# KT&G CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

# Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

# June 30, 2015 and 2014

(Unaudited)

(With Independent Auditors' Review Report Thereon)

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# **KPMG SAMJONG Accounting Corp.**

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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 consolidated interim financial statements of KT&G Corporation (the "Parent Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively the "Group"), expressed in Korean won, which comprise the consolidated interim statement of financial position as of June 30, 2015, and the consolidated interim statements of comprehensive income for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and the consolidated interim statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the six-month period ended June 30, 2015 and notes to the consolidated interim financial statements.

# **Management's Responsibility**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated 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 consolidated 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 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 consolidated interim financial statements referred to above are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with K-IFRS No.1034.

The accompanying consolidated interim financial statements as of June 30, 2015 and for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 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 cause us to believe that the consolidated interim financial statements expressed in Korean won have not been translated into dollars on the basis set forth in note 4 to the consolidated interim financial statements.



#### Other matters

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

The consolidated interim statements of comprehensive income for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2014 and the consolidated interim statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the six-month period ended June 30, 2014 were reviewed by other auditors whose review report thereon dated August 11, 2014, expressed that nothing came to their attention that caused them to believe that the consolidated interim financial statements referred to above were not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with K-IFRS No.1034.

The consolidated statement of financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2014, and the related consolidated 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 consolidated statement of financial position of the Group 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 August 13, 2015

This report is effective as of August 13, 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 consolidated 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 AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position (Unaudited)

# As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014

		June 30 2015	June 30 2015	December 31 2014
In millions of won		Korean	U.S. dollars	Korean
and thousands of U.S. dollars	Note	won	(note 4)	won
Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	6,16	₩ 1,786,268	\$ 1,589,065	₩ 1,753,412
Intangible assets	7	151,182	134,492	154,937
Investment property	8,16	167,572	149,072	167,968
Investments in associates	5,9	58,605	52,135	57,903
Available-for-sale financial assets	10,30	317,509	282,456	325,833
Other financial assets	14,16,30	289	257	259
Long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund	11,30,32	351,331	312,545	301,808
Long-term advance payments	32	140,857	125,307	127,855
Long-term prepaid expenses		4,497	4,000	4,625
Long-term trade and other receivables	12,30	80,148	71,299	86,735
Deferred income tax assets		30,325	26,977	28,725
Total non-current assets		3,088,583	2,747,605	3,010,060
Inventories	13	1,841,287	1,638,010	1,982,503
Current available-for-sale financial assets	10,30	1,000	890	1,000
Current other financial assets	14,16,30,31	799,386	711,134	668,436
Prepaid tobacco excise and other taxes		445,510	396,326	260,773
Trade and other receivables	12,30	1,087,915	967,810	989,777
Advance payments	32	137,840	122,623	68,491
Prepaid expenses		21,878	19,463	20,802
Cash and cash equivalents	14,30,31	443,916	394,908	416,394
Total current assets		4,778,732	4,251,164	4,408,176
Non-current assets held for sale	5,15	1,542	1,372	426
Total assets		₩ 7,868,857	\$ 7,000,141	₩ 7,418,662

# KT&G CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position, Continued (Unaudited)

# As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014

		June 30	June 30	December 31
In millions of won		2015 Korean	2015 U.S. dollars	2014 Korean
and thousands of U.S. dollars	Note	won	(note 4)	won
		-	,,	
Equity	4 47	\\\\ 054.050	Ф 040 гоо	VV 0E40E0
Ordinary shares	1,17	₩ 954,959 (10,055)	\$ 849,533 (8,945)	•
Other capital surplus	17		(8,945)	(4,573)
Treasury shares Gain on reissuance of treasury shares	18 18	(337,062) 494,648	(299,851) 440,039	(339,059) 492,032
Reserve	18 19	3,727,201	3,315,721	3,426,367
Retained earnings	20	934,372	831,218	1,100,876
	20			
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		5,764,063	5,127,715	5,630,602
Non-controlling interests		70,996	63,157	77,478
Total equity		5,835,059	5,190,872	5,708,080
Liabilities				
Long-term borrowings	16,22,30,31	103,684	92,237	137,795
Long-term trade and other payables	16,21,30	32,654	29,049	32,244
Long-term advance receipts		12,500	11,120	14,587
Net defined benefit liability	23	153,780	136,802	132,247
Provision		3,032	2,697	2,871
Deferred income tax liabilities		271,387	241,426	266,282
Total non-current liabilities		577,037	513,331	586,026
Short-term borrowings	16,22,30,31	103,465	92,043	141,861
Current portion of long-term borrowings	16,22,30,31	23,375	20,795	1,218
Trade and other payables	21,30	562,893	500,750	503,853
Advance receipts		39,234	34,903	37,533
Income tax payable		193,230	171,898	180,809
Tobacco excise and other taxes payable		534,564	475,549	259,282
Total current liabilities		1,456,761	1,295,938	1,124,556
Total liabilities		2 022 700	1,809,269	1,710,582
		2,033,798	1,009,209	1,710,562

# KT&G CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Interim Statements of Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)

# For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

In millions of won and thousands of U.S. dollars,			2015 Korean	2015 U.S. dollars		2014 Korean
except earnings per share	Note		won	(note 4)		won
Sales	5,32	W	2,168,813	\$ 1,929,378	<u>\Λ/</u>	1 955 951
Cost of sales	24		(860,116)	 (765,159)		(877,198)
Gross profit			1,308,697	1,164,219		1,078,753
Selling, general and administrative expenses	24		(577,189)	(513,468)		(532,353)
Operating profit	5		731,508	650,751		546,400
Other income	25		60,805	54,092		19,940
Other expenses	25		(52,114)	(46,360)		(67,044)
Net finance income	26,30		30,786	27,387		18,720
Share of gain of associates	9		2,789	2,481		1,682
Profit before income tax			773,774	688,351		519,698
Income tax expense	27		(204,290)	(181,737)		(147,175)
Profit for the period		₩	569,484	\$ 506,614	₩	372,523
Other comprehensive income (loss):						
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 Exchange differences on		₩	(7,219)	\$ (6,422)	₩	4,307
translating foreign operations, net of tax			(829)	(738)		(11,507)
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss			(,,==)	(1.55)		(5)
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability, net of tax			(183)	(162)		(641)
Other comprehensive loss for the period, net of tax			(8,213)	(7,322)		(7,841)
Total comprehensive income for the period		₩	561,253	\$ 499,292	₩	364,682
Profit attributable to:						
Owners of the Parent Company		₩	570,125	\$ 507,184	₩	378,842
Non-controlling interests			(641)	(570)		(6,319)
		₩	569,484	\$ 506,614	₩	372,523
Total comprehensive income attributable to:						
Owners of the Parent Company		₩	562,386	\$ 500,300	₩	371,199
Non-controlling interests			(1,133)	(1,008)		(6,517)
		₩	561,253	\$ 499,292	₩	364,682
Earnings per share in won and U.S. dollars:						
Basic and diluted	28	₩	4,526	\$ 4.03	₩	3,009

# KT&G CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

# Consolidated Interim Statements of Comprehensive Income, Continued (Unaudited)

# For the three-month periods ended June 30, 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 Cost of sales	5,32 24	₩	1,031,902 (449,862)	\$ 917,980 (400,196)	₩	992,285 (443,002)
Gross profit Selling, general and administrative expenses	24		582,040 (273,068)	517,784 (242,922)		549,283 (263,029)
Operating profit	5		308,972	274,862		286,254
Other income Other expenses Net finance income Share of gain of associates	25 25 26,30 9		34,513 (11,243) 20,004 2,137	30,703 (10,002) 17,796 1,901		6,163 (51,465) 8,163 946
Profit before income tax Income tax expense	27		354,383 (93,678)	315,260 (83,336)		250,061 (65,730)
Profit for the period		₩	260,705	\$ 231,924	₩	184,331
Other comprehensive income (loss):						
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 Exchange differences on translating foreign operations, net of tax		₩	(2,727) 3,537	\$ (2,426) 3,147	₩	(2,561) (5,461)
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability, net of tax			55	49		(143)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period, net of tax			865	770		(8,165)
Total comprehensive income for the period		₩	261,570	\$ 232,694	₩	176,166
Profit attributable to: Owners of the Parent Company Non-controlling interests		₩	261,202 (497)	\$ 232,366 (442)	₩	186,786 (2,455)
		₩	260,705	\$ 231,924	₩	184,331
Total comprehensive income attributable to: Owners of the Parent Company Non-controlling interests		₩	262,116 (546)	\$ 233,178 (484)	₩	179,825 (3,659)
		₩	261,570	\$ 232,694	₩	176,166
Earnings per share in won and U.S. dollars: Basic and diluted	<i>28</i>	₩	2,074	\$ 1.84	₩	1,484

# KT&G CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Equity (Unaudited)

# For the six-month period ended June 30, 2015

			0.11		Gain on				N.	
		Ordinary	Other capital	Treasury	reissuance of treasury		Retained	Owners of	Non- controlling	Total
In millions of won		shares	surplus	shares	shares	Reserve	earnings	the parent	interests	equity
Balance at January 1, 2015	₩	954,959	(4,573)	(339,059)	492,032	3,426,367	1,100,876	5,630,602	77,478 !	5,708,080
Total comprehensive income for the period:										
Profit (loss) for the period		-	-	-	-	-	570,125	570,125	(641)	569,484
Other comprehensive income (loss):										
Unrealized net changes in fair value of										
available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax		-	_	-	-	(7,219)	=	(7,219)	-	(7,219)
Exchange differences on										
translating foreign operations, net of tax		-	-	-	-	(351)	-	(351)	(478)	(829)
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability, net of tax		-	-	-	-	-	(169)	(169)	(14)	(183)
Total other comprehensive loss		-	-	-	-	(7,570)	(169)	(7,739)	(492)	(8,231)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period		_	-	-	_	(7,570)	569,956	562,386	(1,133)	561,253
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity:										
Dividends		_	_	_	_	_	(428,056)	(428,056)	_	(428,056)
In-kind donation of treasury shares		_	-	1,997	2,616	-	_	4,613	_	4,613
Transfer from reserve for										
research and human resource development		-	-	-	-	(12,522)	12,522	-	-	-
Transfer to unconditional reserve		_	-	-	-	320,926	(320,926)	-	-	-
Extinguishment of equity conversion option		-	(5,482)	-	-	-	-	(5,482)	(5,390)	(10,872)
Others		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	41
Total transactions with owners		_	(5,482)	1,997	2,616	308,404	(736,460)	(428,925)	(5,349)	(434,274)
Balance at June 30, 2015	₩	954,959	(10,055)	(337,062)	494,648	3,727,201	934,372	5,764,063	70,996	5,835,059

See accompanying notes to the consolidated interim financial statements.

