

A decorative horizontal band featuring a complex geometric pattern of overlapping triangles and squares in various shades of teal and green. The pattern is dense and creates a textured, mosaic-like effect.

LG Chem
2010 Annual Report

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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 technology & 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 technology & 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.

* This report was organized on a consolidated basis. Please refer to the separate audit report for non-consolidated financial statements.

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



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.

LG Chem is dedicated to the advancement of corporate development and of everyday convenience by producing and supplying leading petrochemical, information technology & 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 technology & electronic materials industries.



IT & 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.

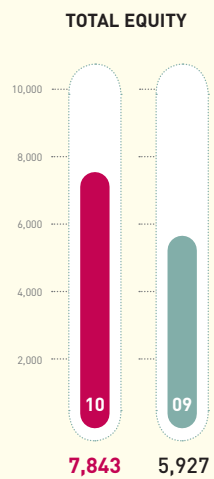
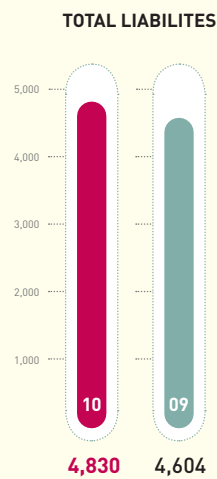
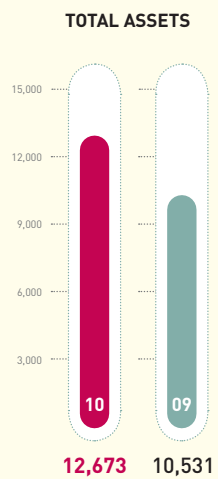
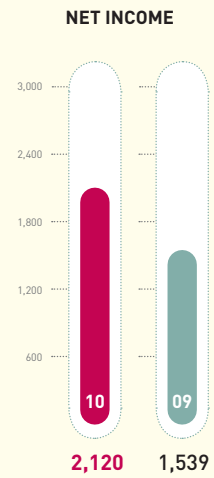
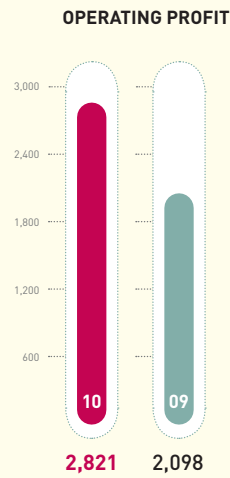
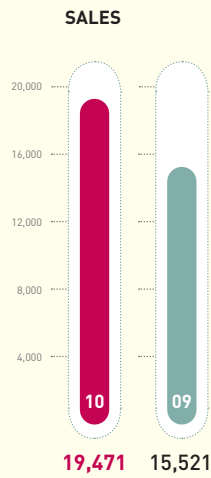
OPTICAL MATERIALS • LG Chem leads the global optical materials market with its advanced production capacity of core optical materials for displays, including polarizers.

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

CONSOLIDATED (in KRW billions)



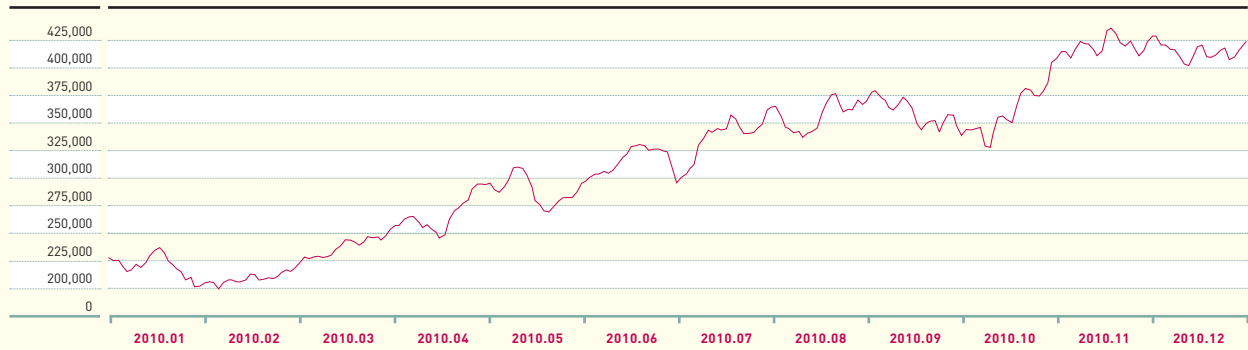
KEY FIGURES

(in KRW millions)

	2010	2009
Operating profit margin	14.5%	13.5%
Return on equity	31.9%	27.3%
Debt to equity	26.8%	40.7%
Total issued common shares	66,271,100	66,271,100
Earnings per share in won	29,345	19,846
Stock price in won at year end	391,000	228,500
Dividend per common share in won	4,000	3,500

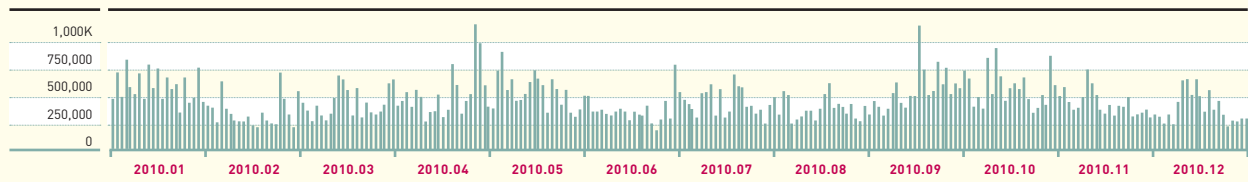
STOCK PRICE

(in KRW)



TRADING VOLUME

(in shares)



MESSAGE FROM THE CEO

Respected shareholders and customers:



It is with a great deal of pride that I can say LG Chem recorded the highest business results in its history last year. Sales reached KRW 19,471.4 billion and operating profit stood at 28,213 billion, marking a 25 percent and 35 percent rise, respectively, over 2009.

I believe this is the result of our diligent attention to Speed Management, which is based on a clear vision and strong will to achieve our goals. However, none of this would have been possible without your encouragement and support.

By business division, LG Chem's Petrochemicals Division has significantly enhanced its profitability by strengthening its cost competitiveness based on its ability to operate cutting-edge facilities, while also increasing the portion of its premium products. At the same time, our IT & Electronic Materials Division secured a leading position in the polarizer business in markets around the world. In addition, it solidified cost leadership through innovation carried out with its processes and materials, and expanded its business portfolio, including a pilot investment in OLED lighting technology. LG Chem's battery business saw outstanding growth in the

“ *Not resting on past successes from 2010, we are committing ourselves to work even harder in the future as we aim to become a leading global company that customers and markets truly want to be associated with.* ”

global market as well, gaining a competitive edge through the development of differentiated materials, as it raised productivity at all its facilities. Furthermore, LG Chem’s push for new businesses to act as future growth engines began crystalizing in 2010.

The construction of factories to produce glass substrates for LCD panels has been proceeding smoothly, too. In fact, LG Chem has been solidifying its leading position in markets around the world by signing more contracts with major automakers, while also beginning construction of a factory in the United States.

As we build on past successes, 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 create greater customer value; and to reinforce global organizational competencies.

To begin, we will secure global leadership in our core businesses by strengthening our business competitiveness. By securing cost leadership, product leadership, and market leadership, LG Chem will surpass the competition as it expands the scope of its focus and furthers its leading position in core businesses. Moreover, we will gain an early competitive edge in new businesses such as automotive batteries and glass substrates for LCD panels.

Second, we will create customer value that matches the highest global standards in order to provide our customers with top value and ensure the highest satisfaction. By providing differentiated solutions for our customers, we will ensure that they are as competitive as possible. Additionally, by combining our innovative process technologies and R&D

competencies, we will develop a more advanced technology than anyone else. This will turn LG Chem into a technology company that plays a leading role in customer value and one which has the highest quality products on the market.

Finally, we will strengthen our organizational competencies to realize outstanding business results on a consistent basis. To that end we will make sure that employees want to work at every LG Chem workplace by enabling them to set challenging goals which they will ultimately achieve.

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. Not resting on past successes from 2010, we are committing ourselves to work even harder in the future as we aim to become a leading global company that customers and markets truly want to be associated with.

We appreciate your constant support and encouragement. Thank you.



Peter Bahnsuk Kim | Vice Chairman & CEO

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

2010 OVERVIEW

LG Chem has grown into the nation's leading petrochemical corporation since its founding in 1947. In 2010, new businesses that the company has long been preparing as future growth engines began taking shape in meaningful ways.

To begin, LG Chem is expanding its IT & Electronic Materials Division to include clean energy businesses, while furthering profitability and growth of its traditional core business, the Petrochemicals Division. Consequently, LG Chem was able to achieve its highest net income ever, more than KRW 2 trillion, in 2010.

Despite aggressive expansionary measures taken by nations around the world to revive economies in the wake of the 2009 financial crisis, global economic recovery was slower than expected in 2010 due mostly to financial instability in Europe.

Although faced with these and other market challenges, LG Chem was still able to greatly improve profitability in the Petrochemicals Division as a result of growing demand in emerging markets like China and India, a stable petrochemical market that saw a steady rise in the price of oil, and differentiated premium products which the company's competition could not offer.

While the IT & Electronic Materials Division experienced sagging demand in the second half of 2010 due to declining utilization rate that was a result of an inventory adjustment of major products that included LCDs, the Division did see brisk demand in the first half of 2010, in part because of the Winter Olympics and the FIFA World Cup in South Africa.

Even with all these challenges, LG Chem achieved solid growth and maintained strong relationships with major clients. Indeed, the company saw its highest performance ever in sales and operating profit, posting 25.5 and 34.5 percent growth rates, respectively, to reach KRW 19,471.4 billion and KRW 2,821.3 billion on an IFRS basis. Also, net income increased 42.9 percent, reaching KRW 2,199.8 billion.

By division, the Petrochemicals Division enjoyed favorable market conditions, with rising demand in emerging markets such as China and India.

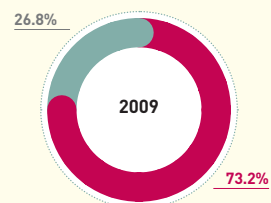
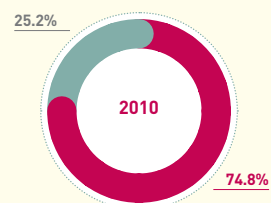
Through an increase in the proportion of premium products and a wide range of innovative business solutions, Petrochemicals Division continued to strengthen cost competitiveness and enhance customer value. As a result, it witnessed a 28.2 percent growth in sales, reaching KRW 14,525.5 billion, and a 41.7 percent rise in operating profit, reaching KRW 2,278.9 billion.

All five businesses in LG Chem's Petrochemicals Division recorded remarkable growth in profitability throughout 2010. In particular, its acryl and plasticizer business continued to enjoy high profit levels, while the synthetic rubber & specialty polymer business witnessed significant improvements in profitability due in part to the rise of natural rubber prices.

Despite the decrease in utilization rate as a result of weak IT demand in the second half of 2010, the IT & Electronic Materials Division saw an increase in sales and operating profit, posting 18.1 and 18.4 percent rises in growth rates, respectively, to reach KRW 4,903.0 billion

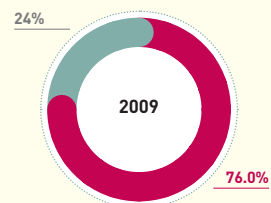
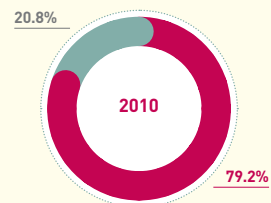
DIVISIONAL SALES

● Petrochemicals
● IT & Electronic Materials



DIVISIONAL OPERATING PROFIT

● Petrochemicals
● IT & Electronic Materials



and KRW 600.1 billion in 2010 due to the addition of super-wide lines for polarizer plates, operational excellence, and strengthened cost leadership.

With its polarizing business, LG Chem became the world's leader both in name and substance, leaving Japanese competitors behind in terms of sales and profits. This was made possible because of constant cost leadership activities, which included innovating the work process and materials after achieving the industry's top line speed and establishing a super-wide line.

LG Chem's battery business market share rose significantly as its stake in strategic customers such as Nokia, HP, and Apple increased. This was accomplished through an aggressive production capacity increase and enhanced communication with strategic customers.

In addition, LG Chem was able to sign deals with 10 leading auto manufacturers that included GM, Renault, Volvo, and Ford in the automotive battery business, one of the company's future growth engines. In fact, LG Chem began providing batteries for GM's Chevrolet Volt from the third quarter of 2010, and expects sales in its automotive battery business to soar as some of the company's biggest clients, including Hyundai and Renault, prepare for the release of new cars that make use of its automotive batteries.

Furthermore, things have been going well with the LCD glass business ever since LG Chem started its full-scale investment into the business. The first line, which was established after an initial investment of KRW 430 billion, is scheduled to be finished in the first half of 2011. Commercial production will start in 2012 after all the necessary tests and client's spec-in process take place.

Moreover, LG Chem will continue to pursue Speed Management to respond to changing market trends, while developing new products such as 3D retarders and OLED materials before any other company.

In 2010, LG Chem made a total of KRW 1.7 trillion, out of which KRW 560 billion was invested in the Petrochemicals Division, KRW 948 billion in the IT & Electronic Materials Division, and KRW 193.1 billion for common expenses. In 2011, LG Chem will continue investments such as these in order to strengthen competitiveness in traditional businesses and secure future growth engines.

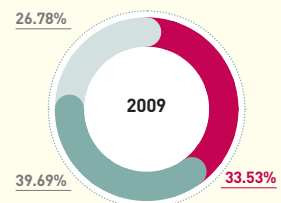
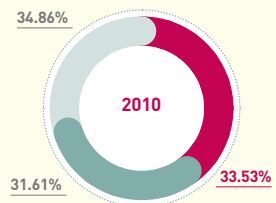
Additionally, LG Chem acquired the remaining residual equity in LG-Dow Polycarbonate on October 1, 2010 and completed the merger on April 1, 2011. This was carried out with the aim of securing more cost leadership and increasing market dominance by maximizing synergy between businesses and completing the company's vertical integration, which will ultimately maximize shareholder value.

Through continuous innovation based on superb production infrastructure that is based around its operational excellence, LG Chem will continue working hard to realize its vision of becoming a leading global company that is centered on petrochemicals, consumer and automotive batteries, and information technology & electronic materials.

SHAREHOLDER COMPOSITION

(Common stock)

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



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

As cash flow improved due to significantly better achievements than the previous year, consolidated debt-to-equity ratio and leverage ratio were reduced 16.1 percentage points and 13.9 percentage points, respectively, over the year, to 61.6 percent and 26.8 percent as of the end of 2010.

In 2011, LG Chem plans to invest mostly into result-oriented and highly profitable businesses, such as LCD glass substrates, HEV/EV batteries, 3D retarders, and polymer batteries, all of which will help secure future engines for constant growth.

LG Chem will make prudent investment decisions, restructure less profitable businesses, and manage working capital more efficiently by not investing past the amount of internal cash flow and making continuous efforts to improve the company's financial structure.

MAJOR FINANCIAL INDICATORS

	2010	2009
Debt to equity (%)	26.8	40.7
Interest coverage multiple (X)	46.2	20.2
Return on assets (%)	19.0	14.8
Return on equity (%)	31.9	27.3

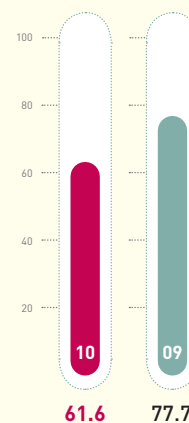
EQUITY

As of December 31, 2010, the LG Corp. held 33.53 percent of LG Chem's outstanding shares, with foreign investors holding 34.86 percent and domestic institutional and individual investors holding 31.61 percent.

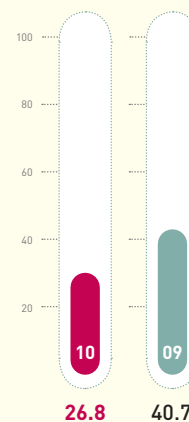
STOCK INFORMATION (as of Dec. 31, 2010)

	Total Shares Issued	Paid-in Capital (in KRW billions)	Foreign Investor Holdings (%)
Common stock	66,271,100	331.4	34.86
Preferred stock	7,628,921	38.1	25.87
Total	73,900,021	369.5	33.93

TOTAL LIABILITY TO EQUITY RATIO (%)



DEBT TO EQUITY RATIO (%)



FUNDING STRATEGY

Liquidity Risk Management

In principle, LG Chem raises funds for capital expenditures from long-term loans and for working capital from short-term loans.

Interest Rate Risk Management

An appropriate mix of fixed and variable rate loans is used to flexibly respond to fluctuating interest rates. By using interest derivatives, the company is partially hedging any risk associated with interest rates.

Foreign Exchange Risk Management

LG Chem maintains an optimal level of foreign currency loans, which serves as a natural hedge against foreign currency exposure. In 2010, it had a net exposure surplus estimated at U.S. \$5.2 billion, while maintaining its foreign currency loans at U.S. \$1.2 billion as a hedge (including export receivable financing).

INTEREST EXPENSE (in KRW billions)

	2010	2009
Interest expense	72.4	92.4
Interest rate	2.73%	4.03%

BORROWING BY CURRENCY (in KRW billions)

	2010	2009
Korean won	162.0	266.5
Foreign currency	1,939.8	2,145.0
Total	2,101.8	2,411.5

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

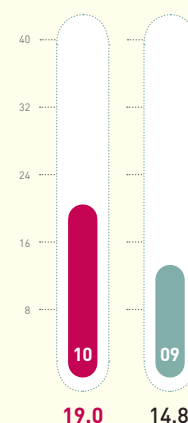
DIVIDEND & DIVIDEND POLICY

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.

