LG Display Co., Ltd.
Form 6-K
March 30, 2016

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER

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

UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the month of March 2016

LG Display Co., Ltd.

(Translation of Registrant s name into English)

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

(Address of principal executive offices)

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

Form 20-F x Form 40-F ¨

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

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

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

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

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

Yes ¨ No x

ANNUAL REPORT

(From January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015)

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

IN THE TRANSLATION PROCESS, SOME PARTS OF THE REPORT WERE REFORMATTED, REARRANGED OR SUMMARIZED AND CERTAIN NUMBERS WERE ROUNDED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF READERS. REFERENCES TO Q1 , Q2 , Q3 and Q4 OF A FISCAL YEAR ARE REFERENCES TO THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, JUNE 30, SEPTEMBER 30 AND DECEMBER 31, RESPECTIVELY, OF SUCH FISCAL YEAR.

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Contents

1. Company

A. Name and contact information

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

Our principal executive office is located at LG Twin Towers, 128 Yeoui-daero, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul 07336, Republic of Korea, and our telephone number is +82-2-3777-1010. Our website address is http://www.lgdisplay.com.

B. Domestic credit rating

(1) Corporate bonds

Subject instrument	Month of rating	Credit rating [(1)]	Rating agency (Rating range)
Corporate bonds	March 2013 June 2013 October 2013	AA-	NICE Information Service Co., Ltd. (AAA ~ D)
	April 2014 September 2014 April 2015	AA	
	June 2013 October 2013	AA-	Korea Investors Service, Inc. (AAA ~ D)
	March 2014 April 2015	AA	
	March 2013 June 2013	AA-	Korea Ratings Corporation (AAA ~ D)
	March 2014 September 2014 May 2015	AA	

(1) Domestic corporate bond credit ratings are generally defined to indicate the following:

Subject instrument	Credit rating	Definition
	AAA	Strongest capacity for timely repayment.
	AA+/AA/AA-	Very strong capacity for timely repayment. This capacity may, nevertheless, be slightly inferior than is the case for the highest rating category

	A+/A/A-	Strong capacity for timely repayment. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse changes in circumstances or in economic conditions than is the case for higher rating categories.
	BBB+/BBB/BBB-	Capacity for timely repayment is adequate, but adverse changes in circumstances and in economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.
Corporate bonds	BB+/BB/BB-	Capacity for timely repayment is currently adequate, but that there are some speculative characteristics that make the repayment uncertain over time.
	B+/B/B-	Lack of adequate capacity for repayment and speculative characteristics. Interest payment in time of unfavorable economic conditions is uncertain.
	CCC	Lack of capacity for even current repayment and high risk of default.
	CC	Greater uncertainties than higher ratings.
	C	High credit risk and lack of capacity for timely repayment.
	D	Insolvency.

(2) Commercial paper

Subject instrument	Month of rating	Credit rating [1]	Rating agency (Rating range)
Commercial paper	October 2015	A1	Korea Investors Service, Inc. (A1 ~ D)
	October 2015	A1	NICE Information Service Co., Ltd. (A1 ~ D)

(1) Domestic commercial paper credit ratings are generally defined to indicate the following:

Subject instrument	Credit rating	Definition
Commercial paper	A1	Timely repayment capability is at the highest level with extremely low investment risk and is stable such that it will not be influenced by any reasonably foreseeable changes in external factors.
	A2	Strong capacity for timely repayment with very low investment risk. This capacity may, nevertheless, be slightly inferior than is the case for the highest rating category.
	A3	Capacity for timely repayment is adequate with low investment risk. This capacity may, nevertheless, be somewhat influenced by sudden changes in external factors.
	B	Capacity for timely repayment is acknowledged, but there are some speculative characteristics.
	C	Capacity for timely repayment is questionable.
	D	Insolvency.

ø + or - modifier can be attached to ratings A2 through B to differentiate ratings within broader rating categories.

C. Capitalization

(1) Change in capital stock (as of December 31, 2015)

There were no changes to our issued capital stock during the annual reporting period ended December 31, 2015.

(2) Convertible bonds

Not applicable.

D. Voting rights (as of December 31, 2015)

(Unit: share)

Description		Number of shares
A. Total number of shares issued: (1)	Common shares (1)	357,815,700
	Preferred shares	
B. Shares without voting rights:	Common shares	
	Preferred shares	
C. Shares subject to restrictions on voting rights pursuant to our articles of incorporation:	Common shares	
	Preferred shares	
D. Shares subject to restrictions on voting rights pursuant to regulations:	Common shares	
	Preferred shares	
E. Shares with restored voting rights:	Common shares	
	Preferred shares	
Total number of issued shares with voting rights (=A B C D + E):	Common shares	357,815,700
	Preferred shares	

(1) Authorized: 500,000,000 shares

E. Dividends

Dividends for the three most recent fiscal years

Description (unit)		2015	2014	2013
Par value (Won)		5,000	5,000	5,000
Profit for the year (million Won) (1)		966,553	904,268	426,118
Earnings per share (Won) (2)		2,701	2,527	1,191
Total cash dividend amount for the period (million Won)		178,908	178,908	
Total stock dividend amount for the period (million Won)				
Cash dividend payout ratio (%)		18.51%	19.78%	
Cash dividend yield (%) (3)	Common shares	1.97%	1.47%	
	Preferred shares			
Stock dividend yield (%)	Common shares			
	Preferred shares			
Cash dividend per share (Won)	Common shares	500	500	
	Preferred shares			

Stock dividend per share (share)	Common shares	
	Preferred shares	

(1) Based on profit for the year attributable to us as owners of the controlling company.
(2) Earnings per share is based on par value of 5,000 per share and is calculated by dividing net income by weighted average number of common shares.
(3) Cash dividend yield is the percentage that is derived by dividing cash dividend by the arithmetic average of the daily closing prices of our common shares during the one-week period ending two trading days prior to the closing of the register of shareholders for the purpose of determining the shareholders entitled to receive annual dividends.

2. Business

A. Business overview

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

As of December 31, 2015, in Korea we operated TFT-LCD and OLED production facilities and a research center in Paju and TFT-LCD production facilities in Gumi. We have also established subsidiaries in the Americas, Europe and Asia.

As of December 31, 2015, our business consisted of the manufacture and sale of display and display related products utilizing TFT-LCD, OLED and other technologies under a single reporting business segment.

In order to achieve synergies and strengthen the competitiveness of our OLED business, we acquired the OLED light business of LG Chem on December 15, 2015 for an acquisition price of approximately 160 billion. Such transaction was approved at a meeting of our board of directors in October 2015.

2015 consolidated operating results highlights

	(Unit: In billions of Won)
2015	Display business
Sales Revenue	28,384
Gross Profit	4,314
Operating Profit	1,626

B. Industry

(1) Industry characteristics and growth potential

The entry barriers to manufacture display panels are relatively high due to the technology and capital intensive nature of the mass manufacturing process that is required to achieve economies of scale, among other factors.

While growth in the market for displays used in notebook computer, monitor and other traditional IT products has stagnated or declined, the market for small- and medium-sized displays (including those used in smartphones) in the rapidly evolving IT environment has shown steady growth. The display market for televisions has also shown steady growth mainly due to growing demand from developing countries as well as from consumers in general for larger sized display panels. As for displays used in industrial, automobile and other value added products, we expect to see growth in these markets.

(2) Cyclicality

The display panel business is highly cyclical and sensitive to fluctuations in the general economy. The industry experiences recurring volatility caused by imbalances between supply and demand due to capacity expansion and changing production utilization rates within the industry.

Macroeconomic factors and other causes of business cycles can affect the rate of growth in demand for display panels. Accordingly, if supply exceeds demand, average selling prices of display panels may decrease. Conversely, if growth in demand outpaces growth in supply, average selling prices may increase.

(3) Market conditions

Overall, while there have been some variations in rates of production capacity growth among individual display panel manufacturers, display panel manufacturers have generally slowed their respective rates of production capacity growth since 2011 due to a slowdown in growth of the display panel industry.

Most display panel manufacturers are located in Asia.

a. Korea: LG Display, Samsung Display, etc.

b. Taiwan: AU Optronics, Innolux, CPT, HannStar, etc.

c. Japan: Japan Display, Sharp, Panasonic LCD, etc.

d. China: BOE, CSOT, CEC Panda, etc.

