 3D Full HD OLED television panel and a 77-inch curved Ultra HD OLED television panel. In addition, we developed a 105-inch Ultra HD curved TFT-LCD television panel with a 21:9 screen aspect ratio, which allows for an unprecedented level of viewer immersion. We also collaborated with Intel Corporation, or Intel, and was the first in the world to incorporate Intel's Wireless Display, or WiDi, technology in a display panel with the development of our 23.8-inch TFT-LCD monitor panel. WiDi technology allows viewers to seamlessly stream content from one display device, such as a notebook computer or smartphone, wirelessly to a display device with WiDi technology without the need for any intermediary device. With respect to smartphones, we developed the world's first 5.5-inch Quad HD panel, which was also significantly brighter and thinner (only 1.22 mm) compared to conventional panels. Furthermore, we developed and commenced mass production of a flexible OLED panel for smartphones. The plastic substrates allow the panel to be bendable and virtually shatterproof while being much lighter and thinner compared to panels with conventional glass substrates.

In 2014, we unveiled a 98-inch Quad Ultra HD television panel, which has four times the resolution (7,680 x 4,320 pixels) of a conventional Ultra HD panel. We also developed an 18-inch transparent OLED panel (transparency level of 30%) and an 18-inch flexible OLED panel with a radius of curvature of 30 mm. We successfully commercialized a 1.3-inch circular plastic OLED smartwatch panel for LG Electronics' G Watch R smartwatch and a 5.5-inch Full HD plastic OLED smartphone panel for LG Electronics' G Flex 2 smartphone. In addition, we successfully commenced mass production of display panels incorporating three state-of-the-art technologies: M+ pixel structure, Ultraviolet Alignment and Advanced In-cell Touch, or in-TOUCH, technologies. M+ pixel structure technology improves transmittance and reduces power consumption. Ultraviolet Alignment technology utilizes ultraviolet light to more effectively align liquid crystals and improves contrast ratio and reproduction. In-TOUCH technology reduces the thickness of a touch panel as touch technology is built into the panel cell as opposed to the existing on-cell method, whereby a touch film is added on top of the panel.

In 2015, we developed the world's first Ultra HD OLED television panels, including 65-inch and 77-inch panels that feature High Dynamic Range functionality with perfect black and improved luminance. In addition, we unveiled a 55-inch wallpaper OLED television panel which was slim and light enough to attach to the wall simply by using magnets or wires. We were able to achieve this width using an innovative production method whereby the electric circuits are installed in a separate process. In the commercial space, we developed the world's first 55-inch double-sided OLED panel for commercial use, which shows different images on each side while achieving a width of only 5.3 mm, as well as a 139-inch Vertical Tiling OLED display that is made of eight 65-inch OLED panels connected together in a double-sided S-curved pattern. We also successfully commenced mass production of in-TOUCH panels for notebook computers. With respect to smartphones, we developed

the world's first 5.5-inch Quad HD in-TOUCH panel and the world's first 5.7-inch free-form Quad HD panel.

As the product life cycle of display panels using certain of the existing TFT-LCD technology is approaching maturity, we plan to further focus on OLED and other newer display technologies, while also exploring new growth opportunities in the application of display panels, such as in tablet computers, smartphones, smartwatches, public displays and automotive displays.

In order to maintain our position as one of the industry's technology leaders, we believe it is important not only to increase direct spending on research and development, but also to manage our research and development capability effectively in order to successfully implement our long-term strategy. In connection with our efforts to consolidate our research and development efforts for next-generation display technologies, we opened the R&D Center in Paju, Korea in April 2012.

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We complement our in-house research and development capability with collaborations with universities and other third parties. For example, we provide project-based funding to both domestic and overseas universities as a means to recruit promising engineering students and to research and develop new technologies. In July 2012, we entered into an agreement with Seoul National University to establish the LGD-SNU Cooperation Center within the university's Research Institute of Advanced Materials to conduct research into display panel technologies, including OLED technology. We also enter into joint research and development agreements from time to time with third parties for the development of technologies in specific fields. In addition, we belong to several display industry consortia, and we receive annual government funding to support our research and development efforts. As of December 31, 2015, we employed 4,632 engineers, researchers, designers, technicians and support personnel in connection with our research and development activities.

