

KT&G CORPORATION

Separate Interim Financial Statements

March 31, 2015

(Unaudited)

(With Independent Auditors' Review Report Thereon)

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Independent Auditors' Review Report

Based on a report originally issued in Korean

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
KT&G Corporation:

Reviewed financial statements

We have reviewed the accompanying separate interim financial statements of KT&G Corporation (the "Company"), expressed in Korean won, which comprise the separate interim statement of financial position as of March 31, 2015, and the separate interim statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 and notes to the separate interim financial statements.

Management's responsibility

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate interim financial statements in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards ("K-IFRS") No.1034 *Interim Financial Reporting*, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' review responsibility

Our responsibility is to issue a report on these separate interim financial statements based on our review.

We conducted our review in accordance with the Review Standards for Quarterly and Semiannual Financial Statements established by the Securities and Futures Commission of the Republic of Korea. A review of separate interim financial statements 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of Korea 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 that the accompanying separate interim financial statements referred to above are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with K-IFRS No.1034.

The accompanying separate interim financial statements as of March 31, 2015 and for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 have been translated into United States dollars solely for the convenience of the reader and such translation does not comply with K-IFRS. We have reviewed the translation and nothing came to our attention that causes us to believe that the separate interim financial statements expressed in Korean won have not been translated into dollars on the basis set forth in note 4 to the separate interim financial statements.



Other matters

The procedures and practices utilized in the Republic of Korea to review such separate interim financial statements may differ from those generally accepted and applied in other countries.

The separate interim statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month period ended March 31, 2014 were reviewed by other auditors whose review report thereon dated May 14, 2014, expressed that nothing came to their attention that caused them to believe that the accompanying separate interim financial information as of and for the three-month period ended March 31, 2014 was not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with K-IFRS No.1034.

The separate statement of financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2014, and the related separate statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, which are not accompanying this report, were audited by other auditors, whose report thereon dated February 5, 2015, expressed an unqualified opinion. The accompanying separate statement of financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2014, presented for comparative purposes, is not different from that audited by other auditors in all material respects.

KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp.

KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp.
Seoul, Korea
May 15, 2015

This report is effective as of May 15, 2015, 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 separate interim financial statements and notes thereto. Accordingly, the readers of the review report should understand that the above review report has not been updated to reflect the impact of such subsequent events or circumstances, if any.

KT&G CORPORATION
 Separate Interim Statements of Financial Position
 (Unaudited)

As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014

<i>In millions of won and thousands of U.S. dollars</i>	<i>Note</i>	2015 Korean won	2015 U.S. dollars (note 4)	2014 Korean won
Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	5	₩ 1,287,323	\$ 1,164,998	₩ 1,279,660
Intangible assets	6	19,699	17,827	19,636
Investment property	7,16	141,340	127,910	140,141
Investments in associates	8	60,225	54,502	60,225
Investments in subsidiaries	9	1,081,840	979,041	1,081,840
Available-for-sale financial assets	10,30	296,769	268,569	303,438
Long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund	11,30,32	321,894	291,307	301,808
Long-term prepaid expenses		4,246	3,843	4,160
Long-term trade and other receivables	12,29,30	119,349	108,008	120,702
Total non-current assets		3,332,685	3,016,005	3,311,610
Inventories	13	920,918	833,410	910,438
Current available-for-sale financial assets	10,30	1,000	905	1,000
Other financial assets	14,30,31	290,000	262,443	640,000
Prepaid tobacco excise and other taxes		556,291	503,430	260,773
Trade and other receivables	12,29,30	891,993	807,233	824,948
Advance payments		17,845	16,151	20,233
Prepaid expenses		3,675	3,326	3,922
Cash and cash equivalents	14,30,31	276,442	250,174	321,562
Total current assets		2,958,164	2,677,072	2,982,876
Not-current assets held for sale	15	420	380	426
Total assets		₩ 6,291,269	\$ 5,693,457	₩ 6,294,912

See accompanying notes to the separate interim financial statements.

KT&G CORPORATION

Separate Interim Statements of Financial Position, Continued

(Unaudited)

As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014

<i>In millions of won and thousands of U.S. dollars</i>	<i>Note</i>	2015 Korean won	2015 U.S. dollars (note 4)	2014 Korean won
Equity				
Ordinary shares	1,17	₩ 954,959	\$ 864,217	₩ 954,959
Other capital surplus	17	3,582	3,242	3,582
Treasury shares	18	(337,062)	(305,033)	(339,059)
Gain on reissuance of treasury shares	18	494,648	447,646	492,032
Reserves	19	3,796,273	3,435,540	3,493,758
Retained earnings	20	294,212	266,255	736,461
Total equity		5,206,612	4,711,867	5,341,733
Liabilities				
Long-term trade and other payables	16,21,29,30	27,909	25,257	28,310
Long-term advance receipts		1,996	1,806	2,344
Defined benefit liabilities	23	74,700	67,603	67,260
Deferred income tax liabilities		72,304	65,433	69,195
Total non-current liabilities		176,909	160,099	167,109
Short-term borrowings	22,30,31	4,105	3,715	5,552
Trade and other payables	21,29,30	393,678	356,269	347,240
Advance receipts		20,237	18,314	26,245
Income tax payable		87,570	79,249	157,545
Tobacco excise and other taxes payable		402,158	363,944	249,488
Total current liabilities		907,748	821,491	786,070
Total liabilities		1,084,657	981,590	953,179
Total equity and liabilities		₩ 6,291,269	\$ 5,693,457	₩ 6,294,912

See accompanying notes to the separate interim financial statements.

KT&G CORPORATION
 Separate Interim Statements of Comprehensive Income
 (Unaudited)

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

*In millions of won
 and thousands of U.S. dollars,
 except earnings per share*

	Note	2015 Korean won	2015 U.S. dollars (note 4)	2014 Korean won
Sales:	29,32			
Manufacture of tobacco		₩ 705,215	\$ 638,204	₩ 576,931
Real estate		51,896	46,965	38,452
Exports of leaf tobacco and others		12,690	11,484	15,752
		769,801	696,653	631,135
Cost of sales:	24,29			
Manufacture of tobacco		(168,159)	(152,180)	(215,979)
Real estate		(35,336)	(31,978)	(22,334)
Exports of leaf tobacco and others		(10,129)	(9,167)	(9,460)
		(213,624)	(193,325)	(247,773)
Gross profit		556,177	503,328	383,362
Selling, general and administrative expenses	24,29	(176,222)	(159,477)	(155,817)
Operating profit		379,955	343,851	227,545
Other income	25,29	24,005	21,724	17,403
Other expenses	25,29	(31,030)	(28,082)	(7,934)
Finance income	26,30	15,361	13,901	13,200
Finance costs	26,30	(239)	(216)	(300)
Net finance income	26	15,122	13,685	12,900
Profit before income tax		388,052	351,178	249,914
Income tax expense	27	(93,647)	(84,748)	(62,378)
Profit for the period		₩ 294,405	\$ 266,430	₩ 187,536
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Remeasurements of the defined benefit liability, net of tax		₩ (194)	\$ (175)	₩ (406)
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Unrealized net changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax		(5,889)	(5,330)	6,868
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period, net of tax		(6,083)	(5,505)	6,462
Total comprehensive income for the period		₩ 288,322	\$ 260,925	₩ 193,998
Earnings per share in won and U.S. dollars:				
Basic and diluted	28	₩ 2,337	\$ 2.11	₩ 1,490

See accompanying notes to the separate interim financial statements.

KT&G CORPORATION

Separate Interim Statements of Changes in Equity

(Unaudited)

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2015

<i>In millions of won</i>		Ordinary shares	Other capital surplus	Treasury shares	Gain on reissuance of treasury shares	Reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2015	₩	954,959	3,582	(339,059)	492,032	3,493,758	736,461	5,341,733
Total comprehensive income for the period:								
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	294,405	294,405
Other comprehensive income (loss):								
Remeasurements of the defined benefit liability, net of tax		-	-	-	-	-	(194)	(194)
Unrealized net changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax		-	-	-	-	(5,889)	-	(5,889)
Total other comprehensive loss		-	-	-	-	(5,889)	(194)	(6,083)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period		-	-	-	-	(5,889)	294,211	288,322
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity:								
Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(428,056)	(428,056)
In-kind donation of treasury shares		-	-	1,997	2,616	-	-	4,613
Transfer from reserve for research and human resource development		-	-	-	-	(12,522)	12,522	-
Transfer to unconditional reserve		-	-	-	-	320,926	(320,926)	-
Total transactions with owners		-	-	1,997	2,616	308,404	(736,460)	(423,443)
Balance at March 31, 2015	₩	954,959	3,582	(337,062)	494,648	3,796,273	294,212	5,206,612

See accompanying notes to the separate interim financial statements.