(4) Market shares

Our worldwide market share of large-sized display panels (i.e., panels that are 9 inches or larger) based on revenue is as follows:

	2015	2014	2013
Panels for Televisions [1]	25.4%	25.0%	24.7%
Panels for Monitors	39.0%	32.7%	34.0%
Panels for Notebook Computers [2]	27.3%	27.5%	32.3%
Panels for Tablet Computers	22.5%	27.0%	32.0%
Total	27.7%	26.9%	27.8%

Source: Large-Area Display Market Tracker (IHS Technology)

(1) Includes panels for public displays.
(2) Includes panels for netbooks.

(5) Competitiveness

Our ability to compete successfully depends on factors both within and outside our control, including product pricing, our relationship with customers, timely investments, adaptable production capabilities, development of new and premium products through technological advances, competitive production costs, success in marketing to our end-brand customers, component and raw material supply costs, foreign exchange rates and general economic and industry conditions.

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

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

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

As a leading technology innovator in the display industry, we continue to focus on delivering differentiated value to our customers by developing various technologies and products, including display panels with IPS, Advanced In-cell Touch, OLED and other technologies. With respect to TFT-LCD panels, we are leading the market with our differentiated products with IPS technology, such as our slim and light ultra-high definition (Ultra HD) television panels and 21:9 screen aspect ratio ultra-wide IPS curved monitors, and have prepared our production facilities to produce products with Advanced In-cell Touch technology. With respect to OLED panels, following our supply of the world s first 55-inch OLED 3D panels for televisions in January 2013, we have supplied Ultra HD OLED panels for televisions, flexible plastic OLED panels for smartphones, round OLED panels for wearable devices among others and have shown that we are technologically a step ahead of the competition.

Moreover, we entered into long-term sales contracts with major global firms to secure customers and expand partnerships for technology development.

C. New businesses

For our continued growth, we are actively exploring and preparing for new business opportunities that may arise in the changing market environment. As such, we are continually reviewing and looking at opportunities in the display and promising new industries.

3. Major Products and Raw Materials

A. Major products

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

(Unit: In billions of Won, except percentages)

Business area	Sales type	Items (Market)	Usage	Major trademark	Sales in 2015 (%)
Display	Product/ Service/ Other sales	Display panel (Overseas [1])	Panels for notebook computers, monitors, televisions, smartphones, tablets, etc.	LG Display	26,166 (92.2%)
		Display panel (Korea [1])	Panels for notebook computers, monitors, televisions, smartphones, tablets, etc.	LG Display	2,218 (7.8%)
Total					28,384 (100.0%)

- Period: January 1, 2015 ~ December 31, 2015.

(1) Based on ship-to-party.

B. Average selling price trend of major products

The average selling price of LCD panels per square meter of net display area shipped in the fourth quarter of 2015 increased slightly compared to the third quarter of 2015 due to improvements in our product mix attributable to the launch of new small- and medium-sized products, despite a general decline in average selling prices, while average selling prices of LCD panels exhibited varying trends according to demand by product category. There is no assurance that the average selling prices of LCD panels will not fluctuate in the future due to changes in market conditions.

(Unit: US$ / m^2)

Description	2015 Q4	2015 Q3	2015 Q2	2015 Q1
Display panel [1][2]	632	622	620	652

(1) Quarterly average selling price per square meter of net display area shipped.
(2) Excludes semi-finished products in the cell process.

C. Major raw materials

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

(Unit: In billions of Won, except percentages)

Business area	Purchase type	Items	Usage	Cost (1)	Ratio (%)	Suppliers
Display	Raw materials	Glass	Display panel manufacturing	1,534	9.82%	NEG, Asahi Glass, etc.
		Backlights		3,221	20.63%	HeeSung Electronics, etc.
		Polarizers		2,433	15.58%	LG Chem, etc.
		Printed circuit boards		1,500	9.61%	Korea SMT, etc.
		Others		6,925	44.36%	
Total				15,613	100.0%	

- Period: January 1, 2015 ~ December 31, 2015.

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

4. Production and Equipment

A. Production capacity and output

(1) Production capacity

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

(Unit: 1,000 glass sheets)

Business area	Items	Location of facilities	2015(1)	2014(1)	2013(1)
Display	Display panel	Gumi, Paju, Guangzhou, Ochang	9,781	9,573	8,562

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

(2) Production output

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

(Unit: 1,000 glass sheets)

Business area	Items	Location of facilities	2015	2014	2013

Display	Display panel	Gumi, Paju, Guangzhou, Ochang	8,609	8,425	7,670

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

B. Production performance and utilization ratio

(Unit: Hours, except percentages)

Production facilities	Available working hours in 2015	Actual working hours in 2015	Average utilization ratio
Gumi	8,760[1] (365 days) [2]	8,450 [1] (352 days) [2]	96.5%
Paju	8,760[1] (365 days) [2]	8,760[1] (365 days) [2]	100.0%
Guangzhou	8,760[1] (365 days) [2]	8,760[1] (365 days) [2]	100.0%
Ochang [3]	384[1] (16 days) [2]	288[1] (12 days) [2]	75.0%

(1) Based on the assumption that all 24 hours in a day have been fully utilized.
(2) Number of days is calculated by averaging the number of working days for each facility.
(3) Working hours and utilization ratio for the Ochang facility is indicated for the period from our acquisition of the OLED light business on December 15, 2015 to the end of the reporting period.

C. Investment plan

In 2015, our total capital expenditures on a cash out basis was 2.4 trillion. In 2016, we plan to continue capital expenditures in anticipation of funding the production of future display products and leading the market for OLED panels, as well as investing in our production facilities to respond to increases in demand for large-sized panels.

5. Sales

A. Sales performance

(Unit: In billions of Won)

Business area	Sales types	Items	(Market)	2015	2014	2013
Display	Products, etc.	Display panel	Overseas [1]	26,166	23,847	24,341
			Korea [1]	2,218	2,609	2,692
			Total	28,384	26,456	27,033

(1) Based on ship-to-party.

B. Sales route and sales method

(1) Sales organization

As of December 31, 2015, each of our television, IT, mobile and OLED businesses had individual sales and customer support functions.

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

(2) Sales route

Sales of our products take place through one of the following two routes:

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

LG Display HQ and overseas manufacturing subsidiaries g System integrators and end-brand customers g End users

(3) Sales methods and sales terms

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

(4) Sales strategy

As part of our sales strategy, we have secured stable sales to major personal computer manufacturers and leading consumer electronics manufacturers globally, led the television market with our OLED and other market leading television panels, increased the proportion of sales of our differentiated television panels, such as our Ultra HD and large television panels, in our product mix and strengthened sales of high-resolution, IPS, narrow bezel and other high-end display panels in the monitor, notebook computer and tablet markets.

In the smartphone, industrial products (including aviation and medical equipment) and automobile displays segment, we have continued to build a strong and diversified business portfolio by expanding our business with customers with a global reach on the strength of our differentiated products applying IPS, plastic OLED, high-resolution, Advanced In-cell Touch and other technologies.

(5) Purchase orders

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

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

6. Market Risks and Risk Management

A. Market risks

The display industry continues to experience continued declines in the average selling prices of TFT-LCD and OLED 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 display industry is highly competitive. We have experienced pressure on the prices and margins of our major products due largely to additional industry capacity from panel manufacturers in Korea, Taiwan, China and Japan coupled with changes in the production mix of such manufacturers. Our main competitors in the industry include Samsung Display, AU Optronics, Innolux, Sharp, BOE, CSOT, Japan Display, CPT, HannStar, Panasonic LCD and CEC Panda.

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

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

B. Risk management

As the average selling prices of TFT-LCD and OLED panels can continue to decline over time irrespective of industry-wide cyclical fluctuations, we may find it hard to manage risks associated with certain factors that are outside

our control. However, we counteract such declines in average selling prices by increasing the proportion of high value added panels in our product mix while also implementing various cost reduction measures. In addition, in order to manage our risk against foreign currency fluctuations, we continually monitor our currency position and risk, and when needed, we may from time to time enter into cross-currency interest rate swap contracts and foreign currency forward contracts.

7. Derivative Contracts

A. Currency risks

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2015, we had not entered into any such contract for currency related derivative products.

B. Interest rate risks

Our exposure to interest rate risks relates primarily to our floating rate long term loan obligations. We have established and are managing interest rate risk policies to minimize uncertainty and costs associated with interest rate fluctuations by monitoring cyclical interest rate fluctuations and enacting countermeasures.

As of December 31, 2015, we have entered into a 200 billion interest rate swap agreement with Shinhan Bank, for which we have not applied hedge accounting.

