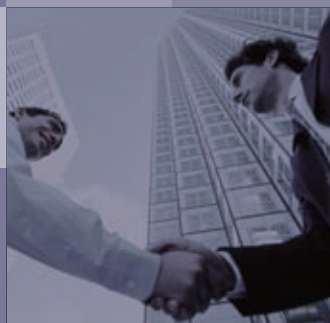


Solution*Partner*

2009 Annual Report

LG Chem
2009 Annual Report



LG Chem

 **LG Chem**

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ABOUT LG CHEM

LG Chem is Korea's first – and largest vertically integrated – chemical company. Founded in 1947, we have emerged as one of the world's top 30 chemical makers over the past six decades by consistently delivering petrochemicals and information & electronic materials that improve the quality of life for people everywhere.

Backed by a growing production, marketing, and R&D operations network around the world, LG Chem is now poised to make its mark globally. As we continue to transit our existing business portfolio to value-added fields, we are paying more attention to our information & electronic materials division, a key element of our future growth, as we actively pursue opportunities in new materials fields. We believe these strategies for growth will power our next step forward, while also enhancing our reputation for bringing unique materials and solutions to life.

At LG Chem, we are dedicated to delivering greater long-term value to all our stakeholders. We seek to maximize this value by focusing on the basics: a sound financial structure, solid revenue base, and steady growth. We also strive to earn your trust and respect by practicing corporate responsibility, ethics, and integrity in all areas of governance. In this annual report, as well as all of our investor-related communications, we are committed to achieving a more complete and accurate standard of reporting.

Thank you once again for your support of LG Chem. We look forward to creating greater satisfaction and value for you in the coming year.



BUSINESS DIVISIONS

Distinctive Solutions to Advance Corporate Development and Everyday Convenience



NCC / PO



ABS / EP



Film



Acrylates / Plasticizers



Rechargeable Batteries



Optical Materials



Electronic Materials



LG Chem is dedicated to the advancement of corporate development and of everyday convenience by producing and supplying leading petrochemical, information & electronic materials and solutions worldwide. With distinctive products and solutions that are the result of years of experience and technology development, LG Chem has grown to become a global solutions partner, striving to support the success of customers and the advancement of the petrochemicals and information & electronic materials industries.

PETROCHEMICALS DIVISION

NCC / PO • The integration between Daesan and Yeosu ensured the streamlined, stable production and supply of basic fractions such as ethylene and propylene, as well as various other high-performance polyethylene and polypropylene products.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER & SPECIALTY POLYMERS • LG Chem produces Korea's highest quality butadiene-based synthetic rubbers for tires, methacrylate-butadiene-styrene (MBS) impact modifiers, styrene-butadiene-styrene (SBS) asphalt modifiers, latexes for paper coating and gloves, and bisphenol-A (BPA) for polycarbonate and epoxy resins.

PVC • PVC is a plastic of universal usage that includes sashes, pipes, flooring and other construction materials and which has a wide range of uses in everyday life. LG Chem commands Korea's largest – and the world's sixth largest – market share of this product.

ABS / EP • Producing various high-performance acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) materials for electric, electronic, and automotive use, as well as heat-resistant high performance engineering plastic materials, LG Chem controls the world's largest market share of this product.

ACRYLATES / PLASTICIZERS • In addition to production of acrylates, which are used as raw materials for super absorbent polymers, paints, adhesives and various other finished products and diverse plasticizers, LG Chem is expanding into the high value-added super absorbent polymer business.

INFORMATION & ELECTRONIC MATERIALS DIVISION

RECHARGEABLE BATTERIES • LG Chem's product line-up of lithium-ion batteries and lithium-ion polymer batteries ranges from small batteries for mobile devices to advanced automotive batteries.

OPTICAL MATERIALS • LG Chem leads the global optical materials market with its advanced production capacity of core optical materials for displays, including polarizers.

ELECTRONIC MATERIALS • With its advance technologies in photoresists, strippers for LCDs, toners, organic light emitting diode (OLED) materials, cathode materials and circuit board materials, LG Chem offers differentiated solutions for the electronic materials sector.

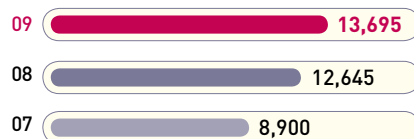
FILM • LG Chem produces a number of high-performance films, including LCD-BLU (liquid crystal device-back light unit), semiconductor films, and touch panel materials.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

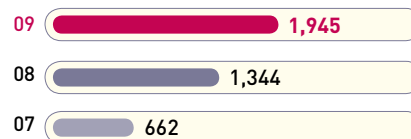
NON-CONSOLIDATED

(in KRW billions)

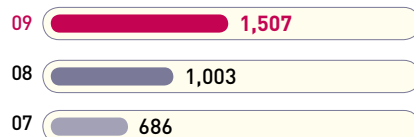
SALES



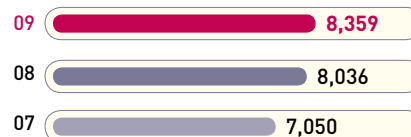
OPERATING PROFIT



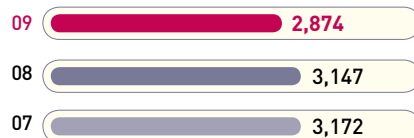
NET INCOME



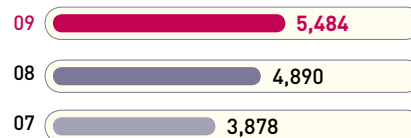
TOTAL ASSETS



TOTAL LIABILITIES



TOTAL SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY



- According to number 11 of the Statement of Korea Financial Accounting Standards (SKFAS), results from the industrial materials division are excluded from the results of continued businesses and are separately marked as result from discontinued businesses.
- The sales amount of discontinued businesses is the total amount before elimination of inter-company transactions.
- 2009 industrial materials sales: 341,200 million won, operating profit: (26,939) million won
- 2008 industrial materials sales: 2,090,667 million won, operating profit: 85,282 million won
- 2007 industrial materials sales: 2,144,399 million won, operating profit: 94,110 million won

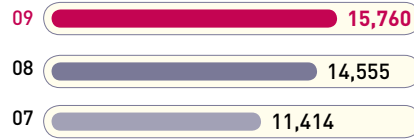
KEY FIGURES

(in KRW millions)

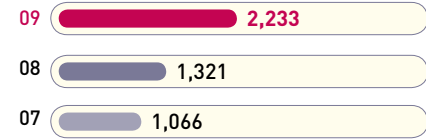
	2009	2008	2007
Operating profit margin	14.2%	10.6%	7.4%
Return on equity	30.7%	24.5%	23.3%
Debt to equity	15.7%	27.6%	35.1%
Total issued common shares	66,271,100	75,238,770	75,238,770
Earnings per share in won	19,827	12,022	9,264
Stock price in won at year end	228,500	71,000	89,600
Dividend per common share in won	3,500	2,500	2,000

CONSOLIDATED
(in KRW billions)

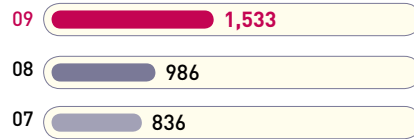
SALES



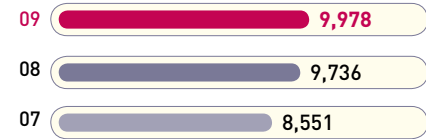
OPERATING PROFIT



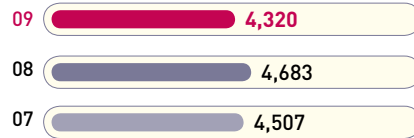
NET INCOME



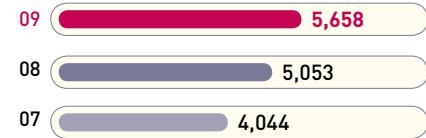
TOTAL ASSETS



TOTAL LIABILITIES



TOTAL SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

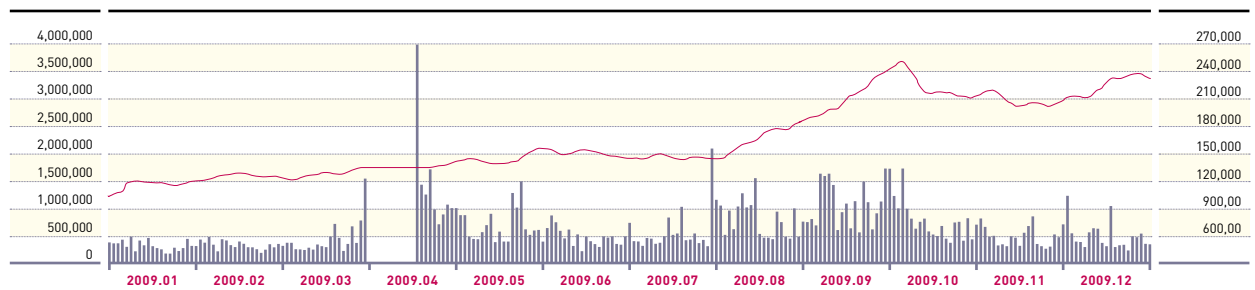


- 2009 industrial materials sales: 416,447 million won, operating profit: (28,443) million won
 - 2008 industrial materials sales: 2,396,841 million won, operating profit: 100,867 million won
 - 2007 industrial materials sales: 2,364,422 million won, operating profit: 114,411 million won

2009 STOCK PRICE PERFORMANCE

TRADING VOLUME (in shares)

STOCK PRICE (in KRW)



MESSAGE FROM THE CEO

Respected shareholders and customers:

It is with a great deal of pride that I can report LG Chem recorded historic business results in 2009. Sales reached 13,694.5 billion won and operating profit stood at 1,944.8 billion, marking an 8 percent and 45 percent increase, respectively, over 2008.

Even with 2009's adverse business environment, LG Chem was able to make this remarkable achievement not only because of the unwavering support of customers and shareholders, but also because of the clear commitment and dedication of LG Chem employees in their drive to realize the company's goal of Speed Management.

Looked at by business division, LG Chem's petrochemicals division has significantly enhanced its profitability by strengthening its cost competitiveness, while also increasing the portion of premium products in its sales structure and improving customer value through a wide range of innovative solutions. At the same time, our information & electronic materials division outperformed its stated business goals through the consistent implementation of cost leadership activities, including innovation carried out with its processes and materials, while also securing a leading position in the polarizer business in markets around the world.

Our battery business saw outstanding sales growth by expanding its customer base with prominent clients such as Nokia and HP, which was then backed up by its aggressive production capacity expansion and ambitious customer engagement marketing campaigns.

In addition, LG Chem's push for new businesses to act as future growth engines began showing tangible results in 2009.

Proof of this was evident in the groundbreaking ceremonies which took place for factories to produce glass substrates for LCD panels and automotive batteries for electric vehicles. In particular, our automotive batteries for electric vehicles secured an advantageous market position after supply contracts were signed with major automakers and the decision was made to build a factory in the U.S.

Based on our myriad achievements to date, we aim to become a leading global company. To this end, LG Chem has set forth a three-point Speed Management mission: to pursue global leadership in core businesses; to realize customer value innovation; and to reinforce global organizational competencies.

To begin, we will secure global leadership in our core businesses to consistently generate outstanding performances. The petrochemicals division will further expand its profit-generating competencies, while the information & electronic materials business and the batteries business will further strengthen their respective market positions around the world. In addition, we will channel all of our resources into nurturing new businesses that we are currently involved in, which will sustain the necessary momentum for future growth and solidify our leadership role in global markets.

Second, we will carry out customer value innovation befitting of the highest global standards in order to provide our customers with differentiated value and ensure their complete satisfaction. By combining our innovative process technologies and R&D competencies, we will develop an advanced technology for quality products at competitive prices, thereby providing differentiated solutions for the success of our clients in their own businesses.

Finally, we will strengthen our organizational competencies, an important aspect of realizing outstanding business results. To that end we will concentrate on fostering global talent and building even greater workplaces where every LG Chem employee can go beyond focusing on their individual strengths to heighten the passion they have for their work, but also have them realize their potential and creativity on their own.

In closing, I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the unwavering support and encouragement shown by all of our customers and investors over the past year. And while LG Chem is content with its achievements in 2009, we are committed to working even harder in the future to maintain the trust and respect we have earned with both customers and markets as a leading global company.

Thank you.



Peter Kim

Peter Bahnsuk Kim | Vice Chairman & CEO



*While LG Chem is content with its achievements in 2009,
we are committed to working even harder in the future to maintain
the trust and respect we have earned with both customers
and markets as a leading global company.*

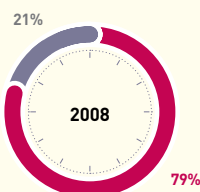
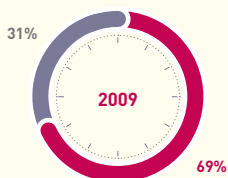


MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

DIVISIONAL SALES

- Petrochemicals
- Information & electronic materials

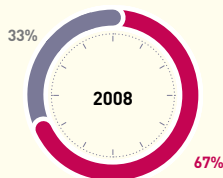
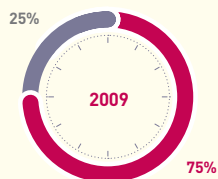
* Not including the industrial materials division in 2008



DIVISIONAL OPERATING PROFIT

- Petrochemicals
- Information & electronic materials

* Not including the industrial materials division in 2008



2009 OVERVIEW

Since its inception in 1947, LG Chem has grown into one of the largest petrochemical businesses in Korea. In 2009, new businesses that the company had been preparing to launch for quite some time as future growth engines began making a name for themselves. While maintaining a healthy profit in its traditional petrochemical business, the company has successfully expanded its business scope into the information & electronic materials businesses, such as the display and clean energy business, which has helped solidify its growth potential as a leading global company.

In the aftermath of the global financial crisis, economies everywhere were still mired in severe recessions in 2009. Volatility abounded in global markets even with aggressive economic stimulus packages initiated by governments around the world. Despite the fluctuating business environments, LG Chem realized significant improvement in profitability in its petrochemical division, due largely to a booming Chinese economy that was propped up in part by the Chinese government's economic stimulus package and stable petrochemical markets, which were backed by the steady rise in oil prices. As a result, LG Chem's traditional petrochemicals business significantly improved its profitability, while its information & electronic materials business sustained real growth thanks to rising customer demand for its products. At the headquarters level, sales improved 8.3% over the previous year, to 13,694.5 billion won, with operating profit growing a steady 44.7%, reaching 1,944.8 billion won. At the same time, net income jumped an impressive 50.3%, to 1,507.1 billion won, making 2009 a historic year for both sales and profits.

On a consolidated basis, sales grew by 8.3%, reaching 15,759.7 billion won. Operating profit went up 69.0%, to reach 2,233.2 billion won, while net income increased by 55.5%, reaching 1,533.2 billion won.

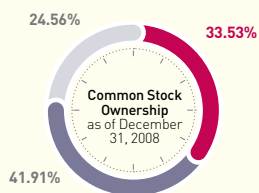
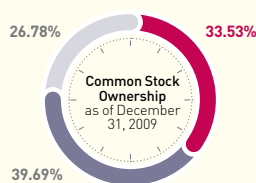
Looking at the performance of business divisions in 2009, the petrochemicals division benefited from favorable business environments, including the Chinese government's economic stimulus package, rising oil prices, and delayed construction projects in the Middle East that left the door open for LG Chem. Internally, the company has adhered to customer value improvement initiatives by increasing the portion of premium products in its sales and implementing various business solutions activities as it went about reinforcing its cost competitiveness. As a result, it was able to realize a significant 61.5% growth in operating profit, to 1,458.6 billion won, despite a 4.3% decline in sales, to 9,597.4 billion won, due to falling petrochemical product prices in 2009.

While all five petrochemicals businesses realized a remarkable growth in profit, the acrylates/plasticizers business carried on with its rate of profitability from the past year and the ABS/EP business also substantially improved its profitability thanks to the Chinese government's economic stimulus package.

The information & electronic materials division realized a robust 55.4% year-on-year growth in sales, reaching 4,196.6 billion won, thanks to cost reduction and productivity enhancement initiatives related to the company's polarizers business being carried out and increasing customer demand for batteries. Operating profit improved a moderate 10.4%, reaching 498.2 billion won.

SHAREHOLDER COMPOSITION

- LG Corp.
- Korean Individuals & Institutions
- Foreign Shareholders



LG Chem's polarizer business outperformed Japanese competitors in terms of sales and profit, strengthening its leading role in global markets both in significance and substance. This achievement owes much to the consistent cost leadership initiatives carried out in the name of innovation for both the production process and materials.

The rechargeable batteries business realized a sound 80% growth in sales over the previous year. This remarkable achievement can be attributed to the aggressive expansion of the division's production capacity, its customer engagement marketing initiatives, and the significant growth in its share of prominent global corporate customers such as Nokia and HP.

The automotive battery business, one of LG Chem's future growth engines, secured an advantageous position in the market when it concluded an exclusive supply contract with GM to supply batteries for the world's first electric car, the Chevy Volt. The US-based automaker plans for mass production of this plug-in electric vehicle to begin in 2010. Since the second half of 2009, LG Chem also began supplying batteries for hybrid electric vehicles (HEV) for Hyundai Motors. In addition, LG Chem aggressively pursued a new customer base, eventually landing a contract to supply HEV battery cells and packs to Eaton Corporation, the top commercial car component manufacturer in the U.S., beginning in January 2010. LG Chem will also start supplying CT&T, a Korean company that specializes in the manufacture of electric vehicles, in 2010, and has finalized a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Chang'an Motors, China's third largest automaker.