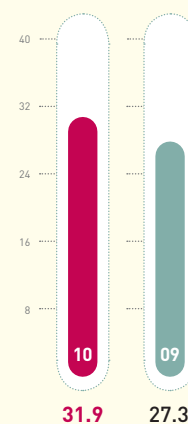
In fiscal 2010, the company paid an annual cash dividend on its common stock of KRW 4,000 (80 percent of face value) per share, up KRW 500, or 14.3 percent year-on-year, as well as KRW 4,050 (81 percent of face value) per share on its preferred stock, a KRW 500, or 14.1 percent, increase year on year.

Based on its 2010 earnings, the determinants of dividend payouts included investments for fostering its business competitiveness and future growth.

RETURN ON ASSET (%)



RETURN ON EQUITY (%)



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

LG Chem is committed to enhancing shareholder value by enhancing the competitiveness of its core businesses and generating solid profits at a steady pace, while also maintaining dividends at a substantial level that can ensure the financial soundness of the company and meet shareholder expectations.

DIVIDEND SUMMARY

	2010	2009
Net income (in KRW million)	2,199,765	1,539,197
EPS (in KRW)	29,345	19,846
Total dividends (in KRW million)	279,988	210,584
Dividend payout ratio (%)	13.7	17.1
DPO at face, common (%)	80	70
DPO at face, preferred (%)	81	71
Dividend yield ratio, common (%)	1.02	1.53
Dividend yield ratio, preferred (%)	2.55	4.30

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

In 2010, LG Chem's total investments amounted to KRW 1.7 trillion on a consolidated basis. The company continued readjusting its business portfolio to focus on specialty products in the Petrochemicals Division, with major investments including the 100 thousand-ton expansion of its Yeosu NCC, the takeover of the remaining shares in LG-Dow PC, as well as smaller though still new investments in SBS and debottlenecking. Including its investment in LCD glass and its automotive batteries businesses, LG Chem invested a total of KRW 820 billion into battery production in the IT & Electronic Materials Division.

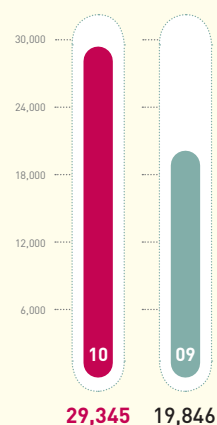
In 2011, LG Chem will channel all its available resources into expanding its existing businesses and securing future growth engines to follow through on its goal of becoming a leading global company. Investments in the petrochemicals business will focus on the expansion of facilities, such as the 15 thousand-ton expansion of its Daesan NCC, as well as its BR and SAP facilities. In the IT & Electronic Materials Division, the company will increase its investments in LCD glass, automotive batteries, and 3D retarders.

Although total investment has increased greatly over the previous year, LG Chem always ensures that this number never exceeds the cash flow generated from operating activity going in the past several years, while at the same time helping bring about its vision of becoming a leading global company.

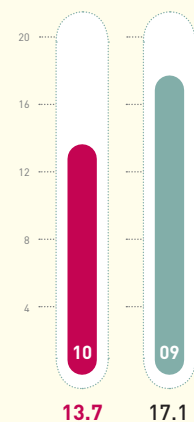
2011 OUTLOOK

With the likelihood of interest rate hikes, the appreciation of the Korean won, and continued instability in the Middle East in 2011, the global economy seems to be highly volatile. Amid the uncertainties forecast to abound in the business environment, LG Chem will continue to hone its

EPS (in KRW)



DIVIDEND PAYOUT RATIO (%)



competitiveness in its traditional businesses in an effort to expand overall profit and keep promoting new businesses.

Although there are still concerns about weak demand of polyolefin products in the Petrochemicals Division, LG Chem continues to expand its proportion of PO specialty products based on its unique competitiveness.

Supply and demand remains steady for downstream product lines, including acrylate/plasticizers, synthetic rubber, and ABS/EP. Furthermore, the company is improving its cost leadership by carrying on with its cost competitiveness enhancement initiatives, as well as diversifying its product portfolio and ensuring the highest operational excellence at all its facilities to maximize its profit structure.

With the IT & Electronics Division, LG Chem is concentrating on enhancing its market dominance in existing businesses and normalizing its future growth engine businesses early on.

In 2010, its battery business enjoyed significant growth in its global market share, with more than a 50 percent increase in output due to the expansion of certain facilities and a stable customer base. Sales volume is also expected to grow based on an increased capacity of polymer batteries, a stable customer base, and increased demand of tablet PCs.

The automotive battery business is expecting a substantial amount of sales with major automakers such as GM, Renault, Hyundai, and Kia. In 2011, the Division plans to increase its research and development personnel and its investment into the sector to maintain its leading position as the market grows. In addition, the company secured market leadership by reaching out to customers that its competitors have not approached.

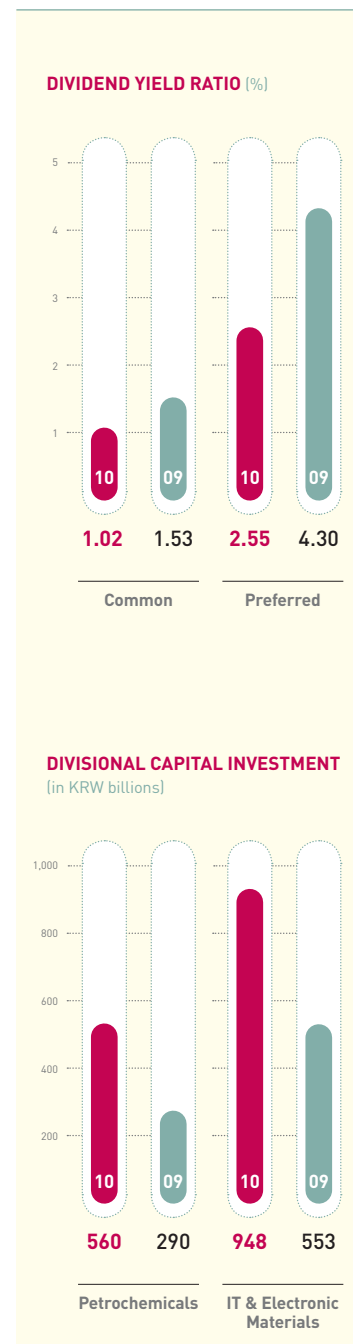
With the optical & display materials business, the company will maintain higher profitability than its competitors and strengthen its leading position in its global market share by operating new items such as the 3D retarder, super-wide line of polarizers, while also carrying out cost-cutting measures that include internalizing raw materials and enhancing productivity.

In terms of its investment in the LCD glass business, which is currently taking place, LG Chem will take every necessary step to achieve its goal, with its first unit slated to be completed in the first half of 2011 and to begin commercial production in 2012. LG Chem plans to attain visible results in a short period of time by accelerating the business process.

LG Chem will seek operational excellence in its core businesses and centralize its resources with new businesses to reinforce the necessary momentum for future growth. In addition, it will continue to adhere to Speed Management in 2011 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:

- Pursuing excellence in core businesses
- Innovating customer value
- Reinforcing the organization's global competencies



MESSAGE FROM THE CFO

Respected shareholders and customers:

In 2010, there was a great deal of uncertainty in the business landscape due to slow economic recovery internationally and the financial crisis in Europe. Despite these challenges, LG Chem was able to continue laying the groundwork on its way to becoming a leading global company based on demand steadily increasing in emerging markets, a diversified business portfolio, and an excellent ability to generate profits.

LG Chem is doing its utmost to establish itself as a globally competitive company by strengthening traditional core business such as its Petrochemicals Division, which maintains high profitability by taking full advantage of its operating excellence, as well as its diverse portfolio, and the IT & Electronic Materials Division, which enjoys the greatest market share in the global market. In addition, LG Chem is enhancing its market leadership in the electric car battery business, an exciting future growth engine for the company.

As a result of these efforts, LG Chem realized its best performance in sales, 25.5 percent, or KRW 19,471.4 billion, and operating profit, 34.5 percent, or KRW 2,821.3 billion, on an International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) basis.

In addition to the growth that the Petrochemicals and the IT & Electronic Materials Divisions witnessed in 2010, a significant amount of money was invested in LG Chem's automotive battery business and its LCD glass business. Thus, the responsibility of the CFO was more important than ever in making timely, accurate decisions about investments, and also minimizing market vulnerability risks in an uncertain financial market environment.

In terms of its international credit rating, Moody's increased LG Chem's rating from Baa1 to A3, while S&P increased it

from BBB+ to A-, citing its high profitability and consistent cash generation capacity.

As part of an initiative to improve its competitive edge through the creation of synergy with the ABS/EP business and vertical integration, LG Chem took over the remaining residual equity from LG DOW Polycarbonate Ltd., which, up until then, had been co-managed along with DOW. Furthermore, LG Chem signed additional contracts with major automakers that included Renault, Volvo, Ford, GM, Hyundai, and Kia, bringing LG Chem one step closer to fully realizing future growth engines. With its stock price up 71 percent since the end of 2009, LG Chem has positioned itself as Korea's top chemical company and one of the country's top five companies in terms of market capitalization.

In 2011, the business environment is expected to be challenging, as interest rate hikes are expected, the Korean won is forecast to appreciate, and oil prices are set to go up amid uncertainties in the Middle East.

As LG Chem's CFO, I am committed to ensuring that the company continues on its current trajectory and with just as many formidable achievements in 2011 as in the year prior. While aiming to create a synergy effect between business operations and management, we also hope to maintain the financial stability and efficient risk management worthy of a leading global company. Consequently, we are maximizing our support for new business sectors, such as our automotive battery and LCD glass businesses, helping to accelerate their growth in line with the company's traditional core divisions. To accomplish this, we have come up with the following initiatives to focus on in 2011.

“ LG Chem was able to continue laying the groundwork on its way to becoming a leading global company based on demand steadily increasing in emerging markets. ”

First, LG Chem’s quick growth has given rise to the importance of stably managing its working capital to ensure a sound financial structure. By sustaining constant cash flow through systematic working capital management, we will further improve our financial structure while matching global standards in accounting and financial statements by adhering to the IFRS standards which LG Chem adopted in 2010 to realize our vision of becoming a leading global company.

In fact, even with our increased investment in new growth engine businesses, LG Chem’s total liability-to-equity ratio stood at 61.6 percent and its debt-to-equity ratio stood at 20.7 percent as of the end of 2010, an improvement of 16.1 percentage points and 10.2 percentage points, respectively, compared to 2009. In 2011 we are committed to continuing our efforts to establish a healthy financial structure.

Second, LG Chem will concentrate on striking the right balance between our investments in future growth engines and current financial stability, as we continue investing in the securement of future growth engines. Additionally, we expect to see substantial achievements in our automotive business in 2011.

As a result, additional investment plans are already in place for the IT & Electronic Materials Division, including the automotive battery business, the LCD glass business, and the consumer battery business. Moreover, LG Chem will expand its highly profitable synthetic rubber and SAP capacity in the Petrochemicals Division in an effort to differentiate LG Chem’s strengths from its competitors.

LG Chem plans to increase overall investment by approximately 40 percent compared with the previous year, to KRW 2.4 trillion, a large portion of which has been assigned to



strategic businesses for future growth. I believe such investments will greatly contribute to an increase in profits and the sustainable growth of LG Chem in the long run.

In addition, I will make investment decisions that will be carried out within the cash flow created from operating activities after thoroughly scrutinizing investment priorities and conducting feasibility studies. I will also further intensify the monitoring of investments that have already been made.

“

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

”

Third, LG Chem will improve its global internal control process by running overseas subsidiaries in a more systematic manner. Today, both our overseas production base and customer base are expanding at a brisk pace and in proportion to our growth as a leading global company.

By diversifying our business portfolio, from petrochemicals based around China and other Asian countries to the IT & Electronic Materials Division, LG Chem's overseas business grew in scope and became more varied this past year. One example of this has been our investment in a factory for automotive batteries in the U.S.

We are also planning to enhance the systematic monitoring of our overseas business, while doing everything we can to minimize risks in capital management, bond management, and insurance.

Finally, we will maximize shareholder value. In spite of the delayed global economic recovery in 2010, LG Chem's stock price still rose significantly due to our future growth engine plans, which include automotive batteries and LCD glass, and LG Chem's traditional core businesses, which saw revived demand in newly emerging markets. As a reflection of such solid growth, dividends for 2010 increased by KRW 500 per share, to KRW 4,000 for common shares and KRW 4,050 for preferred shares.

Nevertheless, we are expecting stock markets to be highly volatile in 2011 because of persistent instability in the Middle East, projected austerity measures from the Chinese government, and a global recession in the aftermath of the devastating earthquake and tsunami in Japan. However, we do believe that LG Chem will gain significant market valuation

to match its status as leading technology company that realizes customer value if we can maintain our excellent business results in competitive core businesses and normalize new businesses early on.

Every employee at LG Chem, including senior management, will do their utmost to further enhance shareholder value, while proactively reflecting investors' opinions in our business operations.

As a result of all our efforts, LG Chem won a top prize at the 10th Korean IR Awards last year. In 2011, we will continue to engage in more active communication with investors and IR activities, securing the trust of investors as a company they want to invest in.



Suk-Jeh Cho | President & CFO

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS



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To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of LG Chem, Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of LG Chem, Ltd. and its subsidiaries (collectively the "Company") as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, expressed in Korean won. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We did not audit the financial statements of Ningbo LG Yongxing Chemical Co., Ltd. and certain other consolidated subsidiaries, whose financial statements represent 22% of the Company's consolidated total assets as of December 31, 2010 (2009: 18%), and represent 22% of the Company's consolidated total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2010 (2009: 17%). These financial 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 these 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 and the reports of the other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of LG Chem, Ltd. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of their operations, change in its shareholders' equity and their cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea ("Korean IFRS").

Auditing standards and their application in practice vary among countries. The procedures and practices used in the Republic of Korea to audit such consolidated financial statements may differ from those generally accepted and applied in other countries. Accordingly, this report is for use by those who are informed about Korean auditing standards and their application in practice.

Seoul, Korea
March 11, 2010

This report is effective as of March 10, 2011, 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 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.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009, AND JANUARY 1, 2009

(in millions of Korean won)

	Notes	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	3, 6, 7	₩ 1,368,034	₩ 1,106,596	₩ 513,664
Trade receivables	3, 6, 8, 35	2,529,962	2,285,743	1,992,788
Other receivables	3, 6, 8	78,015	165,666	222,702
Prepaid income taxes		3,379	4,072	-
Other financial assets	3, 6, 9	2,194	378	-
Other current assets	16	127,609	117,121	95,518
Inventories	12	2,182,484	1,597,571	1,808,792
Total current assets		₩ 6,291,677	₩ 5,277,147	₩ 4,633,464
Non-current assets				
Trade receivables	3, 6, 8	-	40	220
Other receivables	3, 6, 8	20,737	20,026	31,946
Other financial assets	3, 6, 9	4,183	22,179	53,961
Investments in associates	1, 5, 13	213,572	219,505	241,629
Deferred income tax assets	31	45,289	16,333	46,405
Property, plant and equipment	14	5,872,040	4,775,350	4,988,332
Intangible assets	15	180,115	162,159	188,864
Other non-current assets	16	45,846	37,853	55,431
Total non-current assets		6,381,782	5,253,445	5,606,788
Total assets		₩ 12,673,459	₩ 10,530,592	₩ 10,240,252
Liabilities and equity				
Current liabilities				
Trade payables	3, 6, 35	1,302,563	1,095,966	595,270
Other payables	3, 6, 35	821,435	679,155	633,015
Borrowings	3, 6, 17	1,620,581	1,832,657	1,986,376
Other financial liabilities	3, 6, 9	20,535	39	-
Provisions	18	4,949	5,293	-
Current income tax liabilities	31	409,658	200,295	357,809
Other current liabilities	20	97,671	93,433	90,040
Total current liabilities		₩ 4,277,392	₩ 3,906,838	₩ 3,662,510
Non-current liabilities				
Other payables	3, 6, 35	47,792	29,485	5,881
Borrowings	3, 6, 17	480,510	577,917	1,135,841
Other financial liabilities	3, 6, 9	1,545	35,024	26,961
Defined benefit liability	19	8,136	54,389	65,372
Deferred income tax liabilities	31	14,249	-	-
Other non-current liabilities		-	250	37
Total non-current liabilities		552,232	697,065	1,234,092
Total liabilities		₩ 4,829,624	₩ 4,603,903	₩ 4,896,602

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009, AND JANUARY 1, 2009

(in millions of Korean won)

	Notes	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009
Equity				
Equity attributable to owners of the parent				
Share capital	1, 22	₩ 369,500	₩ 369,500	₩ 419,500
Capital surplus		1,157,772	1,157,736	1,314,549
Other components of equity	24	(15,699)	(479,564)	(14,600)
Accumulated other comprehensive income(expense)		(62,017)	(74,557)	(18,385)
Retained earnings	23	₩ 6,253,917	₩ 4,836,099	₩ 3,544,810
		7,703,473	5,809,214	5,245,874
Non-controlling interests		140,362	117,475	97,776
Total equity		7,843,835	5,926,689	5,343,650
Total liabilities and equity		₩ 12,673,459	₩ 10,530,592	₩ 10,240,252