We recognized a loss on derivatives transactions and recorded a derivative instruments liability in the amount of 85 million with respect to derivative instruments held as of December 31, 2015.

8. Major contracts

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

Type of agreement	Name of party	Term	Content
Technology licensing agreement	Semiconductor	October 2005 ~	Patent licensing of LCD and OLED related technology
	Energy Laboratory		
	Hewlett-Packard	January 2011 ~	

			Patent licensing of semi-conductor device technology
	HannStar Display Corporation	December 2013 ~	Patent cross-licensing of LCD technology
Technology licensing/supply agreement	AU Optronics Corporation	August 2011~	Patent cross-licensing of LCD technology
	Innolux Corporation	July 2012 ~	Patent cross-licensing of LCD technology, etc.

9. Research & Development

A. Summary of R&D-related expenditures

(Unit: In millions of Won, except percentages)

Items		2015	2014	2013
Material Cost		679,603	762,008	586,901
Labor Cost		510,455	542,857	500,705
Depreciation Expense		196,799	249,306	319,854
Others		159,983	233,422	267,320
Total R&D-Related Expenditures		1,546,840	1,787,593	1,674,780
Accounting Treatment [(1)]	Selling & Administrative Expenses	1,217,929	1,164,294	1,095,727
	Manufacturing Cost	101,844	356,218	456,818
	Development Cost (Intangible Assets)	227,067	267,081	122,235
R&D-Related Expenditures / Revenue Ratio (Total R&D-Related Expenditures ÷ Revenue for the period × 100)		5.4%	6.8%	6.2%

(1) For accounting purposes, R&D-related expenditures are recognized in accordance with our financial statements.

B. R&D achievements

Achievements in 2013

(1) Developed 19.5-inch desktop monitor product

Developed new display panel size for desktop monitor products

Increased yield of glass panel area per glass substrate by cutting glass substrates at 19.5 inches

(2) Developed 11.6-inch Tab Book product applying GF2 touch technology

Applied GF2 direct bonding process

(3) Developed 5.0-inch and 5.5-inch high resolution (over 400 PPI) smartphone products applying AH-IPS technology

Luminance increased by 10% compared to conventional panels (5.0-inch FHD panel has 403 PPI and 5.5-inch FHD panel has 440 PPI)

Developed new source D-IC to drive 4 lanes of MIPI with speeds of up to 1 Gbps per lane

(4) Developed the world s first 60-inch three-side borderless product

Made possible by removing the forward-facing case top, resulting in zero bezel on three sides with a borderless like bottom design

(5) Developed the world s first 47-inch and 55-inch FHD TV product with 2.3 mm narrow bezels

Achieved optimal slim design by minimizing bezel width to 2.3 mm

(6) Developed 55-inch and 65-inch Ultra HD products with narrow bezels

Ultra HD (55-inch model has 80 PPI and 65-inch model has 68 PPI)

Achieved high transmittance panel by applying 1 Gate 1 Data structure

Achieved narrow bezels (55-inch model has 6.9 mm and 65-inch has 7.5 mm) by optimizing panel and mechanical design

(7) Developed 42-inch, 47-inch and 55-inch FHD three-side borderless products with direct backlight units

Borderless design made possible by removing the forward-facing case top, resulting in zero bezel on three sides

(8) Developed 5-inch HD smartphone product utilizing oxide cell technology

Reduced energy consumption and achieved narrower bezels by using indium gallium zinc oxide (IGZO) cell technology (energy consumption reduced by 26.7% and bezel size reduced by 23.0% compared to products utilizing conventional silicon (a-Si) cell technology)

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(9) Developed FHD a-Si AH-IPS technology for use in smartphone products (more than 400 PPI)

Improved structure and technology compared to conventional FHD panels (luminance increased by 30%, achieved 443 PPI in 5.0-inch FHD panel)

Developed new D-IC and IC bonding materials and processes

(10) Developed new line of 19.5-inch HD+ monitor products with IPS technology

Developed new line of display panels for desktop monitor products

Increased yield of glass panel area per glass substrate by cutting glass substrates at 19.5 inches

(11) Developed 19.5-inch HD+ ultra-light monitor product

The world s lightest (at the time) 19.5-inch HD+ IPS monitor product with slim concept design

Reduced weight by 55% from 1520g to 830g and thickness from 7.6t to 5.4t compared to a conventional 19.5-inch HD+ IPS monitor product

(12) Developed the world s first borderless monitor product with 3.5 mm narrow bezel (23.8-inch FHD)

Developed 23.8-inch FHD Neo Blade1 monitor product with the world s narrowest (at the time) bezel (3.5 mm)

(13) Introduced 9.2-inch WXGA high resolution / high luminance automotive display product

The first automotive display product to apply EPI interface (800Mbps high speed transmission with Real 8it)

High luminance (800 nit) and high color gamut (70%)

Developed T-con with improved reliability and resolution

(14) Developed 49-inch FHD four sided borderless like product

Achieved narrow borders by applying 4.9 mm GIP technology and developed a new PSJ mechanical structure

Developed new resin technology to apply to the bottom base decoration

(15) Developed 55-inch FHD wide color gamut (WCG) LCM product

Achieved life like colors with WCG by combining panel and optical technologies

Developed differentiated case top set design

(16) Developed our first 60-inch FHD product

Achieved narrow panel bezel size (7.8 mm)

New size in our product lineup

(17) Developed the world s first 23.8-inch Ultra HD monitor product

The world s first Ultra HD AH-IPS monitor product (23.8-inch Ultra HD: 185 ppi)

Applied PAC panel technology and developed Ultra HD T-con/D-IC driver

Developed high luminance dual LED array structure

(18) Expanded product lineup of 21:9 screen aspect ratio monitors

Expanded product lineup of 21:9 screen aspect ratio monitors to include 25-inch, 29-inch and 34-inch monitors

Borderless on three sides by removing case top

(19) Developed the world s first 13.3-inch FHD notebook model with 1.9 mm narrow bezel

Development slim notebook design by utilizing panel GLA structure and minimizing bezel size to 1.9 mm

Achieved slim (3.0 mm) and ultra-light (230 g) LCM by utilizing 0.25 mm glass PPP LGP technology

(20) Developed our first quad HD (QHD) notebook model (13.3-inch, 222 ppi / 14.0-inch / 210 ppi)

Increased transmittance rate by utilizing 3rd metal, coop CS, red eye 12 um technology and improving aperture ratio

Achieved slim (2.6 mm) and ultra-light (235 g) LCM by utilizing 0.3 mm glass PPP LGP technology

(21) Introduced product applying PPP LGP to maximize light collimation

Developed PPP technology for light collimation (improved luminance by 44% compared to conventional panels) for a more energy efficient panel model

Used 2 sheet structure to reduce thickness

(22) Developed 12.3-inch FHD full cluster automotive product

The world s first full cluster product to apply IPS technology

Ultra-high luminance (800 nit) and high color gamut (85%). High color PR and developed RG LED for high light collimation

Applied the highest resolution (1920 x 720), at the time, for clusters

(23) Developed 5.5-inch QHD LTPS smartphone panel applying AH-IPS technology with the worlds highest resolution, at the time, for smartphone panels (more than 500 ppi)

Designed and developed QHD, the world s highest resolution, at the time, for smartphone panels (538 ppi)

The world s first QHD module applying 1 chip D-IC driver

Achievements in 2014

(1) Developed the world s first green plus structure television panel products (42-inch, 49-inch and 55-inch Ultra HD)

Added white pixels to increase transmittance by 55% compared to conventional display panels

Developed energy conservation technology for Ultra HD products

(2) Developed the world s narrowest, at the time, bezel (BtB 3.5 mm) videowall product (55-inch FHD)

The world s narrowest, at the time, bezel (BtB 3.5 mm) videowall product

Reduced panel PAD parts and minimized bezel size

(3) Developed our first 79-inch Ultra HD product

New size in our product lineup

Achieved narrow bezel (On 9.9 mm) and slim depth (13.9 mm)

(4) Developed the world s first 4 sided borderless like product (49-inch, 55-inch and 60-inch FHD)

Removed front case top and narrowed gap between the panel and front deco cabinet (set side reduced from 2.0 mm to 0.5 mm)

(5) Developed the world s first a-Si AF-IPS 5Mask panel product for smartphones (5.0 WVGA)

Reduced production cost and simplified manufacturing process by reducing the number of mask steps from 6 to 5

Same level of performance as 6Mask panels

(6) Developed the world s first LTPS AH-IPS photo alignment and negative LC panel product for smartphones (5.0-inch FHD)

LTPS AH-IPS photo alignment and negative LC panel product for smartphones developed in March 2014

Improved luminance and contrast ratio through improvement in panel transmittance (450 nit to 515 nit; 1,000:1 to 1500:1).