In the optical materials business, LG Chem plans on making a significant investment in the LCD glass business. After signing a contract to introduce Schott's glass technology, LG Chem carried out an extensive internal investment review over a period of six months. Based on the results of this review, the company began full-scale investment with the groundbreaking ceremony held at the Paju Industrial Complex on September 23, 2009. In the short run, it plans to invest a total of 430.0 billion won to complete the first unit line by 2011, which will then assume operations in 2012.

At the outset, LG Chem allocated 864.2 billion won for capital expenditures in 2009. However, this amount increased with the full-scale investment in next-generation growth engines, and in the end a total of 927.9 billion won was invested. By business division, the petrochemicals division claimed 232.4 billion won, while the information & electronic materials division received 479.7 billion won, with 215.8 billion won spent for common purposes. In 2010, the company plans a 40% increase in capital expenditures to support capacity expansion for the competitive enhancement of existing businesses and investment in new businesses which represent future growth engines.

In terms of shareholder value, LG Chem successfully spun off its industrial materials business on April 1, 2009. Through this strategic move, the company aims to grow into one of the top global companies which specializes in petrochemicals, small & advanced automotive batteries and the information & electronic materials businesses. Based on a production infrastructure with the highest operational excellence, LG Chem will continue with its product innovation in all of its major businesses.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

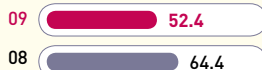
FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

As a result of the increased capital inflow which resulted from the significant improvement in business results, LG Chem's total liability to equity ratio fell over 12.0%p, to 52.4%, and its debt to equity ratio dropped 11.9%p, to 15.7% at the end of fiscal 2009. On a consolidated basis, the figures improve to 76.4% and 35.0%, respectively.

In 2010, the company plans to increase investment by 40% over the previous year, to 1,400 billion won, in an effort to secure sustainable growth engines, with the majority of this money allotted to performance-oriented information & electronic materials division that contribute a good deal to the company's profits. This includes LCD glass substrates, HEV/EV batteries, small batteries, and polarizers. LG Chem always ensures its investments do not exceed its internal cash flow, and in the future it will continue improving its financial structure through reasonable investment planning and performances, as well as through restructuring businesses that have not proven very profitable and the efficient management of working capital.

TOTAL LIABILITY TO EQUITY RATIO (in %)

NON-CONSOLIDATED

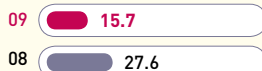


CONSOLIDATED

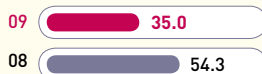


DEBT TO EQUITY RATIO (in %)

NON-CONSOLIDATED



CONSOLIDATED



MAJOR FINANCIAL INDICATORS

	Non-Consolidated		Consolidated	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Total liability to equity ratio (%)	64.4	52.4	92.7	76.4
Debt-to-equity ratio (%)	27.6	15.7	54.3	35.0
Interest coverage multiple (X)	34.3	59.5	13.5	33.4
Return on assets (%)	13.9	19.0	10.8	16.2
Return on equity (%)	24.5	30.7	21.7	30.3

EQUITY

As of December 31, 2009, the LG Group held 33.53% of LG Chem's outstanding shares, with foreign investors holding 26.78% and domestic institutional and individual investors holding 39.69%.

STOCK INFORMATION (as of Dec. 31, 2009)

	Total Issued Common Shares	Paid-in Capital (in KRW billions)	Foreign Investor Holdings (in %)
Common stock	66,271,100	331.4	26.78
Preferred stock	7,628,921	38.1	24.58
Total	73,900,021	369.5	26.55

RETURN ON ASSETS (in %)

NON-CONSOLIDATED

09 19.0

08 13.9

CONSOLIDATED

09 16.2

08 10.8

RETURN ON EQUITY (in %)

NON-CONSOLIDATED

09 30.7

08 24.5

CONSOLIDATED

09 30.3

08 21.7

FUNDING STRATEGY**Liquidity Risk Management**

In principle, LG Chem raises funds for capital expenditure from long-term loans and for working capital from short-term loans. As of the end of 2009, management had no outstanding short-term loans to deal with (excluding export receivables financing).

Interest Rate Risk Management

An appropriate mix of fixed and variable rate loans is used to flexibly respond to fluctuating interest rates. For LG Chem, approximately 40% of the company's loans are variable rate loans.

Foreign Exchange Risk Management

LG Chem maintains an optimal level of foreign currency loans, which serves as a natural hedge against foreign exchange exposure. In 2010, it had a net exposure surplus estimated at U.S. \$3.8 billion, while maintaining its foreign currency loans at U.S. \$300 million as a hedge.

INTEREST EXPENSE (in KRW billions)

	2008	2009	Change
Interest expense	63.4	47.9	15.5
Interest rate	4.75%	4.20%	0.55%p

BORROWING BY CURRENCY (in KRW billions)

	Dec. 2008	Dec. 2009	Change
Korean Won	928.5	516.9	411.6
Foreign currency	421.3	350.2	71.1
Total	1,349.8	867.1	482.7

* Bond issue discount excluded. Foreign capital influx via currency swap agreement is listed in KRW.

DEVIDENDS & DIVIDEND POLICY

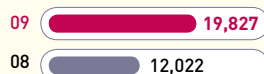
LG Chem considers dividends to be the foremost means of returning profits to its shareholders, and so takes various factors into account when determining its dividends policy, including profit returns, sufficiency of capital resources for securing future growth, and financial soundness.

In fiscal 2009, the company paid an annual cash dividend on its common stock of 3,500 won (70% of face value) per share, up 1,000 won, or 40% year on year, as well as 3,550 won (71% of face value) per share on its preferred stock, a 1,000 won (40%) increase year on year. Based on its earnings, the determinants of dividend payouts included investments in fostering its business competitiveness and future growth.

LG Chem is committed to leveraging shareholder value by enhancing the competitiveness of its core businesses and generating solid profits at a steady pace as it maintains dividends at a substantial level that can ensure both the financial soundness of the company and satisfy shareholder expectations.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

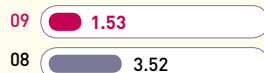
EPS (in KRW)



DIVIDEND PAYOUT RATIO (in %)



DIVIDEND YIELD RATIO, COMMON (in %)



DIVIDEND YIELD RATIO, PREFERRED (in %)



DIVIDEND SUMMARY

	2008	2009
Net income (in KRW million)	1,002,585	1,507,131
EPS (in KRW)	12,022	19,827
Total dividends (in KRW million)	209,202	257,752
Dividend payout ratio (in %)	20.87	17.10
Dividend payout at face value, common (in %)	50	70
Dividend payout at face value, preferred (in %)	51	71
Dividend yield ratio, common (in %)	3.52	1.53
Dividend yield ratio, preferred (in %)	8.85	4.30

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

In 2009, LG Chem's total investments amounted to 927.9 billion won. In anticipation of the slowdown in its chemicals business, the company readjusted its business portfolio to focus on specialty products. Major investments included small investments and debottlenecking investments in acrylate and NBR latex in the petrochemicals business. Including its investment in advanced automotive batteries of the information & electronic materials business, LG Chem invested a total of 300 billion won into battery production.

In 2010, LG Chem will channel all its available resources into expanding its existing businesses and securing future growth engines in an effort to follow through on its goal of becoming a leading global company. Investments in the petrochemicals business will focus on moderate expansion of facilities, such as the 10-ton expansion of its Yeosu NCC, as well as its BR and PP facilities. With respect to the information & electronic materials business, the company invested 1,400 billion won, up 40% from the previous year, into expanding polarizer production, LCD glass and HEV/EV batteries. While increasing total investment, the company always makes sure that the amount does not exceed the cash flow generated from business results going back two to three years ago.

2010 OUTLOOK

In 2010, the global economy remains highly volatile, with the Middle East and Europe still mired in the wake of the global financial crisis. On the other hand, China and the U.S. are showing signs of recovery and suggesting implementation of an exit strategy. As the Korean won rises rapidly against the U.S. dollar, the price competitiveness that benefited LG Chem's exports in 2009 is forecast to quickly dwindle. Amid the uncertainties forecast to abound in the business environment, LG Chem will continue to hone its competitiveness in its traditional businesses in an effort to expand overall profit, while securing growth potential through new businesses. All in all, the company aims at 16,300 billion won in sales, a 5% growth from the year prior.

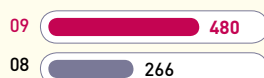
In the petrochemicals division, large-scale infrastructure projects in China and the Middle East have raised concerns over the supply of products that can be universally applied. However, the company has already heightened its competitive edge. In effect, LG Chem's PO business, a field where fierce competition is expected with the advance of Chinese and

DIVISIONAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT

PETROCHEMICALS (in KRW billions)



INFORMATION & ELECTRONIC MATERIALS (in KRW billions)



Middle Eastern businesses, accounts for only 20% of the company's overall sales in petrochemicals. In addition, the focus of its product line-up has shifted to specialty products, which account for more than 60% of the products it sells.

With respect to its PVC, ABS/EP, acrylate/plasticizers, and synthetic rubber & specialty polymers businesses, supply and demand remains steady. Furthermore, the company is improving its cost leadership by carrying on with its cost competitiveness enhancement initiatives so as to maximize its profit structure.

With the information & electronics division, it is concentrating on enhancing its market dominance in existing businesses and normalizing its future growth engine businesses early on.

With respect to the polarizer business, the company is currently considering an expansion of its extra-wide polarizer production line. In addition to the enlarged polarizer production line that went into operation in 2009, the company will draw on its leadership in the global market and redouble its efforts to maintain its outstanding profitability over its competitors by realizing the self-supply of raw materials, enhancing production speed, and improving the efficiency of the cutting process.

LG Chem's rechargeable batteries enjoyed significant growth in its global market share with a doubling of output thanks to the expansion of some of its facilities and a stable customer base in 2009. In 2010, the division aims at 30% growth in sales volume based on increased capacity.

The automotive battery business has secured market dominance internationally as proven by the diversification of its customer base through supply contracts with Hyundai Motors and Kia Motors, GM, CT&T and Eaton Corporation, as well as the MOU it signed with Chang'an Motors. In 2010, the division plans to mobilize all its available resources to attract major new clients to its supply list. To this end, LG Chem has decided to build a factory in the U.S., which is currently under construction. Additionally, the company will further strengthen its R&D activities by hiring more researchers and increasing investment in R&D so as to maintain its market leadership in step with the growth of the market size.

As for its investment in the LCD glass business, which is currently in progress, the first unit line is scheduled for completion in 2011 and to begin commercial production in 2012. In the long run, a total of 3 trillion won will be spent on seven production lines by 2018. LG Chem is determined to bring about tangible results as fast as possible by normalizing its new businesses quickly.

In its commitment to operational excellence in its core businesses, LG Chem will continue to adhere to Speed Management in 2010, centralizing its resources and reinforcing the necessary momentum for future growth in order to grow as a leading global company. Based on its accumulated experience over the years, LG Chem will spare no effort in realizing the very best performance results through its three-pronged mission of Speed Management: the pursuit of excellence in core businesses; innovation of customer value; and reinforcement of the organization's global competencies.

MESSAGE FROM THE CFO



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Suk-Jeh Cho'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Suk-Jeh Cho | President & CFO

With the economic recession worsening in the aftermath of the global financial crisis and government-backed economic stimulus packages, markets around the world were in turmoil in 2009. Despite such economic challenges, LG Chem stayed the course with its Speed Management drive, successfully enhancing its competitiveness in traditional business sectors, while also expanding its business portfolio. Furthermore, company-wide endeavors to nurture future growth engines led to some outstanding business performances and laid the groundwork for future growth. In terms of the external business environment, there were actually certain market conditions which developed in favor of LG Chem: a weakened Korea; and a steady rise in oil prices stabilized petrochemical businesses and won resulted in enhanced price competitiveness of our exports; China's economic stimulus package propped up global demand for our products around the world. Buoyed by these favorable market conditions, LG Chem realized its highest growth rates ever in sales and operating profit, posting 8.3 and 69.0 percent growth rates, respectively, to reach KRW 15,759.7 billion and KRW 2,233.2 billion on a consolidated basis.

Given the uncertainties which were rife throughout financial markets in 2009, my role as LG Chem's CFO was to minimize the company's risk exposure to market volatility. In particular, my focus was on managing risks associated with fluctuating foreign exchange rates over the past year, such as the roller-coaster ride the Korean and U.S. currency exchange rate was on, going from a high of 1,573.60 won to the dollar in the first quarter of 2009 to a low of 1,167.60 won to the dollar by the end of the year. In addition, although many Korean companies bore the brunt of the economic downturn, with sagging profits that left them with downgraded credit ratings, LG Chem was able to maintain its international credit rating at BBB+/Baa1 while actually improving the company's domestic credit rating from AA0 to AA+. In terms of shareholder value, we not only realized unprecedentedly high figures with our business results but successfully spun off our industrial materials business division. Our back-to-back signing of contracts with major automakers, first with Hyundai Motors and Kia Motors and then with GM to supply HEV/EV batteries, embodied LG Chem's



*We will continue to engage in direct communication with investors
and IR activities in 2010, securing the trust of our investors
as a company they want to invest in.*



blueprint for future growth engines. Consequently, our stock price has shot up 222% since the end of 2008 and LG Chem now ranks among Korea's top 10 companies in terms of market capitalization.

The year ahead also stands to be highly volatile in the global economy, as the Middle East and Europe still struggle with the lingering effects of the global financial crisis. On a more positive note, the U.S. and China are finally showing signs of economic recovery.

As LG Chem's CFO I am committed to ensuring that the company continues with its formidable achievements in 2010. We seek to create a synergy effect between business operations and management which matches our vision of becoming a leading global company. To that effect, we have come up with the following initiatives for the coming year.

First, our organic growth has given rise to the importance of maintaining a stable working capital ratio in proportion to our rate of growth as we strive toward becoming a leading global company. Sustaining a stable cash flow through systematic working capital management, we will continue to minimize risks associated with the company's capital management and further improve our financial structure. As a matter of fact, on a consolidated basis LG Chem's total liability-to-equity ratio stood at 76 percent and its debt-to-equity ratio stood at 35 percent as of the end of 2009, a significant improvement over the end of 2008.

Second, we will concentrate on striking the right balance between our investments in future growth engines and current financial stability. LG Chem increased its investments by approximately 40% over the previous year, to 1,400 billion won, a large portion of which was assigned to the information & electronic business sector, especially in expanding the production capacity of LCD glass substrates, automotive batteries, small batteries and polarizers. We believe our investment in these strategic businesses for future growth will greatly contribute to the overall profitability of the company and to the sustainable growth of LG Chem in the long run. In short, we will be prudent with our investments and make

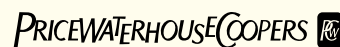
decisions based on cash flow created from normal business operations and only after considering our priorities and running feasibility tests.

Third, our overseas production base and customer base are expanding in proportion to our growth as a leading global company. In particular, we diversified our business portfolio from our traditional petrochemical business, which is based around China and other Asian countries, to the information and electronic materials business. As a result, we expanded our overseas business and diversified as saliently as we did with our investments in a factory for automotive batteries in the U.S., which has given rise to the need for a systematic monitoring of our overseas business. Today, LG Chem is assisting all of its overseas operations to normalize their business operations as soon as possible in an effort to solidify our ability to grow into a leading global company.

Finally, we are increasing shareholder value. Despite bleak stock market performances in 2009, LG Chem's stock price went up significantly thanks to our successful spin-off of our industrial materials business division and the excellent performance of our new businesses, especially our automotive batteries and LCD glass substrates. Although rocky stock markets brought on by dismal global economic recovery are expected to affect the company's stock price, we believe that LG Chem will gain significant market valuation if we can maintain our excellent business results in competitive core businesses and normalize new businesses early on.

Every employee at LG Chem is doing their utmost to further enhance shareholder value, while proactively reflecting investors' opinions in our business operations. To that end we will continue to engage in direct communication with investors and IR activities in 2010, securing the trust of our investors as a company they want to invest in.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS



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TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS OF LG CHEM, LTD.

We have audited the accompanying non-consolidated statements of financial position of LG Chem, Ltd. (the "Company") as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related non-consolidated statements of income, appropriations of retained earnings, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, expressed in Korean won. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We did not audit the financial statements of Ningbo LG Yongxing Chemical Co., Ltd. and certain other subsidiaries, the investments in which are reflected in the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting. The investments in these subsidiaries represent 9.2% of the Company's total assets as of December 31, 2009 (2008: 7.2%), and the equity in their net profits and losses represents 7.3% of the Company's net income before income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2009 (2008: - 0.7%). These statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the subsidiaries, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

We conducted our audits in conformity with auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of Korea. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors, the non-consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of LG Chem, Ltd. as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the results of its operations, the changes in its retained earnings, the changes in its shareholders' equity and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of Korea.

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw your attention to the following matter.

As discussed in Note 32 to the non-consolidated financial statements, the Company decided to early adopt the Korean International Financial Reporting Standards ("K-IFRS") from 2010, which will be mandatorily applied from 2011 to all listed companies. The effects on the Company's financial statements and operating results as of January 1, 2009 and December 31, 2009, and for the year ended December 31, 2009, are stated on the basis of K-IFRS that are effective as of December 31, 2009. Accordingly, the above effects on financial statements and operating results may change due to additional analysis and revision of K-IFRS.

Accounting principles and auditing standards and their application in practice vary among countries. The accompanying non-consolidated financial statements are not intended to present the financial position, results of operations, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows in conformity with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of Korea. In addition, the procedures and practices used in the Republic of Korea to audit such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted and applied in other countries. Accordingly, this report and the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements are for use by those who are informed about Korean accounting principles or auditing standards and their application in practice.