While we primarily rely on our own capacity for the development of new technologies in the display panel design and manufacturing process, we rely on third parties for certain key technologies to enhance our technology leadership, as further described in [Intellectual Property](#) below.

Intellectual Property

Overview

Our business has benefited from our patent portfolio, which includes patents for display technologies, manufacturing processes, products and applications related to the production of TFT-LCD and OLED panels. We hold a large number of patents in Korea and in other countries, including in the United States, China, Japan, Germany, France, Great Britain and Taiwan. These patents will expire at various dates upon the expiration of their respective terms ranging from 2016 to 2035. In March 2014, we formed Unified Innovative Technology, LLC in the United States, a limited liability company solely owned by us for the purpose of patent portfolio management.

As part of our ongoing efforts to prevent infringements on our intellectual property rights and to keep abreast of critical technology developments by our competitors, we closely monitor patent applications in Korea, Japan and the United States. We also plan to initiate monitoring activities in China. We intend to continue to file patent applications, where appropriate, to protect our proprietary technologies. We also enter into confidentiality agreements with each of our employees and consultants upon the commencement of an employment or consulting relationship. These agreements generally provide that all inventions, ideas, discoveries, improvements and copyrightable material made or conceived by the individual arising out of the employment or consulting relationship and all confidential information developed or made known to the individual during the term of the relationship are our exclusive property. In addition, we have increased our efforts to safeguard our proprietary information by engaging in in-house information protection awareness activities with our employees.

License Agreements

We enter into license or cross-license agreements from time to time with third parties with respect to various device and process technologies to complement our in-house research and development. We engage in regular discussions with third parties to identify potential areas for additional licensing of key technologies.

Expenses relating to our license fees and royalty payments under existing license agreements were ₩63 billion in 2013, ₩69 billion in 2014 and ₩88 billion (US\$75 million) in 2015, representing 3.8%, 4.0% and 5.7% of our research and development related expenditures in 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively. We recognized royalty income in the amount of ₩23 billion in 2013, ₩17 billion in 2014 and ₩19 billion (US\$16 million) in 2015. The following are examples of license agreements we have entered into:

We have a license agreement with each of Lemelson Foundation, Columbia University, Penn State University, Honeywell International, Honeywell Intellectual Properties, Plasma Physics Corporation and Ferguson Patent Properties. Each license agreement provides for a non-exclusive license under certain patents relating to TFT-LCD technologies.

We entered into a license agreement with Semiconductor Energy Laboratory which provides for a non-exclusive license under certain patents relating to TFT-LCD and AMOLED technologies. For IPS technologies, we have a non-exclusive license with Merck & Co.

We entered into a cross-license agreement with each of Hitachi, HannStar and Hydis for a non-exclusive license under certain patents relating to display technologies.

We entered into separate cross-license agreements with each of NEC and AU Optronics in connection with the settlement of certain patent infringement lawsuits. Under the agreements, each party grants the other party a license under certain patents relating to TFT-LCD technologies.

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We are licensed to use certain patents for our TFT-LCD products pursuant to a cross license agreement between Philips Electronics and Toshiba Corporation.

In addition to the above, we have also entered into license or cross-license agreements with other third parties in the course of our business operations in connection with certain patents which such third parties own or control.

As well as licensing key technologies from third parties, we aim to benefit from our own patents and other intellectual property rights by granting licenses to third parties from time to time in return for royalty payments. For example, we entered into a license agreement with Rockwell Collins Inc. under which we granted to Rockwell a non-exclusive, non-transferable license under our patents primarily for use in military applications. We have also entered into certain patent purchase and license agreements with third parties, where we receive a portion of the license payments.

Item 5.D. *Trend Information*

These matters are discussed under Item 5.A. and Item 5.B. above where relevant.

Item 5.E. *Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements*

For a discussion of our off-balance sheet arrangements, please see Factoring and securitization of accounts receivable , Letters of credit and Payment guarantees in Note 20 of the notes to our financial statements.

Item 5.F. *Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations*

Presented in Item 5.B. above.

Item 5.G. *Safe Harbor*

See Forward-Looking Statements.

Item 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

Item 6.A. *Directors and Senior Management*

Board of Directors

Our board of directors has the ultimate responsibility for the management of our business affairs. Our articles of incorporation provide for a board consisting of between five and seven directors, more than half of whom must be outside directors. Our shareholders elect all directors at a general meeting of shareholders. Under the Korean Commercial Code, a representative director of a company established in Korea is authorized to represent and act on behalf of such company and has the power to bind such company. Sang Beom Han is currently our sole representative director.

