KT&G Corporation and Subsidiaries Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2012

KT&G Corporation and Subsidiaries Index

March 31, 2012

Page	e(s)
Report on Review of Interim Financial Statements1 - 3	3
Interim Consolidated Financial Statements	
Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position	4
Interim Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	5
Interim Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity6 - 7	7
Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	8
Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements	6





Report on Review of Interim Financial Statements

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of KT&G Corporation

Reviewed Financial Statements

We have reviewed the accompanying interim consolidated financial statements of KT&G Corporation and its subsidiaries. These financial statements consist of consolidated statement of financial position of KT&G Corporation and its subsidiaries (collectively the Group) as of March 31, 2012, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month period ended March 31, 2012, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, expressed in Korean won.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea ("Korean IFRS") 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

We conducted our review in accordance with the quarterly review standards established by the Securities and Futures Commission of the Republic of Korea. A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with 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 the accompanying interim consolidated financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the Korean IFRS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*.

Other Matters

The interim consolidated statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month period ended March 31, 2011, presented herein for comparative purposes, were reviewed by other auditors whose report dated May 13, 2011, expressed that nothing has come to their attention that caused them to believe those statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial performance and cash flows of KT&G Corporation and its subsidiaries for the three-month period ended March 31, 2011, in accordance with Korean IFRS.

The consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2011, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2011, were audited by other auditors whose report dated February 16, 2012, expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements in accordance with the Korean IFRS. The consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2011, presented herein for comparative purposes, has no exceptions in all material respects.

The accompanying interim consolidated financial statements as of and for the three-month period ended March 31, 2012, have been translated into US dollars solely for the convenience of the reader and have been translated on the basis set forth in Note 34 to the interim consolidated financial statements.

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

Samil pricewaterhause Coopers

Seoul, Korea

May 14, 2012

This report is effective as of May 14, 2012, 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 interim consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. Accordingly, the readers of the review report should understand that there is a possibility that the above review report may have to be revised to reflect the impact of such subsequent events or

KT&G Corporation and Subsidiaries Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011

Constitution of Management						_	
(in millions of Korean won and thousands of U.S. dollars)	Notes		rch 31, 2012 orean won		rch 31, 2012 I.S. dollars		mber 31, 2011 orean won
					(Note 34)		
Assets Non-current assets							
Property, plant and equipment	10,14	₩	1,575,604	\$	1,384,781	₩	1,584,346
Intangible assets	11	**	255,111	Ψ	224,214	**	258,618
Investment property	12,14		181,937		159,902		188,351
Investments in associates	5,15		47,689		41,914		35,330
Available-for-sale financial assets	6,7		275,431		242,073		247,359
Other financial assets	6,17		453		398		1,427
Long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund	6,9,32		150,768		132,508		147,290
Long-term advance payments	32		141,912		124,725		142,879
Long-term prepaid expenses			5,875		5,163		5,776
Long-term trade and other receivables	6,8		128,651		113,070		134,115
Deferred income tax assets	28		16,392		14,407		15,487
			2,779,823		2,443,155		2,760,978
Current assets							
Inventories	16		1,480,610		1,301,292		1,572,299
Available-for-sale financial assets	6,7		1,044		918		1,044
Other financial assets	6,17		147,972		130,051		11,089
Prepaid tobacco excise and other taxes			222,429		195,490		201,910
Trade and other receivables	6,8		872,468		766,803		833,310
Advance payments	32		119,239		104,798		64,342
Prepaid expenses	6.47		21,183		18,617		20,517
Cash and cash equivalents	6,17	-	852,381		749,149		807,731
Assets held for sale	5,13		3,717,326 13,949		3,267,118 12,259		3,512,242 3,196
Assets field for sale	5,15		13,949	-	12,239		3,190
Total assets		₩	6,511,098	\$	5,722,532	₩	6,276,416
Equity							
Capital stock	1,18	₩	954,959	\$	839,303	₩	954,959
Other capital surplus	18		9,537		8,382		5,333
Treasury shares	19		(343,522)		(301,918)		(343,522)
Gain on reissuance of treasury shares	19		485,922		427,071		485,922
Reserve	20		3,049,805		2,680,440		2,663,313
Retained earnings	21		451,374		396,708		1,022,126
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company			4,608,075		4,049,986		4,788,131
Non-controlling interests			92,378		81,190		96,947
Total equity			4,700,453		4,131,176		4,885,078
Liabilities							
Non-current liabilities	6,23		58,798		51,677		37,847
Long-term borrowings Long-term trade and other payables	6,23		27,411		24,091		26,031
Long-term trade and other payables Long-term advance receipts	0,22		19,508		17,146		14,072
Defined benefit liability	24		91,712		80,604		83,082
Provisions for other liabilities and charges	2.		3,561		3,130		3,509
Deferred income tax liabilities	28		251,871		221,366		227,589
		-	452,861		398,014		392,130
Current liabilities		-			,		,
Borrowings	6,23		79,043		69,470		82,836
Current portion of long-term borrowings	6,23		2,092		1,839		3,126
Trade and other payables	6,22		405,738		356,598		422,734
Advance receipts			27,797		24,430		12,628
Income taxes payable	28		230,729		202,786		164,579
Tobacco excise and other taxes payable			612,385		538,219		313,305
		-	1,357,784		1,193,342		999,208
Total liabilities		147	1,810,645	_	1,591,356	14/	1,391,338
Total liabilities and equity		₩	6,511,098	\$	5,722,532	₩	6,276,416