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009

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

	Notes	2010	2009
Revenue	5, 35	₩ 19,471,450	₩ 15,520,813
Cost of sales	26, 35	(15,472,600)	(12,260,974)
Gross profit		3,998,850	3,259,839
Selling, general and administrative expenses	25, 26, 35	(1,158,929)	(1,018,421)
Other operating income	28	445,585	526,684
Other operating expenses	26, 29	(464,178)	(670,353)
Operating profit	5	₩ 2,821,328	₩ 2,097,749
Non-operating income/expenses			
Financial income	5, 30	137,481	184,729
Financial expenses	5, 30	(182,931)	(236,005)
Share of profit of associates	5, 13	55,459	(19,842)
Other non-operating expenses		(12,900)	(11,239)
		₩ (2,891)	₩ (82,357)
Profit before Income tax	5	2,818,437	2,015,392
Income tax expense	31	(618,672)	(443,179)
Profit from continuing operations		2,199,765	1,572,213
Loss from discontinued operations	34	-	(33,016)
Profit for the year		₩ 2,199,765	₩ 1,539,197
Attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		2,158,256	1,508,546
Non-controlling interests		41,509	30,651
Earnings per share for profit attributable to owners of the parent company (in won)	32		
Earnings per share for profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company			
Basic and diluted earnings per share for profit from continuing operations		29,345	20,274
Basic and diluted earnings per share for profit for the year		29,345	19,846
Earnings per share for profit attributable to the preferred equity holders of the company			
Basic and diluted earnings per share for profit from continuing operations		29,395	20,322
Basic and diluted earnings per share for profit for the year		₩ 29,395	₩ 19,894

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009

(in millions of Korean won)

	Notes	2010	2009
Profit for the year		₩ 2,199,765	₩ 1,539,197
Other comprehensive income			
Actuarial loss on defined benefit liability	19	(17,771)	(10,272)
Currency translation differences		7,390	(55,678)
Cash flow hedges		5,795	12,488
Others		798	(15,072)
Income tax effect relating to components of other comprehensive income		828	(2,018)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		₩ [2,960]	₩ (70,552)
Total comprehensive income for the year		₩ 2,196,805	₩ 1,468,645
Attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		2,154,721	1,448,888
Non-controlling interests		₩ 42,084	₩ 19,757

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009

(in millions of Korean won)

	Notes	Attributable to owners of the parent						Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
		Share Capita	Capital surplus	Other Components of Equity	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Total		
Balance at January 1, 2009		₩ 419,500	₩1,314,549	₩ (14,600)	₩ (18,385)	₩3,544,810	₩5,245,874	₩ 97,776	₩5,343,650
Comprehensive income:									
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	1,508,546	1,508,546	30,651	1,539,197
Actuarial loss on defined benefit liability	19	-	-	-	-	(8,058)	(8,058)	-	(8,058)
Currency translation differences		-	-	-	(45,830)	-	(45,830)	(10,075)	(55,905)
Cash flow hedges		-	-	-	8,735	-	8,735	-	8,735
Others, net of tax		-	-	-	(14,505)	-	(14,505)	(819)	(15,324)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	₩ (51,600)	₩1,500,488	₩1,448,888	₩ 19,757	₩1,468,645
Transactions with owners:									
Fair value of non-cash assets distributed due to spin-off		(50,000)	(155,216)	(464,272)	(4,572)	-	(674,060)	(6,008)	(680,068)
Purchase of treasury share	22	-	-	(2,293)	-	-	(2,293)	-	(2,293)
Disposal of treasury share	22	-	-	1,785	-	-	1,785	-	1,785
Dividends		-	-	-	-	(209,202)	(209,202)	(1,392)	(210,594)
Acquisition of subsidiary		-	-	-	-	-	-	6,925	6,925
Others		-	(1,597)	(184)	-	3	(1,778)	417	(1,361)
Total transactions with owners		₩ (50,000)	₩ (156,813)	₩ (464,964)	₩ (4,572)	₩(209,199)	₩(885,548)	₩ (58)	₩(885,606)
Balance at December 31, 2009		₩ 369,500	₩1,157,736	₩ (479,564)	₩ (74,557)	₩4,836,099	₩5,809,214	₩ 117,475	₩5,926,689
Balance at January 1, 2010		369,500	1,157,736	(479,564)	(74,557)	4,836,099	5,809,214	117,475	5,926,689
Comprehensive income:									
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	2,158,256	2,158,256	41,509	2,199,765
Actuarial loss on defined benefit liability	19	-	-	-	-	(16,075)	(16,075)	-	(16,075)
Currency translation differences		-	-	-	7,056	-	7,056	575	7,631
Cash flow hedges		-	-	-	4,571	-	4,571	-	4,571
Others, net of tax		-	-	-	913	-	913	-	913
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	₩ 12,540	₩2,142,181	₩2,154,721	₩ 42,084	₩2,196,805
Transactions with owners:									
Loss on capital reduction		-	-	464,272	-	(464,272)	-	-	-
Dividends		-	-	-	-	(257,752)	(257,752)	(22,217)	(279,969)
Others		-	36	(407)	-	(2,339)	(2,710)	3,020	310
Total transactions with owners		-	36	463,865	-	(724,363)	(260,462)	(19,197)	(279,659)
Balance at December 31, 2010		₩ 369,500	₩1,157,772	₩ (15,699)	₩ (62,017)	₩6,253,917	₩7,703,473	₩ 140,362	₩7,843,835

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009

(in millions of Korean won)

	Notes	2010	2009
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	36	₩ 2,985,720	₩ 2,886,497
Interest received		25,547	24,018
Interest paid		(81,889)	(115,004)
Dividends received		1,196	1,408
Income taxes paid		(423,384)	(585,814)
Net cash generated from operating activities		₩ 2,507,190	₩ 2,211,105
Cash flows from investing activities			
Decrease in other receivables		285,614	150,632
Decrease in non-current other receivables		7,869	3,402
Decrease in non-current other financial assets		617	7,250
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		5,080	37,271
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets		182	727
Decrease in other non-current assets		-	229
Increase in other receivables		(189,958)	(106,798)
Increase in non-current other receivables		(13,023)	(4,530)
Increase in non-current other financial assets		(612)	(3,893)
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired	37	(61,972)	-
Acquisition of investments in associates		(14,210)	(20,146)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(1,617,231)	(1,099,333)
Purchases of intangible assets		(24,304)	(23,543)
Increase in other non-current assets		-	(173)
Net cash used in investing activities		₩ (1,621,948)	₩ (1,058,905)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		231,776	142,285
Proceeds from issuance of debentures		-	298,653
Proceeds from settlement of derivatives		-	28,442
Capital increase from non-controlling interests		3,437	6,925
Repayments of borrowings		(579,627)	(598,743)
Purchase of treasury shares		-	(2,293)
Dividends		(279,988)	(210,584)
Net cash used in financing activities		₩ (624,402)	₩ (335,315)
Cash flows from spin-off			
		-	(231,391)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		260,840	585,494
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		1,106,596	513,664
Exchange gains on cash and cash equivalents		598	7,438
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		₩ 1,368,034	₩ 1,106,596

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009, AND JANUARY 1, 2009

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

General information about LG Chem, Ltd. (the "Parent Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively "the Company") is as follows:

1.1 THE PARENT COMPANY

The Parent Company was spun off on April 1, 2001, from LG Chem Investment Ltd. (formerly LG Chemical Ltd.), engaged in the petrochemicals, industrial materials, and information and electronic materials business. It completed its registration process on April 3, 2001. The Parent Company's shares have been listed on the Korea Stock Exchange since April 25, 2001.

The Parent 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.

As of December 31, 2010, the Parent Company has its manufacturing facilities in Yeosu, Cheongju, Ulsan, Naju, Iksan, Daesan, Ochang and Gimcheon.

The Parent Company is authorized to issue 292 million shares of ordinary shares with par value of ₩5,000 per share. As of December 31, 2010, the Parent Company has issued 66,271,100 ordinary shares (₩331,356 million) and 7,628,921 preferred shares (₩38,144 million). The largest shareholder of the Parent Company is LG Corp., which owns 33.53% of the Parent Company's ordinary shares. Preferred shareholders have no voting rights but are entitled to receive dividends at a rate 1% more than those paid to ordinary shareholders.

1.2 BUSINESS OVERVIEW

The Company is engaged in petrochemicals business, and information and electronic materials business. The Company is also engaged in the manufacturing and distribution of medium and large-sized batteries for electric vehicles.

Petrochemical business is an upstream supplier of raw materials and a large processing industry that produces, mainly using Naphtha, a variety of primary petrochemicals and their derivatives such as ethylene, propylene, butadiene (olefin petrochemicals) and benzene, xylene, toluene, and others (aromatic petrochemicals), as well as synthetic resin, synthetic rubber and synthetic components made from these primary petrochemicals. The Company's main products are ethylene, polyethylene, propylene, synthetic rubber, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), plasticizer, acrylate, acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS), epoxy resin, and others.

Information and electronic materials business manufactures and supplies a variety of display materials such as polarizer, sensitized material, PDP filter and toners along with lithium-ion batteries for cell phone, laptop computers and electric vehicles. Presently, the medium and large battery division for electronic vehicles supplies its products to domestic car manufacturing companies. To maintain its dominant position in the North American battery market, the Company is currently constructing new manufacturing facilities in North America which will manufacture medium and large-sized batteries for HEV / EV. The Company is also preparing the mass production of Liquid Crystal Display Glass based on the source technology licensed from SCHOTT Solar, Inc., a Germany-based company, combining with its high-quality production techniques.

1.3 CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES

Consolidated subsidiaries and associates are as follows:

Consolidated Subsidiaries	Business Location
Tianjin LG Dagu Chemical Co., Ltd.	China
Ningbo LG Yongxing Chemical Co., Ltd.	China
LG Chemical Hong Kong Ltd.	Hong Kong
LG Chem America, Inc.	USA
LG Chemical India Pvt. Ltd.	India
LG Polymer India Pvt. Ltd.	India
LG Chemical (Guangzhou) Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd.	China
LG Chem (Nanjing) Information & Electronics Materials Co., Ltd.	China
LG Chem (Taiwan), Ltd.	Taiwan
LG Chem Display Materials (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	China
Tianjin LG Bohai Chemical Co., Ltd.	China
LG Chem (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	China

	Business Location
Consolidated Subsidiaries	
LG Chem (Tianjin) Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd.	China
LG Chem Europe GmbH	Germany
LG Chem Poland Sp. Z.O.O	Poland
LG Chem Michigan Inc.	USA
LG Chem Power Inc.	USA
Tianjin LG Botian Chemical Co., Ltd.	China
Ningbo Zhenhai LG Yongxing trade Co., Ltd.	China
LG Polycarbonate Ltd. (Note 37)	Korea
Associates	
SEETEC Co., Ltd.	Korea
LG Vina Chemical J/V Company	Vietnam
LG Holdings (HK) Ltd.	Hong Kong
LG Chem Brasil, Ltd.	Brazil
TECWIN Co., Ltd.	Korea
HL Greenpower Co., Ltd.	Korea
LG Yongxing International Trading Co., Ltd.	China

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are summarized below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Company has adopted International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea ("Korean IFRS") from the annual period beginning on January 1, 2010. Korean IFRS are the standards, subsequent amendments and related interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") that have been adopted by the Republic of Korea. The Company's transition date to Korean IFRS in accordance with Korean IFRS 1101 is January 1, 2009, and its Korean IFRS adoption date is January 1, 2010. Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition from the accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of Korea ("K-GAAP") to Korean IFRS on the Company's equity, its comprehensive income and cash flows are provided in Note 39.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Korean IFRS standards and interpretations issued and effective at the reporting date, December 31, 2010. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Korean IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

The following new standards, new interpretations and amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued and announced but are not effective for the year beginning January 1, 2010 and have not been early adopted:

- Korean IFRS 2119: 'Extinguishing financial liabilities with equity instruments'
- Korean IFRS 1024 (amendment): 'Related party disclosures'
- Korean IFRS 1032 (amendment): 'Financial instruments – presentation'
- Korean IFRS 1101 (amendment): 'First-time adoption of Korean IFRS'
- Korean IFRS 2114 (amendment): Korean IFRS 1019 – 'The limit on a defined benefit asset, minimum funding requirements and their interaction'
- Korean IFRS' annual improvements

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009, AND JANUARY 1, 2009

2.2 CONSOLIDATION

The Company has prepared the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Korean IFRS 1027, 'Consolidated and separate financial statements'.

(1) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Company controls another company. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The Company uses acquisition method of accounting to account for business combination. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred and equity interests issued by the Company. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Company recognizes any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the Company's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If this is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognized directly in the statement of income.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealized gains and losses on transactions between consolidated companies are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with policies adopted by the Company.

(2) Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognized at cost. The Company's investment in associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition, net of any accumulated impairment loss (Note 2.15).

The Company's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognized in the statement of income, and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognized in reserves. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. When the Company's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Company does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Unrealized gains on transactions between the Company and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the associates. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with policies adopted by the Company. If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

(3) Joint venture

A joint venture is a contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties (venturers) undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control. As with associates, investments in jointly controlled entities are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognized at cost. The Company's investment in jointly controlled entities includes goodwill identified on acquisition, net of any accumulated impairment loss (Note 2.15).

(4) Transactions with non-controlling interests

The Company treats transactions with non-controlling interests as transactions with equity owners of the Company. For purchases from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains and losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recognized in equity. When the Company ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognized in profit or loss.

2.3 SEGMENT REPORTING

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Corporate Management Committee that makes strategic decisions.

2.4 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

(1) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Company's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in 'Korean won', which is the Parent Company's functional and the Company's presentation currency.

(2) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of income.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the statement of income within 'financial income or expenses'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of income within 'other operating income or expenses'.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as available-for-sale are analyzed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in amortized cost are recognized in profit or loss, and other changes in carrying amount are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities, such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss, are recognized in the statement of income as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets, such as equities classified as available-for-sale, are included in other comprehensive income.

(3) Consolidated companies

The results and financial position of all the consolidated entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated as follows:

- i) Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;
- ii) Income and expenses for each statement of income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and
- iii) All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations, and of borrowings and other currency instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are taken to other comprehensive income. When the Company ceases to control the subsidiary including foreign operations, accumulated exchange differences that were recorded in equity are recognized in the statement of income as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

2.5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

2.6 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

2.6.1 CLASSIFICATION

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets, held-to-maturity investments, and other financial liabilities at amortized cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired and the nature of the instruments. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

(1) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are financial instruments held for trading. Financial assets and liabilities are classified in this category if acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. Derivatives that are not subject to hedge accounting and financial instruments having embedded derivatives are also included in this category.

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[2] Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The Company's loans and receivables are presented as 'cash and cash equivalents', 'trade receivables', and 'other receivables' in the statement of financial position.

[3] Held-to-maturity financial assets

Held-to-maturity financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Held-to-maturity financial assets are included in non-current assets, except for those with maturities less than 12 months from the end of the reporting period, which are classified as current assets.

[4] Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of it within 12 months of the end of the reporting period. The Company's available-for-sale financial assets are included in 'other financial assets' in the statement of financial position.

[5] Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

The Company classifies non-derivative financial liabilities as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition. In this case the transferred asset continues to be recognised and a financial liability is measured as the consideration received. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are included in non-current liabilities, except for maturities less than 12 months after the end of the reporting period, which are classified as current liabilities.

2.6.2 RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss is initially recognized at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the statement of income. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have been expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss category are presented in the statement of income within 'financial income or expenses' in the period in which they arise. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the statement of income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available-for-sale financial assets are recognized in 'other comprehensive income'. When securities classified as available-for-sale financial assets are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in equity are recognized in the statement of income.

Interest on available-for-sale financial assets calculated using the effective interest method is recognized in the statement of income as part of 'financial income'. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognized in the statement of income as part of 'financial income' when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

2.6.3 OFFSETTING FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.6.4 IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

[1] Assets carried at amortized cost

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The criteria that the Company uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- For economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- It becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the portfolio, including:
 - 1) Adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the portfolio; and
 - 2) National or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the portfolio.

The Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists.

The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognized in the statement of income. If a loan and receivable or held-to-maturity financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the Company may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognized impairment loss is recognized in the statement of income.

(2) Assets classified as available for sale

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. For debt securities, the Company uses the criteria provided in (1) above. In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is also evidence that the assets are impaired. If such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss—measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss, is removed from equity and recognized in the statement of income. Impairment losses recognized in the statement of income on equity instruments are not reversed through the statement of income. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale financial assets increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through the statement of income.

2.7 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in the statement of income within 'other operating income and expenses' or 'financial income or expenses' depending on the nature of transactions.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified as cash flow hedges is recognized in other comprehensive income. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the statement of income within 'other operating income or expenses' or 'financial income or expenses'.

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified as profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately transferred to the statement of income within 'other operating income or expenses' or 'financial income or expenses'.

2.8 TRADE RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

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2.9 INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using weighted average cost method except goods in transit which is determined using the specific identification method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs and related production overheads based on normal operating capacity. It excludes borrowing costs. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

2.10 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost or deemed cost less depreciation. Historical cost or deemed cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost less residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

	Estimated useful lives
Buildings	25 - 50 years
Structures	15 - 50 years
Machinery	6 - 15 years
Others	1 - 6 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (Note 2.15). Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized within 'other operating income or expenses' in the statement of income.

2.11 BORROWING COSTS

The Company capitalizes borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset as part of the cost of that asset during the period to prepare the asset for its intended use. The Company recognizes other borrowing costs as an expense in the period in which it incurs them.