Seoul, Korea
March 11, 2010

This report is effective as of March 11, 2010, the audit report date. Certain subsequent events or circumstances, which may occur between the audit report date and the time of reading this report, could have a material impact on the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. Accordingly, the readers of the audit report should understand that there is a possibility that the above audit report may have to be revised to reflect the impact of such subsequent events or circumstances, if any.

NON-CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009	2008
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 14 and 29)	₩ 862,585	₩ 373,300
Short-term investments (Note 4)	100,000	148,300
Trade accounts and notes receivable, net (Notes 2, 5, 14, 17 and 26)	1,227,751	1,123,361
Other accounts receivable, net (Notes 5 and 14)	87,903	88,829
Accrued income	4,460	2,799
Advance payments	2,544	8,848
Prepaid expenses	14,598	21,490
Inventories, net (Notes 2 and 6)	1,340,931	1,508,938
Deferred income tax assets (Note 22)	15,553	39,164
Other current assets	897	1,619
Total current assets	3,657,222	3,316,648
Equity-method investments (Notes 2 and 8)	840,809	800,789
Derivative instrument transaction debit (Note 17)	18,375	51,845
Other investments (Notes 3 and 7)	4,135	2,220
Property, plant and equipment, net (Notes 2, 9 and 28)	3,860,280	3,867,666
Intangible assets, net (Notes 2, 10, 28 and 31)	(97,284)	(112,884)
Long-term guarantee deposits	17,137	31,106
Long-term prepaid expenses	11,369	19,476
Other non-current assets, net (Note 5)	46,784	59,516
Total assets	₩ 8,358,827	₩ 8,036,382

NON-CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009	2008
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities		
Trade accounts and notes payable (Notes 14 and 26)	₩ 868,232	₩ 527,150
Other accounts payable (Notes 14 and 26)	633,949	567,475
Withholdings	38,518	47,641
Accrued expenses	57,139	54,752
Income tax payable (Note 22)	185,975	367,620
Dividends payable	61	51
Provision for warranty reserve (Note 11)	5,304	-
Current maturities of long-term debts, net (Note 12)	454,648	575,142
Other current liabilities	21,176	22,494
Total current liabilities	2,265,002	2,162,325
Debentures, net (Note 13)	275,459	361,148
Other long-term debts, net (Notes 2 and 13)	128,780	458,796
Accrued severance benefits, net (Notes 2, 3 and 15)	69,428	93,344
Deferred income tax liabilities (Notes 2 and 22)	71,768	38,250
Derivative instrument transaction credit (Note 17)	35,064	26,961
Other non-current liabilities	28,991	5,864
Total liabilities	2,874,492	3,146,688
Commitments and contingencies (Note 17)		
Shareholders' equity (Note 1)		
Common stock (Note 18)	331,356	376,194
Preferred stock	38,144	43,306
	369,500	419,500
Capital surplus (Note 18)		
Paid-in capital in excess of par value	927,173	1,052,640
Gain on disposal of treasury stock	13,855	13,855
Asset revaluation surplus	206,769	206,769
Other capital surplus	39,688	41,285
	1,187,485	1,314,549
Capital adjustment		
Treasury stock (Note 20)	(15,484)	(14,976)
Losses on Capital Reduction (Note 18)	(464,272)	-
Other capital adjustments	193	377
	(479,563)	(14,599)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (Note 23)		
Gain on valuation of equity-method investments (Note 8)	83,000	150,525
Loss on valuation of equity-method investments (Note 8)	(3,448)	(978)
Valuation loss on cash flow hedge derivative instruments (Note 17)	(7,318)	(16,053)
	72,234	133,494
Retained earnings (Notes 2, 19 and 23)	4,334,679	3,036,750
Total shareholders' equity	5,484,335	4,889,694
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	₩ 8,358,827	₩ 8,036,382

* The accompanying notes are an integral part of these non-consolidated financial statements.

NON-CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008

(in millions of Korean won, except per share amounts)

	2009		2008	
Sales (Notes 26, 27 and 28)	₩	13,694,515	₩	12,645,000
Cost of sales (Notes 21 and 26)		10,875,952		10,505,542
Gross profit		2,818,563		2,139,458
Selling and administrative expenses (Note 26)		873,751		795,109
Operating income		1,944,812		1,344,349
Non-operating income				
Interest income		24,632		3,880
Foreign exchange gains		291,333		370,422
Gain on foreign currency translation (Note 14)		55,926		29,625
Gain on valuation of equity-method investments (Notes 2 and 8)		167,480		29,543
Gain on transaction of derivative instruments		31,474		51,849
Gain on valuation of derivative instruments (Note 17)		378		53,590
Reversal of negative goodwill (Notes 2 and 10)		39,170		39,170
Others		28,875		83,214
		639,268		661,293
Non-operating expenses				
Interest expenses		32,692		39,249
Foreign exchange losses		303,215		402,178
Loss on foreign currency translation (Note 14)		5,127		178,042
Loss on disposal of trade accounts receivable		41,555		36,566
Loss on valuation of equity-method investments (Notes 2 and 8)		29,512		45,228
Loss on transaction of derivative instruments		23,113		-
Loss on valuation of derivative instruments (Note 17)		22,136		13,608
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment (Note 2)		24,939		7,267
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment (Note 9)		47,565		-
Impairment loss on intangible assets (Note 10)		16,948		84
Donations		10,944		6,823
Others (Note 7)		41,989		31,133
		599,735		760,178
Income from continuing operations before income tax		1,984,345		1,245,464
Income tax expenses on continuing operations (Note 22)		444,644		299,665
Income from continuing operations		1,539,701		945,799
(Loss) Income from discontinued operations (Notes 21, 22 and 30)		(32,570)		56,786
Net income (Notes 23 and 27)	₩	1,507,131	₩	1,002,585
Per share data (in won) (Notes 24 and 27)				
Income from continuing operations per share	₩	20,256	₩	11,341
Earnings per share	₩	19,827	₩	12,022
Diluted income from continuing operations per share	₩	20,256	₩	11,341
Diluted earnings per share	₩	19,827	₩	12,022

* The accompanying notes are an integral part of these non-consolidated financial statements.

NON-CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF APPROPRIATIONS OF RETAINED EARNINGS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008

(Date of appropriations: March 19, 2010 and March 20, 2009 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively)

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009	2008
Retained earnings before appropriations		
Unappropriated retained earnings carried over from prior year	₩ 7	₩ 7
Accumulated effects from changes of financial accounting standards (Note 2)	-	2,035
Net income	1,507,131	1,002,585
	1,507,138	1,004,627
Transfers from other reserves		
Reserve for technology development	90,000	76,667
Appropriation of retained earnings		
Legal reserve	25,775	20,920
Dividends (Note 25)	257,752	209,202
Reserve for technology development	745,788	851,165
Reserve for investment losses	103,548	-
Losses on capital reduction (Note 18)	464,272	-
	1,597,135	1,081,287
Unappropriated retained earnings carried forward to subsequent year	₩ 3	₩ 7

* The accompanying notes are an integral part of these non-consolidated financial statements.

NON-CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008

(in millions of Korean won)

	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Capital adjustment	Accumulated other comprehen- -sive income	Retained earnings	Total
Balances as of January 1, 2008	₩ 419,500	₩ 1,299,357	₩ (23,475)	₩ (16,322)	₩ 2,199,136	₩ 3,878,196
Accumulated effects from changes of financial accounting standards (Note 2)	-	-	-	-	2,035	2,035
Dividends	-	-	-	-	(167,006)	(167,006)
Net income	-	-	-	-	1,002,585	1,002,585
Disposal of treasury stock	-	13,014	8,499	-	-	21,513
Changes in equity-method investments (Note 23)	-	2,178	377	165,869	-	168,424
Valuation loss on cash flow hedge derivative instruments (Note 23)	-	-	-	(16,053)	-	(16,053)
Balance as of December 31, 2008	₩ 419,500	₩ 1,314,549	₩ (14,599)	₩ 133,494	₩ 3,036,750	₩ 4,889,694
Balance as of January 1, 2009	₩ 419,500	₩ 1,314,549	₩ (14,599)	₩ 133,494	₩ 3,036,750	₩ 4,889,694
Dividends (Note 25)	-	-	-	-	(209,202)	(209,202)
Decrease in shareholders' equity due to spin-off (Note 18)	(50,000)	(125,467)	(464,272)	(22,769)	-	(662,508)
Net income	-	-	-	-	1,507,131	1,507,131
Acquisition of treasury stock	-	-	(2,293)	-	-	(2,293)
Disposal of treasury stock	-	-	1,785	-	-	1,785
Changes in equity-method investments (Note 23)	-	(1,597)	(184)	(47,226)	-	(49,007)
Valuation loss on cash flow hedge derivative instruments (Note 23)	-	-	-	8,735	-	8,735
Balance as of December 31, 2009	₩ 369,500	₩ 1,187,485	₩ (479,563)	₩ 72,234	₩ 4,334,679	₩ 5,484,335

* The accompanying notes are an integral part of these non-consolidated financial statements.

NON-CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	₩ 1,507,131	₩ 1,002,585
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	433,814	423,241
Provision for severance benefits	55,672	64,433
(Gain) loss on foreign currency translation, net	(52,330)	179,613
Loss on disposal of trade accounts receivable	42,444	39,642
Gain (loss) on valuation of equity-method investments, net	(136,564)	15,327
(Gain) loss on transactions of derivative instruments, net	(7,948)	(63,293)
Loss (gain) on valuation of derivative instruments, net	21,758	(48,807)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	31,725	13,229
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	47,565	18
Impairment loss on intangible assets	16,948	186
Reversal of negative goodwill	(39,170)	(39,170)
Others, net	22,369	1,661
	436,283	586,080
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Increase in trade accounts and notes receivable	(393,548)	(211,554)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	91,024	(348,301)
Dividends received	8,282	54,185
Insurance settlements received	-	76,836
(Increase) decrease in other accounts receivable	(11,326)	12,478
(Increase) decrease in accrued income	(1,660)	934
Decrease (increase) in advance payments	5,575	(6,052)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	5,140	(6,663)
Decrease (increase) in deferred income tax assets	10,695	(15,318)
Decrease (increase) in other current assets	559	(943)
Increase (decrease) in trade accounts and notes payable	471,189	(210,510)
Increase (decrease) in other accounts payable	156,471	(11,934)
Increase in accrued expenses	13,691	16,296
(Decrease) increase in income tax payable	(181,646)	119,979
Increase in provision for warranty reserve	3,512	-
Decrease in other current liabilities	(3,858)	(4,144)
Accrued severance benefits transferred from associated	446	610
Increase (decrease) in deferred income tax liabilities	39,464	(19,173)
Payment of severance benefits	(39,641)	(66,281)
Others, net	(8,820)	(151)
	165,549	(619,706)
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,108,963	968,959

NON-CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009	2008
Cash flows from investing activities		
Disposal (acquisition) of short-term investments, net	₩ 48,300	₩ (41,891)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	11,549	28,230
Decrease in derivative instrument transaction debit, net	40,250	64,328
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(942,753)	(773,356)
Acquisition of equity-method investments	(75,004)	(21,667)
Acquisition of intangible assets, net	(15,811)	(41,640)
Others, net	3,391	(78)
Net cash used in investing activities	(930,078)	(786,074)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of current maturities of long-term debts	(575,693)	(366,887)
Issuance of debentures	298,653	144,588
Payment of dividends	(209,192)	(166,995)
Proceeds from long-term debts, net	(7)	92,156
(Acquisition) disposal of treasury stock	(2,293)	21,513
Others, net	12,947	(398)
Net cash used in financing activities	(475,585)	(276,023)
Cash flows from spin-off (Note 19)	(214,015)	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	489,285	(93,138)
Cash and cash equivalents		
Beginning of the year	373,300	466,438
End of the year	₩ 862,585	₩ 373,300

* The accompanying notes are an integral part of these non-consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008

1. THE COMPANY

The Company was spun off from LG Chem Investment Ltd. (formerly LG Chemical Ltd.) on April 1, 2001, and completed the registration process on April 3, 2001. The Company engages in the business of petrochemicals, industrial materials, and information and electronic materials.

As of December 31, 2009, The Company has its manufacturing facilities in Yeosu, Cheongju, Ulsan, Naju, Onsan, Iksan, Daesan, Ochang and Gimcheon.

The Company merged with LG Daesan Petrochemical Ltd. on January 1, 2006, and with LG Petrochemical Co., Ltd. on November 1, 2007, and spun off its Industrial Materials segment to LG Hausys, Ltd. on April 1, 2009 (Note 30).

As of December 31, 2009, the Company has an outstanding capital stock of ₩369,500 million, including preferred stock of ₩38,144 million. The Company has been listed on the Korea Stock Exchange since April 25, 2001.

The Company is authorized to issue 292 million shares of common stock with par value of ₩5,000 per share. As of December 31, 2009, the Company has issued 66,271,000 common shares and 7,628,921 preferred shares. The largest shareholder of the Company is LG Corp., which holds 33.53% of the Company's common shares. Preferred shareholders have no voting rights but are entitled to dividends at a rate 1% more than those paid to common shareholders.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies followed by the Company in the preparation of its non-consolidated financial statements are summarized below.

The Company maintains its accounting records in Korean won and prepares statutory financial statements in the Korean language, in conformity with financial accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of Korea. Certain accounting principles applied by the Company that conform with financial accounting standards and accounting principles in the Republic of Korea may not conform with generally accepted accounting principles in other countries. Accordingly, these financial statements are intended for use by those who are informed about Korean accounting principles and practices. The accompanying non-consolidated financial statements have been condensed, restructured and translated into English from the Korean language non-consolidated financial statements. Certain information attached to the Korean language financial statements, but not required for a fair presentation of the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows, is not presented in the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements.

RESTATEMENT OF PRIOR YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In the preparation of the Company's financial statements, the Company adopted the Korea Accounting Institute Opinion on Korean Accounting Statement Implementation 06-2, *Accounting treatment for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates, and interest in joint ventures*, which was revised on February 22, 2008. The effect of the change is adjusted on the beginning balance of 2008. Also, the effect of this change were a decrease in deferred income tax liabilities by ₩2,035 million, and an increase in retained earnings by ₩2,035 million as of January 1, 2008 (Notes 22 and 23).

SPIN-OFF

On April 1, 2009, the Company spun off its Industrial Materials segment to LG Hausys, Ltd. Principal accounting treatments related to the spin-off are as follows (Note 30):

- Assets and liabilities were transferred to the newly established company at their carrying value
- Accumulated other comprehensive income directly related to the transferred assets and liabilities are transferred to the spun-off company
- Any losses from capital reduction were offset against gain from capital reduction and paid-in capital in excess of par value corresponding to the rate of reduced capital, and the remaining amounts after offsetting were recorded as capital adjustments

REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits arising in the ordinary course of the Company's activities and is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the said ordinary course of the Company's activities. Revenue is shown as net of value-added tax, sales discounts and sales returns. The Company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow into the Company.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods are transferred to the buyer.

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized when the rights to receive such dividends and amounts thereof are determined. Royalty income is recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of relevant contracts.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Government grants received, which are to be repaid, are recorded as liability, while grants without obligation to be repaid are offset against cost of assets purchased with such grants. Grants received for a specific purpose are offset against the specific expense for which it was granted, and other grants are recorded as a gain for the period.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks, and financial instruments with maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase. These financial instruments are readily convertible into cash without significant transaction costs and bear low risks from changes in value due to interest rate fluctuations.

ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES

In accordance with the Asset Securitization Law, on December 27, 2004, the Company transferred ₩229,625 million of trade accounts receivable outstanding as of November 30, 2004, to LG Chem 3rd Special Purpose Company. Through the asset-backed securitization of trade receivables, the Company acquired beneficiary certificates. These beneficiary certificates were all redeemed on their maturity dates of January 28, 2008 (₩50,000 million), February 28, 2008 (₩50,000 million) and March 28, 2008 (₩60,000 million). This special purpose company was liquidated in 2008.

ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS

The Company provides an allowance for doubtful accounts and notes receivable. Allowances are calculated based on the estimates made through a reasonable and objective method.

INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, with cost being determined using the moving-average method, except for materials-in-transit which are stated at actual cost determined using the specific identification method. If the net realizable value of inventory is less than its cost, a contra inventory account representing the valuation loss, is presented to reduce the inventory to its net realizable value. The said valuation loss is recorded as cost of sales. If, however, the circumstances which caused the valuation loss ceased to exist, causing the market value to rise above the carrying amount, the valuation loss is reversed limited to the original carrying amount before valuation. The said reversal is a deduction from cost of sales.

SECURITIES

Costs of securities are determined using the moving-weighted average method.

Investments in equity securities or debt securities are classified into trading securities, available-for-sale securities and held-to-maturity securities, depending on the acquisition and holding purpose. Investments in equity securities of companies, over which the Company exercises a significant control or influence, are recorded using the equity method of accounting. Trading securities are classified as current assets while available-for-sale securities and held-to-maturity securities are classified as long-term investments, excluding those securities that mature or are certain to be disposed of within one year, which are then classified as current assets.

Held-to-maturity securities are measured at amortized cost while available-for-sale and trading securities are measured at fair value. However, non-marketable securities, classified as available-for-sale securities, are carried at cost when the fair values are not readily determinable.

Gains and losses related to trading securities are recognized in the income statement, while unrealized gains and losses of available-for-sale securities are recognized under other comprehensive income and expense. Realized gains and losses of available-for-sale securities are recognized in the income statement.

NOTES TO NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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EQUITY-METHOD INVESTMENTS

In the non-consolidated financial statements of the Company, investments in business entities, over which the Company exercises significant control or influence over the operating and financial policies of such entities, are recorded using the equity method of accounting.

Under the equity method, the original investment is recorded at cost and adjusted by the changes in the Company's proportionate ownership in the book value of the investee in current operations, as accumulated other comprehensive income and expenses or as adjustments to retained earnings, depending on the nature of the underlying change in the net book value of the investee.