The US dollar figures are provided for information purposes only and do not form part of the interim consolidated financial statements. Refer to Note 34.

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

KT&G Corporation and Subsidiaries

Interim Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Three-Month Periods Ended March 31, 2012 and 2011

			F	Period E	nded March 3	1	
(in millions of Korean won	Notes		2012		2012		2011
and thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts)		Ko	rean won	U.	S. dollars	Ko	rean won
				(Note 34)		
Sales		₩	961,562	\$	845,107	₩	824,445
Cost of sales	26		(430,036)		(377,954)		(346,801)
			(/ /		(= /== /	-	(= = /= - /
Gross profit			531,526		467,153		477,644
Other income	25		16,686		14,665		12,142
Selling and administrative expenses	25,26		(265,500)		(233,345)		(217,840)
Other expenses	25,26		(24,594)		(21,616)		(22,551)
Operating income			258,118		226,857		249,395
Finance income	27		12,772		11,225		12,489
Finance expense	27		(3,939)		(3,462)		(4,666)
Net Finance income	=-		8,833		7,763		7,823
Income from jointly controlled entities and associates	15		1,286		1,131		273
Expense from jointly controlled entities and associates	15		(165)		(145)		(136)
Profit before income tax			268,072		235,606		257,355
Income tax expense	28		(81,819)		(71,909)		(74,242)
income tax expense	20		(01,019)		(71,505)		(14,242)
Profit for the period		₩	186,254	\$	163,696	₩	183,113
Other comprehensive income							
Change in value of available-for-sale financial assets	7	₩	20,325	\$	17,864	₩	(13,659)
Gain(Loss) on currency translation of foreign operations			7,167		6,299		2,634
Actuarial gain(loss) on defined benefit liability	24		(178)		(157)		(63)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period, net of tax			27,314		24,006		(11,088)
Total comprehensive income for the period		₩	213,568	\$	187,702	₩	172,025
Profit for the period attributable to:							
Equity holders of the Parent Company		₩	190,820	\$	167,710	₩	182,397
Non-controlling interests			(4,566)	·	(4,014)		716
•		₩	186,254	\$	163,696	₩	183,113
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to:							
Equity holders of the Parent Company		₩	218,137	\$	191,718	₩	171,314
Non-controlling interests			(4,569)		(4,016)		711
		₩	213,568	\$	187,702	₩	172,025
Earnings per share attributable to the equity holders							
of the Parent Company during the period (in won)							
Basic and diluted earnings per share	29	₩	1,517	\$	1.33	₩	1,429

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

The US dollar figures are provided for information purposes only and do not form part of the interim consolidated financial statements. Refer to Note 34.

Attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company

	-																	
(in millions of Korean won)				Other		Treasury	re	Gain on				Retained			Non	-controlling		Total
	Notes	Capital stock	Ca	apital Surplus		shares	16	treasury shares		Reserve		Earnings		Total		nterests		Equity
Balance at January 1, 2011	4	₩ 954,959	₩	5,333	₩	(216,827)	₩	482,129	₩	2,179,227	₩	1,151,358	₩	4,556,179	₩	42,130	₩	4,598,309
Comprehensive income																		
Profit for the period		-		-		-		-		-		182,397		182,397		716		183,113
Change in value of available-for-sale financial assets		-		-		-		-		(13,659)		-		(13,659)		-		(13,659)
Gain(Loss) on currency translation of foreign operations		-		-		-		-		2,634		-		2,634		-		2,634
Actuarial gain(loss) on defined benefit liability	_									-		(58)		(58)		(5)		(63)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-								(11,025)		182,339		171,314		711		172,025
Transactions with equity holders of the Company																		
Cash dividends		_		-		-		-		-		(382,946)		(382,946)		-		(382,946)
Other reserve		_		-		-		-		544,000		(544,000)		-		-		-
Total transactions with equity holders of the Company	_	-								544,000		(926,946)		(382,946)				(382,946)
Balance at March 31, 2011	4	₩ 954,959	₩	5,333	₩	(216,827)	₩	482,129	₩	2,712,202	₩	406,751	₩	4,344,547	₩	42,841	₩	4,387,388
Balance at January 1, 2012	4	₩ 954,959	₩	5,333	₩	(343,522)	₩	485,922	₩	2,663,313	₩	1,022,126	₩	4,788,131	₩	96,947	₩	4,885,078
Comprehensive income	_																	
Profit for the period		-		-		-		-		-		190,820		190,820		(4,566)		186,254
Change in value of available-for-sale financial assets		-		-		-		-		20,325		-		20,325		-		20,325
Gain(Loss) on currency translation of foreign operations		-		-		-		-		7,167		-		7,167		-		7,167
Actuarial gain(loss) on defined benefit liability	_									<u>-</u>		(175)		(175)		(3)		(178)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-								27,492		190,645		218,137		(4,569)		213,568
Transactions with equity holders of the Parent Company																		
Cash dividends		-		-		-		-		-		(402,396)		(402,396)		-		(402,396)
Other reserve		-		-		-		-		359,000		(359,000)		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		-		=
Convertible bond – equity component				4,204										4,204				4,204
Total transactions with equity holders of the Company	_	-		4,204		-		-		359,000		(761,396)		(398,192)		-		(398,192)
Balance at March 31, 2012	+	₩ 954,959	₩	9,537	₩	(343,522)	₩	485,922	₩	3,049,805	₩	451,375	₩	4,608,076	₩	92,378	₩	4,700,454

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

Attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company

(in thousands of U.S. dollars) (Note 34)	Notes	Capital stock	Other Capital Surplus	Treasury shares	Gain on reissuance of treasury shares	Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2012		\$ 839,303	\$ 4,687	\$ (301,918	\$ 427,071	\$ 2,340,756	\$ 898,335	\$ 4,208,234	\$ 85,206	\$ 4,293,440
Comprehensive income	_	_		•	_	-				
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	167,710	167,710	(4,014)	163,696
Change in value of available-for-sale financial assets		-	-	-	-	17,864	-	17,864	-	17,864
Gain(Loss) on currency translation of foreign operations		-	-	-	-	6,299	-	6,299	-	6,299
Actuarial gain(loss) on defined benefit liability	_			_	<u> </u>		(154)	(154)	(2)	(156)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	_	-	<u>-</u>			24,163	167,556	191,719	(4,016)	187,703
Transactions with equity holders of the Parent Company										
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(353,662)	(353,662)	-	(353,662)
Other reserve		-	-	-	-	315,521	(315,521)	-	-	-
Convertible bond – equity component	_		3,695	<u> </u>				3,695		3,695
Total transactions with equity holders of the Company	_		3,695	_	<u> </u>	315,521	(669,183)	(349,967)		(349,967)
Balance at March 31, 2012	3	\$ 839,303	\$ 8,382	\$ (301,918	\$ 427,071	\$ 2,680,440	\$ 396,708	\$ 4,049,986	\$ 81,190	\$ 4,131,176

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

The US dollar figures are provided for information purposes only and do not form part of the interim consolidated financial statements. Refer to Note 34.

KT&G Corporation and Subsidiaries Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Three-Month Periods Ended March 31, 2012 and 2011