# KT&G CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Equity, Continued (Unaudited)

# For the six-month period ended June 30, 2015

In thousands of U.S. dollars	Ordinary shares	Other capital surplus	Treasury shares	Gain on reissuance of treasury shares	Reserve	Retained earnings	Owners of the parent	Non- controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ 849,533	(4,068)			3,048,098		5,008,988		5,077,912
Total comprehensive income for the period: Profit (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	507,184	507,184	(570)	506,614
Other comprehensive income (loss): Unrealized net changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax	-	-	-	-	(6,422)	-	(6,422)	-	(6,422)
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations, net of tax  Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability, net of tax	- -	-	-	-	(312)	- (150)	(312) (150)	(426) (12)	(738) (162)
Total other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(6,734)	(150)	(6,884)	(438)	(7,322)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	(6,734)	507,034	500,300	(1,008)	499,292
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity: Dividends In-kind donation of treasury shares	- -	-	- 1,776	- 2,327	-	(380,799)	(380,799) 4,103	- -	(380,799) 4,103
Transfer from reserve for research and human resource development Transfer to unconditional reserve	- -	-	-	-	(11,139) 285,496	11,139 (285,496)	-	-	-
Extinguishment of equity conversion option Others	-	(4,877) -	-	-	-	-	(4,877) -	(4,795) 36	(9,672) 36
Total transactions with owners	-	(4,877)	1,776	2,327	274,357	(655,156)	(381,573)	(4,759)	(386,332)
Balance at June 30, 2015	\$ 849,533	(8,945)	(299,851)	440,039	3,315,721	831,218	5,127,715	63,157	5,190,872

See accompanying notes to the consolidated interim financial statements.

# KT&G CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Equity, Continued (Unaudited)

# For the six-month period ended June 30, 2014

		Ordinary	Other capital	Treasury	Gain on reissuance of treasury		Retained	Owners of	Non-controlling	Total
In millions of won		shares	surplus	shares	shares	Reserve	earnings	the parent	interests	equity
Balance at January 1, 2014	₩	954,959	(4,573)	(339,059)	492,032	3,368,835	802,755	5,274,949	90,531	5,365,480
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period:</b> Profit (loss) for the period			-		_		378,842	378,842	(6,319)	372,523
Other comprehensive income (loss): Unrealized net changes in fair value of						4 207		4 207		4 207
available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax Exchange differences on		-	-	-	-	4,307	-	4,307	<del>-</del>	4,307
translating foreign operations, net of tax Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability, net of tax		-	-	-	-	(11,316) -	(634)	(11,316) (634)	(191) (7)	(11,507) (641)
Total other comprehensive loss		-	-	-	-	(7,009)	(634)	(7,643)	(198)	(7,841)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period		_	_	_	_	(7,009)	378,208	371,199	(6,517)	364,682
<b>Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity:</b> Dividends Transfer from reserve for		-	-	-	-	-	(402,876)	(402,876)	-	(402,876)
research and human resource development		-	-	-	-	(47,478)	47,478	-	-	-
Transfer to unconditional reserve		=	=	=	=	152,000	(152,000)	-	-	-
Others		-	-	-	-	-	-	=	33	33
Total transactions with owners		-	_	-	-	104,522	(507,398)	(402,876)	33	(402,843)
Balance at June 30, 2014	₩	954,959	(4,573)	(339,059)	492,032	3,466,348	673,565	5,243,272	84,047	5,327,319

See accompanying notes to the consolidated interim financial statements.

# KT&G CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

# For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

In millions of won			2015 Korean	2015 U.S. dollars		2014 Korean
and thousands of U.S. dollars	Note		won	(note 4)		won
Cash flows from operating activities						
Cash generated from operations	33	₩	944,870	\$ 840,557 <del>\</del>	Δ	716,533
Income tax paid			(186,152)	(165,601)		(162,917)
Net cash provided by operating activities			758,718	674,956		553,616
Cash flows from investing activities						
Interest received			16,496	14,675		17,425
Investment income received						000
from long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund			-	-		636
Dividends received			9,039	8,041		6,902
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment			4,002	3,560		1,979
Proceeds from sale of intangible assets Proceeds from sale of non-current assets held for sale			1,080 4,630	961 4,119		130 8
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets field for sale  Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale financial assets			4,030	4,119		5,505
Collection of loans			5,974	5,315		6,652
Withdrawal of guarantee deposits			17,398	15,477		16,156
Settlement of derivatives, net			7	6		-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment			(113,739)	(101,182)		(80,172)
Acquisition of intangible assets			(2,698)	(2,400)		(1,248)
Acquisition of investment property			(8)	(7)		(77)
Acquisition of available-for-sale financial assets			(1,200)	(1,068)		(23,200)
Increase in loans			-	-		(260)
Payments of guarantee deposits			(14,358)	(12,773)		(16,515)
Payments of long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund			(40,379)	(35,922)		(35,413)
Decrease (increase) in other financial assets, net			(130,950)	(116,493)		19,804
Net cash used in investing activities			(244,706)	(217,691)		(81,688)
Cash flows from financing activities						
Interest paid			(3,821)	(3,399)		(1,294)
Dividends paid			(428,056)	(380,799)		(402,876)
Proceeds from borrowings			359,047	319,409		81,156
Increase in deposits received			1,070	952		2,052
Redemption of borrowings			(411,588)	(366,149)		(113,330)
Decrease in deposits received			(3,136)	(2,791)		(1,757)
Net cash used in financing activities			(486,484)	(432,777)		(436,049)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuation on cash held			(6)	(5)		(148)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			27,522	24,483		35,731
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1			416,394	370,425		347,933
Cash and cash equivalents at June 30		₩	443,916	\$ 394,908 ₹	<b>Ų</b>	383,664

For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

# 1. Reporting Entity

## (a) Description of the Controlling Company

KT&G Corporation (the "Parent 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 Parent 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 Parent Company was excluded from the application of the Act for the Management of Government Invested Enterprises. Accordingly, the Parent Company became an entity existing and operating under the Commercial Act of Korea. The Korean government sold 28,650,000 shares of the Parent Company to the public during 1999 and the Parent Company listed its shares on the Korea Exchange (formerly, the Korea Stock Exchange) on October 8, 1999. On December 27, 2002, the Parent Company changed its name again to KT&G Corporation from Korea Tobacco and Ginseng Corporation.

As of June 30, 2015, the Parent 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 Parent 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 Parent Company is located in 71, Beotkkot-gil, Daedeokgu, 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 Parent 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 Parent 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 Parent 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 Parent Company), respectively, on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange pursuant to the Korean government's privatization program. Also, on June 25, 2009, the market of the Parent Company's GDR was changed from the BdL market to the Euro MTF in the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

The ownership of the Parent Company's issued ordinary shares as of June 30, 2015 is held as follows:

Shareholder	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership
National Pension Service	9,685,381	7.05%
Industrial Bank of Korea	9,510,485	6.93%
Employee Share Ownership Association	2,514,238	1.83%
Treasury shares	11,326,605	8.25%
Others	104,255,788	75.94%
	137,292,497	100.00%

# For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

# 1. Reporting Entity, Continued

# (b) Consolidated Subsidiaries

# (i) List of consolidated subsidiaries

Next most senior parent	Subsidiary	Principal operation	Percentage of ownership		J Location
KT&G Corporation	Korea Ginseng Corporation	Manufacturing			
•		and selling ginseng	100.00%	Jun. 30	Korea
	Yungjin Pharm. Ind. Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and			
		selling pharmaceuticals		Jun. 30	
	Tae-a Industry Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing tobacco materials	100.00%	Jun. 30	Korea
	KT&G Tutun Mamulleri	Manufacturing	00.00%	lun 20	Turkov
	Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. Korea Tabacos do Brasil Ltda.	and selling tobaccos Processing leaf tobaccos		Jun. 30 Jun. 30	,
	KT&G Pars	Manufacturing	99.90%	Jun. 30	DIAZII
	KIGG Fais	and selling tobaccos	99 99%	Jun. 30	Iran
	KT&G Rus L.L.C.	Manufacturing	33.33 70	Juli. 50	IIdii
	KTGG TIGS E.E.G.	and selling tobaccos	100.00%	Jun. 30	Russia
	KGC Life & Gin Co., Ltd.	Selling ginseng door-to-door	100.00%		
	Global Trading, Inc.	Selling tobaccos	100.00%		
	Somang Cosmetics Co., Ltd.(*)	Manufacturing			
		and selling cosmetics	60.00%	Jun. 30	Korea
	Renzoluc Pte., Ltd. (*)	Manufacturing			
		and selling tobaccos	100.00%	Jun. 30	Singapore
	KT&G Life Sciences Corporation(*)	Research and			
		development medicine	73.94%	Jun. 30	Korea
	KGC Yebon Corporation	Manufacturing and			
		selling medical herbs	100.00%	Jun. 30	Korea
	K-Q HongKong I, Limited <sup>(*)</sup>	Manufacturing			
	DT KT8 O L L .	and selling ginseng	100.00%	Jun. 30	Hongkong
	PT KT&G Indonesia	Manufacturing	00.000/	l 00	La de a esta
	K&I HK Co., Ltd.	and selling tobaccos Selling cosmetics			Indonesia Hongkong
	K&I China Co., Ltd.	Selling cosmetics	100.00%		
Renzoluc Pte., Ltd.	PT Trisakti Purwosari Makmur	Manufacturing	100.00 /6	Juii. 30	Cillia
richizolaci to., Eta.	1 1 makti i diwosan wakindi	and selling tobaccos	60 17%	Jun 30	Indonesia
	PT Mandiri Maha Mulia	Manufacturing	00.1770	0411.00	macricola
		and selling tobaccos	66.47%	Jun. 30	Indonesia
PT Trisakti	PT Sentosa Ababi Purwosari	Manufacturing			
Purwosari Makmur		and selling tobaccos	99.24%	Jun. 30	Indonesia
	PT Purindo Ilufa	Manufacturing			
		and selling tobaccos	100.00%	Jun. 30	Indonesia
Korea Ginseng	Cheong Kwan Jang	Manufacturing			
Corporation	Taiwan Corporation	and selling ginseng	100.00%	Jun. 30	Taiwan
	Korean Red Ginseng Corp., Inc.	Manufacturing			
	K 0: (01: ) 0	and selling ginseng	100.00%	Jun. 30	USA
	Korea Ginseng (China) Corp.	Manufacturing	100.000/	l 20	China
	Koroa Gineona Corporation Janea	and selling ginseng	100.00%	Juii. 30	Cillia
	Korea Ginseng Corporation Japan	Manufacturing and selling ginseng	100.00%	lun 30	lanan
	PT CKJ INDONESIA	Manufacturing	100.00%	Juii. 30	σαμαιι
	I I GIO INDONEGIA	and selling ginseng	99.88%	Jun 30	Indonesia
	Jilin Hanzheng Ginseng Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing	33.00 /0	Juii. 00	
	Time Figure 2 and only 500, Etc.	and selling ginseng	100.00%	Jun. 30	China

<sup>(\*)</sup> The Group's percentage of ownership, shown above, excludes preferred shares. As of June 30, 2015, the Group's percentage of ownership would be 66.67%, 68.91%, 59.48% and 50.00% if preferred shares are included.