2.12 GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Grants from the government are recognized at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognized in the statement of income over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Government grants relating to property, plant and equipment are presented as a deduction of related assets and are credited to depreciation over the estimated useful lives of the related assets.

2.13 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(1) Goodwill

Goodwill relating to the acquisition of subsidiary is included in intangible assets and goodwill relating to the acquisition of associates is included in "investments in associates". Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

(2) Industrial property rights

Industrial property rights are shown at historical cost. Industrial property rights have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of industrial property rights over their estimated useful lives of five to ten years.

(3) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets such as software which meet the definition of an intangible asset are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of six to 20 years when the assets are available for use. Membership rights are regarded as intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and not amortized as there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the entity. All membership rights are tested annually for impairment and stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

2.14 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Costs associated with research are recognized as an expense as incurred. Costs that are identifiable, controllable and directly attributable to development projects are recognized as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the development project so that it will be available for use;
- Management intends to complete the development project and use or sell it;
- There is an ability to use or sell the development project;
- It can be demonstrated how the development project will generate probable future economic benefits;
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the development project are available; and
- The expenditure attributable to the development project during its development can be reliably measured.

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognized as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognized as an expense are not recognized as an asset in a subsequent period. Capitalized development costs that are recognized as intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of three to six years when the assets are available for use and are tested for impairment.

2.15 IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, for example goodwill, are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

2.16 TRADE PAYABLES

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

2.17 BORROWINGS

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized as 'financial expenses' in the statement of income over the borrowing period using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

2.18 CURRENT AND DEFERRED INCOME TAX

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the statement of income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. The Company periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

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Deferred income tax is recognized on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. It represents future tax consequences that will arise when recovering or settling the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax liabilities are provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associates, except for deferred income tax liability where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not be reversed in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax assets arising from these assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will be reversed in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention either to settle the balances on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.19 PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognized when: the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

2.20 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Company operates various pension schemes. The schemes are generally funded through payments to insurance companies or trustee-administered funds, determined by periodic actuarial calculations. The Company operates both defined contribution and defined benefit plans.

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate fund. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. For the defined contribution plan, the Company pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan. Typically defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation. The liability recognized in the statement of financial position in respect of the defined benefit pension plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognized past-service costs. The defined benefit liability is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Actuarial gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income are immediately recognized in retained earnings and are not recognized in profit or loss in a subsequent period.

2.21 SHARE CAPITAL

Ordinary shares and preferred shares without mandatory redemption obligation are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Where any consolidated company purchases the Company's equity share capital, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders until the shares are cancelled or reissued. Where such shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

2.22 REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Revenue is shown net of value-added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the Company.

The Company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the terms of each arrangement.

(a) Sales of goods

Sales of goods are recognized upon delivery of products to customers. Delivery does not occur until the products have been delivered to the specified location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied. The Company recognises provisions for product warranties and sales returns based on reasonable expectation reflecting warranty obligation and sales return rates incurred historically.

(b) Interest income

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. When a loan and receivable is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired receivables is recognized using the original effective interest rate.

(c) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

2.23 LEASES

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lesser) are charged to the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Company has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership is classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are recognized as 'finance lease liabilities'. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the statement of income over the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term (Note 17).

2.24 DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION

Dividend liability is recognized in the financial statements when the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

2.25 NON-CURRENT ASSETS (OR DISPOSAL GROUP) HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

The Company classifies a non-current asset (or disposal groups) as held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction and the sale is highly probable. Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

When a component of the Company that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, i) represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or ii) is point of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or iii) is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale, that component is classified as a discontinued operation. The Company separately discloses a

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single amount in the statement of income comprising the total of i) the post-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations and ii) the post-tax gain or loss recognized on the measurement to fair value less costs to sell or on the disposal of the assets or disposal groups constituting the discontinued operation. The net cash flows attributable to the operating, investing and financing activities of discontinued operations are presented in the notes to the consolidated financial statements (Note 34).

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1 FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain exposures.

Risk management is carried out by the Company's finance team under policies approved by the Corporate Management Committee. The finance team identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units. The Corporate Management Committee provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, and credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of surplus liquidity.

(1) Market risk

1) Foreign exchange risk

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities.

Management has set up a policy to require consolidated companies to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency. Each consolidated entity manages its foreign exchange risk arising from future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities through foreign currency denominated borrowings and derivative instruments such as forward contracts in co-operation with finance team. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognized assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the Company's functional currency.

The Company manages maximum loss for currency risk exposures within acceptable range by using currency risk management model and hires employees who are exclusively responsible for currency risk management.

The Company has certain investments in foreign operations, whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk. Currency exposure arising from the net assets of the Company's foreign operations is managed primarily through borrowings denominated in the relevant foreign currencies.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and January 1, 2009, the Company's monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than its functional currency, are as follows:

[in millions of Korean won]

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009		January 1, 2009	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
USD	1,945,873	2,584,070	1,957,471	2,689,960	1,692,424	2,562,457
EUR	44,303	49,263	46,062	44,762	68,092	66,345
GBP	2,454	2,076	2,022	1,276	1,456	1,260
JPY and others	74,862	287,492	88,221	309,405	127,104	301,287

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, if the Company's functional currency had weakened / strengthened by 10% against the US dollar with all other variables held constant, profit for the year would have been affected as follows:

[in millions of Korean won]

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	10% Increase	10% Decrease	10% Increase	10% Decrease
USD	(63,820)	63,820	(73,249)	73,249

The above sensitivity analysis has been performed for monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies other than the Company's functional currency at the reporting date.

2) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises from non-current borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk which is partially offset by currency swap. In addition, borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company's borrowings at variable rate were denominated in Korean won and foreign currencies.

The Company analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis. Various scenarios are simulated taking into consideration refinancing, renewal of existing positions, alternative financing and hedging. Based on these scenarios, the Company calculates the impact on profit and loss of a defined interest rate shift. For each simulation, the same interest rate shift is used for all currencies. The scenarios are run only for liabilities that represent the major interest-bearing positions.

Based on the simulations performed, the impact on profit for the year of a 0.1% shift would be a maximum increase of ₩1,796 million (2009: ₩2,037 million) or decrease of ₩1,796 million (2009: ₩2,037 million), respectively.

Based on the various scenarios, the Company manages its cash flow interest rate risk by using floating-to-fixed interest rate currency swaps. Such currency swaps have the economic effect of converting borrowings from floating rates to fixed rates that are lower than those available if the Company borrowed at floating rates directly.

(2) Credit risk

Credit risk is managed on a group basis. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and January 1, 2009, the maximum degrees of credit exposures are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2010			December 31, 2009			January 1, 2009		
	Before impairment	Accumulated impairment loss	After impairment (maximum exposure)	Before impairment	Accumulated impairment loss	After impairment (maximum exposure)	Before impairment	Accumulated impairment loss	After impairment (maximum exposure)
Loans and receivables	₩4,004,041	₩ [7,293]	₩3,996,748	₩3,592,071	₩ [14,000]	₩3,578,071	₩2,810,050	₩ [48,730]	₩2,761,320
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,194	-	2,194	378	-	378	-	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	4,183	-	4,183	4,182	-	4,182	2,116	-	2,116
Hedging derivatives	-	-	-	17,997	-	17,997	51,845	-	51,845
Total	₩4,010,418	₩ [7,293]	₩4,003,125	₩3,614,628	₩ [14,000]	₩3,600,628	₩2,864,011	₩ [48,730]	₩2,815,281

The Company has established the following policies and procedures to manage credit risks.

To manage credit risks relating to trade receivables, the Company evaluates the credit rating of customers and determines credit limit for each customer based on the information provided by credit rating agencies and other available financial information before commencing business with customers. The credit risks relating to trade receivables are also mitigated by insurance contracts, collaterals as well payment guarantees.

The Company has entered into export insurance contracts with Korea Export Insurance Corporation to mitigate credit risks relating to export trade receivables to overseas customers. The Company is also provided with collaterals by customers depending on their credit rating or payment guarantees from the customers' financial institutions as necessary.

The Company has deposited its cash and cash equivalent and other long-term deposits in several financial institutions such as Woori Bank and Shinhan Bank. The Company has also entered into derivative contracts with several financial institutions. The Company maintains business relationship with those financial institutions with high credit ratings evaluated by independent credit rating institutions and accordingly, credit risks associated with these financial institutions are limited.

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[3] Liquidity risk

Cash flow forecasting is performed by consolidated subsidiaries and aggregated by corporate finance team. Finance team monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants on any of its borrowing facilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Company's debt financing plans, covenant compliance, compliance with internal statement of financial position ratio targets and, if applicable external regulatory or legal requirements - for example, currency restrictions.

The Company's finance team invests surplus cash in interest-bearing current accounts, time deposits, and money market deposits, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient head-room as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts.

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date.

(in millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2010			
	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Borrowings (excluding finance lease liabilities)	₩ 1,618,769	₩ 331,453	₩ 141,845	-
Finance lease liabilities	1,812	1,978	5,234	-
Hedging derivatives	20,535	-	1,545	-
Trade and other payables	2,123,998	47,792	-	-
Total	₩ 3,765,114	₩ 381,223	₩ 148,624	-

(in millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2009			
	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Borrowings (excluding finance lease liabilities)	₩ 1,830,998	₩ 303,904	₩ 263,763	₩ 1,226
Finance lease liabilities	1,659	1,812	7,212	-
Hedging derivatives	39	35,024	-	-
Trade and other payables	1,775,121	29,485	-	-
Total	₩ 3,607,817	₩ 370,225	₩ 270,975	₩ 1,226

(in millions of Korean won)

	January 1, 2009			
	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Borrowings (excluding finance lease liabilities)	₩ 1,984,858	₩ 752,153	₩ 369,246	₩ 3,759
Finance lease liabilities	1,518	1,623	3,708	5,352
Hedging derivatives	-	-	26,961	-
Trade and other payables	1,228,285	5,881	-	-
Total	₩ 3,214,661	₩ 759,657	₩ 399,915	₩ 9,111

3.2 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's capital objectives are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the consolidated statements of financial position plus net debt.

Debt to equity ratio and the gearing ratio as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and January 1, 2009 are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won, except for ratios)

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009
Total borrowings (Note 17) (A)	₩ 2,101,091	₩ 2,410,574	₩ 3,122,217
Less: cash and cash equivalents (B)	(1,368,034)	(1,106,596)	(513,664)
Net debt (C=A+B)	733,057	1,303,978	2,608,553
Total liabilities (D)	4,829,624	4,603,903	4,896,602
Total equity (E)	7,843,835	5,926,689	5,343,650
Total capital (F=C+E)	₩ 8,576,892	₩ 7,230,667	₩ 7,952,203
Gearing ratio (C/F)	8.5%	18.0%	32.8%
Debt to equity ratio (D/E)	61.6%	77.7%	91.6%

3.3 FAIR VALUE ESTIMATION

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

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

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (e.g., as prices) or indirectly (e.g., derived from prices)

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

(1) The following tables present the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and January 1, 2009:

(in millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2010			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Other current financial assets	- ₩	2,194	- ₩	2,194
Other non-current financial assets	-	-	4,183	4,183
Total financial assets	- ₩	2,194	₩ 4,183	₩ 6,377
Financial liabilities				
Other current financial liabilities	-	20,535	-	20,535
Other non-current financial liabilities	-	1,545	-	1,545
Total financial liabilities	- ₩	22,080	- ₩	22,080

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(in millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2009			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Other current financial assets	-	₩ 378	-	₩ 378
Other non-current financial assets	-	17,997	4,182	22,179
Total financial assets	-	₩ 18,375	₩ 4,182	₩ 22,557
Financial liabilities				
Other current financial liabilities	-	39	-	39
Other non-current financial liabilities	-	35,024	-	35,024
Total financial liabilities	-	₩ 35,063	-	₩ 35,063

(in millions of Korean won)

	January 1, 2009			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Other current financial assets	-	-	-	-
Other non-current financial assets	-	₩ 51,845	₩ 2,116	₩ 53,961
Total financial assets	-	₩ 51,845	₩ 2,116	₩ 53,961
Financial liabilities				
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Other non-current financial liabilities	-	26,961	-	26,961
Total financial liabilities	-	₩ 26,961	-	₩ 26,961

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active market is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. The Company uses various techniques and makes judgments based on current market conditions. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments.
- The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves.
- Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities after the end of the reporting period are addressed below.

(1) Estimated impairment of goodwill

The Company tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 2.15. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates.

(2) Income taxes

The Company is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

(3) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgment to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period.

(4) Provisions

The Company recognizes provisions for product warranties and sales return as of the reporting date as described in Note 18. The amounts are estimated based on historical data.

(5) Defined Benefit Liability

The present value of the defined benefit liability depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for pensions include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of the defined benefit liability. The Company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that is used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the defined benefit liability. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Company considers the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability. Other key assumptions for defined benefit liability are based in part on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 19.

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5. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(1) General information about the Company's reportable segments is as follows:

Segment	Products or services	Major customers
Petrochemicals	PE, PVC, VCM, Alcohol, Plasticizers, ABS/PS, EPS, MBS, SBL, EP, Ethylene, Propylene, BPA and others	LG International Corp., LG Electronics Inc., Daewoo Electronics Corp., National Plastic Co., Ltd., Youlchon Chemical Co., Ltd., OCI Company, Ltd., MITSUBISHI International Corp., and others
Information & Electronic Materials	Batteries, Polarizers	LG Electronics Inc., LG Display Co., Ltd., Motorola, Inc, HP and others
Common and others	General management, Sales and R&D.	

(2) The segment information on revenue and profit and loss for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 is as follows:

[in millions of Korean won]

	2010			
	Petrochemicals	Information & Electronic Materials	Common and others ⁴	Total
Total segment revenue	₩ 14,650,756	₩ 4,923,967	₩ 232,417	₩ 19,807,140
Inter-segment revenue ¹	125,272	20,966	189,452	335,690
Revenue from external customers ²	14,525,484	4,903,001	42,965	19,471,450
Operating profit (loss) ³	2,278,856	600,070	(57,598)	2,821,328
Financial income ²	106,344	30,562	575	137,481
Financial expenses	134,385	49,376	(830)	182,931
Share of the profit of associates	44,629	11,687	(857)	55,459
Profit (loss) before tax	₩ 2,307,659	₩ 576,168	₩ (65,390)	₩ 2,818,437

[in millions of Korean won]

	2009			
	Petrochemicals	Information & Electronic Materials	Common and others ⁴	Total
Total segment revenue	₩ 11,449,402	₩ 4,165,990	₩ 237,597	₩ 15,852,989
Inter-segment revenue ¹	120,645	15,320	196,211	332,176
Revenue from external customers ²	11,328,757	4,150,670	41,386	15,520,813
Operating profit (loss) ³	1,608,200	506,849	(17,300)	2,097,749
Financial income ²	153,072	33,079	(1,422)	184,729
Financial expenses	170,098	70,048	(4,141)	236,005
Share of the profit of associates	(14,672)	(5,269)	99	(19,842)
Profit (loss) before tax	₩ 1,573,786	₩ 464,624	₩ (23,018)	₩ 2,015,392

1. Sales between segments are carried out at arm's length.

2. Revenue from external customers consists of sales of goods. Interest income and dividend income are included in financial income.

3. Management assesses the performance of the operating segments based on a measure of operating profit of segment.

4. Common and other segments include operating segments not qualifying as a reportable segment, supporting divisions as well as R&D divisions.

(3) The segment information on assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and January 1, 2009 is as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2010			
	Petrochemicals	Information & Electronic Materials	Common and others	Total
Total assets for the segment ¹	₩ 8,887,468	₩ 3,139,715	₩ 646,276	₩ 12,673,459
Investments in associates	1,393	-	212,179	213,572
Additions to non-current assets ²	3,836,934	1,937,197	323,870	6,098,001
Total liabilities for the segment ¹	₩ 3,330,780	₩ 1,350,256	₩ 148,588	₩ 4,829,624

(in millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2009			
	Petrochemicals	Information & Electronic Materials	Common and others	Total
Total assets for the segment ¹	₩ 6,166,078	₩ 2,793,542	₩ 1,570,972	₩ 10,530,592
Investments in associates	4,029	-	215,476	219,505
Additions to non-current assets ²	3,217,306	1,562,588	195,468	4,975,362
Total liabilities for the segment ¹	₩ 2,381,418	₩ 1,329,161	₩ 893,324	₩ 4,603,903

(in millions of Korean won)

	January 1, 2009				
	Petrochemicals	Information & Electronic Materials	Common and others	Discontinued operations	Total
Total assets for the segment ¹	₩ 4,409,126	₩ 1,987,575	₩ 3,115,741	₩ 727,810	₩ 10,240,252
Investments in associates	-	-	241,629	-	241,629
Additions to non-current assets ²	2,848,730	1,302,773	538,452	542,672	5,232,627
Total liabilities for the segment ¹	₩ 2,247,536	₩ 996,284	₩ 1,185,173	₩ 467,609	₩ 4,896,602

1. Assets and liabilities are measured in a manner consistent with those in the financial statements and allocated on the basis of segment operation.