(in williams of Marson was	Nata			Period E	nded March 31		0014
(in millions of Korean won	Notes	V.	2012	111	2012 S. dollars	IZ.	2011
and thousands of U.S. dollars)		N.C	orean won	_	Note 34)	N	orean won
Cash flows from operating activities				(1	NOIE 34)		
Cash generated from operations	31	₩	592,663	\$	520,885	₩	264,043
Income tax paid	01	••	(1,164)	Ψ	(1,023)		(99,520)
Net cash generated from operating activities			591,499		519,862		164,523
not out gonerated from operating addition			001,100		010,002		101,020
Cash flows from investing activities							
Interest received			6,915		6,077		7,775
Investment income received from long-term deposits			70		62		904
in MSA Escrow Fund							
Dividends received			3,416		3,002		200
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment			3,938		3,461		6,687
Proceeds from sale of intangible assets			454		399		3,641
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale financial assets			1,080		949		_
Decrease in loans			5,488		4,823		4,463
Decrease in guarantee deposits			11,164		9,812		21,126
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment			(32,238)		(28,334)		(53,349)
Acquisition of intangible assets			(646)		(567)		(819)
Acquisition of investment property			-		-		(1,221)
Acquisition of jointly controlled entities and associates			(11,500)		(10,107)		(12,600)
Acquisition of available-for-sale financial assets			(1,500)		(1,318)		-
Increase in loans			(401)		(352)		(19)
Increase in guarantee deposits			(8,265)		(7,264)		(24,525)
Increase in long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund			(5,578)		(4,903)		(2,859)
Increase(Decrease) in other financial assets			(135,909)		(119,449)		6,610
Net cash used in investing activities			(163,512)		(143,709)		(43,986)
							<u> </u>
Cash flows from financing activities							
Interest paid			(5,648)		(4,964)		(678)
Dividends paid			(402,396)		(353,662)		-
Proceeds from long-term borrowings			26,277		23,094		-
Proceeds from short-term borrowings			29,807		26,197		5,485
Increase in deposits received			4,972		4,370		5,363
Repayments of long-term borrowings			(1,064)		(935)		(128)
Repayments of short-term borrowings			(34,294)		(30,140)		(7,485)
Decrease in deposits received			(1,035)		(909)		(3,592)
Net cash used in financing activities			(383,381)		(336,949)		(1,035)
Not increase in each and each equivalents			44 600		20.202		110 500
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			44,606		39,203		119,503
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period			807,731		709,906		981,314
Exchange gains/(losses) on cash and cash equivalents			44		40		(1,632)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period		₩	852,381	\$	749,149	₩	1,099,185

The US dollar figures are provided for information purposes only and do not form part of the interim consolidated financial statements. Refer to Note 34.

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

1. General Information

General information about KT&G Corporation (the "Parent Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to "the Group") is as follows.

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 Code 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 March 31, 2012, the Parent Company has four manufacturing plants, including the Shintanjin plant, and 14 local headquarters and 139 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 Pyeongchon-dong, Daedeok-gu, Daejeon.

Pursuant to the Korean government's privatization program and management reorganization plan, on December 28, 1998, the shareholders approved a plan to separate the 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 March 31, 2012, is held as follows:

Shareholders	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership
Industrial Bank of Korea	9,510,485	6.93%
Employee share ownership association	3,105,042	2.26%
Others	113,133,273	82.40%
	125,748,800	91.59%
Treasury shares	11,543,697	8.41%
	137,292,497	100.00%

The Parent Company's consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2012, are as follows:

		Percentage of ownership (%)
Subsidiaries	Location	March 31, 2012
Korea Ginseng Corporation	Korea	100.00
Yungjin Pharm. Ind. Co., Ltd.	Korea	53.00
Tae-a industry Co., Ltd.	Korea	100.00
KT&G Tutun Mamulleri Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.	Turkey	99.99
Korea Tabacos do Brasil Ltda.	Brazil	99.90
KT&G Pars	Iran	99.99
KT&G Rus L.L.C.	Russia	100.00
KG Life & Gin Co., Ltd	Korea	100.00
KT&G Bio Corp.	Korea	100.00
Global Trading, Inc.	USA	100.00
Jilin Hanzheng Ginseng Co., Ltd.	China	100.00
Somang Cosmetics Co., Ltd.	Korea	60.00
Renzoluc Pte., Ltd.	Singapore	100.00
KT&G Life science	Korea	59.48
Yebon Nongwon	Korea	90.00
KG Yebon	Korea	100.00
Rosee Cosmetics Co., Ltd.	Korea	100.00
PT Trisakti Purwosari Makmur	Indonesia	51.00
PT Sentosa Ababi Purwosari	Indonesia	99.24
PT Purindo Ilufa	Indonesia	100.00
Cheong Kwan Jang Taiwan Corporation	Taiwan	100.00
Korean Red Ginseng Corp., Inc.	USA	100.00
Korea Ginseng (China) Corp.	China	100.00
Korea Ginseng Corporation Japan	Japan	100.00

Summarized financial information of subsidiaries as of March 31, 2012 and for the three-month period ended March 31, 2012 is as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