KT&G CORPORATION

Separate Interim Statements of Changes in Equity, Continued

(Unaudited)

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2015

In thousands of U.S. dollars

	Ordinary shares	Other capital surplus	Treasury shares	Gain on reissuance of treasury shares	Reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ 864,217	3,242	(306,840)	445,278	3,161,771	666,480	4,834,148
Total comprehensive income for the period:							
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	266,430	266,430
Other comprehensive income (loss):							
Remeasurements of the defined benefit liability, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	(175)	(175)
Unrealized net changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax	-	-	-	-	(5,330)	-	(5,330)
Total other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(5,330)	(175)	(5,505)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	(5,330)	266,255	260,925
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity:							
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(387,381)	(387,381)
In-kind donation of treasury shares	-	-	1,807	2,368	-	-	4,175
Transfer from reserve for research and human resource development	-	-	-	-	(11,332)	11,332	-
Transfer to unconditional reserve	-	-	-	-	290,431	(290,431)	-
Total transactions with owners	-	-	1,807	2,368	279,099	(666,480)	(383,206)
Balance at March 31, 2015	\$ 864,217	3,242	(305,033)	447,646	3,435,540	266,255	4,711,867

See accompanying notes to the separate interim financial statements.

KT&G CORPORATION

Separate Interim Statements of Changes in Equity, Continued

(Unaudited)

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2014

<i>In millions of won</i>		Ordinary shares	Other capital surplus	Treasury shares	Gain on reissuance of treasury shares	Reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2014	₩	954,959	3,582	(339,059)	492,032	3,411,099	509,821	5,032,434
Total comprehensive income for the period:								
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	187,536	187,536
Other comprehensive income (loss):								
Remeasurements of the defined benefit liability, net of tax		-	-	-	-	-	(406)	(406)
Unrealized net changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax		-	-	-	-	6,868	-	6,868
Total other comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	6,868	(406)	6,462
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-	6,868	187,130	193,998
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity:								
Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(402,876)	(402,876)
Transfer from reserve for research and human resource development		-	-	-	-	(47,478)	47,478	-
Transfer to unconditional reserve		-	-	-	-	152,000	(152,000)	-
Total transactions with owners		-	-	-	-	104,522	(507,398)	(402,876)
Balance at March 31, 2014	₩	954,959	3,582	(339,059)	492,032	3,522,489	189,553	4,823,556

See accompanying notes to the separate interim financial statements.

KT&G CORPORATION
 Separate Interim Statements of Cash Flows
 (Unaudited)

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

<i>In millions of won and thousands of U.S. dollars</i>	<i>Note</i>	2015 Korean won	2015 U.S. dollars (note 4)	2014 Korean won
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash generated from operations	33	₩ 141,585	\$ 128,130	₩ 232,858
Income tax paid		(68,288)	(61,799)	(55,163)
Net cash provided by operating activities		73,297	66,331	177,695
Cash flows from investing activities				
Interest received		11,717	10,603	7,421
Investment income received				
from long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund		-	-	484
Dividends received		699	633	3,709
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		704	637	938
Proceeds from sale of intangible assets		191	173	-
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets held for sale		30	27	-
Collection of loans		3,927	3,553	2,649
Withdrawal of guarantee deposits		7,525	6,811	4,306
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(34,568)	(31,283)	(19,746)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(180)	(163)	(148)
Acquisition of investment property		-	-	(77)
Acquisition of investments in subsidiaries		-	-	(3,213)
Acquisition of available-for-sale financial assets		(1,100)	(995)	-
Increase in loans		(274)	(248)	-
Payments of guarantee deposits		(11,424)	(10,338)	(7,143)
Payments of long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund		(17,087)	(15,463)	(15,552)
Decrease in other financial assets		350,000	316,742	120,000
Net cash provided by investing activities		310,160	280,689	93,628
Cash flows from financing activities				
Dividends paid		(428,056)	(387,381)	-
Increase in deposits received		694	628	730
Decrease in deposits received		(1,127)	(1,020)	(872)
Net cash used in financing activities		(428,489)	(387,773)	(142)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuation on cash held		(88)	(80)	(92)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(45,120)	(40,833)	271,089
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		321,562	291,007	245,838
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		₩ 276,442	\$ 250,174	₩ 516,927

See accompanying notes to the separate interim financial statements.

KT&G CORPORATION
Notes to the Separate Interim Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

1. Organization and Description of Business

KT&G Corporation (the "Company"), which is engaged in manufacturing and selling tobaccos, was established on April 1, 1987 as Korea Monopoly Corporation, a wholly-owned enterprise of the Korean government, pursuant to the Korea Monopoly Corporation Act, in order to secure financing and to promote and develop, through efficient management, the monopoly business of red ginseng and tobacco. On April 1, 1989, the Company changed its name to Korea Tobacco and Ginseng Corporation pursuant to the Korea Tobacco and Ginseng Corporation Act. Also, pursuant to the Act on Management Reform and Privatization of Public Enterprises, proclaimed on August 28, 1997 and enforced on October 1, 1997, the Company was excluded from the application of the Act for the Management of Government Invested Enterprises. Accordingly, the Company became an entity existing and operating under the Commercial Act of Korea. The Korean government sold 28,650,000 shares of the Company to the public during 1999 and the Company listed its shares on the Korea Exchange (formerly, the Korea Stock Exchange) on October 8, 1999. On December 27, 2002, the Company changed its name again to KT&G Corporation from Korea Tobacco and Ginseng Corporation.

As of March 31, 2015, the Company has three manufacturing plants, including the Shintanjin plant, and 14 local headquarters and 123 branches for the sale of tobacco throughout the country. Also, the Company has the Gimcheon plant for fabrication of leaf tobacco and the Cheonan printing plant for the manufacturing of packaging. The head office of the Company is located in 71, Beotkkot-gil, Daedeok-gu, Daejeon.

Pursuant to the Korean government's privatization program and management reorganization plan, on December 28, 1998, the shareholders approved a plan to separate the Company into two companies by setting up a subsidiary for its red ginseng business segment effective January 1, 1999. The separation was accomplished by the Company's contribution of the assets and liabilities in the red ginseng business segment into a wholly-owned subsidiary, Korea Ginseng Corporation.

On October 17, 2002 and October 31, 2001, the Company listed 35,816,658 and 45,400,000 Global Depositary Receipts ("GDR") (each GDR representing the right to receive one-half share of an ordinary share of the Company), respectively, on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange pursuant to the Korean government's privatization program. Also, on June 25, 2009, the market of the Company's GDR was changed from the BdL market to the Euro MTF in the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

The ownership of the Company's issued ordinary shares as of March 31, 2015 is held as follows:

Shareholder	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership
Industrial Bank of Korea	9,510,485	6.93%
Employee Share Ownership Association	2,353,538	1.71%
Treasury shares	11,326,605	8.25%
Others	114,101,869	83.11%
	137,292,497	100.00%

KT&G CORPORATION
Notes to the Separate Interim Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

2. Basis of Preparation

(a) Statement of Compliance

The separate interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards ("K-IFRS"). These separate interim financial statements were prepared in accordance with K-IFRS No. 1034 *Interim Financial Reporting* as part of the period covered by the Company's K-IFRS annual separate financial statements.

These separate interim financial statements are separate financial statements prepared in accordance with K-IFRS No.1027 *Separate Financial Statements* presented by a parent, an investor in an associate or a venture in a jointly controlled entity, in which the investments are accounted for on the basis of the direct equity interest rather than on the basis of the reported results and net assets of the investees.

The separate interim financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 23, 2015.

(b) Basis of Measurement

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

- Available-for-sale financial assets measured at fair value
- Liabilities for defined benefit plans recognized at the net of the total present value of defined benefit obligations less the fair value of plan assets

(c) Functional and Presentation Currency

These separate interim financial statements are presented in Korean won, which is the Company's functional currency and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

(d) Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the separate interim financial statements in conformity with K-IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In preparing these separate interim financial statements, the significant judgments made by management in applying the Company's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that applied to the financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014.

KT&G CORPORATION
Notes to the Separate Interim Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

3. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Changes in Accounting Policies

The accounting policies applied in these separate interim financial statements are the same as those applied in the Company's separate financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, except for the adoption of amendments to K-IFRS 1019 *Employee Benefits*.

Amendments to K-IFRS 1019 introduced a practical expedient to accounting for defined benefit plan, when employees or third parties pay contributions if certain criteria are met. According to the amendments, the entity is permitted to recognize those contributions as a reduction of the service cost in the period in which the related service is rendered, instead of forecast future contributions from employees or third parties and attribute them to periods or service as negative benefits.

The Company retrospectively applied the amendments in accordance with the transitional requirements of K-IFRS 1019. The changes in accounting policies are also expected to be reflected in the Company's separate financial statements as of and for the year ending December 31, 2015.

(b) Subsidiaries and Associates in the Separate Financial Statements

These separate interim financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with K-IFRS No.1027. The Company applied the cost method to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in accordance with K-IFRS No. 1027. Dividends from a subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive the dividend is established.

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Historical cost includes expenditures directly attribute to the acquisition of the items.

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

Property, plant and equipment, except for land and other tangible fixed assets, are depreciated on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives that appropriately reflect the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed.

The estimated useful lives of the Company's assets are as follows:

	Useful lives(years)	Useful lives(years)
Buildings	10 ~ 60	Vehicles 4
Structures	10 ~ 40	Tools 4
Machinery	10 ~ 12	Furniture and fixtures 4

KT&G CORPORATION
Notes to the Separate Interim Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment, Continued

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

(d) Borrowing Costs

The Company capitalizes borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognized in expense as incurred. A qualifying asset is an asset that requires a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Financial assets and inventories that are manufactured or otherwise produced over a short period of time are not qualifying assets. Assets that are ready for their intended use or sale when acquired are not qualifying assets.

To the extent that the Company borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the Company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any investment income on the temporary investment of those borrowings. The Company immediately recognizes other borrowing costs as an expense. To the extent that the Company borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the Company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalization rate is the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Company that are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing costs that the Company capitalizes during a period does not exceed the amount of borrowing costs incurred during that period.

(e) Government Grants

Government grants are not recognized unless there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the grant's conditions and that the grant will be received. Government grants which are intended to compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognized as other income in profit or loss over the periods in which the Company recognizes the related costs as expenses.

(f) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost and, subsequently, are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets consist of industrial property rights, facility usage rights and intangible assets under development. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use. The residual value of intangible assets is assumed to be zero. However, as there are no foreseeable limits to the periods over which some of industrial property rights and facility usage rights are expected to be available for use, these intangible assets are regarded as having indefinite useful lives and not amortized.

KT&G CORPORATION
Notes to the Separate Interim Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(f) Intangible Assets, Continued

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Useful lives (years)
Industrial property rights	10 ~ 20 or indefinite
Facility usage rights	indefinite
Other intangible assets	4

Amortization periods and amortization methods for intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The useful lives of intangible assets that are not being amortized are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support indefinite useful life assessment for those assets. The change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

(g) Investment Property

Property held for the purpose of earning rentals or benefiting from capital appreciation is classified as investment property. Investment property is initially measured at its cost. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement. Subsequently, investment property is carried at depreciated cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are recognized in the carrying amount of investment property at cost or, if appropriate, as separate items if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Investment property except for land, are depreciated on a straight-line basis over 10 ~ 60 years as estimated useful lives.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting date and adjusted, if appropriate. The change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

(h) Non-current Assets Held for Sale

Non-current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities, that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use, are classified as held for sale. In order to be classified as held for sale, the asset (or disposal group) must be available for immediate sale in its present condition and its sale must be highly probable. The assets or disposal group that are classified as non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

The Company recognizes an impairment loss for any initial or subsequent write-down of an asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell, and a gain for any subsequent increase in fair value less costs to sell, up to the cumulative impairment loss previously recognized in accordance with K-IFRS No. 1036 *Impairment of Assets*.

A non-current asset that is classified as held for sale or part of a disposal group classified as held for sale is not depreciated (or amortized).

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3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(i) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The cost of inventories is determined by the weighted-average method for finished goods, by-products, work-in-progress and tobacco leaf in raw materials, by the moving-average method for raw materials and supplies; and by the specific identification method for all other inventories.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories is recognized as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognized. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realizable value and all losses of inventories are recognized as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realizable value, is recognized as a reduction in the amount of inventories and recognized as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Tobacco leaf inventories which have an operating cycle that exceeds 12 months are classified as current assets, consistent with recognized industry practice. The estimated amounts of inventories in current assets which are not expected to be realized within 12 months are ₩323,904 million and ₩272,649 million, respectively, as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

(j) Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories, deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits and non-current assets held for sale, are reviewed at the end of the reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, are tested for impairment annually by comparing their recoverable amount to their carrying amount.

The Company estimates the recoverable amount of an individual asset. If it is impossible to measure the individual recoverable amount of an asset, then the Company estimates the recoverable amount of cash-generating unit ("CGU"). A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. The value in use is estimated by applying a pre-tax discount rate that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU for which estimated future cash flows have not been adjusted, to the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or a CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

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3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(k) Non-derivative Financial Assets

The Company recognizes and measures non-derivative financial assets by the following four categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets. The Company recognizes financial assets in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Upon initial recognition, non-derivative financial assets are measured at their fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the asset's acquisition or issuance.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified as financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Upon initial recognition, transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Held-to-maturity investments

A non-derivative financial asset with a fixed or determinable payment and fixed maturity, for which the Company has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity, are classified as held-to-maturity investments. Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(iii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method except for loans and receivables of which the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments or loans and receivables. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value, which changes in fair value, net of any tax effect, recorded in other comprehensive income in equity. Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured and derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity instruments are measured at cost.

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3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(k) Non-derivative Financial Assets, Continued

(v) De-recognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred financial assets, the Company continues to recognize the transferred financial assets and recognizes financial liabilities for the consideration received.

(vi) Offsetting between financial assets and financial liabilities

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

(l) Impairment of Financial Assets

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably. However, losses expected as a result of future events, regardless of likelihood, are not recognized.

If financial assets have objective evidence that they are impaired, impairment losses should be measured and recognized.

(i) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of its estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If it is not practicable to obtain the instrument's estimated future cash flows, impairment losses would be measured by using prices from any observable current market transactions. The Company can recognize impairment losses directly or establish a provision to cover impairment losses. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed either directly or by adjusting an allowance account.

(ii) Financial assets carried at cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value because its fair value cannot be reliably measured, or on a derivative asset that is linked to and must be settled by delivery of such an unquoted equity instrument, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses are not reversed.

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3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(l) Impairment of Financial Assets, Continued

(iii) Available-for-sale financial assets

When a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognized in other comprehensive income and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment even though the financial asset has not been derecognized. Impairment losses recognized in profit or loss for an investment in an equity instrument classified as available-for-sale are not reversed through profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognized in profit or loss. For an investment in an equity security, objective evidence of impairment includes a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost. The Company considers a decline of 20% to be significant and a period of nine months to be prolonged.

(m) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments. Equity investments are excluded from cash equivalents unless they are, in substance, cash equivalents, for example in the case of preferred shares when it has a short maturity with a specified redemption date.

(n) Non-derivative Financial Liabilities

The Company classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial guarantee liabilities and other financial liabilities in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of financial liabilities. The Company recognizes financial liabilities in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial liability.

(i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading or designated as such upon initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss. Upon initial recognition, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(ii) Financial guarantee liabilities

Financial guarantee liability is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified term of a debt instrument. Upon initial recognition, financial guarantee liabilities are measured at their fair value plus, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial guarantee liability.

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3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(n) Non-derivative Financial Liabilities, Continued

After initial recognition, an issuer of such a contract measures it at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with K-IFRS No. 1037 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* and the amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognized in accordance with K-IFRS No. 1018 *Revenue*.

(iii) Other financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial guarantee liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities. At the date of initial recognition, other financial liabilities are measured at fair value minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability from the statement of financial position when it is extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires).

(o) Employee Benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits that are due to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. When an employee has rendered service to the Company during an accounting period, the Company recognizes the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

(ii) Retirement benefits: defined contribution plans

When an employee has rendered service to the Company during a period, the Company recognizes the contribution payable to a defined contribution plan in exchange for that service as a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for service before the end of the reporting period, the Company recognizes that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

(iii) Retirement benefits: defined benefit plans

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

KT&G CORPORATION
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3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(o) Employee Benefits, Continued

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(iv) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognizes costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting period, then they are discounted.

(p) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The risks and uncertainties that inevitably surround many events and circumstances are taken into account in reaching the best estimate of a provision. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined at the present value of the expected future cash flows.

Where some or all of the expenditures required to settle a provision are expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement shall be recognized when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement shall be treated as a separate asset.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

(q) Equity Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

When the Company repurchases its share capital, the amount of the consideration paid is recognized as a deduction from equity and classified as treasury shares. The profits or losses from the purchase, disposal, reissue, or retirement of treasury shares are not recognized as current profit or loss. If the Company acquires and retains treasury shares, the consideration paid or received is directly recognized in equity.

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3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(r) Revenue Recognition

The Company's revenue categories consist of goods sold, services and other income.

Revenue from sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of tobacco excise and other taxes, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods, the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably. Tobacco excise and other taxes deducted from revenue for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 were ₩939,107 million and ₩770,158 million, respectively.

Revenue from the construction of real estate includes the initial amount agreed in the contract plus any variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments, to the extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue and can be measured reliably. As soon as the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognized in profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completions is assessed by reference to surveys of work performed. Meanwhile, profits from an apartment house for self-installment sales is recognized on percentage-of-completion method according to Q&A of Korea Accounting Institute, called 2011-I-KQA. This accounting standard is effective upon Korean Corporation Financial Reporting Standards of Laws on External Audit of Corporation (Article 13, Section 1, Paragraph 1)

Revenue from rendering of services is recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company, the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably and the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably. When the outcome of the transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent of the expenses recognized that are recoverable.

Rental income from investment property, net of lease incentives granted, is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

(s) Finance Income and Finance Costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested (including available-for-sale financial assets), dividend income and investment income on long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date that the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Finance costs is interest expense on unwinding of the discount on trade and other payables which is recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

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3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(t) Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable profit or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. The taxable profit is different from the accounting profit for the period since the taxable profit is calculated excluding the temporary differences, which will be taxable or deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss) of future periods, and non-taxable or non-deductible items from the accounting profit.

(ii) Deferred tax

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. The Company recognizes a deferred tax asset for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduces the carrying amount to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to offset the related current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority and they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis

(u) Foreign Currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated to the functional currency using the reporting date's exchange rate. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity instruments, a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation, or qualifying cash flow hedges, which are recognized in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

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3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(v) Earnings per Share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(w) Operating Segment

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Company's chief executive officer to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Operating segment disclosures are included in the consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with K-IFRS No. 1108 *Operating Segments*.

4. Basis of Translating Financial Statements

The separate interim financial statements are expressed in Korean won and have been translated into U.S. dollars at the rate of ₩1,105.00 to \$1, the basic exchange rate on March 31, 2015 posted by Seoul Money Brokerage Services, solely for the convenience of the reader. This translation should not be construed as a representation that any or all of the amounts shown could be converted into U.S. dollars at this or any other rate.

5. Property, Plant and Equipment

(a) Details of property, plant and equipment as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>	2015			2014		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying amount	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying amount
Land	₩ 462,328	-	462,328	457,890	-	457,890
Buildings	688,012	(292,104)	395,908	690,661	(286,158)	404,503
Structures	44,527	(27,753)	16,774	44,422	(27,272)	17,150
Machinery	969,299	(740,132)	229,167	972,679	(735,831)	236,848
Vehicles	2,351	(1,897)	454	2,304	(2,033)	271
Tools	36,701	(32,132)	4,569	36,425	(31,978)	4,447
Furniture and fixtures	162,091	(127,271)	34,820	158,793	(123,346)	35,447
Others	1,312	-	1,312	1,312	-	1,312
Construction-in-progress	141,991	-	141,991	121,792	-	121,792
	₩ 2,508,612	(1,221,289)	1,287,323	2,486,278	(1,206,618)	1,279,660

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5. Property, Plant and Equipment, Continued

(b) Changes in property, plant and equipment for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>	January 1 2015	Acquisition	Disposal	Depreciation	Transfer of construction- in-progress	Transfer to investment property	March 31 2015
Land	₩ 457,890	14	(39)	-	5,293	(830)	462,328
Buildings	404,503	33	(45)	(6,709)	-	(1,874)	395,908
Structures	17,150	189	-	(537)	-	(28)	16,774
Machinery	236,848	362	(319)	(12,658)	4,934	-	229,167
Vehicles	271	251	(14)	(54)	-	-	454
Tools	4,447	568	-	(446)	-	-	4,569
Furniture and fixtures	35,447	3,645	-	(4,272)	-	-	34,820
Others	1,312	-	-	-	-	-	1,312
Construction-in-progress	121,792	30,426	-	-	(10,227)	-	141,991
	₩ 1,279,660	35,488	(417)	(24,676)	-	(2,732)	1,287,323

(c) Changes in property, plant and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>	January 1 2014	Acquisition	Disposal	Depreciation	Transfer of construction- in-progress	Other changes	December 31 2014
Land	₩ 410,763	1,611	(652)	-	75,028	(28,860)	457,890
Buildings	400,314	1,552	(1,182)	(26,351)	30,093	77	404,503
Structures	16,973	1,946	(21)	(2,105)	357	-	17,150
Machinery	234,926	7,410	(60)	(50,666)	51,140	(5,902)	236,848
Vehicles	362	109	-	(200)	-	-	271
Tools	3,135	2,000	(85)	(1,611)	1,008	-	4,447
Furniture and fixtures	34,524	14,220	(5)	(17,151)	3,859	-	35,447
Others	1,162	150	-	-	-	-	1,312
Construction-in-progress	80,604	207,079	(58)	-	(161,485)	(4,348)	121,792
	₩ 1,182,763	236,077	(2,063)	(98,084)	-	(39,033)	1,279,660

For the year ended December 31, 2014, land and construction-in-progress with a carrying amount of ₩32,682 million was transferred to inventories and machinery with a carrying amount of ₩5,902 million was contributed to KGC Yebon Corporation as in-kind capital contribution.

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6. Intangible Assets

(a) Details of intangible assets as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>	2015			2014		
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Carrying amount	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Carrying amount
Industrial property rights ₩	6,782	(5,331)	1,451	6,973	(5,406)	1,567
Facility usage rights	17,700	(2,658)	15,042	17,701	(2,658)	15,043
Intangible assets under development	3,206	-	3,206	3,026	-	3,026
₩	27,688	(7,989)	19,699	27,700	(8,064)	19,636

(b) Changes in intangible assets for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>	January 1 2015	Acquisition	Disposal	Amortization	March 31 2015
Industrial property rights ₩	1,567	-	(105)	(11)	1,451
Facility usage rights	15,043	-	(1)	-	15,042
Intangible assets under development	3,026	180	-	-	3,206
₩	19,636	180	(106)	(11)	19,699

(c) Changes in intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>	January 1 2014	Acquisition	Disposal	Impairment	Amortization	December 31 2014
Industrial property rights ₩	1,625	-	-	-	(58)	1,567
Facility usage rights	17,357	347	(3)	(2,658)	-	15,043
Intangible assets under development	2,209	817	-	-	-	3,026
₩	21,191	1,164	(3)	(2,658)	(58)	19,636

(d) Expenditures not capitalized for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>	2015	2014
Cost of sales	₩ 31	161
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2,913	3,966
₩	2,944	4,127

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7. Investment Property

(a) Details of investment property as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>	2015			2014		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying amount	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying amount
Land	₩ 23,066	-	23,066	22,236	-	22,236
Buildings	172,693	(54,419)	118,274	170,124	(52,219)	117,905
	₩ 195,759	(54,419)	141,340	192,360	(52,219)	140,141

(b) Changes in investment property for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>	2015			2014		
	Land	Buildings	Total	Land	Buildings	Total
Balance at beginning of period	₩ 22,236	117,905	140,141	22,246	123,788	146,034
Acquisition	-	-	-	-	222	222
Depreciation	-	(1,533)	(1,533)	-	(6,028)	(6,028)
Transfer from (to) property, plant and equipment	830	1,902	2,732	(10)	(77)	(87)
Balance at end of period	₩ 23,066	118,274	141,340	22,236	117,905	140,141

(c) The amounts recognized in profit or loss from investment property for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>	2015	2014
Rental income	₩ 9,113	8,616
Direct operating expense	(1,533)	(1,507)
	₩ 7,580	7,109

(d) The carrying amount and the fair value of investment property as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>	2015		2014	
	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount
Land	₩ 284,775	23,066	281,106	22,236
Buildings	186,436	118,274	180,272	117,905
	₩ 471,211	141,340	461,378	140,141

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8. Investments in Associates

Investments in associates as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

In millions of won, except percentage of ownership

Company	Location	Principal operation	2015		2014	
			Percentage of ownership	Carrying amount	Percentage of ownership	Carrying amount
Lite Pharm Tech, Inc.	Korea	Manufacturing medical supplies	27.97%	₩ 1,830	25.34%	₩ 1,830
JR CR-REIT IV Co., Ltd.	Korea	Renting real estate	49.02%	13,995	49.02%	13,995
KVG REIT 1 Co., Ltd.	Korea	Renting real estate	29.67%	7,300	29.67%	7,300
KOCREF REIT 17 Co., Ltd.	Korea	Renting real estate	22.06%	7,000	22.06%	7,000
JR REIT V Co., Ltd.	Korea	Renting real estate	34.63%	5,600	34.63%	5,600
JR REIT VIII Co., Ltd.	Korea	Renting real estate	21.74%	10,000	21.74%	10,000
LSK Global Pharma Services Co., Ltd.	Korea	Researching and developing medicine	23.15%	-	23.15%	-
JR REIT X Co., Ltd.	Korea	Renting real estate	28.79%	9,500	28.79%	9,500
JR REIT XIII Co., Ltd.	Korea	Renting real estate	27.03%	5,000	27.03%	5,000
				₩ 60,225		₩ 60,225

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9. Investments in Subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

In millions of won, except percentage of ownership

Company	Location	Principal operation	2015		2014	
			Percentage of ownership	Carrying amount	Percentage of ownership	Carrying amount
Korea Ginseng Corporation	Korea	Manufacturing and selling ginseng	100.00%	₩ 672,048	100.00%	₩ 672,048
Yungjin Pharm. Ind. Co., Ltd.	Korea	Manufacturing and selling pharmaceutical	53.00%	66,355	53.00%	66,355
Tae-a Industry Co., Ltd.	Korea	Manufacturing tobacco materials	100.00%	15,698	100.00%	15,698
KT&G Tutun Mamulleri Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.	Turkey	Manufacturing and selling tobaccos	99.99%	30,049	99.99%	30,049
Korea Tabacos do Brasil Ltda.	Brazil	Processing leaf tobaccos	99.90%	535	99.90%	535
KT&G Pars	Iran	Manufacturing and selling tobaccos	99.99%	-	99.99%	-
KT&G Rus L.L.C.	Russia	Manufacturing and selling tobaccos	100.00%	110,297	100.00%	110,297
KGC Life & Gin Co., Ltd.	Korea	Selling ginseng door-to-door	100.00%	44,100	100.00%	44,100
Global Trading, Inc.	USA	Selling tobaccos	100.00%	4,913	100.00%	4,913
Somang Cosmetics Co., Ltd. ^(*)	Korea	Manufacturing and selling cosmetics	60.00%	20,921	60.00%	20,921
Renzoluc Pte., Ltd. ^(*)	Singapore	Manufacturing and selling tobaccos	100.00%	22,156	100.00%	22,156
KT&G Life Sciences Corporation ^(*)	Korea	Researching and developing medicine	73.94%	15,332	73.94%	15,332
KGC Yebon Corporation	Korea	Manufacturing and selling medical herbs	100.00%	49,828	100.00%	49,828
K-Q HongKong I, Limited ^(*)	Hong Kong	Manufacturing and selling ginseng	100.00%	17,761	100.00%	17,761
PT KT&G Indonesia	Indonesia	Manufacturing and selling tobaccos	99.99%	11,400	99.99%	11,400
K&I HK Co., Ltd	Hong Kong	Selling cosmetics	100.00%	11	100.00%	11
K&I China Co., Ltd	China	Selling cosmetics	100.00%	436	100.00%	436
				₩1,081,840		₩1,081,840

^(*) The Company's percentage of ownership, shown above, excludes convertible preferred shares. As of March 31, 2015, the Company's percentage of ownership would be 50.00%, 68.91%, 59.48% and 50.00%, respectively, if convertible preferred shares are included.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company acquired ₩73,025 million of additional interest in Korea Ginseng Corporation through an in-kind capital contribution of its interest in Jilin Hanzheng Ginseng Co., Ltd. and other available-for-sale financial assets with a carrying amount of ₩47,675 million and ₩25,350 million, respectively.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company acquired ₩5,901 million of interest in KGC Yebon through investment in kind.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company recognized impairment losses on investments in KT&G Tutun Mamulleri Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S., Somang Cosmetics Co., Ltd., Renzoluc Pte, Ltd. and KT&G Life Science amounting to ₩24,000 million, ₩39,800 million, ₩44,200 million and ₩15,900 million, respectively, since the carrying amounts exceeded their recoverable amounts.