2. Financial instruments and deferred tax assets are excluded.

(4) The segment information on assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and January 1, 2009 is as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010	2009
Korea*	₩ 8,720,224	₩ 6,968,975
China	8,906,641	7,431,791
South East Asia	1,209,587	770,187
America	1,155,349	897,772
Western Europe	538,186	413,926
Others	2,051,111	1,516,458
Eliminations	(3,109,648)	(2,478,296)
Total	₩ 19,471,450	₩ 15,520,813

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

(5) There is no external customer attributing to more than 10% of total revenue for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

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6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

(1) Categorizations of financial instruments are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

Financial assets	December 31, 2010				Total
	Loans and receivables	Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Assets classified as available-for-sale		
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ 1,368,034	-	-	₩	1,368,034
Trade receivables	2,529,962	-	-		2,529,962
Other receivables	78,015	-	-		78,015
Other financial assets	-	2,194	-		2,194
Other non-current receivables	20,737	-	-		20,737
Other non-current financial assets	-	-	4,183		4,183
Total	₩ 3,996,748	₩ 2,194	₩ 4,183	₩	4,003,125

(in millions of Korean won)

Financial liabilities	December 31, 2010			Total
	Hedging derivation	Liabilities at amortized cost		
Trade payables	-	₩ 1,302,563	₩	1,302,563
Other payables	-	821,435		821,435
Borrowings(current)	-	1,620,581		1,620,581
Borrowings(non-current)	-	480,510		480,510
Other non-current payables	-	47,792		47,792
Other financial liabilities	20,535	-		20,535
Other non-current financial liabilities	1,545	-		1,545
Total	₩ 22,080	₩ 4,272,881	₩	4,294,961

(in millions of Korean won)

Financial assets	December 31, 2009					Total
	Loans and receivables	Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Hedging derivation	Assets classified as available-for-sale		
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ 1,106,596	-	-	-	₩	1,106,596
Trade receivables	2,285,743	-	-	-		2,285,743
Other receivables	165,666	-	-	-		165,666
Other financial assets	-	378	-	-		378
Trade receivables(non-current)	40	-	-	-		40
Other non-current receivables	20,026	-	-	-		20,026
Other non-current financial assets	-	-	17,997	4,182		22,179
Total	₩ 3,578,071	₩ 378	₩ 17,997	₩ 4,182	₩	3,600,628

(in millions of Korean won)

December 31, 2009					
Financial liabilities	Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Hedging derivation	Liabilities at amortized cost	Total	
Trade payables	-	-	₩ 1,095,966	₩	1,095,966
Other payables	-	-	679,155		679,155
Borrowings(current)	-	-	1,832,657		1,832,657
Borrowings(non-current)	-	-	557,917		557,917
Other non-current payables	-	-	29,485		29,485
Other financial liabilities	39	-	-		39
Other non-current financial liabilities	-	35,024	-		35,024
Total	₩ 39	₩ 35,024	₩ 4,215,180	₩	4,250,243

(in millions of Korean won)

January 1, 2009					
Financial assets	Loans and receivables	Hedging derivation	Assets classified as available-for-sale	Total	
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ 513,664	-	-	₩	513,664
Trade receivables	1,992,788	-	-		1,992,788
Other receivables	222,702	-	-		222,702
Other financial assets	220	-	-		220
Other non-current receivables	31,946	-	-		31,946
Other non-current financial assets	-	51,845	2,116		53,961
Total	₩ 2,761,320	₩ 51,845	₩ 2,116	₩	2,815,281

(in millions of Korean won)

January 1, 2009					
Financial liabilities	Hedging derivation	Liabilities at amortized cost	Total		
Trade payables	-	595,270	₩		595,270
Other payables	-	633,015			633,015
Borrowings(current)	-	1,986,376			1,986,376
Borrowings(non-current)	-	1,135,841			1,135,841
Other non-current payables	-	5,881			5,881
Other non-current financial liabilities	26,961	-			26,961
Total	₩ 26,961	₩ 4,356,383	₩		4,383,344

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7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(1) Details of cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009		January 1, 2009	
Bank deposits and cash on hand	₩	258,041	₩	294,039	₩	194,659
Financial deposits, others		1,109,993		812,557		319,005
Total	₩	1,368,034	₩	1,106,596	₩	513,664

(2) As of December 31, 2010, other non-current other receivables amounted to ₩49 million are restricted from withdrawal in connection with maintaining checking accounts (December 31, 2009: ₩40 million, January 1, 2009: ₩46 million)

8. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

(1) Trade and other receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2010			December 31, 2009			January 1, 2009		
	Original amount	Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	Carrying amount	Original amount	Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	Carrying amount	Original amount	Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	Carrying amount
Current									
Trade receivables	₩2,537,255	₩ (7,293)	₩2,529,962	₩2,298,310	₩ (12,567)	₩2,285,743	₩2,031,191	₩ (38,403)	₩1,992,788
Other receivables	78,015	-	78,015	167,096	(1,430)	165,666	233,013	(10,311)	222,702
Non-current									
Trade receivables	-	-	-	43	(3)	40	236	(16)	220
Other receivables	20,737	-	20,737	20,026	-	20,026	31,946	-	31,946
Total	₩2,636,007	₩ (7,293)	₩2,628,714	₩2,485,475	₩ (14,000)	₩2,471,475	₩2,296,386	₩ (48,730)	₩2,247,656

(2) Details of other receivables are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009		January 1, 2009	
Current						
Non-trade receivables	₩	60,676	₩	61,090	₩	72,808
Financial deposits ⁱⁱ		5,508		101,254		148,835
Loans		93		-		107
Accrued income		4,472		3,215		938
Deposits		7,266		107		14
Subtotal		78,015		165,666		222,702
Non-Current						
Non-trade receivables		-		-		217
Financial deposits		46		40		46
Loans		724		234		206
Deposits		19,967		19,752		31,477
Subtotal		20,737		20,026		31,946
Total	₩	98,752	₩	185,692	₩	254,648

(3) The aging analysis of these trade and other receivables is as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009		January 1, 2009	
Up to 3 months	₩	2,465,462	₩	2,099,854	₩	1,855,162
3 to 6 months		66,641		181,187		139,495
Over 6 months		5,152		17,269		36,534
Total	₩	2,537,255	₩	2,298,310	₩	2,031,191

(4) The movements in bad debt allowance for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010				2009			
	Trade receivables		Other receivables		Trade receivables		Other receivables	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Beginning balance	₩ 12,567	₩ 3	₩ 1,430	-	₩ 38,403	₩ 16	₩ 10,311	-
Addition	-	-	-	-	7,291	-	2,283	-
Reversal	(1,146)	(3)	-	-	(2,820)	(13)	-	-
Write-off	(4,775)	-	(1,430)	-	(4,463)	-	-	-
Business combination	554	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spin-off	-	-	-	-	(26,290)	-	(11,613)	-
Exchange differences	93	-	-	-	446	-	(1)	-
Ending balance	₩ 7,293	-	-	-	₩ 12,567	₩ 3	₩ 1,430	-

(5) The fair values of trade and other receivables are same as their carrying amounts.

9. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(1) Details of other financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009		January 1, 2009	
Other financial assets						
Derivatives (Note 11)	₩	2,194	₩	18,375	₩	51,845
Available-for-sale (Note 10)		4,183		4,182		2,116
Less: current portions		(2,194)		(378)		-
Total	₩	4,183	₩	22,179	₩	53,961
Other financial liabilities						
Derivatives (Note 11)		22,080		35,063		26,961
Less: current		(20,535)		(39)		-
Total	₩	1,545	₩	35,024	₩	26,961

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10. FINANCIAL ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE

(1) The movements in financial assets classified as available-for-sale for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010		2009	
Beginning balance	₩	4,182	₩	2,116
Exchange differences		2		(10)
Additions		7		2,980
Disposals		(8)		(1,806)
Reclassification		-		1,280
Spin-off		-		(196)
Impairment		-		(182)
Ending balance	₩	4,183	₩	4,182

(2) Financial assets classified as available-for-sale consist of listed and unlisted equity securities. The unlisted equity securities are measured at cost as their fair values cannot be measured reliably.

(3) As of December 31, 2010, none of these financial assets classified as available-for-sale is either overdue or impaired. In 2009, ₩182 million of impairment losses were recognized for unlisted equity securities.

11. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(1) Details of derivative financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009		January 1, 2009	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Current						
Interest rate swaps-cash flow hedges	₩ -	₩ 20,535	-	-	-	-
Forward foreign exchange contract-held-for-trading	2,194	-	₩ 378	₩ 39	-	-
Total	₩ 2,194	₩ 20,535	₩ 378	₩ 39	-	-
Non-current						
Interest rate swaps-cash flow hedges	-	₩ 1,545	₩ 17,997	₩ 35,024	₩ 51,845	₩ 26,961

(2) Details of derivative financial contracts are as follows:

December 31, 2010					
Classification	Contractor	Contract date	Contract amount (in thousands)	Contract period	Contract terms
Forward foreign exchange contract	Korea Exchange Bank and 15 other banks	2010.12.10, various	US\$ 10,000, various	2010.12.10 ~ 2011.01.04, various	1145.66/US\$, various
Currency swap	BTMU	2008.12.19	¥ 5,000,000	2008.12.19 ~ 2011.12.19	₩15.53/¥
	BTMU	2008.12.19	¥ 5,000,000	2008.12.19 ~ 2011.12.19	₩15.67/¥
Interest rate swap	HSBC	2006.10.11	₩ 12,000,000	2006.10.11 ~ 2013.09.05	Received: 3 month CD, Paid: 4.61%
	HSBC	2007.06.15	US\$ 18,000	2007.06.15 ~ 2013.09.05	Received: 3 month Libor Paid: 5.59%

December 31, 2009					
Classification	Contractor	Contract date	Contract amount (in thousands)	Contract period	Contract terms
Forward foreign exchange contract	Shinhan Bank and 12 other banks	2010.12.10, various	US\$ 5,000, various	2009.11.27 ~ 2010.02.26, various	₩1173.10 / US\$, various
Currency swap	Woori Bank*	2006.07.20	US\$ 50,000	2006.07.20 ~ 2011.07.20	₩944.00/US\$
	ING Bank	2006.07.20	US\$ 50,000	2006.07.20 ~ 2010.07.20	₩944.30/US\$
	BTMU	2008.12.19	¥ 5,000,000	2008.12.19 ~ 2011.12.19	₩15.53/¥
	BTMU	2008.12.19	¥ 5,000,000	2008.12.19 ~ 2011.12.19	₩15.67/¥

* The contract was terminated in 2009.

January 1, 2009					
Classification	Contractor	Contract date	Contract amount (in thousands)	Contract period	Contract terms
Currency swap	Hana Bank	2006.04.13	US\$ 52,029	2006.04.13 ~ 2009.04.13	₩961.00/US\$
	Woori Bank*	2006.07.20	US\$ 50,000	2006.07.20 ~ 2011.07.20	₩944.00/US\$
	ING Bank	2006.07.20	US\$ 50,000	2006.07.20 ~ 2010.07.20	₩944.30/US\$
	BOA*	2008.01.10	US\$ 50,000	2008.01.10 ~ 2012.01.10	₩939.80/US\$
	BTMU	2008.12.19	¥ 5,000,000	2008.12.19 ~ 2011.12.19	₩15.53/¥
	BTMU	2008.12.19	¥ 5,000,000	2008.12.19 ~ 2011.12.19	₩15.67/¥

* The contract was been terminated in 2009.

(3) Trading derivative is classified as a current asset or liability. The fair values of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months and, a current asset or liability, if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

(4) There was no ineffectiveness to be recorded from cash flow hedges.

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12. INVENTORIES

(1) Details of inventories are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2010			December 31, 2009			January 1, 2009		
	Original amount	Valuation allowance	Carrying amount	Original amount	Valuation allowance	Carrying amount	Original amount	Valuation allowance	Carrying amount
Merchandise	₩ 60,028	₩ (17)	₩ 60,520	₩ 45,933	₩ (325)	₩ 45,608	₩ 117,704	₩ (398)	₩ 117,306
Finished products	1,019,709	(7,852)	1,011,857	707,365	(5,879)	701,486	868,298	(22,682)	845,616
Semi-finished products	268,895	-	268,895	185,221	-	185,221	192,624	-	192,624
Work-in-process	1,032	-	1,032	595	-	595	494	-	494
Raw materials	571,525	(976)	570,549	458,571	(693)	457,878	428,559	(421)	428,138
Supplies	60,331	-	60,331	53,987	-	53,987	51,761	-	51,761
Materials-in-transit	209,300	-	209,300	152,796	-	152,796	172,853	-	172,853
Total	₩2,191,420	₩ (8,936)	₩2,182,484	₩1,604,468	₩ (6,897)	₩1,597,571	₩1,832,293	₩ (23,501)	₩1,808,792

(2) The cost of inventories recognised as expense and included in 'Cost of Sales' amounted to ₩ 13,170,727 million (2009: ₩ 9,967,258 million).

13. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

(1) Changes in the carrying amount of investments in associates for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010	2009
Beginning balance	₩ 219,505	₩ 241,629
Acquisitions	14,210	20,146
Share of profit of associates	55,459	(19,842)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	(181)	(21,157)
Reclassification to subsidiaries	(74,562)	-
Dividends	(862)	(21)
Spin-off	-	(1,164)
Others	3	(86)
Ending balance	₩ 213,572	₩ 219,505

(2) Financial information of associates follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010					
	Country	Ownership (%)	Assets	Liabilities	Revenue	Profit (loss) for the year
LG Vina Chemical Company Ltd.	Vietnam	40	₩ 21,722	₩ 11,101	₩ 72,120	₩ 4,891
LG Polycarbonate Ltd. ¹	Korea	50	314,754	167,262	399,027	32,520
HL Greenpower Co., Ltd	Korea	49	30,287	3,033	1,875	(1,746)
LG Holdings (HK) Ltd.	Hong Kong	26	389,907	190,297	32,117	7,787
TECWIN Co., Ltd.	Korea	20	39,477	18,950	70,987	2,572
SEETEC Co., Ltd.	Korea	50	362,133	47,268	395,423	43,714
LG Chem Brasil, Ltd.	Brazil	100	159	262	-	-
LG Yongxing International Trade Co., Ltd.	China	90	171	10	-	(13)
Total			₩ 1,158,610	₩ 438,183	₩ 971,549	₩ 89,725

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009					
	Country	Ownership (%)	Assets	Liabilities	Revenue	Profit (loss) for the year
LG Vina Chemical Company Ltd.	Vietnam	40	₩ 14,575	₩ 6,654	₩ 47,355	₩ 4,467
LG Polycarbonate Ltd. ¹	Korea	50	290,794	176,133	365,799	(1,218)
LG Holdings (HK) Ltd.	Hong Kong	26	380,233	189,125	35,072	1,087
TECWIN Co., Ltd.	Korea	20	29,707	12,290	53,622	2,991
SEETEC Co., Ltd.	Korea	50	355,794	84,727	407,434	(20,075)
LG Chem Brasil, Ltd.	Brazil	100	159	262	233	(83)
M. Dohmen S.A. ²	Europe	-	-	-	23,936	(2,286)
LG Yongxing International Trade Co., Ltd.	China	90	173	173	-	(14)
Ningbo Zhenhai LG Yongxing trade Co., Ltd. ³	China	100	855	-	-	-
Total			₩ 1,072,290	₩ 469,364	₩ 933,451	₩ (15,131)

1. Reclassified from investment in associate to a subsidiary since the Company acquired control over LG Polycarbonate Ltd on October 1, 2010 (Note 37).

2. Transferred to LG Hausys, Ltd. on April 1, 2009 due to spin-off.

3. Established in 2009 and has been reclassified as a subsidiary in 2010.

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14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(1) Changes in the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010										
	Land	Buildings	Structures	Machinery	Vehicles	Tools	Equipment	Others	Construction -in-progress	Machinery -in-transit	Total
Beginning balance	₩432,093	₩1,045,559	₩341,582	₩2,222,794	₩ 11,498	₩117,350	₩ 46,629	₩ 10,667	₩482,796	₩64,382	₩4,775,350
Cost	432,093	1,272,910	586,626	5,955,011	36,447	312,697	159,618	17,978	517,592	64,382	9,355,354
Accumulated depreciation	-	(220,508)	(245,037)	(3,721,524)	(24,949)	(191,315)	(112,888)	(7,311)	-	-	(4,523,532)
Accumulated impairment	-	(6,843)	(7)	(10,693)	-	(4,032)	(101)	-	(34,796)	-	(56,472)
Acquisitions/ Transfer	170	179,657	26,500	728,284	1,914	70,990	28,623	77,386	1,328,426	284,814	2,726,764
Disposals/ Transfer	(77)	(2,842)	(1,548)	(9,156)	(115)	(957)	(1,876)	(232)	(923,220)	(180,243)	(1,120,266)
Exchange differences	(155)	240	2,733	10,342	(1,165)	160	473	201	2,569	-	15,398
Depreciation	-	(33,668)	(26,769)	(505,948)	(3,678)	(42,447)	(16,023)	(26,371)	-	-	(654,904)
Impairment	-	(4,228)	-	(15,537)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,765)
Business combination	11,380	27,572	11,279	99,015	-	-	68	-	149	-	149,463
Ending balance	443,411	1,212,290	353,777	2,529,794	8,454	145,096	57,894	61,651	890,720	168,953	5,872,040
Cost	443,411	1,475,425	632,000	6,928,120	34,440	374,325	179,962	94,668	925,516	168,953	11,256,820
Accumulated depreciation	-	(258,901)	(278,216)	(4,372,096)	(25,986)	(225,197)	(121,967)	(33,017)	-	-	(5,315,380)
Accumulated impairments	-	₩ (4,234)	₩ (7)	₩ (26,230)	-	₩ (4,032)	₩ (101)	-	₩(34,796)	-	₩ (69,400)

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009										
	Land	Buildings	Structures	Machinery	Vehicles	Tools	Equipment	Others	Construction -in-progress	Machinery -in-transit	Total
Beginning balance	₩506,101	₩1,116,763	₩370,143	₩2,276,478	₩ 13,844	₩205,566	₩ 65,461	₩ 12	₩353,332	₩80,632	₩4,988,332
Cost	506,101	1,353,061	606,342	6,091,639	39,555	526,737	203,583	13	353,332	80,632	9,760,995
Accumulated depreciation	-	(236,298)	(236,192)	(3,806,863)	(25,711)	(317,192)	(138,105)	(1)	-	-	(4,760,362)
Accumulated impairment	-	-	(7)	(8,298)	-	(3,979)	(17)	-	-	-	(12,301)
Decrease due to spin-off	(72,518)	(136,537)	(13,059)	(185,777)	(2,011)	(92,083)	(15,714)	(20)	(34,097)	(11,303)	(563,119)
Acquisitions/ Transfer	4,231	124,729	16,442	656,324	1,893	63,550	18,963	17,988	902,586	159,935	1,966,641
Disposals/ Transfer	(4,210)	(1,652)	(419)	(40,295)	(380)	(14,714)	(2,357)	(1)	(702,426)	(164,882)	(931,336)
Exchange differences	(1,511)	(14,870)	(4,291)	(36,642)	1,732	1,841	(983)	252	(1,803)	-	(56,275)
Depreciation	-	(33,219)	(27,137)	(435,858)	(3,580)	(46,751)	(18,646)	(7,564)	-	-	(572,755)
Impairment	-	(9,655)	(97)	(11,436)	-	(59)	(95)	-	(34,796)	-	(56,138)
Ending balance	432,093	1,045,559	341,582	2,222,794	11,498	117,350	46,629	10,667	482,796	64,382	4,775,350
Cost	432,093	1,272,910	586,626	5,955,011	36,447	312,697	159,618	17,978	517,592	64,382	9,355,354
Accumulated depreciation	-	(220,508)	(245,037)	(3,721,524)	(24,949)	(191,315)	(112,888)	(7,311)	-	-	(4,523,532)
Accumulated impairment	-	₩ (6,843)	₩ (7)	₩ (10,693)	-	₩ (4,032)	₩ (101)	-	₩(34,796)	-	₩ (56,472)

(2) Borrowing costs amounting to ₩ 18,622 million (2009: ₩ 9,270 million) are capitalized.

