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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 6-K
REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER
PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16 UNDER
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the month of November 2026

LG Display Co., Ltd.

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

LG Twin Towers, 128 Yeoui-daero, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul 07336, Republic of Korea
(Address of principal executive offices)

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

Form 20-F __X__ Form 40-F ____

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

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

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

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

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

Yes _____ No __X__

QUARTERLY REPORT

(From January 1, 2026 to September 30, 2026)

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

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

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Attachment: 1. Financial Statements in accordance with K-IFRS

1. Company

A. Name and contact information

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

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

B. Credit rating

This information is omitted in quarterly reports in accordance with Korean disclosure rules, and we plan to include such information in our semi-annual and annual reports.

C. Capitalization

(1) Change in capital stock (as of September 30, 2026)

(Unit: Won, Shares)

		Details of the Shares Issued				
Date of Issuance	Method of Issuance	Type	Number of Shares	Par value per Share	Offering price per Share	Remarks
March 15, 2024	Paid-in capital increase (share rights offering to existing shareholders)	Common shares	142,184,300	₩ 5,000	₩ 9,090	Ratio of paid-in capital increase: 39.74%

(2) Convertible bonds (as of September 30, 2026)

We have no outstanding convertible bonds as of September 30, 2026.

D. Voting rights

This information is omitted in quarterly reports in accordance with Korean disclosure rules, and we plan to include such information in our semi-annual and annual reports.

E. Dividends

Dividends for the three most recent fiscal years

Description (unit)		2026 Q1~Q3	2025	2024
Par value (Won)		5,000	5,000	5,000
Profit (loss) for the period (million Won)[1]		(228,585)	226,312	(2,562,606)
Earnings (loss) per share (Won)[2]		(457)	453	(5,438)
Total cash dividend amount for the period (million Won)		-	-	-
Total stock dividend amount for the period (million Won)		-	-	-
Cash dividend payout ratio (%)		-	-	-
Cash dividend yield (%)	Common shares	-	-	-
	Preferred shares	-	-	-
Stock dividend yield (%)	Common shares	-	-	-
	Preferred shares	-	-	-
Cash dividend per share (Won)	Common shares	-	-	-
	Preferred shares	-	-	-
Stock dividend per share (share)	Common shares	-	-	-
	Preferred shares	-	-	-

(1) Based on profit for the year attributable to the owners of the controlling company.
(2) Earnings per share is based on par value of ₩5,000 per share and is calculated by dividing net income by weighted average number of common shares.

Historical dividend information[1]

Number of consecutive years of dividends[2]		Average Dividend Yield[2]	
Interim dividends	Annual dividends	Last 3 years	Last 5 years
—	—	—	0.56

(1) The historical dividend information has been prepared based on the actual dividends declared for the fiscal years 2021 through 2025.
(2) The average dividend yield is calculated using the simple arithmetic average method, including the fiscal years in which no dividend was paid (dividends were paid with respect to fiscal year 2021 only based on the dividend resolution date).

F. Matters relating to Articles of Incorporation

This information is omitted in quarterly reports in accordance with Korean disclosure rules, and we plan to include such information in our semi-annual and annual reports.

2. Business

A. Business overview

We were incorporated in February 1985 under the laws of the Republic of Korea. LG Electronics and LG Semicon transferred their respective LCD business to us in 1998, and since then, our business has been focused on the research, development, manufacture and sale of products that apply display technologies such as OLED and TFT-LCD. Sorting by major sales product category, television, IT products, mobile and other products, and "auto" products (comprising automotive display products) accounted for 19%, 33%, 38% and 10% of our total sales, respectively, in the first three quarters of 2026. Our customers primarily consist of global set makers, and our top ten customers comprised 92% of our total sales revenue in the first three quarters of 2026. As a company focused on exports, our overseas sales accounted for approximately 95% of our total sales in the first three quarters of 2026. We have overseas sales subsidiaries located in the United States, Germany, Japan, Taiwan, China and Singapore.

We operate key production facilities in Korea, China and Vietnam, and our cumulative production capacity for the first three quarters of 2026 was approximately 2.8 million glass sheets, as converted into eighth-generation sheets (2200x2500mm). In order to expand our production capacity of differentiated and competitive products such as OLED panels, our total capital expenditures on a cash out basis was around ₩1.4 trillion in 2025. In 2026, we plan to increase our capital expenditures to the low ₩2 trillion range, representing an increase from the previous year.

The major raw materials for display panel production include glass, semiconductors, polarizers, organic matter, backlight units ("BLU") and printed circuit boards ("PCB"), and the prices of our raw materials may fluctuate as a result of supply and demand in the market as well as changes in our purchase quantity.

The display industry to which we belong is highly affected by the global economic conditions. Given the characteristics of the display business, which requires large-scale investments, display panel prices may fluctuate due to an imbalance between supply and demand, which may affect our profitability. The sales performance of industry players is differentiated by not only the production capacity of each company but also other competitive differences arising from factors including technology, cost structure, product development capability, manufacturing efficiency, quality control and customer relationships, as well as by differentiation in sales volume and pricing utilizing such factors. In addition, given the high proportion of our sales overseas, our sales of display panels are denominated mainly in U.S. dollars whereas our purchases of raw materials are denominated mainly in U.S. dollars, Japanese Yen and Chinese Yuan. Accordingly, our profit margins may be affected by changes in the exchange rates between the currencies. We strive to minimize the risk relating to foreign currency denominated assets, liabilities and operating cash flow due to exchange rate fluctuations.

Our research and development expenses represent approximately 10% of our sales, and we are continually creating customer value through systematic R&D activities for new products and technologies. Leveraging our competitive R&D activities, we are leading the display market by providing differentiated values in display panel products utilizing our OLED and TFT-LCD technologies for various uses including television, IT, mobile products and automobiles.

Consolidated operating results highlights

(Unit: In billions of Won)

	2026 Q1~Q3	2025	2024
Sales Revenue	17,423	25,810	26,615
Gross Profit	2,471	3,376	2,575
Operating Profit (loss)	290	517	(561)
Total Assets	26,327	26,917	32,860
Total Liabilities	18,888	19,077	24,787

B. Industry

(1) Industry characteristics

- From the supply perspective, the display panel industry is technology- and capital-intensive in nature and requires mass production through achieving an economy of scale.
- From the demand perspective, the display panel industry tends to demonstrate a high level of volatility depending on the global macroeconomic conditions, semiconductor supply conditions, major regional sales events and/or seasonal factors.

- Though the display panel industry is currently facing risks of decreased consumption of related goods in the business-to-consumer sector and reduced investor confidence in the business-to-business sector due to ongoing uncertainty in the global macroeconomic environment and rising semiconductor prices driven by the expansion of artificial intelligence ("AI"), there are continued opportunities in the display market to meet changes in consumer lifestyle and specific consumer needs in the mid- to long-term.

- In the market for television display panels, while the overall market remains stagnant, the increase of video content (including over-the-top services), expanding uses of television (such as playing video games) and the growth of the ultra-large TV market are expected to create meaningful opportunities for qualitative growth.

- In the market for IT products, while the increasing adoption of AI-enabled personal computers is expected to generate replacement demand, rising prices of key components such as memory semiconductors may lead to higher prices for end products and a slowdown in demand. Nevertheless, amid changing lifestyles, we expect growth opportunities for new product offerings to arise, including from the increasing adoption of OLED technology in gaming monitors, the development of portable devices and the integration of AI technologies.

- The growth in the market for smartphone products continues to be concentrated around high value-added products using plastic OLED display panels that offer superior performance through diversification of form factors, low-power consumption and high resolution, in light of the increased use of smartphones for mobile contents and gaming purposes.

- In the market for automotive display panels, display panels are increasingly being used in light of the expanded adoption of in-vehicle infotainment systems, and the market is continuing to demonstrate qualitative growth as the demand for larger and higher-resolution display panels continues to increase.

- As the market for LCD panel-based products has reached a maturity stage, the growing adoption of OLED panels across various segments, driven by their differentiated performance and form factor advantages, is expected to create new opportunities.

(2) Growth Potential

The display panel industry is expected to continue to grow, as the essential role of display products as a key device for information and communication in daily lives of individuals as well as for industrial purposes becomes more pronounced. We are strengthening our business competitiveness based on customer value and developing new markets under our strategic plan to transition our business to center around OLED, which has a strong growth potential within the display panel industry. With respect to large-sized display panels, we are focusing on expanding the OLED market by strengthening our differentiated OLED technology capabilities, such as META technology, which offers high-resolution and high-luminance, and Tandem WOLED technology, as well as diversifying our product portfolio and strengthening business with new customers. We are also expanding into new product areas, such as gaming display panels. In the medium-sized display panel business, we are increasing the proportion of premium products such as high resolution and wide screen products based on IPS and oxide technologies, and we are also increasing the use of OLED panels in IT products to improve power consumption and provide differentiated form factors. In the small-sized display panel business, we have secured high value-added and differentiated technology and stable operating capabilities for 6th generation plastic OLED smartphone displays, while also expanding our customer base in the automotive display panels business by providing optimized display solutions featuring high resolution, high refresh rates and high luminance, based on a diverse portfolio of premium products including plastic OLED, advanced thin OLED and LTPS LCD panels. We are also in the process of proactively preparing the technology to respond to new market opportunities for ultra-small-sized displays, including those in relation to augmented reality and virtual reality uses.

(3) Cyclicality

- The display panel business is characterized by being highly cyclical and sensitive to fluctuations in the general economy. The industry may experience volatility caused by imbalances between supply and demand due to changes in capital expenditure levels and adjustments in production utilization rates within the industry.

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

(4) Market conditions

- Most display panel manufacturers are located in Asia as set forth below. Chinese panel manufacturers are expanding their dominance in the TFT-LCD sector through oligopolization of the market, while also pursuing entry into the medium-sized OLED panel market based on investments in new production facilities. In addition, Taiwanese panel manufacturers are streamlining their operations by closing earlier-generation TFT-LCD producion facilities and focusing on medium-sized, high value-added products through investments in oxide technology. In response, Korean panel manufacturers are continuing their efforts to lead the market through new investments in OLED and to maintain their differentiated competitiveness through technological advancement in the TFT-LCD sector.

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

  b. Taiwan: AU Optronics, Innolux, etc.

  c. Japan: Sharp, etc.

  d. China: BOE, CSOT, HKC, etc.

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

	2026 Q1~Q3	2025	2024
Panels for Televisions[(1)(2)]	8.9%	10.4%	14.1%
Panels for IT Products[(1)]	16.2%	17.6%	19.1%
Total[(1)]	11.9%	13.4%	15.7%

(1) *Source: Large Area Display Market Tracker (OMDIA).* Data for 2026 Q1~Q3 are based on OMDIA's estimates, as actual results for 2026 Q3 have not yet been made available as of the date of this report.
(2) Includes panels for public displays.

(5) Competitiveness and competitive advantages

- Our ability to compete successfully depends on factors both within and outside our control, including the development of new and premium products through technological advances, timely investments that achieve profitability, maintaining flexible product portfolio and production facility operations responsive to market conditions, price of our products, competitive production costs, productivity enhancement, our relationship with customers, success in marketing to our end-brand customers, competitive environment and economic conditions within the industry, and foreign exchange rates.

- In order for us to compete effectively, it is critical to offer differentiated products that enable us to secure profit margins even during times of a mismatch in the market supply and demand, to be price- and cost-competitive and to maintain stable relationships with customers.

- A substantial portion of our sales is attributable to a limited number of end-brand customers and their designated system integrators. As such, it is important to build a sustained relationship with such customers.

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

- As a leading technology innovator in the display industry, we continue to focus on delivering differentiated value to our customers by developing various technologies and products, including display panels with WOLED/POLED, IPS, Oxide, in-TOUCH, Tandem and other technologies. With respect to OLED panels, following our supply of the world's first 55-inch OLED panels for televisions in 2013, we have continued to achieve ongoing technological innovation by continuing to enhance the performance of our products and to offer differentiated large-sized OLED products such as our large-sized gaming OLED products and those incorporating our META technology. Moreover, we have continually introduced and expanded our high value-added plastic OLED products for smartphones, smartwatches and automotive products, along with our advanced thin OLED products, among others. With respect to TFT-LCD panels, we are leading the market with our competitive advantages in technology, including through our IPS, Oxide and LTPS technology-based desktop and notebook monitors featuring high resolutions, differentiated designs and high frequency refresh rates, and specialized

products for automotive, commercial and medical uses. Our production facilities are also equipped to produce products incorporating in-TOUCH technology.

- Moreover, we are maintaining and strengthening close long-term partnerships with major global firms to secure customers and expand relationships for technology development.

C. New businesses

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

D. Customer-oriented marketing activities

Through engaging in detailed analysis and acquiring insight on the market and industry conditions, technology, products and end-user consumers, we seek to provide differentiated values that are customer- and consumer-friendly. In addition, we engage in activities that are geared to proactively identify and offer meaningful benefits to customers and consumers. As a result, we are continually developing products that provide differentiated values using our technologies. At the same time, we strive to create new markets and mutually benefit our business and our customers by obtaining customer trust and satisfaction through our customer- and consumer-oriented marketing activities.

3. Major Products and Raw Materials

A. Major products

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

(Unit: In billions of Won, except percentages)

Business area	Sales type	Items (By product)	Usage	Major trademark	2026 Q1~Q3 Sales Revenue	2026 Q1~Q3 Percentages (%)
Display	Goods/Products/ Services/ Other sales	Televisions	Panels for televisions	LG Display	3,243	18.6%
		IT products	Panels for monitors, notebook computers and tablets	LG Display	5,799	33.3%
		Mobile, etc.	Panels for smartphones, smartwatches, etc.	LG Display	6,649	38.2%
		Auto products	Panels for automobiles	LG Display	1,732	9.9%
Total					17,423	100.0%

B. Average selling price trend of major products

The average selling prices of display panels are subject to change based on market conditions and demand by product category. The average selling price of display panels per square meter of net display area shipped in the third quarter of 2026 was USD 1,250, representing a 16% increase from the previous quarter primarily due to the impact of seasonal increase in demand for mobile panels, which carry relatively higher average selling prices per square meter. The average selling prices of display panels per square meter of net display area may continually fluctuate in the future due to changes in market conditions, demand trends and our product mix.

(Unit: US$ / m^2)

Period	Average Selling Price[1][2] (in US$ / m^2)
2026 Q3	1,250
2026 Q2	1,079
2026 Q1	1,244
2025 Q4	1,297
2025 Q3	1,365
2025 Q2	1,056
2025 Q1	804
2024 Q4	873
2024 Q3	825
2024 Q2	779
2024 Q1	782

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

C. Major raw materials

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

(Unit: In billions of Won, except percentages)

Business area	Purchase type	Items	Usage	Cost[(1)]	Ratio (%)	Suppliers[(2)]
Display	Raw materials	PCB	Display panel manufacturing	787	11.5%	Hyunwoo Industrial Co., Ltd., etc.
		Polarizers		1,054	15.4%	Dongwoo Fine-Chem Co., Ltd., etc.
		BLU		582	8.5%	Top Run Total Solution Co., Ltd., etc.
		Glass		263	3.8%	Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd., etc.
		Drive IC		665	9.7%	LX Semicon, etc.
		Others		3,508	51.1%	-
Total				6,859	100.0%	

- Period: January 1, 2026 ~ September 30, 2026.
(1) Based on total cost for purchase of raw materials which includes manufacturing and development costs, etc.
(2) Among our major suppliers, Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd. is our affiliate and LX Semicon is an affiliate of LX Holdings Corp.

- The market prices of main raw materials for display panels fluctuate depending on the global market conditions of raw materials and demand by product segment.
- The market price of polarizers, which is a main raw material for display panels, decreased by 4% as of September 30, 2026 compared to the end of the previous year.
- The market price of PCB increased by 3% compared to the end of the previous year. The market prices of drive IC and BLU decreased by 1% and 2%, respectively, as of September 30, 2026 compared to the end of the previous year.
- Although the global economy in 2026 continues to face prolonged geopolitical risks stemming from the Middle East, including the Iranian war and the blockade of the Strait of Hormuz, as well as uncertainties in oil prices and raw material costs, we will continue our efforts to improve the balance of market supply and demand in the raw materials market and strengthen our raw material cost competitiveness. The prices of raw materials may continue to fluctuate in light of changes in the market conditions of such materials.

4. Production and Equipment

A. Production capacity and output

(1) Production capacity

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

(Unit: 1,000 glass sheets)

Business area	Items	Location of facilities	2026 Q1~Q3[(1)]	2025[(1)(2)]	2024[(1)]
Display	Display panel, etc.	Gumi, Paju, Guangzhou	2,832	4,208	6,063

(1) Calculated based on the effective capacity method (based on glass input substrate size for eighth-generation glass sheets) multiplied by daily operating hours, the number of operating days and the efficiency rate.
(2) As the disposal of our equity interest in LG Display (China) Co., Ltd. was completed on April 1, 2025, the production capacity presented includes such subsidiary's production capacity through the first quarter of 2025.

(2) Production output

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

(Unit: 1,000 glass sheets)

Business area	Items	Location of facilities	2026 Q1~Q3 (1)	2025(1)(2)	2024(1)
Display	Display panel, etc.	Gumi, Paju, Guangzhou	2,594	3,914	5,656

(1) Based on the production results (input standard) of each plant converted into eighth-generation glass sheets.

(2) As the disposal of our equity interest in LG Display (China) Co., Ltd. was completed on April 1, 2025, the production output presented includes such subsidiary's production output through the first quarter of 2025.

B. Production performance and utilization ratio

(Unit: Hours, except percentages)

Production facilities	Available working hours in 2026 Q1~Q3	Actual working hours in 2026 Q1~Q3	Average utilization ratio
Gumi	6,552(1) (24 hours x 273 days)	6,360(1) (24 hours x 265 days)	97.1%
Paju	6,552(1) (24 hours x 273 days)	6,538(1) (24 hours x 272 days)	99.8%
Guangzhou	6,552(1) (24 hours x 273 days)	6,552(1) (24 hours x 273 days)	100.0%

(1) Number of days is calculated by averaging the number of working days for each facility.

C. Investment plan

In 2025, our total capital expenditures on a cash out basis was around ₩1.4 trillion. In 2026, we plan to increase our capital expenditures to the low ₩2 trillion range, representing an increase from the previous year. On April 22, 2026, we announced new facility investments related to the enhancement of OLED technology in order to strengthen our technological competitiveness and basis for growth, the details of which are set forth below.

Filing date	Title of disclosure	Details of disclosure	Other references useful for making investment decisions
April 22, 2026	New Facility Investment	1. **Investment target:** New OLED technology infrastructure 2. **Investment amount:** ₩1.1 trillion 3. **Purpose:** To enhance technological competitiveness and strengthen basis for growth through the advancement of OLED technologies 4. **Investment period:** April 22, 2026 – June 30, 2028	The start date of investment period is based on the resolved date of the Board of Directors, and end date of investment period may be subject to change depending on market conditions and the investment progress. In addition, the detailed matters necessary for the execution of this investment have been delegated to our Chief Executive Officer.

5. Sales

A. Sales performance

(Unit: In billions of Won)

Business area	Sales types	Items (Market)		2026 Q1~Q3	2025	2024
Display	Products	Display panel	Overseas(1)	16,501	24,613	25,496
			Korea(1)	778	954	960
			Total	17,279	25,567	26,456

	Others[2]	Raw materials, components, etc.	Overseas[1]	125	206	112
			Korea[1]	19	37	47
			Total	144	243	159
Total			Overseas[1]	16,626	24,819	25,608
			Korea[1]	797	991	1,007
			Total	17,423	25,810	26,615

(1) Based on ship-to-party.
(2) Other sales include royalty sales.

B. Sales organization and sales route

- As of September 30, 2026, each of our television, IT, mobile and auto product businesses had individual sales and customer support functions.
- Sales subsidiaries in the United States, Germany, Japan, Taiwan, China and Singapore perform sales activities and provide local technical support to customers.
- Sales of our products take place through one of the following two routes:

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

  2) LG Display Headquarters and overseas manufacturing subsidiaries → System integrators and end-brand customers → End users

- Sales performance by sales route

Sales performance	Sales route[1]	Ratio
Overseas	Overseas subsidiaries	97.7%
	Headquarters	2.3%
Overseas sales portion (overseas sales / total sales)		95.4%
Korea	Overseas subsidiaries	36.6%
	Headquarters	63.4%
Korea sales portion (Korea sales / total sales)		4.6%

(1) Percentage by sales route is based on revenue from the Display business segment.

C. Sales methods and sales terms

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

D. Sales strategy

- With respect to television display products, we are strengthening our competitive advantages in the premium television display market by enhancing the performance of our OLED television display panels and advancing both product and technology sophistication levels, while also working towards strengthening our business portfolio and securing sustainable profitability through the expansion of our OLED-based gaming monitor business.
- With respect to IT display products, we are continually strengthening the sales of high-resolution, IPS, narrow bezel and other high-end display panels with major global IT product manufacturers as our primary customer base.
- With respect to mobile and other products (a wide range of products including smartphones, smartwatches and industrial products (including aviation and medical equipment, among others)), we are continuing to build a strong and diversified business portfolio and expand our global customer base by leveraging the strength of our differentiated technology and products such as OLED, narrow bezel, low-power consumption and thin and light features.
- With respect to automotive display products, our business is steadily growing on the back of stable orders secured through our ability to deliver differentiated value to global automobile manufacturers leveraging our diversified technology and product portfolio that includes plastic OLED, advanced thin OLED and LTPS LCD panels.

E. Major customers

- Customers “A” and “B” each accounted for more than 10% of our sales revenue in the first three quarters of 2026. Sales revenue generated from Customer “A” amounted to ₩9,774 billion in the first three quarters of 2026 and ₩10,408 billion in the first three quarters of 2025, and sales revenue generated from Customer “B” amounted to ₩2,376 billion in the first three quarters of 2026 and ₩2,463 billion in the first three quarters of 2025. In addition, sales revenue derived from our top ten customers comprised 92% of our total sales revenue in the first three quarters of 2026 and 91% in the first three quarters of 2025.

6. Purchase Orders

- We supply some of our products in accordance with the production plans of automobile manufacturers. However, the volume of our supply is subject to fluctuation depending on the customers’ actual order volume and future market conditions, and it is not possible to accurately predict the changes in demand resulting from changes in the domestic and global economic environment. Moreover, as of September 30, 2026, we do not have purchase order contracts that recognize revenue by measuring progress towards satisfaction of performance obligation by using the cost-based input method.

7. Risk Management and Derivative Contracts

A. Risk management

(1) Major market risks

Our business is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. Accordingly, we operate a risk management system that identifies and analyzes these risks while monitoring and managing risk level by establishing appropriate risk controls in order to ensure that such risks do not exceed certain threshold levels.

See Note 24 to our consolidated financial statements attached hereto for more information regarding our exposure to each of the risks listed above.

(2) Risk management method

In order to manage our risk against foreign currency fluctuations, we eliminate such risk by adopting a policy of maintaining our net exposure risk within an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates, when necessary, to address short-term imbalances in the inflow and outflow of foreign currency funds. We also continually monitor our currency position and risk for other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, and when needed, we may from time to time enter into cross-currency interest rate swap contracts and foreign currency forward contracts. Furthermore, we have adopted a policy aimed at minimizing uncertainty and financial costs arising from interest rate fluctuations and manage our interest rate risk through periodic monitoring of interest rate trends and adoption of appropriate countermeasures.

B. Derivative contracts

(1) Currency risks

- We are exposed to currency risks on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in currencies other than in Won, our functional currency. These currencies are primarily the U.S. dollar and the Japanese Yen.
- Interest on borrowings is denominated in the currency of the borrowing. Generally, borrowings are denominated in currencies that match the cash flows generated by our underlying operations, primarily in Won, the U.S. dollar and the Chinese Yuan.
- As of the end of the reporting period, in order to avoid risks of interest rate and exchange rate fluctuations on our foreign currency-denominated borrowings and foreign currency-denominated bonds, we had outstanding cross-currency interest rate swap agreements with Shinhan Bank and others in aggregate amounts of USD 2,220 million and CNY 1,680 million.
- We have applied fair value hedge accounting to certain of these derivative instruments in an aggregate amount of USD 700 million. During the reporting period, we recognized a foreign currency translation loss in the amount of ₩49 billion arising from the valuation of derivative instruments to which fair value hedge accounting was applied. The latest expected maturity date for exposure to changes in fair value is June 2028.

- The aggregate amounts of derivative instruments for which we have not applied hedge accounting are USD 1,520 million and CNY 1,680 million. Any rights or obligations arising from derivative contracts to which hedge accounting is not applied are measured at fair value and are accounted for as assets and liabilities, whereas any resulting valuation gain or loss is recognized as profit or loss at the time such valuation gain or loss is incurred. We recognized a loss on valuation of derivative instruments in the amount of ₩201 billion with respect to the above foreign exchange derivative instruments held during the reporting period.

(2) Interest rate risks

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

- As of the end of the reporting period, we had outstanding interest rate swap agreements with KEB Hana Bank and others in an aggregate amount of ₩1,730 billion, for which we have not applied hedge accounting. We recognized a gain on valuation of derivative instruments in the amount of ₩15 billion with respect to our interest rate derivative instruments held during the reporting period.