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10. Available-for-sale Financial Assets

- (a) Changes in available-for-sale financial assets for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>	2015	2014
Balance at beginning of period	₩ 304,438	296,391
Acquisitions	1,100	51,992
Net changes in fair value	(7,769)	(28,844)
Reclassification to investments in subsidiaries	-	(24,930)
Net gain transferred from equity	-	19,829
Disposals	-	(10,000)
Balance at end of period	₩ 297,769	304,438
Statements of financial position:		
Current	₩ 1,000	1,000
Non-current	296,769	303,438
	₩ 297,769	304,438

- (b) Available-for-sale financial assets as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>	2015	2014
Available-for-sale debt instruments:		
Corporate bonds	₩ 2,500	2,500
Available-for-sale equity instruments:		
Listed		
– Oscotech, Inc.	1,505	1,030
– Shinhan Financial Group Co., Ltd.	168,150	178,171
– Rexahn Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	5,155	4,917
	174,810	184,118
Unlisted	120,459	117,820
Total available-for-sale equity instruments	295,269	301,938
Total available-for-sale financial assets	₩ 297,769	304,438

The fair value of listed available-for-sale equity instruments is principally based on quoted prices in an active market.

As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, ₩29,594 million of available-for-sale financial assets that do not have a market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured or is similar to their carrying amount are measured at cost.

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11. Long-term Deposits in MSA Escrow Fund

Long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015	2014
MMF	₩	37,181	19,269
Treasury note		284,713	282,539
	₩	321,894	301,808

As discussed in note 32 to the separate interim financial statements, long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund are deposited to the United States government related to the export of tobacco to the United States. The payments of long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 are ₩17,087 million and ₩15,552 million, respectively.

Long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund are invested in demand deposits of financial institutions or government and public bonds. Investment income on long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 are ₩1,051 million and ₩298 million, respectively.

12. Trade and Other Receivables

(a) Trade and other receivables as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015		2014	
		Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Loans to employees	₩	7,330	16,875	7,811	19,885
Loans		8,658	59,723	8,612	61,711
Other receivables		101,806	1,706	72,964	1,697
Guarantee deposits		-	41,045	-	37,409
Accrued income		4,366	-	7,808	-
Trade receivables		769,833	-	727,753	-
	₩	891,993	119,349	824,948	120,702

(b) Trade and other receivables as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 have been reported in the separate interim statements of financial position net of allowances as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015		2014	
		Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Gross trade and other receivables	₩	931,191	129,979	869,457	131,276
Allowance:					
Loans		(1,105)	(10,630)	(1,099)	(10,574)
Other receivables		(2,649)	-	(7,673)	-
Accrued income		(2,112)	-	(2,126)	-
Trade receivables		(33,332)	-	(33,611)	-
		(39,198)	(10,630)	(44,509)	(10,574)
Net trade and other receivables	₩	891,993	119,349	824,948	120,702

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12. Trade and Other Receivables, Continued

- (c) Changes in the allowance account for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015	2014
Balance at beginning of period	₩	55,083	65,357
Impairment loss		-	510
Reversal of impairment loss		(5,255)	(10,784)
Balance at end of period	₩	49,828	55,083

Impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss) on trade and other receivables is included as part of selling, general and administrative expenses and other expense (income) in the separate statements of comprehensive income.

- (d) The aging schedule of trade and other receivables which were past due but not impaired as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 is as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015	2014
Within 1 month	₩	44,525	46,952
Between 1 and 2 months		37,461	35,915
Beyond 2 months		242,179	210,237
	₩	324,165	293,104

There is no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to trade and other receivables since trade and other receivables, excluding export trade receivables, are widely dispersed amongst a number of customers. The Company holds pledged assets and guarantees in respect of some of the past due debtor balances.

- (e) Details of trade and other receivables that are measured at amortized cost as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won, except percentage of interest rate</i>	2015				2014		
	Effective interest rate	Current	Non-current	Effective interest rate	Current	Non-current	
Loans to employees	3.00~5.68%	₩ 7,330	16,875	3.00~5.68%	₩ 7,811	19,885	
Other receivables	3.79%	8,072	-	3.79%	8,300	-	
Guarantee deposits	3.00~5.68%	-	41,045	3.00~5.68%	-	37,409	
		₩ 15,402	57,920		₩ 16,111	57,294	

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13. Inventories

(a) Inventories as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015	2014
Finished goods, net of loss on the write-down of inventories	₩	101,084	83,387
Work-in-progress		12,874	7,645
Raw materials		710,981	699,260
Supplies		25,458	25,319
By-products		7,785	7,138
Buildings under construction		711	1,185
Sites for lotting-out construction		31,362	31,180
Goods-in-transit		30,663	55,324
	₩	920,918	910,438

(b) The amount of inventories recognized as an expense for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015	2014
Cost of sales:			
Loss on (reversal of) the write-down of inventories	₩	35	(726)
Loss on retirement of inventories		114	1,084
Other expense:			
Loss on retirement of inventories		68	121
	₩	217	479

14. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Other Financial Assets

(a) Cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015	2014
Cash on hand	₩	2,819	883
Demand deposits		103,623	80,679
Short-term investment assets		170,000	240,000
	₩	276,442	321,562

(b) Other financial assets as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015	2014
Time deposits	₩	-	10,000
Money trust		280,000	600,000
Certificates of deposit		10,000	30,000
	₩	290,000	640,000

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15. Non-current Assets Held for Sale

Changes in non-current assets held for sale for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015	2014
Balance at beginning of period	₩	426	3
Transfer from property, plant and equipment		-	426
Disposal		(6)	(3)
Balance at end of period	₩	420	426

16. Pledged Assets

(a) Investment property pledged as collateral as of March 31, 2015 was as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>						
Asset	Carrying amount	Type	Received amount	Collateralized amount	Leaseholder	
Investment property	₩ 73,011	Leasehold deposits received	₩ 8,981	10,787	Metlife Insurance Korea Co., Ltd. and others	

(b) Investment property pledged as collateral as of December 31, 2014 was as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>						
Asset	Carrying amount	Type	Received amount	Collateralized amount	Leaseholder	
Investment property	₩ 71,677	Leasehold deposits received	₩ 7,901	8,683	Metlife Insurance Korea Co., Ltd. and others	

17. Share Capital

(a) Details of share capital as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were as follows:

<i>In won, except number of shares</i>	2015	2014
Number of ordinary shares:		
Authorized	800,000,000	800,000,000
Issued	137,292,497	137,292,497
Outstanding	125,965,892	125,898,800
Par value	₩ 5,000	5,000

The Company has, thus far, reacquired and retired 53,699,400 shares of treasury share. Accordingly, as of March 31, 2015, the Company's ordinary share differs from the aggregate par value of issued shares by ₩268,497 million.

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17. Share Capital, Continued

- (b) Changes in the number of shares for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014 were as follows:

	2015			2014		
	Ordinary shares	Treasury shares	Total	Ordinary shares	Treasury shares	Total
Beginning of period	137,292,497	(11,393,697)	125,898,800	137,292,497	(11,393,697)	125,898,800
In-kind donation of treasury shares	-	67,092	67,092	-	-	-
End of period	137,292,497	(11,326,605)	125,965,892	137,292,497	(11,393,697)	125,898,800

- (c) There was no change in other capital surplus for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014.

18. Treasury Shares

- (a) Changes in the treasury shares for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won, except number of shares</i>	2015		2014	
	Number of shares	Carrying amount	Number of shares	Carrying amount
Beginning of period	11,393,697	₩ 339,059	11,393,697	₩ 339,059
In-kind donation of treasury shares	(67,092)	(1,997)	-	-
End of period	11,326,605	₩ 337,062	11,393,697	₩ 339,059

- (b) Changes in gain on reissuance of treasury shares for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>	2015	2014
Balance at beginning of period	₩ 492,032	492,032
In-kind donation of treasury shares, net of tax	2,616	-
Balance at end of period	₩ 494,648	492,032

19. Reserves

- (a) Details of reserves as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>	2015	2014
Available-for-sale financial assets - net change in fair value	₩ (33,322)	(27,434)
Legal reserve	602,937	602,937
Voluntary reserve	3,226,658	2,918,255
	₩ 3,796,273	3,493,758

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19. Reserves, Continued

- (b) Available-for-sale financial assets - net change in fair value as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015	2014
Available-for-sale financial assets - net change in fair value before tax	₩	(43,961)	(36,192)
Tax effect		10,639	8,758
	₩	(33,322)	(27,434)

- (c) Legal Reserve

The Korean Commercial Act requires the Company to appropriate a legal reserve in an amount equal to at least 10% of cash dividends for each accounting period until the reserve equals 50% of stated capital. The legal reserve may be used to reduce a deficit or may be transferred to ordinary shares in connection with a free issue of shares.