In cases where the investee is the Company's consolidated subsidiary, net income and net assets of the non-consolidated financial statements of the Company should be the same as the Company's proportionate ownership in the net income and net asset of the consolidated financial statements of the Company, unless equity method of accounting for investment is discontinued.

Unrealized profit arising from intercompany transactions is eliminated based on the average gross profit ratio of the corresponding company. The Company's proportionate unrealized profit arising from sales between the Company and equity-method investees or sales between equity-method investees is eliminated. However, unrealized profit arising from sales by the Company to its consolidated subsidiaries is fully eliminated.

The Company discontinues the equity method of accounting for investments when the Company's share in the accumulated losses of the investee equals the costs of the investments, and until the subsequent accumulated proportionate net income of the investees equals its cumulative proportionate net losses not recognized during the periods when the equity method was suspended. Even if the book value of the investments, including other investment-type assets such as the preferred shares or long-term debts of the investees becomes zero or negative, the Company still continues to record its share in the net losses of the investees until its proportionate net loss of the investee equals the book value of such assets.

The difference between the Company's initial proportionate ownership in the net fair value and the net book value of the investee, which is the net of the fair value and the net book value of the recognizable assets and liabilities, is amortized according to the investee's accounting policy for the related assets and liabilities.

When the initial purchase price exceeds or is below the Company's initial proportionate ownership in the net fair value of the investee, which is the net of the fair value of the investee's recognizable assets and liabilities, the Company considers the difference as goodwill (negative goodwill) and amortizes it in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Combination.

In cases where the investee is the Company's consolidated subsidiary, the difference between change of the Company's proportionate ownership in the net book value of the investee and purchase price, which is paid for the Company's additional acquisition of shares or investee's issuance of new shares, is accounted for as capital surplus or capital adjustment.

Accounts and records of the overseas equity method companies are maintained in foreign currencies. The financial statements of the overseas equity-method investees have been translated into Korean won at exchange rates at the date of the statement of financial position and annual average exchange rate for income statements. Any resulting translation gain or loss is accounted for as accumulated other comprehensive income and expense as gain or loss on valuation of equity-method investments in shareholders' equity.

In the application of the equity method of accounting, the overseas investee companies apply the same accounting policies as the Company. In 2009, the Company made adjustments to the financial statements of overseas investees whose estimated useful lives on their property, plant and equipment are different from those used by the Company. As a result of these adjustments, the gain on valuation of equity-method of accounting increased by ₩6,400 million (2008: ₩1,213 million) for the year ended December 31, 2009 (Note 8).

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED DEPRECIATION

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost, except for upward revaluations in accordance with the Korean Asset Revaluation Law. Such revaluations present production facilities and other buildings at their depreciated replacement cost and land at the prevailing market price as of the effective date of revaluation.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

	Estimated useful lives
Buildings and structures	25 – 50 years
Machinery and equipment	6 – 15 years
Vehicles	4 – 6 years
Tools	4 – 6 years
Furniture and fixtures	4 – 6 years
Others	1 - 3 years

The Company capitalizes interest expense incurred on borrowings used to finance the cost of constructing property, plant and equipment.

Routine maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. Expenditures, which enhance the value or extend the useful lives of the related assets, are capitalized.

The Company recognized loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment (including that of discontinued operations) of ₩31,691 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 (2008: ₩13,229 million).

LEASE TRANSACTIONS

The Company accounts for lease transactions as either operating leases or capital leases, depending on the terms of the underlying lease agreements. Machinery and equipment acquired under financing lease agreements are recorded as property, plant and equipment at cost and depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. In addition, the aggregate lease payments are recorded as obligations under financing leases, net of accrued interest, as determined by the total lease payments in excess of the cost of the leased machinery and equipment. Accrued interest is amortized over the lease period using the effective interest rate method.

Machinery and equipment acquired under operating lease agreements are not included in property, plant and equipment. Instead, the related lease rentals are charged to expense on a pro-rata basis over the lease term.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are stated at cost, which includes acquisition cost, production cost and other costs required to prepare the asset for its intended use.

Intangible assets, consisting of intellectual property rights and exclusive facility use rights are stated at cost, net of accumulated amortization. Amortization is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives ranging from three to 25 years. Research and development costs are charged to current operations when incurred and are included in operating expenses. Costs incurred in developing new products or technologies, which can be clearly defined and measured, and having probable future economic benefits, are capitalized as development costs. Amortization of development cost begins at the commencement of the commercial production of the related products or use of the related technology. Other development costs are charged as normal development expense in the period incurred. For the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company expensed ₩220,881 million (2008: ₩214,851 million) as normal development expense including discontinued operations.

Capitalized development costs are amortized over their economic lives not to exceed 20 years using the straight-line method.

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Company's share in the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary or associate at the date of acquisition. Goodwill (negative goodwill) is amortized in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Combination.

IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

When the book value of an asset is significantly greater than its recoverable value due to obsolescence, physical damage or an abrupt decline in the market value of the asset, the said decline in value is deducted from the book value to agree with recoverable amount and is recognized as an asset impairment loss for the period. When the recoverable value subsequently exceeds the book value, the impairment amount is recognized as gain for the period to the extent that the revised book value does not exceed the book value that would have been recorded without the impairment. Reversal of impairment of goodwill is not allowed.

NOTES TO NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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REVALUATION OF RECEIVABLES

Receivables, which are modified during the course of court receivership, court mediation or restructuring of customers, are revalued at the present value discounted by an adjusted interest rate. The difference between the book value and the present value is accounted for as bad debts expense.

PREMIUMS OR DISCOUNTS ON DEBENTURES

The Company accounts for the difference between the face amount and issued amount of debentures as an addition to or deduction from debentures. Premiums or discounts on debentures are amortized using the effective interest rate method over the terms of the debentures. The resulting amortization is recorded as interest expense.

TRANSLATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Korean won at the rates of exchange in effect at the date of statement of financial position and the resulting translation gains and losses are recognized in current operations. The exchange rate used to translate U.S. dollar denominated monetary assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2009, is ₩1167.6: US\$1 (2008: ₩1257.5: US\$1).

ACCRUED SEVERANCE BENEFITS

Employees and directors with at least one year of service are entitled to receive a lump-sum payment upon termination of their employment, based on their length of employment and rate of pay at the time of termination. Accrued severance benefits represent the amount of severance benefits which would be payable assuming all eligible employees and directors were to terminate their employment as of the date of statement of financial position [Note 15].

Accrued severance benefits are funded at approximately 69.6 % as of December 31, 2009 (2008: 65.3 %), through group severance insurance plans and are presented as a deduction from accrued severance benefits.

The Company has made deposits to the National Pension Fund in accordance with National Pension Funds Law. The use of the deposit is restricted to the payment of severance benefits. Accordingly, accrued severance benefits are presented net of this deposit.

PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

When there is a probability that an outflow of economic benefits will occur due to a present obligation resulting from a past event, and whose amount is reasonably estimable, a corresponding amount of provision is recognized in the financial statements. However, when such outflow is dependent upon a future event, is not certain to occur, or cannot be reliably estimated, a disclosure regarding the contingent liability is made in the notes to the financial statements.

INCOME TAX AND DEFERRED INCOME TAX

Income tax expense includes the current income tax under the relevant income tax law and the changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities represent temporary differences between financial reporting and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets are recognized for temporary differences which will decrease future taxable income or operating loss to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax effects applicable to items in the shareholders' equity are directly reflected in the shareholders' equity.

Deferred income tax assets (liabilities) for temporary differences are classified into current assets (current liabilities) or other non-current assets (non-current liabilities) according to the classification of the assets (liabilities), to which the temporary differences are related. For temporary differences that are not related to the assets (liabilities), the deferred income tax assets (liabilities) are classified into current or non-current assets (liabilities) according to the expected reversal date of the temporary differences.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

All derivative instruments are accounted for at their fair value according to the rights and obligations associated with the derivative contracts. The resulting changes in fair value of derivative instruments are recognized either under the income statement or shareholders' equity, depending on whether the derivative instruments qualify as a cash flow hedge. Fair value hedge accounting is applied to a derivative instrument purchased with the purpose of hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of an asset or a liability or a firm commitment that is attributable to a particular risk. The resulting changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges are recognized under the shareholders' equity under accumulated other comprehensive income and expense.

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

The Company reports its operating and non-operating income or loss as income or loss from discontinued operations, net of income tax effect. The income or loss from discontinued operations includes direct costs from discontinued operations and impairment loss on assets due to discontinued operations.

RECLASSIFICATION OF PRIOR YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Certain accounts in the December 31, 2008 financial statements were reclassified to conform with the December 31, 2009 financial statement presentation. These reclassifications have no impact on the previously reported net income or shareholders' equity.

APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The December 31, 2009 non-consolidated financial statements of the Company were approved by the Board of Directors on February 23, 2010.

3. RESTRICTED BANK DEPOSITS

As of December 31, 2009, ₩40 million (2008: ₩46 million) in other investments are deposited in connection with bank overdraft agreements, and withdrawal of these deposits is restricted.

The withdrawal of group severance insurance deposits is also restricted to employees' severance payments (Note 15).

4. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009	2008
Time deposits	₩ 50,000	₩ -
Certificates of deposit ¹	50,000	148,300
	₩ 100,000	₩ 148,300

1. As of December 31, 2008, certificates of deposit were pledged as collaterals for the corporate income tax payment.

5. RECEIVABLES

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009	2008
Trade accounts and notes receivable	₩ 1,239,268	₩ 1,156,519
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(11,517)	(33,158)
	₩ 1,227,751	₩ 1,123,361
Other accounts receivable	₩ 89,315	₩ 99,166
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,412)	(10,311)
Less: Present value discount	-	(26)
	₩ 87,903	₩ 88,829
Long-term trade accounts and notes receivable	₩ 43	₩ 146
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(3)	(16)
	₩ 40	₩ 130
Long-term other accounts receivable	₩ -	₩ 202
Less: Present value discount	-	(7)
	₩ -	₩ 195

NOTES TO NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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6. INVENTORIES

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009	2008
Merchandise, net of valuation allowance of ₩58 million (2008: ₩363 million)	₩ 36,685	₩ 67,005
Finished products, net of valuation allowance of ₩3,846 million (2008: ₩19,106 million)	613,351	739,012
Work-in-process	171,288	178,072
Raw materials, net of valuation allowance of ₩375 million (2008: ₩421 million)	381,028	351,521
Supplies	46,142	41,333
Materials-in-transit	92,437	131,995
	₩ 1,340,931	₩ 1,508,938

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, inventories are insured against fire.

7. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009	2008
Government and public bonds	₩ 1	₩ 1
Non-marketable stocks	4,044	1,967
Total	₩ 4,045	₩ 1,968

Non-marketable stocks consist of the following:

(in millions of Korean won)

	Percentage of ownership(%)		Acquisition cost		Book value		Fair value or net asset value ⁵	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
PT. Halim Samara Interutama	12.10	12.10	₩ 576	₩ 576	₩ 576	₩ 576	₩ 1,100	₩ 936
Chemizen. Com Ltd.	2.62	2.62	300	300	-	-	-	-
LG Mozel Ltd. ¹	-	13.00	-	195	-	195	-	514
EICO Properties Pte. Ltd.	9.20	9.20	2,298	2,298	509	509	2,770	2,996
Neocos	4.86	4.86	9	9	-	-	4	-
Saerom Seongwon ²	0.00	0.00	182	182	-	182	-	1
LG Chem Industrial Material Russia, LLC ³	-	99.00	-	505	-	505	-	505
Global OLED Technology LLC ⁴	2.00	-	2,959	-	2,959	-	2,959	-
			₩ 6,324	₩ 4,065	₩ 4,044	₩ 1,967	₩ 6,833	₩ 4,952

1. Transferred to LG Hausys, Ltd. on April 1, 2009.

2. The Company recognized an impairment loss of ₩182 million (included in discontinued operations) for Saerom Seongwon in 2009.

3. The Company acquired additional shares of LG Chem Industrial Material Russia, LLC for ₩4,249 million. The investee was reclassified from investment securities to equity-method investments, and transferred to LG Hausys, Ltd. on April 1, 2009 (Note 8).

4. The Company acquired Global OLED Technology LLC. for ₩2,959 million in 2009.

5. Net asset values were calculated based on the recent available financial statements of the investees. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of income in cases where there is an indication that an investment may have been impaired.

8. EQUITY-METHOD INVESTMENTS

(in millions of Korean won)

Investee ¹²	Percentage of ownership(%)		Acquisition cost		Book value		Fair value or net asset value	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Tianjin LG Dagu Chemical Co., Ltd.	75.00	75.00	₩ 17,440	₩ 17,440	₩ 40,217	₩ 24,265	₩ 40,217	₩ 24,324
Tianjin LG New Building Materials Co., Ltd. ^{1,12}	-	85.35	-	33,649	-	51,689	-	57,945
Ningbo LG Yongxing Chemical Co., Ltd.	75.00	75.00	110,746	110,746	185,203	135,908	186,247	134,388
LG Chemical India Pvt. Ltd.	100.00	100.00	31,466	31,466	43,351	43,351	54,928	54,928
LG Chemical Hong Kong Ltd.	100.00	100.00	254	254	10,447	11,159	10,465	10,039
LG Vina Chemical J/V Company	40.00	40.00	1,194	1,194	3,017	1,313	3,169	1,404
LG Hausys America, Inc. ^{2,12}	-	100.00	-	9,596	-	7,396	-	13,367
LG Chem America, Inc. ²	100.00	-	3,620	-	3,438	-	3,970	-
M. Dohmen S.A. ^{3,12}	-	49.00	-	43,203	-	993	-	4,023
SEETEC Co., Ltd. ¹²	50.00	50.00	36,643	36,643	49,770	58,416	135,534	147,465
LG Dow Polycarbonate Ltd.	50.00	50.00	36,794	36,794	56,804	62,577	57,062	63,074
LG Chemical (Guangzhou) Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd.	100.00	100.00	13,091	13,091	30,518	21,911	30,534	22,205
LG Chem (Nanjing) Information & Electronics Materials Co., Ltd. ⁴	80.80	82.80	98,947	71,523	141,631	98,921	169,426	116,955
LG Chem Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. ^{5,12}	-	100.00	-	3,503	-	2,473	-	2,471
LG Chem (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	100.00	100.00	40,340	40,340	51,139	46,337	51,139	46,338
LG Chem (Taiwan), Ltd. ⁶	100.00	100.00	6,906	6,888	16,312	-	20,381	7,449
LG Chem Industrial Materials Inc. ^{3,12}	-	100.00	-	17,846	-	15,883	-	17,209
LG Holdings (HK) Ltd. ^{7,12}	26.00	18.18	60,910	41,582	50,997	58,207	49,688	56,375
Compact Power Inc.	100.00	100.00	5,483	5,483	1,428	983	1,428	983
LG Chem (Tianjin) Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd.	90.00	90.00	5,589	5,589	20,164	14,733	20,841	15,810
LG Chem Display Materials (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	90.00	90.00	6,865	6,865	12,742	12,450	13,503	13,201
Tianjin LG Bohai Chemical Co., Ltd.	65.00	65.00	63,524	63,524	99,495	105,847	113,601	116,114
LG Chem Europe GmbH	100.00	100.00	1,927	1,927	4,951	3,085	5,038	4,637
LG Hausys Europe GmbH ^{8,12}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LG Chem Brasil, Ltd.	100.00	100.00	258	258	258	258	(103)	258
LG Chem Poland Sp. Z.O.O	100.00	100.00	5,790	5,790	9,484	8,196	9,484	8,196
TECWIN Co., Ltd. ^{9,12}	19.90	19.90	419	419	3,466	2,861	3,466	2,861
LG Chem Industrial Material Russia, LLC ^{10,12}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tianjin LG Botian Chemical ¹¹	35.80	-	5,977	-	5,977	-	9,119	-
			₩ 554,183	₩ 605,613	₩ 840,809	₩ 800,789	₩ 977,740	₩ 942,019

1. The Company acquired additional shares of Tianjin LG New Building Materials Co., Ltd. for ₩11,058 million from LG Chem (China) Investment Co., Ltd. in 2009. And the investee was transferred to LG Hausys, Ltd. on April 1, 2009. And the investee was transferred to LG Hausys, Ltd. on April 1, 2009.

2. LG Chem America, Inc. changed its name to LG Hausys America, Inc. and LG Chem America was newly spun off from LG Hausys America, Inc. in 2009. And investment in LG Hausys America, Inc. was transferred to LG Hausys, Ltd. on April 1, 2009.

3. Investees were transferred to LG Hausys, Ltd. on April 1, 2009.

NOTES TO NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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4. The Company acquired additional shares of LG Chem (Nanjing) Information & Electronics Materials Co., Ltd. for ₩27,424 million. As LG Chem (China) Investment Company Ltd. also acquired additional shares, the Company's percentage of ownership decreased from 82.80% to 80.80%.
5. The Company acquired additional shares of LG Chem Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. for ₩4,250 million. And the investee was transferred to LG Hausys, Ltd. on April 1, 2009.
6. The Company acquired additional shares of LG Chem(Taiwan),Ltd. for ₩18 million without any changes in its percentage ownership.
7. The Company acquired additional shares of LG Holdings (HK) Ltd. for ₩19,328 million. As a result, the Company's percentage of ownership increased from 18.18% to 26%. As of December 31, 2008, this investment is classified as an equity-method investment as the combined percentage of ownership of the Company and LG Electronics Inc., a consolidated subsidiary of LG Corp., exceeds 20%.
8. The newly established investee was transferred to LG Hausys, Ltd. on April 1, 2009.
9. This investee is classified as an equity-method investment as the Company has significant influence over the investee even the Company's percentage of ownership is below 20%.
10. The Company acquired additional shares of LG Chem Industrial Material Russia, LLC for ₩4,249 million. The investee was reclassified from investment securities to equity-method investments, and transferred to LG Hausys, Ltd. on April 1, 2009.
11. The Company acquired shares of Tianjin LG Botian Chemical for ₩5,977 million (percentage of ownership: 35.80%) during the current period, and the investment is classified as an equity-method investment. As of December 31, 2009, Tianjin LG Bohai Chemical Co., Ltd. also holds 46% ownership in Tianjin LG Botian Chemical Co., Ltd.
12. As of December 31, 2009, the Company has control over all the investees, except for SEETEC Co., Ltd., LG Holdings (HK) Ltd. and TECWIN Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries which were transferred to LG Hausys, Ltd.