(7) Developed the world s first 23.8-inch FHD ultra slim and light monitor product

Achieved ultra-light design (reduced LCM weight from 2,270g to 1,280g compared to conventional LCMs)

Achieved ultra slim design by using slim component parts (7.6t reduced to 5.5t)

(8) Developed LTPS AH-IPS QHD smartphone product (5.5-inch QHD, 538 ppi, LG Electronics G3 model smartphone)

LTPS AH-IPS QHD smartphone product developed in April 2014

Width of panel bezel: 0.95 mm (L/R); luminance: 500 nit; G1F Touch Direct Bonded LCM

(9) Developed our first curved Ultra HD product (65-inch and 55-inch Ultra HD)

The curved LCM retains the same panel transmissivity as a conventional flat LCM through application of BM-less COT structure with a double pigment lamination

Realized curved LCM technology by applying Frame (Horizontal / Vertical / Center) Structure and Curved C/T & Guide Panel Technologies

(10) Developed the world s first 6-inch plastic OLED product

Developed the world s first curved display with a curvature radius (R) of 700

Precursor to the development of future bendable, foldable and rollable display products

(11) Developed the world s first 34-inch curved monitor product (3,800R)

Launched the world s first blade type 21:9 screen aspect ratio 34-inch wide QHD 3,800R curved monitor product and created a new market and standard for curved monitor products

Achieved curvature of 3,800R by using annealing process and setting up assembly equipment utilizing 0.4t glass for curved panels and pol edge type curved backlight

(12) Developed the world s first AH-IPS FHD GIP/DRD product (15.6-inch notebook product)

The world s first AH-IPS FHD (more than 142 ppi) GIP/DRD product developed in September 2014

Increased cost competitiveness by developing GIP/DRD technology

(13) Developed the world s first Advanced In-cell Touch LTPS smartphone product (4.5-inch HD product)

Completed development of an AH-IPS LTPS product applying LG Display s own in-cell touch technology, which utilizes the AH-IPS Vcom electrodes in an all point sensing self-capacitive manner in July 2014 (450 nit luminance; L/R panel bezel of 1.00 mm; module thickness of 2.28 mm)

Simplified SCM and provided a cost competitive and differentiated valued product with touch functionality

(14) Developed the world s first Advanced In-cell Touch a-Si smartphone product (4.5-inch WVGA product)

Completed development of an AH-IPS a-Si product applying LG Display s own in-cell touch technology, which utilizes the AH-IPS Vcom electrodes in an all point sensing self-capacitive manner in August 2014 (450 nit luminance; L/R panel bezel of 1.35 mm; module thickness of 2.6 mm)

Simplified SCM and provided a cost competitive and differentiated valued product with touch functionality

(15) Developed the world s first Ultra HD+ curved (6,000R) product (105-inch Ultra HD)

The world s first large 105-inch 21:9 screen aspect ratio Ultra HD curved (6,000R) display product

(16) Developed our first 98-inch Ultra HD product

Our new line of 98-inch Ultra HD products

Achieved ultra-high definition through utilizing the direct BLU local dimming and FCIC circuit compensation algorithm.

(17) Developed four sided product with even bezels (5.9 mm) for commercial use (42-inch, 49-inch and 55-inch FHD product)

Developed our first 4 sided even bezel product (off bezel: 5.9 mm)

Reduced panel PAD and lower bezel thickness

Improved PAC transmittance and after image reliability

(18) Developed our first 60-inch Ultra HD product

Our new line of 60-inch Ultra HD products

Achieved narrow panel bezel of 7.8 mm

(19) Developed the world s first circular plastic OLED product (1.3 F)

Developed the world s first circular plastic OLED product in September 2014

Developed ultrathin display module of 559 μm (without cover window)

Lowered power consumption by developing Power Save Mode algorithm

Display can be turned on without powering the P-IC

(20) Developed the world s first four sided borderless OLED television product (55-inch)

Product developed using the world s first four sided borderless technology utilizing reverse tab bonding manufacturing process in September 2014

(21) Developed the world s first ultra-slim OLED television products (49-inch, 55-inch and 65-inch Ultra HD)

Achieved LCM thickness of 7.5 mm

Reduced thickness by combining exterior set with LCM parts (B/cover, M/cabinet)

(22) Developed the world s first 1:1 screen aspect ratio New Platform Monitor (26.5-inch; 1920 x 1920 resolution)

Creation of new market through the development of new 1:1 screen aspect ratio platform display

Development of high resolution display with four sided even bezels (on bezel: 8 mm)

(23) Development of 14-inch FHD notebook product with three sided even bezels (3.9 mm)

World s first notebook panel with three sided narrow bezels (top and side bezels: 3.9 mm)

Reduced GIP area by 50% compared to conventional GIP area

(24) Development of 12.3-inch new display size UXGA tablet product

Developed new display panel size for tablet products: 12.3-inch UXGA (4:3 screen aspect ratio)

Increased yield of glass panel area per glass substrate by cutting glass substrates at 12.3 inches

Achievements in 2015

(1) Developed the world s narrowest, at the time, module bezel (0.7mm) LTPS smartphone display (5.3-inch FHD AIT)

Developed the world s first FHD Advanced In-cell Touch display (LTPS 5.3-inch FHD) applying the Neo Edge module process (new manufacturing technology) in January 2015

Set-up glue & laser cutting process, 0.6mm panel bezel (L/R)

(2) Developed the world s first QHD Advanced In-cell Touch LTPS smartphone display (5.5-inch QHD)

Developed LTPS 5.5-inch QHD display applying LG Display s new capacitive type in-cell touch technology with all points sensing in March 2015; luminance: 500nit, contrast ratio: 1500:1(using photo alignment & negative LC), 0.95mm panel bezel (L/R)

Delivered differentiated value proposition based on touch performance, simplified SCM process and competitive cost innovation

(3) Developed the world s narrowest, at the time, bezel videowall product (49-inch FHD)

Developed the world s narrowest bezel videowall product (bezel to bezel 3.5mm)

Optimized sizing of panel PAD and mechanical bezel

(4) Developed our first 43-inch Ultra HD slim and light LED television product

Achieved LCD module thickness of 8.4mm

Reduced thickness through publication of set LCM parts (back cover and middle cabinet)

(5) Developed the world s first Ultra HD OLED television product (55-inch, 65-inch and 77-inch Ultra HD)

Developed the world s first Ultra HD television product lineup

(6) Developed the world s first Ultra HD television product applying DRD technology (55-inch, 49-inch and 43-inch Ultra HD)

World s first application of Ultra HD DRD technology based on an RGBW(M+) pixel structure

Utilized RGBW(M+) technology to optimize picture quality (high definition, high luminance, low energy consumption and High Dynamic Range (HDR))

(7) Developed our first Ultra HD asymmetric RGBW(M+) structure product (15.6-inch)

Improved panel transmittance, lowered energy consumption and enhanced outdoor visibility compared to previous models

(8) Developed the world s first second display LTPS smartphone product (5.7-inch QHD+)

Delivered differentiated set design through the realization of a second display by applying a panel exterior manufacturing process

Developed panel and instrumental optics technology for the independent operation of main display and second display

Developed advanced power consumption technology for the realization of Always On Display functionality for the second display

(9) Developed the world s first four sided borderless monitor product (23.8-inch FHD and 27-inch QHD)

Developed the world s first four sided borderless design LCD module

Improved design by reducing lower bezel size from 12.6mm to 6.15mm (23.8-inch FHD)

(10) Developed the world s first Advanced In-cell Touch notebook product (15.6-inch and 14-inch FHD)

Improved touch functionality and cost competitiveness through world s first application of Advanced In-cell Touch technology on notebook products

Simplified customer supply chain management by providing touch total solution

(11) Developed the world s first 15.6-inch FHD notebook narrow bezel (2.9mm) product

Ultra-light and narrow concept project for 15.6-inch line extension to LG Electronics 13.3-inch and 14-inch Gram products

Delivered differentiated design utilizing 2.9mm bezels (Top/L/R)

Ultra slim and light design (225g, 2.3t)

(12) Developed 1900R curved monitor product (34-inch, 21:9 screen aspect ratio)

Strengthened product competitiveness by improving the curvature radius of 21:9 screen aspect ratio monitors (3800 reduced to 1900R)

Applied 0.25T etching to address looseness and backlight bleeding attributable to curved screen

Applied COT structure to enhance panel transmittance and address color mixing defects

(13) Developed the world s first four sided borderless 55-inch Ultra HD LED television product

Developed panel reverse structure in order to deliver a four sided borderless product

(14) Developed the world s first a-Si 98-inch Quad Ultra HD 120Hz television product

Developed the world s first drive technology for a-Si based extra-large 8K 120Hz panels

(15) Developed the world s first 65-inch 8K M+ product

Achieved cost competitiveness and maximized 8K transmittance by applying GIP/Source single bank for the first time in the world

Developed super resolution (4K enhanced to 8K) and M+ algorithm technologies

(16) Developed our first 75-inch Ultra HD Signage product

Delivered 11.9mm thickness on large-size LCD module

10. Intellectual Property

As of December 31, 2015, our cumulative patent portfolio (including patents that have already expired) included a total of 28,811 patents, consisting of 13,909 in Korea and 14,902 in other countries.