Subsidiaries	Total assets	Total liabilities	Revenue	Profit or loss	Total comprehensive income
Korea Ginseng Corporation	₩ 1,213,653	₩ 150,840	₩ 250,305	₩ 45,379	₩ 45,288
Yungjin Pharm. Ind. Co., Ltd.	154,496	67,798	27,013	(3,175)	(3,181)
Tae-a industry Co., Ltd.	14,643	3,179	4,472	293	293
KT&G Tutun Mamulleri Sanayive Ticaret A.S.	53,312	25,142	1,598	(86)	1,494
Korea Tabacos do Brasil Ltda.	958	11	-	-	-
KT&G Pars	34,181	36,092	4,198	(3,702)	(4,179)
KT&G Rus L.L.C.	152,245	36,719	7,719	(816)	7,290
KG Life & Gin Co., Ltd	23,872	10,414	15,214	(4,862)	(4,862)
KT&G Bio Corp.	900	-	-	-	-
Global Trading, Inc.	27,389	20,009	37,751	144	46
Jilin Hanzheng Ginseng Co., Ltd.	37,752	15,467	-	(619)	(885)
Somang Cosmetics Co., Ltd.	91,404	71,040	30,009	(1,050)	(1,050)
Renzoluc Pte., Ltd.	81,414	64,528	-	134	(94)
KT&G Life science	42,167	14,110	1	(1,249)	(1,249)
Yebon Nongwon	99	-	-	(1)	(1)
KG Yebon	12,946	34	-	(19)	(19)
Rosee Cosmetics Co., Ltd.	1,497	-	-	-	-
PT Trisakti Purwosari Makmur	118,568	100,531	26,743	(1,302)	(1,554)
Cheong Kwan Jang Taiwan Corporation	22,100	20,588	4,586	(302)	(288)
Korean Red Ginseng Corp., Inc.	9,015	5,644	1,862	79	35
Korea Ginseng (China) Corp.	42,753	32,592	13,874	333	262
Korea Ginseng Corporation Japan	8,933	2,647	829	(1,807)	(2,353)

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2012, there has been no change in consolidation scope, except KG Yebon which is included in the consolidation.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

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

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The interim consolidated financial statements for the three-month period ended March 31, 2012, have been prepared in accordance Korean IFRS 1034, 'Interim Financial Reporting'. These interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Korean IFRS standards and interpretations issued and effective or issued and early adopted at the reporting date. The Korean IFRS standards and interpretations that will be applicable at December 31, 2011,

including those that will be applicable on an optional basis, are not known with certainty at the time of preparing these interim consolidated financial statements.

New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective for the financial year beginning January 1, 2012, and not early adopted by the Group are as follows:

- Amendments to Korean-IFRS1019, Employ benefits

According to the amendment, the corridor approach to actuarial gains and losses no longer applies. Accordingly, all actuarial gains and losses are immediately recognized as other comprehensive income. This amendment will be effective for the Group as of January 1, 2013. The Group expects that the application of this amendment would not have material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

- Enactment of Korean-IFRS1113, Fair value measurement

Korean-IFRS1113, Fair value measurement, aims to improve consistency and reduce complexity by providing a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across Korean-IFRSs. Korean-IFRS1101 does not extend the use of fair value accounting but provides guidance on how it should be applied where its use is already required or permitted by other standards within Korean-IFRSs. This amendment will be effective for the Group as of January 1, 2013, and the Group expects that it would not have a material impact on the Group.

2.2 Consolidation

The Group has prepared the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Korean-IFRS1027, Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements.

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one-half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Company controls another entity. The Group also assesses existence of control where it does not have more than 50% of the voting power but is able to govern the financial and operating policies by virtue of de-facto control. De-facto control may arise in circumstances where the size of the Group's voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of other shareholders give the Group the power to govern the financial and operating policies and others.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

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

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's

previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date and the resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Group is recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognized in accordance with Korean-IFRS1039, either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the fair value of non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized in profit or loss.

Intercompany transactions, balances, income and expenses on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated after recognizing impairment of transferred assets. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(b) Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognized at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition. The Group's investment in associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition, net of any accumulated impairment loss.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

The Group's share of post-acquisition profit or loss is recognized in the income statement, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognizes the amount as 'impairment loss on investment in an associate' in the income statement.

Unrealized gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group. Dilution gains and losses arising in investments in associates are recognized in the income statement.