The term of office for our directors shall not exceed the closing of the annual general meeting of shareholders convened in respect of the last fiscal year within three years after they take office. Our board must meet at least once every quarter, and may meet as often as the chairman of the board of directors or the person designated by the regulation of the board of directors deem necessary or advisable.

The tables below set forth information regarding our current directors and executive officers. The business address of all of the directors and executive officers is LG Twin Towers, 128 Yeoui-daero, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul 07336, Korea.

Table of Contents***Our Outside Directors***

Our current outside directors are set out in the table below. Each of our outside directors meets the applicable independence standards set forth under the rules of the Korean Commercial Code and also meets the applicable independence criteria set forth under Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act.

Name	Date of Birth	Position	First Elected/ Appointed	Term Expires	Principal Occupation Outside of LG Display
Jin Jang	November 28, 1954	Director	March 2011	March 2017	Chair Professor, Department of Information Display, Kyung Hee University
Joon Park	October 30, 1954	Director	March 2013	March 2019	Professor, School of Law, Seoul National University
Sung-Sik Hwang	July 24, 1956	Director	January 2015	March 2018	President, Samchully Co., Ltd.
Kun Tai Han	October 30, 1956	Director	March 2016	March 2019	Chief Executive Officer, Hans Consulting

Our Non-Outside Directors

Our current non-outside directors are set out in the table below:

Name	Date of Birth	Position	First Elected/Appointed	Term Expires	Principal Occupation Outside of LG Display
Sang Beom Han	June 18, 1955	Representative Director, Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	March 2012	March 2018	
Sangdon Kim	October 20, 1962	Director, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	March 2014	March 2017	
Yu Sig Kang		Director	March 2011	March 2017	

November
3, 1948

Vice Chairman, LG
Management
Development
Institute

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Table of Contents***Our Non-Director Executive Officers***

Our current non-director executive officers are set out in the table below:

Name	Date of Birth	Position	First Elected/Appointed	Business Group/Unit
Sang Deog Yeo	December 3, 1955	President and Head of OLED Business Unit	January 2015	OLED Business Unit
Yu Seoung Yin	June 20, 1956	Executive Vice President and Head of China Operation Group	January 2009	
Cheol Dong Jeong	May 11, 1961	Executive Vice President and Chief Production Officer	January 2013	
Soo Youle Cha	October 21, 1957	Executive Vice President and Head of OLED TV Panel Group	January 2014	OLED Business Unit
Yong Kee Hwang	January 8, 1958	Executive Vice President and Head of TV Business Unit	January 2014	TV Business Unit
Bang Soo Lee	November 19, 1958	Executive Vice President and Head of Business Support Group	January 2016	
Kyong Deuk Jeong	January 9, 1963	Executive Vice President and Head of IT Business Unit	January 2016	IT Business Unit

We and our subsidiaries do not have any service contracts with our directors providing for benefits upon termination of their employment with us or our subsidiaries.

Sang Beom Han has served as vice chairman since January 2016, representative director since March 2012 and chief executive officer since December 2011. Mr. Han also served as head of the TV Business Division, the Panel Center and as vice-president for our P5 facility and the Manufacturing Technology Center since joining LG Display in December 2001. Prior to joining LG Display, Mr. Han served as vice president of Hynix Semiconductor Inc. Mr. Han holds a Ph.D. degree in material science from Stevens Institute of Technology.

Sangdon Kim has served as director since March 2014 and senior vice president and chief financial officer since January 2014. Prior to joining LG Display, he served as senior vice president and chief financial officer of Serveone. Mr. Kim holds a bachelor's degree in business administration from Yonsei University and a master's degree in business

administration from the University of Washington.

Yu Sig Kang has served as director since March 2011. Mr. Kang is currently vice chairman of LG Management Development Institute. He also served as representative director of LG Corp. and the head of LG Corp.'s Restructuring Office. Mr. Kang holds a bachelor's degree in business administration from Seoul National University.

Jin Jang has served as outside director since March 2011. Mr. Jang is currently the chair professor of the Department of Information Display at Kyung Hee University. Mr. Jang holds a bachelor's degree in physics from Seoul National University, and a master's degree and a Ph.D. in physics from the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology.