Solution Partner

LG Chem, Ltd.

November 2006

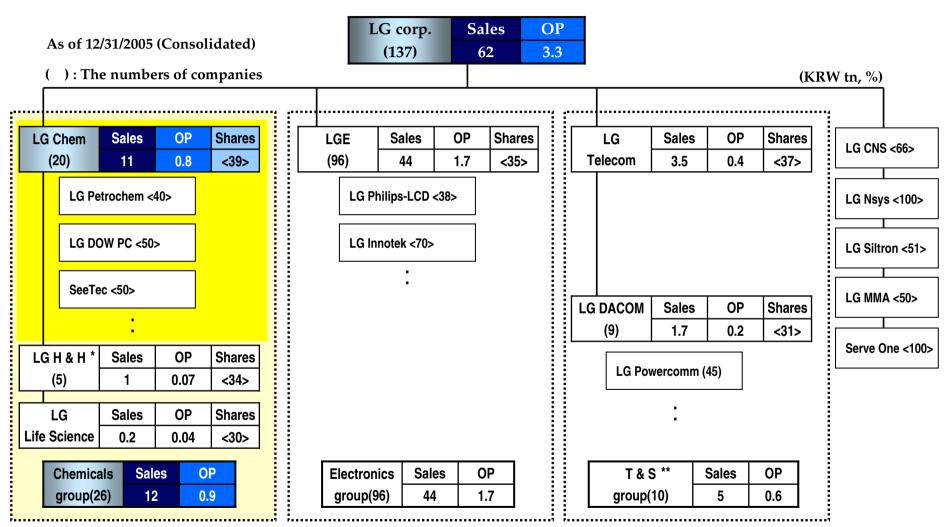


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I. General overview

LG group hierarchy

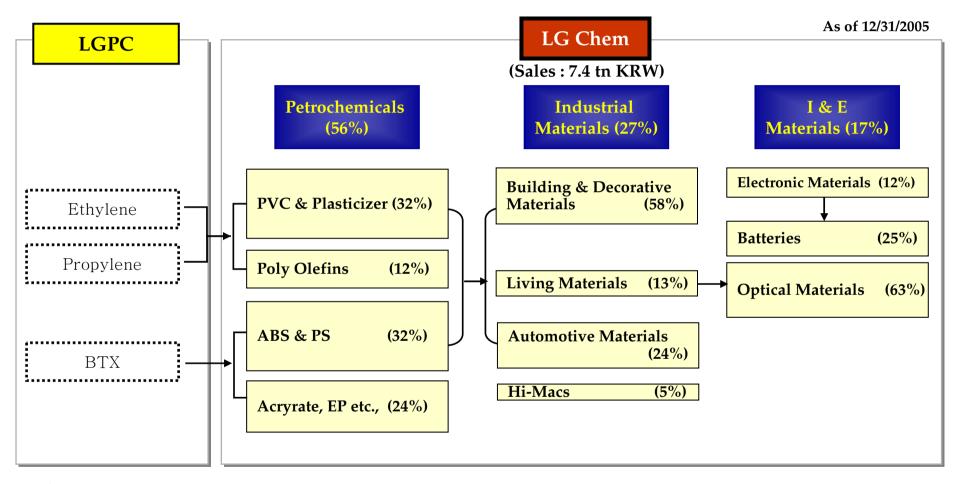


^{*} Household and Healthcare

^{**} Telecommunications and Services



Business portfolio



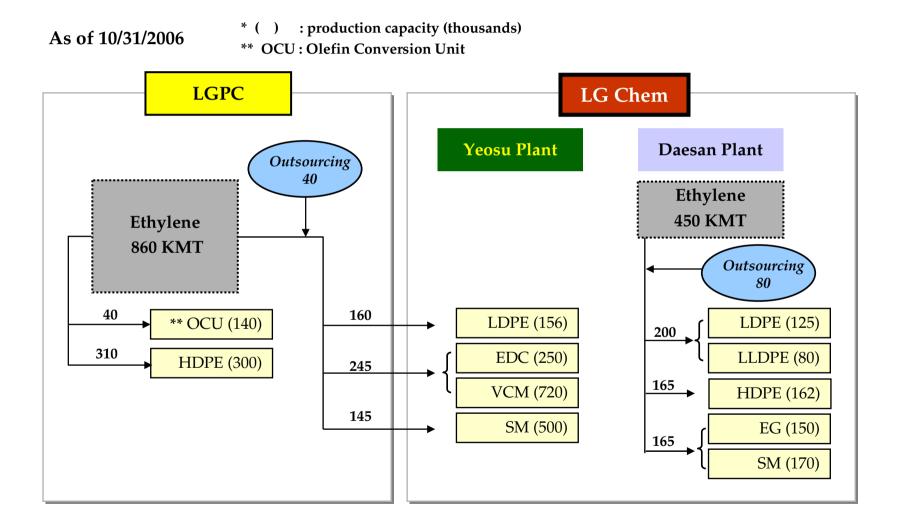
◆ Petrochemicals : PVC, Plasticizer, ABS/PS, Acrylate, PO, EP, Specialty resin, NCC, Synthetic rubbers

♦ Industrial materials: Housing solutions (PVC window frame, Floorings), Living solutions, Automotive solutions, HI-MACS

♦ I & E materials : Rechargeable batteries, Optical materials (Polarizer film for TFT-LCD, PDP filter), Electronic materials

(Color filter photo resist)

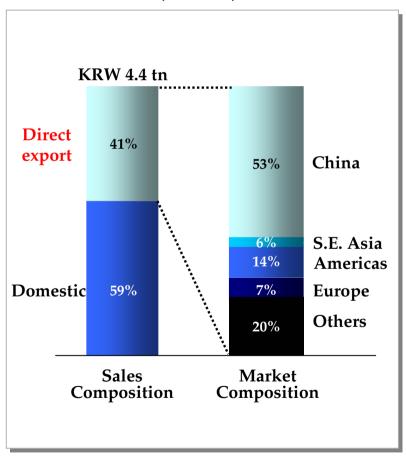
Vertical Integration (Ethylene)





Sales contribution by market

(1H 2006)



Target markets

• Petrochemicals

- PVC : North/South America, Africa, Russia

- ABS : China

- Poly Olefin: China, Africa, South America

• Industrial materials

- Housing solutions : Domestic No1 player

- Living solutions / HI-MACS / Automotive solutions

· North America & China

• Information & Electronic materials

- Batteries : Global top tier makers

· Note book PC : Dell, H/P, (Toshiba)

· Handset : Sony-Ericsson, LGE, (Motorola)

- Polarizer Film : LG-Philips LCD, BOE, AUO, CMO,

Other Taiwan & Chinese panel

makers



II. Financial highlights

Income statement

(Unit : KRW bn)	′03	′04	′05	′06 3Q
Sales	5,672	7,127	7,425	6,884
Operating Profit	474	523	422	222
(%)	(8.4)	(7.3)	(5.7)	(3.2)
Recurring Profit	483	720	468	297
(%)	(8.5)	(10.1)	(6.3)	(4.3)
Equity-method Gains	145	311	210	78
Net Income	362	536	400	235

Balance sheet

(Unit : KRW bn)	′03	′04	′05	′06 3Q
Assets	4,762	5,679	5,593	5,848
(Cash and equivalents)	257	414	189	171
Liabilities	2,947	3,484	3,155	3,297
(Borrowings)	1,706	1,980	1,865	1,717
Shareholder's Equity	1,815	2,195	2,438	2,551
Total Liabilities / Equity (%)	162	159	129	129
Net Debt / Equity (%)	94	90	77	67
ROE (%)	21	27	17	13
EBITDA	750	877	794	622
CAPEX	841	570	502	416



Income statement

Bal	lance	shee	t
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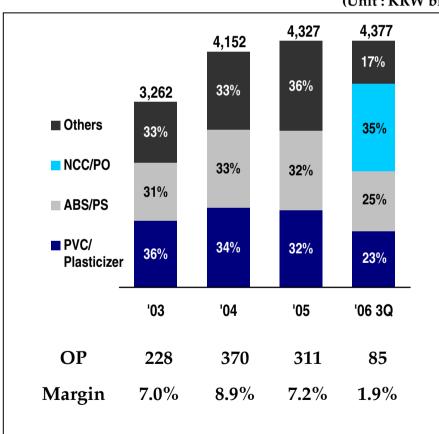
(Unit: KRW bn)	′03	′04	′05	′06 3Q
Sales	6,897	8,817	10,785	8,580
Operating Profit	673	890	841	446
(%)	(9.8)	(10.1)	(7.8)	(5.2)
Recurring Profit	601	936	718	437
(%)	(8.7)	(10.6)	(6.7)	(5.1)
Equity- method Gains	72	188	△5	5
Net Income	362	538	402	235

(Unit : KRW bn)	′03	′04	′05	′06 3Q
Assets	5,835	6,897	7,291	7,677
(Cash and equivalents)	334	528	608	420
Liabilities	3,618	4,196	4,221	4,487
(Borrowings)	2,314	2,576	2,615	2,530
Shareholder's Equity	2,217	2,701	3,070	3,190
Total Liabilities / Equity (%)	163	155	138	141
Net Debt / Equity (%)	104	95	85	79
ROE (%)	21	28	19	14

III. Business performance

Business results

(Unit: KRW bn)



Analysis

- Strong crude oil caused high input cost structure in down stream chemicals
- Massive capacity expansion in Chinese carbide PVC
- Maintenance shut down in Yeosu for 3 weeks in 2Q 2006
- NCC margin improved by tight supply

· Naphtha : U\$617 ('06 2Q) \rightarrow 616 (3Q)

• Ethylene : U\$ 1,090 \rightarrow 1,331

· Propylene : U\$ 1,069 \rightarrow 1,280

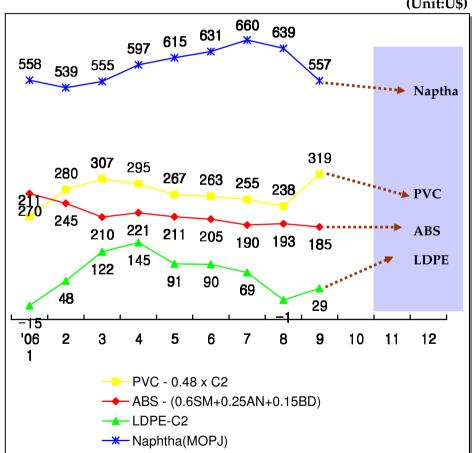
- Sales and margin expanded due to seasonal demand in 3Q 2006
- Supply shortage in Plasticizers/Alchohols contributed margin expansion in 3Q 2006

Petrochemicals

Spread trend

Outlook



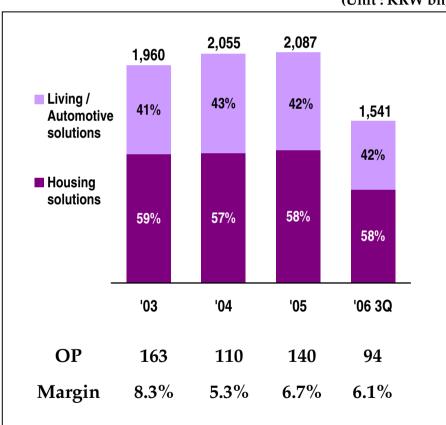


- Olefins prices will come off backed by stabilizing oil/naphtha, end of NCC TA season, and capacity expansions
- · Stable NCC margin in 4Q due to naphtha price drop
- Seasonal weakness in demand cause weak polymer and downstream in products prices
- Completion on new expansions in acrylates, PE and PP in Far-East Asia
- Bottoming-out from 2Q's poor result, due to the stabilization of raw-materials' prices

Industrial materials

Business results

(Unit: KRW bn)



Analysis

- Passed the bottom in the 4Q 2004
- **■** Improved product-mix
 - · Value-added window frame (balcony window frame),
 Automotive skin
- **■** Business paradigm transformation
 - · Shifting from in-house manufacturing to out-source
 - · Intensifying design, development, and distribution
- Launched Z:in brand for high-end products in 2006
- Sales and margin declined in Automotive materials by the strikes in auto industry (3Q 2006)
 - · AMS Sales 20% ↓ (QoQ)