Changes in equity-method investments are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

Investee	2009						
	January 1, 2009	Acquisition (Disposal)	Dividends	Valuation Gain (Loss) ³	Increase (Decrease) in accumulated other comprehensive income and expenses	Decrease due to Spin-off	December 31, 2009
Tianjin LG Dagu Chemical Co., Ltd.	₩ 24,265	₩ -	₩ (2,309)	₩ 21,397	₩ (3,676)	₩ -	₩ 40,217
Tianjin LG New Building Materials Co., Ltd.	51,689	11,058	-	581	135	(63,463)	-
Ningbo LG Yongxing Chemical Co., Ltd.	135,908	-	-	62,826	(13,531)	-	185,203
LG Chemical India Pvt. Ltd.	54,928	-	-	(8,593)	(2,984)	-	43,351
LG Chemical Hong Kong Ltd.	11,159	-	-	175	(887)	-	10,447
LG Vina Chemical J/V Company	1,313	-	-	1,823	(119)	-	3,017
LG Hausys America, Inc. ¹	7,396	(3,620)	-	(1,612)	976	(3,140)	-
LG Chem America, Inc. ¹	-	3,620	-	(501)	319	-	3,438
M. Dohmen S.A.	993	-	-	-	-	(993)	-
SEETEC Co., Ltd.	58,416	-	-	(8,677)	31	-	49,770
LG Dow Polycarbonate Ltd.	62,577	-	-	(5,022)	(751)	-	56,804
LG Chemical (Guangzhou) Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd.	21,911	-	(4,196)	15,139	(2,336)	-	30,518
LG Chem (Nanjing) Information & Electronics Materials Co., Ltd.	98,921	27,424	-	29,282	(13,996)	-	141,631
LG Chem Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	2,473	4,250	-	54	284	(7,061)	-
LG Chem (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	46,337	-	-	2,003	2,799	-	51,139
LG Chem (Taiwan), Ltd.	-	18	-	15,031	1,263	-	16,312
LG Chem Industrial Materials Inc.	15,883	-	-	444	1,530	(17,857)	-
LG Holdings (HK) Ltd.	58,207	19,328	-	(6,219)	(20,319)	-	50,997
Compact Power Inc.	983	-	-	973	(528)	-	1,428
LG Chem (Tianjin) Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd.	14,733	-	-	6,938	(1,507)	-	20,164
LG Chem Display Materials (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	12,450	-	-	1,295	(1,003)	-	12,742
Tianjin LG Bohai Chemical Co., Ltd.	105,847	-	(1,756)	4,927	(9,523)	-	99,495
LG Chem Europe GmbH	3,085	-	-	2,161	(295)	-	4,951
LG Hausys Europe GmbH	-	2,700	-	(700)	24	(2,024)	-
LG Chem Brasil, Ltd.	258	-	-	-	-	-	258
LG Chem Poland Sp. Z.O.O	8,196	-	-	1,673	(385)	-	9,484
TECWIN Co., Ltd.	2,861	-	(21)	626	-	-	3,466
LG Chem Industrial Material Russia, LLC ²	-	4,754	-	-	-	(4,754)	-
Tianjin LG Botian Chemical	-	5,977	-	-	-	-	5,977
	₩ 800,789	₩ 75,509	₩ (8,282)	₩ 136,564	₩ (64,479)	₩ (99,292)	₩ 840,809

1. LG Chem America, Inc. changed its name to LG Hausys America, Inc. and LG Chem America was newly spun off from LG Hausys America, Inc. in 2009.

2. The Company acquired additional shares of LG Chem Industrial Material Russia, LLC for ₩4,249 million. The investee was reclassified from investment securities to equity-method investments.

3. Includes gain (loss) from discontinued operations.

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(in millions of Korean won)

Investee	2008						December 31, 2008
	January 1, 2008	Acquisition (Disposal)	Dividends	Valuation Gain (Loss) ¹	Increase (Decrease) in accumulated other comprehensive income and expenses		
Tianjin LG Dagu Chemical Co., Ltd.	₩ 23,370	₩ -	₩ (5,286)	₩ (1,791)	₩ 7,972	₩ 24,265	
Tianjin LG New Building Materials Co., Ltd. ¹	31,472	-	-	2,853	17,364	51,689	
Ningbo LG Yongxing Chemical Co., Ltd.	143,143	-	(45,016)	(16,634)	54,415	135,908	
LG Chemical India Pvt. Ltd.	50,173	-	-	(847)	5,602	54,928	
LG Chemical Hong Kong Ltd.	7,489	-	-	933	2,737	11,159	
LG Vina Chemical J/V Company	2,561	-	(891)	(1,679)	1,322	1,313	
LG Chem America, Inc.	5,441	-	-	(1,746)	3,701	7,396	
M. Dohmen S.A.	993	-	-	-	-	993	
SEETEC Co., Ltd.	64,306	-	-	(5,878)	(12)	58,416	
LG Dow Polycarbonate Ltd.	75,919	-	-	(14,055)	713	62,577	
LG Chemical (Guangzhou) Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd.	15,435	-	(2,992)	2,760	6,708	21,911	
LG Chem (Nanjing) Information & Electronics Materials Co., Ltd.	37,339	20,819	-	12,144	28,619	98,921	
LG Chem Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	1,724	-	-	42	707	2,473	
LG Chem (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	43,125	-	-	(722)	3,934	46,337	
LG Chem (Taiwan), Ltd.	2,566	-	-	(5,118)	2,552	-	
LG Chem Industrial Materials Inc.	8,545	-	-	3,214	4,124	15,883	
LG Holdings (HK) Ltd.	27,222	-	-	4,183	26,802	58,207	
Compact Power Inc.	611	848	-	(143)	(333)	983	
LG Chem (Tianjin) Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd.	7,125	-	-	3,245	4,363	14,733	
LG Chem Display Materials (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	7,200	-	-	1,528	3,722	12,450	
Tianjin LG Bohai Chemical Co., Ltd.	67,238	-	-	2,199	36,410	105,847	
LG Chem Europe GmbH	2,015	-	-	51	1,019	3,085	
LG Chem Brasil, Ltd.	258	-	-	-	-	258	
LG Chem Poland Sp. Z.O.O	9,228	-	-	(2,308)	1,276	8,196	
TECWIN Co., Ltd	419	-	-	2,442	-	2,861	
	₩ 634,917	₩ 21,667	₩ (54,185)	₩ (15,327)	₩ 213,717	₩ 800,789	

1. Includes gain (loss) from discontinued operations.

The accumulated unamortized differences between the purchase price and the underlying proportionate net book value of equity investments, as well as the changes in such amounts are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

Investee	2009				2008			
	Beginning balance	Increase	Amortization	Ending balance	Beginning balance	Increase	Amortization	Ending balance
SEETEC Co., Ltd.	₩ (60,530)	₩ -	₩ (3,363)	₩ (57,167)	₩ (63,893)	₩ -	₩ (3,363)	₩ (60,530)
LG Dow Polycarbonate Ltd.	992	-	198	794	1,190	-	198	992
LG Holdings (HK) Ltd.	1,831	-	524	1,307	2,355	-	524	1,831
	₩ (57,707)	₩ -	₩ (2,641)	₩ (55,066)	₩ (60,348)	₩ -	₩ (2,641)	₩ (57,707)

The eliminated unrealized gains incurred from inventory transactions among equity method investees are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

Investee	2009	2008
Tianjin LG Dagu Chemical Co., Ltd.	₩ -	₩ 60
Tianjin LG New Building Materials Co., Ltd.	-	333
Ningbo LG Yongxing Chemical Co., Ltd.	1,225	23
LG Chemical Hong Kong Ltd.	18	123
LG Vina Chemical J/V Company	151	91
LG Hausys America, Inc.	-	5,946
LG Chem America, Inc.	630	-
LG Dow Polycarbonate Ltd.	1,078	1,405
LG Chemical (Guangzhou) Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd.	16	309
LG Chem (Nanjing) Information & Electronics Materials Co., Ltd.	4,075	4,337
LG Chem (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	-	1
LG Chem (Taiwan), Ltd.	4,070	7,322
LG Chem Industrial Materials Inc.	-	1,420
Tianjin LG Bohai Chemical Co., Ltd.	557	325
LG Chem Europe GmbH	96	1,551
LG Chem (Tianjin) Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd.	59	448
	₩ 11,975	₩ 23,694

Changes in gain (loss) on valuation of investment securities accounted for as accumulated other comprehensive income and expenses are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009			2008		
	Gain	Loss	Net	Gain	Loss	Net
Beginning balance	₩ 191,854	₩ (1,232)	₩ 190,622	₩ 12,385	₩ (31,802)	₩ (19,417)
Increase	-	(2,692)	(2,692)	183,147	-	183,147
Decrease	58,881	-	58,881	-	(30,570)	(30,570)
Others ¹	(27,470)	-	(27,470)	(3,678)	-	(3,678)
Ending balance	105,503	(3,924)	101,579	191,854	(1,232)	190,622
Tax effect	(22,503)	476	(22,027)	(41,329)	254	(41,075)
Net ending balance	₩ 83,000	₩ (3,448)	₩ 79,552	₩ 150,525	₩ (978)	₩ 149,547

1. Includes changes arising from the transfer to LG Hausys, Ltd.

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The summary financial information on the equity-method investees is as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

Investee	2009			
	Total assets	Total liabilities	Sales	Net income (Loss)
Tianjin LG Dagu Chemical Co., Ltd.	₩ 148,194	₩ 94,571	₩ 419,900	₩ 29,009
Tianjin LG New Building Materials Co., Ltd. ¹	-	-	21,382	768
Ningbo LG Yongxing Chemical Co., Ltd.	535,005	286,435	1,124,563	90,946
LG Chemical India Pvt. Ltd. ²	64,173	20,822	139,481	(9,439)
LG Chemical Hong Kong Ltd.	92,574	82,109	423,160	1,313
LG Vina Chemical J/V Company	14,575	6,654	47,355	4,467
LG Hausys America, Inc. ¹	-	-	61,060	(4,143)
LG Chem America, Inc.	116,106	112,136	264,821	32
M. Dohmen S.A. ¹	-	-	23,936	(2,286)
SEETEC Co., Ltd.	355,794	84,727	407,434	(20,075)
LG Dow Polycarbonate Ltd.	290,794	176,670	365,799	(2,516)
LG Chemical (Guangzhou) Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd.	83,992	53,458	143,960	14,776
LG Chem (Nanjing) Information & Electronics Materials Co., Ltd.	432,555	263,129	471,092	28,697
LG Chem Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. ¹	-	-	1,614	54
LG Chem (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	61,244	10,105	45,589	2,173
LG Chem (Taiwan), Ltd.	271,501	251,120	536,507	18,300
LG Chem Industrial Materials Inc. ¹	-	-	11,632	(495)
LG Holdings (HK) Ltd.	191,108	-	-	1,087
Compact Power Inc.	14,631	13,203	37,734	901
LG Chem (Tianjin) Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd.	43,115	22,274	63,784	6,556
LG Chem Display Materials (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	22,682	9,179	14,151	1,305
Tianjin LG Bohai Chemical Co., Ltd.	405,120	253,652	397,647	11,861
LG Chem Europe GmbH	22,149	17,111	62,778	696
LG Hausys Europe GmbH ¹	-	-	3,990	16
LG Chem Brasil, Ltd.	159	262	233	(83)
LG Chem Poland Sp. Z.O.O	28,634	19,150	18,243	1,673
TECWIN Co., Ltd.	29,707	12,290	53,622	2,991
LG Chem Industrial Material Russia, LLC ¹	-	-	-	-
Tianjin LG Botian Chemical	24,508	8,823	-	-
	₩ 3,248,320	₩ 1,797,880	₩ 5,161,467	₩ 178,584

1. Investees were transferred to LG Hausys, Ltd. on April 1, 2009, and the 2009 financial information represents sales and net income before spin-off.

2. LG Chemical India Pvt. Ltd. holds 100% ownership in LG Polymer India Pvt Ltd, and therefore the financial information is included in that of the LG Polymer India Pvt.

(in millions of Korean won)

Inverstee	2008			
	Total assets	Total liabilities	Sales	Net income (Loss)
Tianjin LG Dagu Chemical Co., Ltd.	₩ 148,868	₩ 116,436	₩ 404,754	₩ [2,365]
Tianjin LG New Building Materials Co., Ltd. ¹	104,754	46,809	90,984	3,120
Ningbo LG Yongxing Chemical Co., Ltd.	464,455	285,271	993,208	[23,555]
LG Chemical India Pvt. Ltd. ²	80,868	25,940	143,788	[847]
LG Chemical Hong Kong Ltd.	48,053	38,014	177,072	216
LG Vina Chemical J/V Company	12,782	9,272	49,803	[3,198]
LG Chem America, Inc.	168,716	155,349	403,033	1,142
M. Dohmen S.A. ¹	99,142	90,932	76,227	[3,793]
SEETEC Co., Ltd.	376,808	81,877	470,381	[23,779]
LG Dow Polycarbonate Ltd.	316,192	190,043	320,288	[23,698]
LG Chemical (Guangzhou) Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd.	64,878	42,673	111,367	3,036
LG Chem (Nanjing) Information & Electronics Materials Co., Ltd.	301,457	184,502	171,153	15,671
LG Chem Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. ¹	5,120	2,649	15,883	26
LG Chem (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	61,026	14,688	106,055	[711]
LG Chem (Taiwan), Ltd.	161,059	153,610	459,331	[2,462]
LG Chem Industrial Materials Inc. ¹	55,760	38,551	48,265	4,182
LG Holdings (HK) Ltd.	310,093	-	-	25,890
Compact Power Inc.	8,275	7,292	13,475	[144]
LG Chem (Tianjin) Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd.	35,559	19,749	51,043	3,682
LG Chem Display Materials (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	24,883	11,682	11,714	1,518
Tianjin LG Bohai Chemical Co., Ltd.	443,267	288,448	391,620	3,189
LG Chem Europe GmbH	33,485	28,848	91,816	889
LG Chem Brasil, Ltd.	258	-	-	-
LG Chem Poland Sp. Z.O.O	39,483	31,287	17,398	[1,904]
TECWIN Co, Ltd.	31,429	17,051	56,823	3,626
	₩ 3,396,670	₩ 1,880,973	₩ 4,675,481	₩ [20,269]

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To conform with the Company's accounting policies and accounting estimates, certain overseas equity method investees' useful lives and deferred tax accounting were adjusted. Summary of these adjustments is as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

Investee	2009		
	Net asset value before adjustments	Adjustments	Net asset value after adjustments
Tianjin LG Dagu Chemical Co., Ltd.	₩ 91,556	₩ (37,933)	₩ 53,623
Ningbo LG Yongxing Chemical Co., Ltd.	268,439	(19,869)	248,570
LG Chemical India Pvt. Ltd.	46,987	(3,636)	43,351
LG Chemical (Guangzhou) Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd.	31,441	(907)	30,534
LG Chem (Nanjing) Information & Electronics Materials Co., Ltd.	173,664	(4,328)	169,426
LG Chem (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	51,179	(40)	51,139
LG Chem (Tianjin) Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd.	20,857	(16)	20,841
LG Chem Display Materials (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	13,743	(240)	13,503
Tianjin LG Bohai Chemical Co., Ltd.	154,671	(3,203)	151,468

(in millions of Korean won)

Investee	2008		
	Net asset value before adjustments	Adjustments	Net asset value after adjustments
Tianjin LG Dagu Chemical Co., Ltd.	₩ 79,900	₩ (47,468)	₩ 32,432
Tianjin LG New Building Materials Co., Ltd.	64,808	(6,863)	57,945
Ningbo LG Yongxing Chemical Co., Ltd.	192,145	(12,961)	179,184
LG Chemical India Pvt. Ltd.	54,455	474	54,929
LG Vina Chemical J/V Company	3,169	341	3,510
LG Chem America, Inc.	12,283	1,084	13,367
LG Chemical (Guangzhou) Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd.	22,978	(773)	22,205
LG Chem (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	46,097	241	46,338
LG Chem Poland Sp. Z.O.O	7,655	541	8,196
LG Chem (Tianjin) Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd.	15,833	(23)	15,810

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009	2008
Buildings	₩ 1,029,994	₩ 1,092,373
Structures	495,541	510,824
Machinery and equipment	4,846,537	4,892,001
Vehicles	27,373	30,773
Tools and furniture	424,542	671,917
Construction-in-progress	484,509	286,851
Others	17,978	-
	7,326,474	7,197,888
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(3,909,062)	(4,183,635)
Accumulated impairment loss	(47,819)	(12,301)
	3,369,593	3,001,952
Land	426,305	498,231
Machinery-in-transit	64,382	80,632
	₩ 3,860,280	₩ 3,867,666

For the year ended December 31, 2009, capitalized interest expense amounted to ₩9,270 million (2008: ₩4,693 million). As a result of the capitalization of interest expense, as of December 31, 2009, property, plant and equipment increased by ₩32,206 million (2008: ₩25,558 million), and net income for 2009 increased by ₩5,885 million (2008: ₩2,584 million).