(3) As of December 31, 2010, certain property, plant and equipment have been pledged as collaterals for certain bank loans for up to a maximum of ₩ 8,787 million (December 31, 2009: ₩ 391,387 million, January 1, 2009: ₩ 429,171 million).

(4) As of December 31, 2010, the Company has a finance lease agreement on certain property, plant and equipment at the MTBE factory. The carrying amount of leased assets and depreciation are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010	2009
Carrying amount	₩ 2,223	₩ 4,405
Depreciation	₩ 2,182	₩ 2,182

The said agreement is non-cancellable finance lease agreements. The lease term is 15 years, and the Company has the title of the leased assets.

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[5] Depreciation of property, plant and equipment was classified as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010		2009	
Cost of sales	₩	612,529	₩	488,800
Selling general and administrative expenses		41,654		40,344
Others*		721		43,611
Total	₩	654,904	₩	572,755

* Amounts capitalized to development costs and charged to discontinued operations are included.

15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(1) Changes in the carrying amount of intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010					
	Development costs	Industrial property rights	Goodwill	Memberships	Others	Total
Beginning balance	₩ 24,300	₩ 47,205	₩ 33,415	₩ 46,747	₩ 10,492	₩ 162,159
Acquisitions/Transfer	9,412	12,086	-	2,196	12,010	35,704
Disposals/Transfer	(2)	(642)	-	(236)	(29)	(909)
Exchange differences	-	67	-	536	485	1,088
Amortization	(7,912)	(3,008)	-	-	(7,007)	(17,927)
Ending balance	₩ 25,798	₩ 55,708	₩ 33,415	₩ 49,243	₩ 15,951	₩ 180,115

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009					
	Development costs	Industrial property rights	Goodwill	Memberships	Others	Total
Beginning balance	₩ 46,747	₩ 32,360	₩ 33,415	₩ 57,570	₩ 18,772	₩ 188,864
Acquisitions/Transfer	8,429	24,289	-	-	(3,488)	29,230
Disposals/Transfer	(265)	(802)	-	-	(80)	(1,147)
Exchange differences	(57)	(847)	-	-	561	(343)
Amortization	(9,756)	(3,544)	-	-	(3,636)	(16,936)
Impairment	(16,948)	-	-	-	-	(16,948)
Decrease due to spin-off	(3,850)	(4,251)	-	(10,823)	(1,637)	(20,561)
Ending balance	₩ 24,300	₩ 47,205	₩ 33,415	₩ 46,747	₩ 10,492	₩ 162,159

(2) Amortization of intangible assets was classified as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010		2009	
Cost of sales	₩	5,540	₩	6,791
Selling, general and administrative expenses		12,387		9,381
Others*		-		764
Total	₩	17,927	₩	16,936

* Amounts charged to discontinued operations are included.

(3) Impairment tests for goodwill

Goodwill is allocated to the Company's cash-generating units (CGUs) identified according to operating segment. The carrying amounts of allocated goodwill by CGUs are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

CGUs	Carrying amount	
Goodwill recorded from the acquisition of LG Petrochemical Co., Ltd.		
NCC	₩	4,724
PO		977
Special resin		255
Synthetic rubber		600
Petrochemistry BPA		1,637
Subtotal	₩	8,193
Goodwill recorded from the acquisition of SAP business		
Acrylic business		25,222
Subtotal		25,222
Total	₩	33,415

The recoverable amounts of CGUs have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use pre-tax cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are estimated using 0% of expected growth rate.

Management determined budgeted EBIT margin based on past performance and its expectations of market development. The discount rates used are pre-tax and reflect specific risks relating to the relevant operating segments. Discount rate used for value-in-use calculations for the current year is 12.82%. The recoverable amounts based on value-in-use calculations exceed carrying amounts and accordingly, no impairments were recognized for the year ended December 31, 2010.

16. OTHER CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(1) Details of other current and non-current assets are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009
Current			
Advances to suppliers	₩ 26,919	₩ 40,247	₩ 23,959
Prepaid expenses	26,207	21,742	32,696
Prepaid income taxes	-	-	599
Prepaid value added tax	66,670	50,311	24,292
Others	7,813	4,821	13,972
Total	₩ 127,609	₩ 117,121	₩ 95,518
Non-current			
Long-term prepaid expenses	45,819	37,547	53,192
Other investment assets	27	306	2,239
Total	₩ 45,846	₩ 37,853	₩ 55,431

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17. BORROWINGS

Details of borrowings are as follows:

(1) Current borrowings

[in millions of Korean won]

	Bank	Annual interest rate(%) at 12. 31, 2010	Carrying Amount		
			December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009
Notes discounted ¹	Shinhan Bank, others	Libor+1.3, various	₩ 862,290	₩ 949,353	₩ 818,916
Bank loans ²	China Bank, others	Libor+0.8, various	397,597	343,792	501,478
Current maturities of long-term debts					
Debentures	Woori Security	3Tibor+3.00	139,461	158,294	506,271
Bank loans	Shinhan Bank, others	Libor+0.36, various	219,421	379,559	158,193
Finance lease liabilities	Hyundai Oil Bank	9.00	1,812	1,659	1,518
Total			₩ 1,620,581	₩ 1,832,657	₩ 1,986,376

1. Notes discounted that are not yet due.

2. Bank loans are secured by certain property, plant and equipment (Note 14).

(2) Non-current borrowings

[in millions of Korean won]

	Bank	Annual interest rate(%)	Maturity	December 31, 2010		
				Total amount	Current maturities	Long-term debts
1. Debentures						
Won currency debentures	Woori Security	4.85	2012.04.29	₩ 149,531	-	₩ 149,531
Foreign currency debentures ¹	Woori Security	3Tibor+3.0	2011.12.19	139,461	139,461	-
Subtotal				₩ 288,992	₩ 139,461	₩ 149,531
2. Bank loans						
Won currency loans	Kookmin Bank, others	3.00, various	2011.09.15~2020.03.21	2,996	1,133	1,863
Foreign currency loans	KDB, others	Libor+0.36, various	2010.10.01~2015.10.15	540,192	218,288	321,904
Subtotal				₩ 543,188	₩ 219,421	₩ 323,767
3. Finance lease liabilities						
Finance lease liabilities ²	Hyundai Oil Bank	9.00	2014.10.29	9,024	1,812	7,212
Subtotal				₩ 9,024	₩ 1,812	₩ 7,212
Total				₩ 841,204	₩ 360,694	₩ 480,510

(in millions of Korean won)

December 31, 2009						
	Bank	Annual interest rate(%)	Maturity	Total amount	Current maturities	Long-term debts
1. Debentures						
Won currency debentures	Woori Security	4.5~4.85	2010.03.16~2012.04.29	₩ 249,399	₩ 99,926	₩ 149,473
Foreign currency debentures ¹	Woori Security	Libor+0.26~ Tibor+3.00	2010.09.17~2011.12.19	184,354	58,368	125,986
Subtotal				₩ 433,753	₩ 158,294	₩ 275,459
2. Bank loans						
Won currency loans	Kookmin Bank, others	0~3.25	2010.06.15~2020.03.21	5,792	2,795	2,997
Foreign currency loans	KDB, others	Libor+0.3, various	2015.10.15	667,201	376,764	290,437
Subtotal				₩ 672,993	₩ 379,559	₩ 293,434
3. Finance lease liabilities						
Finance lease liabilities ²	Hyundai Oil Bank	9.00	2014.10.29	10,683	1,659	9,024
Subtotal				₩ 10,683	₩ 1,659	₩ 9,024
Total				₩ 1,117,429	₩ 539,512	₩ 577,917

(in millions of Korean won)

January 1, 2009						
	Bank	Annual interest rate(%)	Maturity	Total amount	Current maturities	Long-term debts
1. Debentures						
Won currency debentures	Woori Bank, others	3.5~5.02	2009.04.26~2013.10.27	₩ 458,824	₩ 299,438	₩ 159,386
Won currency debentures	Woori Security	5.02~5.32	2009.04.13~2009.05.30	100,000	100,000	-
Foreign currency debentures ¹	Woori Security	Libor+0.26~ Tibor+3.00	2009.09.23~2011.12.19	308,595	106,833	201,762
Subtotal				₩ 867,419	₩ 506,271	₩ 361,148
2. Bank loans						
Won currency loans	Kookmin Bank, others	3.00~4.25, CD+0.6	2010.06.15~2020.03.21	9,914	1,926	2,997
Foreign currency loans	KDB, others	Libor+0.3, various	2010.02.27~2015.10.15	912,289	156,267	756,022
Subtotal				₩ 922,203	₩ 158,193	₩ 764,010
3. Finance lease liabilities						
Finance lease liabilities ²	Hyundai Oil Bank	9.00	2014.10.29	12,201	1,518	10,683
Subtotal				₩ 12,201	₩ 1,518	₩ 10,683
Total				₩ 1,801,823	₩ 665,982	₩ 1,135,841

1. Floating rate notes issued on March 20, 2007, were repaid on September 17, 2010, the maturity date.

2. Finance lease liabilities are liabilities associated with sales and leaseback arrangements of property, plant and equipment of MTBE factory (Note 14).

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(3) Carrying amounts and fair values of non-current borrowings are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009		January 1, 2009	
	Carrying amount	Fair value ¹	Carrying amount	Fair value ¹	Carrying amount	Fair value ¹
Debentures	₩ 149,531	₩ 153,716	₩ 275,459	₩ 276,247	₩ 361,148	₩ 350,276
Bank loans	323,767	323,574	293,434	292,716	764,010	762,840
Finance lease liabilities	7,212	7,197	9,024	8,948	10,683	10,326
Total	₩ 480,510	₩ 487,537	₩ 577,917	₩ 577,911	₩ 1,135,841	₩ 1,123,442

1. Fair values are based on cash flows discounted using Korean won currency note yield (AA+) in the same credit grade with the Company, and borrowing rate quoted by People's Bank of China and others.

(4) Changes in the carrying amount of debentures for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010	2009
Beginning balance	₩ 433,753	₩ 867,419
Amortization	533	1,342
Increase	-	298,653
Repayment	(158,380)	(506,887)
Decrease due to spin-off	-	(209,172)
Exchange difference	13,086	(17,602)
Ending balance	₩ 288,992	₩ 433,753

(5) Lease liabilities are effectively secured as the rights to the leased assets revert to the lessor in the event of default.

(6) The present value of finance lease liabilities is as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2010			December 31, 2009			January 1, 2009		
	Minimum lease payments	Future finance costs	Present value	Minimum lease payments	Future finance costs	Present value	Minimum lease payments	Future finance costs	Present value
Within 1 year	₩ 2,481	₩ 669	₩ 1,812	₩ 2,481	₩ 822	₩ 1,659	₩ 2,480	₩ 962	₩ 1,518
1 to 5 years	8,157	945	7,212	10,637	1,613	9,024	9,922	2,313	7,609
Over 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	₩ 3,196	₩ 122	₩ 3,074

18. PROVISIONS

Changes in the carrying amount of provisions for the years ended December 31, 2010, and 2009, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010		
	Sales returns ¹	Warranty ²	Total
Beginning balance	₩ 3,501	₩ 1,792	₩ 5,293
Additions	-	335	335
Reversals	(679)	-	(679)
Ending balance	₩ 2,822	₩ 2,127	₩ 4,949

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009		
	Sales returns ¹	Warranty ²	Total
Beginning balance	-	-	-
Additions	3,501	5,131	8,632
Decrease due to spin-off	-	(3,339)	(3,339)
Ending balance	₩ 3,501	₩ 1,792	₩ 5,293

1. Sales return provisions have been accrued for the estimated sales return determined based on historical experience.

2. Warranty provisions have been accrued for the estimated warranty service costs to be incurred based on the terms of warranty and historical experience.

19. DEFINED BENEFIT LIABILITY

(1) The amounts recognized in the statements of financial position are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009
Present value of obligations*	₩ 162,363	₩ 219,256	₩ 248,479
Fair value of plan assets	(154,227)	(164,867)	(183,107)
Liability in the statement of financial position	₩ 8,136	₩ 54,389	₩ 65,372

* The present value of retirement benefit obligations is net of existing contributions to the National Pension Plan of ₩1,052 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 (December 31, 2009: ₩1,926 million, January 1, 2009: ₩2,756 million).

(2) The amounts recognized in the statements of income for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010	2009
	Current service cost ¹	₩ 37,260
Interest cost	10,730	12,595
Expected return on plan assets	(7,621)	(5,672)
Loss from discontinued operations	-	(3,173)
Curtailment of plan	7,967	-
Past service cost	(8,834)	-
Total, included in employee benefit expenses	₩ 39,502	₩ 42,006

1. The above amounts excluded ₩127 million (2009: ₩1,436 million) of expenses capitalized to construction in progress and development costs.

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[3] The amounts recognized in the statement of income for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010		2009	
Cost of sales	₩	30,366	₩	28,505
Selling, general and administrative expenses		9,136		13,501
Total	₩	39,502	₩	42,006

[4] Actuarial gains and losses recognized as other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010		2009	
Actuarial losses before tax	₩	(17,771)	₩	(10,272)
Income tax effect		1,696		2,214
Actuarial losses after tax	₩	(16,075)	₩	(8,058)

As of December 31, 2010, ₩24,133 million (December 31, 2009: ₩8,058 million; January 1, 2009: ₩ Nil) of accumulated actuarial losses are included in other comprehensive income.

[5] Changes in the carrying amount of defined benefit obligations for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010		2009	
Beginning balance	₩	219,256	₩	248,479
Transfer in		452		1,766
Current service cost		37,387		36,519
Interest expense		10,730		12,595
Actuarial losses(before tax)		16,769		12,340
Benefits paid		(34,741)		(39,414)
Spin-off		-		(53,029)
Business combination		3,300		-
Curtailment of plan		7,967		-
Settlement of plan		(90,067)		-
Past service cost		(8,834)		-
Exchange differences		144		-
Ending balance	₩	162,363	₩	219,256

(6) Changes in the fair value of plan assets for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010		2009	
Beginning balance	₩	164,867	₩	183,107
Expected return on plan assets		7,621		5,672
Actuarial gains/(losses) (before tax)		(1,002)		2,068
Employer contributions		52,500		33,000
Benefits paid		(20,388)		(22,470)
Spin-off		-		(36,510)
Business combination		2,501		-
Settlements of plan		(51,872)		-
Ending balance	₩	154,227	₩	164,867

(7) The actual return on plan assets was ₩6,619 million (2009: ₩7,740 million).

(8) The principal actuarial assumptions used are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009
Discount rate	5.7%	5.7%	6.8%
Expected return on plan assets	4.3%	5.0%	3.7%
Future salary increase	4.7%	3.6%	3.6%

(9) The sensitivity analysis for changes in key actuarial assumptions is as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	Increase by 1%	Decrease by 1%
Discount rate:		
Increase(decrease) of defined benefit obligations	₩ (12,651)	₩ 14,638

(10) Plan assets consist of:

(in millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009		January 1, 2009	
	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion
Equity instruments	29,669	20%	-	0%	-	0%
Time deposits	54,901	36%	-	0%	-	0%
Insurance contracts with guaranteed yield	69,657	44%	164,867	100%	183,107	100%
Total ¹	₩ 154,227	100%	₩ 164,867	100%	₩ 183,107	100%

1. Based on management's estimation, the expected contributions to plan assets for the year ending December 31, 2011 are ₩20,498 million.