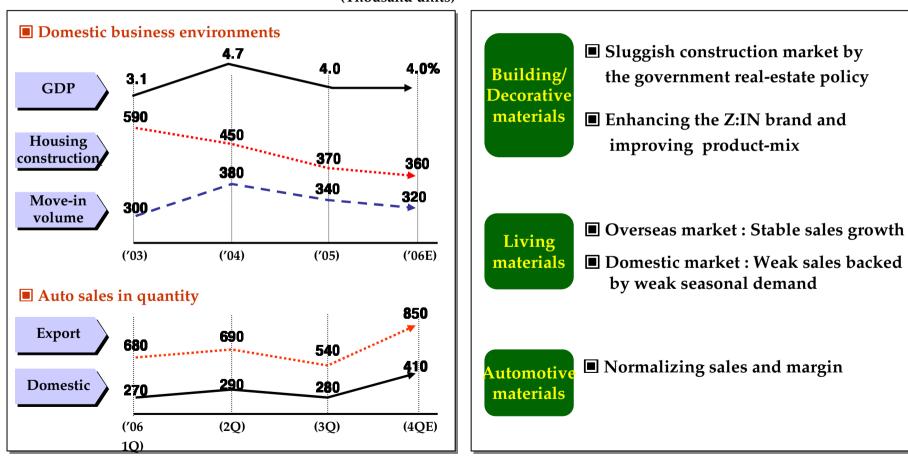


Industrial materials

Business environment

Outlook

(Thousand units)

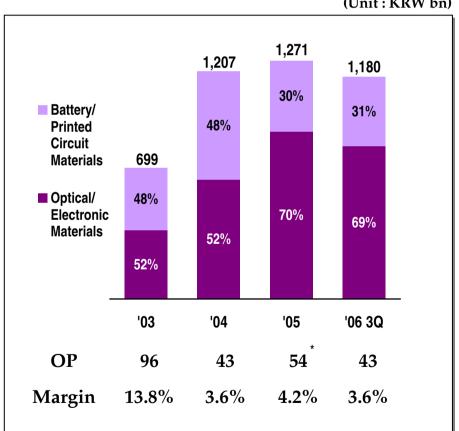


Source: Ministry of Construction & Transportation, Korea National Statistical Office, LG ERI, Korea Automobile Manufactures Association



Business results

(Unit: KRW bn)



^{*} Excluded one time expense (Approximately KRW 80billion)

Analysis

■ Strong seasonal demand boosted sales volume to Dell & HP

■ Increase of utilization for polymer battery

■ Prismatic batteries still struggling

■ High growth rate in sales volume (CAGR)

· Polarizer film

 $(02\sim06E): 54\%$

· PDP Filter

Battery

Optical

& Electronic

materials

 $(04\sim06E):108\%$

· Color filter photo resist (04~06E): 52%

■ Continuous ASP cut pressure

■ Yen depreciation : op margin ($\downarrow 5\%P$)

■ Sales growth thanks to the increase in sales volume to LPL & Taiwan (QoQ 30%)



Business environment

Outlook

■ Notebook & Handset Demand Outlook

(million unit/yr)

	′04	′05	′06(E)	CAGR
Notebook	47	60	75	26%
Handset	692	823	1,000	20%

- Dell, Acer and Lenovo strengthen their market presence with product reliability and cost leadership
- Nokia and Motorola dominate handset market with economies of scale and cost leadership

■ FPD-TV Demand Outlook

(million unit/yr)

	′04	′05	′06(E)	CAGR
LCD	9	29	49	133%
PDP	3	7	10	83%

• Rapid growth of LCD, PDP TV market

■ High seasonal demand (Oct, Nov)

■ Polymer: Strong market demand

■ Prismatic : Delay in securing major customers

■ Positive impact from Sony's recall

Optical & Electronic materials

Battery

- Less ASP cut pressure compare with 1H
- **■** Improvement in LCD market
- **■** Operation of new production line(Oct)
- **■** Increase in sales volume to Taiwan market
- Continuous growth of PDP Filter and Color filter photo resist business

Source: DisplaySearch



IV. Business strategies



"To be a global leader -Growing with customers by providing Innovative materials and solutions"

Basic strategies

Long-term target

(Unit: KRW tn)