# For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

# 1. Reporting Entity, Continued

## (b) Consolidated Subsidiaries, Continued

## (ii) Financial information of subsidiaries

In millions of won						Total
Code sidies.		Total	Total	D		comprehensive
Subsidiary		assets	liabilities	Revenue	profit (loss)	income (loss)
Korea Ginseng Corporation	₩	1,623,839	169,849	453,733	59,371	59,534
Yungjin Pharm. Ind. Co., Ltd.		188,424	86,208	80,199	1,435	1,427
Tae-a Industry Co., Ltd.		14,483	3,700	7,069	567	567
KT&G Tutun Mamulleri Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S	S.	52,475	39,388	12,366	7,005	5,918
Korea Tabacos do Brasil Ltda.		1,099	11	-	-	-
KT&G Pars		28,440	46,507	5,792	1,323	1,323
KT&G Rus L.L.C.		97,949	29,956	16,337	5,352	6,859
KGC Life & Gin Co., Ltd.		28,647	9,129	22,968	(1,547)	(1,546)
Global Trading, Inc.		44,133	26,090	139,133	2,515	2,921
Somang Cosmetics Co., Ltd.		55,074	66,079	37,994	1,596	1,571
Renzoluc Pte., Ltd.		102,141	49,698	-	(965)	196
KT&G Life Sciences Corporation		22,916	18,058	250	(2,985)	(2,985)
KGC Yebon Corporation		50,181	3,861	6,360	(36)	(38)
K-Q HongKong I, Limited		41,312	-	-	1,123	2,038
PT KT&G Indonesia		20,388	31,653	7,813	(5,436)	(5,112)
K&I HK Co., Ltd.		342	300	561	(98)	(97)
K&I China Co., Ltd.		1,956	1,537	683	71	81
PT Trisakti Purwosari Makmur, etc.		85,421	63,756	16,553	181	(866)
PT Mandiri Maha Mulia		10,217	6,430	4,216	41	(142)
Cheong Kwan Jang Taiwan Corporation		17,040	14,861	8,066	725	815
Korean Red Ginseng Corp., Inc.		10,522	7,009	6,171	193	270
Korea Ginseng (China) Corp.		58,810	54,088	17,285	(1,327)	(1,217)
Korea Ginseng Corporation Japan		3,603	2,767	2,698	123	121
PT CKJ INDONESIA		977	1,021	-	(89)	(91)
Jilin Hanzheng Ginseng Co., Ltd.		71,326	48,583	1,500	(5,496)	(4,967)

# (c) Change in Consolidated Group

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2015, there is no change in consolidated group.

# 2. Basis of Preparation

# (a) Statement of Compliance

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

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

## For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

# 2. Basis of Preparation, Continued

#### (b) Basis of Measurement

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

- Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value
- 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 consolidated interim financial statements are presented in Korean won, which is the Group's functional currency and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates.

# (d) Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the consolidated 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 consolidated interim financial statements, the significant judgments made by management in applying the Group'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.

# 3. Significant Accounting Policies

# (a) Changes in Accounting Policies

The accounting policies applied in these consolidated interim financial statements are the same as those applied in the Group's consolidated 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 Group 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 Group's consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ending December 31, 2015.

## For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

## 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

## (b) Basis of Consolidation

## (i) Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

## (ii) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

## (iii) Loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related non-controlling interests and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

## (iv) Interests in equity-accounted investees

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies. A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Group has joint control, whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Interests in associates and joint venture are accounted for using the equity method. They are recognized initially at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of equity-accounted investees, until the date on which significant influence or joint control ceases.

## (v) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

## 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

## (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 Group 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 straightline 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 Group's assets are as follows:

	Useful lives (years)		Useful lives (years)
Buildings	5 ~ 40	Vehicles	4 ~ 10
Structures		Tools	4 ~ 5
Machinery		Furniture and fixtures	2 ~ 5

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 Group 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 Group borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the Group 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 Group immediately recognizes other borrowing costs as an expense. To the extent that the Group borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the Group 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 Group 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 Group capitalizes during a period does not exceed the amount of borrowing costs incurred during that period.

For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

# 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (e) Government Grants

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

# (f) Intangible Assets except for Goodwill

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.

The estimated useful lives were as follows:

	(years)
Industrial property rights Facility usage rights Other intangible assets	5 ~ 20 or indefinite indefinite 3 ~ 5 or indefinite

Useful lives

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 Group 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.

For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

## 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (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 Group 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).

# (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 merchandise, 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  $\frac{1}{2}$ 296,041 million and  $\frac{1}{2}$ 272,649 million, respectively, as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

# (j) Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the Group'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.

## For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

## 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

## (j) Impairment of Non-financial Assets, Continued

The Group estimates the recoverable amount of an individual asset. If it is impossible to measure the individual recoverable amount of an asset, then the Group 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.

## (k) Non-derivative Financial Assets

The Group 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 Group recognizes financial assets in the statement of financial position when the Group 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 Group 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.

## For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

# 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (k) Non-derivative Financial Assets, Continued

#### (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.

# (v) De-recognition of financial assets

The Group 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 Group is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred financial assets, the Group 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 Group 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.

# (I) 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 Group 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.

## For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

## 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

# (I) Impairment of Financial Assets, Continued

## (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.

# (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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group recognizes financial liabilities in the statement of financial position when the Group 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.

## For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

## 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

## (n) Non-derivative Financial Liabilities, Continued

# (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.

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 Group 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 Group during an accounting period, the Group 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 Group during a period, the Group 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 Group 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.

For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

## 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

## (o) Employee Benefits, Continued

#### (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 Group, 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.

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 Group 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 Group 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 Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Group 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 Group 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.

For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

# 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

## (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 Group 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 Group acquires and retains treasury shares, the consideration paid or received is directly recognized in equity.

# (r) Revenue Recognition

The Group'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 Group has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods, the Group 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 Group 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 six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were \(\frac{\psi}{2}\),447,063 million and \(\frac{\psi}{2}\),135 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-instalment 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 Group, 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.

## For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

## 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

# (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 Group's right to receive payment is established.

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

#### (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 Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. The Group 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 Group 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.

For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

## 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

# (u) Foreign Currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Group 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.

# (v) Earnings per Share

The Group 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 Group 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.

# 4. Basis of Translating Financial Statements

The consolidated interim financial statements are expressed in Korean won and have been translated into U.S. dollars at the rate of \(\pmu\)1,124.10 to \(\pmu\)1, the basic exchange rate on June 30, 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. Operating Segments

# (a) The Group's operating segments are summarized as follows:

Operating segments	Principal operation
Tobacco Ginseng Real estate	Manufacturing and selling tobaccos  Manufacturing and selling red ginseng  Selling and renting real estate
Others	Manufacturing and selling pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and others

# For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

# 5. Operating Segments, Continued

(b) Segment information on sales and operating profit for the six-month period ended June 30, 2015 was as follows:

In millions of won		Tobacco	Ginseng	Real estate	Others	Segment total	Elimination	Consolidated
Sales:								
Total segment sales	₩	1,540,586	490,763	79,740	182,719	2,293,808	(124,995)	2,168,813
Less: Inter-segment sales		63,985	31,936	3,483	25,591	124,995	(124,995)	-
External sales	₩	1,476,601	458,827	76,257	157,128	2,168,813	-	2,168,813
Segment profit (loss):								
Operating profit	₩	643,910	74,409	12,401	11,120	741,840	(10,332)	731,508

(c) Segment information on sales and operating profit for the six-month period ended June 30, 2014 was as follows:

						Segment		
In millions of won		Tobacco	Ginseng	Real estate	Others	total	Elimination	Consolidated
Sales:								
Total segment sales	₩	1,363,785	428,276	81,625	179,964	2,053,650	(97,699)	1,955,951
Less: Inter-segment sales		42,568	28,180	3,501	23,450	97,699	(97,699)	-
External sales	₩	1,321,217	400,096	78,124	156,514	1,955,951	-	1,955,951
Segment profit (loss):								
Operating profit	₩	459,274	65,541	19,984	6,661	551,460	(5,060)	546,400

(d) Segment information on assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2015 was as follows:

					Segment		
In millions of won	Tobacco	Ginseng	Real estate	Others	total	Elimination	Consolidated
Assets:							
Segment assets	₩ 3,924,257	1,643,471	140,509	344,746	6,052,983	(283,760)	5,769,223
Investments in associates	-	-	56,492	2,113	58,605	-	58,605
Non-current assets held for sale	1,542	-	-	-	1,542	-	1,542
	3,925,799	1,643,471	197,001	346,859	6,113,130	(283,760)	5,829,370
Unallocated assets							2,039,487
Total assets	₩						7,868,857
Liabilities:							
Segment liabilities	₩ 1,227,607	159,160	-	74,956	1,461,723	(149,404)	1,312,319
Unallocated liabilities							721,479
Total liabilities	₩						2,033,798

# For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

# 5. Operating Segments, Continued

(e) Segment information on assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2014 was as follows:

					Segment		
In millions of won	Tobacco	Ginseng	Real estate	Others	total	Elimination	Consolidated
Assets:							
Segment assets	₩ 3,620,656	1,682,186	141,938	347,494	5,792,274	(278,945)	5,513,329
Investments in associates	-	-	55,842	2,061	57,903	-	57,903
Non-current assets held for sale	426	-	-	-	426	-	426
	3,621,082	1,682,186	197,780	349,555	5,850,603	(278,945)	5,571,658
Unallocated assets							1,847,004
Total assets	₩						7,418,662
Liabilities:							
Segment liabilities	₩ 867,391	184,385	-	77,175	1,128,951	(173,338)	955,613
Unallocated liabilities							754,969
Total liabilities	₩						1,710,582

(f) Revenues from major customers which amount to more than 10 percent of the details of the Group's consolidated total revenues for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

In millions of won		2015	2014
Alokozay International Limited	₩	221,082	185,834

# 6. Property, Plant and Equipment

(a) Details of property, plant and equipment as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

				June 30			December 31
				2015			2014
			Accumulated			Accumulated	
			depreciation	Carrying		depreciation	Carrying
In millions of won		Cost	and impairment	amount	Cost	and impairment	amount
Land	₩	577,380	-	577,380	574,429	-	574,429
Buildings		962,482	(372,599)	589,883	878,145	(357,630)	520,515
Structures		72,829	(38,463)	34,366	66,192	(37,624)	28,568
Machinery		1,231,568	(902,074)	329,494	1,224,507	(875,701)	348,806
Vehicles		13,037	(10,419)	2,618	13,383	(10,533)	2,850
Tools		61,458	(51,561)	9,897	59,753	(50,097)	9,656
Furniture and fixtures		238,468	(188,362)	50,106	230,065	(176,229)	53,836
Others		1,508	-	1,508	1,454	-	1,454
Construction-in-progress	3	191,016	-	191,016	213,298	-	213,298
	₩	3,349,746	(1,563,478)	1,786,268	3,261,226	(1,507,814)	1,753,412

## For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

# 6. Property, Plant and Equipment, Continued

(b) Changes in property, plant and equipment for the six-month period ended June 30, 2015 were as follows:

In millions of won		January 1 2015	Acquisition	Disposal	Depreciation	Transfer of construction -in-progress	Others	Net exchange difference	June 30 2015
Land	₩	574,429	81	(312)	-	5,293	(1,978)	(133)	577,380
Buildings		520,515	691	(271)	(16,740)	88,388	(2,237)	(463)	589,883
Structures		28,568	600	(54)	(1,703)	6,962	(59)	52	34,366
Machinery		348,806	3,413	(459)	(36,879)	15,629	-	(1,016)	329,494
Vehicles		2,850	321	(91)	(527)	126	-	(61)	2,618
Tools		9,656	2,423	(79)	(2,130)	15	-	12	9,897
Furniture and fixtures		53,836	8,810	(178)	(13,511)	1,122	-	27	50,106
Others		1,454	54	-	-	-	-	-	1,508
Construction-in-progress		213,298	95,255	-	-	(117,535)	-	(2)	191,016
	₩	1,753,412	111,648	(1,444)	(71,490)	-	(4,274)	(1,584)	1,786,268

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2015, land and buildings with a carrying amount of  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,732 million were transferred to investment property and land, buildings and structures with a carrying amount of  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,542 million were transferred to non-current assets held for sale.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2015, borrowing costs of \W82 million were capitalized as part of the cost of machinery and others with the capitalization rate of 3.75%.

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

		January 1				Transfer of construction	Net exchange		December 31
In millions of won		2014	Acquisition	Disposal	Depreciation	-in-progress	difference	Others	2014
Land	₩	528,983	1,643	(716)	-	75,028	(1,650)	(28,859)	574,429
Buildings		535,055	3,201	(1,132)	(32,481)	30,313	(14,518)	77	520,515
Structures		29,299	2,264	(75)	(3,281)	826	(465)	-	28,568
Machinery		348,643	10,476	(2,258)	(73,891)	70,553	(4,717)	-	348,806
Vehicles		3,392	439	(61)	(1,023)	208	(105)	-	2,850
Tools		8,710	4,037	(86)	(3,993)	1,015	(27)	-	9,656
Furniture and fixtures		60,254	20,651	(3,088)	(28,580)	4,799	(200)	-	53,836
Others		1,304	150	-	-	-	-	-	1,454
Construction-in-progress		106,649	293,893	(58)	-	(182,742)	(206)	(4,238)	213,298
	₩	1,622,289	336,754	(7,474)	(143,249)	-	(21,888)	(33,020)	1,753,412

For the year ended December 31, 2014, land and construction-in-progress with a carrying amount of \(\psi \)32,682 million was transferred to inventories.

# For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

# 7. Intangible Assets

(a) Details of intangible assets as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

				June 30 2015			December 31 2014
			Accumulated			Accumulated	
			amortization	Carrying		amortization	Carrying
In millions of won		Cost	and impairment	amount	Cost	and impairment	amount
Goodwill	₩	87,448	(54,900)	32,548	87,061	(54,900)	32,161
Industrial property rights		46,365	(29,933)	16,432	46,203	(29,203)	17,000
Facility usage rights		26,891	(2,731)	24,160	27,230	(3,680)	23,550
Other intangible assets		116,836	(42,236)	74,600	116,532	(37,446)	79,086
Intangible assets							
under development		5,782	(2,340)	3,442	5,480	(2,340)	3,140
	₩	283,322	(132,140)	151,182	282,506	(127,569)	154,937

(b) Changes in intangible assets for the six-month period ended June 30, 2015 were as follows:

In millions of won	January 1 2015	Acquisition		Transfer of Intangible assets under development	Amortization	Impairment	Net exchange difference	June 30 2015
Goodwill W	32,161	-	-	-	_	_	387	32,548
Industrial property rights	17,000	587	(413)	82	(666)	(157)	(1)	16,432
Facility usage rights	23,550	1,536	(926)	-	-	-	_	24,160
Other intangible assets	79,086	191	-	-	(4,784)	-	107	74,600
Intangible assets								
under development	3,140	384	-	(82)	-	-	-	3,442
₩	154,937	2,698	(1,339)	-	(5,450)	(157)	493	151,182

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

In millions of won	January 1 2014	Acquisition	T ass Disposal dev	Net exchange [ difference	December 31 2014			
III IIIIIIONS OI WON	2014	Acquisition	Disposar de	velopinent A	ATTOT (IZULIOTT	Impairment	amerence	2017
Goodwill 4	<del>∨</del> 83,370	-	-	-	-	(54,900)	3,691	32,161
Industrial property rights	31,733	397	(6)	326	(2,652)	(12,654)	(144)	17,000
Facility usage rights	25,757	455	(4)	-	-	(2,658)	-	23,550
Other intangible assets	89,285	261	(177)	-	(9,979)	(433)	129	79,086
Intangible assets								
under development	2,485	981	-	(326)	-	-	_	3,140
<u> </u>	<del>∨</del> 232,630	2,094	(187)	-	(12,631)	(70,645)	3,676	154,937

(d) Expenditures not capitalized for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

			2015		2014
In millions of won	_	Three-month	Six-month	Three-month	Six-month
Cost of sales	₩	1,500	1,707	101	587
Selling, general and administrative expenses		7,929	15,814	8,484	16,822
	₩	9,429	17,521	8,585	17,409

# For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

# 8. Investment Property

(a) Details of investment property as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

				June 30 2015			December 31 2014
			Accumulated	0 .		Accumulated	0 :
		0 .	depreciation	Carrying	0 .	depreciation	Carrying
In millions of won		Cost	and impairment	amount	Cost	and impairment	amount
Land	₩	49,123	-	49,123	48,293	-	48,293
Buildings		179,892	(61,443)	118,449	177,315	(57,640)	119,675
	₩	229,015	(61,443)	167,572	225,608	(57,640)	167,968

(b) Changes in investment property for the six-month period ended June 30, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014 were as follows:

				2015			2014
In millions of won		Land	Buildings	Total	Land	Buildings	Total
Beginning balance	₩	48,293	119,675	167,968	48,303	125,672	173,975
Acquisition		-	8	8	-	248	248
Depreciation		-	(3,136)	(3,136)	-	(6,168)	(6,168)
Transfer from (to)							
property, plant and equipment		830	1,902	2,732	(10)	(77)	(87)
Ending balance	₩	49,123	118,449	167,572	48,293	119,675	167,968

(c) The amounts recognized in profit or loss from investment property for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

			2014		
In millions of won	_	Three-month	Six-month	Three-month	Six-month
Rental income	₩	8,289	17,593	8,290	17,018
Direct operating expense		(1,680)	(3,305)	(1,690)	(3,231)
	₩	6,609	14,288	6,600	13,787

(d) The carrying amount and the fair value of investment property as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were as follows:

			June 30		December 31
			2015		2014
	·	Fair	Carrying	Fair	Carrying
In millions of won		value	amount	value	amount
Land	₩	312,670	49,123	309,002	48,293
Buildings		192,501	118,449	186,337	119,675
	₩	505,171	167,572	495,339	167,968

The fair value of investment property was determined based on the yield capitalization method by external, independent valuers. The fair value measurement for all of the investment properties has been categorized as a level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation techniques used.