- (d) Details of voluntary reserve as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015	2014
Reserve for business rationalization	₩	12,851	12,851
Reserve for research and human resource development		30,000	42,523
Reserve for business expansion		698,881	698,881
Unconditional reserve		2,484,926	2,164,000
	₩	3,226,658	2,918,255

Reserve for Business Rationalization

Until December 10, 2002 under *the Special Tax Treatment Control Act*, investment tax credits were allowed for certain investments. The Company was, however, required to appropriate from retained earnings, the amount of tax benefits received, and transfer such amount into a reserve for business rationalization.

Effective December 11, 2002, the Company was no longer required to establish a reserve for business rationalization despite tax benefits received for certain investments and, consequently, the existing balance is now regarded as a voluntary reserve.

Reserve for Research and Human Resource Development

Reserve for research and human resource development was appropriated in order to utilize certain tax deduction benefits through the early recognition of future expenditures. This reserve is restored to retained earnings in accordance with the relevant tax laws. Such reserves are taken back into taxable income in the year of restoration.

Reserve for Business Expansion and Other Reserves

Reserves without specific purposes are restored to retained earnings by the Company. Those reserves can be used for other purposes afterwards upon a resolution at a general meeting of shareholders.

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20. Retained Earnings

Changes in retained earnings for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015	2014
Balance at beginning of period	₩	736,461	509,821
Dividends		(428,056)	(402,876)
Transfer from reserve for research and human resource development		12,522	47,478
Transfer to unconditional reserve		(320,926)	(152,000)
Profit for the period		294,405	747,054
Actuarial losses, net of tax		(194)	(13,016)
Balance at end of period	₩	294,212	736,461

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders amounting to ₩428,056 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 was paid during the three-month period ended March 31, 2015.

21. Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015		2014	
		Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Leasehold deposits received	₩	-	27,909	-	28,310
Trade payables		41,251	-	66,448	-
Withholdings		6,764	-	4,031	-
Withholdings value added tax		113,358	-	132,173	-
Accrued expenses		94,882	-	110,155	-
Other payables		137,423	-	34,433	-
	₩	393,678	27,909	347,240	28,310

22. Short-term Borrowings

Short-term borrowings as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>	Annual interest rate		2015	2014
Customer credit contracts:				
Nonghyup Bank	6.64%	₩	3,337	4,536
Korea Exchange Bank	3M CD rate+2.5%		768	1,016
		₩	4,105	5,552

The Company has entered into a customer credit contract with the Nonghyup Bank and Korea Exchange Bank. The financial institutions pay past-due trade receivables for customers and the Company has provided guarantees to the financial institutions for customers.

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23. Retirement Benefits Plan

- (a) The components of retirement benefits for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>	2015	2014
Defined benefit costs:		
Current service costs	₩ 7,096	7,017
Interest costs	1,647	2,082
Expected returns on plan assets	(1,210)	(1,507)
Loss on the settlement of the plan	-	462
	7,533	8,054
Defined contribution costs:		
Contributions recognized as expense	1,373	771
	₩ 8,906	8,825

The Company recognized termination benefits amounting to ₩6,116 million and ₩269 million as an expense for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

- (b) Defined benefit liabilities as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>	2015	2014
Present value of retirement benefit obligations	₩ 257,543	258,236
Fair value of plan assets	(182,843)	(190,976)
	₩ 74,700	67,260

24. Result from Operating Activities

- (a) Details of expenses classified by nature for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>	2015	2014
Changes in inventories	₩ (10,479)	31,073
Raw materials and consumables purchased	157,131	175,587
Salaries	94,122	83,311
Retirement and termination benefits	15,022	9,094
Depreciation	26,209	25,898
Amortization	11	15
Employee welfare	24,407	8,268
Advertising	32,541	33,955
Commissions	24,687	23,155
Other expenses	26,195	13,233
	₩ 389,846	403,589

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24. Result from Operating Activities, Continued

(b) Details of selling, general and administrative expenses for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015	2014
Salaries	₩	64,724	56,885
Retirement and termination benefits		10,839	6,353
Employee welfare		16,920	5,763
Travel		881	985
Communications		888	958
Utilities		2,886	2,663
Taxes and dues		1,479	3,314
Supplies		472	450
Rent		3,448	3,300
Depreciation		8,091	7,853
Amortization		11	15
Repairs and maintenance		487	592
Vehicles		1,141	1,822
Insurance		159	92
Commissions		19,445	17,351
Freight and custody		6,984	6,523
Conferences		695	730
Advertising		32,514	33,930
Training		1,069	770
Prizes and rewards		455	520
Normal research and development		2,913	3,966
Impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss) on trade receivables		(279)	982
	₩	176,222	155,817

25. Other Income and Expenses

(a) Details of other income for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015	2014
Foreign currency transaction gain	₩	3,029	2,286
Foreign currency translation gain		4,504	11,533
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		741	733
Gain on sale of intangible assets		86	-
Reversal of impairment loss on other receivables		4,976	-
Others		10,669	2,851
	₩	24,005	17,403

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25. Other Income and Expenses, Continued

(b) Details of other expenses for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015	2014
Foreign currency transaction loss	₩	2,379	864
Foreign currency translation loss		5,397	245
Impairment loss on other receivables		-	225
Donations		20,310	440
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment		343	23
Loss on sale of intangible assets		-	2
Others		2,601	6,135
	₩	31,030	7,934

26. Net Finance Income

(a) Details of net finance income for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015	2014
Finance cost:			
Interest costs	₩	(239)	(300)
Finance income:			
Interest income		8,698	9,193
Dividend income		5,612	3,709
Investment income on long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund		1,051	298
		15,361	13,200
Net finance income	₩	15,122	12,900

(b) Details of interest costs for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015	2014
Trade and other payables	₩	239	300

(c) Details of interest income for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015	2014
Deposits	₩	6,854	7,212
Available-for-sale financial assets		12	12
Trade and other receivables		1,832	1,969
	₩	8,698	9,193

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27. Income Tax

- (a) Income tax expense comprises as current tax expense adjusted for current adjustments for prior periods, deferred tax expense (income) by origination and reversal of deferred tax assets (liabilities), and income tax recognized in other comprehensive income. The average effective tax rate was 24.13% and 24.96% for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.
- (b) Deferred tax assets have been recognized to the extent the Company has determined it is probable that future profits will be available against which the Company can utilize the related benefit.

28. Earnings per Share

Basic and diluted earnings per share for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won, except share information</i>		2015	2014
Profit for the period	₩	294,405	187,536
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding		125,949,492	125,898,800
Basic and diluted earnings per share in won	₩	2,337	1,490

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29. Transactions and Balances with Related Companies

(a) Details of parent and subsidiary relationships as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were as follows:

Subsidiary	Location	Immediate parent company	Percentage of ownership					
			2015			2014		
			Parent	Sub-sidiary	Total	Parent	Sub-sidiary	Total
Korea Ginseng Corporation	Korea	KT&G Corporation	100.00%	-	100.00%	100.00%	-	100.00%
Yungjin Pharm. Ind. Co., Ltd.	Korea	KT&G Corporation	53.00%	-	53.00%	53.00%	-	53.00%
Tae-a Industry Co., Ltd.	Korea	KT&G Corporation	100.00%	-	100.00%	100.00%	-	100.00%
KT&G Tutun Mamulleri Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.	Turkey	KT&G Corporation	99.99%	-	99.99%	99.99%	-	99.99%
Korea Tabacos do Brasil Ltda.	Brazil	KT&G Corporation	99.90%	-	99.90%	99.90%	-	99.90%
KT&G Pars	Iran	KT&G Corporation	99.99%	-	99.99%	99.99%	-	99.99%
KT&G Rus L.L.C.	Russia	KT&G Corporation	100.00%	-	100.00%	100.00%	-	100.00%
KGC Life & Gin Co., Ltd.	Korea	KT&G Corporation	100.00%	-	100.00%	100.00%	-	100.00%
Global Trading, Inc.	USA	KT&G Corporation	100.00%	-	100.00%	100.00%	-	100.00%
Somang Cosmetics Co., Ltd. ^(*)	Korea	KT&G Corporation	60.00%	-	60.00%	60.00%	-	60.00%
Renzoluc Pte., Ltd. ^(*)	Singapore	KT&G Corporation	100.00%	-	100.00%	100.00%	-	100.00%
KT&G Life Sciences Corporation ^(*)	Korea	KT&G Corporation	73.94%	-	73.94%	73.94%	-	73.94%
KGC Yebon Corporation	Korea	KT&G Corporation	100.00%	-	100.00%	100.00%	-	100.00%
K-Q HongKong I, Limited ^(*)	HongKong	KT&G Corporation	100.00%	-	100.00%	100.00%	-	100.00%
PT KT&G Indonesia	Indonesia	KT&G Corporation	99.99%	-	99.99%	99.99%	-	99.99%
K&I HK Co., Ltd. ^(*)	HongKong	KT&G Corporation	100.00%	-	100.00%	100.00%	-	100.00%
K&I China Co., Ltd. ^(*)	China	KT&G Corporation	100.00%	-	100.00%	100.00%	-	100.00%
Jilin Hanzheng Ginseng Co., Ltd.	China	Korea Ginseng Corporation	-	100.00%	100.00%	-	100.00%	100.00%
Cheong Kwan Jang Taiwan Corporation	Taiwan	Korea Ginseng Corporation	-	100.00%	100.00%	-	100.00%	100.00%
Korean Red Ginseng Corp., Inc.	USA	Korea Ginseng Corporation	-	100.00%	100.00%	-	100.00%	100.00%
Korea Ginseng (China) Corp.	China	Korea Ginseng Corporation	-	100.00%	100.00%	-	100.00%	100.00%
Korea Ginseng Corporation Japan	Japan	Korea Ginseng Corporation	-	100.00%	100.00%	-	100.00%	100.00%
PT CKJ INDONESIA	Indonesia	Korea Ginseng Corporation	-	99.88%	99.88%	-	99.88%	99.88%
PT Trisakti Purwosari Makmur	Indonesia	Renzoluc Pte., Ltd.	-	60.17%	60.17%	-	60.17%	60.17%
PT Mandiri Maha mulia	Indonesia	Renzoluc Pte., Ltd.	-	66.47%	66.47%	-	66.47%	66.47%
PT Sentosa Ababi Purwosari	Indonesia	PT Trisakti Purwosari Makmur	-	99.24%	99.24%	-	99.24%	99.24%
PT Purindo Ilufa	Indonesia	PT Trisakti Purwosari Makmur	-	100.00%	100.00%	-	100.00%	100.00%