11. Environmental and Safety Matters

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

In accordance with the Framework Act on Low Carbon, Green Growth, we implemented the greenhouse gas emission and energy consumption target system from 2012 to 2014. Starting from 2015, we plan on implementing the greenhouse gas trading system, under which we will be responsible to meet our emission targets based on the emission credits allocated to us by the Ministry of Environment of the Korean government. As a result, we may need to invest in additional equipment and there may be other costs associated with meeting reduction targets, which may have a negative effect on our profitability or production activities. As a designated company subject to greenhouse gas emission targets under the Framework Act on Low Carbon, Green Growth, if we fail to meet a reduction target and are unable to comply with the government s subsequent enforcement notice relating to such failure, we may be subject to fines. Furthermore, as a designated company subject to the Act on Allocation and Trading of Greenhouse Gas Emissions, if do not have enough emission credits, we may be required to purchase additional credits or be subject to fines.

In connection with the greenhouse gas emission and energy reduction target system, we submitted a statement of our domestic emissions and energy usage for the year ended 2014 to the Korean government (i.e., the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Trade, Industry & Energy) in March 2015 after it was certified by BSI Korea, a government-designated certification agency. The table below sets forth yearly levels of our greenhouse gases emissions and energy usage in the statement submitted to the Korean government:

(Unit: thousand tonnes of CO_2 equivalent; Tetra Joules)

Category	2014	2013	2012
Greenhouse gases	7,537	6,922	6,161
Energy	60,002	61,092	61,169

Operations at our manufacturing plants are subject to regulation and periodic scheduled and unscheduled on-site inspections by the Ministry of Environment and local environmental protection authorities. We believe that we have adopted adequate anti-pollution measures and have minimized our impact on the environment by improving existing and developing new technologies for the effective maintenance of environmental protection standards consistent with local industry practice. In addition, we have continually monitored, and we believe that we are in compliance in all material respects with, the applicable environmental laws and regulations in Korea. Expenditures related to such compliance may be substantial. Such expenditures are generally included in capital expenditures. As required by Korean law, we employ licensed environmental specialists to manage our water and air pollution, toxic materials and waste. In December 2013, to ensure safe water quality and reduce costs, we entered into a contract with a specialist company to operate our waste water treatment facilities. In stages beginning in November 1997, we have obtained environmental management system ISO 14001 certifications for our domestic panel and module production facilities and our overseas module production plants in Nanjing, Yantai and Guangzhou, China, and with respect to our domestic panel and module production plants, we received ISO 50001 certification in December 2013 for our energy management system.

In addition, in August 2014, GP1, our newest eighth-generation panel fabrication facility located in Guangzhou, China, was the first electronics plant in China to receive the Green Plant designation under China s Green China Policy, in addition to receiving ISO 14001, ISO 50001, OHSAS 18001, ISO 9001, PAS 2050 and ISO 14064-1 certifications. Furthermore, with respect to our production facilities in Gumi, we have been certified by the Ministry of Environment as a Green Company for P1 and our Gumi module production plant since 1997, P2 and P3 since 2006 and P4, P5 and P6 since 2008. Also, we received certification to self-inspect designated waste products with respect to our Paju plant by the Ministry of Environment in 2011, which was recertified in 2013. In recognition of our efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, we were awarded a commendation from the Minster of Environment in the efforts against climate change category in the 2013 Green Management Awards, which was jointly hosted by the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Trade, Industry & Energy. In addition, in recognition of our efforts to improve recycling and reduce waste, we received a citation in 2014 for being a leading recycling company from the Prime

Minister of Korea and, in recognition of our continued greenhouse gas emission reduction activities, we received a special carbon management award in 2015 from the Carbon Disclosure Project, which was presided over by the Carbon Disclosure Project Korea Committee.

We also have an internal monitoring system to control the use of hazardous substances in the manufacture of our products as we are committed to compliance with all applicable environmental laws and regulations, including European Union Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive 2011/65/EU, and restricts the use of certain hazardous substances in the manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment.

In addition, as part of our commitment to use environment-friendly raw materials, we have implemented a green purchasing system that prevents the introduction of hazardous materials at the purchasing stage. The green purchasing system has been a key component in our efforts to comply with RoHS and other applicable environmental laws and regulation.

In October 2005, we became the first display panel company to receive accreditation as an International Accredited Testing Laboratory by the Korea Laboratory Accreditation Scheme, which is operated by the Korean Ministry of Trade, Industry & Energy. In September 2006, we received international accreditation from TUV SUD, EU s German accreditation agency, as a RoHS testing laboratory. Our efforts to keep pace with the increasingly stringent accreditation standards and to receive and maintain such accreditations are part of our on-going efforts to systematically monitor environmentally controlled substances in our component parts inventory. Moreover, we participated in reforming IEC 62321, an international testing standard published by the International Electrotechnical Commission and used by RoHS, and the commission adopted our halogen-free combustion ion chromatography method in as IEC 62321-3-2, which was published in June 2013.

In February 2015, we were issued a corrective order and assessed a fine of 276 million, which we subsequently followed and paid, respectively, for violating the Occupational Health and Safety Act in connection with an accidental nitrogen gas exposure at one of our production facilities in Paju, Korea in January 2015. To prevent such accidents happening again in the future, we have strengthened our safety standards and management and employee education.

12. Financial Information

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

(Unit: In millions of Won)

Description	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014	As of December 31, 2013
Current assets	9,531,634	9,240,629	7,731,788
Quick assets	7,179,965	6,486,531	5,798,547
Inventories	2,351,669	2,754,098	1,933,241
Non-current assets	13,045,526	13,726,394	13,983,496
Investments in equity accounted investees	384,755	407,644	406,536
Property, plant and equipment, net	10,546,020	11,402,866	11,808,334
Intangible assets	838,730	576,670	468,185
Other non-current assets	1,276,021	1,339,214	1,300,441
Total assets	22,577,160	22,967,023	21,715,284
Current liabilities	6,606,712	7,549,556	6,788,919
Non-current liabilities	3,265,492	3,634,057	4,128,945
Total liabilities	9,872,204	11,183,613	10,917,864
Share capital	1,789,079	1,789,079	1,789,079
Share premium	2,251,113	2,251,113	2,251,113
Reserves	(5,766)	(63,843)	(91,674)
Retained earnings	8,158,526	7,455,063	6,662,655
Non-controlling interest	512,004	351,998	186,247
Total equity	12,704,956	11,783,410	10,797,420

(Unit: In millions of Won, except for per share data and number of consolidated entities)

Description	For the year ended December 31, 2015	For the year ended December 31, 2014	For the year ended December 31, 2013
Revenue	28,383,884	26,455,529	27,033,035
Operating profit	1,625,566	1,357,255	1,163,314
Operating profit from continuing operations	1,023,456	917,404	418,973
Profit for the period	1,023,456	917,404	418,973
Profit (loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the Company	966,553	904,268	426,118
Non-controlling interest	56,903	13,136	(7,145)
Basic earnings per share	2,701	2,527	1,191
Diluted earnings per share	2,701	2,527	1,191
Number of consolidated entities	18	18	18

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

(Unit: In millions of Won)