# For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

# 9. Investments in Associates

(a) Investments in associates as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

				June 30	D	ecember 31
In millions of won, except percer	ntage of ov	vnership		2015		2014
			Percentage		Percentage	
			of	Carrying	of	Carrying
Associate	Location	Principal operation	ownership	amount	ownership	amount
Lite Pharm Tech, Inc.	Korea	Manufacturing medical supplies	27.97% <del>W</del>	2,113	25.34%	₩ 2,061
JR CR-REIT IV Co., Ltd.	Korea	Renting of real estate	49.02%	13,910	49.02%	12,900
KVG REIT 1 Co., Ltd.	Korea	Renting of real estate	29.67%	6,746	29.67%	6,848
KOCREF REIT 17 Co., Ltd.	Korea	Renting of real estate	22.06%	6,585	22.06%	6,619
JR REIT V Co., Ltd.	Korea	Renting of real estate	34.63%	5,501	34.63%	5,524
JR REIT VIII Co., Ltd.	Korea	Renting of real estate	21.74%	9,787	21.74%	9,858
LSK Global						
Pharma Services Co., Ltd.	Korea	Research and development medicine	23.15%	-	23.15%	-
JR REIT X Co., Ltd.	Korea	Renting of real estate	28.79%	9,008	28.79%	9,114
JR REIT XIII Co., Ltd.	Korea	Renting of real estate	27.03%	4,955	27.03%	4,979
			₩	58,605	7	<del>W</del> 57,903

(b) Financial information of associates, which represents 100% of the entities' balances as of and for the six-month period ended June 30, 2015 are summarized as follows:

In millions of won					Total
		Total	Total	C	comprehensive
Associate		assets	liabilities	Revenue	income
Lite Pharm Tech, Inc.	₩	9,504	1,949	4,754	1,587
JR CR-REIT IV Co., Ltd.		63,648	35,272	2,348	666
KVG REIT 1 Co., Ltd.		50,816	28,079	2,944	846
KOCREF REIT 17 Co., Ltd.		66,181	36,329	3,148	1,265
JR REIT V Co., Ltd.		31,103	15,218	1,245	778
JR REIT VIII Co., Ltd.		108,157	63,138	3,696	1,632
LSK Global Pharma Services Co., Ltd.		5,539	7,226	8,291	546
JR REIT X Co., Ltd.		87,930	56,641	2,143	189
JR REIT XIII Co., Ltd.		46,906	28,577	2,525	480

(c) Financial information of associates, which represents 100% of the entities' balances as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

In millions of won					Total	
		Total		COI	comprehensive	
Associate		assets	liabilities	Revenue	income	
Lite Pharm Tech, Inc.	₩	9,028	894	9,795	2,734	
JR CR-REIT IV Co., Ltd.		63,325	35,139	3,540	196	
KVG REIT 1 Co., Ltd.		51,094	28,016	5,784	1,661	
KOCREF REIT 17 Co., Ltd.		66,270	36,266	5,457	1,820	
JR REIT V Co., Ltd.		31,127	15,175	2,412	1,494	
JR REIT VIII Co., Ltd.		108,441	63,097	7,619	3,093	
LSK Global Pharma Services Co., Ltd.		5,322	6,007	13,988	1,892	
JR REIT X Co., Ltd.		87,739	56,095	4,223	130	
JR REIT XIII Co., Ltd.		46,965	28,543	2,911	921	

# For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

#### **Investments in Associates, Continued** 9.

In millions of won

JR REIT X Co., Ltd.

JR REIT XIII Co., Ltd.

Changes in investments in associates for the six-month period ended June 30, 2015 were as follows: (d)

IN MILITORS OF WORL					June 30
		January 1	Share of		
Associate		2015	gain	Dividends	2015
Lite Pharm Tech, Inc.	₩	2,061	52	-	2,113
JR CR-REIT IV Co., Ltd.		12,900	1,241	(231)	13,910
KVG REIT 1 Co., Ltd.		6,848	260	(362)	6,746
KOCREF REIT 17 Co., Ltd.		6,619	279	(313)	6,585
JR REIT V Co., Ltd.		5,524	373	(396)	5,501
JR REIT VIII Co., Ltd.		9,858	354	. (425)	9,787
LSK Global Pharma Services Co., Ltd.		_	_	-	_

₩

9,114

4,979

57,903

79

151

2,789

(185)

(175)

(2,087)

9,008

4,955

58,605

(e) Changes in investments in associates for the year ended December 31, 2014 were as follows:

In millions of won					
		January 1	Share of		December 31
Associate		2014	gain	Dividends	2014
Lite Pharm Tech, Inc.	₩	1,476	585	-	2,061
JR CR-REIT IV Co., Ltd.		12,953	27	(80)	12,900
KVG REIT 1 Co., Ltd.		7,047	511	(710)	6,848
KOCREF REIT 17 Co., Ltd.		6,745	387	(513)	6,619
JR REIT V Co., Ltd.		5,573	735	(784)	5,524
JR REIT VIII Co., Ltd.		9,948	669	(759)	9,858
LSK Global Pharma Services Co., Ltd.		_	-	_	-
JR REIT X Co., Ltd.		9,334	79	(299)	9,114
JR REIT XIII Co., Ltd.		5,000	253	(274)	4,979
	₩	58,076	3,246	(3,419)	57,903

(f) Reconciliation of the summarized financial information presented to the carrying amount of the Group's interest in the associate as of June 30, 2015 are summarized as follows:

In millions of won	

Associate	Percentage of ownership	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	Share of net assets	Share of loss not recognized	Carrying amount
Lite Pharm Tech, Inc.	27.97% <del>W</del>	7,555	2,113	-	2,113
JR CR-REIT IV Co., Ltd.	49.02%	28,376	13,910	-	13,910
KVG REIT 1 Co., Ltd.	29.67%	22,737	6,746	-	6,746
KOCREF REIT 17 Co., Ltd.	22.06%	29,852	6,585	-	6,585
JR REIT V Co., Ltd.	34.63%	15,885	5,501	-	5,501
JR REIT VIII Co., Ltd.	21.74%	45,019	9,787	-	9,787
LSK Global Pharma Services Co., Ltd.	23.15%	(1,687)	(390)	390	-
JR REIT X Co., Ltd.	28.79%	31,289	9,008	-	9,008
JR REIT XIII Co., Ltd.	27.03%	18,329	4,955	-	4,955
	₩		<u> </u>		58,605

# For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

# 10. Available-for-sale Financial Assets

(a) Changes in available-for-sale financial assets for the six-month period ended June 30, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014 were as follows:

In millions of won		2015	2014
Beginning balance	₩	326,833	296,601
Acquisitions		1,200	56,392
Net changes in fair value		(9,524)	(11,655)
Disposals		-	(14,505)
Ending balance	₩	318,509	326,833
Statement of financial position:			
Current	₩	1,000	1,000
Non-current		317,509	325,833
	₩	318,509	326,833

(b) Available-for-sale financial assets as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

		June 30	December 31
In millions of won		2015	2014
Available-for-sale debt instruments:			
Government and municipal bonds	₩	96	96
Corporate bonds		2,500	2,500
Total available-for-sale debt instruments		2,596	2,596
Available-for-sale equity instruments:			
Listed			
– YTN Co., Ltd.		22,542	22,291
- Oscotech, Inc.		2,606	1,030
– Shinhan Financial Group Co., Ltd.		166,547	178,171
– Rexahn Pharmaceuticals, Inc.		4,382	4,917
		196,077	206,409
Unlisted		119,836	117,828
Total available-for-sale equity instruments		315,913	324,237
Total available-for-sale financial assets	₩	318,509	326,833

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

As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, \(\frac{\pmathbb{W}}{29}\),798 million and \(\frac{\pmathbb{W}}{29}\),699 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, respectively.

#### For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

#### 11. Long-term Deposits in MSA Escrow Fund

Long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

		June 30	December 31
In millions of won		2015	2014
MMF	₩	4,500	19,269
Treasury note		346,831	282,539
	₩	351,331	301,808

As discussed in note 32 to the consolidated 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 six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 are W40,379 million and W35,413 million, respectively.

Investment income on long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 are \text{\text{\$W1,066}} million and \text{\text{\$W325}} million, respectively.

#### 12. Trade and Other Receivables

(a) Trade and other receivables as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

			June 30 2015		December 31 2014
In millions of won		Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Loans to employees	₩	6,643	15,742	7,816	20,221
Loans		641	3,634	645	3,707
Other receivables		99,510	319	77,067	276
Guarantee deposits		_	60,453	_	62,531
Accrued income		3,713	-	5,595	-
Trade receivables		977,408	-	898,654	-
	₩	1,087,915	80,148	989,777	86,735

(b) Trade and other receivables as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 have been reported in the consolidated statements of financial position net of allowances as follows:

			June 30 2015		December 31 2014
In millions of won		Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Gross trade and other receivables	₩	1,127,580	80,148	1,029,436	86,735
Allowance: Loans		(197)	-	(197)	_
Other receivables		(2,297)	-	(2,286)	-
Trade receivables		(37,171)	-	(37,176)	-
		(39,665)	-	(39,659)	-
Net trade and other receivables	₩	1,087,915	80,148	989,777	86,735

#### For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

#### 12. Trade and Other Receivables, Continued

(c) Changes in the allowance account for the six-month period ended June 30, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014 were as follows:

In millions of won		2015	2014
Beginning balance	₩	39,659	51,838
Impairment loss		12	-
Reversal of impairment loss		(7)	(8,155)
Net Exchange difference		1	(4,024)
Ending balance	₩	39,665	39,659

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

(d) The aging schedule of trade and other receivables which were past due but not impaired as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 is as follows:

		June 30	Decmeber 31
In millions of won		2015	2014
Within 1 month	₩	74,532	80,369
Between 1 and 2 months		28,938	42,870
Beyond 2 months		224,942	239,153
	₩	328,412	362,392

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 Group 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 June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were as follows:

			June 30			December 31
			2015			2014
	Effective			Effective		
In millions of won	interest rate	Current	Non-current	interest rate	Current	Non-current
Labora da la manda casa	2.00 F.000/ \\/	0.007	15 400	2.00 F.000/ \\/	7.010	20.221
Loans to employees	3.00~5.68% <del>W</del>	6,637	15,409	3.00~5.68% <del>W</del>	7,816	20,221
Loans	1.70~7.29%	-	3,633	1.70~7.29%	-	3,665
Other receivables	-	-	-	3.79%	8,300	-
Guarantee deposits	1.70~8.47%	-	58,062	1.70~8.47%	-	60,123
	₩	6,637	77,104	₩	16,116	84,009

# For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

#### 13. Inventories

(a) Inventories as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

		June 30	December 31
In millions of won		2015	2014
Merchandise, net of loss on the write-down of inventories	₩	8,038	12,271
Finished goods, net of loss on the write-down of inventories		596,070	503,761
Work-in-progress, net of loss on the write-down of inventories		355,753	545,090
Raw materials, net of loss on the write-down of inventories		810,465	797,696
Supplies		27,989	26,936
By-products		9,484	8,646
Buildings under construction		1,513	1,185
Sites for lotting-out construction		29,820	31,179
Goods-in-transit		2,155	55,739
	₩	1,841,287	1,982,503

(b) The amount of inventories recognized as an expense for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

			2015		2014
In millions of won	Th	ree-month	Six-month	Three-month	Six-month
Cost of sales: Write-down (reversal of write-down) of inventories Loss on retirement of inventories Other expense:	₩	(587) 2,156	(890) 3,470	1,329 1,835	273 3,378
Loss on retirement of inventories		-	641	280	400
	₩	1,569	3,221	3,444	4,051

## For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

## 14. Cash and Cash Equivalents

(a) Cash and cash equivalents as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

		June 30	December 31
In millions of won		2015	2014
Cash on hand	₩	10,745	11,854
Demand deposits		165,027	157,138
Short-term investment assets		268,144	247,402
	₩	443,916	416,394

(b) Other financial assets as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

			June 30 2015		December 31 2014
In millions of won		Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Time deposits	₩	19,037	11	35,337	11
Certificates of deposit		21,349	-	31,099	-
Money trust		759,000	266	602,000	236
Security deposits for checking accounts		-	12	-	12
	₩	799,386	289	668,436	259

(c) Financial assets restricted in use as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were as follows:

In millions of won		June 30 2015	December 31 2014
Long-term other financial assets	₩	12	12
Other financial assets		3,459	3,209
Cash and cash equivalents		-	527
	₩	3,471	3,748

#### 15. Non-current Assets Held for Sale

Changes in non-current assets held for sale for the six-month period ended June 30, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014 were as follows:

In millions of won		2015	2014
Beginning balance	₩	426	153
Transfer from property, plant and equipment		1,542	426
Disposal		(426)	(153)
Ending balance	₩	1,542	426

# For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

## 16. Pledged Assets

(a) The followings assets were pledged as collateral for borrowings as of June 30, 2015.

#### In millions of won

		Carrying		ived Co		
Asset		amount Type	am	ount	amount	Holder
Investment property	₩	72,027 Leasehold deposits received ¥	₩ 9,	003	9,337	Metlife Insurance Korea Co., Ltd., etc.
Property, plant and equipment		81,823 Short-term borrowings	17,	000	65,273	Hana Bank, etc.
and investment property		Long-term borrowings	11,	865		
Property, plant and equipment		29,003 Investment subsidy		-	660	Chungju-si
		Short-term borrowings	2,	154	3,000	Hana Bank
		17,908 Long-term borrowings	5,	000	5,000	
		Purchasing fund	7,	204	7,392	
Other financial assets		600 Purchasing fund		600	600	
		100 Short-term borrowings	1,	500	100	
		1,410 Contract fulfilment		-	1,410	Haitai Beverage
						Co., Ltd., etc.
		1,349 ACH pledged		-	1,349	Bank of Oklahoma
	₩	204,220 ₩	<del>V</del> 54,	326	94,121	

(b) The followings assets were pledged as collateral for borrowings as of December 31, 2014.

### In millions of won

III MIIIIONS OF WON		Carrying	Received Co	ollateralized
Asset		amount Type	amount	amount Holder
Investment property	₩	71,677 Leasehold deposits received \(\overline{\Pi}\)	7,901	8,683 Metlife Insurance Korea Co., Ltd., etc.
Property, plant and equipment		71,061 Short-term borrowings	12,000	49,694 Hana Bank, etc.
and investment property		Long-term borrowings	7,094	
Property, plant and equipment		28,882 Investment subsidy	-	660 Chungju-si
		Short-term borrowings	1,554	3,000 Hana Bank
		17,613 Long-term borrowings	5,000	5,000
		Purchasing fund	7,823	7,392
Other financial assets		600 Purchasing fund	600	660
		100 Short-term borrowings	1,500	110
		1,410 Contract fulfilment	-	1,410 Haitai Beverage
				Co., Ltd., etc.
		1,099 ACH pledged	-	1,099 Bank of Oklahoma
	₩	192,442 ₩	43,472	77,708

#### For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

#### 17. Share Capital and Other Capital Surplus

(a) Details of share capital as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were as follows:

	June 30	December 31
In won, except number of shares	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 Parent Company has, thus far, reacquired and retired 53,699,400 shares of treasury share. Accordingly, as of June 30, 2015, the Parent Company's ordinary share differs from the aggregate par value of issued shares by  $\frac{1}{2}$ 497 million.

(b) Changes in the number of shares for the six-month period ended June 30, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014 were as follows:

			2015			2014
	Ordinary	Treasury		Ordinary	Treasury	
Number of share	shares	shares	Total	shares	shares	Total
Beginning balance	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	-	-	-
Ending balance	137,292,497	(11,326,605)	125,965,892	137,292,497	(11,393,697)	125,898,800

(c) Changes in other capital surplus for the six-month period ended June 30, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014 were as follows:

In millions of won		2015	2014
Beginning balance	₩	(4,573)	(4,573)
Extinguishment of equity conversion options		(5,482)	-
Ending balance	₩	(10,055)	(4,573)

During the six-month period ended June 30, 2015, the Group early redeemed the redeemable convertible preferred shares issued by Somang Cosmetics Co., Ltd. With regard to the early redemption, the Group recognized the consideration paid for the repurchase of equity conversion options as other capital surplus.

#### For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

#### 18. Treasury Shares

(a) Changes in the treasury shares for the six-month period ended June 30, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014 were as follows:

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

(b) Changes in gain on reissuance of treasury shares for the six-month period ended June 30, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014 were as follows:

In millions of won		2015	2014
Beginning balance	₩	492,032	492,032
In-kind donation of treasury shares, net of tax		2,616	-
Ending balance	₩	494,648	492,032

#### 19. Reserves

(a) Details of reserves as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were as follows:

In millions of won		June 30 2015	December 31 2014
Available-for-sale financial assets - net change in fair value	₩	(21,522)	(14,303)
Foreign operations - foreign currency translation differences		(81,080)	(80,729)
Legal reserve		603,145	603,145
Voluntary reserve		3,226,658	2,918,254
	₩	3,727,201	3,426,367

(b) Available-for-sale financial assets - net change in fair value as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

		June 30	December 31
In millions of won		2015	2014
Available-for-sale financial assets - net change in fair value before tax	₩	(28,393)	(18,869)
Tax effect		6,871	4,566
	₩	(21,522)	(14,303)

## (c) Legal Reserve

The Korean Commercial Act requires the Parent 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.

For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

#### 19. Reserves, Continued

#### (d) Details of voluntary reserve as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were as follows:

		June 30	December 31
In millions of won		2015	2014
Reserve for business rationalization	₩	12,851	12,851
Reserve for research and human resource development		30,000	42,522
Reserve for business expansion		698,881	698,881
Unconditional reserve		2,484,926	2,164,000
	₩	3,226,658	2,918,254

#### Reserve for business rationalization

Until December 10, 2002 under the Special Tax Treatment Control Act, investment tax credits were allowed for certain investments. The Parent 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 Parent 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 Parent Company. Those reserves can be used for other purposes afterwards upon a resolution at a general meeting of shareholders.

## 20. Retained Earnings

Changes in retained earnings for the six-month period ended June 30, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014 were as follows:

In millions of won		2015	2014
Beginning balance	₩	1,100,876	802,755
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		569,484	813,801
- Less: non-controlling interests		641	11,805
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability, net of tax		(183)	(21,654)
- Less: non-controlling interests		14	1,567
Ending balance	₩	934,372	1,100,876

Dividend distribution to the Parent Company's shareholders amounting to \text{\psi}428,056 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 was paid during the six-month period ended June 30, 2015.

## For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

# 21. Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

			June 30 2015		December 31 2014
In millions of won		Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Leasehold deposits received	₩	-	26,341	-	27,007
Trade payables		64,382	-	95,936	-
Withholdings		206,997	214	158,480	258
Accrued expenses		179,803	-	156,231	-
Other payables		111,711	6,099	93,206	4,979
	₩	562,893	32,654	503,853	32,244

## 22. Borrowings

(a) Short-term borrowings as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

In millions of won	Lender	Annual interest rate	June 30 2015	December 31 2014
Borrowings	Shinhan Bank, etc.	5.39%,etc. <del>W</del>	10,000	87,231
	Hana Bank	2.78%~5.79%	27,434	28,420
	Korea Exchange Bank	3M Libor+1.45%	40,089	-
Customer credit contracts(*)	Nonghyup Bank, etc.	6.64%,etc.	25,942	26,210
		₩	103,465	141,861

<sup>(\*)</sup> The Group has entered into a customer credit contract with Nonghyup Bank, etc. The financial institutions pay pastdue trade receivables for customers and the Group has provided guarantees to the financial institutions for customers.

(b) Long-term borrowings as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

			Annual		June 30	December 31
In millions of won	Lender	Maturity	interest rate		2015	2014
Borrowings	Nonghyup Bank	Jun.2020	0.00%	₩	31,593	23,852
-	Hana Bank	Sep.2017	2.13%~4.20%		7,515	8,096
	Kookmin Bank	Sep.2023	3.02%~3.57%		9,175	3,794
	Korea Development Bank	Jun.2018	3.33%		175	204
Convertible bond					8,326	8,326
Redeemable						
convertible preferred shares					52,424	76,890
Redeemable preferred shares					17,851	17,851
				₩	127,059	139,013
Statement of financial positi	on:					
Current				₩	23,375	1,218
Non-current					103,684	137,795
				₩	127,059	139,013

For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

#### 22. Borrowings, Continued

(i) Details of convertible bond and other liabilities as of June 30, 2015 are summarized as follows:

Description		Details
Convertible bond <sup>(*)</sup>	PT Trisakti Purwosari Makmur	Issue date: Dec.2011 Par value: IDR 100,000 million Issued value: IDR 100,000 million Carrying amount: \( \psi_8,326 \) million (IDR 100,000 million) Interest rate: 9.5% The bonds will mature four years from the issue date and become convertible into shares at the rate of IDR 9,659 per share.
Redeemable convertible preferred shares	KT&G Life Sciences Corporation	Issue date: Nov.2011 Issued value: \(\foatsup \text{18,000 million}\) Carrying amount: \(\foatsup \text{17,158 million}\) The convertible instrument will mature ten years from the issue date. The instrument can be converted into 1,090,909 ordinary shares at any time, and automatically converts upon maturity.  If KT&G Life Sciences Corporation will be not listed by the end of 2015, recourse is available.
	Issue date: Sep.2012 Issued value: USD 31,373 thousand Carrying amount: ₩35,266 million (USD 31,373 thousand) The convertible instrument will mature ten years from the date of establishment of QCP 2011 Corporate Partnership Private Equity Fund (the "PEF"). The instrument can be converted into 6,978,948 ordinary shares at any time after five years from the issue date. Payable on demand from 270 days prior to the expiration of the PEF	
Redeemable preferred shares	K-Q HongKong I, Limited	Issue date: Aug.2012, Sep.2012, Dec.2012 Issued value: USD 15,880,000 Carrying amount: ₩17,851 million (USD 15,880,000) The convertible instrument will mature ten years from the date of establishment of the PEF. Payable on demand from 270 days prior to the expiration of the PEF

<sup>(\*)</sup> The fair value of the liability component was calculated using the market interest rate for an equivalent non-convertible bond. The fair value of the equity component was determined by deducting the fair value of the liability component from the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole.

During the six-month period ended June 30, 2015, the Group early redeemed the redeemable convertible preferred shares issued by Somang Cosmetics Co., Ltd. With regard to the early redemption, the Group recognized  $\frac{1}{2}$ 11,962 million of gain on debt redemption and  $\frac{1}{2}$ 5,482) million of other capital surplus, respectively.

(c) As discussed in note 16 to the consolidated interim financial statements, the Group provided collateral for the above borrowings as of June 30, 2015.

#### For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

#### 23. Retirement Benefits Plan

(a) The components of retirement benefits for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

		2014			
In millions of won		Three-month	Six-month	Three-month	Six-month
Defined benefit plans:					
Current service cost	₩	11,035	22,049	11,161	21,775
Interest cost		2,537	4,616	2,825	5,648
Expected return on plan assets		(1,700)	(2,941)	(1,837)	(3,675)
Past service cost and loss on settlement		-	-	461	924
		11,872	23,724	12,610	24,672
Defined contribution plans:					
Contributions recognized as expense		694	2,106	507	1,311
·	₩	12,566	25,830	13,117	25,983

The Group recognized termination benefits amounting to  $\mbox{$W$}6,834$  million and  $\mbox{$W$}417$  million as an expense for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(b) Net defined benefit liability as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 is summarized as follows:

In millions of won		June 30 2015	December 31 2014
Present value of defined benefit obligations Fair value of plan assets	₩	373,435 (219.655)	364,717 (232,470)
- an value of plan about	₩	153,780	132,247

## 24. Result from Operating Activities

(a) Details of expenses classified by nature for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

			2015		2014
In millions of won		Three-month	Six-month	Three-month	Six-month
Changes in inventories	₩	88,548	141,216	103,719	183,190
Raw materials and consumables purchased		261,771	489,737	248,931	487,433
Salaries		129,592	267,195	117,298	243,397
Retirement and termination benefits		12,670	32,664	13,580	26,446
Depreciation		37,578	74,626	37,402	74,660
Amortization		2,701	5,450	3,373	6,609
Employee welfare		17,402	53,677	16,606	30,449
Advertising		50,571	107,629	50,627	106,052
Commissions		59,464	129,146	60,851	121,410
Other expenses		62,632	135,965	53,643	129,906
	₩	722,929	1,437,305	706,030	1,409,552

# For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

# 24. Result from Operating Activities, Continued

(b) Details of selling, general and administrative expenses for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

		2015		2014
In millions of won	Three-month	Six-month	Three-month	Six-month
Salaries ¥	¥ 84,954	177,760	79,621	162,821
Retirement and termination benefits	8,482	22,362	8,404	17,115
Employee welfare	12,157	39,167	12,047	21,670
Travel	2,909	5,326	2,800	5,261
Communications	1,315	2,648	1,370	2,788
Utilities	1,859	4,898	1,782	4,621
Taxes and dues	12,581	15,025	8,804	12,854
Supplies	953	1,781	855	1,667
Rent	5,962	12,055	5,925	12,758
Depreciation	11,066	21,942	11,434	22,735
Amortization	2,650	5,351	3,226	6,462
Repairs and maintenance	1,449	2,233	2,641	3,412
Vehicles	1,713	3,317	2,154	4,587
Insurance	469	969	496	906
Commissions	50,574	108,175	49,495	101,594
Freight and custody	12,448	24,690	11,936	23,322
Conferences	919	1,748	865	1,827
Advertising	50,518	107,548	50,575	105,975
Training	1,397	2,877	1,813	3,138
Prizes and rewards	641	1,194	314	871
Cooperation	135	313	367	547
Normal research and development	7,929	15,814	8,484	16,822
Impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss)				
on trade receivables	(12)	(4)	(2,379)	(1,400)
<del>_</del>	¥ 273,068	577,189	263,029	532,353

# For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

## 25. Other Income and Expenses

(a) Details of other income for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

			2015		2014
In millions of won		Three-month	Six-month	Three-month	Six-month
Foreign currency transaction gain	₩	4,393	8,636	1,574	4,537
Foreign currency translation gain		20,997	31,665	-	6,600
Reversal of impairment loss on other receivables		-	3	1	13
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		6,312	7,122	305	1,249
Gain on sale of intangible assets		668	753	-	54
Others		2,143	12,626	4,283	7,487
	₩	34,513	60,805	6,163	19,940

(b) Details of other expenses for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

			2015		2014
In millions of won	_	Three-month	Six-month	Three-month	Six-month
Foreign currency transaction loss	₩	3,884	7,091	6,747	8,879
Foreign currency translation loss		3,173	14,783	39,791	38,719
Impairment loss on other receivables		-	12	-	-
Donations		864	21,761	2,031	8,321
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment		198	646	775	1,795
Loss on sale of intangible assets		-	3	-	17
Impairment loss on intangible assets		157	157	-	19
Others		2,967	7,661	2,121	9,294
	₩	11,243	52,114	51,465	67,044

## For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

#### 26. Net Finance Income

(a) Details of net finance income for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

			2015		2014
In millions of won		Three-month	Six-month	Three-month	Six-month
Finance cost:					
Interest expense	₩	(2,309)	(5,628)	(2,579)	(5,260)
Loss on transactions of derivative instruments		-	-	-	(14)
		(2,309)	(5,628)	(2,579)	(5,274)
Finance income:					
Interest income		6,718	15,532	8,614	18,471
Dividend income		3,619	7,847	2,101	5,198
Investment income on					
long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund		14	1,066	27	325
Gain on transactions of derivative instruments		-	7	-	-
Gain on debt redemption		11,962	11,962	-	-
·		22,313	36,414	10,742	23,994
Net finance income	₩	20,004	30,786	8,163	18,720

(b) Details of interest expense for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

			2015	2014		
In millions of won	_	Three-month	Six-month	Three-month	Six-month	
Borrowings	₩	941	2,507	1,128	2,212	
Trade and other payables		257	887	905	1,916	
Others		1,111	2,234	546	1,132	
	₩	2,309	5,628	2,579	5,260	

(c) Details of interest income for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

			2015		2014	
In millions of won		Three-month	Six-month	Three-month	Six-month	
Deposits	₩	5,707	13,665	6,451	14,079	
Available-for-sale financial assets		13	25	20	44	
Trade and other receivables		998	1,842	2,143	4,348	
	₩	6,718	15,532	8,614	18,471	

#### For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

#### 27. Income Tax

- (a) Income tax expense was recognized as current tax expense adjusted to current adjustments for prior periods, deferred tax expense (income) by origination and reversal of deferred tax assets (liabilities) and temporary differences, and income tax recognized in other comprehensive income. The average effective tax rate was 26.40% and 28.32% for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.
- (b) Deferred tax assets have been recognized to the extent the Group has determined it is probable that future profits will be available against which the Group can utilize the related benefit.

#### 28. Earnings per Share

Basic and diluted earnings per share for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

In millions of won,			2014		
except share information	_	Three-month	Six-month	Three-month	Six-month
Profit for the period	₩	261,202	570,125	186,786	378,842
Weighted-average number					
of ordinary shares outstanding	1	25,965,892	125,957,737	125,898,800	125,898,800
Basic and diluted earnings per share in won	₩	2,074	4,526	1,484	3,009

#### 29. Transactions and Balances with Related Companies

- (a) The Group has no significant transactions, receivables and liabilities with related parties, as of and for the sixmonth period ended June 30, 2015.
- (b) There is no guarantee being provided by related parties as of June 30, 2015.
- (c) Details of key management personnel compensation for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 are summarized as follows:

			2015		2014
In millions of won		Three-month	Six-month	Three-month	Six-month
Short-term employee benefits	₩	5,382	12,867	5,924	11,297
Post-employment benefits		744	1,456	677	1,701
	₩	6,126	14,323	6,601	12,998

#### For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

#### 30. Risk Management and Fair Value of Financial Instruments

#### (a) Overview

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

- Market risk
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the Group'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 Group'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 Group's underlying operations. The treasury department monitors and manages the financial risk arising from the Group'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 Group. 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 Parent Company's audit committee consistently observes the compliance of the risk management policy and procedure, and reviews the risk exposure limit of the Group. The Group 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 Group'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.

#### Currency risk

The Group 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 Group's management has measured the currency risk internally and regularly, and has entered into foreign currency option contracts to hedge foreign currency risk in case of need.

#### For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

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

#### (c) Management of Financial Risks, Continued

The carrying amounts of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a currency other than the functional currency as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were as follows:

			June 30		December 31
			2015		2014
In millions of won		Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
USD	₩	930,226	153,998	837,834	180,646
EUR		29,159	7,847	24,735	10,443
Others		9,837	3,880	10,878	2,036
	₩	969,222	165,725	873,447	193,125

As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the effects of a 10% weakening or strengthening of functional currency against foreign currencies on profit before tax were as follows:

			June 30		December 31
			2015		2014
		10%	10%	10%	10%
In millions of won		weakening	strengthening	weakening	strengthening
Increase (decrease) in profit before tax	₩	80,350	(80,350)	68,032	(68,032)

#### Equity price risk

The Group has exposure to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Other market price risk arises from available-for-sale equity instruments held for investments. The Group's management has monitored the mix of debt and 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 Group's management.

As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the effects of a 5% fluctuation of the price index of stocks on other comprehensive income were as follows:

			June 30 2015		December 31 2014
		5%	5%	5%	5%
In millions of won		increase	decrease	increase	decrease
Comprehensive income before tax	₩	(1,206)	1,206	5,676	(5,676)

#### Interest rate risk

The Group 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 Group'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 June 30, 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.

#### For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

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

#### (c) Management of Financial Risks, Continued

#### (ii) Credit risk

The Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group's assets.

The carrying amount of financial assets is maximum exposure to credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 is as follows:

In millions of won		June 30 2015	December 31 2014
Available-for-sale debt instruments	₩	2,596	2,596
Long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund		351,331	301,808
Trade and other receivables		1,168,063	1,076,512
Other financial assets		799,675	668,695
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)		433,171	404,540
Financial guarantee contract		38,905	150,063
	₩	2,793,741	2,604,214

#### (iii) Liquidity risk

The Group has exposure to the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Group'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 Group's management determines whether or not the financial liabilities are repayable with the operating cash flows and cash inflows from financial assets.

For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

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

## (c) Management of Financial Risks, Continued

The maturity analysis with a residual contractual maturity of financial liabilities as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 is as follows:

			_		R	esidual contrac	ctual maturity
					Between	Between	
		Carrying	Contractual	Within	3 months	1 and 5	Beyond
In millions of won		amount	cash flow	3 months	and 1 year	years	5 years
As of June 30, 2015:							
Trade and other payables	₩	388,336	388,646	310,516	46,218	31,291	621
Long-term borrowings		103,684	106,389	76	226	100,838	5,249
Current portion of							
long-term borrowings		23,375	24,476	314	24,162	_	-
Short-term borrowings		103,465	105,395	40,006	65,389	_	-
Financial guarantee contract		_	38,905	629	-	38,276	-
	₩	618,860	663,811	351,541	135,995	170,405	5,870
As of December 31, 2014:							
Trade and other payables	₩	377,359	379,047	328,406	17,414	33,227	_
Long-term borrowings		137,795	144,266	720	2,171	33,953	107,422
Current portion of							
long-term borrowings		1,218	1,248	302	946	_	-
Short-term borrowings		141,861	143,438	115,604	27,834	-	-
Financial guarantee contract		-	150,063		150,063	-	-
	₩	658,233	818,062	445,032	198,428	67,180	107,422

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

# For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

## 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 June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are as follows:

		June 30	December 31
In millions of won		2015	2014
Financial assets:			
Available-for-sale financial assets	₩	318,509	326,833
Loans and receivables			
- Trade and other receivables		1,168,063	1,076,512
- Other financial assets		799,675	668,695
- Long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund		351,331	301,808
- Cash and cash equivalents		443,916	416,394
		2,762,985	2,463,409
	₩	3,081,494	2,790,242
Financial liabilities:			
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost			
- Trade and other payables	₩	388,336	377,359
- Long-term borrowings		103,684	137,795
- Current portion of long-term borrowings		23,375	1,218
- Short-term borrowings		103,465	141,861
	₩	618,860	658,233

For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

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

#### (d) Fair value of Financial Instruments, Continued

The fair value measurements classified by fair value hierarchy as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were as follows:

					Fair value	
In millions of won		Carrying amount	Level I	Level II	Level III	
As of June 30, 2015: Financial assets Available-for-sale financial assets	₩	288,711	196,077	-	92,634	
As of December 31, 2014: Financial assets Available-for-sale financial assets	₩	297,135	206,409	-	90,726	

There is no transfer between fair value hierarchy levels of recurring fair value measurements for the six-month period ended June 30, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014.

The fair value measurements for available-for-sale equity instruments in real estate trust fund have been categorized as a level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation techniques used. Changes in fair value classified as level 3 for the six-month period ended June 30, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014 were as follows:

In millions of won		2015	2014
Beginning balance	₩	90,726	62,467
Acquisition		1,100	38,992
Disposal		_	(14,411)
Changes in fair value		808	3,678
Ending balance	₩	92,634	90,726

## For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

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

- (e) Finance income (costs)
- (i) Details of finance income (costs) by categories for the six-month period ended June 30, 2015 were as follows:

		Financial assets at fair value through	Available -for-sale	Loans	Financial liabilities measured at	
		profit	financial	and	amortized	
In millions of won		or loss	assets	receivables	cost	Total
Profit or loss:						
Interest income	₩	_	25	15,507	-	15,532
Dividend income		-	7,847	-	-	7,847
Investment income on						
long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund		-	-	1,066	-	1,066
Gain on transactions of derivative instruments		7	-	-	-	7
Gain on debt redemption		-	-	-	11,962	11,962
Interest expense		-	-	-	(5,628)	(5,628)
	₩	7	7,872	16,573	6,334	30,786
Comprehensive loss before tax						
Net change in fair value	₩	-	(9,524)	-	-	(9,524)

(ii) Details of finance income (costs) by categories for the six-month period ended June 30, 2014 were as follows:

		Financial			Financial	
		assets at			liabilities	
		fair value	Available		measured	
		through	-for-sale	Loans	at	
		profit	financial	and	amortized	
In millions of won		or loss	assets	receivables	cost	Total
Profit or loss:						
Interest income	₩	-	44	18,427	=	18,471
Dividend income		-	5,198	-	-	5,198
Investment income on						
long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund		-	-	325	-	325
Interest expense		-	-	-	(5,260)	(5,260)
Loss on transactions of derivative instruments		(14)	-	-	-	(14)
	₩	(14)	5,242	18,752	(5,260)	18,720
Comprehensive income before tax						
Net change in fair value	₩	_	5,682	-	-	5,682

## For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

#### 31. Capital Management

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

As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Group's capital structure was as follows:

		June 30	December 31
In millions of won		2015	2014
Net debt:			
Debt (borrowings)	₩	230,524	280,874
Less:			
Cash and cash equivalents		(443,916)	(416,394)
Current other financial assets		(799,386)	(668,436)
		(1,012,778)	(803,956)
Equity	₩	5,835,059	5,708,081

#### 32. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

- (a) Each year the Group 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 Group 25 years from the date of each annual funding. The Group 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 June 30, 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 Group. Additionally, as of June 30, 2015, the Group is involved in ten lawsuits as a plaintiff for alleged damages totalling ₩9,692 million and ten lawsuits as a defendant for alleged damages totalling ₩3,689 million. The amount of the liability the Group may ultimately be liable for with respect to the litigation cannot be reasonably estimated as of June 30, 2015.
- (c) As of June 30, 2015, the Group has entered into letter of credit agreements with Korea Exchange Bank and other banks with limits in the aggregate of USD 63,500 thousand.
- (d) As of June 30, 2015, the Group's trade receivables from the export of cigarettes are insured against non-payment up to USD 16,630 thousand by an export guarantee insurance with the Korea Export Insurance Corporation.

#### For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

#### 32. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments, Continued

(e) The Group 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 June 30, 2015, are summarized as follows:

In thousands of USD, THB and millions of IDR		Exercised amount
Customs bond and L/C opening of Global Trading, Inc.	USD	13,442
Performance guarantee for export of tobacco sheet to Thailand Tobacco Monopoly	THB	3,766
Payment guarantee for purchase of certificate stamp of PT Mandiri Maha Mulia	IDR	89,328

- (f) The Group has maintained a contract with the farmers who grow six-year old green ginseng for purchase volume guarantees and recorded contractual amounts paid to the farmers as advance payments in the amount of \(\psi 222,053\) million and \(\psi 170,524\) million as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.
- (g) As of June 30, 2015, the Group has an accounts receivable loan agreement with a limit of ₩104,000 million with Hana Bank and other financial institutions.
- (h) As of June 30, 2015, the Group has a trade bill loan agreement with a limit of ₩10,000 million with Korea Exchange Bank and other financial institutions.
- (i) As of June 30, 2015, the Group has a loan agreement with a limit of \(\psi\)173,251 million with Shinhan Bank and other financial institutions.
- (j) As of June 30, 2015, the Group has provided one blank note, 5 notes amounting to \text{\$\psi 4,000}\$ million and two blank checks to Nara Credit and other financial institutions. Besides, As of June 30, 2015, the Group lost seven blank notes and one blank check and expects to proceed a judgment of nullification.
- (k) On March 17, 2011, the Group signed the memorandum of understanding ("MOU") on global investment partnership with National Pension Service to jointly invest in foreign assets with a limit of \(\psi 800,000\) million.
- (I) With relation to the acquisition of Somang Cosmetics Co., Ltd., the Parent Company entered into a contract with a former owner of the acquiree, Kang, Seok-Chang ("Individual Shareholder"). Details of the contract are as follows:

Description	Details
Right of first refusal held by the Parent 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 Parent Company.
Tag-along right held by Individual Shareholder	In the event that the Parent 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 Parent Company.

#### For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

### 32. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments, Continued

(m) With relation to the acquisition of KT&G Life Sciences Corporation, the Parent 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 Parent 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 Parent Company.
Tag-along right held by Individual Shareholder	In the event that the Parent 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 Parent Company.

- (n) As of June 30, 2015, the Company has provided guarantees of \(\psi \)38,905 million for the buyers of apartments in respect of their borrowings from Shinhan Bank and other financial institutions.
- (o) As of June 30, 2015, the Group is insured by performance bond insurance up to \(\psi\_2,902\) million with the Seoul Guarantee Insurance.
- (p) The Group sold its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets relating to the drink business of Iksan factory to Haitai Beverage Co., Ltd. and LG Household & Health Care Co., Ltd., as approved by the Board of Directors on October 16, 2013. In connection, the Group entered into an agreement to refrain from engaging in a business such as beverage manufacture or pharmacy distribution, that could result in a competition with the buyer for three years from the transaction date.

# For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

# 33. Cash Flows from Operating Activities

(a) Details of cash generated from operations for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

In millions of won		2015	2014
Profit for the period	₩	569,484	372,523
Adjustments for:			
Income tax expense		204,290	147,175
Finance costs		5,628	5,274
Finance income		(36,414)	(23,994)
Depreciation		74,626	74,660
Amortization		5,450	6,609
Retirement and termination benefits		32,664	24,665
Foreign currency translations loss		14,783	38,719
Impairment loss on trade and other receivables		12	-
Write-down (reversal of write-down) of inventories		(890)	273
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment		646	1,795
Loss on sale of intangible assets		3	17
Impairment loss on intangible assets		157	19
Other expense		9,826	3,239
Share of gain of associates		(2,789)	(1,682)
Foreign currency translations gain		(31,665)	(6,600)
Reversal of impairment loss on trade and other receivables		(7)	(1,414)
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		(7,122)	(1,249)
Gain on sale of intangible assets		(753)	(54)
		837,929	639,975
Changes in working capital:			
Trade and other receivables		(96,600)	(21,075)
Advance payments		(81,958)	(47,145)
Prepaid expenses		(2,170)	(3,900)
Prepaid tobacco excise and other taxes		(184,799)	9,793
Inventories		137,533	165,974
Trade and other payables		71,091	(65,937)
Advance receipts		(124)	(14,764)
Tobacco excise and other taxes payable		275,379	58,890
Payment of retirement and termination benefits		(11,411)	(5,278)
Cash generated from operations	₩	944,870	716,533

(b) Details of material transactions without cash inflow and outflow for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

In millions of won		2015	2014
Decrease in other payables related with acquisition of property, plant and equipment	₩	2,173	-
Increase in advance receipts related with disposal of property, plant and equipment and non-current assets held for sale		514	-
Increase in other receivables related with disposal of			
property, plant and equipment and non-current assets held for sale		230	-
Increase in other receivables related with disposal of property, plant and equipment		700	-