^(*) The percentage of ownership, shown above, excludes convertible preferred shares. As of March 31, 2015, the Company's percentage of ownership would be 50.00%, 68.91%, 59.48% and 50.00%, respectively, if convertible preferred shares are included.

^(*) The Company established K&I HK Co., Ltd. and K&I China Co., Ltd. in 2014.

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29. Transactions and Balances with Related Companies, Continued

(b) Significant transactions which occurred in the normal course of business with related companies for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 are summarized as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015		2014	
		Sales and other income	Purchase and other expenses	Sales and other income	Purchase and other expenses
Korea Ginseng Corporation	₩	2,101	568	1,614	332
Yungjin Pharm. Ind. Co., Ltd.		86	7	85	1
Tae-a Industry Co., Ltd.		7	3,701	6	4,111
KT&G Tutun Mamulleri Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.		2,179	-	801	-
KT&G Pars		941	3	564	-
KT&G Rus L.L.C.		3,853	-	3,126	-
KGC Life & Gin Co., Ltd.		117	235	167	239
Global Trading, Inc.		20,413	-	15,975	-
Somang Cosmetics Co., Ltd.		24	24	58	50
Renzoluc Pte., Ltd.		1,008	-	991	-
KT&G Life Sciences Corporation		17	-	16	-
KGC Yebon Corporation		81	50	6	-
PT KT&G Indonesia		160	-	160	-
Korea Ginseng (China) Corp.		-	-	-	233
PT Trisakti Purwosari Makmur		-	-	37	-
PT Mandiri Maha mulia		1,059	-	2,339	-
	₩	32,046	4,588	25,945	4,966

(c) Account balances with related companies as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015		2014	
		Receivables	Payables	Receivables	Payables
Korea Ginseng Corporation	₩	565	2,014	764	1,795
Yungjin Pharm. Ind. Co., Ltd.		20	413	60	413
Tae-a Industry Co., Ltd.		-	1,360	-	-
KT&G Tutun Mamulleri Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.		40,786	-	38,559	-
Korea Tabacos do Brasil Ltda.		97	-	94	-
KT&G Pars ^(*)		42,943	-	41,827	-
KT&G Rus L.L.C.		28,064	-	27,701	-
KGC Life & Gin Co., Ltd.		112	280	109	165
Global Trading, Inc.		19,504	-	509	-
Somang Cosmetics Co., Ltd.		10	27	12	29
Renzoluc Pte., Ltd.		47,217	-	48,327	-
KT&G Life Sciences Corporation		5	1	5	814
PT KT&G Indonesia		18,333	-	18,580	-
PT Trisakti Purwosari Makmur		155	-	156	-
PT Mandiri Maha mulia		4,241	-	4,167	-
	₩	202,052	4,095	180,870	3,216

^(*) Above receivables are the gross amounts before ₩14,413 million and ₩19,668 million of allowance for doubtful accounts.

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29. Transactions and Balances with Related Companies, Continued

- (d) For the three-month period ended March 31, 2014, the Company established PT KT&G Indonesia and K&I HK Co., Ltd. with a capital contribution of ₩3,202 million and ₩11 million, respectively.
- (e) Details of key management personnel compensation for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 are summarized as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015	2014
Short-term employee benefits	₩	5,553	3,308
Retirement benefits		1,072	667
	₩	6,625	3,975

30. Risk Management and Fair Value of Financial Instruments

- (a) Overview

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Market risk
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk including quantitative disclosures.

- (b) Risk Management Framework

The purpose of managing financial risks is to identify the potential risk factors that may affect the Company's financial performance, and minimize, eliminate and avoid it to the extent that is acceptable. One of the principal responsibilities of the treasury department is to manage the financial risks arising from the Company's underlying operations. The treasury department monitors and manages the financial risk arising from the Company's underlying operations in accordance with the risk management policies and procedures authorized by the board of directors. Also, the treasury department provides an internal report analyzing the nature and exposure level of financial risks to Risk Management Committee of the Company. The Risk Management Committee prepares the overall strategy for financial risk management, and evaluates the effectiveness of the financial risk management strategy. In addition, the Company's audit committee consistently observes the compliance of the risk management policy and procedure, and reviews the risk exposure limit of the Company. The Company applied the same financial risk management strategy that was applied in the previous period.

- (c) Management of Financial Risks

- (i) Market risk

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

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30. Risk Management and Fair Value of Financial Instruments, Continued

Currency risk

The Company has exposure to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates arising from the export and import of tobacco. The Company's management has measured the currency risk internally and regularly, and has entered into foreign currency forward contracts to hedge foreign currency risk, if necessary.

The carrying amounts of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a currency other than the functional currency as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015		2014	
		Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
USD	₩	822,649	10,171	785,423	44,293
IDR		47,217	-	48,327	6,785
EUR		29,787	1,687	28,988	-
Others		579	-	2,087	-
	₩	900,232	11,858	864,825	51,078

As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the effects of a 10% strengthening or weakening of functional currency against foreign currencies on profit before tax were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015		2014	
		10% strengthening	10% weakening	10% strengthening	10% weakening
Increase (decrease) in profit before tax	₩	88,837	(88,837)	81,375	(81,375)

Equity price risk

The Company has exposure to equity price risk, which arises from listed available-for-sale equity instruments. The Company's management has monitored the proportion of equity instruments in its investment portfolio based on market indices. Material investments within the portfolio are managed on an individual basis, and all buy and sell decisions are approved by the Company's management.

As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the effects of a 5% fluctuation in the price index of stocks on comprehensive income before tax were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015		2014	
		5% increase	5% decrease	5% increase	5% decrease
Comprehensive income before tax	₩	3,196	(3,196)	5,252	(5,252)

Interest Rate Risk

The Company has exposure to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's management has monitored the level of interest rates regularly and has maintained the balance of borrowings at variable rates and fixed rates. As of March 31, 2015, there is no significant effect on cash flows or the fair value of financial liabilities from the interest rate fluctuation, considering the amounts of interest bearing liabilities.

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30. Risk Management and Fair Value of Financial Instruments, Continued

(ii) Credit risk

The Company has exposure to the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company has transacted with customers with high credit ratings to manage credit risk, and has implemented and operated policies and procedures for credit enhancements of the financial assets. Counterparty credit risk is managed by evaluating its credit rating and limiting the aggregate amount and duration of exposure before sales commence, and the Company has been provided collateral and guarantees. The credit ratings of all counterparties and the level of collateral and guarantees are reviewed regularly. Analysis of financial assets past due has been reported quarterly and appropriate measures have been taken to secure the Company's assets.

The carrying amount of financial assets is maximum exposure to credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 is as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015	2014
Available-for-sale debt instruments	₩	2,500	2,500
Long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund		321,894	301,808
Trade and other receivables		1,011,342	945,650
Other financial assets		290,000	640,000
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)		273,623	320,679
Financial guarantee contracts		49,459	150,063
	₩	1,948,818	2,360,700

(iii) Liquidity risk

The Company has exposure to the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company's management has established short-term and long-term financial management plans to manage the liquidity risk, and analyzed cash outflows occurred and cash outflows budgeted, so as to match the maturity structure of financial assets and financial liabilities. The Company's management determines whether or not the financial liabilities are repayable with the operating cash flows and cash inflows from financial assets.