Description	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014	As of December 31, 2013
Current assets	8,246,330	8,291,088	6,877,367
Quick assets	6,396,117	6,244,413	5,290,725
Inventories	1,850,213	2,046,675	1,586,642
Non-current assets	11,964,363	12,720,749	13,767,226
Investments	2,543,205	2,301,881	1,820,806
Property, plant and equipment, net	7,719,022	8,700,301	10,294,740
Intangible assets	607,398	548,078	461,620
Other non-current assets	1,094,738	1,170,489	1,190,060
Total assets	20,210,693	21,011,837	20,644,593
Current liabilities	6,505,979	7,550,330	6,754,175
Non-current liabilities	2,375,131	2,837,432	4,127,993
Total liabilities	8,881,110	10,387,762	10,882,168
Share capital	1,789,079	1,789,079	1,789,079
Share premium	2,251,113	2,251,113	2,251,113
Reserves	58	276	(305)
Retained earnings	7,289,333	6,583,607	5,722,538
Total equity	11,329,583	10,624,075	9,762,425

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

Description	For the year ended December 31, 2015	For the year ended December 31, 2014	For the year ended December 31, 2013
Revenue	25,856,426	25,383,670	25,854,183
Operating profit	770,856	984,790	753,550
Operating profit from continuing operations	968,209	973,118	99,672
Profit for the period	968,209	973,118	99,672
Basic earnings per share	2,706	2,720	279
Diluted earnings per share	2,706	2,720	279

C. Consolidated subsidiaries (as of December 31, 2015)

Company Interest	Primary Business	Location	Equity
LG Display America, Inc.	Sales	U.S.A.	100%
LG Display Japan Co., Ltd.	Sales	Japan	100%
LG Display Germany GmbH	Sales	Germany	100%

LG Display Taiwan Co., Ltd.	Sales	Taiwan	100%
LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and sales	China	100%
LG Display Shanghai Co., Ltd.	Sales	China	100%
LG Display Poland Sp. zo.o.	Manufacturing and sales	Poland	100%
LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and sales	China	100%
LG Display Shenzhen Co., Ltd.	Sales	China	100%
LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Sales	Singapore	100%
L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Limited	Manufacturing	China	51%
LG Display Yantai Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and sales	China	100%
LG Display (China) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and sales	China	70%
LG Display U.S.A. Inc.	Manufacturing and sales	U.S.A.	100%
Nanumnuri Co., Ltd.	Workplace services	Korea	100%
Unified Innovative Technology, LLC	Managing intellectual property	U.S.A.	100%
Global OLED Technology LLC	Managing intellectual property	U.S.A.	100%
LG Display Guangzhou Trading Co., Ltd.	Sales	China	100%

D. Status of equity investments (as of December 31, 2015)

Company[1]	Investment Amount		Initial Equity Investment Date	Equity Interest
LG Display America, Inc.	US$	411,000,000	September 24, 1999	100%
LG Display Germany GmbH	EUR	960,000	November 5, 1999	100%
LG Display Japan Co., Ltd.	¥	95,000,000	October 12, 1999	100%
LG Display Taiwan Co., Ltd.	NT$	115,500,000	May 19, 2000	100%
LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd.	CNY	2,936,759,345	July 15, 2002	100%
LG Display Shanghai Co., Ltd.	CNY	4,138,650	January 16, 2003	100%
LG Display Poland Sp. zo.o.	PLN	511,071,000	September 6, 2005	100%
LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd.	CNY	1,654,693,079	August 7, 2006	100%
LG Display Shenzhen Co., Ltd.	CNY	3,775,250	August 28, 2007	100%
LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd.	SGD	1,400,000	January 12, 2009	100%
L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Limited	CNY	59,197,026	January 5, 2010	51%
LG Display Yantai Co., Ltd.[2]	CNY	1,007,720,600	April 19, 2010	100%
LG Display U.S.A. Inc.[3]	US$	201,116	December 8, 2011	100%
Nanumnuri Co., Ltd.		800,000,000	March 19, 2012	100%
LG Display (China) Co., Ltd.[4]	CNY	5,703,466,124	December 27, 2012	70%
Unified Innovative Technology, LLC	US$	9,000,000	March 21, 2014	100%
Global OLED Technology LLC[5]	US$	152,767,000	May 7, 2015	100%
LG Display Guangzhou Trading Co., Ltd.[6]	CNY	1,223,960	May 27, 2015	100%
Suzhou Raken Technology Co., Ltd.	CNY	637,079,715	October 7, 2008	51%
Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd.		33,648,000,000	March 25, 2005	40%
TLI Co., Ltd.		14,073,806,250	May 16, 2008	10%
AVACO Co., Ltd.		6,172,728,120	June 9, 2008	16%
New Optics Ltd.		12,199,600,000	July 30, 2008	46%
LIG Invenia Co., Ltd. (formerly LIG ADP Co., Ltd.)		6,330,000,000	February 24, 2009	13%
Wooree E&L Co., Ltd. (formerly Wooree LED Co., Ltd.)		11,900,000,000	May 22, 2009	21%
LB Gemini New Growth Fund No. 16[7]		7,659,704,518	December 7, 2009	31%
Can Yang Investments Limited[8]	CNY	93,740,124	January 27, 2010	9%
YAS Co., Ltd.[9]		10,000,000,000	September 16, 2010	19%
Narae Nanotech Corporation		30,000,000,000	April 22, 2011	23%
Avatec Co., Ltd.		10,600,000,000	December 6, 2011	16%
Fuhu, Inc.[10]	US$	26,006,159	July 27, 2015	10%

Changes since December 31, 2014:

(1) In August 2015, we completed the dissolution of L&T Display Technology (Xiamen) Limited and in December 2015, we disposed of our entire investment in Glonix Co., Ltd., which we had acquired for LCD manufacturing and sales, for 498 million. We conducted money market trust acquisitions and dispositions during the reporting period and had no outstanding amounts in money market trusts as of December 31, 2015.

(2) In December 2015, we invested CNY52 million in cash for the capital increase of LG Display Yantai Co., Ltd. The investment did not affect our shareholding percentage interest.

(3) As of December 31, 2015, LG Display U.S.A. Inc. was in the liquidation process, and in December 2015, we divested US$10.7 million from LG Display U.S.A. Inc. The divestment did not affect our shareholding percentage interest.

(4) In January and August 2015, we invested CNY1,414 million and CNY35 million, respectively, in cash for the capital increase of LG Display (China) Co., Ltd. The investment did not affect our shareholding percentage interest.

(5) In May 2015, we invested US$103 million to acquire an additional 67% interest in Global OLED Technology LLC in order to strengthen our intellectual property portfolio for our OLED business. Our shareholding percentage interest in such company is 100%.
(6) In April 2015, we founded LG Display Guangzhou Trading Co. Ltd. in Guangzhou, China for the purpose of sales of TFT-LCD products. Our shareholding percentage interest in such company is 100%.
(7) In March 2015, we invested 360 million in LB Gemini New Growth Fund No. 16, and in April, July and August 2015, we divested 2,490 million, 2,100 million and 2,175 million, respectively. The investment and divestment did not affect our shareholding percentage interest.
(8) In 2015, Can Yang Investments Limited conducted a rights offering in which we did not participate. As a result, our shareholding percentage interest in such company decreased from 9.4% as of December 31, 2014 to 8.9% as of December 31, 2015.
(9) In 2015, the number of outstanding shares of YAS Co., Ltd. was increased due to the exercies of stock options. As a result, our shareholding percentage interest in such company decreased from 19.2% as of December 31, 2014 to 18.5% as of December 31, 2015.
(10) In July 2015, we invested US$26 million to acquire 500,000 common shares and 1,011,280 voting preferred shares of Fuhu, Inc., a producer of tablets and contents for children. As of December 31, 2015, we determined that the recoverability of such investment was uncertain and we recognized an impairment loss of 26,791 million, an amount equal to the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount of such investment. Our shareholding percentage interest in such company is 10% and we have the right to appoint one member of such company s board of directors.

13. Audit Information

A. Audit service

(Unit: In millions of Won, hours)

Description	2015	2014	2013
Auditor	KPMG Samjong	KPMG Samjong	KPMG Samjong
Activity	Audit by independent auditor	Audit by independent auditor	Audit by independent auditor
Compensation (1)	990 (400) (2)	910 (326) (2)	910 (325) (2)
Time required	17,530	16,380	16,202

(1) Compensation amount is the contracted amount for the full fiscal year.
(2) Compensation amount in ( ) is for Form 20-F filing and SOX 404 audit.