8. Major Contracts

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

Type of agreement	Name of party	Term	Content
Technology licensing/ supply agreement	Hewlett-Packard	January 2011 ~	Patent licensing of semi-conductor device technology
	Ignis Innovation, Inc.	July 2016 ~	Patent licensing of OLED related technology
	Hannstar Display Corporation	December 2013 ~	Patent cross-licensing of LCD technology
	AU Optronics Corporation	August 2011 ~	Patent cross-licensing of LCD technology
	Innolux Corporation	July 2012 ~	Patent cross-licensing of LCD technology
	Universal Display Corporation	January 2015 ~ December 2030	Patent licensing of OLED related technology
	Semiconductor Energy Laboratory	January 2021 ~ December 2030	Patent licensing of LCD and OLED related technology
Real estate/others	LG Innotek Co., Ltd.	Date of contract: December 23, 2022 Term: December 26, 2022 ~ December 31, 2027	Lease of idle real estate property for rental income (the contract amount and other details are not disclosed in accordance with a non-disclosure agreement)
	LG Uplus Corp.	Date of contract: May 14, 2024	Sale of real estate property to enhance asset efficiency (for details, please refer to the Form 6-K furnished to the SEC on April 25, 2024)

9. Research & Development ("R&D")

A. Summary of R&D-related expenditures

(Unit: In millions of Won, except percentages)

Items		2026 Q1~Q3	2025	2024
R&D Expenditures (prior to deducting governmental subsidies)		1,717,280	2,211,369	2,237,403
Governmental Subsidies		(1,255)	(625)	(705)
Net R&D-Related Expenditures		1,716,025	2,210,744	2,236,698
Accounting Treatment[1]	R&D Expenses	1,274,940	1,668,306	1,687,315
	Development Cost (Intangible Assets)	441,085	542,438	549,383
R&D-Related Expenditures / Revenue Ratio[2] (Total R&D-Related Expenditures ÷ Revenue for the period × 100)		9.9%	8.6%	8.4%

(1) For accounting treatment purposes, R&D expenses are presented as research and development expenses in our statements of comprehensive income, net of amortization of capitalized intangible asset development costs.
(2) Calculated based on the R&D-related expenditures before subtracting government subsidies (state subsidies).

B. R&D achievements

Achievements in 2024

(1) Developed the world's first Gaming DFR product (31.5")
- Optimized display through applying DFR (Dynamic Frequency & Resolution) technology, which enables the implementation of high resolution (UHD 240Hz) and high refresh rate (FHD 480 Hz) on a single display panel
- Maximized sound effects by applying d-TAS (Display Thin Accurator)

(2) Developed the world's first Gaming OLED QHD 480Hz monitor product (27")
- Provided optimal gaming environment with the development of the world's first OLED QHD 480Hz high refresh rate monitor product

(3) Developed our first advanced thin OLED ("ATO")-based notebook panel (13.4")
- Developed Slim & Light product (1.16t / 162g) through the application of advanced thin OLED structure
- Developed high-efficiency OLED notebook panel product (SDR 400nit / HDR 500nit) utilizing Tandem OLED technology
- Became our first notebook panel model to apply Touch on Encap technology

(4) Developed our first Dual Resolution Gaming monitor product (27")
- Expanded the gaming monitor market and provided differentiated user experience by implementing the Dual Resolution feature
- Enabled the use of a single monitor for both fast-paced (FHD 330Hz) games and high-resolution (UHD 165Hz) games

  * Dual Resolution : UHD 165Hz ↔ FHD 330Hz

(5) Developed next-generation Micro LED display product (22.3")
- Provided a large-screen and high-resolution, new user experience through Active Matrix Micro LED transfer technology, panel technology, compensation technology and mechanical technology

  1) 22.3" Module for 136" 4K business-to-consumer products

  2) 22.3" Module for infinitely expandable business-to-business products

(6) Developed the world's first ultra-large high resolution transparent OLED display product (77")
- Developed new television models and lifestyle solutions with ultra-large, high-resolution displays with 45% transparency

(7) Developed the world's first large-sized WOLED product based on 4-Stack technology (83/77/65/55/48" 4K television displays)
- Strengthened the competitiveness of our WOLED flagship models by applying the 4-Stack technology to large-sized WOLED display panels for the first time in the industry
- Improved customer value by delivering premium picture quality (luminance, color reproduction, and high-speed) while enhancing cost competitiveness
- Established a foundation for market expansion by strengthening the potential to expand into the new high-end monitor market

Achievements in 2025

(1) Developed the world's first 45WUHD 165Hz Gaming OLED product
- Optimized display based on intended use through applying DFR (Dynamic Frequency & Resolution) technology, which enables the implementation of high resolution (WUHD 165Hz) and high refresh rate (WFHD 330Hz) on a single display panel
- Enhanced gaming immersion through the application of an 800R Curved display

(2) Developed the world's first medium-sized OLED notebook panel product based on low-temperature polycrystalline oxide ("LTPO") and Tandem technology (14")
- Developed Tandem OLED product with low power consumption and variable refresh rate based on LTPO technology
- Developed a medium-sized OLED display product with low power consumption to lead the high-end notebook computers market

(3) Developed our first 8.5th-generation large-sized automotive display panel product using oxide technology (38.9")
- Developed P2P (Pillar-to-Pillar, full dashboard) products for automotive applications using new oxide semiconductor technology to ensure high reliability
- Expanded automotive LCD panel production to the 8.5th-generation line in addition to the existing 6th-generation line

(4) Introduced the Double Rate Driving ("DRD") platform for the first time in large-sized OLED television products and developed cost-innovative products (77/65/55/48")
- Secured cost competitiveness and established a foundation for a sustainable profitability structure through structural innovation of our V26 products based on the DRD platform, incorporating DRD, New ASIC (application-specific integrated circuit) and New META POL (polarizing panel) technologies
- Strengthened competitiveness in expanding business applications by concurrently deploying Special Edition models based on the DRD platform

(5) Developed the world's first 27" QHD 540Hz (DFR 720Hz) OLED monitor product
- Achieved the highest level refresh rate (HD 720Hz) and response time (0.02ms, G-to-G) for OLED through the application of DFR technology, delivering smooth motion and an immersive gaming experience

(6) Developed the world's first large-sized, high-resolution IPS curved monitor product (51.5")
- Maintained our leadership in the high-end product market through the development of the world's first large-sized IPS curved monitor product
- Achieved enhanced profitability and differentiation through the development of new components, structural and process changes and the application of cost-efficient materials

(7) Developed the world's first 1Hz low-power notebook display product (14", 16")
- Maintained our leadership in the high-end product market through development of the world's first 1Hz product featuring low power consumption, slim design and three-sided borderless design
  - Enhanced VHR (Variable High Refresh Rate) performance at 1Hz through the application of newly developed materials (liquid crystal and polyimide) and advanced panel design technology, along with flicker reduction circuit algorithms
  - Achieved further power efficiency through low-power circuit algorithms and high-efficiency BLU technology
  - Enhanced slim design competitiveness through the development of new slim circuit components, including PCBs, semiconductor components and CNT (Carbon Nanotube) materials

Achievements in 2026

(1) Developed our first automotive ATO products (7.2/11.7/13/15/24.2")
- Developed our first automotive ATO products, securing price competitiveness
- Expanded our automotive OLED panel business by meeting diverse customer requirements

(2) Developed our first Fully Integrated Display Module ("FIDM") products (11/15/30.4")
- Developed our first FIDM products, expanding the relevant product scope from Cover Glass Module to FIDM
- Secured software development capability by obtaining "ASPICE (Automotive Software Process Improvement Capability determination) CL2", a global automotive software standard

(3) Developed the world's first 24.5" FHD 720Hz Gaming OLED monitor product
- Led the gaming monitor market through the development of a 24.5" FHD Gaming OLED monitor product optimized for the e-sports market and featuring the highest refresh rate (720Hz)

(4) Developed the world's first RGB Stripe OLED monitor products (27U, 31.5U, 39WU)
- Improved text clarity and reduced color fringing through the development of a high-resolution vertical RGB stripe pixel structure

10. Intellectual Property

As of September 30, 2026, our cumulative patent portfolio (including patents that have already expired) included 32,767 patents in Korea and 40,897 patents in other countries. In 2026, we registered 1,122 patents in Korea and 2,218 patents in other countries.

11. Environmental and Safety Matters

In order to minimize the environmental impact of our business activities, we are actively responding to environmental regulations applicable to our products and business sites.

A. Business environment management

We have installed and operate various types of prevention facilities to minimize the emission of environmental pollutants generated in our production process. With respect to air and water pollutants, we set and manage our internal standard at 70% of the permitted levels under the regulatory emission standards. In addition, in order to establish a resource circulation system, we operate a proprietary system to monitor waste from its generation to treatment, have developed waste treatment technology and identified suitable recycling companies to reduce the amount of waste we generate and maximize recycling.

In addition, as we were designated a target company for the greenhouse gas emission trading system in 2015, we allocate and monitor our greenhouse gas emissions every year. In order to continually promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, we have set a medium- to long-term goal to reduce the emission level by continually investing in facility improvements and monitoring our emission levels.

We are subject to a variety of environmental laws and regulations, and operations at our manufacturing plants are subject to regulation and periodic scheduled and unscheduled on-site inspections by the Ministry of Climate, Energy and Environment and local environmental protection authorities. The primary types of environmental laws applicable to us include the following:

(1) Environmental pollutant emission regulations: Integrated Control of Pollutant-discharging Facilities Act, Clean Air Conservation Act, Water Quality Conservation Act, Wastes Control Act, Environmental Impact Assessment Act, etc.

(2) Greenhouse gas emission management: Framework Act on Carbon Neutral and Green Growth to Respond to Climate Crisis, Act on the Allocation and Trading of Greenhouse Gas Emission Permits, etc.

(3) Other workplace environment management: Chemicals Control Act, Chemicals Registration and Evaluation Act, Soil Environment Conservation Act, etc.

Through the implementation of an environmental and energy management system, we are continuously making efforts to minimize environmental impact and reduce energy usage in all aspects of our business process. Accordingly, we have acquired and currently operate the environmental management system ISO14001 and energy management system ISO 50001 certifications for all of our domestic and overseas production sites. In addition, we have established company-wide safety, healthy, energy and environment management policies and manuals, which are regularly updated based on international standards. We also conduct systematic management of our business process in accordance with international standards through annual follow-up and renewal audits.

We achieved an A rating, which is among the highest rating categories, in the Carbon Disclosure Project (“CDP”) Supply Chain Engagement Assessment in 2025, in recognition of our efforts to manage climate risks across our supply chain and build a carbon-neutral ecosystem. In addition, we received a Leadership A- rating in the CDP Climate Change assessment, based on our achievements including greenhouse gas reduction, advancement of climate change response scenarios and expansion of renewable energy utilization. As a result, we were named to the Honors Club in the IT category of the Climate Change Korea Awards for ten consecutive years from 2016 to 2025. In the area of water resource management, we achieved a Leadership A rating, the highest rating category, in the CDP Water Security assessment, in recognition of our substantive achievements in expanding water reuse.

In addition, in recognition of our efforts to improve recycling rates and reduce waste, we were nominated as a leading company with an excellent performance in resource circulation and received a commendation from the Minister of Environment in 2020. In 2022, we achieved the Gold rating for Zero Waste to Landfill (“ZWTL”) for our Paju and Gumi facilities and the Platinum rating for our Nanjing facility. Through ongoing efforts to improve our recycling rate, our Paju facility achieved a Platinum rating for the first time in June 2024 and our Guangzhou facility achieved a Platinum rating for the first time in December 2024. Subsequently, our Gumi facility achieved a Platinum rating for the first time in July 2025, while our Paju facility maintained its Platinum rating following the reassessment in July 2025. In November 2025, we achieved the Gold rating for our Vietnam facility, completing ZWTL certification for all of our production sites. As of the date of this report, our Paju, Gumi, Nanjing and Guangzhou facilities continue to maintain Platinum

ratings for ZWTL, and our Vietnam facility continues to maintain a Gold rating. Accordingly, ZWTL certification is maintained for all of our production sites. In 2022, we introduced a resource recirculation recognition program in accordance with the Korean government's waste management policy and received circular resource certification on eight types of our discarded trays and vinyl. In 2023, we have obtained quality certification for certain of our recycled items recognized as circular resources, and we plan to continue to promote the resource circulation of our products. We will continue our efforts to reinforce our resource circulation program by minimizing waste and maximizing recycling rate.

We have continued to pursue ESG management activities based on the spirit of "value creation for consumers" and "human-first management," and we plan to obtain further recognition for our eco-friendly management and share relevant information with the stakeholders.

B. Product environment management

In order to respond to applicable domestic and overseas environmental regulations, such as the European Union's Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) and Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) that restrict the use of certain hazardous substances, we operate a hazardous substance management program that implements a four-step procedure (each such step, a "Gate") that manages various stages of our production cycle, beginning with the registration process of our business partners up to the mass production stage. In addition, in order to preemptively address four types of phthalate substances that became additionally regulated pursuant to the RoHS in 2016 and officially went into effect on July 22, 2019, we replaced the latent risk elements in advance as well as implemented a more stable management process with respect to such substances. In implementing this process, we collaborated with external agencies to ascertain regulatory trends and establish our response strategy, and we formulated and applied effective management measures through the collaborative efforts of our development, procurement, quality assurance and analysis teams.

- Gate 01 (Business Partner Stage): An audit is conducted prior to the registration of a new business partner (including the inspection of the business partner's hazardous substance response process)

- Gate 02 (Parts Development Stage): An environmental evaluation of each part under development is conducted (consisting of three stages: (1) document review; (2) XRF test and (3) precision analysis)

- Gate 03 (Product Development Stage): An environmental evaluation of the product model and product labeling are conducted (including RoHS verification)

- Gate 04 (Mass Production Stage): Process management through the periodic testing of mass-produced parts for any hazardous substances (including rate-based tests based on risk assessment)

We operate a "Hazardous Substance Management System for Products" that effectively manages hazardous substances by classifying them into four levels: A-I, A-II, B-I, and B-II. In particular, in addition to substances prohibited by global hazardous substance regulations on products, we have designated substances causing harm to the human body and the environment as Level B substances. By developing alternative technologies and parts and applying them to our products, we continually strive to achieve a gradual reduction and elimination of non-prohibited hazardous substances.

- Level A-I (Prohibited Substances): Prohibited substances designated under the RoHS regulations (i.e., 10 regulated substances) and those designated by specific customers

- Level A-II (Prohibited Substances): Substances prohibited by regulations and conventions other than those covered under Level A-1 and those designated as such by customers

- Level B-I (Substances Subject to Voluntary Reduction): Substances that are being voluntarily replaced over a certain period of time

- Level B-II (Substances Under Observation): Substances that are not currently banned, but are expected to become prohibited in the future

Moreover, we participated in reforming IEC 62321, an international testing standard published by the International Electrotechnical Commission and used by RoHS, and the commission adopted our halogen-free combustion ion chromatography method as IEC 62321-3-2, which was published in June 2013.

In 2017, we became the first display panel company to receive the SGS Eco Label accreditation for OLED television display modules from SGS, a global product testing/accreditation agency, and have since continually received such accreditation. In 2024, such accreditation has been updated to "SGS EEPS accreditation." In 2022, we expanded our accreditation program to cover display modules for monitors, notebook computers, tablets and automobiles, as a result of which our display modules for monitors and notebook computers received SGS Eco Label accreditation for the first time and our automotive display module became the first in the industry to

receive the same accreditation for its excellence in energy efficiency, and we have since maintained the SGS Eco Label for such products. In 2023, our high-end LCD panels for 16-inch notebooks and 27-inch monitors, in which we incorporated recycled materials for the first time, received the SGS Eco Label accreditation. In addition, our 30-inch and 55-inch transparent display products, for which we applied hazardous substance reduction technology, became the first in the industry to receive the SGS Eco Label accreditation.

Moreover, in 2022, our 27-inch monitor display product that applied anti-bacterial films received the SGS Performance Mark accreditation for its anti-bacterial performance, and in 2023, our commercial display module that applied Plus-Bright energy consumption reduction technology obtained the SGS Performance Mark accreditation for its energy efficiency performance. Our high-end LCD panels for 16-inch notebooks and 27-inch monitors also received the same accreditation for reducing energy consumption through the implementation of proprietary algorithms and improving panel transmittance. In 2025, we enhanced and replaced PFAS-containing components in our 14-inch LCD panels for notebook computers, and as a result, obtained the SGS ECCS Mark – PFAS Screened accreditation.

Also in 2022, upon assessment and verification of GHG emissions throughout its entire product life cycle, our OLED television panel received the industry's first Carbon Footprint Certification from The Carbon Trust, a not-for-profit company founded by the United Kingdom government that provides voluntary carbon certification services and carbon labeling schemes. In 2023, our high-end IT LCD panels (27-inch and smaller) received the Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) certification from TÜV Rheinland, a global independent testing, inspection and certification agency, by achieving carbon emission reduction through the application of recycled materials and low energy consumption technologies. Our OLED panels for automotive products also received the same certification for achieving carbon emission reduction through the application of light-control film integration technology. In 2024, our 14-inch high-end LCD panel product for notebook computers received the Product Carbon Footprint Reduction (PCR) certification from TÜV Rheinland through the application of bio-plastic, recycled materials and ultra-precision micro-processing technology. Additionally, upon verification by Underwriters Laboratories (UL), a global inspection and certification agency, such display panel also received the Environmental Claim Validation (ECV) certification. In 2025, we obtained the "Product Carbon Footprint Methodology" certification from TÜV Rheinland reflecting our establishment of a system to calculate carbon emissions generated throughout the entire product life cycle based on international standards and our proprietary evaluation methodology optimized for display panels, as well as an IT system for evaluating product carbon footprints.

In 2021, we received the "Green Technology Certification" for our advanced incell touch display technology, an eco-friendly technology with touch-sensing electrodes and transmission lines that reduce carbon emissions and the use of rare metals. Also, since 2021, we have continued to obtain an eco-friendly certification from TUV SUD, a globally recognized accreditation agency based in Germany, for excellence in resource circulation and compliance with Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) regulations and the non-use of specific hazardous substances in our OLED television display panels, plastic OLED mobile and smartwatch display products, OLED tablet display panels and TFT-LCD panels for IT products.

In 2018, we became the first display panel company to receive the "Green Technology Certification" from the Korean Ministry of Science and ICT for improving the light efficiency technology of OLED to promote energy use reduction. In 2017, for the IPS Nano Color for LCD, we received the Quality & Performance Mark from Intertek, a global product testing/accreditation agency, by applying a technology to eliminate cadmium (Cd) and indium phosphide (InP).

C. Safety standards

Our products comply with the IEC 62638-1 global product safety standards, and we obtain CB and UL certifications on applicable products.

In order to promote the enhancement of safety for automobile manufacturers and consumers, we became the first display panel company in June 2016 to introduce a flame-resistant certification program for our display panels, which program includes flame resistance standards for automotive materials (including ISO 3795, DIN 75200 and FMVSS 302 standards) as well as for safety standards for information technology devices, which has been certified by TUV SUD. In 2025, we expanded the number of applicable flame resistance standards for such program to 14.

Furthermore, in 2021, we established infrastructure for flammability tests required under the United States Federal Aviation Administration's FAR 25.853 standards and impact tests under RTCA DO-313 standards, and the reliability of these test results have been certified by TUV SUD.

D. Green management

This information is omitted in quarterly reports in accordance with Korean disclosure rules, and we plan to include such information in our semi-annual and annual reports.

E. Status of sanctions

(1) Sanctions imposed by the Korea Exchange and other authorities

Date	Sanctioning Authority	Target	Sanctions or measures imposed	Monetary penalty	Reason for Sanction	Legal basis
November 2, 2026	Korea Exchange	Company	- Designation as an "Unfaithful Disclosure Corporation" - No demerit points imposed - Fine for violation of disclosure regulations imposed	₩8 million	- Non-fulfillment of disclosure obligations: delayed disclosure (October 14, 2026) of the occurrence of suspicion of embezzlement or misappropriation (February 10, 2026)	- Articles 35 and 38-2 of KOSPI Market Disclosure Regulation

On November 2, 2026, we were designated by the Korea Exchange as an "Unfaithful Disclosure Corporation" due to the delayed disclosure of the occurrence of suspicion of embezzlement or misappropriation and were assessed a fine for violation of disclosure regulations, which we paid on November 5, 2026. To prevent recurrence, we are strengthening online and offline compliance training for our executive officers and employees and our procedures for issuing notices regarding key disclosure regulations to all departments.

Other information in this section has been omitted in quarterly reports in accordance with Korean disclosure rules, and we plan to include such information in our semi-annual and annual reports.

12. Financial Information

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

(Unit: In millions of Won)

Description	As of September 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Current assets	7,463,065	6,982,077	10,123,037
Quick assets	4,268,524	4,436,411	7,451,795
Inventories	3,194,541	2,545,666	2,671,242
Non-current assets	18,864,395	19,934,623	22,736,529
Investments in equity accounted investees	33,746	36,506	33,177
Property, plant and equipment, net	13,087,681	14,470,776	17,202,873
Intangible assets	1,838,784	1,478,035	1,558,407
Other non-current assets	3,904,184	3,949,306	3,942,072
Total assets	26,327,460	26,916,700	32,859,566
Current liabilities	11,308,880	9,596,471	15,859,084
Non-current liabilities	7,578,808	9,480,991	8,927,675
Total liabilities	18,887,688	19,077,462	24,786,759
Share capital	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Share premium	2,740,811	2,740,811	2,773,587
Retained earnings	73,878	281,912	(18,512)
Other equity	913,217	1,081,401	995,823
Accumulated other comprehensive income held for sale	–	–	291,363
Non-controlling interest	1,211,866	1,235,114	1,530,546
Total equity	7,439,772	7,839,238	8,072,807

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

Description	For the nine months ended September 30, 2026	For the year ended December 31, 2025	For the year ended December 31, 2024
Revenue	17,423,100	25,810,082	26,615,347
Operating profit (loss)	289,559	516,977	(560,596)
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	(238,910)	303,807	(2,409,300)
Profit (loss) for the period	(238,910)	303,807	(2,409,300)
Profit (loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the company	(228,585)	226,312	(2,562,606)
Non-controlling interest	(10,325)	77,495	153,306
Basic earnings (loss) per share	(457)	453	(5,438)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	(457)	453	(5,438)
Number of consolidated entities[(1)(2)]	20	20	22

(1) The number of consolidated entities is based on the consolidated entities (including the parent company) as of the end of the reporting period.
(2) The disposal of our equity interests in LG Display (China) Co., Ltd. and LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd. was completed on April 1, 2025, and these entities were excluded from the scope of our consolidated subsidiaries as of such date

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

(Unit: In millions of Won)

Description	As of September 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Current assets	5,616,492	5,517,131	8,647,395
Quick assets	3,218,353	3,723,621	6,860,717
Inventories	2,398,139	1,793,510	1,786,678
Non-current assets	18,575,848	19,293,991	21,151,656
Investments	3,717,874	3,810,085	3,939,474
Property, plant and equipment, net	9,460,827	10,298,784	11,913,336
Intangible assets	1,725,202	1,427,602	1,485,789
Other non-current assets	3,671,945	3,757,520	3,813,057
Total assets	24,192,340	24,811,122	29,799,051
Current liabilities	15,030,667	15,506,468	20,865,495
Non-current liabilities	5,598,922	5,532,949	5,137,758
Total liabilities	20,629,589	21,039,417	26,003,253
Share capital	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Share premium	2,821,006	2,821,006	2,821,006
Retained earnings	(1,758,255)	(1,549,301)	(1,525,208)
Other equity	—	—	—
Total equity	3,562,751	3,771,705	3,795,798

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

Description	For the nine months ended September 30, 2026	For the year ended December 31, 2025	For the year ended December 31, 2024
Revenue	16,681,210	24,115,926	25,178,688
Operating profit (loss)	(271,829)	(624,135)	(1,800,625)
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	(229,505)	(98,205)	(3,034,736)
Profit (loss) for the period	(229,505)	(98,205)	(3,034,736)
Basic earnings (loss) per share	(459)	(196)	(6,440)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	(459)	(196)	(6,440)

C. Consolidated subsidiaries (as of September 30, 2026)

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

LG Display Shanghai Co., Ltd.	Sales	China	100%
LG Display Shenzhen Co., Ltd.	Sales	China	100%
LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Sales	Singapore	100%
L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Limited	Manufacturing and sales	China	51%
LG Display Yantai Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing	China	100%
Nanumnuri Co., Ltd.	Managing welfare facilities	Korea	100%
Unified Innovative Technology, LLC	Managing intellectual property	U.S.A.	100%
LG Display Guangzhou Trading Co., Ltd.	Sales	China	100%
Global OLED Technology, LLC	Managing intellectual property	U.S.A.	100%
LG Display Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and sales	Vietnam	100%
Suzhou Lehui Display Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and sales	China	100%
LG Display Fund I LLC[(1)]	Investing in new emerging companies	U.S.A	100%
LG Display High-Tech (China) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and sales	China	70%

(1) During the nine months ended September 30, 2026, we invested an additional ₩1,018 million into LG Display Fund I LLC. There was no change in our ownership interest in this subsidiary in connection with the additional investment.

D. Status of equity investments in associates (as of September 30, 2026)

Company	Carrying Amount (in millions)	Equity Interest
Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd.	₩ 28,552	40%
Arctic Sentinel, Inc.	-	10%
Cynora GmbH	-	10%
Material Science Co., Ltd.	₩ 5,194	9%

Although our respective share interests in Arctic Sentinel, Inc., Cynora GmbH and Material Science Co., Ltd. are below 20%, we are able to exercise significant influence through our right to appoint a director to the board of directors of each investee. Accordingly, the investments in these investees have been accounted for using the equity method.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, the aggregate amount of dividends we received from our affiliated companies was ₩3,415 million and ₩1,664 million, respectively.

13. Audit Information

A. Audit service

(Unit: In millions of Won, hours)

Description	2026 Q1~Q3	2025	2024
Auditor	Samil PwC	Samil PwC	Samil PwC
Activity	Audit by independent auditor	Audit by independent auditor	Audit by independent auditor
Compensation[1]	1,689(861)[2]	1,898 (602)[2]	1,800 (650)[2]
Time required[3]	9,622	18,935	23,088

(1) Compensation amount is the contracted amount for the full fiscal year.
(2) Compensation amount in ( ) is for Form 20-F filing and SOX 404 audit.
(3) Figures are based on actual performance as of the date of this report.

B. Non-audit service

Period	Date of contract	Description of service	Period of service	Compensation
2026 Q1~Q3	September 2026	Tax advice	October 2026 ~ March 2027	~~₩~~40 million
2025	June 2025	Tax advice	June 2025 ~ December 2025	~~₩~~50 million
	September 2025	Tax advice	October 2025 ~ March 2026	~~₩~~40 million
2024	February 2024	Tax advice	March 2024 ~ December 2024	~~₩~~50 million
	September 2024	Tax advice	September 2024 ~ March 2025	~~₩~~40 million

* Based on direct contracts on a separate basis.

C. Non-audit service by an affiliate of independent auditor

Period	Name of affiliate	Date of contract	Description of service	Period of service	Compensation
2026 Q1~Q3	Samil PwC Solution	January 2026	Tax advice	January 2026 ~ December 2026	~~₩~~1.6 million
2025	Samil PwC Solution	January 2025	Tax advice	January 2025 ~ December 2025	~~₩~~1.6 million
2024	—	—	—	—	—

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

This information is omitted in quarterly and semi-annual reports in accordance with Korean disclosure rules, and we plan to include such information in our annual report.

15. Board of Directors

This information is omitted in quarterly reports in accordance with Korean disclosure rules, and we plan to include such information in our semi-annual and annual reports.

16. Information Regarding Shares

A. Total number of shares

(1) Total number of shares authorized to be issued (as of September 30, 2026): 1,000,000,000 shares.

(2) Total shares issued and outstanding (as of September 30, 2026): 500,000,000 shares.

B. Shareholder list

(1) Largest shareholder and related parties as of September 30, 2026:

Name	Relationship	Number of shares of common stock[1]	Equity interest
LG Electronics	Largest shareholder	183,593,206	36.72%
Cheoldong Jeong	Executive of an affiliated company[2]	59,560[3]	0.01%

(1) The number of shares of common stock reflects the shareholding status of our shareholders as of the date of this report.
(2) The information on executive officers of our affiliated companies is based on the status of our registered executive officers.
(3) Cheoldong Jeong, our Representative Director, acquired our shares through withdrawal from the Employee Stock Ownership Association.

(2) Shares held by shareholders who are known to us that own 5% or more of our shares or our Employee Stock Ownership Association as of September 30, 2026:

Beneficial owner	Number of shares of common stock[1]	Equity interest
LG Electronics	183,593,206	36.72%
Citibank, N.A[2]	26,404,434	5.28%
Employee Stock Ownership Association	4,102,266	0.82%

(1) The number of shares of common stock is based on the most recent shareholder register as of September 30, 2026, and may differ from the actual shareholding status.

(2) Citibank, N.A. serves as our ADR depositary.

17. Directors and Employees

A. Directors

(1) List of members of board of directors

Name	Position	Shares of the Company held	First appointed	Term expires
Cheoldong Jeong	Representative Director (non-outside), Chief Executive Officer, President, Chairperson of Management Committee and Member of ESG Committee	—	December 1, 2023	March 22, 2027
Sung Hyun Kim	Director (non-outside), Chief Financial Officer, Vice President and Member of Management Committee and Related Party Transaction Committee	—	December 1, 2018	March 20, 2028
Sangwoo Lee	Non-standing Director and Member of Outside Director Nomination Committee	—	March 20, 2025	March 20, 2028
Doocheol Moon	Outside Director and Chairperson of Audit Committee and ESG Committee	—	March 23, 2021	March 22, 2027
Chung Hae Kang	Outside Director, Chairperson of Related Party Transaction Committee and Member of Audit Committee and ESG Committee	—	March 23, 2022	March 20, 2028
Jungsuk Oh	Outside Director, Chairperson of the Board of Directors and Member of Audit Committee, Outside Director Nomination Committee, Related Party Transaction Committee and ESG Committee	—	April 26, 2022	March 18, 2028

Sang Hee Park	Outside Director, Chairperson of Outside Director Nomination Committee and Member of Audit Committee	—	March 21, 2023	March 18, 2029

(2) Compensation of directors

This information is omitted in quarterly reports in accordance with Korean disclosure rules, and we plan to include such information in our semi-annual and annual reports.

B. Employees

This information is omitted in quarterly reports in accordance with Korean disclosure rules, and we plan to include such information in our semi-annual and annual reports.

18. Other Matters

A. Legal proceedings

We are a defendant in two separate civil lawsuits (comprising one damages claim in the United Kingdom filed by private plaintiffs and one damages claim in Israel filed by private plaintiffs) filed against us and certain other TFT-LCD panel manufacturers in connection with alleged anticompetitive behavior of the defendants. In each of these cases, the amount being sought has not been determined. The appellate court in the United Kingdom has rendered its judgment, which was partially in favor of the plaintiffs. Ancillary proceedings relating to litigation costs are ongoing, and a further appeal by the plaintiffs is pending. No trial has been scheduled for the case in Israel. While the expected outcome of each of these cases is unclear, we do not believe that any of these cases would have a material effect on our financial conditions.

On February 10, 2026, we filed a criminal complaint against a former executive officer for alleged breach of trust in violation of the Act on the Aggravated Punishment of Specific Economic Crimes. The amount involved in the alleged offense as stated in the complaint is ₩6,859 million, which may change depending on the outcome of the investigation and court proceedings.

In addition to the above litigation, we are responding to various other lawsuits and disputes. We are unable to reliably estimate the timing and amount of any outflow of resources embodying economic benefits in relation to such matters.

B. Status of collateral pledged to related party

As of the end of the reporting period, we have not provided any collateral in connection with borrowings or debt guarantees arising from transactions with our major shareholders.

C. Material events subsequent to the reporting period

This information is omitted in quarterly reports in accordance with Korean disclosure rules, and we plan to include such information in our semi-annual and annual reports.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

September 30, 2026 and 2025

(With Report on Review of Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements)

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Report on Review of Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Korean)

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of
LG Display Co., Ltd.

Reviewed Financial Statements

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements of LG Display Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"). These condensed consolidated interim financial statements consist of the consolidated interim statement of financial position of the Group as at September 30, 2026, and the related consolidated interim statements of comprehensive income for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, and consolidated interim statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, and material accounting policy information and other selected explanatory notes, expressed in Korean won.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea (Korean IFRS) 1034 *Interim Financial Reporting*, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of condensed consolidated interim financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these condensed consolidated interim financial statements based on our review.

We conducted our review in accordance with quarterly or semi-annual review standards established by the Securities and Futures Commission of the Republic of Korea. A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe the accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Korean IFRS 1034 *Interim Financial Reporting*.

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Samil PricewaterhouseCoopers,
100 Hangang-daero, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 04386, Korea

Other Matters

We have audited the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2025, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, not presented herein, in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing. We expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements in our audit report dated February 27, 2026. The consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, presented herein for comparative purposes, is consistent, in all material respects, with the above audited consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025.

Review standards and their application in practice vary among countries. The procedures and practices used in the Republic of Korea to review such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted and applied in other countries.

November 12, 2026
Seoul, Korea

This report is effective as of November 12, 2026 the review report date. Certain subsequent events or circumstances, which may occur between the review report date and the time of reading this report, could have a material impact on the accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements and notes thereto. Accordingly, the readers of the review report should understand that there is a possibility that the above review report may have to be revised to reflect the impact of such subsequent events or circumstances, if any.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position

As of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025

(In millions of won)	Note		September 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2025
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4, 24	₩	1,509,650	1,572,058
Deposits in banks	4, 24		1,100	600
Trade accounts and notes receivable, net	5, 15, 24, 26		2,110,915	2,359,184
Other accounts receivable, net	5, 24		175,537	180,413
Other current financial assets	6, 24		50,768	89,525
Inventories, net	7		3,194,541	2,545,666
Current tax assets			30,310	38,558
Assets held for sale	9		122,639	-
Other current assets			267,605	196,073
Total current assets			7,463,065	6,982,077
Deposits in banks	4, 24		11	11
Investments in equity accounted investees	8		33,746	36,506
Other non-current financial assets	6, 24		131,052	202,051
Property, plant and equipment, net	9, 18		13,087,681	14,470,776
Intangible assets, net	10, 18		1,838,784	1,478,035
Investment Property	11, 18		17,521	18,031
Deferred tax assets, net			3,571,817	3,510,156
Defined benefit assets, net	13		156,855	198,535
Other non-current assets			26,928	20,522
Total non-current assets			18,864,395	19,934,623
Total assets		₩	26,327,460	26,916,700
Liabilities				
Trade accounts and notes payable	24, 26	₩	3,289,631	3,307,687
Current financial liabilities	12, 24, 25, 26		5,453,141	3,798,394
Other accounts payable	24		1,523,470	1,461,014
Accrued expenses			780,668	782,552
Current tax liabilities			31,827	39,219
Provisions	14		79,927	86,290
Advances received			45,223	35,981
Other current liabilities			104,993	85,334
Total current liabilities			11,308,880	9,596,471
Non-current financial liabilities	12, 24, 25		6,780,340	8,934,975
Non-current provisions	14		47,160	55,345
Defined benefit liabilities, net	13		1,029	1,109
Other non-current liabilities	24, 26		750,279	489,562
Total non-current liabilities			7,578,808	9,480,991
Total liabilities		₩	18,887,688	19,077,462
Equity				
Share capital	16	₩	2,500,000	2,500,000
Capital surplus	16		2,740,811	2,740,811
Retained earnings			73,878	281,912
Reserves	16		913,217	1,081,401
Equity attributable to owners of the Parent Company			6,227,906	6,604,124
Non-controlling interests			1,211,866	1,235,114
Total equity			7,439,772	7,839,238
Total liabilities and equity		₩	26,327,460	26,916,700

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Interim Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

For the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025

(In millions of won, except earnings (loss) per share amounts)	Note		For the three-month periods ended September 30		For the nine-month periods ended September 30	
			2026 (Unaudited)	2025 (Unaudited)	2026 (Unaudited)	2025 (Unaudited)
Revenue	17, 18, 26	₩	6,277,035	6,956,978	17,423,100	18,609,232
Cost of sales	7, 19, 26		(5,335,794)	(5,816,730)	(14,952,255)	(16,218,472)
Gross profit			941,241	1,140,248	2,470,845	2,390,760
Selling expenses	19, 20		(119,050)	(125,856)	(337,760)	(347,656)
Administrative expenses	19, 20		(193,611)	(239,036)	(802,842)	(661,248)
Research and development expenses	19		(378,012)	(344,319)	(1,040,684)	(1,033,388)
Operating income (loss)			250,568	431,037	289,559	348,468
Finance income	22		246,475	(39,930)	658,052	506,019
Finance costs	22		(158,640)	(145,912)	(1,059,777)	(920,470)
Other non-operating income	21		806,756	(38,980)	1,489,592	2,169,387
Other non-operating expenses	21		(409,041)	(176,317)	(1,624,875)	(1,231,397)
Equity in income (loss) of equity accounted investees, net			1,077	(17)	3,291	1,277
Profit (loss) before income tax			737,195	29,881	(244,158)	873,284
Income tax benefit (expense)			18,440	(28,634)	5,248	(218,298)
Profit (loss) for the period			755,635	1,247	(238,910)	654,986
Other comprehensive income (loss)						
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss						
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities			(2,852)	37,253	20,551	37,928
			(2,852)	37,253	20,551	37,928
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss						
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	16		(959,746)	278,132	(178,469)	(441,519)
Other comprehensive income (loss) from associates	8, 16		(2,908)	551	(2,638)	1,984
			(962,654)	278,683	(181,107)	(439,535)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period, net of income tax			(965,506)	315,936	(160,556)	(401,607)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period		₩	(209,871)	317,183	(399,466)	253,379
Profit (loss) attributable to:						
Owners of the Parent Company			746,747	(20,658)	(228,585)	582,429
Non-controlling interests			8,888	21,905	(10,325)	72,557
Profit (loss) for the period		₩	755,635	1,247	(238,910)	654,986
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:						
Owners of the Parent Company			(73,102)	249,636	(376,218)	205,046
Non-controlling interests			(136,769)	67,547	(23,248)	48,333
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period		₩	(209,871)	317,183	(399,466)	253,379
Earnings (loss) per share (in won)						
Basic earnings (loss) per share	23	₩	1,493	(41)	(457)	1,165
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	23	₩	1,493	(41)	(457)	1,165

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Equity

For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025

(In millions of won)	Attributable to owners of the Parent Company						Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Share capital	Capital surplus	Retained earnings (Accumulated deficit)	Reserves	Other comprehensive income classified as held for sale	Sub-total		
Balances at January 1, 2025	2,500,000	2,773,587	(18,512)	995,823	291,363	6,542,261	1,530,546	8,072,8
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period								
Profit for the period	-	-	582,429	-	-	582,429	72,557	654,9
Other comprehensive income (loss)								
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities	-	-	37,928	-	-	37,928	-	37,9
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	-	-	-	(125,932)	(291,363)	(417,295)	(24,224)	(441,5
Other comprehensive income from associates	-	-	-	1,984	-	1,984	-	1,9
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	37,928	(123,948)	(291,363)	(377,383)	(24,224)	(401,6
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	-	-	620,357	(123,948)	(291,363)	205,046	48,333	253,3
Change in scope of consolidation	-	(14,403)	-	-	-	(14,403)	(396,554)	(410,9
Balances at September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)	2,500,000	2,759,184	601,845	871,875	-	6,732,904	1,182,325	7,915,2
Balances at January 1, 2026	2,500,000	2,740,811	281,912	1,081,401	-	6,604,124	1,235,114	7,839,2
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period								
Loss for the period	-	-	(228,585)	-	-	(228,585)	(10,325)	(238,9
Other comprehensive income (loss)								
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities	-	-	20,551	-	-	20,551	-	20,5
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	-	-	-	(165,546)	-	(165,546)	(12,923)	(178,4
Other comprehensive loss from associates	-	-	-	(2,638)	-	(2,638)	-	(2,6
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	20,551	(168,184)	-	(147,633)	(12,923)	(160,5
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	-	-	(208,034)	(168,184)	-	(376,218)	(23,248)	(399,4
Balances at September 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	2,500,000	2,740,811	73,878	913,217	-	6,227,906	1,211,866	7,439,7

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated Interim financial statements.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows

For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025

(In millions of won)

	Note		2026 (Unaudited)	2025 (Unaudited)
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:				
Cash generated from operations	25	₩	2,737,096	1,539,566
Income taxes paid			(39,085)	(170,939)
Interest received			25,034	45,894
Interest paid			(427,744)	(551,589)
Cash flows from operating activities			2,295,301	862,932
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:				
Dividends received			3,749	1,930
Increase in deposits in banks			(1,100)	(1,700)
Proceeds from withdrawal of deposits in banks			600	1,500
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			(1,851)	(1,422)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			18,543	2,200
Proceeds from disposal of assets held for sale			-	823,111
Receipt of advances related to assets held for sale			10,749	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment			(1,397,198)	(1,040,972)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment			66,583	82,321
Acquisition of intangible assets			(623,223)	(603,055)
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets			-	1,918
Government grants received			8,779	1,041
Proceeds from settlement of derivatives			99,725	107,455
Collection of short-term loans			5,129	16,941
Increase in deposits			(1,609)	(4,130)
Decrease in deposits			4,126	7,356
Proceeds from disposal of greenhouse gas emission permits			-	1,742
Cash flows used in investing activities			(1,806,998)	(603,764)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:	25			
Proceeds from short-term borrowings			5,414,383	3,899,594
Repayments of short-term borrowings			(4,102,595)	(3,292,642)
Repayments of current portion of bonds			(402,310)	(612,000)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings			2,742,830	3,345,281
Repayments of long-term borrowings			(1,623,448)	-
Repayments of current portion of long-term borrowings			(2,516,272)	(4,081,609)
Payments of lease liabilities			(33,411)	(40,698)
Return of lease deposits			-	(40,500)
Dividends to non-controlling shareholders in subsidiaries			-	(6,390)
Cash flows used in financing activities			(520,823)	(828,964)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents			(32,520)	(569,796)
Cash and cash equivalents included in assets held for sale at January 1			-	158,415
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1			1,572,058	2,021,640
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents			(29,888)	(61,460)
Cash and cash equivalents included in assets held for sale at September 30			-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at September 30		₩	1,509,650	1,548,799

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

1. Reporting Entity

(a) Description of the Parent Company

LG Display Co., Ltd. (the "Parent Company") was incorporated in February 1985 and the Parent Company has been a public corporation listed on the Korea Exchange since 2004. The main business of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) is to manufacture and sell displays and its related products. As of September 30, 2026, the Group operates Thin Film Transistor Liquid Crystal Display (“TFT-LCD”) and Organic Light Emitting Diode (“OLED”) panel manufacturing plants in Gumi, Paju and China and TFT-LCD and OLED module manufacturing plants in Gumi, Paju, China and Vietnam. The Parent Company is domiciled in the Republic of Korea with its address at 128 Yeoui-daero, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul. As of September 30, 2026, LG Electronics Inc., a major shareholder of the Parent Company, owns 36.72% (183,593,206 shares) of the Parent Company’s common stock.

As of September 30, 2026, 500,000,000 shares of the Parent Company's common stock are listed on Korea Exchange under the identifying code 034220, and 52,408,868 American Depositary Shares ("ADSs", 2 ADSs represent one share of common stock) are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "LPL".

1. Reporting Entity, Continued

(b) Consolidated Subsidiaries as of September 30, 2026

Subsidiaries	Location	Percentage of ownership(%)	Closing month	Date of incorporation	Business
LG Display America, Inc.	San Jose, U.S.A.	100	December	September 24, 1999	Sales of display products
LG Display Germany GmbH	Eschborn, Germany	100	December	October 15, 1999	Sales of display products
LG Display Japan Co., Ltd.	Tokyo, Japan	100	December	October 12, 1999	Sales of display products
LG Display Taiwan Co., Ltd.	Taipei, Taiwan	100	December	April 12, 1999	Sales of display products
LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd.	Nanjing, China	100	December	July 15, 2002	Production of display products
LG Display Shanghai Co., Ltd.	Shanghai, China	100	December	January 16, 2003	Sales of display products
LG Display Shenzhen Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen, China	100	December	July 27, 2007	Sales of display products
LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100	December	November 4, 2008	Sales of display products
L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Limited	Fujian, China	51	December	December 7, 2009	Production and sales of LCD module and LCD monitor sets
LG Display Yantai Co., Ltd.	Yantai, China	100	December	March 17, 2010	Production of display products
Nanumnuri Co., Ltd.	Gumi, South Korea	100	December	March 21, 2012	Operation of welfare facilities
Unified Innovative Technology, LLC	Wilmington, U.S.A.	100	December	March 12, 2014	Intellectual property management
LG Display Guangzhou Trading Co., Ltd.	Guangzhou, China	100	December	April 28, 2015	Sales of display products
Global OLED Technology, LLC	Sterling, U.S.A.	100	December	December 18, 2009	OLED intellectual property management
LG Display Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd.	Haiphong, Vietnam	100	December	May 5, 2016	Production and sales of display products
Suzhou Lehui Display Co., Ltd.	Suzhou, China	100	December	July 1, 2016	Production and sales of LCD module and LCD monitor sets
LG DISPLAY FUND I LLC (*)	Wilmington, U.S.A.	100	December	May 1, 2018	Investment in venture business and technologies
LG Display High-Tech (China) Co., Ltd.	Guangzhou, China	70	December	July 11, 2018	Production and sales of display products

(*) For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Parent Company contributed ₩1,018 million in cash for the capital increase of LG DISPLAY FUND I LLC. There was no change in the Parent Company's percentage of ownership in LG DISPLAY FUND I LLC as a result of this additional investment.

1. Reporting Entity, Continued

(c) Change in scope of Consolidation

For the year ended December 31, 2024, management of the Group decided to sell 80% of its stake in LG Display (China) Co., Ltd. and 100% of its stake in LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd. to TCL CSOT. The contract was signed on September 26, 2024, and the transaction was completed on April 1, 2025.

Subsidiaries	Location	Percentage of ownership(%)	Reason
LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd.	Guangzhou, China	100	Disposal
LG Display (China) Co., Ltd.	Guangzhou, China	80	Disposal

2. Basis of Preparation

(a) Application of accounting standards

The Group's condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea (“Korean IFRS”) 1034 *Interim Financial Reporting*. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not include all of the information required for full annual consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of the Group as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025.

(b) Basis of Measurement

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the consolidated statement of financial position:

- derivative financial instruments at fair value, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”), financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), and
- net defined benefit liabilities (defined benefit assets) recognized at the present value of defined benefit obligations less the fair value of plan assets

(c) Functional and Presentation Currency

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

(d) Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements in conformity with Korean IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The actual results may differ from the estimates at the end of the interim reporting period which are based on management’s best estimate, as the underlying assumptions may vary from actual outcomes.

2. Basis of Preparation, Continued

(e) Accounting standards and Interpretation issued and adopted by the Group

The Group has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing January 1, 2026.

(i) Amendments to Korean IFRS 1109 *Financial Instruments*, Korean IFRS 1107 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*

Korean IFRS 1109 *Financial Instruments* and Korean IFRS 1107 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* have been amended to respond to recent questions arising in practice, and to include new requirements. The amendments do not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;
- clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion;
- add new disclosures of impact on the entity and the extent to which the entity is exposed for each type of financial instruments if the timing or amount of contractual cash flow changes due to amendment of contract term; and
- update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

(ii) Annual Improvements to Korean IFRS - Volume 11

Annual Improvements to Korean IFRS - Volume 11 should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. The amendments do not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- Korean IFRS 1101 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards: Hedge accounting by a first-time adopter*
- Korean IFRS 1107 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Gain or loss on derecognition and implementation guidance*
- Korean IFRS 1109 *Financial Instruments: Derecognition of lease liabilities and definition of transaction price*
- Korean IFRS 1110 *Consolidated Financial Statements: Determination of a 'de facto agent'*
- Korean IFRS 1007 *Statement of Cash Flows: Cost method*

(iii) Amendments to Korean IFRS 1109 *Financial Instruments* and Korean IFRS 1107 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity*

Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity are defined contracts that expose an entity to variability in the underlying amount of electricity because the source of electricity generation depends on uncontrollable natural conditions (for example, the weather). The amendments clarify that 'contracts to buy or sell such electricity' are assessed for eligibility under the own-use exemption. In addition, the amendments modify hedge accounting requirements by allowing an entity to designate as the hedged item a variable nominal amount of forecast electricity transactions that reflect the nature-dependent variability of electricity and introduce additional disclosure requirements. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026 and do not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

2. Basis of Preparation, Continued

(f) Accounting standards and Interpretation issued but not yet adopted by the Group

The following new and amended accounting standards and interpretations have been issued but are not yet effective and have not been adopted by the Group:

(i) Korean IFRS 1118 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

Korean IFRS 1118 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* replaces Korean IFRS 1001 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. Korean IFRS 1118 is expected to increase comparability of the financial performance of similar entities by providing users with more useful information for analyzing and comparing the entity's performance based on the income statement.

Korean IFRS 1118 should be first applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, and earlier application is permitted. In accordance with Korean IFRS 1008 *Accounting Policies*, *Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, the comparative information for the year ended December 31, 2026, shall be restated under Korean IFRS 1118 as the Group is required to apply the standard retrospectively.

When the Group prepares its financial statements by applying Korean IFRS 1118, the following material accounting policies are expected to result in significant differences compared to the current financial statements. These items do not include all differences that may arise in the future and may be subject to change based on the results of additional analysis.

[Changes in presentation of income statement]
Korean IFRS 1118 requires all income and expenses in the income statement to be classified into one of five categories: the operating category, investing category, financing category, income taxes category, and discontinued operations category. Under the standard, all income and expenses that are not classified as investing, financing, income tax, or discontinued operations categories are classified in the operating category. Accordingly, the operating category is a residual category, and operating profit or loss is defined as the total of income and expenses classified within that category.

In classifying income and expenses, the Group is required to assess its main business activities. If the Group determines that investing in particular types of assets or providing financing to customers is a main business activity, income and expenses that would otherwise be classified in the investing or financing categories are classified instead in the operating category.

As a consequence, operating profit or loss determined in accordance with Korean IFRS 1118 may differ significantly from operating profit calculated under Korean IFRS 1001, which has generally been defined as revenue less cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses. Korean IFRS 1118 requires the Group to disclose, in the notes, the operating profit or loss calculated in accordance with Korean IFRS 1001, together with a reconciliation between that amount and operating profit or loss as defined by Korean IFRS 1118.

In addition, Korean IFRS 1118 requires to present in the income statement the following defined subtotals: ‘operating profit or loss’ comprising all income and expenses classified in the operating category; ‘profit or loss before financing and income taxes’ comprising operating profit or loss and all income and expenses classified in the investing category; and ‘profit or loss’ for the period. However, if providing financing to customers is a main business activity of the Group, the presentation of profit or loss before financing and income taxes may not be required, depending on the accounting policy applied.

[Introduction of disclosure of management-defined performance measures]
Korean IFRS 1118 introduces requirements for the disclosure of management-defined performance measures (MPMs). MPMs are defined as subtotals of income and expenses that are used by management in public communications outside the financial statements, are used to communicate management’s view of an aspect of the Group’s financial performance, and are not listed in paragraph 118 of Korean IFRS 1118 or otherwise explicitly required to be presented or disclosed by Korean IFRS.

2. Basis of Preparation, Continued

When the Group reports MPMs, it is required to disclose the reasons why such measures provide useful information, how those measures are calculated, and a reconciliation between those measures and the most directly comparable subtotal specified in Korean IFRS 1118. In addition, the Group shall disclose the income tax effect of each reconciling item and the effect of each reconciling item on non-controlling interests.

[Changes in classification of cash flows]
In accordance with the issuance of Korean IFRS 1118, certain amendments have been made to Korean IFRS 1007 *Statement of Cash Flows*. Under the amendment, when applying the indirect method, the starting point for determining net cash flows from operating activities has been changed from profit or loss for the period to operating profit or loss, and the accounting policy choice regarding the classification of cash flows related to interest and dividends has been eliminated.

Management is reviewing the impact of applying the new standard on the Group's consolidated financial statements. Adoption of the standard is not expected to have an impact on the Group's net profit or loss; however, it will require income and expenses in the income statements to be classified into new categories, which is expected to have an impact on the calculation and presentation of operating profit (loss).

(ii) Amendments to Korean IFRS 1016, *Property, Plant and Equipment* – Disclosure of Officially Assessed Land Prices

Under the amendments, an entity is required to disclose the officially assessed land prices under the Act on the Public Announcement of Real Estate Values for land accounted for using the cost model, together with the fact that such amounts have not been measured by the entity in accordance with Korean IFRS 1113, *Fair Value Measurement*. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods ending on or after December 31, 2026. The Group expects that the amendments will affect the disclosures relating to its land located in Korea, and the amounts to be disclosed are currently under review.

(g) Income Tax Expense

The Group is within the scope of the Pillar Two model rules, and applied the exception to recognizing and disclosing information about deferred tax.

3. Accounting Policies

The accounting policies followed by the Group in the preparation of its condensed consolidated interim financial statements are the same as those followed by the Group in its preparation of the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, except for the application of Korean IFRS 1034 *Interim Financial Reporting*.

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Deposits in Banks

Details of cash and cash equivalents and deposits in banks as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Deposits	₩	1,509,650	1,572,058
Deposits in banks			
Time deposits	₩	1,100	600
Non-current assets			
Deposits in banks			
Deposit for checking account	₩	11	11

5. Trade Accounts and Notes Receivable, and Other Accounts Receivable

(a) Details of trade accounts and notes receivable and other accounts receivable as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(*In millions of won*)

		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Trade accounts and notes receivable, net	₩	2,110,915	2,359,184
Other accounts receivable			
Non-trade receivables, net		127,109	145,426
Accrued income, net		48,428	34,987
Subtotal		175,537	180,413
Total	₩	2,286,452	2,539,597

5. Trade Accounts and Notes Receivable, and Other Accounts Receivable, Continued

(b) The aging of trade accounts and notes receivable and other accounts receivable as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	September 30, 2026			
	Original amount		Allowance for doubtful account	
	Trade accounts and notes receivable	Other accounts receivable	Trade accounts and notes receivable	Other accounts receivable
Not past due	₩ 2,086,084	142,822	(353)	(752)
1-15 days past due	7,317	7,412	-	(5)
16-30 days past due	5,308	5,574	-	(8)
31-60 days past due	3,768	813	-	-
More than 60 days past due	8,791	19,943	-	(262)
Total	₩ 2,111,268	176,564	(353)	(1,027)

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2025			
	Original amount		Allowance for doubtful account	
	Trade accounts and notes receivable	Other accounts receivable	Trade accounts and notes receivable	Other accounts receivable
Not past due	₩ 2,351,767	128,489	(722)	(523)
1-15 days past due	1,385	1,314	-	(1)
16-30 days past due	5,581	10,224	-	(1)
31-60 days past due	1,167	10,768	-	(3)
More than 60 days past due	6	30,422	-	(276)
Total	₩ 2,359,906	181,217	(722)	(804)

The movement in the allowance for doubtful accounts in respect of trade accounts and notes receivable and other accounts receivable for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2026		2025	
	Trade accounts and notes receivable	Other accounts receivable	Trade accounts and notes receivable	Other accounts receivable
At January 1	₩ 722	804	1,383	478
(Reversal of) bad debt expense	(369)	223	(586)	65
At September 30	₩ 353	1,027	797	543

6. Other Financial Assets

Details of other financial assets as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)		**September 30, 2026**	**December 31, 2025**
Current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Derivatives (*1)	₩	33,699	62,740
Financial assets held for hedging purposes			
Derivatives (*2)		4,064	-
Financial assets at amortized cost			
Deposits	₩	6,974	8,851
Short-term loans		5,266	13,318
Subtotal	₩	12,240	22,169
Other financial assets			
Lease receivables	₩	765	4,616
Total	₩	50,768	89,525
Non-current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Equity instruments	₩	109,971	124,316
Derivatives (*1)		14,085	69,247
Subtotal	₩	124,056	193,563
Financial assets at amortized cost			
Deposits	₩	4,815	5,698
Other financial assets			
Lease receivables	₩	2,181	2,790
Total	₩	131,052	202,051

(*1) The derivatives, which are not designated as hedging instruments, arise from cross-currency interest rate swap contracts and interest rate swap contracts for the purpose of managing risks associated with borrowings and bonds.
(*2) The derivatives, which are designated as hedging instruments, arise from cross-currency interest rate swap contracts for the purpose of managing risk associated with borrowings in foreign currency.

7. Inventories

Details of inventories as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(i) As of September 30, 2026

(In millions of won)

		Cost	Valuation allowance	Carrying amount
Finished goods	₩	1,058,034	(40,811)	1,017,223
Work-in-process		1,429,238	(189,548)	1,239,690
Raw materials		787,829	(36,070)	751,759
Supplies		209,060	(23,191)	185,869
Total	₩	3,484,161	(289,620)	3,194,541

(ii) As of December 31, 2025

(In millions of won)

		Cost	Valuation allowance	Carrying amount
Finished goods	₩	802,647	(57,184)	745,463
Work-in-process		1,271,007	(156,597)	1,114,410
Raw materials		528,812	(24,969)	503,843
Supplies		204,905	(22,955)	181,950
Total	₩	2,807,371	(261,705)	2,545,666

For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, the amounts of inventories recognized as expenses and (reversal of) loss on valuation of inventories are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		2026	2025
Cost of sales	₩	14,952,255	16,218,472
Inventories recognized as expense		14,923,348	16,273,318
(Reversal of) write-downs of inventories included in (deducted from) cost of sales		28,907	(54,846)

8. Investments in equity accounted investees

Details of investment in associates as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

Associates	Location	Closing	Business	September 30, 2026		December 31, 2025	
				Percentage of ownership	Carrying amount	Percentage of ownership	Carrying amount
Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd.	Paju, South Korea	December	Production of glass for display	40%	₩ 28,552	40%	₩ 31,479
Arctic Sentinel, Inc.	Los Angeles, U.S.A.	March	Development and production of tablet for kids	10%	-	10%	-
Cynora GmbH	Bruchsal, Germany	December	Development of organic light emitting materials for displays and lighting devices	10%	-	10%	-
Material Science Co., Ltd.	Hwaseong, South Korea	December	Development, production and sales of materials for display	9%	5,194	9%	5,027
Total					₩ 33,746		₩ 36,506

Although the Parent Company's respective share interests in Arctic Sentinel, Inc., Cynora GmbH and Material Science Co., Ltd. are below 20%, the Parent Company is able to exercise significant influence through its right to appoint one or more directors to the board of directors of each investee. Accordingly, the investments in these investees have been accounted for using the equity method.

The percentage of ownership is calculated based on the number of issued shares, excluding any treasury shares held by each investee company.

Dividend income recognized from associates for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 amounted to ₩3,415 million and ₩1,664 million, respectively.

9. Property, Plant and Equipment

(a) Changes in property, plant and equipment for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		2026	2025
Book value as of January 1	₩	14,470,776	17,202,873
Acquisitions		1,353,891	872,000
Depreciation		(2,406,023)	(2,823,657)
Disposals		(53,678)	(113,109)
Impairment loss (*1)		(9,209)	(1,847)
Effect of movements in exchange rates and others		(136,658)	(202,366)
Government grants received		(8,779)	(1,041)
Reclassified as held for sale (*2)		(122,639)	-
Book value as of September 30	₩	13,087,681	14,932,853

(*1) If there are indications of impairment, impairment losses are recognized for the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment.
(*2) For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Group classified certain assets, including land and buildings, as assets held for sale in accordance with its plan to sell those assets.

(b) For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026, the capitalized borrowing costs amounted to ₩13,070 million (For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025: ₩10,448 million), and capitalization rate is 4.23% (For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025: 4.67%).

10. Intangible Assets

Changes in intangible assets for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		2026	2025
Book value as of January 1	₩	1,478,035	1,558,407
Acquisitions		565,539	101,461
Acquisitions by Internal Development		441,085	454,743
Amortization		(569,686)	(570,852)
Disposals		(54)	(4,067)
Impairment loss (*)		(62,637)	(3,872)
Effect of movements in exchange rates and Others		(13,498)	(4,535)
Book value as of September 30	₩	1,838,784	1,531,285

(*) If there are indications of impairment, impairment losses are recognized for the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount of intangible assets.

11. Investment Property

(a) Changes in investment property for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)		2026	2025
Book value as of January 1	₩	18,031	27,911
Transferred to property, plant and equipment		-	(6,496)
Depreciation		(513)	(3,776)
Others		3	613
Book value as of September 30	₩	17,521	18,252

(b) For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026, rental revenue from investment property is ₩4,783 million (For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025: ₩7,379 million) and rental cost is ₩793 million (For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025: ₩4,045 million).

12. Financial Liabilities

(a) Details of financial liabilities as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(*In millions of won*)

		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Current			
Short-term borrowings	₩	2,018,255	810,718
Current portion of long-term borrowings		3,184,600	2,548,958
Current portion of bonds		124,955	398,223
Derivatives (*1)		96,188	4,066
Derivative liabilities held for hedging purposes (*2)		7,987	-
Lease liabilities		21,156	36,429
Total	₩	5,453,141	3,798,394
Non-current			
Long-term borrowings	₩	6,699,300	8,781,368
Bonds		-	124,871
Derivatives (*1)		14,906	5,487
Derivative liabilities held for hedging purposes (*2)		45,510	-
Lease liabilities		20,624	23,249
Total	₩	6,780,340	8,934,975

(*1) The derivatives, which are not designated as hedging instruments, arise from cross-currency interest rate swap contracts and interest rate swap contracts for the purpose of managing risks associated with borrowings and bonds.

(*2) The derivatives, which are designated as hedging instruments, arise from cross-currency interest rate swap contracts for the purpose of managing risk associated with borrowings in foreign currency.

12. Financial Liabilities, Continued

(b) Details of short-term borrowings as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(*In millions of won*)

Lender	Description	Annual interest rate as of September 30, 2026 (%)		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Standard Chartered Bank Korea Limited and others	Working capital and others	2.08 ~ 5.13	₩	2,018,255	810,718

(c) Details of Korean won denominated long-term borrowings as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

Lender	Description	Latest maturity date	Annual interest rate as of September 30, 2026 (%)		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Korea Development Bank and others	Facility capital and others	December 2026 ~ June 2036	3.46 ~ 4.91		4,811,657	4,000,423
Less: current portion					(1,543,750)	(1,190,000)
Total				₩	3,267,907	2,810,423

(d) Details of foreign currency denominated long-term borrowings as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won, USD and CNY)

Lender	Description	Latest maturity date	Annual interest rate as of September 30, 2026 (%)		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
KEB Hana Bank and others	Facility capital and others	March 2027 ~ July 2029	2.03 ~ 6.27	₩	5,072,243	7,329,903
Foreign currency equivalent of foreign currency borrowings					USD 2,365 CNY 9,181	USD 2,350 CNY 19,332
Less: current portion					(1,640,850)	(1,358,958)
Total				₩	3,431,393	5,970,945

12. Financial Liabilities, Continued

(e) Details of bonds issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won and USD)

	Maturity	Annual interest rate as of September 30, 2026 (%)		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Korean won denominated bonds at amortized cost (*)					
Publicly issued bonds	February 2027	3.66	₩	125,000	335,000
Privately issued bonds	-	-		-	45,000
Less: discount on bonds				(45)	(257
Less: current portion				(124,955)	(254,872
Subtotal			₩	-	124,87
Foreign currency denominated bonds at amortized cost					
Privately issued bonds	-	-	₩	-	143,490
Foreign currency equivalent of foreign currency denominated bonds				-	USD 100
Less: discount on bonds				-	(139
Less: foreign currency equivalent of discount on bonds of foreign currency denominated bonds				-	USD (0
Less: current portion				-	(143,351
Subtotal			₩	-	
Total			₩	-	124,87

(*) Principal of the Korean won denominated bonds is to be repaid at maturity and interest is paid quarterly.

13. Post-employment Benefits

(a) Defined benefit plans

The Parent Company and certain subsidiaries' defined benefit plans provide a lump-sum payment to an employee based on final salary rates and length of service at the time the employee leaves the Parent Company or its certain subsidiaries.

i) Details of net defined benefit liabilities (defined benefit assets) recognized as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Present value of defined benefit obligations	₩	1,061,098	1,276,310
Fair value of plan assets		(1,216,924)	(1,473,736)
Total	₩	(155,826)	(197,426)
Defined benefit liabilities, net	₩	1,029	1,109
Defined benefit assets, net	₩	(156,855)	(198,535)

ii) Details of plan assets as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Time deposits in banks	₩	1,216,924	1,473,736

As of September 30, 2026, the Group maintains the plan assets primarily with Shinhan Bank, KEB Hana Bank and others.

iii) Details of expenses related to defined benefit plans recognized in profit or loss for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		For the three-month periods ended September 30		For the nine-month periods ended September 30	
		2026	2025	2026	2025
Current service cost	₩	27,001	36,520	85,067	110,306
Net interest cost		(2,544)	(1,243)	(7,291)	(4,366)
Total (*)	₩	24,457	35,277	77,776	105,940

(*) The total cost related to the defined benefit plans includes capitalized amounts of ₩6,260 million (for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025: ₩8,094 million).

(b) Defined contribution plans

The amount recognized as an expense in relation to the defined contribution plans for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026 is ₩34,541 million (for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025: ₩23,006 million).

14. Provisions

Changes in provisions for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(i) 2026

(In millions of won)

		Litigation	Warranties (*)	Others	Total
At January 1, 2026	₩	1,546	136,309	3,780	141,635
Additions		5,376	46,632	18,060	70,068
Usage		(3,688)	(63,371)	(17,557)	(84,616)
At September 30, 2026	₩	3,234	119,570	4,283	127,087
Current	₩	3,234	72,410	4,283	79,927
Non-current	₩	-	47,160	-	47,160

(*) The Group provides warranty on defective products for warranty periods after sales. The provision is calculated based on the assumption of expected number of warranty claims and costs per claim considering historical experience.

(ii) 2025

(In millions of won)

		Litigation	Warranties (*)	Others	Total
At January 1, 2025	₩	7,479	152,683	5,997	166,159
Additions		3,537	49,586	8,453	61,576
Usage		(11,016)	(62,906)	(10,327)	(84,249)
At September 30, 2025	₩	-	139,363	4,123	143,486
Current	₩	-	84,507	4,123	88,630
Non-current	₩	-	54,856	-	54,856

(*) The Group provides warranty on defective products for warranty periods after sales. The provision is calculated based on the assumption of expected number of warranty claims and costs per claim considering historical experience.

15. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

(a) Legal Proceedings

Litigation alleging violations of antitrust and competition laws

The Group and other LCD panel manufacturers have been sued by individual companies for alleged violations of European Union competition laws. The Group is actively defending itself in these ongoing legal proceedings, and as of September 30, 2026, the Group cannot predict the ultimate outcome of the litigation.

Others

The Group is involved in various lawsuits and disputes in addition to the pending proceedings described above. The Group cannot reliably estimate the timing and amount of outflows of resources embodying economic benefits relating to the disputes.

(b) Commitments

Factoring and transfer of trade receivables

The Parent Company has entered into discount agreements with NongHyup Bank and other financial institutions for trade receivable related to export sales transactions with its subsidiaries, with a credit limit of up to USD 950 million (Equivalent to ₩1,290,480 million). As of September 30, 2026, there are no discounted trade receivables outstanding under the agreement. In relation to the above agreements, the financial institutions retain the right of recourse against the Parent Company for any discounted receivables that are not collected at maturity.

The Group has entered into receivable transfer agreements with Standard Chartered Bank and other financial institutions in respect of trade receivables arising from domestic and export sales transactions, with an aggregate limit of ₩3,450,336 million. As of September 30, 2026, the amount of transferred trade receivables that remain outstanding until maturity under the agreement is ₩2,176,932 million. In relation to the above agreements, financial institutions do not have recourse to the Group for any receivables that are not recovered at maturity.

Loan commitment

As of September 30, 2026, the Group has borrowing and letter of credit facilities with KEB Hana Bank and other financial institutions with a combined credit limit of ₩3,552,372 million.

Payment guarantees

The Group has received payment guarantees from the Export-Import Bank of Korea and others in relation to borrowings amounting to USD 731 million (Equivalent to ₩993,330 million).

The Group has entered into agreements with Seoul Guarantee Insurance Co., Ltd., and others to receive guarantees with an aggregate limit of ₩2,637 million, CNY 515 million (Equivalent to ₩104,293 million), JPY 900 million (Equivalent to ₩7,768 million), VND 78,089 million (Equivalent to ₩4,084 million), and USD 0.4 million (Equivalent to ₩503 million) for the performance guarantees, payment of consumption tax, import value-added tax, customs duties, and electricity charges.

15. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments, Continued

License agreements

As of September 30, 2026, the Group has a trademark license agreement with LG Corp. and pays the usage fee according to the terms of the Agreement.

Collateral

Details of the collateral provided by the Group as of September 30, 2026 are as follows:

(In millions of won, CNY)

Collateral	Carrying amount	Maximum secured amount of credit	Secured creditor	Secured borrowings
Property, plant and equipment and others	204,703	780,000	Korea Development Bank and others	650,000
Property, plant and equipment and others	679,957	-	China Construction Bank Corporation and others	CNY 4,275

Commitments for asset acquisition

The amount committed to acquire property, plant and equipment and intangible assets not recognized on the financial statements as of September 30, 2026 is ₩1,080,330 million.

16. Share Capital, Capital Surplus and Reserves

(a) Share capital and Capital surplus

The total number of authorized shares of the Parent Company is 1,000,000,000 shares, the number of shares issued is 500,000,000 shares (December 31, 2025 : 500,000,000 shares), and the par value per share is ₩5,000. There were no changes in the share capital of the Parent Company for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026.

Capital surplus as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Share premium	₩	2,821,006	2,821,006
Other capital surplus		(80,195)	(80,195)
Total	₩	2,740,811	2,740,811

(b) Reserves

Reserves consist of the following:

Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations

Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations include all foreign currency differences arising from translating the financial statements of the Group's foreign operations.

Other comprehensive income (loss) from associates

Other comprehensive income (loss) from associates comprises the Group's share of other comprehensive income (loss) related to changes in equity of investments accounted for using the equity method.

Reserves as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	₩	943,079	1,108,625
Other comprehensive loss from associates		(29,862)	(27,224)
Total	₩	913,217	1,081,401

17. Revenue

Details of revenue for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	For the three-month periods ended September 30		For the nine-month periods ended September 30	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Sales of goods	₩ 6,219,600	6,910,684	17,278,660	18,417,182
Others (*)	57,435	46,294	144,440	192,050
Total	₩ 6,277,035	6,956,978	17,423,100	18,609,232

(*) Others include royalties and rental revenue.

For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026, the revenue recognized by satisfying performance obligation for the amount received from the customer in prior reporting periods is ₩27,864 million (For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025 : ₩1,104,939 million).

18. Geographic and Other Information

(a) Revenue by geography (Customer based)

(In millions of won)

Region	For the three-month periods ended September 30		For the nine-month periods ended September 30	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Domestic	₩ 209,223	232,681	796,892	734,925
Foreign				
China	3,695,574	3,740,339	10,680,091	10,991,271
Asia (excluding China)	1,463,814	1,248,078	3,603,174	3,342,481
North America	536,096	529,064	1,251,970	1,500,037
Europe	372,328	1,206,816	1,090,973	2,040,518
Subtotal	₩ 6,067,812	6,724,297	16,626,208	17,874,307
Total	₩ 6,277,035	6,956,978	17,423,100	18,609,232

"Company A" and "Company B" accounted for more than 10% of the Group's revenue for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026, with amounts of ₩9,773,681 million and ₩2,375,757 million, respectively (For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025: ₩10,408,294 million and ₩2,462,844 million, respectively). The aggregated revenues from the Group's top ten customers together accounted for 92% of revenue for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026 (For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025: 91%).

18. Geographic and Other Information, Continued

(b) Non-current assets by geography

(In millions of won)

Region		September 30, 2026			December 31, 2025		
		Property, plant and equipment	Intangible assets	Investment Property	Property, plant and equipment	Intangible assets	Investment Property
Domestic	₩	9,459,871	1,793,507	17,521	10,299,102	1,427,773	18,031
Foreign							
China		1,199,471	10,321	-	1,457,884	6,816	-
Vietnam		2,416,220	24,820	-	2,699,577	30,249	-
Others		12,119	10,136	-	14,213	13,197	-
Subtotal	₩	3,627,810	45,277	-	4,171,674	50,262	-
Total	₩	13,087,681	1,838,784	17,521	14,470,776	1,478,035	18,031

(c) Revenue by product and services

(In millions of won)

		For the three-month periods ended September 30		For the nine-month periods ended September 30	
		2026	2025	2026	2025
TV	₩	1,231,239	1,086,265	3,242,800	3,545,769
IT		1,780,949	2,547,110	5,799,292	6,949,566
Mobile and others (*)		2,691,140	2,796,538	6,648,975	6,489,022
AUTO		573,707	527,065	1,732,033	1,624,875
Total (*)	₩	6,277,035	6,956,978	17,423,100	18,609,232

(*) This includes other revenue.

For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026, the revenue from OLED products accounted for 62% (For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025: 59%) of the total revenue.

19. The Nature of Expenses

The classifications of expenses by nature for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		For the three-month periods ended September 30		For the nine-month periods ended September 30	
		2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Changes in inventories	₩	(102,283)	(217,840)	(648,875)	(415,171)
Purchases of raw materials and others		2,858,919	3,532,510	8,138,659	8,821,766
Depreciation and amortization		963,820	992,821	2,938,215	3,360,621
Outsourcing		426,679	341,017	1,096,323	966,994
Labor		858,922	836,513	2,732,068	2,562,328
Supplies and others		229,241	240,600	669,880	680,098
Utility		314,183	340,524	900,039	976,400
Fees and commissions		172,368	179,016	503,857	503,576
Freight cost		35,857	29,948	88,673	87,491
Advertising		14,286	16,857	40,779	43,703
Travel		10,247	9,473	29,914	31,915
Taxes and dues		32,954	27,891	93,440	85,592
Others		211,274	196,611	550,569	555,451
Total (*)	₩	6,026,467	6,525,941	17,133,541	18,260,764

(*) Total expenses consist of cost of sales, selling, administrative, research and development expenses.

20. Selling and Administrative Expenses

Details of selling and administrative expenses for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	For the three-month periods ended September 30		For the nine-month periods ended September 30	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Salaries	₩ 93,158	127,909	501,632	345,559
Post-employment benefit	4,937	6,979	14,665	19,838
Other employee benefits	19,117	18,904	56,890	58,940
Freight cost	25,332	20,768	59,468	59,138
Fees and commissions	53,742	57,820	165,614	165,929
Depreciation and amortization	47,123	56,859	145,767	166,505
Taxes and dues	11,165	5,979	27,356	20,727
Advertising	14,286	16,857	40,779	43,703
Insurance	2,177	3,226	7,932	9,419
Travel	2,508	2,626	8,212	8,711
Training	2,683	1,756	8,007	6,921
Others	36,433	45,209	104,280	103,514
Total	₩ 312,661	364,892	1,140,602	1,008,904

21. Other Non-operating Income and Other Non-operating Expenses

(a) Details of other non-operating income for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	For the three-month periods ended September 30		For the nine-month periods ended September 30	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Foreign currency gain	₩ 787,668	(45,614)	1,390,796	1,318,944
Gain on disposal of assets held for sale	-	(5,178)	-	759,387
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	11,939	4,879	78,492	19,332
Others	7,149	6,933	20,304	71,724
Total	₩ 806,756	(38,980)	1,489,592	2,169,387

(b) Details of other non-operating expenses for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	For the three-month periods ended September 30		For the nine-month periods ended September 30	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Foreign currency loss	₩ 339,700	156,655	1,471,638	1,153,892
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	27,038	10,732	64,817	49,612
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	4,657	390	9,498	4,136
Impairment loss on intangible assets	29,790	2,367	62,637	3,872
Others	7,856	6,173	16,285	19,885
Total	₩ 409,041	176,317	1,624,875	1,231,397

22. Finance Income and Finance Costs

Details of finance income and costs recognized in profit or loss for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		For the three-month periods ended September 30		For the nine-month periods ended September 30	
		2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Finance income					
Interest income	₩	8,533	10,431	23,924	42,791
Foreign currency gain		371,262	(68,568)	498,390	342,557
Gain on transaction of derivatives		7,471	10,276	99,725	109,915
Gain on valuation of derivatives		(146,363)	3,989	15,094	4,834
Gain on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		5,164	3,804	15,337	5,480
Others		408	138	5,582	442
Total	₩	246,475	(39,930)	658,052	506,019
Finance costs					
Interest expense	₩	147,351	166,661	448,505	542,019
Foreign currency loss		(205,892)	69,642	365,322	170,373
Loss on sale of trade accounts and notes receivable		13,822	3,683	31,777	14,287
Loss on valuation of derivatives		199,486	(99,206)	200,840	182,032
Loss on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		3,873	802	13,142	2,814
Others		-	4,330	191	8,945
Total	₩	158,640	145,912	1,059,777	920,470

23. Earnings (Loss) Per Share

(a) Basic earnings (loss) per share for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In won and number of shares)		For the three-month periods ended September 30		For the nine-month periods ended September 30	
		2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Profit (loss) for the period	₩	746,746,319,888	(20,657,364,913)	(228,585,304,271)	582,429,100,536
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding		500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000
Basic earnings (loss) per share	₩	1,493	(41)	(457)	1,165

(b) Diluted earnings (loss) per share is not different from basic earnings (loss) per share as there are no dilutive potential common stocks.

24. Financial Risk Management

The Group is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Group identifies and analyzes such risks, and controls are implemented under a risk management system to monitor and manage these risks at below an acceptable level.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices, which will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

(i) Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency. The currencies in which these transactions primarily are denominated are USD and JPY, etc.

The Group adopts policies to ensure that its net exposure is kept to a manageable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates when necessary to address short-term imbalances in foreign currency cash inflows and outflows. In respect of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, the Group manages currency risk through continuously managing the position of foreign currencies, measuring the currency risk and, if necessary, using derivatives such as currency forwards, currency swap and others.

Cross-currency interest rate swap contracts, USD 1,100 million (December 31, 2025: USD 580 million) and CNY 1,680 million (December 31, 2025: CNY 380 million) were entered into to manage currency risk with respect to foreign currency denominated borrowings and USD 1,120 million (December 31, 2025: USD 1,020 million) were entered into to manage currency risk and interest rate risk with respect to foreign currency denominated borrowings.

A weaker won, as indicated below, against the following currencies which comprise the Group's financial assets or liabilities denominated in a foreign currency as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Group considers to be reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period. The sensitivity analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, would remain constant. The changes in profit or loss before income tax would have been as follows:

(In millions of won)

		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
USD (5 percent appreciation)	₩	17,040	21,011
JPY (5 percent appreciation)		(3,951)	(5,434)

If the exchange rates for the currencies presented above were to decrease at the end of the reporting period, with all other variables held constant, the effects would be the opposite of those presented above.

24. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises principally from the Group's variable interest-bearing borrowings. The Group establishes and applies its policy to reduce uncertainty arising from fluctuations in interest rates and to minimize finance cost and manage interest rate risk by monitoring trends of fluctuations in interest rates and establishing plan for countermeasures. Meanwhile, the Group entered into cross-currency interest rate swap contracts amounting to USD 1,120 million (Equivalent to ₩1,521,408 million) and interest rate swap contracts amounting to ₩1,730,000 million in notional amount to manage interest rate risk with respect to variable interest-bearing borrowings.

i) Profile

The interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 is as follows:

(In millions of won)

		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Fixed rate instruments			
Financial assets	₩	1,510,750	1,572,658
Financial liabilities		(3,611,281)	(2,548,213)
Total	₩	(2,100,531)	(975,555)
Variable rate instruments			
Financial liabilities	₩	(7,872,469)	(10,115,925)
Financial liabilities designated as hedged items		(543,360)	-

ii) Profit or loss before income tax sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

As of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, a change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) profit or loss before income tax by the amounts shown below for the respective following 12 month periods. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

(In millions of won)

		Profit or loss before income tax	
		1%p increase	1%p decrease
September 30, 2026			
Variable rate instruments	₩	(78,725)	78,725
December 31, 2025			
Variable rate instruments	₩	(101,159)	101,159

24. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers.

The Group's exposure to credit risk of trade and other receivables is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management believes that the default risk of the country in which each customer operates, does not have a significant influence on credit risk since the majority of the customers are global electronic appliance manufacturers operating in global markets.

The Group establishes credit limits for each customer and each new customer is analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively before determining whether to utilize third party guarantees, insurance or factoring as appropriate.

In relation to the impairment of financial assets subsequent to initial recognition, the Group recognizes the changes in expected credit loss ("ECL") in profit or loss at each reporting date.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Financial assets at amortized cost			
Cash equivalents	₩	1,509,650	1,572,058
Deposits in banks		1,111	611
Trade accounts and notes receivable, net		1,621,914	2,136,774
Non-trade receivables, net		127,109	145,426
Accrued income, net		48,428	34,987
Deposits		11,789	14,549
Loans		5,266	13,318
Subtotal		3,325,267	3,917,723
Other financial assets			
Lease receivables	₩	2,946	7,406
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Derivatives		47,784	131,987
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Trade accounts and notes receivable, net	₩	489,001	222,410
Financial assets held for hedging purposes			
Derivatives		4,064	-
Total	₩	3,869,062	4,279,526

Trade accounts and notes receivable are insured in order for the Group to manage credit risk if they do not meet the Group's internal credit ratings. Uninsured trade accounts and notes receivable are managed by continuous monitoring of internal credit rating standards established by the Group and seeking insurance coverage, if necessary.

24. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets. The Group's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

The Group has historically been able to satisfy its cash requirements from cash flows from operations and debt and equity financing.

Meanwhile, the Group has entered into borrowing facility agreements with several banks. These agreements may include financial covenants requiring the Group to meet certain financial performance targets. The Group periodically monitors compliance with these agreements through its internal control procedures to proactively manage liquidity risk.

24. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(i) Contractual cash flows of financial liabilities

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments, as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

i) As of September 30, 2026

(In millions of won)

		Contractual cash flows						
	Carrying amount	Total	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Borrowings	₩ 11,902,155	12,427,017	3,339,706	2,068,107	4,396,042	2,415,259	207,903
Bonds	124,955	127,285	127,285	-	-	-	-
Trade accounts and notes payable	3,289,631	3,289,631	3,289,631	-	-	-	-
Other accounts payable	1,523,470	1,526,712	1,454,640	72,072	-	-	-
Long-term other accounts payable	440,274	491,061	-	-	146,707	344,354	-
Security deposits received	139,333	145,097	2,600	1,045	141,443	9	-
Lease liabilities	41,780	43,891	15,202	7,136	9,544	11,675	334
Derivative financial liabilities							
Derivatives	₩ 111,094	104,419	92,164	2,524	9,731	-	-
Cash outflow	-	1,826,304	1,000,068	341,259	484,977	-	-
Cash inflow	-	(1,721,885)	(907,904)	(338,735)	(475,246)	-	-
Derivative liabilities held for hedging purposes	53,497	44,927	7,910	-	37,017	-	-
Cash outflow	-	1,019,635	284,630	-	735,005	-	-
Cash inflow	-	(974,708)	(276,720)	-	(697,988)	-	-
Total	₩ 17,626,189	18,200,040	8,329,138	2,150,884	4,740,484	2,771,297	208,237

24. Financial Risk Management, Continued

ii) As of December 31, 2025

(In millions of won)

		Contractual cash flows						
	Carrying amount	Total	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Borrowings	₩ 12,141,044	12,946,309	2,537,318	1,236,157	4,624,773	4,548,061	-
Bonds	523,094	538,548	198,654	213,751	126,143	-	-
Trade accounts and notes payable	3,307,687	3,307,687	3,307,687	-	-	-	-
Other accounts payable	1,461,014	1,462,662	1,432,529	30,133	-	-	-
Long-term other accounts payable	218,683	248,238	-	-	67,441	180,797	-
Security deposits received	138,384	147,478	480	4,109	142,864	25	-
Lease liabilities	59,678	62,604	23,122	14,889	10,342	14,095	156
Derivative financial liabilities							
Derivatives	₩ 9,553	7,157	3,027	2,416	1,792	(78)	-
Cash outflow	-	325,920	18,751	13,131	292,017	2,021	-
Cash inflow	-	(318,763)	(15,724)	(10,715)	(290,225)	(2,099)	-
Total	₩ 17,859,137	18,720,683	7,502,817	1,501,455	4,973,355	4,742,900	156

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

24. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(ii) Supplier finance arrangements

Supplier finance arrangements are characterized by one or more finance providers offering to pay amounts that the Group owes its suppliers and the Group agreeing to pay finance providers according to the terms and conditions of the arrangements at a date later than the date on which the suppliers are paid. These arrangements provide the Group with extended payment terms, or the Group's suppliers with early payment terms, compared to the related invoice payment due date.

The carrying amounts of financial liabilities from supplier finance arrangement as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)		September 30, 2026		December 31, 2025	
		Trade accounts and notes payable	**Other Accounts Payable**	**Trade accounts and notes payable**	**Other Accounts Payable**
Liabilities under supplier finance arrangement					
Purchase Card (*1)	₩	403,794	446,084	474,781	219,697
Electronic Trade Receivable-Secured Loan (*2)		89,377	117,130	53,667	142,872
Liabilities under supplier finance arrangement of which the supplier has received payment from the finance provider					
Purchase Card (*1)	₩	403,794	446,084	474,781	219,697
Electronic Trade Receivable-Secured Loan (*2)		38,351	10,666	2,138	12,465

(*1) The Group pays the settlement amount to the card company on the end date of credit term according to the card agreement. The Group uses purchase cards in agreement with the supplier, the amount paid to the card company is for the purchase of goods or services incurred in the normal course of business, with no change in the underlying purpose of the transaction, and the payment deadline to the card company falls within the normal business cycle of one year or less, and no collateral is provided in connection with this agreement. Therefore, it is classified as trade accounts and notes payable and other accounts payable and presented as operating and investing activities in the cash flow statement.

(*2) The Group enters into supplier finance arrangements with financial institutions to streamline the payment process and offer early payment terms to suppliers. Under the supplier finance arrangement, if a vendor that supplied goods or services to the Group transfers its accounts receivable to the financial institution within the payment due date, the Group pays the amount to the financial institution. There is no change in the original debt recognized as trade accounts and notes payable or other accounts payable because the supplier finance arrangements do not result in a substantive reduction of the Group's payment obligation or a change in payment terms.

24. Financial Risk Management, Continued

The range of payment due dates as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Liabilities under supplier finance arrangement		
Purchase Card	88~183 days	91~205 days
Electronic Trade Receivable-Secured Loan	11~122 days	45~123 days
Trade accounts and notes payable not covered by the supplier finance arrangement	5~122 days	5~123 days

There were no material business combinations or foreign exchange differences that would affect the liabilities under the supplier finance arrangement.

24. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(d) Capital risk management

Management's policy is to maintain a capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Liability to equity ratio, net borrowings to equity ratio and other financial ratios are used by management to achieve an optimal capital structure. Management also monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders. The Group is also responsible for complying with certain financial ratios as part of capital maintenance conditions imposed externally. To fulfill this responsibility, the Group regularly monitors these financial ratios and takes proactive measures when necessary.

(In millions of won)

		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Total liabilities	₩	18,887,688	19,077,462
Total equity		7,439,772	7,839,238
Cash and deposits in banks (*1)		1,510,750	1,572,658
Borrowings (including bonds)		12,027,110	12,664,138
Total liabilities to equity ratio		254%	243%
Net borrowings to equity ratio (*2)		141%	141%

(*1) Cash and deposits in banks consist of cash and cash equivalents and current deposits in banks.

(*2) Net borrowings to equity ratio is calculated by dividing total borrowings (including bonds and excluding lease liabilities and others) less cash and current deposits in banks by total equity.

(e) Determination of fair value

(i) Measurement of fair value

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

24. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(ii) Fair values versus carrying amounts

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)		September 30, 2026		December 31, 2025	
		Carrying amounts	Fair values	Carrying amounts	Fair values
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	₩	1,509,650	(*1)	1,572,058	(*1)
Deposits in banks		1,111	(*1)	611	(*1)
Trade accounts and notes receivable, net		1,621,914	(*1)	2,136,774	(*1)
Non-trade receivables, net		127,109	(*1)	145,426	(*1)
Accrued income, net		48,428	(*1)	34,987	(*1)
Deposits		11,789	(*1)	14,549	(*1)
Loans		5,266	(*1)	13,318	(*1)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Equity instruments	₩	109,971	109,971	124,316	124,316
Derivatives		47,784	47,784	131,987	131,987
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Trade accounts and notes receivable, net	₩	489,001	(*1)	222,410	(*1)
Financial assets held for hedging purposes					
Derivatives	₩	4,064	4,064	-	-
Other financial assets					
Lease receivables		2,946	(*1)	7,406	(*1)
Financial liabilities carried at amortized cost					
Borrowings	₩	11,902,155	11,896,330	12,141,044	12,170,751
Bonds		124,955	124,907	523,094	523,500
Trade accounts and notes payable		3,289,631	(*1)	3,307,687	(*1)
Other accounts payable		1,963,744	(*1)	1,679,697	(*1)
Security deposits received		139,333	(*1)	138,384	(*1)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Derivatives	₩	111,094	111,094	9,553	9,553
Financial liabilities held for hedging purposes					
Derivatives	₩	53,497	53,497	-	-
Other financial liabilities					
Lease liabilities	₩	41,780	(*2)	59,678	(*2)

(*1) Excluded from disclosures as the carrying amount approximates fair value.
(*2) Excluded from the fair value disclosures in accordance with Korean IFRS 1107 *'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'*.

24. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(iii) Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

i) Fair value hierarchy

Financial instruments carried at fair value are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques. 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 or indirectly
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data

The Group measures fair value for financial reporting purposes, including fair value measurements, which are classified as “Level 3”. The Group consults on the fair value assessment process and its results in accordance with the financial reporting schedule and recognizes changes in the "level" at the end of the reporting period when there is a change in events or circumstances that cause a shift between fair value levels.

24. Financial Risk Management, Continued

ii) Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

Fair value hierarchy classifications of the financial instruments that are measured at fair value as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(*In millions of won*)

Classification		September 30, 2026 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Equity instruments	₩	15,217	-	94,754	109,971
Derivatives		-	47,784	-	47,784
Financial assets held for hedging purposes					
Derivatives	₩	-	4,064	-	4,064
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Derivatives		-	111,094	-	111,094
Financial liabilities held for hedging purposes					
Derivatives		-	53,497	-	53,497

(*In millions of won*)

Classification		December 31, 2025 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Equity instruments	₩	21,008	-	103,308	124,316
Derivatives		-	131,987	-	131,987
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Derivatives	₩	-	9,553	-	9,553

24. Financial Risk Management, Continued

The valuation techniques and inputs for assets and liabilities measured at fair value that are classified as Level 2 and Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

Classification		September 30, 2026		December 31, 2025		Valuation technique	Input
		Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss							
Equity instruments	₩	-	94,754	-	103,308	Net asset value method and Comparable company analysis	Price to book value ratio
Derivatives		47,784	-	131,987	-	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate and Exchange ra
Financial assets held for hedging purposes							
Derivatives		4,064	-	-	-	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate and Exchange ra
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss							
Derivatives	₩	111,094	-	9,553	-	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate and Exchange ra
Financial liabilities held for hedging purposes							
Derivatives		53,497	-	-	-	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate and Exchange ra

24. Financial Risk Management, Continued

iii) Financial instruments not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed

Fair value hierarchy classifications, valuation techniques and inputs for fair value measurements of the financial instruments not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)		September 30, 2026			Valuation	
Classification		**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**technique**	**Input**
Liabilities						
Borrowings	₩	-	-	11,896,330	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate
Bonds		-	-	124,907	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate

(In millions of won)		December 31, 2025			Valuation	
Classification		**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**technique**	**Input**
Liabilities						
Borrowings	₩	-	-	12,170,751	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate
Bonds		-	-	523,500	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate

iv) The interest rates applied for determination of the above fair value as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

	September 30, 2026	**December 31, 2025**
Borrowings, bonds and others	4.32%~5.90%	3.32%~3.90%

24. Financial Risk Management, Continued

v) There is no transfer between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, and the changes in financial assets classified as Level 3 of fair value measurements for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(*In millions of won*)

Classification		January 1, 2026	Acquisition	Disposal	Valuation	Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	September 30, 2026
Equity instruments	₩	103,308	1,851	(5,500)	-	(4,905)	94,754

(*In millions of won*)

Classification		January 1, 2025	Acquisition	Disposal	Valuation	Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	September 30, 2025
Equity instruments	₩	101,543	1,422	-	(2,779)	(4,582)	95,604
Convertible securities		1,470	-	(1,399)	-	(71)	-

25. Cash Flow Information

(a) Details of cash flows generated from operations for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		2026	2025
Profit (loss) for the period	₩	(238,910)	654,986
Adjustments for:			
Income tax expense (income)	₩	(5,248)	218,298
Depreciation and amortization (Note 19)		2,938,215	3,360,621
Gain on foreign currency translation		(418,303)	(154,375)
Loss on foreign currency translation		295,211	161,645
Post-employment benefit (Note 13)		71,516	105,940
Gain on disposal of assets held for sale		-	(759,387)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(78,492)	(19,332)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		64,817	49,612
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment		9,498	4,136
Impairment loss on intangible assets		62,637	3,872
Expense on increase of provisions		70,067	61,576
Finance income		(483,065)	(424,878)
Finance costs		694,690	730,532
Equity in income of equity method accounted investees, net		(3,291)	(1,277)
Others		(220)	(1,829)
Changes in:			
Trade accounts and notes receivable	₩	73,147	(715,518)
Other accounts receivable		2,299	334,493
Inventories		(609,617)	(424,985)
Other current assets		(68,281)	28,417
Other non-current assets		(6,411)	(6,762)
Proceeds from settlement of derivatives		-	79,881
Trade accounts and notes payable		363,745	(1,599,701)
Other accounts payable		42,921	(53,284)
Accrued expenses		5,996	40,457
Provisions		(84,508)	(85,327)
Advances received		(1,508)	(90,496)
Other current liabilities		(9,339)	(15,542)
Defined benefit liabilities (assets), net		(13,018)	7,941
Other non-current liabilities		62,548	49,852
Cash generated from operations	₩	2,737,096	1,539,566

25. Cash Flow Information, Continued

(b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

				Non-cash transactions			
		January 1, 2026	**Cash flows from (used in) financing activities**	**Gain or loss on foreign currency translation**	**Interest expense**	**Others**	**September 30, 2026**
Short-term borrowings	₩	810,718	1,311,788	(104,251)	-	-	2,018,255
Long-term borrowings		11,330,326	(1,396,890)	(55,080)	5,544	-	9,883,900
Bonds		523,094	(402,310)	3,821	350	-	124,955
Security deposits received		138,384	-	-	-	949	139,333
Lease liabilities		59,678	(33,411)	(2,493)	-	18,006	41,780
Total	₩	12,862,200	(520,823)	(158,003)	5,894	18,955	12,208,223

(In millions of won)

				Non-cash transactions			
		January 1, 2025	**Cash flows from (used in) financing activities**	**Gain or loss on foreign currency translation**	**Interest expense**	**Others**	**September 30, 2025**
Short-term borrowings	₩	969,595	606,952	(82,991)	-	-	1,493,556
Long-term borrowings		12,442,680	(736,328)	(242,936)	8,463	(1,152)	11,470,727
Bonds		1,137,839	(612,000)	(6,771)	613	-	519,681
Security deposits received		160,713	(40,500)	-	-	18,015	138,228
Lease liabilities		57,975	(40,698)	(44,512)	-	91,484	64,249
Dividend payable		6,390	(6,390)	-	-	-	-
Total	₩	14,775,192	(828,964)	(377,210)	9,076	108,347	13,686,441

26. Related Parties and Others

(a) Related parties

Details of related parties as of September 30, 2026 are as follows:

Classification	Description
Associates (*)	Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd. and others
Entity that has significant influence over the Parent Company	LG Electronics Inc.
Subsidiaries of the entity that has significant influence over the Parent Company	Subsidiaries of LG Electronics Inc.

(*) Details of associates are described in Note 8.

26. Related Parties and Others, Continued

(b) Details of major transactions with related parties for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(*In millions of won*)

		2026			
				Purchase and others	
		Sales and others	Dividend income	Purchase of raw material and others	Others (*)
Associates					
Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd.	₩	-	3,415	178,914	6,768
Material Science Co., Ltd.		-	-	1,404	2,386
Entity that has significant influence over the Parent Company					
LG Electronics Inc.	₩	234,327	-	12,669	199,134
Subsidiaries of the entity that has significant influence over the Parent Company					
LG Electronics India Pvt. Ltd.	₩	31,713	-	-	54
LG Electronics Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd.		300,564	-	-	1,493
LG Electronics Nanjing New Technology Co., Ltd.		113,143	-	-	76
LG Electronics do Brasil Ltda.		3,808	-	-	29
LG Innotek Co., Ltd.		7,617	-	1	93,765
LG Electronics Mlawa Sp. z o.o.		652,609	-	-	368
LG Electronics Reynosa S.A. DE C.V.		601,413	-	-	428
LG Electronics Egypt S.A.E		15,777	-	-	6
LG Electronics Japan, Inc.		-	-	-	4,557
P.T. LG Electronics Indonesia		358,126	-	-	393
HI-M Solutek Co., Ltd.		-	-	-	11,623
Others		1,016	-	288	3,791
Total	₩	2,320,113	3,415	193,276	324,871

(*) Others include the amount of the acquisition of property, plant, and equipment.

26. Related Parties and Others, Continued

(In millions of won)

		2025			
				Purchase and others	
		Sales and others	Dividend income	Purchase of raw material and others	Others (*)
Associates					
Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd.	₩	-	1,664	188,058	8,938
Material Science Co., Ltd.		-	-	230	-
Entity that has significant influence over the Parent Company					
LG Electronics Inc.	₩	216,449	-	13,377	181,986
Subsidiaries of the entity that has significant influence over the Parent Company					
LG Electronics India Pvt. Ltd.	₩	29,058	-	-	78
LG Electronics Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd.		180,707	-	-	1,691
LG Electronics Nanjing New Technology Co., Ltd.		149,760	-	-	294
LG Electronics do Brasil Ltda.		21,925	-	-	70
LG Innotek Co., Ltd.		7,557	-	1,115	76,756
LG Electronics Mlawa Sp. z o.o.		819,312	-	-	807
LG Electronics Reynosa S.A. DE C.V.		670,973	-	-	782
LG Electronics Egypt S.A.E		9,021	-	-	9
LG Electronics Japan, Inc.		-	-	-	4,516
P.T. LG Electronics Indonesia		352,875	-	-	599
HI-M Solutek Co., Ltd.		-	-	-	8,576
Others		502	-	162	3,797
Total	₩	2,458,139	1,664	202,942	288,899

(*) Others include the amount of the acquisition of property, plant, and equipment.

26. Related Parties and Others, Continued

(c) Details of balances of receivables and payables from transactions with related parties as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		Trade accounts and notes receivable and others		Trade accounts and notes payable and others	
		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Associates					
Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd.	₩	-	-	38,471	62,277
Material Science Co., Ltd.		-	-	1,385	385
Entity that has significant influence over the Parent Company					
LG Electronics Inc.	₩	46,478	95,844	23,813	88,184
Subsidiaries of the entity that has significant influence over the Parent Company					
LG Electronics Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd.	₩	37,958	41,403	148	12
LG Electronics Nanjing New Technology Co., Ltd.		25,722	19,036	-	9
LG Innotek Co., Ltd. (*)		85	2,102	178,968	173,625
LG Electronics Mlawa Sp. z o.o.		105,428	101,105	11	11
LG Electronics Reynosa S.A. DE C.V.		67,880	87,555	36	-
P.T. LG Electronics Indonesia		31,890	23,766	1	36
LG Electronics India Pvt. Ltd.		6,361	2,441	-	-
LG Innotek USA, Inc.		2,213	2,688	-	-
Others		7,812	2,496	5,239	3,966
Total	₩	331,827	378,436	248,072	328,505

(*) Trade accounts and notes payable and others for LG Innotek Co., Ltd. include deposits received from lease agreement of ₩139,500 million as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

26. Related Parties and Others, Continued

(d) Details of significant financial transactions with related parties and others for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(i) 2026

There were no significant financial transactions with related parties and others for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026.

(ii) 2025

(In millions of won)	**2025**		
	Company Name		**Repayment of borrowings**
Entity that has significant influence over the Parent Company	LG Electronics Inc.	₩	1,000,000

26. Related Parties and Others, Continued

(e) Large Enterprise Group Transactions

Although the following entities are not included in the scope of related parties under *Korean IFRS 1024 Related Party Disclosures*, details of significant transactions with companies belonging to the same large enterprise group under the Monopoly Regulation and Fair Trade Act and their subsidiaries, and the related receivables and payables, are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026		September 30, 2026	
	Sales and others	**Purchase and others**	**Trade accounts and notes receivable and others**	**Trade accounts and notes payable and others**
LG Uplus Corp.	₩ 86	1,648	-	158
LG Chem Ltd. and its subsidiaries	293	288,238	194	70,550
D&O Corp. and its subsidiaries	197	8,790	97	1,519
LG Corp. (*)	-	39,046	7,477	-
LG Management Development Institute	-	35,014	3	536
LG CNS Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	129	192,584	4	53,510
LG Household & Health Care Ltd. and its subsidiaries	-	17	-	4
HSAD Inc. and its subsidiaries	-	548	-	48
Robostar Co., Ltd.	-	924	-	20
Total	₩ 705	566,809	7,775	126,345

(*) According to the lease agreement signed with LG Corp., the recognized lease liabilities as of September 30, 2026 are ₩1,169 million, and the lease liabilities are not included in the amount of 'Trade accounts and notes payable and others' above. The amount of lease repayment for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026 is ₩3,533 million.

26. Related Parties and Others, Continued

(In millions of won)

		For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025		December 31, 2025	
		Sales and others	Purchase and others	Trade accounts and notes receivable and others	Trade accounts and notes payable and others
LG Uplus Corp.	₩	-	1,773	-	163
LG Chem Ltd. and its subsidiaries		312	259,554	59	55,879
D&O Corp. and its subsidiaries		194	10,537	-	4,996
LG Corp. (*)		-	42,951	6,911	12
LG Management Development Institute		-	33,893	3	386
LG CNS Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries		125	159,458	4	107,292
LG Household & Health Care Ltd. and its subsidiaries		-	71	-	-
HSAD Inc. and its subsidiaries		-	945	-	127
Robostar Co., Ltd.		-	281	-	59
Total	₩	631	509,463	6,977	168,914

(*) According to the lease agreement signed with LG Corp., the recognized lease liabilities as of December 31, 2025 are ₩4,607 million, and the lease liabilities are not included in the amount of 'Trade accounts and notes payable and others' above. The amount of lease repayment for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025 is ₩5,180 million.

26. Related Parties and Others, Continued

(f) Key management personnel compensation

Details of compensation costs of key management for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		2026	2025
Short-term benefits	₩	2,787	1,831
Post-employment benefit		290	489
Total	₩	3,077	2,320

Key management personnel are the registered directors of the Parent Company who have significant authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Parent Company.

(g) At the end of the reporting period, the Group did not set an allowance for doubtful accounts on the balance of receivables for related parties.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Condensed Separate Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

September 30, 2026 and 2025

(With Report on Review of Condensed Interim Financial Statements)

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Report on Review of Condensed Interim Financial Statements

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Korean)

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of
LG Display Co., Ltd.

Reviewed Financial Statements

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed interim financial statements of LG Display Co., Ltd. (referred to as the "Company"). These condensed interim financial statements consist of the interim statement of financial position of the Company as at September 30, 2026, and the related interim statements of comprehensive income for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, and interim statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, and material accounting policy information and other selected explanatory notes, expressed in Korean won.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these condensed interim financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea (Korean IFRS) 1034 *Interim Financial Reporting*, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of condensed interim financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these condensed interim financial statements based on our review.

We conducted our review in accordance with quarterly or semi-annual review standards established by the Securities and Futures Commission of the Republic of Korea. A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe the accompanying condensed interim financial statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Korean IFRS 1034 *Interim Financial Reporting*.

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Samil PricewaterhouseCoopers,
100 Hangang-daero, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 04386, Korea

Other Matters

We have audited the statement of financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025, and the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, not presented herein, in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing. We expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements in our audit report dated February 27, 2026. The statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, presented herein for comparative purposes, is consistent, in all material respects, with the above audited statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025.

Review standards and their application in practice vary among countries. The procedures and practices used in the Republic of Korea to review such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted and applied in other countries.

November 12, 2026
Seoul, Korea

This report is effective as of November 12, 2026, the review report date. Certain subsequent events or circumstances, which may occur between the review report date and the time of reading this report, could have a material impact on the accompanying condensed interim financial statements and notes thereto. Accordingly, the readers of the review report should understand that there is a possibility that the above review report may have to be revised to reflect the impact of such subsequent events or circumstances, if any.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Separate Interim Statements of Financial Position

As of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025

(In millions of won)	Note		September 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2025
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4, 23	₩	225,124	248,729
Trade accounts and notes receivable, net	5, 15, 23, 25		2,529,286	3,140,538
Other accounts receivable, net	5, 23		135,042	169,179
Other current financial assets	6, 23		41,689	77,249
Inventories, net	7		2,398,139	1,793,510
Current tax assets			866	1,585
Assets held for sale	9		122,639	-
Other current assets			163,707	86,341
Total current assets			5,616,492	5,517,131
Deposits in banks	4, 23		11	11
Investments, net	8		3,717,874	3,810,085
Other non-current accounts receivable, net	5, 23		2,489	5,029
Other non-current financial assets	6, 23		35,157	93,508
Property, plant and equipment, net	9		9,460,827	10,298,784
Intangible assets, net	10		1,725,202	1,427,602
Investment property	11		17,521	18,031
Deferred tax assets, net			3,433,524	3,422,353
Defined benefit assets, net	13		156,581	198,288
Other non-current assets			26,662	20,300
Total non-current assets			18,575,848	19,293,991
Total assets		₩	24,192,340	24,811,122
Liabilities				
Trade accounts and notes payable	23, 25	₩	7,462,170	9,711,618
Current financial liabilities	12, 23, 24, 25		5,465,576	3,870,697
Other accounts payable	23		1,289,274	1,151,778
Accrued expenses			614,534	589,096
Provisions	14		79,187	85,559
Advances received			32,123	29,058
Other current liabilities			87,803	68,662
Total current liabilities			15,030,667	15,506,468
Non-current financial liabilities	12, 23, 24		4,854,871	4,992,576
Non-current provisions	14		47,160	55,345
Other non-current liabilities	23, 25		696,891	485,028
Total non-current liabilities			5,598,922	5,532,949
Total liabilities			20,629,589	21,039,417
Equity				
Share capital	16	₩	2,500,000	2,500,000
Capital surplus	16		2,821,006	2,821,006
Accumulated deficit			(1,758,255)	(1,549,301)
Total equity			3,562,751	3,771,705
Total liabilities and equity		₩	24,192,340	24,811,122

See accompanying notes to the condensed separate interim financial statements.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Separate Interim Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

For the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025

(In millions of won, except earnings (loss) per share amounts)

	Note		For the three-month periods ended September 30		For the nine-month periods ended September 30	
			2026 (Unaudited)	2025 (Unaudited)	2026 (Unaudited)	2025 (Unaudited)
Revenue	17, 25	₩	6,074,403	6,838,899	16,681,210	17,596,601
Cost of sales	7, 18, 25		(5,439,847)	(6,116,731)	(15,118,602)	(16,502,813)
Gross profit			634,556	722,168	1,562,608	1,093,788
Selling expenses	18, 19		(64,163)	(55,994)	(180,221)	(156,902)
Administrative expenses	18, 19		(129,634)	(185,585)	(619,286)	(443,513)
Research and development expenses	18		(376,314)	(341,157)	(1,034,930)	(1,024,128)
Operating income (loss)			64,445	139,432	(271,829)	(530,755)
Finance income	21		208,473	(81,465)	641,304	472,916
Finance costs	21		(62,497)	(53,226)	(689,494)	(632,895)
Other non-operating income	20		777,932	(75,890)	1,376,062	2,084,990
Other non-operating expenses	20		(327,526)	(93,258)	(1,282,314)	(925,227)
Profit (loss) before income tax			660,827	(164,407)	(226,271)	469,029
Income tax benefit (expense)			26,329	31,213	(3,234)	(117,384)
Profit (loss) for the period			687,156	(133,194)	(229,505)	351,645
Other comprehensive income (loss)						
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss						
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities			(2,852)	37,253	20,551	37,928
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period, net of income tax			(2,852)	37,253	20,551	37,928
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period		₩	684,304	(95,941)	(208,954)	389,573
Earnings (loss) per share (in won)						
Basic earnings (loss) per share	22	₩	1,374	(266)	(459)	703
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	22	₩	1,374	(266)	(459)	703

See accompanying notes to the condensed separate interim financial statements.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Separate Interim Statements of Changes in Equity

For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025

(In millions of won)		Share capital	Capital surplus	Accumulated deficit	Total equity
Balances at January 1, 2025	₩	2,500,000	2,821,006	(1,525,208)	3,795,798
Total comprehensive income for the period					
Profit for the period		-	-	351,645	351,645
Other comprehensive income (loss)					
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities		-	-	37,928	37,928
Total comprehensive income for the period	₩	-	-	389,573	389,573
Balances at September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)	₩	2,500,000	2,821,006	(1,135,635)	4,185,371
Balances at January 1, 2026	₩	2,500,000	2,821,006	(1,549,301)	3,771,705
Total comprehensive loss for the period					
Loss for the period		-	-	(229,505)	(229,505)
Other comprehensive income (loss)					
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities		-	-	20,551	20,551
Total comprehensive loss for the period	₩	-	-	(208,954)	(208,954)
Balances at September 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	₩	2,500,000	2,821,006	(1,758,255)	3,562,751

See accompanying notes to the condensed separate interim financial statements.

LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.

Separate Interim Statements of Cash Flows

For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025

(In millions of won)	Note		2026 (Unaudited)	2025 (Unaudited)
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:				
Cash generated from (used in) operations	24	₩	(306,106)	363,395
Income taxes paid			(16,228)	(12,098)
Interest received			6,088	14,772
Interest paid			(332,195)	(389,117)
Cash flows used in operating activities			(648,441)	(23,048)
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:				
Dividends received			145,244	102,399
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			(1,851)	-
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			9,777	798
Acquisition of investments			(1,018)	(151,811)
Proceeds from disposal of investments			108,220	100,500
Proceeds from disposal of assets held for sale			-	1,997,287
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment			(813,889)	(691,612)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment			75,683	81,110
Acquisition of intangible assets			(599,746)	(578,989)
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets			-	1,918
Proceeds from settlement of derivatives			99,725	107,455
Collection of short-term loans			5,129	16,941
Increase in deposits			(36)	-
Decrease in deposits			1,874	1,804
Proceeds from disposal of greenhouse gas emission permits			-	1,742
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities			(970,888)	989,542
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:	24			
Proceeds from short-term borrowings			5,275,931	4,082,675
Repayments of short-term borrowings			(4,391,209)	(3,646,070)
Repayments of current portion of bonds			(402,310)	(612,000)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings			2,301,460	1,977,781
Repayments of current portion of long-term borrowings			(1,185,775)	(2,866,025)
Payment guarantee fee received			3,807	4,912
Return of lease deposits			-	(40,500)
Payments of lease liabilities			(6,180)	(8,575)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities			1,595,724	(1,107,802)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents			(23,605)	(141,308)
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1			248,729	238,477
Cash and cash equivalents at September 30		₩	225,124	97,169

See accompanying notes to the condensed separate interim financial statements.

1. Organization and Description of Business

LG Display Co., Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated in February 1985 and the Company has been a public corporation listed on the Korea Exchange since 2004. The main business of the Company is to manufacture and sell displays and its related products. As of September 30, 2026, the Company operates Thin Film Transistor Liquid Crystal Display (“TFT-LCD”) and Organic Light Emitting Diode (“OLED”) panel manufacturing plants in Gumi, Paju and China and TFT-LCD and OLED module manufacturing plants in Gumi, Paju, China and Vietnam. The Company is domiciled in the Republic of Korea with its address at 128 Yeoui-daero, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul. As of September 30, 2026, LG Electronics Inc., a major shareholder of the Company, owns 36.72% (183,593,206 shares) of the Company’s common stock.

As of September 30, 2026, 500,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock are listed on the Korea Exchange under the identifying code 034220, and 52,408,868 American Depositary Shares ("ADSs"; 2 ADSs represent one share of common stock) are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "LPL".

2. Basis of Preparation

(a) Application of accounting standards

The Company's condensed separate interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea (“Korean IFRS”) 1034 *Interim Financial Reporting*. These condensed separate interim financial statements do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the separate financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025.

(b) Basis of Measurement

The condensed separate interim financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the separate statement of financial position:

- derivative financial instruments at fair value, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”), financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), and
- net defined benefit liabilities (defined benefit assets) recognized at the present value of defined benefit obligations less the fair value of plan assets.

(c) Functional and Presentation Currency

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

(d) Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the condensed separate interim financial statements in conformity with Korean IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The actual results may differ from the estimates at the end of the interim reporting period which are based on management’s best estimate, as the underlying assumptions may vary from actual outcomes.

2. Basis of Preparation, Continued

(e) Accounting standards and Interpretation issued and adopted by the Company

The Company has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing January 1, 2026.

(i) Amendments to Korean IFRS 1109 *Financial Instruments*, Korean IFRS 1107 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*

Korean IFRS 1109 *Financial Instruments* and Korean IFRS 1107 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* have been amended to respond to recent questions arising in practice, and to include new requirements. The amendments do not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

- clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;
- clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion;
- add new disclosures of impact on the entity and the extent to which the entity is exposed for each type of financial instruments if the timing or amount of contractual cash flow changes due to amendment of contract term; and
- update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

(ii) Annual Improvements to Korean IFRS - Volume 11

Annual Improvements to Korean IFRS - Volume 11 should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. The amendments do not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

- Korean IFRS 1101 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards: Hedge accounting by a first-time adopter*
- Korean IFRS 1107 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Gain or loss on derecognition and implementation guidance*
- Korean IFRS 1109 *Financial Instruments: Derecognition of lease liabilities and definition of transaction price*
- Korean IFRS 1110 *Consolidated Financial Statements: Determination of a 'de facto agent'*
- Korean IFRS 1007 *Statement of Cash Flows: Cost method*

(iii) Amendments to Korean IFRS 1109 *Financial Instruments* and Korean IFRS 1107 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity*

Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity are defined contracts that expose an entity to variability in the underlying amount of electricity because the source of electricity generation depends on uncontrollable natural conditions (for example, the weather). The amendments clarify that 'contracts to buy or sell such electricity' are assessed for eligibility under the own-use exemption. In addition, the amendments modify hedge accounting requirements by allowing an entity to designate as the hedged item a variable nominal amount of forecast electricity transactions that reflect the nature-dependent variability of electricity and introduce additional disclosure requirements. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, and do not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

2. Basis of Preparation, Continued

(f) Accounting standards and Interpretation issued but not yet adopted by the Company

The following new and amended accounting standards and interpretations have been issued but are not yet effective and have not been adopted by the Company:

(i) Korean IFRS 1118 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

Korean IFRS 1118 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* replaces Korean IFRS 1001 Presentation of Financial Statements. Korean IFRS 1118 is expected to increase comparability of the financial performance of similar entities by providing users with more useful information for analyzing and comparing the entity's performance based on the income statement.

Korean IFRS 1118 should be first applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, and earlier application is permitted. In accordance with Korean IFRS 1008 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, the comparative information for the year ended December 31, 2026, shall be restated under Korean IFRS 1118 as the Company is required to apply the standard retrospectively.

When the Company prepares its financial statements by applying Korean IFRS 1118, the following material accounting policies are expected to result in significant differences compared to the current financial statements. These items do not include all differences that may arise in the future and may be subject to change based on the results of additional analysis.

[Changes in presentation of income statement]
Korean IFRS 1118 requires all income and expenses in the income statement to be classified into one of five categories: the operating category, investing category, financing category, income taxes category, and discontinued operations category. Under the standard, all income and expenses that are not classified as investing, financing, income tax, or discontinued operations categories are classified in the operating category. Accordingly, the operating category is a residual category, and operating profit or loss is defined as the total of income and expenses classified within that category.

In classifying income and expenses, the Company is required to assess its main business activities. If the Company determines that investing in particular types of assets or providing financing to customers is a main business activity, income and expenses that would otherwise be classified in the investing or financing categories are classified instead in the operating category.

As a consequence, operating profit or loss determined in accordance with Korean IFRS 1118 may differ significantly from operating profit calculated under Korean IFRS 1001, which has generally been defined as revenue less cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses. Korean IFRS 1118 requires the Company to disclose, in the notes, the operating profit or loss calculated in accordance with Korean IFRS 1001, together with a reconciliation between that amount and operating profit or loss as defined by Korean IFRS 1118.

In addition, Korean IFRS 1118 requires to present in the income statement the following defined subtotals: 'operating profit or loss' comprising all income and expenses classified in the operating category; 'profit or loss before financing and income taxes' comprising operating profit or loss and all income and expenses classified in the investing category; and 'profit or loss' for the period. However, if providing financing to customers is a main business activity of the Company, the presentation of profit or loss before financing and income taxes may not be required, depending on the accounting policy applied.

2. Basis of Preparation, Continued

[Introduction of disclosure of management-defined performance measures]
Korean IFRS 1118 introduces requirements for the disclosure of management-defined performance measures (MPMs). MPMs are defined as subtotals of income and expenses that are used by management in public communications outside the financial statements, are used to communicate management's view of an aspect of the Company's financial performance, and are not listed in paragraph 118 of Korean IFRS 1118 or otherwise explicitly required to be presented or disclosed by Korean IFRS.

When the Company reports MPMs, it is required to disclose the reasons why such measures provide useful information, how those measures are calculated, and a reconciliation between those measures and the most directly comparable subtotal specified in Korean IFRS 1118. In addition, the Company shall disclose the income tax effect of each reconciling item and the effect of each reconciling item on non-controlling interests.

[Changes in classification of cash flows]
In accordance with the issuance of Korean IFRS 1118, certain amendments have been made to Korean IFRS 1007 Statement of Cash Flows. Under the amendment, when applying the indirect method, the starting point for determining net cash flows from operating activities has been changed from profit or loss for the period to operating profit or loss, and the accounting policy choice regarding the classification of cash flows related to interest and dividends has been eliminated.

Management is reviewing the impact of applying the new standard on the Company's separate financial statements. Adoption of the standard is not expected to have an impact on the Company's net profit or loss; however, it will require income and expenses in the income statements to be classified into new categories, which is expected to have an impact on the calculation and presentation of operating profit (loss).

(ii) Amendments to Korean IFRS 1016, *Property, Plant and Equipment* – Disclosure of Officially Assessed Land Prices

Under the amendments, an entity is required to disclose the officially assessed land prices under the Act on the Public Announcement of Real Estate Values for land accounted for using the cost model, together with the fact that such amounts have not been measured by the entity in accordance with Korean IFRS 1113, *Fair Value Measurement*. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods ending on or after December 31, 2026. The Company expects that the amendments will affect the disclosures relating to its land located in Korea, and the amounts to be disclosed are currently under review.

(g) Income Tax Expense

The Company is within the scope of the Pillar Two model rules, and applied the exception to recognizing and disclosing information about deferred tax.

3. Accounting Policies

The accounting policies followed by the Company in the preparation of its condensed separate interim financial statements are the same as those followed by the Company in its preparation of the separate financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, except for the application of Korean IFRS 1034 *Interim Financial Reporting.*

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Deposits in Banks

Details of cash and cash equivalents and deposits in banks as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Deposits	₩	225,124	248,729
Non-current assets			
Deposits in banks			
Deposit for checking account	₩	11	11

5. Trade Accounts and Notes Receivable, and Other Accounts Receivable

(a) Details of trade accounts and notes receivable and other accounts receivable as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Trade accounts and notes receivable, net	₩	2,529,286	3,140,538
Other accounts receivable			
Non-trade receivables, net		90,124	140,191
Accrued income, net		47,407	34,017
Subtotal		137,531	174,208
Total	₩	2,666,817	3,314,746

(b) The aging of trade accounts and notes receivable and other accounts receivable as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		September 30, 2026			
		Original Amount		Allowance for doubtful account	
		Trade accounts and notes receivable	Other accounts receivable	Trade accounts and notes receivable	Other accounts receivable
Not past due	₩	2,505,522	107,621	(34)	(675)
1-15 days past due		6,495	6,919	-	(2)
16-30 days past due		4,744	4,784	-	(3)
31-60 days past due		3,768	325	-	-
More than 60 days past due		8,791	18,812	-	(250)
Total	₩	2,529,320	138,461	(34)	(930)

(In millions of won)

		December 31, 2025			
		Original Amount		Allowance for doubtful account	
		Trade accounts and notes receivable	Other accounts receivable	Trade accounts and notes receivable	Other accounts receivable
Not past due	₩	3,133,952	122,169	(180)	(428)
1-15 days past due		146	1,313	-	(1)
16-30 days past due		5,550	10,228	-	(1)
31-60 days past due		1,065	10,773	-	(3)
More than 60 days past due		5	30,434	-	(276)
Total	₩	3,140,718	174,917	(180)	(709)

The movement in the allowance for doubtful accounts in respect of trade accounts and notes receivable and other accounts receivable for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		2026		2025	
		Trade accounts and notes receivable	Other accounts receivable	Trade accounts and notes receivable	Other accounts receivable
At January 1	₩	180	709	362	297
(Reversal of) bad debt expense		(146)	221	(204)	143
At September 30	₩	34	930	158	440

6. Other Financial Assets

Details of other financial assets as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Derivatives (*1)	₩	33,699	62,740
Financial assets held for hedging purposes			
Derivatives (*2)	₩	4,064	-
Financial assets at amortized cost			
Deposits	₩	3,926	6,515
Short-term loans		-	7,994
Subtotal	₩	3,926	14,509
Total	₩	41,689	77,249
Non-current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Equity instruments	₩	19,676	23,616
Derivatives (*1)		14,085	69,247
Subtotal	₩	33,761	92,863
Financial assets at amortized cost			
Deposits	₩	1,396	645
Total	₩	35,157	93,508

(*1) The derivatives, which are not designated as hedging instruments, arise from cross-currency interest rate swap contracts and interest rate swap contracts for the purpose of managing risks associated with borrowings and bonds.
(*2) The derivatives, which are designated as hedging instruments, arise from cross-currency interest rate swap contracts for the purpose of managing risk associated with borrowings in foreign currency.

7. Inventories

Details of inventories as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(i) As of September 30, 2026

(In millions of won)

		Cost	Valuation allowance	Carrying amount
Finished goods	₩	476,072	(20,537)	455,535
Work-in-process		1,325,344	(187,720)	1,137,624
Raw materials		719,961	(31,197)	688,764
Supplies		131,087	(14,871)	116,216
Total	₩	2,652,464	(254,325)	2,398,139

(ii) As of December 31, 2025

(In millions of won)

		Cost	Valuation allowance	Carrying amount
Finished goods	₩	311,536	(48,263)	263,273
Work-in-process		1,133,627	(154,426)	979,201
Raw materials		466,252	(24,097)	442,155
Supplies		126,920	(18,039)	108,881
Total	₩	2,038,335	(244,825)	1,793,510

For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, the amounts of inventories recognized as expense and (reversal of) loss on valuation of inventories are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		2026	2025
Cost of sales	₩	15,118,602	16,502,813
Inventories recognized as expense		15,109,102	16,547,093
(Reversal of) write-downs of inventories included in (deducted from) cost of sales		9,500	(44,280)

8. Investments

(a) Details of investments in subsidiaries as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, are as follows:

(In millions of won)

			September 30, 2026		December 31, 2025	
Subsidiaries	**Location**	**Business**	**Percentage of ownership**	**Carrying amount**	**Percentage of ownership**	**Carr amo**
LG Display America, Inc.	San Jose, U.S.A.	Sales of display products	100%	₩ 36,815	100%	₩ 36
LG Display Germany GmbH	Eschborn, Germany	Sales of display products	100%	19,373	100%	19
LG Display Japan Co., Ltd.	Tokyo, Japan	Sales of display products	100%	15,686	100%	15
LG Display Taiwan Co., Ltd.	Taipei, Taiwan	Sales of display products	100%	35,230	100%	35
LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd.	Nanjing, China	Production of display products	100%	593,726	100%	593
LG Display Shanghai Co., Ltd.	Shanghai, China	Sales of display products	100%	9,093	100%	9
LG Display Shenzhen Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen, China	Sales of display products	100%	3,467	100%	3
LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Sales of display products	100%	1,250	100%	1
L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Limited	Fujian, China	Production and sales of LCD module and LCD monitor sets	51%	10,123	51%	10
LG Display Yantai Co., Ltd.	Yantai, China	Production of display products	100%	169,195	100%	169
Nanumnuri Co., Ltd.	Gumi, South Korea	Operation of welfare facilities	100%	800	100%	
Unified Innovative Technology, LLC	Wilmington, U.S.A.	Intellectual property management	100%	1,424	100%	1
LG Display Guangzhou Trading Co., Ltd.	Guangzhou, China	Sales of display products	100%	218	100%	
Global OLED Technology, LLC	Sterling, U.S.A.	OLED intellectual property management	100%	133,838	100%	133
LG Display Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd.	Haiphong, Vietnam	Production and sales of display products	100%	672,658	100%	672
Suzhou Lehui Display Co., Ltd. (*1)	Suzhou, China	Production and sales of LCD module and LCD monitor sets	100%	28,411	100%	121
LG DISPLAY FUND I LLC (*2)	Wilmington, U.S.A.	Investment in venture business and technologies	100%	97,077	100%	96
LG Display High-Tech (China) Co., Ltd.	Guangzhou, China	Production and sales of display products	70%	1,846,177	70%	1,84
Total				₩ 3,674,561		3,76 ₩

(*1) For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026, the capital reduction of Suzhou Lehui Display Co., Ltd. resulted in a decrease of ₩93,229 million. There was no change in the Compa percentage of ownership in Suzhou Lehui Display Co., Ltd. as a result of this capital reduction.

(*2) For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company contributed ₩1,018 million in cash for the capital increase of LG DISPLAY FUND I LLC. There was no change i Company's percentage of ownership in LG DISPLAY FUND I LLC as a result of this additional investment.

8. Investments, Continued

(b) Details of investments in associates as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, are as follows:

(In millions of won)

			September 30, 2026		December 31, 2025	
Associates	**Location**	**Business**	**Percentage of ownership**	**Carrying amount**	**Percentage of ownership**	**Carrying amount**
Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd.	Paju, South Korea	Production of glass for display	40%	₩ 39,313	40%	₩ 39,313
Arctic Sentinel, Inc.	Los Angeles, U.S.A.	Development and production of tablet for kids	10%	-	10%	-
Cynora GmbH	Bruchsal, Germany	Development of organic light emitting materials for displays and lighting devices	10%	-	10%	-
Material Science Co., Ltd.	Hwaseong, South Korea	Development, production and sales of materials for display	9%	4,000	9%	4,000
Total				₩ 43,313		₩ 43,313

Although the Company's respective share interests in Arctic Sentinel, Inc., Cynora GmbH and Material Science Co., Ltd. are below 20%, the Company is able to exercise significant influence through its right to appoint one or more directors to the board of directors of each investee. Accordingly, the investments in these investees have been classified as investments in associates.

The percentage of ownership is calculated based on the number of issued shares, excluding any treasury shares held by each investee company.

Dividend income recognized from subsidiaries and associates for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 amounted to ₩144,910 million and ₩95,053 million, respectively.

9. Property, Plant and Equipment

(a) Changes in property, plant and equipment for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)		2026	2025
Book value as of January 1	₩	10,298,784	11,913,336
Acquisitions		836,745	452,604
Depreciation		(1,493,389)	(1,531,896)
Disposals		(50,582)	(104,162)
Reversal (Impairment loss) (*1)		(8,086)	1,726
Reclassified as held for sale (*2)		(122,639)	-
Others		(6)	6,102
Book value as of September 30	₩	9,460,827	10,737,710

(*1) If there are indications of impairment, impairment losses are recognized for the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment.
(*2) For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company classified certain assets, including land and buildings, as assets held for sale in accordance with its plan to sell those assets.

(b) For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026, the capitalized borrowing costs amounted to ₩11,760 million (For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025: ₩7,819 million), and capitalization rate is 4.23% (For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025: 4.59%).

10. Intangible Assets

Changes in intangible assets for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)		2026	2025
Book value as of January 1	₩	1,427,602	1,485,789
Acquisitions		465,942	92,752
Acquisitions by Internal Development		441,085	454,743
Amortization		(546,790)	(544,813)
Disposals		-	(4,067)
Impairment loss (*)		(62,637)	(3,872)
Book value as of September 30	₩	1,725,202	1,480,532

(*) If there are indications of impairment, impairment losses are recognized for the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount of intangible assets.

11. Investment Property

(a) Changes in investment property for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)		2026	2025
Book value as of January 1	₩	18,031	27,911
Transferred to property, plant and equipment		-	(6,496)
Depreciation		(513)	(3,776)
Others		3	613
Book value as of September 30	₩	17,521	18,252

(b) For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026, rental revenue from investment property is ₩4,783 million (For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025: ₩7,379 million) and rental cost is ₩793 million (For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025: ₩4,045 million).

12. Financial Liabilities

(a) Details of financial liabilities as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Current			
Short-term borrowings	₩	2,928,383	2,195,397
Current portion of long-term borrowings		2,301,058	1,261,745
Current portion of bonds		124,955	398,223
Current portion of payment guarantee liabilities		3,204	4,418
Derivatives (*1)		96,188	4,066
Derivative liabilities held for hedging purposes (*2)		7,987	-
Lease liabilities		3,801	6,848
Total	₩	5,465,576	3,870,697
Non-current			
Long-term borrowings	₩	4,788,118	4,853,970
Bonds		-	124,871
Non-current payment guarantee liabilities		2,489	5,029
Derivatives (*1)		14,906	5,487
Derivative liabilities held for hedging purposes (*2)		45,510	-
Lease liabilities		3,848	3,219
Total	₩	4,854,871	4,992,576

(*1) The derivatives, which are not designated as hedging instruments, arise from cross-currency interest rate swap contracts and interest rate swap contracts for the purpose of managing risks associated with borrowings and bonds.
(*2) The derivatives, which are designated as hedging instruments, arise from cross-currency interest rate swap contracts for the purpose of managing risk associated with borrowings in foreign currency.

(b) Details of short-term borrowings as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

Lender	Description	Annual interest rate as of September 30, 2026 (%)		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Working Capital	4.10	₩	1,630,080	1,721,880
Standard Chartered Bank Korea Limited and others	Working Capital and others	2.08~5.13		1,298,303	473,517
Total			₩	2,928,383	2,195,397

12. Financial Liabilities, Continued

(c) Details of Korean won denominated long-term borrowings as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows :

(In millions of won)

Lender	Description	Latest maturity date	Annual interest rate as of September 30, 2026 (%)		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Korea Development Bank and others	Facility capital and others	December 2026~ June 2036	3.46~4.91	₩	4,811,657	4,000,423
Less: current portion					(1,543,750)	(1,190,000)
Total				₩	3,267,907	2,810,423

(d) Details of foreign currency denominated long-term borrowings as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows :

(In millions of won, USD and CNY)

Lender	Description	Latest maturity date	Annual interest rate as of September 30, 2026 (%)		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
KEB Hana Bank and others	Facility capital and others	March 2027~ March 2029	2.40~6.27	₩	2,277,519	2,115,292
Foreign currency equivalent of foreign currency borrowings					USD 1,620	USD 1,420
					CNY 380	CNY 380
Less: current portion					(757,308)	(71,745)
Total				₩	1,520,211	2,043,547

12. Financial Liabilities, Continued

(e) Details of bonds issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won and USD)

	Maturity	Annual interest rate as of September 30, 2026 (%)		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Korean won denominated bonds at amortized cost (*)					
Publicly issued bonds	February 2027	3.66	₩	125,000	335,000
Privately issued bonds	-	-		-	45,000
Less: discount on bonds				(45)	(257)
Less: current portion				(124,955)	(254,872)
Subtotal			₩	-	124,871
Foreign currency denominated bonds at amortized cost					
Privately issued bonds	-	-	₩	-	143,490
Foreign currency equivalent of foreign currency denominated bonds				-	USD 100
Less: discount on bonds			₩	-	(139)
Less: foreign currency equivalent of discount on bonds of foreign currency denominated bonds				-	USD (0)
Less: current portion			₩	-	(143,351)
Subtotal			₩	-	-
Total			₩	-	124,871

(*) Principal of the Korean won denominated bonds is to be repaid at maturity and interest is paid quarterly.

13. Post-employment Benefits

(a) Defined benefit plans
The Company's defined benefit plans provide a lump-sum payment to an employee based on final salary rates and length of service at the time the employee leaves the Company.

i) Details of net defined benefit liabilities (defined benefit assets) recognized as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Present value of defined benefit obligations	₩	1,051,243	1,266,838
Fair value of plan assets		(1,207,824)	(1,465,126)
Total	₩	(156,581)	(198,288)

ii) Details of plan assets as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Time deposits in banks	₩	1,207,824	1,465,126

As of September 30, 2026, the Company maintains the plan assets primarily with Shinhan Bank, KEB Hana Bank and others.

iii) Details of expenses related to defined benefit plans recognized in profit or loss for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		For the three-month periods ended September 30		For the nine-month periods ended September 30	
		2026	2025	2026	2025
Current service cost	₩	26,403	36,023	83,309	108,757
Net interest cost		(2,544)	(1,243)	(7,291)	(4,366)
Total (*)	₩	23,859	34,780	76,018	104,391

(*) The total cost related to the defined benefit plans includes capitalized amounts of ₩6,260 million (for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025: ₩8,094 million).

13. Post-Employment Benefits, Continued

(b) Defined contribution plans

The amount recognized as an expense in relation to the defined contribution plan for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026 is ₩34,541 million (for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025: ₩23,006 million).

14. Provisions

Changes in provisions for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(i) 2026

(In millions of won)

		Litigation	Warranties (*)	Others	Total
At January 1, 2026	₩	1,546	135,578	3,780	140,904
Additions		5,376	34,242	18,060	57,678
Usage		(3,688)	(50,990)	(17,557)	(72,235)
At September 30, 2026	₩	3,234	118,830	4,283	126,347
Current	₩	3,234	71,670	4,283	79,187
Non-current	₩	-	47,160	-	47,160

(*) The Company provides warranty on defective products for warranty periods after sales. The provision is calculated based on the assumption of expected number of warranty claims and costs per claim considering historical experience.

(ii) 2025

(In millions of won)

		Litigation	Warranties (*)	Others	Total
At January 1, 2025	₩	7,479	151,394	5,997	164,870
Additions		3,537	34,277	8,453	46,267
Usage		(11,016)	(47,125)	(10,327)	(68,468)
At September 30, 2025	₩	-	138,546	4,123	142,669
Current	₩	-	83,690	4,123	87,813
Non-current	₩	-	54,856	-	54,856

(*) The Company provides warranty on defective products for warranty periods after sales. The provision is calculated based on the assumption of expected number of warranty claims and costs per claim considering historical experience.

15. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

(a) Legal Proceedings

Litigation alleging violations of antitrust and competition laws

The Company and other LCD panel manufacturers have been sued by individual companies for alleged violations of European Union competition laws. The Company is actively defending itself in these ongoing legal proceedings, and as of September 30, 2026, the Company cannot predict the ultimate outcome of the litigation.

Others

The Company is involved in various lawsuits and disputes in addition to the pending proceedings described above. The Company cannot reliably estimate the timing and amount of outflows of resources embodying economic benefits relating to the disputes.

(b) Commitments

Factoring and transfer of trade receivables

The Company has entered into discount agreements with NongHyup Bank and other financial institutions for trade receivable related to export sales transactions with its subsidiaries, with a credit limit of up to USD 950 million (Equivalent to ₩1,290,480 million). As of September 30, 2026, there are no discounted trade receivables outstanding under the agreement. In relation to the above agreements, the financial institutions retain the right of recourse against the Company for any discounted receivables that are not collected at maturity.

The Company has entered into receivable transfer agreements with MUFG Bank and other financial institutions in respect of trade receivables arising from domestic and export sales transactions, with an aggregate limit of ₩482,232 million. As of September 30, 2026, the amount of transferred trade receivables that remain outstanding until maturity under the agreement is ₩50,523 million. In relation to the above agreements, the financial institutions do not have recourse to the Company for any receivables that are not recovered at maturity.

15. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments, Continued

Loan commitment

As of September 30, 2026, the Company has borrowing and letter of credit facilities with KEB Hana Bank and other financial institutions with a combined credit limit of ₩2,393,440 million and with LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd. for borrowing up to USD 1,200 million (Equivalent to ₩1,630,080 million).

Payment guarantees

The Company provides payment guarantee to LG Display Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd. for the loan principal of USD 750 million (Equivalent to ₩1,018,800 million).

The Company has received a payment guarantee of ₩2,637 million from Seoul Guarantee Insurance Co., Ltd. in relation to performance guarantees and others.

License agreements

As of September 30, 2026, the Company has a trademark license agreement with LG Corp. and pays the usage fee according to the terms of the Agreement.

15. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments, Continued

Collateral

Details of the collateral provided by the Company as of September 30, 2026 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

Collateral	Carrying amount	Maximum secured amount of credit	Secured creditor	Secured borrowings
Property, plant and equipment and others	204,703	780,000	Korea Development Bank and others	650,000

Commitments for asset acquisition

The amount committed to acquire property, plant and equipment and intangible assets not recognized on the financial statements as of September 30, 2026 is ₩748,517 million.

16. Share Capital and Capital Surplus

The total number of authorized shares of the Company is 1,000,000,000 shares, the number of shares issued is 500,000,000 shares (December 31, 2025 : 500,000,000 shares), and the par value per share is ₩5,000. There were no changes in the Company's share capital for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026.

The Company's capital surplus consists of paid-in capital in excess of par value, and there were no changes in this paid-in capital for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026.

17. Revenue

Details of revenue for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		For the three-month periods ended September 30		For the nine-month periods ended September 30	
		2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Sales of goods	₩	6,028,427	6,802,072	16,569,707	17,462,905
Others (*)		45,976	36,827	111,503	133,696
Total	₩	6,074,403	6,838,899	16,681,210	17,596,601

(*) Others include royalties and rental revenue.

For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026, the revenue recognized by satisfying performance obligation for the amount received from the customer in prior reporting periods is ₩26,335 million (For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025 : ₩1,104,441 million).

18. The Nature of Expenses

The classifications of expenses by nature for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		For the three-month periods ended September 30		For the nine-month periods ended September 30	
		2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Changes in inventories	₩	(151,324)	(92,347)	(604,629)	(293,190)
Purchases of raw materials and others		2,430,414	2,678,726	6,273,482	6,982,216
Depreciation and amortization		685,317	677,153	2,002,685	2,042,822
Outsourcing		1,607,729	2,010,601	4,931,773	5,304,306
Labor		662,161	639,874	2,154,725	1,876,316
Supplies and others		169,337	176,432	502,874	492,567
Utility		258,947	286,505	740,233	793,799
Fees and commissions		96,150	85,355	289,277	264,671
Freight cost		16,596	13,452	45,211	38,879
Advertising		14,286	16,828	40,770	43,653
Travel		8,952	8,008	25,941	26,976
Taxes and dues		16,514	17,144	50,745	51,416
Others		194,879	181,736	499,952	502,925
Total (*)	₩	6,009,958	6,699,467	16,953,039	18,127,356

(*) Total expenses consist of cost of sales, selling, administrative, research and development expenses.

19. Selling and Administrative Expenses

Details of selling and administrative expenses for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	For the three-month periods ended September 30		For the nine-month periods ended September 30	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Salaries	₩ 60,059	98,213	405,380	207,924
Post-employment benefit	4,837	6,573	14,393	18,564
Other employee benefits	11,471	11,463	32,874	34,363
Freight cost	6,895	5,162	18,233	14,060
Fees and commissions	37,377	25,119	114,088	90,299
Depreciation and amortization	26,920	35,474	81,471	99,454
Taxes and dues	1,146	991	3,787	3,499
Advertising	14,286	16,828	40,770	43,653
Insurance	2,578	2,533	7,426	7,577
Travel	1,730	1,797	5,728	5,647
Training	1,476	1,385	5,918	5,875
Others	25,022	36,041	69,439	69,500
Total	₩ 193,797	241,579	799,507	600,415

20. Other Non-operating Income and Other Non-operating Expenses

(a) Details of other non-operating income for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		For the three-month periods ended September 30		For the nine-month periods ended September 30	
		2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Foreign currency gain	₩	745,169	(80,326)	1,271,541	1,062,795
Gain on disposal of assets held for sale		-	(4,803)	-	967,102
Gain on disposal of equity investments		14,991	-	14,991	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		12,242	3,632	76,433	8,965
Others		5,530	5,607	13,097	46,128
Total	₩	777,932	(75,890)	1,376,062	2,084,990

(b) Details of other non-operating expenses for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		For the three-month periods ended September 30		For the nine-month periods ended September 30	
		2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Foreign currency loss	₩	269,806	77,514	1,152,561	878,036
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		16,136	9,640	47,463	31,508
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment		4,302	45	8,086	692
Impairment loss on intangible assets		29,790	2,367	62,637	3,872
Others		7,492	3,692	11,567	11,119
Total	₩	327,526	93,258	1,282,314	925,227

21. Finance Income and Finance Costs

Details of finance income and costs recognized in profit or loss for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		For the three-month periods ended September 30		For the nine-month periods ended September 30	
		2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Finance income					
Interest income	₩	1,722	4,244	5,950	14,689
Dividend income		-	-	145,244	95,320
Foreign currency gain		339,655	(105,297)	354,569	238,083
Gain on transaction of derivatives		7,471	10,276	99,725	109,915
Gain on valuation of derivatives		(146,363)	3,989	15,094	4,834
Gain on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		5,164	3,804	15,337	5,480
Others		824	1,519	5,385	4,595
Total	₩	208,473	(81,465)	641,304	472,916
Finance costs					
Interest expense	₩	125,738	126,692	363,808	400,566
Foreign currency loss		(266,600)	23,328	111,319	41,307
Loss on valuation of derivatives		199,486	(99,206)	200,840	182,032
Loss on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		3,873	802	13,142	2,814
Others		-	1,610	385	6,176
Total	₩	62,497	53,226	689,494	632,895

22. Earnings (Loss) Per Share

(a) Basic earnings (loss) per share for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In won and number of shares)

		For the three-month periods ended September 30		For the nine-month periods ended September 30	
		2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Profit (loss) for the period	₩	687,155,365,253	(133,194,218,325)	(229,505,430,548)	351,645,322,038
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding		500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000
Basic earnings (loss) per share	₩	1,374	(266)	(459)	703

(b) Diluted earnings (loss) per share is not different from basic earnings (loss) per share as there are no dilutive potential common stocks.

23. Financial Risk Management

The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Company identifies and analyzes such risks, and controls are implemented under a risk management system to monitor and manage these risks at below an acceptable level.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices, which will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

(i) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company, Korean won (KRW). The currencies in which these transactions primarily are denominated are USD, JPY, etc.

The Company adopts policies to ensure that its net exposure is kept to a manageable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates when necessary to address short-term imbalances in foreign currency cash inflows and outflows. In respect of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, the Company manages currency risk through continuously managing the position of foreign currencies, measuring the currency risk and, if necessary, using derivatives such as currency forwards, currency swap and others.

Cross-currency interest rate swap contracts, USD 1,100 million (December 31, 2025: USD 580 million) and CNY 1,680 million (December 31, 2025: CNY 380 million) were entered into to manage currency risk with respect to foreign currency denominated borrowings and USD 1,120 million (December 31, 2025: USD 1,020 million) were entered into to manage currency risk and interest rate risk with respect to foreign currency denominated borrowings.

i) Sensitivity analysis

A weaker won, as indicated below, against the following currencies which comprise the Company's financial assets or liabilities denominated in a foreign currency as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Company considers to be reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period. The sensitivity analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, would remain constant. The changes in profit or loss before income tax would have been as follows:

(In millions of won)		**September 30, 2026**		**December 31, 2025**
USD (5 percent appreciation)	₩	(228,283)	₩	(349,389)
JPY (5 percent appreciation)		(3,862)		(5,309)

If the exchange rates for the currencies presented above were to decrease at the end of the reporting period, with all other variables held constant, the effects would be the opposite of those presented above.

23. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises principally from the Company's variable interest-bearing borrowings. The Company establishes and applies its policy to reduce uncertainty arising from fluctuations in interest rates and to minimize finance cost and manage interest rate risk by monitoring trends of fluctuations in interest rates and establishing plan for countermeasures. Meanwhile, the Company entered into cross-currency interest rate swap contracts amounting to USD 1,120 million (Equivalent to ₩1,521,408 million) and interest rate swap contracts amounting to ₩1,730,000 million in notional amount to manage interest rate risk with respect to variable interest-bearing borrowings.

i) Profile

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 is as follows:

(In millions of won)

		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Fixed rate instruments			
Financial assets	₩	225,124	248,729
Financial liabilities		(2,834,626)	(2,010,142)
Total	₩	(2,609,502)	(1,761,413)
Variable rate instruments			
Financial liabilities	₩	(6,764,528)	(6,824,064)
Financial liabilities designated as hedged items		(543,360)	-

ii) Profit or loss before income tax sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

As of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, a change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) profit or loss before income tax by the amounts shown below for the respective following 12 month periods. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

(In millions of won)

		Profit or loss before income tax	
		1%p increase	1%p decrease
September 30, 2026			
Variable rate instruments	₩	(67,645)	67,645
December 31, 2025			
Variable rate instruments	₩	(68,241)	68,241

23. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

The Company's exposure to credit risk of trade and other receivables is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management believes that the default risk of the country in which each customer operates, does not have a significant influence on credit risk since the majority of the customers are global electronic appliance manufacturers operating in global markets.

The Company establishes credit limits for each customer and each new customer is analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively before determining whether to utilize third party guarantees, insurance or factoring as appropriate.

In relation to the impairment of financial assets subsequent to initial recognition, the Company recognizes the changes in expected credit loss ("ECL") in profit or loss at each reporting date.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Financial assets at amortized cost			
Cash equivalents	₩	225,124	248,729
Deposits in banks		11	11
Trade accounts and notes receivable, net		2,529,286	3,140,538
Non-trade receivables, net		90,124	140,191
Accrued income, net		47,407	34,017
Deposits		5,322	7,160
Loans		-	7,994
Subtotal	₩	2,897,274	3,578,640
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Derivatives		47,784	131,987
Financial assets held for hedging purposes			
Derivatives		4,064	-
Total	₩	2,949,122	3,710,627

23. Financial Risk Management, Continued

In addition to the financial assets above, as of September 30, 2026, the Company provides payment guarantees to LG Display Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd. in connection with the principal amount of credit facilities amounting to USD 750 million (₩1,018,800 million) (see note 15).

Trade accounts and notes receivable are insured in order for the Company to manage credit risk if they do not meet the Company's internal credit ratings. Uninsured trade accounts and notes receivable are managed by continuous monitoring of internal credit rating standards established by the Company and seeking insurance coverage, if necessary.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets. The Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

The Company has historically been able to satisfy its cash requirements from cash flows from operations and debt and equity financing.

Meanwhile, the Company has entered into borrowing facility agreements with several banks. These agreements may include financial covenants requiring the Company to meet certain financial performance targets. The Company periodically monitors compliance with these agreements through its internal control procedures to proactively manage liquidity risk.

23. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(i) Contractual cash flows of financial liabilities

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments, as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

i) As of September 30, 2026

(In millions of won)

		Contractual cash flows						
	Carrying amount	Total	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Borrowings	₩ 10,017,559	10,617,242	3,908,513	1,675,930	3,791,034	1,033,862	207,903
Bonds	124,955	127,285	127,285	-	-	-	-
Trade accounts and notes payable	7,462,170	7,462,170	7,462,170	-	-	-	-
Other accounts payable	1,289,274	1,292,105	1,227,064	65,041	-	-	-
Long-term other accounts payable	391,239	436,377	-	-	129,881	306,496	-
Payment guarantee(*)	5,693	1,018,800	1,018,800	-	-	-	-
Security deposits received	139,331	145,095	2,600	1,045	141,441	9	-
Lease liabilities	7,649	8,103	2,748	1,277	2,067	1,821	190
Derivative financial liabilities							
Derivatives	₩ 111,094	104,419	92,164	2,524	9,731	-	-
Cash outflow	-	1,826,304	1,000,068	341,259	484,977	-	-
Cash inflow	-	(1,721,885)	(907,904)	(338,735)	(475,246)	-	-
Derivative liabilities held for hedging purposes	53,497	44,927	7,910	-	37,017	-	-
Cash outflow	-	1,019,635	284,630	-	735,005	-	-
Cash inflow	-	(974,708)	(276,720)	-	(697,988)	-	-
Total	₩ 19,602,461	21,256,523	13,849,254	1,745,817	4,111,171	1,342,188	208,093

(*) Contractual cash flows of payment guarantee represents the maximum amount to the earliest period that the Company could be required to pay the guarantee amount.

23. Financial Risk Management, Continued

ii) As of December 31, 2025

(In millions of won)

		Contractual cash flows						
	Carrying amount	Total	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Borrowings	₩ 8,311,112	8,815,503	3,204,224	533,755	3,334,130	1,743,394	-
Bonds	523,094	538,548	198,654	213,751	126,143	-	-
Trade accounts and notes payable	9,711,618	9,711,618	9,711,618	-	-	-	-
Other accounts payable	1,151,778	1,153,425	1,122,911	30,514	-	-	-
Long-term other accounts payable	218,683	248,238	-	-	67,441	180,797	-
Payment guarantee(*)	9,447	1,345,219	1,345,219	-	-	-	-
Security deposits received	138,380	147,474	480	4,109	142,859	26	-
Lease liabilities	10,067	10,544	3,692	3,446	1,846	1,404	156
Derivative financial liabilities							
Derivatives	₩ 9,553	7,157	3,027	2,416	1,792	(78)	-
Cash outflow	-	325,920	18,751	13,131	292,017	2,021	-
Cash inflow	-	(318,763)	(15,724)	(10,715)	(290,225)	(2,099)	-
Total	₩ 20,083,732	21,977,726	15,589,825	787,991	3,674,211	1,925,543	156

(*) Contractual cash flows of payment guarantee represents the maximum amount to the earliest period that the Company could be required to pay the guarantee amount.

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

23. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(ii) Supplier finance arrangement

Supplier finance arrangements are characterized by one or more finance providers offering to pay amounts that the Company owes its suppliers and the Company agreeing to pay finance providers according to the terms and conditions of the arrangements at a date later than the date on which the suppliers are paid. These arrangements provide the Company with extended payment terms, or the Company's suppliers with early payment terms, compared to the related invoice payment due date.

The carrying amounts of financial liabilities from supplier finance arrangement as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)		September 30, 2026		December 31, 2025	
		Trade accounts and notes payable	**Other accounts payable**	**Trade accounts and notes payable**	**Other accounts payable**
Liabilities under supplier finance arrangement					
Purchase card (*1)	₩	403,794	446,084	474,781	219,697
Electronic Trade Receivable-Secured Loan (*2)	₩	89,377	117,130	53,667	142,872
Liabilities under supplier finance arrangement of which the supplier has received payment from the finance provider					
Purchase card (*1)	₩	403,794	446,084	474,781	219,697
Electronic Trade Receivable-Secured Loan (*2)	₩	38,351	10,666	2,138	12,465

(*1) The Company pays the settlement amount to the card company on the end date of credit term according to the card agreement. The Company uses purchase cards in agreement with the supplier, the amount paid to the card company is for the purchase of goods or services incurred in the normal course of business with no change in the underlying purpose of the transaction, and the payment deadline to the card company falls within the normal business cycle of one year or less, and no collateral is provided in connection with this agreement. Therefore, it is classified as trade accounts and notes payable and other accounts payable and presented as operating and investing activities in the cash flow statement.

(*2) The Company enters into supplier finance arrangements with financial institutions to streamline the payment process and offer early payment terms to suppliers. Under the supplier finance arrangement, if a vendor that supplied goods or services to the Company transfers its accounts receivable to the financial institution within the payment due date, the Company pays the amount to the financial institution. There is no change in the original debt recognized as trade accounts and notes payable or other accounts payable because the supplier finance arrangements do not result in a substantive reduction of the Company's payment obligation or a change in payment terms.

23. Financial Risk Management, Continued

The range of payment due dates as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Liabilities under supplier finance arrangement		
Purchase card	88~183days	91~205days
Electronic Trade Receivable-Secured Loan	11~122days	45~123days
Trade accounts and notes payable not covered by the supplier finance arrangement	5~122days	5~123days

There were no material business combinations or foreign exchange differences that would affect the liabilities under the supplier finance arrangement.

(d) Capital risk management

Management's policy is to maintain a capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Liability to equity ratio, net borrowings to equity ratio and other financial ratios are used by management to achieve an optimal capital structure. Management also monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders. The Company is also responsible for complying with certain financial ratios as part of capital maintenance conditions imposed externally. To fulfill this responsibility, the Company regularly monitors these financial ratios and takes proactive measures when necessary.

(In millions of won)

		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Total liabilities	₩	20,629,589	21,039,417
Total equity		3,562,751	3,771,705
Cash and cash equivalents		225,124	248,729
Borrowings (including bonds)		10,142,514	8,834,206
Total liabilities to equity ratio		579%	558%
Net borrowings to equity ratio (*)		278%	228%

(*) Net borrowings to equity ratio is calculated by dividing total borrowings (including bonds and excluding lease liabilities and others) less cash and cash equivalents by total equity.

(e) Determination of fair value

(i) Measurement of fair value

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

23. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(ii) Fair values versus carrying amounts

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)		September 30, 2026		December 31, 2025	
		Carrying amounts	Fair values	Carrying amounts	Fair values
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	₩	225,124	(*1)	248,729	(*1)
Deposits in banks		11	(*1)	11	(*1)
Trade accounts and notes receivable, net		2,529,286	(*1)	3,140,538	(*1)
Non-trade receivables, net		90,124	(*1)	140,191	(*1)
Accrued income, net		47,407	(*1)	34,017	(*1)
Deposits		5,322	(*1)	7,160	(*1)
Loans		-	(*1)	7,994	(*1)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Equity instruments	₩	19,676	19,676	23,616	23,616
Derivatives		47,784	47,784	131,987	131,987
Financial assets held for hedging purposes					
Derivatives		4,064	4,064	-	-
Financial liabilities carried at amortized cost					
Borrowings	₩	10,017,559	10,011,734	8,311,112	8,340,819
Bonds		124,955	124,907	523,094	523,500
Trade accounts and notes payable		7,462,170	(*1)	9,711,618	(*1)
Other accounts payable		1,680,513	(*1)	1,370,461	(*1)
Security deposits received		139,331	(*1)	138,380	(*1)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Derivatives	₩	111,094	111,094	9,553	9,553
Financial liabilities held for hedging purposes					
Derivatives		53,497	53,497	-	-
Other financial liabilities					
Payment guarantee liabilities		5,693	(*1)	9,447	(*1)
Lease liabilities	₩	7,649	(*2)	10,067	(*2)

(*1) Excluded from disclosures as the carrying amount approximates fair value.
(*2) Excluded from the fair value disclosures in accordance with Korean IFRS 1107 *'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'*.

23. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(iii) Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

i) Fair value hierarchy

Financial instruments carried at fair value are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques. 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 or indirectly
- Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

The Company measures fair value for financial reporting purposes, including fair value measurements, which are classified as "Level 3". The Company consults on the fair value assessment process and its results in accordance with the financial reporting schedule, and recognizes changes in the "level" at the end of the reporting period when there is a change in events or circumstances that cause a shift between fair value levels.

23. Financial Risk Management, Continued

ii) Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

Fair value hierarchy classifications of the financial instruments that are measured at fair value as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(*In millions of won*)

	September 30, 2026			
Classification	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity instruments	₩ 15,217	-	4,459	19,676
Derivatives	-	47,784	-	47,784
Financial assets held for hedging purposes				
Derivatives	-	4,064	-	4,064
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives	₩ -	111,094	-	111,094
Financial liabilities held for hedging purposes				
Derivatives	-	53,497	-	53,497

(*In millions of won*)

	December 31, 2025			
Classification	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity instruments	₩ 21,008	-	2,608	23,616
Derivatives	-	131,987	-	131,987
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives	₩ -	9,553	-	9,553

23. Financial Risk Management, Continued

The valuation techniques and inputs for assets and liabilities measured at fair value that are classified as Level 2 and Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(*In millions of won*)

Classification		September 30, 2026		December 31, 2025		Valuation technique	Input
		Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss							
Equity instruments	₩	-	4,459	-	2,608	Net asset value method and Comparable company analysis	Price to book value ratio
Derivatives		47,784	-	131,987	-	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate and Exchange rate
Financial assets held for hedging purposes							
Derivatives		4,064	-	-	-	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate and Exchange rate
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss							
Derivatives	₩	111,094	-	9,553	-	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate and Exchange rate
Financial liabilities held for hedging purposes							
Derivatives		53,497	-	-	-	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate and Exchange rate

23. Financial Risk Management, Continued

iii) Financial instruments not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed

Fair value hierarchy classifications, valuation techniques and inputs for fair value measurements of the financial instruments not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		September 30, 2026				
Classification		**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Valuation technique**	**Input**
Liabilities						
Borrowings	₩	-	-	10,011,734	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate
Bonds		-	-	124,907	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate

(In millions of won)

		December 31, 2025				
Classification		**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Valuation technique**	**Input**
Liabilities						
Borrowings	₩	-	-	8,340,819	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate
Bonds		-	-	523,500	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate

iv) The interest rates applied for determination of the above fair value as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

	September 30, 2026	**December 31, 2025**
Borrowings, bonds and others	4.32%~5.90%	3.32%~3.90%

v) There is no transfer between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, and the changes in financial assets classified as Level 3 of fair value measurements for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(*In millions of won*)

Classification		**January 1, 2026**	**Acquisition**	**Valuation**	**September 30, 2026**
Equity instruments	₩	2,608	1,851	-	4,459

(*In millions of won*)

Classification		**January 1, 2025**	**Valuation**	**September 30, 2025**
Equity instruments	₩	3,180	-	3,180

24. Cash flow information

(a) Details of cash flows generated from operations for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		2026	2025
Profit (loss) for the period	₩	(229,505)	351,645
Adjustments for:	₩		
Income tax expense		3,234	117,384
Depreciation and amortization (Note 18)		2,002,685	2,042,822
Gain on foreign currency translation		(401,517)	(139,260)
Loss on foreign currency translation		207,939	93,350
Post-employment benefit (Note 13)		69,759	104,391
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(76,433)	(8,965)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		47,463	31,508
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment		8,086	692
Impairment loss on intangible assets		62,637	3,872
Expense on increase of provisions		57,678	46,267
Finance income		(616,744)	(526,923)
Finance costs		616,512	615,802
Gain on disposal of assets held for sale		-	(967,102)
Others		(14,916)	(2,931)
Changes in:	₩		
Trade accounts and notes receivable		485,355	(207,965)
Other accounts receivable		33,178	85,080
Inventories		(604,629)	(293,190)
Other current assets		(78,406)	(22,531)
Other non-current assets		(6,366)	(6,493)
Proceeds from settlement of derivatives		-	79,881
Trade accounts and notes payable		(1,908,621)	(928,166)
Other accounts payable		43,736	(38,890)
Accrued expenses		20,182	40,694
Provisions		(72,127)	(69,544)
Advances received		3,065	(87,022)
Other current liabilities		(9,858)	(11,446)
Defined benefit liabilities (assets), net		(11,221)	9,446
Other non-current liabilities		62,728	50,989
Cash generated from (used in) operations	₩	(306,106)	363,395

24. Cash flow information, Continued

(b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

				Non-cash transactions			
		January 1, 2026	**Cash flows from (used in) financing activities**	**Gain or loss on foreign currency translation**	**Interest expense**	**Others**	**September 30, 2026**
Short-term borrowings	₩	2,195,397	884,722	(151,736)	-	-	2,928,383
Payment guarantee liabilities		9,447	3,807	-	-	(7,561)	5,693
Long-term borrowings		6,115,715	1,115,685	(143,475)	1,251	-	7,089,176
Bonds		523,094	(402,310)	3,821	350	-	124,955
Security deposits received		138,380	-	-	-	951	139,331
Lease liabilities		10,067	(6,180)	-	-	3,762	7,649
Total	₩	8,992,100	1,595,724	(291,390)	1,601	(2,848)	10,295,187

(In millions of won)

				Non-cash transactions			
		January 1, 2025	**Cash flows from (used in) financing activities**	**Gain or loss on foreign currency translation**	**Interest expense**	**Others**	**September 30, 2025**
Short-term borrowings	₩	2,454,295	436,605	(107,320)	-	-	2,783,580
Payment guarantee liabilities		15,770	4,912	-	-	(10,148)	10,534
Long-term borrowings		6,550,072	(888,244)	(70,527)	2,685	-	5,593,986
Bonds		1,137,839	(612,000)	(6,771)	613	-	519,681
Security deposits received		160,710	(40,500)	-	-	18,015	138,225
Lease liabilities		6,534	(8,575)	-	-	10,758	8,717
Total	₩	10,325,220	(1,107,802)	(184,618)	3,298	18,625	9,054,723

25. Related Parties and Others

(a) Related parties

Details of related parties as of September 30, 2026 are as follows:

Classification	Description
Subsidiaries(*)	LG Display America, Inc. and others
Associates(*)	Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd. and others
Entity that has significant influence over the Company	LG Electronics Inc.
Subsidiaries of the entity that has significant influence over the Company	Subsidiaries of LG Electronics Inc.

(*) Details of subsidiaries and associates are described in Note 8.

25. Related Parties and Others, Continued

(b) Details of major transactions with related parties for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)	2026			
			Purchase and others	
	Sales and others	Dividend income	Purchase of raw material and others	Others(*)
Subsidiaries				
LG Display America, Inc.	₩ 10,428,045	-	-	9,159
LG Display Japan Co., Ltd.	435,278	-	-	66
LG Display Germany GmbH	946,760	-	-	5,845
LG Display Taiwan Co., Ltd.	1,741,262	-	-	1,838
LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd.	25,429	-	1,010,773	7,500
LG Display Shanghai Co., Ltd.	311,750	-	-	317
LG Display Shenzhen Co., Ltd.	125,531	-	-	-
LG Display Yantai Co., Ltd.	-	141,495	5,138	-
LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd.	1,344,517	-	-	49,713
L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Limited	84,448	-	-	6
Nanumnuri Co., Ltd.	365	-	-	24,559
LG Display Guangzhou Trading Co., Ltd.	166,215	-	-	-
LG Display Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd.	77,568	-	2,401,123	34,247
Suzhou Lehui Display Co., Ltd.	18,529	-	13	-
LG Display High-Tech (China) Co., Ltd.	19,968	-	1,490,174	8,964

25. Related Parties and Others, Continued

(In millions of won)

		2026			
				Purchase and others	
		Sales and others	Dividend income	Purchase of raw material and others	Others(*)
Associates					
Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd.	₩	-	3,415	178,914	6,768
Material Science Co., Ltd.		-	-	3,757	2,770
Entity that has significant influence over the Company					
LG Electronics Inc.	₩	220,658	-	7,305	82,050

25. Related Parties and Others, Continued

(In millions of won)

		2026			
				Purchase and others	
		Sales and others	Dividend income	Purchase of raw material and others	Others(*)
Subsidiaries of the entity that has significant influence over the Company					
LG Electronics India Pvt. Ltd.	₩	31,713	-	-	54
LG Electronics Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd.		266,960	-	-	1,491
LG Electronics Reynosa S.A. DE C.V.		-	-	-	428
LG Electronics do Brasil Ltda.		3,808	-	-	29
LG Electronics Egypt S.A.E		15,777	-	-	6
LG Innotek Co., Ltd.		7,345	-	1	93,765
P.T. LG Electronics Indonesia		3,270	-	-	393
Others		53	-	-	18,998
Total	₩	16,275,249	144,910	5,097,198	348,966

(*) Others include the amount of the acquisition of property, plant, and equipment.

25. Related Parties and Others, Continued

(In millions of won)

		2025			
				Purchase and others	
		Sales and others	Dividend income	Purchase of raw material and others	Others(*1)
Subsidiaries					
LG Display America, Inc.	₩	11,125,627	-	-	3,242
LG Display Japan Co., Ltd.		619,300	-	-	46
LG Display Germany GmbH		936,748	-	-	16,252
LG Display Taiwan Co., Ltd.		1,652,901	-	-	1,675
LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd.		66,525	-	1,063,557	5,036
LG Display Shanghai Co., Ltd.		318,058	-	-	289
LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd. (*2)		3,578	93,389	47,666	58,480
LG Display Shenzhen Co., Ltd.		165,666	-	-	-
LG Display Yantai Co., Ltd.		10	-	206,648	3,272
LG Display (China) Co., Ltd. (*2)		968	-	357,672	56
LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd.		1,179,300	-	-	43,471
L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Limited		123,843	-	1	66
Nanumnuri Co., Ltd.		229	-	-	18,675
LG Display Guangzhou Trading Co., Ltd.		251,477	-	-	-
LG Display Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd.		48,698	-	2,417,302	42,565
Suzhou Lehui Display Co., Ltd.		49,230	-	1,930	-
LG Display High-Tech (China) Co., Ltd.		4,771	-	1,965,327	13,466

25. Related Parties and Others, Continued

(In millions of won)

		2025			
				Purchase and others	
		Sales and others	Dividend income	Purchase of raw material and others	Others(*1)
Associates					
Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd.		-	1,664	188,058	8,938
Material Science Co., Ltd.		-	-	230	-
Entity that has significant influence over the Company					
LG Electronics Inc.	₩	200,153	-	7,748	124,372

25. Related Parties and Others, Continued

(In millions of won)

		2025			
				Purchase and others	
		Sales and others	Dividend income	Purchase of raw material and others	Others(*1)
Subsidiaries of the entity that has significant influence over the Company					
LG Electronics India Pvt. Ltd.	₩	29,058	-	-	78
LG Electronics Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd.		163,806	-	-	1,664
LG Electronics Reynosa S.A. DE C.V.		10,526	-	-	782
LG Electronics do Brasil Ltda.		7,235	-	-	70
LG Electronics Egypt S.A.E		9,021	-	-	9
LG Innotek Co., Ltd.		6,612	-	2	56,543
P.T. LG Electronics Indonesia		11,705	-	-	599
Others		6	-	-	15,965
Total	₩	16,985,051	95,053	6,256,141	415,611

(*1) Others include the amount of the acquisition of property, plant, and equipment, and the purchase amount of LG Display High-Tech (China) Co., Ltd. Shares held by LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd.

(*2) As of April 1, 2025, the sale of 51% of LG Display (China) Co., Ltd. and 100% of LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd. was completed.

25. Related Parties and Others, Continued

(c) Details of balances of receivables and payables from transactions with related parties as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Trade accounts and notes receivable and others		Trade accounts and notes payable and others	
	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Subsidiaries				
LG Display America, Inc. ₩	1,030,701	1,391,967	669	929
LG Display Japan Co., Ltd.	77,343	168,299	61	14
LG Display Germany GmbH	289,917	299,107	3,620	635
LG Display Taiwan Co., Ltd.	456,256	501,455	53	830
LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd.	178	35	2,578,906	3,145,150
LG Display Shanghai Co., Ltd.	105,217	85,207	20	39
LG Display Guangzhou Trading Co., Ltd.	25,039	63,467	-	-
LG Display Shenzhen Co., Ltd.	26,121	16,368	-	-
LG Display Yantai Co., Ltd.	-	-	14,415	107,877
LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd.(*1)	137,196	335,673	1,630,271	1,722,118
L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Limited	16,890	26,406	95,634	92,078
Nanumnuri Co., Ltd.	14	125	4,234	3,492
LG Display Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd.	7,144	12,123	1,774,413	1,535,441
Suzhou Lehui Display Co., Ltd.	-	1,288	13	13
LG Display High-Tech (China) Co., Ltd.	124,568	34,596	622,269	2,686,382

25. Related Parties and Others, Continued

(In millions of won)

		Trade accounts and notes receivable and others		Trade accounts and notes payable and others	
		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Associates					
Paju Electric Glass Co., Ltd.	₩	-	-	38,471	62,277
Material Science Co., Ltd.		-	-	1,385	385
Entity that has significant influence over the Company					
LG Electronics Inc.	₩	45,270	92,905	14,885	27,416

25. Related Parties and Others, Continued

(In millions of won)

		Trade accounts and notes receivable and others		Trade accounts and notes payable and others	
		September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Subsidiaries of the entity that has significant influence over the Company					
LG Innotek Co., Ltd.(*2)	₩	11	2,025	178,968	167,695
P.T. LG Electronics Indonesia		-	1,182	1	36
LG Electronics Reynosa S.A. DE C.V.		-	-	36	-
LG Electronics India Pvt. Ltd.		6,361	2,441	-	-
LG Electronics Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd.		31,362	21,735	148	12
LG Electronics do Brasil Ltda.		330	1,128	-	1
LG Electronics Egypt S.A.E		6,896	1,288	-	3
Others		49	4	4,837	3,503
Total	₩	2,386,863	3,058,824	6,963,309	9,556,326

(*1) Trade accounts and notes payable and others for LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd. as of September 30, 2026 include borrowings of USD 1,200 million (₩1,630,080 million), and as of December 31, 2025 includes borrowings of USD 1,200 million (₩1,721,880 million).

(*2) Trade accounts and notes payable and others for LG Innotek Co., Ltd. include deposits received from lease agreement of ₩139,500 million as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

25. Related Parties and Others, Continued

(d) Details of significant financial transactions with related parties and others for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)			2026	
	Company Name		**Borrowings**	**Repayment**
Subsidiary	LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd.(*)	₩	1,738,440	1,738,440

(*) As of September 30, 2026, the borrowing agreement with LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd. is valid with a limit of USD 1,200 million (₩1,630,080 million), of which USD 1,200 million (₩1,630,080 million) has been executed and is included in short-term borrowings.

For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company contributed ₩1,018 million in cash for the capital increase of LG DISPLAY FUND I LLC.

(In millions of won)			2025	
	Company Name		**Borrowings**	**Repayment**
Subsidiary	LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd. (*)	₩	1,719,552	2,117,523
Entity that has significant influence over the Company	LG Electronics Inc.	₩	-	1,000,000

(*) As of September 30, 2025, the borrowing agreement with LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd. is valid with a limit of USD 1,200 million (₩1,682,640 million), of which USD 1,200 million (₩1,682,640 million) has been executed and is included in short-term borrowings.

For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025, the Company contributed ₩2,481 million in cash for the capital increase of LG DISPLAY FUND I LLC and decreased by ₩2,800 million as a result of acquisition and disposal of Money Market Trust in addition to the above transactions.

25. Related Parties and Others, Continued

(e) Large Enterprise Group Transactions

Although the following entities are not included in the scope of related parties under *Korean IFRS 1024* Related Party Disclosures, details of significant transactions with companies belonging to the same large enterprise group under the Monopoly Regulation and Fair Trade Act and their subsidiaries, and the related receivables and payables, are as follows:

(*In millions of won*)

	For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026		September 30, 2026	
	Sales and others	**Purchase and others**	**Trade accounts and notes receivable and others**	**Trade accounts and notes payable and others**
LG Uplus Corp.	₩ 86	1,641	-	158
LG Chem Ltd. and its subsidiaries	293	179,615	179	39,512
D&O Corp. and its subsidiaries	197	6,734	97	1,255
LG Corp.(*)	-	39,046	7,477	-
LG Management Development Institute	-	34,996	3	536
LG CNS Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	-	139,783	4	44,975
HSAD Inc. and its subsidiaries	-	548	-	48
Robostar Co., Ltd.	-	29	-	11
Total	₩ 576	402,392	7,760	86,495

(*) According to the lease agreement signed with LG Corp., the recognized lease liabilities as of September 30, 2026 are ₩1,169 million, and the lease liabilities are not included in the amount of 'Trade accounts and notes payable and others' above. The amount of lease repayment for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026 is ₩3,533 million.

25. Related Parties and Others, Continued

(*In millions of won*)

	For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025		December 31, 2025	
	Sales and others	**Purchase and others**	**Trade accounts and notes receivable and others**	**Trade accounts and notes payable and others**
LG Uplus Corp.	₩ -	1,768	-	163
LG Chem Ltd. and its subsidiaries	267	202,376	33	39,943
D&O Corp. and its subsidiaries	194	5,789	-	3,942
LG Corp. (*)	-	42,951	6,911	12
LG Management Development Institute	-	33,879	3	386
LG CNS Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	-	115,542	4	88,383
HSAD Inc. and its subsidiaries	-	944	-	127
Robostar Co., Ltd.	-	145	-	17
Total	₩ 461	403,394	6,951	132,973

(*) According to the lease agreement signed with LG Corp., the recognized lease liabilities as of December 31, 2025 are ₩4,607 million, and the lease liabilities are not included in the amount of 'Trade accounts and notes payable and others' above. The amount of lease repayment for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025 is ₩5,180 million.

(f) Key management personnel compensation

Details of compensation costs of key management for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		2026	2025
Short-term benefits	₩	2,787	1,831
Post-employment benefit		290	489
Total	₩	3,077	2,320

Key management personnel are the Company's registered directors who have significant authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company.

(g) At the end of the reporting period, the Company did not set an allowance for doubtful accounts on the balance of receivables for related parties.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

LG Display Co., Ltd.

(Registrant)

Date: November 16, 2026

By: /s/ Kyu Dong Kim

(Signature)

Name: Kyu Dong Kim

Title: Vice President / Finance & Risk Management Division