• Maximizing cash flow from the current business

Industrial Materials

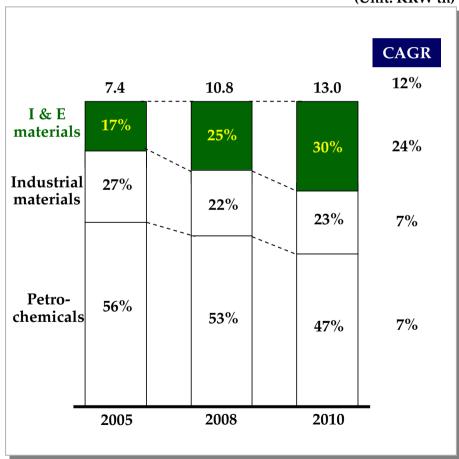
- Shifting high-functional product-mix
- Clarifying long-term business model

Battery

- Normalizing the business first
- For longer-term, enhancing competitiveness by internalizing raw materials and promoting mid-large sized batteries

I&E Materials

• Actively developing new business for the future growth





Petrochemicals

Business strategies

- ☐ Improving profitability through vertical integration
- ☐ Reforming and rationalizing operating system
- ☐ Selectively focusing on differentiated products
 - ABS/EP compounds, SBS, acrylic derivatives

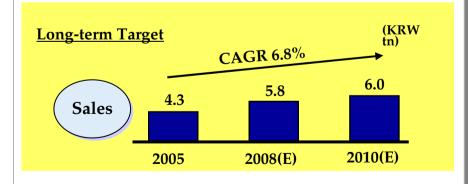
Action plans



- Rationalizing inefficient facilities
- Divestment of marginal business
- Finding alliance opportunity with competitors



- Investment on EP compound in China
- Launching acrylic derivatives business (adhesive, water treatment chemicals)





Industrial materials

Business strategies

☐ High functional product mix

- Brand integration
- Enlargement the core product lines
- Improve technology platform

☐ Clarifying business model

- Total interior solution business with premium brand (Z:in)
- High-quality material business by R&D resources
- **□** Securing core competence through strong execution
- Key factors : Development, design and distributing channel

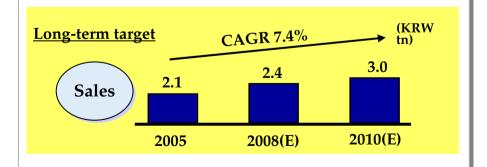
Action plans

□ Building/Decorative

- Premium integrated interior brand: "Z:in"
- Eco friendly and high-end product sales:
 1.2 tn ('05) → 1.9 tn ('10)

☐ Functional Materials

- Increase technology outsourcing
- New item sales : 19% ('05) → 37% ('10)





Business strategies

Business domain Polarizer PDP filter CFPR, etc., NANO materials Clean energy materials New materials New materials Display • NANO materials New materials New materials

- Raising the competitiveness by pursuing differentiated and material-oriented business
- Expanding the current business portfolio by reinforcing internal capability
- New business launching by outsourcing

Action plans

□ Display materials

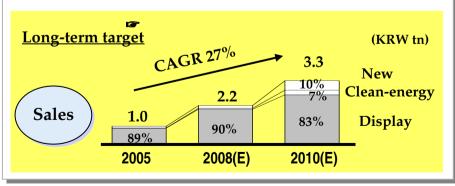
- Reflecting the customers' requests
- Offering the differentiated value (High-end products)

☐ Clean-energy materials

- Using an internally developed raw materials
- Next-generation energy materials

☐ New materials

• Launching new business quickly by outsourcing



Figures included oversea sales but excluded Li-ion & Polymer batteries



Business strategies

☐ Pursuing performance oriented R&D

- Strengthen IT & electronic material research
- Create value by acquiring advanced technology for the raw material
- Improve R&D efficiency through selective resource allocation

☐ Extending R&D flexibility

- Active R&D outsourcing to secure core capabilities
- Display, energy, nano-tech, etc.,
- •Strengthen R&D network
- Utilizing overseas R&D bases and out-side technology channels

Action plans

Display

- Enlarge functional film business by applying coating, adhesion, processing technology
- Align with key customer's product road map