B. Non-audit service

(Unit: In millions of Won)

Fiscal year	Contract date	Service description	Service period	Compensation
2013	July 29, 2013	Advisory services in establishing a compliance system in	July 2013 to October 2013	126

	connection with our disclosure obligations under the U.S. Securities and Exchange commission s conflict mineral rule.

14. Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

A. Risk relating to forward-looking statements

This annual report contains forward-looking statements that are, by their nature, subject to significant risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements reflect our current views as of the date of this report with respect to future events and are not a guarantee of future performance or results. Actual results may differ materially from information contained in the forward-looking statements as a result of a number of factors beyond our control. We have no obligation to update or correct the forward-looking statements contained in these materials subsequent to the date hereof. All forward-looking statements attributable to us in this report are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section.

B. Overview

In 2015, the display industry faced a persistently difficult business environment due to weak demand and increased supply. However, we increased our profits compared to 2014 by increasing the proportion of differentiated technologies and products, including M+ technology, Ultra HD television panels, IT products utilizing IPS technology, Advanced In-cell Touch technology-based mobile panels and other differentiated display panels. We also strengthened the foundation for our future through our OLED panels business, which are the next generation display products.

With respect to each of our business areas:

Television. In this business area, we expanded our offering of Ultra HD television panels with IPS and M+ technologies. Ultra HD television panels accounted for approximately 20% of our sales volume in this business area in 2015 compared to approximately 9% in 2014.

IT/Mobile. In this business area, the proportion of Advanced In-cell Touch technology-based panels among monitor panels and notebook panels increased from 69% and 22% in 2014 to 77% and 38% in 2015, respectively. In the case of mobile panels, the proportion of Advanced In-cell Tough technology-based panels among smartphone panels increased from 4% in 2014 to 38% in 2015.

OLED. We achieved expansions in this business area by increasing our OLED panel production capacities and launching new products. We increased production of large-sized OLED television panels while solidifying our foundation in the market for small-sized OLED panels by introducing new small- and medium-sized panels for smartphones and wearable devices.

In addition, we continued to increase our activities in new business areas and sales of panels for automotive, signage and industrial applications increased by approximately 31% from 2014 to 2015.

As a result of these accomplishments, we were able to record an annual revenue of 28,384 billion and an operating profit of 1,626 billion for the year ended 2015.

C. Financial condition and results of operations

(1) Results of operations

In 2015, the display industry faced a persistently difficult business environment due to weak demand and increased supply. However, we improved our profitability by increasing the proportion of differentiated products, such as Ultra HD television panels utilizing M+ technology, monitor panels utilizing IPS technology and high-definition mobile panels and other differentiated display panels. In addition, with respect to OLED technology, which is the next generation in display panel technology, we were a step ahead of our competition with our technology and production know-how and were the first to introduce 65-inch and 77-inch Ultra HD OLED television panels to the market. As for small-sized OLED panels, we were also able to introduce smartphone and wearable panels based on our plastic OLED technology and are quickly preparing ourselves for the future markets for OLED panels.

Through our increased sales of differentiated products, our revenue increased by 7% from 26,456 billion in 2014 to 28,384 billion in 2015. In addition, our operating profit increased by 20% from 1,357 billion in 2014 to 1,626 billion in 2015, and profit for the year increased by 12% from 917 billion in 2014 to 1,024 billion in 2015 mainly due to our efforts to increase the proportion of high value added, technologically competitive products in our product mix and decrease costs.

(Unit: In millions of Won)

Description	2015	2014	Changes
Revenue	28,383,884	26,455,529	1,928,355
Cost of sales	(24,069,572)	(22,667,134)	(1,402,438)
Gross profit	4,314,312	3,788,395	525,917
Selling expenses	(878,300)	(746,686)	(131,614)
Administrative expenses	(592,517)	(520,160)	(72,357)
Research and development expenses	(1,217,929)	(1,164,294)	(53,635)
Operating profit	1,625,566	1,357,255	268,311
Finance income	158,829	105,443	53,386
Finance costs	(316,229)	(215,536)	(100,693)
Other non-operating income	1,273,833	1,071,903	201,930
Other non-operating expenses	(1,326,782)	(1,095,071)	(231,711)
Equity income on investment, net	18,765	17,963	802
Profit before income tax	1,433,982	1,241,957	192,025
Income tax expense	410,526	324,553	85,973
Profit for the period	1,023,456	917,404	106,052

(a) Selected financial ratios

Ratios	Calculation	2015 Ratio	2014 Ratio	Percentage Point Change
Current ratio	(current assets ÷ current liabilities) x 100	144.3%	122.4%	21.9%
Debt to equity ratio	(total liabilities ÷ total equity) x 100	77.7%	94.9%	(17.2)%
Operating margin	(results from operating activities ÷ revenue) x 100	5.7%	5.1%	0.6%
Net margin	(profit for the period ÷ revenue) x 100	3.6%	3.5%	0.1%
Return on assets	(profit for the period ÷ total assets) x 100	4.5%	4.0%	0.5%
Return on equity	(profit for the period ÷ total equity) x 100	8.1%	7.8%	0.3%
Net cash from operating activities to assets ratio	(net cash from operating activities ÷ total assets) x 100	12.1%	12.5%	(0.4)%

Ratios	Calculation	2015 Ratio
Revenue growth	(current year revenue ÷ prior year revenue) x 100 -1	7.3%

Operating profit growth	(current year results from operating activities ÷ prior year results from operating activities) x 100 -1	19.8%
Net profit growth	(current year profit ÷ prior year profit) x 100 -1	11.6%
Total assets growth	(current year end total assets ÷ prior year end total assets) x 100 -1	(1.7) %
Asset turnover	Revenue ÷ ((total assets at beginning of year + total assets at end of year) ÷ 2)	1.2

(b) Revenue and cost of sales

Our cost of sales as a percentage of revenue decreased by 0.9 percentage points from 85.7% in 2014 to 84.8% in 2015 primarily due to our continued efforts to reduce costs and increase the proportion of high value added products, which tend to command higher margins, in our product mix.

	(Unit: In millions of Won, except percentages)			
			Changes	
Description	2015	2014	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Revenue	28,383,884	26,455,529	1,928,355	7.3%
Cost of sales	24,069,572	22,667,134	1,402,438	6.2%
Gross profit	4,314,312	3,788,395	525,917	13.9%
Cost of sales as a percentage of sales	84.8%	85.7%	(0.9)%	N/A

(c) Sales by category

Revenue attributable to sales of panels for mobile applications and others as a percentage of total revenue increased by 8.6 percentage points in 2015 compared to 2014 due to an increase in demand for larger high resolution smartphone panels during the same period. Revenue attributable to sales of panels for tablet computers as a percentage of total revenue decreased during the same period due to continued negative sales growth of tablet computers attributable in part to the expanded offering of hybrid personal computer products, such as two-in-one notebook computers.

Categories	2015	2014	Difference
Panels for televisions	38.2%	39.4%	(1.2)%
Panels for desktop monitors	16.0%	17.6%	(1.6)%
Panels for notebook computers	8.8%	10.1%	(1.3)%
Panels for tablet computers	8.9%	13.4%	(4.5)%
Panels for mobile applications and others	28.1%	19.5%	8.6%

(d) Production capacity

Our annual production capacity increased by 2% in 2015 compared to 2014, in large part due to capacity increases in China in anticipation of the global trend toward increased demand for larger display panels.

(2) Financial condition

Our current assets increased by 291 billion from 9,241 billion as of December 31, 2014 to 9,532 billion as of December 31, 2015, and our non-current assets decreased by 681 billion from 13,726 billion as of December 31, 2014 to 13,046 billion as of December 31, 2015. Our current liabilities decreased by 943 billion from 7,550 billion as of December 31, 2014 to 6,607 billion as of December 31, 2015, and our non-current liabilities decreased by 369 billion from 3,634 billion as of December 31, 2014 to 3,265 billion as of December 31, 2015. Our total equity increased by 922 billion from 11,783 billion as of December 31, 2014 to 12,705 billion as of December 31, 2015.