The maturity analysis with a residual contractual maturity of financial liabilities as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 is as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	Residual contractual maturity		
				Within 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years
As of March 31, 2015:						
Trade and other payables	₩	301,465	302,577	273,557	-	29,020
Short-term borrowings		4,105	4,105	4,105	-	-
Financial guarantee liabilities		-	49,459	49,459	-	-
	₩	305,570	356,141	327,121	-	29,020
As of December 31, 2014:						
Trade and other payables	₩	239,346	240,489	211,036	-	29,453
Short-term borrowings		5,552	5,552	5,552	-	-
Financial guarantee liabilities		-	150,063	-	150,063	-
	₩	244,898	396,104	216,588	150,063	29,453

The above financial liabilities are presented at the nominal value of undiscounted future cash flows as of the earliest period at which the Company can be required to pay.

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30. Risk Management and Fair Value of Financial Instruments, Continued

(d) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amount of each category of financial assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 is summarized as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015	2014
Financial assets:			
Available-for-sale financial assets	₩	297,769	304,438
Loans and receivables			
–Trade and other receivables		1,011,342	945,650
–Long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund		321,894	301,808
–Other financial assets		290,000	640,000
–Cash and cash equivalents		276,442	321,562
		1,899,678	2,209,020
	₩	2,197,447	2,513,458
Financial liabilities:			
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost			
–Trade and other payables	₩	301,465	239,346
–Short-term borrowings		4,105	5,552
	₩	305,570	244,898

The fair value measurements classified by fair value hierarchy as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		Carrying amount	Level I	Level II	Fair value Level III
As of March 31, 2015:					
Available-for-sale financial assets	₩	268,175	174,810	-	93,365
As of December 31, 2014:					
Available-for-sale financial assets	₩	274,844	184,118	-	90,726

There is no transfer between fair value hierarchy levels of recurring fair value measurements for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014.

Fair value of available-for-sale equity instruments in real estate trust fund is categorized into level 3 in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques. Changes in fair value classified as level 3 for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015	2014
Balance at beginning of period	₩	90,726	62,467
Acquisition		1,100	38,992
Disposal		-	(14,411)
Changes in fair value		1,539	3,678
Balance at end of period	₩	93,365	90,726

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30. Risk Management and Fair Value of Financial Instruments, Continued

(e) Finance Income (Costs)

(i) Details of finance income (costs) by categories for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		Available -for-sale financial assets	Loans and receivables	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Total
Profit or loss:					
Interest income	₩	12	8,686	-	8,698
Dividend income		4,145	-	-	4,145
Investment income on long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund		-	1,051	-	1,051
Interest expense		-	-	(239)	(239)
	₩	4,157	9,737	(239)	13,655
Other comprehensive loss before tax					
Net change in fair value	₩	(7,769)	-	-	(7,769)

(ii) Details of finance income (costs) by categories for the three-month period ended March 31, 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		Available -for-sale financial assets	Loans and receivables	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Total
Profit or loss:					
Interest income	₩	12	9,181	-	9,193
Dividend income		3,096	-	-	3,096
Investment income on long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund		-	298	-	298
Interest expense		-	-	(300)	(300)
	₩	3,108	9,479	(300)	12,287
Other comprehensive income before tax					
Net change in fair value	₩	9,060	-	-	9,060

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31. Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The board of directors seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Company monitors capital using equity and net debt deducting cash and cash equivalents and current financial instruments from borrowings. The Company applied the same capital management strategy that was applied in the previous year.

As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company's capital structure was as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>		2015	2014
Debt (borrowings)	₩	4,105	5,552
Less:			
- Cash and cash equivalents		(276,442)	(321,562)
- Current other financial assets		(290,000)	(640,000)
Net debt (asset)		(562,337)	(956,010)
Equity	₩	5,206,612	5,341,733

32. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

- (a) Each year the Company deposits a proportion of sales of tobacco products in the United States in accordance with the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement ("MSA") under the Escrow Statute of the United States government. The MSA Escrow Funds are maintained to pay the medical expenses of tobacco purchasers who have suffered health effects as a result of smoking. The unused portion of this fund will be refunded to the Company 25 years from the date of each annual funding. The Company recorded as long-term deposits the amounts paid into the MSA Escrow Funds of State governments in the United States against potential litigation and damages related to the export of tobacco into the United States.
- (b) As of March 31, 2015, the tobacco lawsuits claiming damages of ₩100 million and a lawsuit by National Health Insurance Service claiming damages of ₩53,742 million are filed against the Company. Additionally, as of March 31, 2015, the Company is involved in three lawsuits as a plaintiff for alleged damages totalling ₩8,170 million and seven lawsuits as a defendant for alleged damages totalling ₩3,340 million. The amount of the liability the Company may ultimately be liable for with respect to the litigation cannot be reasonably estimated as of March 31, 2015.
- (c) As of March 31, 2015, the Company has entered into letter of credit agreements with Korea Exchange Bank and other banks with limits in the aggregate of USD 59,000 thousand.
- (d) As of March 31, 2015, the Company's trade receivables from the export of cigarettes are insured against non-payment up to USD 15,500 thousand by an export guarantee insurance with the Korea Export Insurance Corporation.

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32. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments, Continued

- (e) The Company has been provided with a foreign currency payment guarantee for local dealers in Russia and other countries up to USD 40,000 thousand by Korea Exchange Bank. Details of guarantees exercised as of March 31, 2015, are summarized as follows:

<i>In thousands of USD, THB and millions of IDR</i>		Exercised amount
Customs bond and L/C opening of Global Trading, Inc.	USD	13,387
Performance guarantee for export of tobacco sheet to Thailand Tobacco Monopoly	THB	16,098
Payment guarantee for purchase of certificate stamp of PT Mandiri Maha Mulia	IDR	89,328

- (f) On March 17, 2011, the Company signed the memorandum of understanding (“MOU”) on global investment partnership with National Pension Service to jointly invest in foreign assets with a limit of ₩800,000 million.
- (g) With relation to the acquisition of Somang Cosmetics Co., Ltd., the Company entered into a contract with a former owner of the acquiree, Kang, Seok-Chang (“Individual Shareholder”). Details of the contract are as follows:

<i>Description</i>	<i>Details</i>
Right of first refusal held by the Company	Individual Shareholder shall not be permitted to make any transfer of its shares, in whole or in part, unless Individual Shareholder has offered them first to the Company.
Tag-along right held by Individual Shareholder	In the event that the Company proposes to enter into a transaction or a series of related transactions with a third party purchaser to dispose of 50% or more of its shares, then Individual Shareholder shall elect to participate in such disposition upon the terms and conditions no less favorable than those applicable to the Company.

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32. Contingent Liabilities and Financial Commitments, Continued

(h) With relation to the acquisition of KT&G Life Sciences Corporation, the Company entered into a contract with a former owner of the acquiree, Gwak, Tae-Hwan (“Individual Shareholder”). Details of the contract are as follows:

Description	Details
Restriction of disposal	Individual Shareholder shall not be permitted to dispose of its shares, in whole or in part, within one year after KT&G Life Sciences Corporation is listed.
Right of first refusal held by the Company	Individual Shareholder shall not be permitted to make any transfer of its shares, in whole or in part, unless Individual Shareholder has offered them first to the Company.
Tag-along right held by Individual Shareholder	In the event that the Company proposes to enter into a transaction or a series of related transactions with a third party purchaser to dispose of its shares, then Individual Shareholder shall elect to participate in such disposition upon the terms and conditions no less favorable than those applicable to the Company.

(i) As of March 31, 2015, the Company has provided a guarantee of ₩49,459 million to Andong Nonghyup for the principal and the related interest that buyers of Andong Central Xi Apartment have borrowed from. The guarantee will expire on June 30, 2015.

(j) As of March 31, 2015, the Company is insured by performance bond insurance up to ₩1,231 million with the Seoul Guarantee Insurance.

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33. Cash Flows

- (a) Details of cash generated from operations for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>	2015	2014
Profit for the period	₩ 294,405	187,536
Adjustments for:		
– Income tax expense	93,647	62,378
– Finance costs	239	300
– Finance income	(15,361)	(13,200)
– Depreciation	26,209	25,898
– Amortization	11	15
– Retirement and termination benefits	15,022	8,054
– Foreign currency translations loss	5,397	245
– Impairment loss on trade and other receivables	-	1,207
– Loss on the write-down of inventories	35	-
– Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	343	23
– Loss on sale of intangible assets	-	2
– Other expense	5,630	1,205
– Foreign currency translations gain	(4,504)	(11,533)
– Reversal of impairment loss on trade and other receivables	(5,255)	-
– Reversal of write-down of inventory	-	(726)
– Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	(741)	(733)
– Gain on sale of intangible assets	(86)	-
	414,991	260,671
Changes in working capital:		
– Trade and other receivables	(63,011)	(29,607)
– Advance payments	2,386	15,315
– Prepaid expenses	146	779
– Prepaid tobacco excise and other taxes	(295,517)	25,570
– Inventories	(10,697)	30,595
– Trade and other payables	(45,361)	(54,602)
– Advance receipts	(5,921)	(3,136)
– Tobacco excise and other taxes payable	152,670	(11,829)
– Payment of retirement and termination benefits	(8,101)	(898)
Cash generated from operations	₩ 141,585	232,858

- (b) Details of material transactions without cash inflow and outflow for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>	2015	2014
Transfer of retained earnings to dividend payable	₩ -	402,876
Increase of other payables related with acquisition of construction-in-progress	920	-
Decrease of advance receipts related with disposal of land	(86)	-