Clean energy

- •Co-development for mid-large sized battery
- Focusing on basic materials of solar cell and fuel cell

I&E Materials

- Cost-cut by internalizing key raw materials
- Securing premium quality through distinctive materials

Petrochem

• Developing high margin specialties



(Unit: KRW bn)

				2005					2006		
		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Sum	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Sum
	Sales	1,868.9	1,795.7	1,849.8	1,910.7	7,425.1	2,129.1	2,272.5	2,482.5		6,884.1
Ope	rating Profit	141.4	85.6	92.1	102.6	421.7	65.6	48.0	108.1		221.7
Pet	rochemicals	1,160.7	1,050.5	1,069.5	1,046.5	4,327.2	1,364.8	1,429.6	1,582.2		4,376.6
Pv	VC/Plasticizer	382.2	335.7	348.5	354.7	1,421.1	310.4	322.2	395.3		1,027.9
	ABS/PS	391.0	347.4	366.1	346.1	1,450.6	366.3	359.4	381.0		1,106.7
	Poly Olefin	148.1	130.6	133.6	133.0	545.2	319.2	316.3	361.1		996.6
	Acrylates	139.6	130.3	115.9	111.4	497.1	108.4	113.8	114.2		336.4
	EP	78.6	78.6	80.7	85.0	322.8	78.0	81.1	76.0		235.1
$S_{]}$	pecialty Resin	70.5	74.7	71.6	64.2	281.0	68.1	74.7	68.7		211.5
	NCC	-	-	-	-	-	324.3	335.8	377.7		1,037.8
Syı	nthetic Rubber	-	-	-	-	-	64.5	74.4	73.4		212.3
Oj	perating Profit	116.4	69.0	73.7	51.9	311.0	27.5	-5.5	62.9		84.9
Indust	trial Materials	495.0	535.5	518.3	537.7	2,086.5	476.0	543.3	521.6		1,540.9
Buil	ding/Decorative	293.8	332.7	327.4	314.2	1,268.0	253.7	314.1	323.3		891.1
Livi	ing/Automotive	227.9	237.8	220.9	248.8	935.3	224.1	231.7	200.4		656.2
Oj	perating Profit	27.5	36.3	39.3	36.9	140.0	27.4	41.9	24.5		93.8
I &	E Materials	282.1	277.0	319.9	392.4	1,271.3	361.2	370.4	448.5		1,180.1
I	Battery/PCM	90.0	69.6	86.3	132.7	378.6	108.6	120.8	142.6		372.0
Op	tical/Electronic	192.0	207.8	234.4	261.8	896.0	254.8	253.3	309.5		817.6
Oj	perating Profit	-1.4	-19.1	-20.5	15.2	-25.8	10.5	13.1	18.9		42.5

^{*} Difference between total of all business divisions and total of each business unit indicates inter-company business sales.



	(Unit : KRW bn)	′05	′06 3Q	J)
	Sales	1,989	1,606	
LGPC	Operating Profit (%)	242 (12.1)	146 (9.1)	
	Net Income	193	111	
	Sales	1,305	1,098	
Overseas*	Operating profit (%)	37 (2.8)	55 (5.0)	
	Net Income	27	37	

(Unit : KRW bn)	′05	′06 3Q
Assets	1,040	1,169
Liabilities	226	340
Equity	814	829
Asset	908	1,181
Liabilities	525	761
Equity	383	420

^{*} Figures is the sum of overseas manufacturing subsidiaries'

(Unit: KRW bn)

		′04 Results	′05 Results	'06 Plan	′06 3Q
	New/Expansion	11.8	23.7	127.4	50.2
	Maintenance	52.7	69.1	81.3	65.2
Petrochemicals	Equity Investment	6.6	41.2	28.5	25.9
	Total	71.1	134.0	237.2	141.3
	New/Expansion	4.9	17.1	42.8	8.8
Industrial	Maintenance	42.7	49.1	44.8	43.1
Materials	Equity Investment	25.7	3.5	10.1	5.8
	Total	73.3	69.6	97.7	57.6
	New/Expansion	160.7	147.4	168.2	103.1
I & E	Maintenance	31.8	39.0	36.5	28.5
Materials	Equity Investment	35.6	20.5	14.5	8.2
	Total	228.1	206.9	219.2	139.8
	New/Expansion	22.0	-	2.5	-
Common	Maintenance	42.0	88.0	86.1	62.9
Expenses	Equity Investment	133.0	3.2	3.4	14.0
	Total	197.0	91.3	92.0	76.9
	New/Expansion	199.4	188.2	340.9	162.0
m . 1	Maintenance	169.2	245.2	248.7	199.8
Total	Equity Investment	200.9	68.5	56.5	53.9
	Total	569.5	501.8	646.1	415.7