	(Unit: In millions of Won)		
Description	2015	2014	Changes
Current assets	9,531,634	9,240,629	291,005
Non-current assets	13,045,526	13,726,394	(680,868)
Total assets	22,577,160	22,967,023	(389,863)
Current liabilities	6,606,712	7,549,556	(942,844)

Non-current liabilities	3,265,492	3,634,057	(368,565)
Total liabilities	9,872,204	11,183,613	(1,311,409)
Share capital	1,789,079	1,789,079	
Share premium	2,251,113	2,251,113	
Reserves	(5,766)	(63,843)	58,077
Retained earnings	8,158,526	7,455,063	703,463
Non-controlling interest	512,004	351,998	160,006
Total equity	12,704,956	11,783,410	921,546
Total liabilities and equity	22,577,160	22,967,023	(389,863)

Due in part to 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, our inventory decreased by 402 billion from 2,754 billion as of December 31, 2014 to 2,352 billion as of December 31, 2015.

Net trade accounts and notes receivable as of December 31, 2015 was 4,098 billion, an increase of 653 billion from net trade accounts and notes receivable as of December 31, 2014. Such increase was attributable mainly to a decrease in trade accounts and notes receivable which were sold to financial institutions, but current and outstanding, from approximately 1,690 billion (US$1,537 million) as of December 31, 2014 to approximately 291 billion (US$248 million) as of December 31, 2015.

The book value of our total tangible assets as of December 31, 2015 was 10,546 billion, a decrease of 857 billion from the book value of our total tangible assets as of December 31, 2014. The decrease was primarily due to the depreciation of certain of our existing production facilities which outpaced increases resulting from investments in production facilities.

Trade accounts and notes payable as of December 31, 2015 was 2,765 billion, a decrease of 627 billion from trade accounts and notes payable as of December 31, 2014.

Other accounts payable as of December 31, 2014 was 1,500 billion, a decrease of 8 billion from other accounts payable as of December 31, 2014.

(3) Liquidity and capital resources

In 2015, our net cash from operating activities amounted to 2,727 billion, our net cash provided by financing activities, including the incurrence of short- and long-term borrowings as well as the issuance of corporate debentures, amounted to 175 billion, and our net cash used in investing activities, including the acquisition of tangible assets and our acquisition of investments in equity accounted investees, amounted to 2,732 billion.

In 2015, our capital expenditures on a cash out basis was approximately 2.4 trillion, which was used primarily to fund the expansion of our OLED and LTPS-based panel production capacities for larger panels, as well as to fund the expansion of GP1 in anticipation of increasing demand from China.

(Unit: In millions of Won)

Description	2015	2014	Changes
Results from operating activities	1,625,566	1,357,255	268,311
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,726,577	2,864,521	(137,944)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(174,498)	404,659	(579,157)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,731,929)	(3,451,279)	719,350
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31,	751,622	889,839	(138,177)

15. Board of Directors

A. Members of the board of directors

As of December 31, 2015 our board of directors consisted of two non-outside directors, one non-standing director and three outside directors.

(As of December 31, 2015)

Name	Position	Primary responsibility
Yu Sig Kang [1]	Director (non-standing)	Chairman of the board of directors
Sang Beom Han[2]	Representative Director (non-outside), Chief Executive Officer and President	Overall head of management
Sangdon Kim	Director (non-outside), Chief Financial Officer and Senior Vice President	Overall head of finances
Jin Jang	Outside Director	Related to the overall management
Joon Park	Outside Director	Related to the overall management
Sung-Sik Hwang[3]	Outside Director	Related to the overall management

(1) Yu Sig Kang is also a registered executive of LG Electronics.
(2) Sang Beom Han was reappointed for another term as a non-outside director at the annual general meeting of shareholders held on March 13, 2015.
(3) Sung-Sik Hwang was appointed as an outside director by the courts on January 22, 2015. Mr. Hwang was reappointed for a full term at the annual general meeting of shareholders held on March 13, 2015.

Tae Sik Ahn stepped down as an outside director on January 15, 2015 before the end of his term.

Dongil Kwon stepped down as an outside director on September 25, 2015 before the end of his term.

As of the date of this report, our board of directors consist of two non-outside directors, one non-standing director and four outside directors.

(As of the date of this report)

Name	Position	Primary responsibility
Yu Sig Kang [1]	Director (non-standing)	Chairman of the board of directors
Sang Beom Han	Representative Director (non-outside), Chief Executive Officer and President	Overall head of management
Sangdon Kim	Director (non-outside), Chief Financial Officer and Senior Vice President	Overall head of finances
Jin Jang	Outside Director	Related to the overall management
Joon Park [2]	Outside Director	Related to the overall management
Sung-Sik Hwang	Outside Director	Related to the overall management
Kun Tai Han [3]	Outside Director	Related to the overall management

(1) Yu Sig Kang is also a registered executive of LG Electronics.
(2) Joon Park was reappointed for another term as an outside director at the annual general meeting of shareholders held on March 11, 2016.
(3) Kun Tai Han was appointed as an outside director at the annual general meeting of shareholders held on March 11, 2016.

B. Committees of the board of directors

As of December 31, 2015, we have the following committees that serve under our board of directors: Audit Committee, Outside Director Nomination Committee and Management Committee.

(As of December 31, 2015)

Committee	Composition	Member
Audit Committee	3 outside directors	Joon Park, Jin Jang, Sung-Sik Hwang[1]
Outside Director Nomination Committee	1 non-standing director and 2 outside directors	Yu Sig Kang, Jin Jang[2], Joon Park[2]
Management Committee	2 non-outside directors	Sang Beom Han, Sangdon Kim

(1) Sung-Sik Hwang was appointed as a member of the audit committee of the board of directors by the courts on January 22, 2015. Mr. Hwang was reappointed for a full term at the annual general meeting of shareholders held on March 13, 2015.

(2) Jin Jang and Joon Park were appointed as members of the outside director nomination committee of the board of directors by the board of directors on January 27, 2015.
Tae Sik Ahn stepped down as a member of the audit committee and the outside director nomination committee of the board of directors on January 15, 2015 before the end of his term.

As of the date of this report, we have the following committees that serve under our board of directors: Audit Committee, Outside Director Nomination Committee and Management Committee.

(As of the date of this report)

Committee	Composition	Member
Audit Committee	3 outside directors	Joon Park[1], Jin Jang, Sung-Sik Hwang
Outside Director Nomination Committee	1 non-standing director and 2 outside directors	Yu Sig Kang, Jin Jang, Sung-Sik Hwang[2]
Management Committee	2 non-outside directors	Sang Beom Han, Sangdon Kim

(1) Joon Park was reappointed for another term as a member of the audit committee of the board of directors at the annual general meeting of shareholders held on March 11, 2016

(2) Sung-Sik Hwang was appointed as a member of the outside director nomination committee of the board of directors by the board of directors on January 26, 2016.

C. Independence of directors

Directors are appointed in accordance with the procedures of the Commercial Act and other relevant laws and regulations. Following Dongil Kwon s stepping down from his role as an outside director on September 25, 2015, three out of the six directors that comprised the board as of the end of the reporting period were outside directors. As of the date of this report, our board of directors is independent as four out of the seven directors that comprise the board are outside directors. Outside directors candidates are nominated for appointment at a shareholders meeting after undergoing rigorous review by the Outside Director Nomination Committee.

All of our current outside directors were nominated by the Outside Director Nomination Committee, and all of our current non-outside directors were nominated by the board of directors.

16. Information Regarding Shares

A. Total number of shares

(1) Total number of shares authorized to be issued (as of December 31, 2015): 500,000,000 shares.

(2) Total shares issued and outstanding (as of December 31, 2015): 357,815,700 shares.

B. Shareholder list

(1) Largest shareholder and related parties as of December 31, 2015:

Name	Relationship	Number of shares of common stock	Equity interest
LG Electronics	Largest Shareholder	135,625,000	37.9%
Sang Beom Han[(1)]	Related Party	13,014	0.0%
Sangdon Kim[(1)]	Related Party	1,500	0.0%

(1) As a result of acquisitions of additional shares in March 2016, Sang Beom Han and Sangdon Kim owned 23,014 shares and 2,500 shares of our common stock, respectively, as of the date of this report.

(2) Shareholders who are known to us to own 5% or more of our shares as of December 31, 2015:

Beneficial owner	Number of shares of common stock	Equity interest
LG Electronics	135,625,000	37.9%
National Pension Service	30,051,473	8.40%
The Capital Group Companies, Inc.	18,211,000	5.09%

17. Directors and Employees

A. Directors

(1) Remuneration for directors in 2015

(Unit: person, in millions of Won)

Classification	No. of directors[1]	Amount paid[2]	Per capita average remuneration paid[4]
Non-outside directors	3	2,611[3]	870
Outside directors who are not audit committee members	0	57	57
Outside directors who are audit committee members	3	234	78