As of December 31, 2009, property, plant and equipment, except for land, are insured against fire and other casualty losses for up to ₩10,101,541 million (2008: ₩13,409,702 million). In addition, the Company has business interruption insurance policies.

As of December 31, 2009, certain property, plant and equipment have been pledged as collaterals for certain bank loans, for up to a maximum of ₩391,387 million (2008: ₩429,171 million) (Notes 12 and 13).

As of December 31, 2009, the appraised value of the Company's land, as determined by the local governments in Korea for property tax assessment purposes, amounted to ₩678,667 million (2008: ₩814,688 million).

As of December 31, 2009, the Company has a financing lease agreement on certain property, plant and equipment at the methyl tertiary butyl ether factory. The book values of the said property, plant and equipment amounted to ₩4,405 million as of December 31, 2009 (2008: ₩6,587 million), and their total depreciation expense amounted to ₩2,182 million for the year then ended (2008: ₩2,182 million) (Note 13).

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009	2008
Intellectual property rights	₩ 38,033	₩ 32,339
Development costs, net	23,414	45,908
Others	8,832	10,472
Goodwill	28,285	33,415
Negative goodwill	(195,848)	(235,018)
	₩ (97,284)	₩ (112,884)

The changes in development costs are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009	2008
Beginning balance	₩ 45,908	₩ 45,471
Decrease due to Spin-off	(3,649)	
Increase	7,910	14,799
	50,169	60,270
Less: Amortization	(9,542)	(13,645)
Disposal	(265)	(717)
Impairment loss	(16,948)	-
Ending balance	₩ 23,414	₩ 45,908

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Details of goodwill and negative goodwill are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009	2008	Remaining amortization
Goodwill Acquisition of LG Petrochemical	₩ 5,672	₩ 8,193	2 years 3 month
Acquisition of SAP business	22,613	25,222	8 years 8 month
Negative goodwill Acquisition of LG Daesan Petrochemical	₩ (195,848)	₩ (235,018)	5 years

Expenses (including those of discontinued operations) which have potential future benefits but were not capitalized as intangible assets due to their uncertainty include:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009	2008
Employee education expenses	₩ 10,519	₩ 14,602
Advertising expenses	14,411	38,936
	₩ 24,930	₩ 3,538

11. PROVISIONS FOR WARRANTY RESERVE

(in millions of Korean won)

	Provision for Products defects ¹	Provision for Repairs and recalls ²
Beginning balance	₩ -	₩ -
Increase	3,512	5,131
Decrease due to Spin-off ³	-	(3,339)
Decrease	-	-
Ending balance	₩ 3,512	₩ 1,792

1. The Company has accrued provisions for product defects for a specified period of time after sale.

2. The Company has accrued provisions for the estimated cost of future repairs and recalls based on experience, terms of guarantees and the expectation of future repairs and recalls.

3. Transferred to LG Hausys, Ltd. on April 1, 2009.

12. CURRENT MATURITIES OF LONG-TERM DEBTS

(in millions of Korean won)

	Annual interest rate (%)			
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Current maturities of long-term debts				
Debentures, including US\$ 50 million (2008: US\$ 85 million)	6LIBOR+0.26-4.5	6LIBOR+0.45-3.5	₩ 158,380	₩ 506,888
Won currency loans	3.0-9.0	3.0-9.0	4,454	3,444
Foreign currency loans of US\$ 250 million (2008: US\$ 52 million)	3LIBOR+0.3-0.4	3LIBOR+0.51	291,900	65,427
			454,734	575,759
Less: Discount on debentures issued			(86)	(617)
			₩ 454,648	₩ 575,142

Certain property, plant and equipment serve as collaterals for the above borrowings as of December 31, 2009 [Note 9].

13. LONG-TERM DEBTS

(in millions of Korean won)

	Reference	2009	2008
Debentures	(1)	₩ 275,459	₩ 361,148
Loans	(2)	128,780	458,796
		₩ 404,239	₩ 819,944

(1) Debentures are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	Annual interest rate (%)			
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Publicly offered debentures including JPY 10,000 million, payable through 2012	4.85-3TIBOR+3	3.5-5.02	₩ 376,282	₩ 599,389
Privately offered debentures, payable through 2009	-	5.02-5.32	-	100,000
Foreign currency debentures of US\$50 million (2008: US\$135 million) payable through 2010 ¹	6LIBOR+0.26	6LIBOR+0.2-0.45	58,380	169,763
			434,662	869,152
Less: Current maturities			[158,380]	[506,888]
Discount on debentures			[823]	[1,116]
			₩ 275,459	₩ 361,148

1. The Company issued floating rate notes on March 20, 2007, and will redeem these on September 17, 2010.

(2) Loans payable consist of the following:

(in millions of Korean won)

	Annual interest rate (%)			
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Won currency loans				
Energy fund loans	3.25	4.25	₩ 2,448	₩ 4,153
Housing loans	3.0	3.0	2,198	4,006
Company housing movement expense	-	-	1,145	1,754
Capital lease ¹	9.0	9.0	10,683	12,202
			16,474	22,115
Less: Current maturities			[4,454]	[3,444]
			12,020	18,671
Foreign currency loans				
General term loans of US\$ 350 million (2008: US\$402 million)	3LIBOR+0.30-6LIBOR+0.40	3LIBOR+0.3-0.51	408,660	505,552
Less: Current maturities			[291,900]	[65,427]
			116,760	440,125
			₩ 128,780	₩ 458,796

1. Certain property, plant and equipment serve as collaterals for the above borrowings as of December 31, 2009 (Note 9).

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The annual maturities of long-term debts, excluding discounts and premiums on debentures, as of December 31, 2009, are as follows:

[in millions of Korean won]

Year	Debentures	Loans	Lease	Foreign currency loans	Total
2011	₩ 126,282	₩ 1,133	₩ 2,481	₩ 58,380	₩ 188,276
2012	150,000	194	2,481	58,380	211,055
2013	-	212	2,481	-	2,693
Thereafter	-	1,457	3,196	-	4,653
Unaccrued interest	-	-	(1,615)	-	(1,615)
	₩ 276,282	₩ 2,996	₩ 9,024	₩ 116,760	₩ 405,062

14. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, excluding items referred to in Notes 12 and 13, consist of the following:

	Foreign Currency (in thousands)		Korean Won equivalents (in millions)	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Cash and cash equivalents	US\$ 162,688	US\$ 74,735	₩ 203,071	₩ 94,428
	EUR 845	EUR 176		
	GBP 368	GBP 16		
	JPY 864,615	JPY 4,561		
Trade accounts and notes receivable	US\$ 391,945	US\$ 331,855	508,012	452,292
	EUR 841	EUR 11,351		
	GBP 29	GBP 78		
	JPY 3,873,307	JPY 1,053,190		
Other accounts receivable	US\$ 36,012	US\$ 38,124	43,132	48,229
	EUR 162	EUR 160		
		JPY 270		
Trade accounts and notes payable	US\$ 239,422	US\$ 93,418	416,297	203,593
	EUR 103	EUR 268		
	JPY 10,747,424	JPY 6,143,927		
Other accounts payable	US\$ 94,045	US\$ 49,572	124,630	82,301
	EUR 692	EUR 929		
	JPY 897,890	JPY 1,179,483		

Gains and losses on foreign currency translation (including discontinued operations) for the year ended December 31, 2009, are ₩56,856 million (2008: ₩32,613 million) and ₩14,719 million (2008: ₩209,959 million), respectively.

15. ACCRUED SEVERANCE BENEFITS

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009	2008
Provision for severance benefits	₩ 234,575	₩ 277,340
Less: Group severance insurance deposits	(163,221)	(181,240)
Contribution to National Pension Plan	(1,926)	(2,756)
Ending balance	₩ 69,428	₩ 93,344

16. STOCK OPTIONS

Based on the Commercial Code of Korea, the Company may grant stock options to directors and employees who have contributed or can contribute to the Company's establishment, management, overseas business or technology renovation with the approval of the Board of Directors or shareholders. In 2005, the Company granted stock options pursuant to the resolution of the Board of Directors.

Details of the stock options granted are as follows:

Grant date	Number of common shares granted ¹	Grant method	Exercise price per share (in Korean won)	Exercise period
March 25, 2005	568,000	To compensate price difference	₩ 42,530	March 26, 2008 to March 25, 2012

1. Stock options for 347,000 shares were forfeited due to the early termination of employment of the grantee employees. In 2008, remaining 221,000 shares were exercised.

Changes in stock options are as follows:

	Amounts	
	2009	2008
Beginning balance		₩ 11,857
Stock compensation cost ¹		1,059
Exercised amounts		(12,916)
Ending balance		₩ -

1. Stock compensation cost was recognized due to changes in stock price during 2008, excluding the reversal of stock compensation expense (including discontinued operations) (Note 26).

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17. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company and the newly established company, LG Hausys Ltd., have provided the joint guarantee for obligations outstanding as of April 1, 2009, the spin-off date [Note 30].

The Company has provided a joint guarantee for obligations outstanding as of January 1, 2005, for Lotte Daesan Petrochemical Ltd. and SEETEC Co., Ltd. In addition, the Company has provided financial guarantees to customers.

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company has been provided with guarantees from the Seoul Guarantee Insurance for the execution of supply contracts.

As of December 31, 2009, the Company has provided one blank promissory note to the Korea National Oil Corporation as collateral in relation to petroleum import surcharges. Further, with respect to the borrowings of the Company, one blank promissory note is provided as collateral to a financial institution.

As of December 31, 2009, the Company is contingently liable for notes receivable from export sales which were discounted through financial institutions in the ordinary course of business amounting to ₩1,065,720 million.

As of December 31, 2009, the Company has bank overdraft agreements with several banks for up to ₩53,900 million. The Company has also entered into contracts with several financial institutions to open import letters of credit for up to ₩121,700 million and US\$ 275 million, respectively. The Company has entered into contracts with several financial institutions for discounting notes from export and derivative financial instruments for up to US\$ 1,003 million and US\$ 30 million respectively, for other foreign currency payment guarantee of up to US\$ 5 million, and for other notes of up to ₩50,000 million.

Further, the Company has entered into credit line agreements with several financial institutions for up to ₩66,140 million and US\$ 302 million.

As of December 31, 2009, the Company has B2B contracts with several financial institutions.

The Company has guaranteed repayments of various obligations of subsidiaries and associated companies. The outstanding balances of such guarantees as of December 31, 2009, amounted to ₩195,444 million (2008: ₩176,884 million) [Note 26].

As of December 31, 2009, the Company has been named as a defendant and plaintiff in various legal actions. Management believes that these legal actions will not have a material adverse impact on the Company's operations or financial position although the outcome of these legal actions is uncertain.

As of December 31, 2009, the Company has entered into technology license agreements with companies such as Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company for the production of polymer and rubber products. Further, the Company has entered into manufacture and production technical contracts with Toyo Engineering Corp., Exxon Mobile and others. The Company has also entered into technical contracts for technologies and consultation in relation to the manufacture of certain products.

The Company entered into a contract with LG Corp. to use trademarks on the products that the Company manufactures and sells, and on the services the Company provides in relation to its business.

As of December 31, 2009, the Company has a long-term purchase contract for certain raw materials and was provided with US\$ 69 million guarantee for this contract (2008: US\$ 28 million). Further as of December 31, 2009, the Company provided US\$ 11 million guarantee in regard to purchase contract for certain raw materials.

The Company has cross currency forward and currency swap contracts with financial institutions for hedging against fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. As of December 31, 2009, the Company's outstanding contracts amounts are US\$ 105 million and JPY 10,000 million (2008: US\$ 202 million and JPY 10,000 million).

(in millions of Korean won)

	Trading		Hedge ¹		Other comprehensive income ³
	Valuation gain ²	Valuation loss	Valuation gain ²	Valuation loss ²	
2009	₩ 378	₩ (39)	₩ -	₩ (22,097)	₩ (7,318)
2008	-	-	65,418	16,611	(16,053)

1. The Company applies cash flow hedge accounting and is exposed to fluctuations in cash flows up to December 19, 2011, on its cross currency and interest swaps.

2. Includes gain[loss] from discontinued operations.

3. The ₩7,318 million (2008: ₩16,053 million), net of tax, was charged to accumulated other comprehensive income.

18. EQUITY

(in millions of Korean won)

	Common stock		Preferred stock		Paid-in capital in excess of par value ¹	Loss on capital reduction ²
	Number of shares	Amounts	Number of shares	Amounts		
January 1, 2008	75,238,770	₩ 376,194	8,661,251	₩ 43,306	₩ 1,052,640	₩ -
December 31, 2008	75,238,770	376,194	8,661,251	43,306	1,052,640	-
Spin off	(8,967,670)	(44,838)	(1,032,330)	(5,162)	(125,467)	(464,272)
December 31, 2009	66,271,100	₩ 331,356	7,628,921	₩ 38,144	₩ 927,173	₩ (464,272)

- At the time of spin-off in 2001, the Company recorded ₩532,002 million as paid-in capital in excess of par value. The Company accounted for the difference between the acquisition cost and the carrying value of the Company's share in the net identifiable asset as a decrease in capital surplus and netted against paid-in capital in excess of par value of the new shares issued upon acquisition. The Company recognized ₩520,638 million as paid-in capital in excess of par value of the new shares issued upon acquisition. The Company recognized ₩520,638 million as paid-in capital in excess of par value in 2007, when the Company merged with LG Petrochemical Co., Ltd.
- The Company incurred losses on capital reduction amounting to ₩589,735 million and recognized ₩464,272 million as capital adjustment, after offsetting against paid-in capital in excess of par value corresponding to the rate of reduced capital. The capital adjustment will be treated in the same manner as disposition of accumulated deficit.

19. RETAINED EARNINGS

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009	2008
Appropriations		
Legal reserve	₩ 94,350	₩ 73,430
Reserve for business rationalization	4,000	4,000
Reserve for technology development	2,140,695	1,366,197
Reserve for investment losses	376,376	376,376
Voluntary reserve	212,120	212,120
	2,827,541	2,032,123
Unappropriated retained earnings	1,507,138	1,004,627
	₩ 4,334,679	₩ 3,036,750

LEGAL RESERVE

The Korean Commercial Code requires the Company to appropriate an amount equal to a minimum of 10% of its cash dividends as a legal reserve until such reserve equals 50% of its paid-in capital. This reserve is not available for the payment of cash dividends. With the approval of the Board of Directors, it may be transferred to common stock or may be used to reduce accumulated deficit, if any.

OTHER RESERVE

Pursuant to the Special Tax Treatment Control Law, the Company is required to appropriate, as a reserve for business rationalization, a portion of retained earnings equal to tax reductions arising from investment and other tax credits. This reserve may be distributed as dividends after reversal.

NOTES TO NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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20. TREASURY STOCK

[in millions of Korean won]

	Number of shares		Amounts	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Common Stock	359,778	388,914	₩ 15,368	₩ 14,956
Preferred Stock	5,518	3,659	116	20
Total	365,296	392,573	₩ 15,484	₩ 14,976

The Company intends to sell its treasury stock in the near future.

21. COST OF SALES

[in millions of Korean won]

	2009	2008
Products		
Beginning balance of inventories	₩ 916,590	₩ 669,154
Cost of goods manufactured	10,434,262	11,198,546
Ending balance of inventories	(784,044)	(916,590)
Duty refunds	(46,665)	(37,380)
Discontinued operations	(161,256)	(835,695)
	10,358,887	10,078,035
Merchandise		
Beginning balance of inventories	67,005	43,812
Purchases	549,246	1,178,938
Ending balance of inventories	(36,685)	(67,005)
Discontinued operations	(120,116)	(777,604)
	459,450	378,141
Other cost of sales	57,615	49,366
Total	₩ 10,875,952	₩ 10,505,542

22. INCOME TAXES

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009		2008	
Current income taxes under the tax law	₩	383,867	₩	355,698
Changes in deferred income tax assets (liabilities) ¹		39,566		3,587
Total income tax effect		423,433		359,285
Deferred income taxes directly added to shareholders' equity ²		10,593		(38,080)
Income taxes from discontinued operations		10,618		(21,540)
Income tax expense	₩	444,644	₩	299,665

1. The changes in deferred income tax assets (liabilities) are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	Accumulated temporary differences		Deferred income tax assets (Liabilities)	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Beginning balance	₩ (25,922)	₩ (7,884)	₩ 914	₩ 2,466
Adjustment ^a	-	7,719	-	2,035
Adjusted beginning balance	(25,922)	(705)	914	4,501
Ending balance	(258,238)	(25,922)	(56,215)	914
Transfer ^b	-		17,563	-
			₩ (39,566)	₩ (3,587)

a. The Company adopted the Korea Accounting Institute Opinion on Korean Accounting Statement Implementation 06-2, *Accounting treatment for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates, and interest in joint ventures*, which was revised on February 22, 2009. The effect of the change is adjusted to the beginning balance of 2008 (Note 2).

b. Transferred to LG Hausys, Ltd. due to spin-off.

2. Deferred income taxes directly added to (deducted from) shareholders' equity are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	Accumulated temporary differences		Deferred income tax assets (Liabilities)	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Beginning balance	₩ (164,562)	₩ 11,252	₩ (34,986)	₩ 3,094
Ending balance	(88,924)	(164,562)	(19,691)	(34,986)
Transfer ^a			(4,702)	-
			₩ 10,593	₩ (38,080)

a. Transferred to LG Hausys, Ltd. due to spin-off.