Borrowings

(Unit: KRW bn)

		/06 (D)			
	′05	'05 '06 3Q Changes		′06 (P)	
Total	1,865.4 (100%)	1,717.1 (100%)	-215.4	1,766.0 (100%)	
KRW Currency	1,529.8 (82%)	1,343.7 (78%)	-259.1	1,359.8 (77%)	
C P C B Others	100.0 1,300.0 129.8	79.0 1,100.0 164.7	-200.0 -59.1	120.1 1,220.0 19.7	
Foreign Currency	335.6 (18%)	373.4 (22%)	43.7	406.2 (23%)	
FRN Others	187.4 148.2	241.1 132.3	57.5 -13.8	233.0 173.2	
Short-term	845.2 (45%)	608.6 (35%)	-316.1	573.1 (32%)	
Long-term	1,020.2 (55%)	1,108.5 (65%)	100.7	1,192.9 (68%)	

(Unit: KRW bn)

	′05	′06 3Q
Net Income	400.3	234.9
Depreciation	344.5	378.8
Investment	-501.8	-415.7
Working Capital	-214.6	-108.5
Dividend	-110.0	-91.0
Others	219.1	149.8
Borrowing Increase	-137.5	-148.3

The % is calculated to total borrowings
Discounts of bond is not included

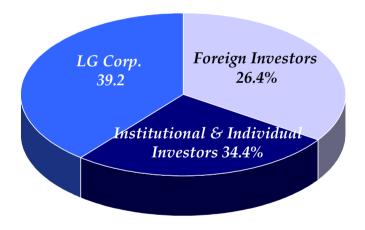


Cash Flow

Shareholders

Market Cap.

(Unit: KRW)



			Dec 31, '05	October 31, '06	
		No. of Shares	Price	Price	Market Cap
	Common	64,425,064	57,000	38,450	2.5 tn
	Preferred	8,661,251	40,000	24,100	0.2 tn
	Total	73,086,315			2.7 tn

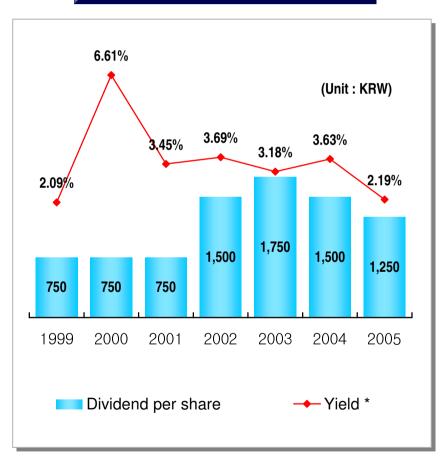
Common Stock as of October 31, 2006

Par value: KRW 5,000

^{*} Treasury stock: 610,538 shares (as of October 31, 2006)

^{**} Our GDR is listed on LSE under the rule of 144A: Price U\$ 19.8, outstanding shares 81,022 as of October 31

Dividend History



^{*} Yield was calculated based on the year-end price of common stock

Dividend Policy

Expected Dividend = Approximately 30% × Adjusted Net-income * * Adjusted Net-income = **Net-income** + Dividend revenues **Equity-method gains** Legal reserves