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(11) The amounts of experience adjustments on the defined benefit obligations and the plan assets are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
Present value of defined benefit obligations	₩	162,363	₩	219,256
Fair value of plan assets		(154,227)		(164,867)
Deficit in the plan		8,136		54,389
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities		(20,393)		(4,674)
Experience adjustments on plan assets	₩	(1,002)	₩	2,068

20. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Other current liabilities consist of:

(in millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009		January 1, 2009	
Advances from customers	₩	28,188	₩	32,331	₩	28,184
Dividends payable		43		61		51
Value added tax withheld		2,111		-		(21)
Withholding		35,121		40,880		49,068
Advance income		10,609		9,991		10,833
Others		21,599		10,170		1,925
Total	₩	97,671	₩	93,433	₩	90,040

21. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(1) The Company and the newly established company, LG Hausys Ltd., are jointly liable for the obligations outstanding as of April 1, 2009, the spin-off date.

(2) As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company has been provided with guarantees from the Seoul Guarantee Insurance for the execution of supply contracts.

(3) As of December 31, 2010, the Company has provided one blank promissory note to the Korea National Oil Corporation as collateral in relation to petroleum import surcharges.

(4) As of December 31, 2010, the Company has various specific and comprehensive line of credit agreements with several financial institutions, as follows:
(Korean won in millions, foreign currencies in millions)

Classification	KRW	USD	CNY	EUR	INR	PLN
Limit of bank overdraft	64,000	32	435	32	-	-
Limit of the import letters of credit	-	23	-	-	-	-
Limit of the local letters of credit	-	-	1,840	-	-	-
Limit of discount of notes from export	-	445	-	-	-	-
Limit of derivative financial instruments	-	30	-	-	-	-
Limit of loan arrangements	30,500	225	-	-	561	1
Limit of discount of other notes	210,000	-	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive lines of credit	1,554,500	1,070	-	-	5,001	-

(5) As of December 31, 2010, the Company has entered into B2B purchase arrangements with several financial institutions.

(6) As of December 31, 2010, the Company has been named as a plaintiff for 30 legal actions involving ₩9,812 million in claims and defendant for 16 legal actions with ₩5,570 million in claims. The ultimate outcome of these cases cannot be determined at this time.

(7) As of December 31, 2010, the Company has entered into technology license agreements with KBR and other companies for the production of polymer and rubber products. Further, the Company has entered into manufacture and production technical contracts with Exxon Mobile and others.

(8) The Company has entered into a license agreement 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.

(9) As of December 31, 2010, the Company has a long-term purchase contract for certain raw materials and was provided with a US\$ 68 million guarantee for this contract. Further, as of December 31, 2010, the Company provided a US\$ 17 million guarantee in regard to a purchase contract for certain raw materials.

(10) As of the reporting date, the Company has guaranteed the repayment of various obligations of its subsidiaries and associates. The outstanding balance of such guarantees as of December 31, 2010, amounts to US\$ 170 million, EUR 1 million and PLN 32,000 million (total equivalent to ₩207,744 million) (2009: US\$ 155 million, EUR 3 million and PLN 32 million, total equivalent to ₩199,533 million). Details of guarantees provided as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

Guarantor	Guarantee beneficiary	2010		
		Amount of guarantee	Financial institution	Outstanding loan amount
The Parent Company	LG Chem (Nanjing) Information & Electronics Materials Co., Ltd.	₩ 66,455	Bank of China	₩ 66,455
	"	22,778	Woori Bank	22,778
	"	34,167	Export-Import Bank of Korea	34,167
	LG Chem Poland Sp.ZOO.	13,731	Nordea Bank	8,865
	LG Chem America, Inc.	5,695	Bank of America	-
	LG Chem Michigan, Inc.	39,862	Bank of America	20,272
	LG Chem Power, Inc.	11,389	Woori Bank	3,417
	LG Chem Power, Inc.	11,389	Comerica Bank	2,278
LG Chem (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	LG Chem Display Materials Co., Ltd.	2,278	Agricultural Bank of China	2,278
		₩ 207,744		₩ 160,510

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(in millions of Korean won)

Guarantor	Guarantee beneficiary	2009			
		Amount of guarantee	Financial institution	Outstanding loan amount	
The Parent Company	LG Chem (Nanjing) Information & Electronics Materials Co., Ltd.	₩ 68,129	Bank of China	₩ 63,377	
	"	23,352	Woori Bank	23,352	
	"	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.	17,989	Nordea Bank	11,261	
	LG Hausys America, Inc.	29,540	Kookmin Bank	29,540	
	LG Chem America, Inc.	11,676	Bank of America	-	
	LG Chem Michigan, Inc.	5,838	Bank of America	3,503	
LG Chem (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	LG Chem Display Materials Co., Ltd.	4,089	Agricultural Bank of China	4,089	
		₩ 199,533		₩ 174,042	

(11) Capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the year but not yet incurred is as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Property, plant and equipment	₩ 1,136,056	₩ 887,183

22. EQUITY

(1) Changes in share capital and share premium are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	Ordinary shares		Preferred shares		Share premium	Loss on capital reduction
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount		
January 1, 2009	₩ 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)	(155,216)	(464,272)
December 31, 2009	66,271,100	331,356	7,628,921	38,144	897,424	(464,272)
Offset of loss on capital reduction	-	-	-	-	-	464,272
December 31, 2010	₩ 66,271,100	₩ 331,356	₩ 7,628,921	₩ 38,144	₩ 897,424	-

(2) Changes in treasury shares are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	Number of shares				Carrying amount	Gain on sale of treasury shares		
	Ordinary shares		Preferred shares					
January 1, 2009	₩	388,914	₩	3,659	₩	14,976	₩	13,855
Sale of treasury shares		(46,356)		(437)		(1,785)		-
Purchase of treasury shares		17,220		2,296		2,293		-
December 31, 2009		359,778		5,518		15,484		13,855
Purchase of treasury shares		3		1		-		-
December 31, 2010	₩	359,781	₩	5,519	₩	15,484	₩	13,855

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

23. RETAINED EARNINGS

Details of retained earnings are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009		January 1, 2009	
Legal reserve ¹	₩	153,441	₩	98,349	₩	77,429
Discretionary reserve ²		3,488,528		2,729,193		1,954,694
Unappropriated retained earnings		2,611,948		2,008,557		1,512,687
Total	₩	6,253,917	₩	4,836,099	₩	3,544,810

1. The Commercial Code of the Republic of Korea 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, but may be transferred to common stock or used to reduce accumulated deficit, if any.

2. 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.

24. OTHER COMPONENTS OF EQUITY

Details of other components of equity are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009		January 1, 2009	
Treasury shares (Note 22)	₩	(15,484)	₩	(15,484)	₩	(14,976)
Capital transactions within the Company ¹		(215)		192		376
Loss on capital reduction		-		(464,272)		-
Total	₩	(15,699)	₩	(479,564)	₩	(14,600)

1. Included gain (loss) from transactions with non-controlling interests and other reserves of subsidiaries.

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25. SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010		2009	
Wages and salaries	₩	220,225	₩	190,177
Pension costs (Note 19)		9,136		13,501
Welfare expense		49,172		44,729
Travel expense		22,403		19,035
Water & utilities		15,582		15,476
Packaging expense		3,999		3,815
Rental expense		68,979		45,954
Commission expense		173,711		137,855
Depreciation (Note 14)		41,654		40,344
Advertising expense		11,442		10,524
Freight expense		341,471		308,913
Training expense		10,171		8,054
Amortization (Note 15)		12,387		9,381
Sample expense		7,811		6,930
Others		170,786		163,733
Total	₩	1,158,929	₩	1,018,421

26. EXPENSES BY NATURE

Expenses that are recorded by nature as cost of sales, selling, general and administrative expenses and other operating expenses in the statements of income for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, consist of:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010		2009	
Changes in inventories	₩	(409,394)	₩	112,211
Raw materials and consumables used		12,780,587		9,239,893
Purchase of merchandise		799,532		615,154
Employee benefit expense (Note 27)		767,043		692,008
Advertising expense		12,385		11,259
Transportation expense		365,074		332,487
Service fees		249,836		199,993
Depreciation, amortization and impairment		691,875		618,402
Operating lease payments		34,582		31,199
Other expenses		1,804,187		2,097,142
Total	₩	17,095,707	₩	13,949,748

27. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010		2009	
Wages and salaries	₩	679,633	₩	605,058
Pension costs (Note 19)		39,502		42,006
Others		47,908		44,944
Total	₩	767,043	₩	692,008

28. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

Details of other operating income for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010		2009	
Foreign exchange gain	₩	387,502	₩	467,098
Gain on foreign currency translation		18,712		29,230
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		4,667		490
Gain on disposal of intangible assets		-		696
Others		34,704		29,170
Total	₩	445,585	₩	526,684

29. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Detail of other operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010		2009	
Foreign exchange loss	₩	392,481	₩	477,676
Loss on foreign currency translation		16,433		20,904
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		12,080		27,246
Loss on disposal of intangible assets		727		1,116
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment		19,765		56,138
Impairment loss on intangible assets		-		16,948
Others		22,692		70,325
Total	₩	464,178	₩	670,353

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30. FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSE

Details of financial income and expense for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010	2009
Financial income		
Interest income ¹	₩ 26,690	₩ 19,070
Dividend income	279	567
Foreign exchange gain	59,940	78,450
Gain on foreign currency translation	20,328	50,497
Gain on settlement of trading derivatives	9,995	-
Gain on settlement of hedging derivatives	2,415	31,474
Gain on valuation of trading derivatives	2,194	-
Gain on valuation of hedging derivatives	13,426	378
Others	2,214	4,293
Total	137,481	184,729
Financial expense		
Interest expense ²	61,250	103,873
Foreign exchange loss	74,072	84,962
Loss on foreign exchange translations	16,793	1,906
Loss on settlement of trading derivatives	29,199	-
Loss on valuation of trading derivatives	-	22,136
Loss on settlement of hedging derivatives	1,118	23,113
Others	499	15
Total	₩ 182,931	₩ 236,005

1. Details of interest income are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010	2009
Bank deposits	₩ 26,406	₩ 18,219
Financial assets classified as available- for- sale	11	613
Other loans and receivables	273	238
Total	₩ 26,690	₩ 19,070

2. Details of interest expense are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010	2009
Interest on bank overdraft and borrowings	₩ 57,020	₩ 68,023
Interest on finance lease liabilities	822	962
Interest on debentures	8,994	26,429
Other interest expenses	13,336	17,729
Capitalized interest for qualifying assets	(18,922)	(9,270)
Total	₩ 61,250	₩ 103,873

31. INCOME TAXES

(1) Details of income tax expense are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010		2009*	
Current tax on profit for the year	₩	608,333	₩	423,255
Adjustments in respect of prior years		24,493		5,475
Deferred tax		(18,064)		3,508
Subtotal		614,762		432,238
Current tax charged directly to equity		3,910		-
Income tax expense	₩	618,672	₩	432,238

(2) The income taxes charged directly to other comprehensive income during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010		2009	
Current tax				
Actuarial loss on defined benefit liability	₩	3,910	₩	-
Deferred tax				
Other consolidated comprehensive income		115		(252)
Actuarial loss on defined benefit liability		(2,214)		2,214
Cash flow hedges		(1,224)		(3,753)
Currency translation differences		241		(227)
Total	₩	(3,082)	₩	(2,018)

* Includes income tax expense related to discontinued operations.

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[3] The movements in deferred tax assets (liabilities) for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010					
	Beginning balance	Profit for the year	Other comprehensive income	Acquisition of subsidiary	Exchange differences	Ending balance
Defined benefit liability	₩ 30,394	₩ (4,405)	-	₩ 706	₩ 2	₩ 26,697
Plan assets	(35,701)	3,797	-	-	-	(31,904)
Reserve for technology development	(41,082)	(18,480)	-	-	-	(59,562)
Allowance for doubtful accounts	5,531	1,727	-	-	(18)	7,240
Property, plant and equipment	21,128	14,251	-	-	(57)	35,322
Investments in subsidiaries and associates ¹	(3,939)	549	-	-	-	(3,390)
Accrued interest income	(681)	(273)	-	-	-	(954)
Others	36,131	19,371	-	3,439	(11,456)	47,485
Subtotal	₩ 11,781	₩ 16,537	-	₩ 4,145	₩ (11,529)	₩ 20,934
Deferred tax charged directly to equity	4,552	-	(3,082)	(223)	-	1,247
Tax credits carryforwards	-	910	-	6,615	-	7,525
Tax loss carryforwards	-	617	-	717	-	1,334
Deferred income tax assets	₩ 16,333	₩ 18,064	₩ (3,082)	₩ 11,254	₩ (11,529)	₩ 31,040

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009					
	Beginning balance	Profit for the year	Other comprehensive income	Spin-off	Exchange differences	Ending balance
Defined benefit liability	₩ 33,312	₩ 7,096	-	₩ (10,014)	-	₩ 30,394
Plan assets	(39,053)	(4,680)	-	8,032	-	(35,701)
Reserve for technology development	(41,299)	(281)	-	498	-	(41,082)
Allowance for doubtful account	13,500	28	-	(8,010)	13	5,531
Property, plant and equipment	16,450	4,678	-	-	-	21,128
Investments in subsidiaries and associates ¹	3,211	1,953	-	(9,103)	-	(3,939)
Accrued interest income	(226)	(455)	-	-	-	(681)
Others	53,968	(11,847)	-	(3,204)	(2,786)	36,131
Subtotal	₩ 39,863	₩ (3,508)	-	₩ (21,801)	₩ (2,773)	₩ 11,781
Deferred tax charged directly to equity	6,542	-	(2,018)	28	-	4,552
Tax credits carryforwards	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax loss carryforwards	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred income tax assets	₩ 46,405	₩ (3,508)	₩ (2,018)	₩ (21,773)	₩ (2,773)	₩ 16,333

1. Deferred tax liabilities of ₩16,239 million (2009: ₩8,298 million) for the accumulated temporary differences of ₩282,177 million (2009: ₩160,016 million) relating to unremitted earnings of certain subsidiaries have not been recognized as such amounts are reinvested permanently.

(4) The reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit is as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010		2009
Profit before income tax	₩ 2,818,437	₩	1,971,435
Profit before income tax from continuing operations	2,818,437		2,015,392
Loss before income tax from discontinued operations	-		(43,957)
Tax calculated based on applicable tax rate¹	663,321		466,745
Tax adjustments	(44,649)		(34,507)
Income not subject to tax	(4,516)		(11,982)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	8,998		5,693
Unrecognized deferred income tax for temporary differences in the current year	(97)		(308)
Tax credit	(78,627)		(45,677)
Others	29,593		17,767
Income tax expense ²	₩ 618,672	₩	432,238
Effective tax rate ⁶⁰ (income tax expense/profit before income tax)	21.95%		21.93%

1. The weighted average applicable tax rate on profit before income tax is 23.54% (2009: 23.68%).

2. Income tax related to discontinued operations is included.

(5) 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 economic environment, and the overall future industry outlook. Management periodically considers these factors in reaching its conclusion. The Company did not recognize deferred income tax assets of ₩7,942 million (2009: ₩1,409 million) for the tax loss carryforwards of ₩26,943 million (2009: ₩3,748 million).

32. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of shares in issue excluding shares purchased by the Parent Company and held as treasury shares. As of the reporting date, the Parent Company has no potential ordinary shares. Preferred shares have a right to participate in the profits of the Parent Company. These participation rights have been considered in presenting the EPS for ordinary shares and preferred shares.