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Reconciling items between net income before tax (including discontinued operations) and income tax expense (including discontinued operations) are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009	2008
Income before tax from continuing operations	₩ 1,984,345	₩ 1,245,464
Income before tax from discontinued operations	(43,188)	78,326
Net income before tax	₩ 1,941,157	₩ 1,323,790
Income tax applying current tax rate	₩ 469,760	₩ 364,042
Adjustments		
Non-taxable income	(11,859)	(10,837)
Non-deductible expense	3,720	7,725
Effect of unrecognized deferred tax of current year's temporary differences	1,540	(9,262)
Tax credit	(45,156)	(41,877)
Effect of decreased income tax rate change	(183)	3,976
Others	16,204	7,438
Income tax expense	₩ 434,026	₩ 321,205
Effective tax rate (income tax expense/net income before tax)	22.36%	24.26%

Changes in temporary differences for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009					
	Beginning balance before adjustment	Increase	Decrease ¹	Ending balance	Deferred income tax as of January 1, 2009	Deferred income tax as of December 31, 2009
Accrued severance benefits	₩ 177,515	₩ 46,675	₩ 61,913	₩ 162,277	₩ 39,053	₩ 35,701
Severance insurance plans	(177,515)	(43,742)	(58,980)	(162,277)	(39,053)	(35,701)
Allowance for doubtful accounts	57,431	38,661	71,628	24,464	13,321	5,382
Accrued interest income	(933)	(2,813)	(933)	(2,813)	(226)	(681)
Research and development costs	(52)	-	(52)	-	(12)	-
Present value discount	2	-	2	-	1	-
Property, plant and equipment	65,354	2,190	59,113	8,431	14,378	1,855
Equity-method investments	(16,264)	(131,179)	39,448	(186,891)	(1,480)	(33,078)
Reserves for technology development	(180,000)	(90,000)	(92,262)	(177,738)	(41,287)	(41,082)
Others	225,681	46,378	87,883	184,176	53,972	35,247
Equity	(172,159)	65,252	(14,982)	(91,925)	(36,657)	(20,351)
Sub total ²	(20,940)	₩ (68,578)	₩ 152,778	(242,296)	2,010	(52,708)
Equity-method investments ³	12,579			18,943	2,767	4,167
Equity ²	(7,597)			(3,001)	(1,671)	(660)
Total	₩ (25,922)			₩ (258,238)	₩ 914	₩ (56,215)

1. Includes temporary differences of ₩88,025 million transferred to LG Hausys, Ltd. on April 1, 2009. Accordingly, deferred income tax assets transferred to LG Hausys, Ltd. were ₩17,563 million including deferred income tax (₩4,702) million, which was directly reflected in capital.

2. As of December 31, 2009, deferred income taxes for the negative goodwill of ₩195,848 million and goodwill of ₩5,672 million were not recognized, when the Company adopted SKFAS No. 16, *Deferred Income Tax*.

3. As of December 31, 2009, the accumulated temporary differences that may not be realized in the future were excluded from the calculation of deferred income taxes. Furthermore, taxable accumulated temporary differences of ₩1,844 million and deductible accumulated temporary differences of ₩14,097 million relating to the equity-method investment, were not recognized as deferred income tax liabilities and deferred income tax assets.

(in millions of Korean won)

	2008					
	Beginning balance before adjustment	Increase	Decrease	Ending balance	Deferred income tax as of January 1, 2008	Deferred income tax as of December 31, 2008
Accrued severance Benefits	₩ 160,494	₩ 53,632	₩ 36,611	₩ 177,515	₩ 44,136	₩ 39,053
Severance insurance plans	(160,494)	(53,632)	(36,611)	(177,515)	(44,136)	(39,503)
Allowance for doubtful accounts	73,094	47,392	63,055	57,431	20,101	13,321
Accrued interest income	(1,837)	(933)	(1,837)	(933)	(505)	(226)
Research and development costs	(220)	-	(168)	(52)	(61)	(12)
Present value discount	11	-	9	2	3	1
Property, plant and equipment	118,747	2,084	55,477	65,354	32,655	14,378
Equity-method investments	(85,565)	17,937	(51,364)	(16,264)	(18,834)	(1,480)
Reserves for technology development	(256,666)	-	(76,666)	(180,000)	(70,583)	(41,287)
Others	186,739	100,142	61,200	225,681	51,353	53,972
Equity	19,415	(191,574)	-	(172,159)	5,339	(36,657)
Sub total ¹	53,718	₩ (24,952)	₩ 49,706	(20,940)	19,468	2,010
Equity-method investments ²	53,439			12,579	14,757	2,767
Effect on accounting policy changes ³	(7,179)			-	(2,035)	-
Equity ²	8,163			(7,597)	2,245	(1,671)
Total	₩ (705)			₩ (25,922)	₩ 4,501	₩ 914

1. As of December 31, 2008, deferred income taxes for the negative goodwill of ₩235,018 million and goodwill of ₩8,193 million were not recognized, when the Company adopted SKFAS No. 16, *Deferred Income Tax*.

2. As of December 31, 2008, the accumulated temporary differences that may not be realized in the future were excluded from the calculation of deferred income taxes. Furthermore, taxable accumulated temporary differences of ₩662 million and deductible accumulated temporary differences of ₩5,644 million relating to the equity-method investment, were not recognized as deferred income tax liabilities and deferred income tax assets.

3. The Company adopted the Korea Accounting Institute opinion on Korean Accounting Statement Implementation 06-2, *Accounting treatment for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates, and interest in joint ventures*, which was revised on February 22, 2008. The financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007, have not been restated, and the effect of the change is adjusted to the beginning balance of 2008 (Note 2).

NOTES TO NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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The gross balances of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009		2008	
	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Current	₩ 30,754	₩ (15,201)	₩ 69,754	₩ (30,590)
Non-current	62,400	(134,168)	81,346	(119,596)

The tax effect of cumulative temporary differences was calculated based on future tax rate of the fiscal year when temporary differences are expected to be realized. The 24.2% tax rate was used for temporary differences expected to be reversed in year 2010 and 2011, while 22% was used for temporary differences expected to reverse in 2012 and thereafter. As a result, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities increased by ₩3,342 million and ₩3,525 million, respectively, as compared to the amount using the current tax rate.

Realization of the future tax benefits related to the deferred tax assets is dependent on many factors, including the Company's ability to generate taxable income within the period during which the temporary differences reverse, the outlook of the Korean economic environment, and the overall future industry outlook. Management periodically considers these factors in reaching its conclusion and recognized the deferred income tax asset since all the future (deductible) tax benefits are determined to be realizable as of December 31, 2009.

23. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENSES

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009	2008
Net income	₩ 1,507,131	₩ 1,002,585
Accumulated effects from changes of financial accounting standards (Note 2)	-	2,035
Other comprehensive income		
Increase from equity-method investments, net of tax effects of ₩14,347 million (2008: ₩44,171 million)	(47,226)	165,869
Valuation loss on cash flow hedge derivative instruments, net of tax effects of ₩3,753 million (2008: ₩(6,089) million)	8,735	(16,053)
Comprehensive income	₩ 1,468,640	₩ 1,154,436

24. EARNINGS PER SHARE

(in millions of Korean won, except per share amounts)

	2009	2008
Income from continuing operations	₩ 1,539,701	₩ 945,799
Preferred stock dividends	(27,063)	(22,077)
Preferred stock share in the remaining profit available for dividends	(132,902)	(76,497)
Income from continuing operations available for common stock (A)	1,379,736	847,225
Weighted average number of shares of outstanding common stock (B) ¹	68,116,575	74,706,927
Basic income from continuing operations per share (A/B)	₩ 20,256	₩ 11,341
Net income	₩ 1,507,131	₩ 1,002,585
Preferred stock dividends	(27,063)	(22,077)
Preferred stock share in the remaining profit available for dividends	(129,526)	(82,395)
Net income available for common stock (A)	1,350,542	898,113
Weighted average number of shares of outstanding common stock (B) ¹	68,116,575	74,706,927
Basic earnings per share (A/B)	₩ 19,827	₩ 12,022

1. Excludes treasury stock.

There are no outstanding convertible bonds or other dilutive securities as of December 31, 2009 and 2008. Accordingly, basic earnings and income from continuing operations per share are identical to fully diluted earnings and income from continuing operations per share.

Basic and diluted loss from discontinued operations per share are ₩(429) (2008: income per share of ₩681).

25. DIVIDENDS

	2009	2008
Shares issued and outstanding (par value per share: ₩5,000)		
Common stock	65,911,322	74,849,856
Preferred stock	7,623,403	8,657,592
Dividend per share (in won)		
Common stock: cash	₩ 3,500 (70%)	₩ 2,500 (50%)
Preferred stock: cash	₩ 3,550 (71%)	₩ 2,550 (51%)
Cash dividend amount (in millions of Korean won)		
Common stock	₩ 230,689	₩ 187,125
Preferred stock	27,063	22,077
	₩ 257,752	₩ 209,202

NOTES TO NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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26. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

LG Corp. is the parent of the Company, which issues the consolidated financial statements.

Significant transactions, which occurred in the ordinary course of business with related parties and the related account balances are summarized as follows:

[in millions of Korean won]

	2009			
	Sales	Purchases	Receivables ⁴	Payables
Controlling company	₩ -	₩ 37,677	₩ 5,276	₩ 1,943
Subsidiaries ^{1,2,3}	1,276,387	505,763	35,962	81,498
Equity method investees ¹	48,751	152,374	-	13,578
Key management	-	40,590	-	33,581
Other related companies ⁴	2,907,472	679,738	511,623	142,891
Total	₩ 4,232,610	₩ 1,416,142	₩ 552,861	₩ 273,491

[in millions of Korean won]

	2008			
	Sales	Purchases	Receivables ⁴	Payables
Controlling company	₩ -	₩ 37,788	₩ 7,723	₩ 6,024
Subsidiaries ^{1,2}	1,209,951	285,515	30,472	48,277
Equity method investees ¹	95,548	159,930	5,194	8,260
Key management	-	64,468	-	52,284
Other related companies	2,363,582	627,616	356,701	89,027
Total	₩ 3,669,081	₩ 1,175,317	₩ 400,090	₩ 203,872

1. Please refer to Note 8 for percentage of ownership, acquisition cost, net asset value and book value of the Company's investments in its related parties.

2. Includes Ningbo Bond International Trade Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of Ningbo LG Yongxing Chemical Co., Ltd.

3. Includes transactions with Tianjin LG New Building Materials Co., Ltd., and other companies of LG Hausys, Ltd. before spin-off.

4. Includes LG Display Co., Ltd., LG Electronics Inc., LG International Corp., and LG Hausys, Ltd. and its subsidiaries after spin-off.

Compensation for key management officers consists of:

[in millions of Korean won]

	2009	2008
Short-term employee benefits	₩ 25,732	₩ 45,428
Post-employment benefits	4,658	5,126
Other long-term employee benefits	10,200	12,855
Stock compensation cost	-	1,059
Total	₩ 40,590	₩ 64,468

Key management officers include directors having duties and responsibilities over planning, operations and control of the Company's business activities.

The details of guarantees provided by the Company are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

Guarantee beneficiary	2009		
	Amount of guarantee	Financial institution	Outstanding loan amount
LG Chem (Nanjing) Information & Electronics Materials Co., Ltd.	₩ 68,129	Bank of China	₩ 63,377
	23,352	Woori Bank	23,532
	-	Korea Exchange Bank	-
	35,028	Export-Import Bank of Korea	35,028
Tianjin LG Bohai Chemical Co., Ltd.	3,892	Export-Import Bank of Korea	3,892
LG Chem Poland Sp.Z.O.O	-	Export-Import Bank of Korea	-
	17,989	Nordea Bank	11,261
LG Hausys America, Inc.	-	JP Morgan	-
	29,540	Kookmin Bank	29,540
	-	Bank of America	-
LG Chem America, Inc.	5,838	Bank of America	3,503
Compact Power, Inc.	11,676	Bank of America	-
	₩ 195,444		₩ 169,953

(in millions of Korean won)

Guarantee beneficiary	2008		
	Amount of guarantee	Financial institution	Outstanding loan amount
LG Chem (Nanjing) Information & Electronics Materials Co., Ltd.	₩ 10,060	Bank of China	₩ 10,060
	25,150	Woori Bank	25,150
	12,575	Korea Exchange Bank	12,575
	37,725	Export-Import Bank of Korea	32,695
Tianjin LG Bohai Chemical Co., Ltd.	12,575	Export-Import Bank of Korea	12,575
LG Chem Poland Sp.Z.O.O	17,762	Export-Import Bank of Korea	17,762
	5,329	Nordea Bank	5,329
LG Chem America, Inc.	11,318	JP Morgan	-
	31,815	Kookmin Bank	31,815
	12,575	Bank of America	2,767
	₩ 176,884		₩ 150,728

NOTES TO NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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27. OPERATING RESULTS FOR THE FINAL INTERIM PERIOD

Operating results for the three-month periods ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won, except per share amounts)

	2009	2008
Sales	₩ 3,563,007	₩ 2,815,633
Operating income	309,419	147,192
Net income	208,473	61,612
Earnings per share	2,834	737

28. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company defines its segments by the nature of its products and services.

(1) Industry Segment Information

Industry	Products or Services	Major Customers
Petrochemicals	PE, PVC, VCM, alcohol, plasticizers, ABS/PS, EPS, MBS, SBL, EP, ethylene, propylene, BPA and others	LG Electronics Inc. Daewoo Electronics Co., Ltd. Kia Motors Corp. Youlchon Chemical Co., Ltd. National Plastic Co., Ltd. and others
Information & Electronic Materials	Batteries, Polarizers	LG Electronics Inc. LG Display Co., Ltd. and others
Industrial Materials ¹	Hi Sash, UBR, wall coverings, living materials, building materials and others	Hyundai Motors Co., Ltd. GM Daewoo Auto & Technology Co. distributors and wholesalers

1. As explained in Note 30, the Company spun off its Industrial Materials segment on April 1, 2009, and classified it as discontinued operations.

Financial information on industry segments are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009			
	Petrochemicals	Information & Electronic Materials	Others	Total
Sales				
External sales ¹	₩ 9,476,727	₩ 4,181,256	₩ 36,532	₩ 13,694,515
Inter-segment sales	120,645	15,320	196,211	332,176
	₩ 9,597,372	₩ 4,196,576	₩ 232,743	₩ 14,026,691
Operating income	₩ 1,458,637	₩ 498,217	₩ [12,042]	₩ 1,944,812
Property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets ²	₩ 2,128,850	₩ 1,212,081	₩ 617,913	₩ 3,958,844
Depreciation and amortization	₩ 242,099	₩ 167,988	₩ 8,474	₩ 418,561

(in millions of Korean won)

	2008			
	Petrochemicals	Information & Electronic Materials	Others	Total
Sales				
External sales ¹	₩ 9,933,935	₩ 2,695,637	₩ 15,428	₩ 12,645,000
Inter-segment sales	90,758	4,727	240,459	335,944
	₩ 10,024,693	₩ 2,700,364	₩ 255,887	₩ 12,980,944
Operating income	₩ 903,344	₩ 451,451	₩ (10,446)	₩ 1,344,349
Property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets ²	₩ 2,081,876	₩ 1,016,518	₩ 891,406	₩ 3,989,800
Depreciation and amortization	₩ 232,670	₩ 126,375	₩ 6,378	₩ 365,423

1. Includes sales of discontinued operations to the Industrial Materials segment, amounting to ₩36,883 million (2008: ₩247,836 million).

2. Excludes negative goodwill incurred from the merger, which is deducted from intangible assets. The negative goodwill as of December 31, 2009, amounts to ₩195,848 million (2008: ₩235,018 million). Meanwhile, property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets of discontinued operations as of December 31, 2008, are included under others.

(2) Geographical Segment Information

(in millions of Korean won)

	Domestic ¹	China	North America	South America	South-East Asia	Western Europe	Others	Total
2009	₩ 6,486,729	₩ 4,218,944	₩ 361,029	₩ 128,887	₩ 632,977	₩ 349,492	₩ 1,516,457	₩ 13,694,515
2008	₩ 6,263,873	₩ 3,250,377	₩ 472,834	₩ 127,563	₩ 600,224	₩ 402,156	₩ 1,527,973	₩ 12,645,000

1. Domestic sales include the exports made through local letters of credit.

NOTES TO NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008

29. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Major transactions not involving an inflow or outflow of cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009	2008
Reclassification of construction-in-progress to property, plant and equipment	₩ 529,680	₩ 590,176
Reclassification of machinery-in-transit to machinery and equipment	164,882	100,478
Reclassification of depreciation expenses to development costs	530	905
Reclassification of severance benefits to development costs	298	164
Gain on valuation of investment using the equity method of accounting (accumulated other comprehensive income and expenses)	64,479	213,717
Reclassification of long-term debt to current maturities of long-term debts	296,354	52,258
Reclassification of long-term debt to current maturities of debentures	158,380	479,747
Gain on valuation of derivatives (accumulated other comprehensive income and expenses)	12,488	22,142

30. SPIN-OFF

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors on December 2, 2008, and an approval by the shareholders on January 23, 2009, the Company spun off its Industrial Materials segment to the newly established LG Hausys, Ltd. on April 1, 2009.

LG Chem, Ltd. engages in the business of petrochemicals and information and electronic materials as of April 1, 2009.

METHOD OF SPIN-OFF

The Company spun off its Industrial Materials segment to LG Hausys, Ltd., in accordance with the Commercial Law of the Republic of Korea, and transferred related assets and liabilities to LG Hausys, Ltd.

LG Hausys, Ltd. issued shares within its net asset value and allotted them to LG Chem, Ltd.'s shareholders in proportion to the percentage of shareholding as of the spin-off date.

The Company reduced its capital stock by 0.1191895 share per one share.

THE SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE SPUN OFF BUSINESS SEGMENT

Assets and liabilities transferred to LG Hausys, Ltd. are those listed on the spin-off plan approved by the shareholders on January 23, 2009, reflecting changes in carrying values which occurred up to the spin-off date.