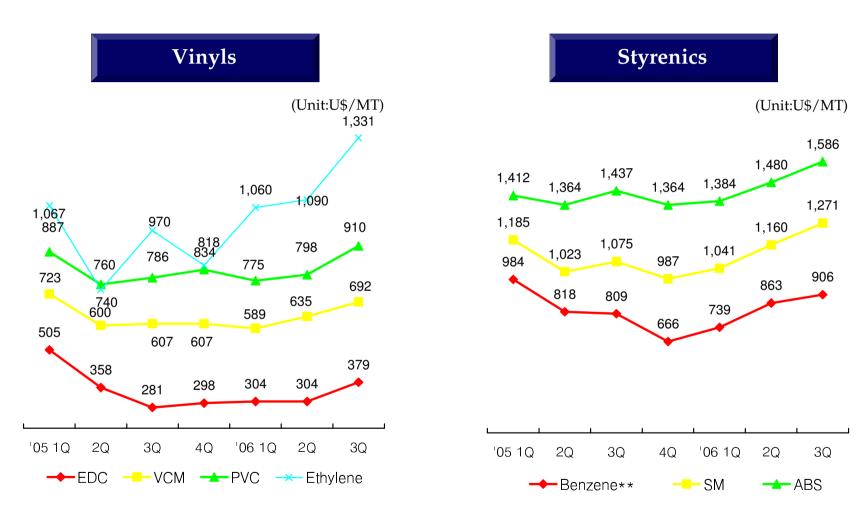
Item	Region	′04	′05	′08	′10
PVC	Yeosu	560	560	550	550
	Daesan	200	200	200	200
	China	350	350	360	400
	Total	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,150
VCM	VCM Yeosu		720	720	720
	Daesan	180	180	180	180
	China	0	0	360	400
	Total	900	900	1,260	1,300
EDC 1)	Yeosu	250	260	260	260
	China	0	0	320	360
	Total	250	260	580	620
NaOH 2)	Yeosu	200	200	200	200
	China	0	0	260	260
	Total	200	200	460	460
LDPE	Yeosu	156	156	156	156
•	Daesan	135	135	138	138
LLDPE	Daesan	80	80	80	80
HDPE	Yeosu	300	300	330	330
•	Daesan	140	140	162	162
PP	Daesan	250	250	300	550

	(01111111111111111111111111111111111111				
Item	Region	′04	′05	′08	′10
ABS	Yeosu	550	550	550	550
	Ningbo	300	300	450	450
	India	0	0	0	80
	Total	850	850	1,000	1,080
PS	Yeosu	210	210	140	140
	India	80	80	80	80
	Total	290	290	220	220
EPS	Yeosu	84	84	84	84
	India	16	16	16	16
SM	Yeosu	500	500	500	500
	Daesan	150	150	170	170
	Total	650	650	670	670
Acrylic	Korea	160	160	160	240
Acid	Overseas	0	0	0	0
	Total	160	160	160	240

²⁾ Dry basis



¹⁾ Direct Chlorination Only



- The prices are average price of CFR FE Asia for general grade in each product group.
- ** Average of FOB Korea price



	Name	Career	Remark
Chairman	Kang, Yu-Sig	BA (Business Administration), Seoul National Univ. Vice Chairman of LG Executive Office for Corporate Restructuring *Vice Chairman & President of LG Corp.	During his tenure
CEO	Kim, Bahn-Suk	BA (Chemical Engineering), Seoul National Univ. CEO of LG Petrochemical, CEO of LG Daesan Petrochemical *President & CEO of LG Chem	Newly Elected
CFO	Cho, Suk-Jeh	BA (Business Administration), Busan National Univ. Executive Vice President, CFO of LG Corp. *Executive Vice President & CFO of LG Chem	During his tenure
Independent Director	Oh, Ho-Soo	BA (Law), Yonsei Univ. Chairman of the Korea Securities Dealers Association *Chairman of Investus Global Corp.	During his tenure
Independent Director	Lee, Young-Moo	Ph.D. (Polymer Engineering), Univ. of North Carolina Senior researcher of 3M *Professor, Division of Applied Chemical Engineering & Bio Engineering, Han yang Univ.	During his tenure
Independent Director	Kim, Kon-Sik	Ph.D. (Corporate law), Univ. of Washington Independent director of SK Telecom *Professor of Law, Seoul National Univ.	During his tenure
Independent Ahn, Sang-Hyung		Ph.D. (Industrial Administration), Carnegie Mellon Univ. Independent director of LG Petrochemical *Dean, College of Business Administration, Seoul National Univ.	Newly Elected