(1) Basic earnings per share attributable to the owners of the Parent Company for years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, is computed as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010		2009
Profit attributable to ordinary shares¹	₩ 1,934,166	₩	1,351,814
Profit from continuing operations attributable to ordinary shares	1,934,166		1,381,022
Loss from discontinued operations attributable to ordinary shares	-		(29,208)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding²	65,911,322		68,116,575
Basic earnings per ordinary share (in won)	29,345		19,846
Earnings per ordinary share from continuing operations	29,345		20,274
Earnings(losses) per ordinary share from discontinued operations	-	₩	(428)

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(in millions of Korean won)

	2010	2009
Profit attributable to preferred shares¹	₩ 224,090	₩ 156,734
Profit from continuing operations attributable to preferred shares	224,090	160,112
Loss from discontinued operations attributable to preferred shares	-	(3,378)
Weighted average number of preferred shares outstanding²	7,623,403	7,878,573
Basic earnings per preferred share (in won)	29,395	19,894
Earnings per preferred share from continuing operations	29,395	20,322
Earnings(loss) per preferred share from discontinued operations	-	₩ (428)

1. Profit attributable to ordinary and preferred shares are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010	2009
Profit from continuing operations	₩ 2,158,256	₩ 1,541,134
Ordinary shares dividends (A)	263,645	230,689
Preferred shares dividends (B)	30,875	27,063
Undistributed earnings from continuing operations	1,863,736	1,283,382
Continuing operations available for ordinary shares (C)	1,670,521	1,150,333
Continuing operations available for preferred shares (D)	193,215	133,049
Profit from continuing operations attributable to ordinary shares (A+C)	1,934,166	1,381,022
Profit from continuing operations attributable to preferred shares (B+D)	224,090	160,112
Loss from discontinued operations	-	(32,586)
Discontinued operations attributable to ordinary shares	-	(29,208)
Discontinued operations attributable to preferred shares	-	₩ (3,378)

2. Weighted average numbers of shares are calculated as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

Ordinary shares	2010			
	Period	Number of shares	Number of days	Number of shares x days
Beginning	2010.01.01~2010.12.31	₩ 65,911,322	₩ 365	₩ 24,057,632,530
Purchase of treasury shares	2010.12.31~2010.12.31	(3)	1	(3)
Total				₩ 24,057,632,527

Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding: $24,057,632,527 / 365 = 65,911,322$ shares

Preferred shares	2010			
	Period	Number of shares	Number of days	Number of shares x days
Beginning	2010.01.01~2010.12.31	₩ 7,623,403	₩ 365	₩ 2,782,542,095
Purchase of treasury shares	2010.12.31~2010.12.31	(1)	1	(1)
Total				₩ 2,782,542,094

Weighted average number of preferred shares outstanding: $2,782,542,094 / 365 = 7,623,403$ shares

(in millions of Korean won)

Ordinary shares	2009			
	Period	Number of shares	Number of days	Number of shares x days
Beginning	2009.01.01 ~ 2009.12.31	₩ 74,849,856	₩ 365	₩ 27,320,197,440
Spin-off	2009.04.01 ~ 2009.12.31	(8,967,670)	275	(2,466,109,250)
Sale of treasury shares	2009.04.01 ~ 2009.12.31	46,356	275	12,747,900
Purchase of treasury shares	2009.04.27 ~ 2009.12.31	(17,214)	249	(4,286,286)
Purchase of treasury shares	2009.12.31 ~ 2009.12.31	(6)	1	(6)
Total				₩ 24,862,549,798

Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding: 24,862,549,798 / 365 = 68,116,575 shares

(in millions of Korean won)

Preferred shares	2009			
	Period	Number of shares	Number of days	Number of shares x days
Beginning	2009.01.01 ~ 2009.12.31	₩ 8,657,592	₩ 365	₩ 3,160,021,080
Spin-off	2009.04.01 ~ 2009.12.31	(1,032,330)	275	(283,890,750)
Sale of treasury shares	2009.04.01 ~ 2009.12.31	437	275	120,175
Purchase of treasury shares	2009.04.27 ~ 2009.12.31	(2,294)	249	(571,206)
Purchase of treasury shares	2009.12.31 ~ 2009.12.31	(2)	1	(2)
Total				₩ 2,875,679,297

Weighted average number of preferred shares outstanding: 2,875,679,297 / 365 = 7,878,573 shares

- (2) There are no dilutive potential outstanding ordinary shares at the reporting date. Accordingly, diluted earnings per share and diluted earnings per share from continuing operations are identical to basic earnings per share and basic earnings per share from continuing operations attributable to owners of the Parent Company, respectively.

33. DIVIDENDS

- (1) Details of dividends are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010	2009
Number of shares entitled to dividends: shares issued and outstanding (par value per share: ₩5,000)		
Ordinary shares	₩ 65,911,319	₩ 65,911,322
Preferred shares	7,623,402	7,623,403
Dividend per share (in won)		
Ordinary shares: cash	4,000 (80%)	3,500 (70%)
Preferred shares: cash	4,050 (81%)	3,550 (71%)
Cash dividends to distribute (in millions of Korean won)		
Ordinary shares	263,645	230,689
Preferred shares	30,875	27,063
	₩ 294,520	₩ 257,752

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[2] Dividend payout ratios for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010		2009	
Dividends (A)	₩	294,520	₩	257,752
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent company (B)		2,158,256		1,508,546
Dividend payout ratio (A/B)		13.65%		17.09%

[3] Dividend yield ratios for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, are as follows:

(in Korean won)

	2010		2009	
	Ordinary shares	Preferred shares	Ordinary shares	Preferred shares
Dividend per share (A)	₩ 4,000	₩ 4,050	₩ 3,500	₩ 3,550
Market value at the end of year (B)	391,000	159,000	228,500	82,500
Dividend yield ratio (A/B)	1.02%	2.55%	1.53%	4.30%

34. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

(1) 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. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Korean IFRIC 2117, 'Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners'.

(2) The statement of income for discontinued operations is as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009	
Revenue	₩	416,081
Cost of sales		(338,267)
Gross profit		77,814
Selling, general and administrative expenses		(105,249)
Other operating income		4,723
Other operating expenses		(11,804)
Operating loss		(34,516)
Financial income		13,891
Financial expenses		(22,959)
Share of loss of associates		(171)
Other non-operating expenses		(202)
Loss before income tax		(43,957)
Income tax expense		10,941
Loss after income tax	₩	(33,016)

(3) Cash flows from the discounted operations are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2009	
Operating cash flows	₩	(23,554)
Investing cash flows		(20,201)
Financing cash flows		25,270
Total cash flows	₩	(18,485)

35. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Significant transactions, which occurred in the ordinary course of business with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related account balances as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and January 1, 2009 are summarized as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010		2009	
	Sales	Purchases	Sales	Purchases
Entities with significant influence over the Company ¹	₩ 2	₩ 42,705	-	₩ 37,677
Associates	128,534	217,036	151,746	197,346
Key management	-	48,014	-	63,377
Others ²	17,691	588,844	11,606	416,273
Total	₩ 146,227	₩ 896,599	₩ 163,352	₩ 714,673

(in millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009		January 1, 2009	
	Receivables	Payables	Receivables	Payables	Receivables	Payables
Entities with significant influence over the Company ¹	₩ 5,541	₩ 6,923	₩ 5,276	₩ 1,943	₩ 7,723	₩ 6,024
Associates	1,325	18,961	16,783	18,329	15,877	9,885
Key management	-	51,768	-	36,438	-	53,640
Others ²	31,100	142,247	30,717	102,868	39,032	63,322
Total	₩ 37,966	₩ 219,899	₩ 52,776	₩ 159,578	₩ 62,632	₩ 132,871

1. The largest shareholder of the Company is LG Corp., which owns 33.53% of the Company's ordinary shares (Note 1).

2. Includes LG Corp.'s subsidiaries.

(2) Compensation for key management officers of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, consists of:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010	2009
Wages and salaries	₩ 33,768	₩ 51,055
Pension costs	2,621	2,122
Other long-term employee benefits	11,625	10,200
Total	₩ 48,014	₩ 63,377

Key management includes directors and audit committee members having duties and responsibilities over planning, operations and controlling of the Company's business activities.

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(3) The receivables from related parties are mainly from sales transactions. The receivables are unsecured in nature and bear no interest. There are no provisions held against receivables from related parties (2009: Nil).

(4) Details of the guarantees provided by the Company for related parties at the reporting date are disclosed in Note 21.

36. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

(1) Reconciliation between operating profit and net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010	2009*
Profit before income tax	₩ 2,818,437	₩ 1,971,435
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	654,183	567,885
Amortization	17,927	16,936
Pension costs	39,502	45,179
Financial income	(76,611)	(109,615)
Financial expense	112,592	116,379
Foreign exchange differences	(19,435)	(150,654)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(4,667)	(759)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	12,080	33,998
Gain on disposal of intangible assets	-	(696)
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	727	1,116
Other expenses	(40,810)	115,688
Inventories	(533,932)	60,291
Trade receivables	(155,999)	(644,117)
Other receivables	7,689	(15,878)
Settlement of derivatives	(18,866)	11,807
Trade payables	125,009	726,707
Other payables	160,014	183,100
Defined benefit liability	(111,821)	(56,273)
Other cash flows from operations	(299)	13,968
Cash generated from operations	₩ 2,985,720	₩ 2,886,497

* Discontinued operating income is included.

(2) The principal non-cash transactions for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	2010	2009
Transfer of construction-in-progress	₩ 923,165	₩ 702,426
Transfer of machinery-in-transit	180,242	164,882
Reclassification of current maturities of borrowings	360,694	539,512
Gain(loss) on valuation of derivatives recognized as other comprehensive income	₩ 5,795	₩ 12,488

37. BUSINESS COMBINATION

In order to enhance business efficiency as well as to create synergy effect, based on the resolution of the board of directors on July 1, 2010, on October 1, 2010, the Company acquired the remaining 50% of the share capital of LG Polycarbonate Ltd. (the "Acquiree"), in which the Company had previously owned 50% of the share capital. As the acquisition was accounted for using the acquisition method in accordance with Korean IFRS 1103, the assets acquired and liabilities assumed from the acquisition were measured at fair value.

(1) Details of the identifiable assets and liabilities as of October 1, 2010, arising from the acquisition are as follows :

(in millions of Korean won)

	Acquiree's carrying amount	Fair value
I. Current assets	₩ 144,560	₩ 144,560
Cash and cash equivalents	12,398	12,398
Trade receivables	71,343	71,343
Inventories	39,656	39,656
Other current assets	21,163	21,163
II. Non-current assets	170,194	171,313
Property, plant and equipment	148,344	149,463
Other non-current assets	21,850	21,850
Total assets (A)	314,754	315,873
I. Current liabilities	114,286	114,286
II. Non-current liabilities	52,976	52,908
Total liabilities (B)	167,262	167,194
Fair value of net assets (C=A-B)		148,679
Consideration transferred (D) ¹		148,554
Gain from a bargain purchase (C-D)	₩	₩ 125

1. Consideration transferred consists of the fair value of the previously held equity interest (₩ 74,184 million) and the cash consideration paid for the additional acquisition of the remaining share capital (₩ 74,370 million).

(2) The Company re-measured its previously held equity interest in the acquiree at its acquisition-date fair value. The acquisition-date fair value and the related loss recognized in the consolidated statement of income amounted to ₩74,184 million and ₩498 million, respectively.

(3) The ₩125 million of gain from a bargain purchase was recognized as other operating income in the consolidated statement of income from the above business combination. The gain from a bargain purchase was recognized as cost of acquisition was less than the fair value of the net assets acquired.

(4) The fair value of trade and other receivables acquired from LG Polycarbonate Ltd. is ₩75,119 million. The gross contractual amount for these trade and other receivables is ₩75,774 million, of which ₩655 million is expected to be uncollectible.

(in millions of Korean won)

	Fair value	Gross contractual amount	Amount expected to be uncollectible
Trade receivables	₩ 71,343	₩ 71,998	₩ 655
Other receivables	3,776	3,776	-
Total	₩ 75,119	₩ 75,774	₩ 655

(5) The acquired business contributed revenues of ₩97,932 million and net loss of ₩3,912 million for the Company for the period from October 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010.

(6) If the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2010, the consolidated revenue and consolidated profit for the year ended December 31, 2010, would have increased by ₩228,071 million and ₩6,003 million, respectively.

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38. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010, were approved by the Board of Directors on February 22, 2011.

39. TRANSITION TO KOREAN IFRS

39.1 THE FIRST ADOPTION OF KOREAN IFRS

The Company's transition date to Korean IFRS is January 1, 2009, and adoption date is January 1, 2010. The financial statements for the year beginning January 1, 2009, are the first annual financial statements compliant with Korean IFRS. The reporting date of consolidated financial statements is December 31, 2010.

39.2 EXEMPTIONS ELECTED BY THE COMPANY

The Company has elected to apply the following optional exemptions from full retrospective application.

1) Business combination

The Company has not retrospectively applied Korean IFRS 1103 to the business combinations that took place prior to the transition date of January 1, 2009.

2) Cumulative translation differences

The Company has elected to set the previously accumulated cumulative translation to zero at January 1, 2009. These exemptions are applied to all foreign operations in accordance with Korean IFRS 1101.

3) Deemed cost

Certain items of property, plant and equipment were previously revalued under K-GAAP in accordance with the Asset Revaluation Act before the year 2000. For these assets, the Company has elected to use the K-GAAP revaluations as their deemed cost at the date of the revaluation.

39.3 IFRS MANDATORY EXCEPTIONS

Set out below are the applicable mandatory exceptions in IFRS 1 applied in the conversion from Korean GAAP to IFRS.

1) Exception for de-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities derecognized before January 1, 2004, shall not be recognized in accordance with Korean IFRS. The Company applied the derecognition requirements in IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement prospectively for transactions occurring on or after January 1, 2004. The Company did not apply the derecognition requirements in IAS 39 retrospectively from a date of the entity's choosing, earlier than January 1, 2004.

2) Exception for estimates

The Company's estimates in accordance with IFRSs at the date of transition to IFRSs were consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

39.4 RECONCILIATIONS BETWEEN KOREAN IFRS AND K-GAAP

(1) Effects on financial position and operating results

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

(in millions of Korean won)

	Total assets	Total liabilities	Total shareholders' equity
K-GAAP	₩ 9,735,573	₩ 4,682,916	₩ 5,052,657
Adjustments			
Changes in consolidated companies ¹	(246,785)	(181,598)	(65,187)
Investments in associates ²	56,284	-	56,824
Derecognition of accounts receivable ³	468,294	461,633	6,661
Employee benefits ⁴	(1,867)	(27,973)	26,106
Amortization on negative goodwill ⁵	235,018	-	235,018
Income tax effect	(6,805)	(38,376)	31,571
Total adjustments	₩ 504,679	₩ 213,686	₩ 290,993
Korean IFRS	₩ 10,240,252	₩ 4,896,602	₩ 5,343,650

1. Changes in scope of consolidated companies.

Changes	Subsidiaries
The Company owns less than 50% of voting power. These entities are excluded from the scope of consolidation assuming that the Company does not have de facto control.	LG Dow Polycarbonate Ltd. LG Vina Chemical J/V Company
Included in the scope of consolidation under K-IFRS. These entities were not consolidated under K-GAAP since their total assets were less than ₩10 billion.	Tianjin LG Botian Chemical Co., Ltd. LG Chem Power Inc.

2. Withdrawal of amortization of negative goodwill in associates and recognition of deferred tax liabilities from associates companies' revaluation of land.
3. Discounted trade accounts receivable with recourse accounted for as sales under K-GAAP are accounted for as borrowing transaction under Korean IFRS.
4. Changes in defined benefit liability using actuarial valuation.
5. Balance of negative goodwill was reversed entirely.
6. Income tax effects from above adjustments and deferred income tax classified as non-current assets or liabilities.

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2) 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	₩	9,977,873	₩	4,313,839	₩ 5,658,034
Adjustments					
Changes in consolidated companies ¹		(204,454)		(147,863)	(56,591)
Investments in associates ²		54,182		-	54,182
Derecognition of accounts receivable ³		527,421		522,555	4,866
Employee benefits ⁴		(1,715)		(16,167)	14,452
Amortization on negative goodwill ⁵		195,848		-	195,848
Withdrawal of amortization on goodwill ⁶		5,130		-	5,130
Income tax effect ⁸		(23,693)		(74,024)	50,331
Others		-		(437)	437
Total adjustments	₩	552,719	₩	284,064	₩ 268,655
Korean IFRS	₩	10,530,592	₩	4,603,903	₩ 5,926,689

1. Changes in scope of consolidated companies.

2. Withdrawal of amortization of negative goodwill in associates and recognition of deferred tax liabilities from associates companies' revaluation of land.

3. Discounted trade accounts receivable with recourse accounted for as sales under K-GAAP are accounted for as borrowing transaction under Korean IFRS.

4. Changes in defined benefit liability using actuarial valuation

5. Balance of negative goodwill was reversed entirely.

6. Cancellation of goodwill amortization.

7. Income tax effects from above adjustments and deferred income tax classified as non-current assets or liabilities.

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

(in millions of Korean won)

	Net income		Comprehensive income	
K-GAAP	₩	1,533,169	₩	1,468,952
Adjustments				
Changes in consolidated companies ¹		4,613		2,902
Investments in associates ²		(2,642)		(2,642)
Derecognition of accounts receivable ³		(1,795)		(1,795)
Employee benefits ⁴		4,692		(5,580)
Withdrawal of amortization on negative goodwill ⁵		(39,170)		(39,170)
Withdrawal of amortization on goodwill ⁶		5,130		5,130
Spin-off ⁷		2,227		2,227
Income tax effect ⁸		34,169		22,011
Others		(1,196)		(1,390)
Total adjustments	₩	6,028	₩	(18,307)
Korean IFRS	₩	1,539,197	₩	1,468,645

1. Changes in scope of consolidated companies.

2. Withdrawal of amortization of goodwill and negative goodwill in associates.

3. Interests from the derecognition of accounts receivable.

4. Changes in defined benefit liability from using actuarial valuation.

5. Cancellation of negative goodwill amortization

6. Cancellation of goodwill amortization.

7. Effect from the application of Korean IFRIC 2117, 'Distribution of non-cash assets to owners', for the spin-off of Industrial Materials Segment.

8. Income tax effects from above adjustments

(2) The principal Korean IFRS transition effects presented by the Company in the statements of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2009, were as follows:

According to Korean IFRS, cash flows of the related income (expenses) and assets (liabilities) are adjusted to separately disclose the cash flows from interest received, interest paid and cash payments of income taxes that were not presented separately under K-GAAP. And the effects of the change in exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents held or due in a foreign currency are presented separately from cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities.

Cash flows from operating and financing activities are adjusted respectively because some transactions are treated as borrowings with collateralised trade receivables, which were treated as a selling transaction under K-GAAP. Also, other Korean IFRS transition effects are reflected on cash flows if they have an effect on cash flow.

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, 2010. 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, 2010, the Company's IACS has been designed and is operating effectively as of December 31, 2010, 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, 2010, and we did not review management's assessment of its IACS subsequent to December 31, 2010. 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 10, 2011

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, 2010.

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, 2010, 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 28, 2011

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009



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 Ki-Myoung Nam

Professor, Law School,
Chungnam National University

6 Seung-Mo Oh

Professor, School of Chemical and
Biological Engineering
Seoul National University

7 Se-Jin Kim

President, Korea Asset Pricing

2011 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 6~7 times a year • Attend Korea and overseas conferences 8~9 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.