TRANSFER OF RIGHT AND OBLIGATIONS

Upon the date of spin-off, all the rights and obligations regarding the transferred assets and liabilities are transferred to LG Hausys, Ltd.

SEVERANCE BENEFITS AND EMPLOYEES

Employees of the spun off business segment and their severance benefits as of the spin-off date were transferred to LG Hausys, Ltd.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The Company and LG Hausys, Ltd., have provided the joint guarantee for obligations outstanding as of April 1, 2009, the spin-off date.

SETTLEMENT OF TRANSFER TRANSACTIONS AFTER THE SPIN-OFF DATE.

Adjustments resulting from transactions prior to spin-off will be settled in cash.

The summarized asset and liabilities of the spun off business segment as of April 1, 2009 and December 31, 2008, are as follows:

	(in millions of Korean won)	
	2009	2008
Total assets	₩ 1,130,549	₩ 956,713
Total liabilities	₩ 468,045	₩ 271,846

The statements of operations of the Industrial Materials segment, excluding impairment loss on discontinued operations, for the three-month period ended March 31, 2009 and for the year ended December 31, 2008, are as follows:

	(in millions of Korean won)	
	2009	2008
Sales	₩ 341,200	₩ 2,090,667
Operating income	₩ [26,939]	₩ 85,282

The financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with SKFAS No. 11, *Discontinued operations*.

The income before tax from discontinued operations of the Industrial Materials segment for the three-month period ended March 31, 2009 and for the year ended December 31, 2008, are as follows:

	(in millions of Korean won)	
	2009	2008
Impairment loss on discontinued operations	₩ [168]	₩ [120]
Income from the industrial materials segment ¹	₩ [43,020]	₩ 78,446
Income before tax from discontinued operations	₩ [43,188]	₩ 78,326

1. Excludes impairment loss on discontinued operations.

NOTES TO NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008

The statements of operations of the Industrial Materials segment, excluding impairment loss on discontinued operations, for the three-month period ended March 31, 2009 and for the year ended December 31, 2008, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009	2008
Sales ¹	₩ 341,200	₩ 2,090,667
Cost of sales ¹	(281,975)	(1,617,208)
Gross profit	59,225	473,459
Selling and administrative expenses	(86,164)	(388,177)
Operating income (loss)	(26,939)	85,282
Non-operating income	19,425	100,607
Non-operating expenses	(35,506)	(107,443)
Income (loss) from the Industrial Materials segment	₩ (43,020)	₩ 78,446

1. The amounts include sales and costs of discontinued to continuing operations, which are expected to continue after spin-off.

The income (loss) after income tax from discontinued operations of the Industrial Materials segment for the three-month period ended March 31, 2009 and for the year ended December 31, 2008, follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009	2008
Income before income tax from discontinued operations	₩ (43,188)	₩ 78,326
Income tax	10,618	(21,540)
Income after income tax from discontinued operations	₩ (32,570)	₩ 56,786

Cash flows from the Industrial Materials segment for the three-month period ended March 31, 2009, and for the year ended December 31, 2008 are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities	₩ 13,309	₩ 53,436
Cash flows from investing activities	(20,932)	(83,824)
Cash flows from financing activities	7,623	30,388

31. BUSINESS ACQUISITION

Pursuant to a resolution of Board of directors on June 23, 2008, the Company acquired the Super Absorbent Polymers division (the "SAP division") from Kolon Industry Inc., on September 1, 2008.

The Company recorded the fair value of individually identifiable assets and liabilities acquired. The differences between the acquisition costs and the fair values of assets and liabilities were recorded as goodwill and amortized over ten years.

(1) The acquisition cost and goodwill are as follows :

		(in millions of Korean won)	
		Amount	
Acquisition cost	₩		87,000
Fair value of net assets acquired			60,908
Goodwill	₩		26,092

(2) Changes in goodwill are as follows:

		(in millions of Korean won)	
		Amount	
Goodwill incurred from business combination	₩		26,092
Amortization			870
Balance as of December 31, 2008			25,222
Amortization			2,609
Balance as of December 31, 2009	₩		22,613

(3) Condensed balance sheet of the SAP division as of September 1, 2008, follows:

		(in millions of Korean won)	
		Amount	
Current assets, net	₩		14,372
Fixed assets			46,536
Total	₩		60,908

(4) The fair value of net assets acquired will be adjusted based on the result of the due diligence and the review of contingency liabilities.

32. EARLY ADOPTION OF KOREAN INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

The Company decided to early adopt the Korean International Financial Reporting Standards ("K-IFRS") from 2010, which will be mandatorily applied from 2011 to all listed companies.

The Company's implementation plan is as follows:

EARLY ADOPTION PLAN AND PROGRESS STATUS

The Company organized certain task force team in order to manage the Company's K-IFRS implementation process and the team regularly reports the progress to the management.

Since 2007, the Company engaged an external advisory firm and completed an analysis on significant differences between K-IFRS and the current Korean Financial Accounting Standards. The Company has completed determining the accounting policies that the Company will adopt under K-IFRS. Financial statements in accordance with K-IFRS at the date of transition, January 1, 2009, and after the transition date, are now being prepared.

NOTES TO NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN K-IFRS AND CURRENT KOREAN FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

	K-GAAP	K-IFRS
The first adoption of K-IFRS	Business Combination	N/A
	Investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates	N/A
	Deemed cost from fair value or revalued amounts	N/A
Employee benefits	Benefits for existing employees are calculated based on the assumption that all employees terminate their employment at the reporting date.	At the reporting date, accrued severance benefits for all employees are valued using an actuarial method.
Business combination	Goodwill is amortised over a period not exceeding 20 years using the straight-line method. Negative goodwill not exceeding total fair value of acquired non-monetary assets is recognised as income over weighted average useful life of acquired depreciable assets.	Goodwill is not amortised while tested for impairment at the end of each reporting period. Negative goodwill is recognised in income statement immediately.
Investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates	Apply the equity method.	Apply the cost method in separate financial statement.
Account classification, such as memberships	Classified as non-current asset.	Classified as intangible asset.
Transfer of trade receivables	In certain cases, transfer of trade receivables is deemed as a sales transaction and derecognized in the financial statement.	Transfer of trade receivable deemed as financial arrangement and recognized as a short-term debt.
Deferred income tax	Recognize deferred tax asset/liability arising from investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates regardless of the nature of the temporary differences between carrying amount in the financial statement and its tax base. It shall be classified as current and non-current assets or liabilities.	Recognize deferred tax asset/liability arising from investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates by the nature of the temporary differences between carrying amount in the financial statement and its tax base. It shall be classified only as non-current assets or liabilities.
Spin off	Assets and liabilities were transferred to the newly established company at their carrying value. Any losses from capital reduction were offset against gain from capital reduction and paid-in capital in excess of par value corresponding to the rate of reduced capital, and the remaining amounts after the offset were recorded as capital adjustments.	Apply distributions of non-cash asset to owners. A liability to distribute non-cash assets as a dividend to its owners is measured at the fair value of the assets to be distributed. Any changes in the carrying amount of the dividend payable are recognised in equity as adjustments to the amount of the distribution. When an entity settles the dividend payable, it shall recognise the difference, if any, between the carrying amount of the assets distributed and the carrying amount of the dividend payable in profit or loss.

CHANGES IN CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES

Changes in consolidated companies as of December 31, 2009, due to IFRS adoption are as follows:

K-GAAP	K-IFRS	Differences
LG Dow Polycarbonate Ltd.	-	Classified as joint venture wherein the Company and Dow Chemical hold joint ownership.
Tianjin LG Dagu Chemical Co., Ltd.	Tianjin LG Dagu Chemical Co., Ltd.	-
Ningbo LG Yongxing Chemical Co., Ltd.	Ningbo LG Yongxing Chemical Co., Ltd.	-
LG Chemical Hong Kong Ltd.	LG Chemical Hong Kong Ltd.	-
LG Chem America, Inc.	LG Chem America, Inc.	-
LG Chemical India Pvt. Ltd.	LG Chemical India Pvt. Ltd.	-
LG Polymer India Pvt. Ltd.	LG Polymer India Pvt. Ltd.	-
LG Vina Chemical J/V Company	-	The Company owns less than 50% of voting power. It is excluded in the scope of consolidation assuming that the Company does not have de facto control.
LG Chemical (Guangzhou) Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd.	LG Chemical (Guangzhou) Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd.	-
LG Chem (Nanjing) Information & Electronics Materials Co., Ltd.	LG Chem (Nanjing) Information & Electronics Materials Co., Ltd.	-
LG Chem (Taiwan), Ltd.	LG Chem (Taiwan), Ltd.	-
LG Chem Display Materials (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	LG Chem Display Materials (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	-
Tianjin LG Bohai Chemical Co., Ltd.	Tianjin LG Bohai Chemical Co., Ltd.	-
LG Chem (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	LG Chem (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	-
LG Chem (Tianjin) Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd.	LG Chem (Tianjin) Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd.	-
LG Chem Europe GmbH	LG Chem Europe GmbH	-
LG Chem Poland Sp. Z.O.O	LG Chem Poland Sp. Z.O.O.	-
-	Compact Power Inc.	Included in the scope of consolidation under K-IFRS with less than ₩10 billion of total assets even if they are excluded under K-GAAP.
-	Tianjin LG Botian Chemical	Included in the scope of consolidation under K-IFRS with less than ₩10 billion of total assets even if they are excluded under K-GAAP.

NOTES TO NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008

EFFECTS ON FINANCIAL POSITION AND OPERATING RESULTS

Effects on total assets, total liabilities and shareholders' equity as of the date of IFRS transition, January 1, 2009, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Total Shareholders' equity
K-GAAP	₩ 8,036,382	₩ 3,146,688	₩ 4,889,694
Adjustments			
Derecognition of accounts receivable ¹	852,576	818,915	6,661
Employee benefits ²	(1,867)	(27,973)	26,106
Amortization on negative goodwill ³	235,018	-	235,018
Income tax effect ⁴	(4,306)	(38,249)	33,943
Total adjustments	1,054,421	752,693	301,728
K-IFRS	₩ 9,090,803	₩ 3,899,381	₩ 5,191,422

1. Discounted trade accounts receivable with recourse accounted as sales under K-GAAP is accounted as borrowing transaction under K-IFRS.
2. Changes of accrued severance benefits using actuarial valuation.
3. Balance of negative goodwill was reversed entirely.
4. Income tax effects from above adjustments and deferred income tax classified as non-current assets or liabilities.

Effects on total assets, total liabilities and shareholders' equity as of December 31, 2009, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Total Shareholders' equity
K-GAAP	₩ 8,358,827	₩ 2,874,492	₩ 5,484,335
Adjustments			
Change equity-method Investments into cost methods ¹	(63,803)	-	(63,803)
Derecognition of accounts receivable ²	954,219	949,353	4,866
Employee benefits ³	(1,646)	(22,241)	20,595
Amortization on negative goodwill ⁴	195,848	-	195,848
Withdrawal of amortization on goodwill ⁵	5,130	-	5,130
Spin-off ⁶	1,716	9,391	(7,675)
Income tax effect ⁷	(15,553)	(71,493)	55,940
Total adjustments	1,075,911	869,010	210,901
K-IFRS	₩ 9,434,738	₩ 3,739,502	₩ 5,695,236

1. Application of cost method for investments in subsidiaries and associates accounted previously under the equity method.
2. Discounted trade accounts receivable with recourse accounted as sales under K-GAAP is accounted for as borrowing transaction under K-IFRS.
3. Changes of accrued severance benefits using actuarial valuation.
4. Balance of negative goodwill was reversed entirely.
5. Cancellation of goodwill amortization.
6. Distribution of non-cash assets to owners as spin off accounting treatment in Industry Materials segment under K-IFRS.
7. Income tax effects from above adjustments and deferred income tax classified as non-current assets or liabilities.

Effects on net income and comprehensive income for 2009 are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	Net Income	Comprehensive income
K-GAAP	₩ 1,507,131	₩ 1,468,640
Adjustments		
Change equity-method Investments into cost methods ¹	(128,282)	(66,709)
Derecognition of accounts receivable ²	(1,795)	(1,795)
Employee benefits ³	4,761	(5,511)
Amortization on negative goodwill ⁴	(39,170)	(39,170)
Withdrawal of amortization on goodwill ⁵	5,130	5,130
Spin-off ⁶	(1,110)	(1,110)
Income tax effect ⁷	34,128	21,996
Others	3,679	3,679
Total adjustments	(122,659)	(83,490)
K-IFRS	₩ 1,384,472	₩ 1,385,150

1. Application of cost method for investments in subsidiaries and associates accounted previously under the equity method.
2. Interests from the derecognition of accounts receivable.
3. Changes of accrued severance benefits from using actuarial valuation.
4. Cancellation of negative goodwill amortization.
5. Cancellation of goodwill amortization.
6. Distribution of non-cash assets to owners as spin off accounting treatment in industry materials segment under K-IFRS.
7. Income tax effects from above adjustments.

Effects on the Company's financial statements and operating results as of January 1, 2009 and December 31, 2009, and for the year December 31, 2009, are stated on the basis of K-IFRS that are effective as of December 31, 2009. Accordingly, the above effects on financial statements and operating results may change due to additional analysis and revision of K-IFRS.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REVIEW OF INTERNAL ACCOUNTING CONTROL SYSTEM

TO THE PRESIDENT OF
LG CHEM, LTD.

We have reviewed the accompanying management's report on the operations of the Internal Accounting Control System ("IACS") of LG Chem, Ltd. (the "Company") as of December 31, 2009. The Company's management is responsible for designing and operating IACS and for its assessment of the effectiveness of IACS. Our responsibility is to review the management's report on the operations of the IACS and issue a report based on our review. The management's report on the operations of the IACS of the Company states that "based on its assessment of the operations of the IACS as of December 31, 2009, the Company's IACS has been designed and is operating effectively as of December 31, 2009, in all material respects, in accordance with the IACS standards established by the Internal Accounting Control System Operations Committee (IACSOC) of the Korea Listed Companies Association."

Our review was conducted in accordance with the IACS review standards established by the Korean Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we plan and perform, in all material respects, the review of management's report on the operations of the IACS to obtain a lower level of assurance than an audit. A review is to obtain an understanding of a company's IACS and consists principally of inquiries of management and, when deemed necessary, a limited inspection of underlying documents, which is substantially less in scope than an audit.

A company's IACS is a system to monitor and operate those policies and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of Korea. Because of its inherent limitations, IACS may not prevent or detect a material misstatement of the financial statements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that management's report on the operations of the IACS, referred to above, is not presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the IACS standards established by IACSOC.

Our review is based on the Company's IACS as of December 31, 2009, and we did not review management's assessment of its IACS subsequent to December 31, 2009. This report has been prepared pursuant to the Acts on External Audit for Stock Companies in Korea and may not be appropriate for other purposes or for other users.

Samil PricewaterhouseCoopers

March 11, 2010

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE INTERNAL ACCOUNTING CONTROL SYSTEM

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND AUDIT COMMITTEE OF
LG CHEM, LTD.

I, as the Internal Accounting Control Officer (“IACO”) of LG Chem, Ltd. (“the Company”), assessed the status of the design and operations of the Company’s internal accounting control system (“IACS”) for the year ended December 31, 2009.

The Company’s management including IACO is responsible for designing and operating IACS. I, as the IACO, assessed whether the IACS has been effectively designed and is operating to prevent and detect any error or fraud which may cause any misstatement of the financial statements, for the purpose of establishing the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes. I, as the IACO, applied the IACS standard for the assessment of design and operations of the IACS.

Based on the assessment on the operations of the IACS, the Company’s IACS has been effectively designed and is operating as of December 31, 2009, in all material respects, in accordance with the IACS standards.

Suk-Jeh Cho,
Internal Accounting Control System Officer

Peter Bahnsuk Kim,
Chief Executive Officer

January 29, 2010

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008



1 Peter Bahnsuk Kim

Vice Chairman & CEO
LG Chem, Ltd.

2 Yu-Sig Kang

Vice Chairman & CEO
LG Corp.

3 Suk-Jeh Cho

President & CFO
LG Chem, Ltd.

4 Il-Jin Park

President, IJ International

5 Ho-Soo Oh

Senior advisor, Atinum Partners
Outside Director, LS Networks Co., Ltd.

6 Ki-Myoung Nam

Professor, Law School,
Chungnam National University

7 Seung-Mo Oh

Professor, School of Chemical and
Biological Engineering
Seoul National University



2010 IR PLAN

	PLANS	SCHEDULE
Capability Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide IR feedback to each business unit (Performance and marketing data) • Facilitate seamless collaboration between related business units (Business and promotion) 	Year round
Content Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide in-depth reviews and in-house input on major issues • Provide real-time industry information updates • Provide consistent and systematic responses to frequently asked questions • Provide financial statements for subsidiaries on a consolidated basis (Sales, ordinary income, debt-to-equity ratio information) 	Year round
Special Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide greater investor access to top management • Hold regular meetings to review business performance • Host events at Korean and overseas production sites 	Year round Quarterly Year round
Activities Targeting Foreign Investors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold overseas roadshows 3~4 times a year • Attend Korea and overseas conferences 4~5 times a year • Increase frequency of conference calls with prospective overseas investors • Provide timely updates and new content on English website 	Quarterly Year round Year round Ongoing basis
Shareholders' General Meeting and Public Disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen team expertise on matters related to the shareholders' general meeting and public disclosure • Improve processes for effective public disclosure • Update internal measures to prevent incorrect disclosures 	Year round

Thank you for your interest in LG Chem. For the latest business and investor information, please visit us on the Internet at www.lgchem.com.