(c) Joint ventures

A joint venture is a contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties (venturers) exercise joint control. As with associates, investments in jointly controlled entities are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognized at cost. The Group's investment in jointly

controlled entities includes goodwill identified on acquisition, net of accumulated impairment loss. The Group does not recognize its share of profits or losses from the joint venture that result from the Group's purchase of assets from the joint venture until it re-sells the assets to an independent party. However, a loss on the transaction is recognized immediately if the loss provides evidence of a reduction in the net realizable value of current assets, or an impairment loss.

(d) Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change of control

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions; that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

2.3 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker (Note 5). The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the steering committee that makes strategic decisions.

2.4 Foreign Currency Translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

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

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the income statement, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

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

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

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

(c) Translation to presentation currency

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

- assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the end of the reporting period;
- income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates; and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Exchange differences arising from the translation of borrowings designated for hedging the investment and other currency instruments are recognized in other comprehensive income. When foreign operations are wholly or partially sold, exchange differences recognized in equity are transferred to profit or loss in the income statement. When the Company ceases to control the subsidiary, exchange differences that were recorded in equity are recognized in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on sale.

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

2.5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

2.6 Financial Assets

2.6.1 Classification

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Derivatives or embedded derivatives are also categorized as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets.

(b) Loans and receivables

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

(c) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Group intends and is able to hold to maturity and are classified as 'other financial assets' in the statements of financial position. If the Group were to sell other than an insignificant amounts of held-to-maturity investments, the whole category would be tainted and reclassified as available-for-sale. Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-

current assets, except for those with maturities of less than 12 months after the end of the reporting period, which are classified as current assets.

(d) Available-for-sale financial assets

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

2.6.2 Recognition and Measurement

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

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are presented in the income statement within 'other gains and losses, net' in the period in which they arise. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the income statement as part of 'other income' when the Group's right to receive dividend payments is established.

When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in equity are included in the income statement as 'other gains and losses, net'.

Interest on available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities calculated using the effective interest method is recognized in the income statement as part of 'other income'. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognized in the income statement as part of 'other income' when the Group's right to receive dividend payments is established.

2.6.3 Offsetting financial instruments

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

2.6.4 Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Group has substantially transferred all risks and rewards of ownership. If the risk and rewards of ownership of transferred assets have not been substantially transferred, the Group reviews the level of control retained over that asset and the extent of its continuing involvement to determine if transfers do not qualify for derecognition.

Collaterals (trade receivables and other) provided in transactions of discount and factoring of trade receivables do not meet the requirements for asset derecognition if risks and rewards do not substantially transfer in the event the debtor defaults. Financial liabilities recognized in relation to these transactions are included as borrowings in the Group's statement of financial position.

2.7 Impairment of Financial Assets

(a) Assets carried at amortized cost

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

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

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- Delinquency in interest or principal payments for more than three months;
- For economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- It becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;
- Observable data suggesting that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future
 cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets,
 even though the decrease cannot be identified with respect to individual financial assets in
 the portfolio, such as:
 - (i) adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the portfolio:
 - (ii) national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the portfolio.

Impairment loss is measured as the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted using the initial effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced by the impairment loss amount and the amount of the loss is recognized in the income statement. In practice, the Group may measure impairment loss based on the fair value of financial asset using an observable market price.

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

(b) Assets classified as available-for-sale

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. For debt securities, the Group uses the criteria refer to in (a) above. In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost, for example decrease in fair value of the investments by more than 30% from its cost for more than six months, is also evidence that the asset is impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognized in the income statement. Impairment losses recognized in the consolidated income statement on equity instruments are not reversed through the income statement. 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 through the income statement.

2.8 Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for doubtful accounts.

2.9 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 $\mbox{$W$}$ 357,113 million and $\mbox{$W$}$ 385,459 million as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

2.10 Non-current Assets (or disposal group) Held for Sale

Non-current assets (or disposal group) are classified as assets held for sale when their carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction and a sale is considered highly probable. They are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

2.11 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 income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

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

Buildings	10 - 60 years
Structures	4 - 40 years
Machinery	2 - 20 years
Vehicle	4 - 5 years
Tools and equipment	4 - 5 years
Supplies	4 - 5 years

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

2.12 Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.13 Government Grants

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

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

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

2.14 Intangible Assets

(a) Goodwill

Goodwill is measured as explained in Note 2.2(1) and goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries, associates and business are included in intangible assets. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the CGUs, or group of CGUs, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Goodwill is monitored at the operating segment level.

Goodwill impairment reviews are undertaken annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. The carrying value of goodwill is compared to the recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment is recognized immediately as an expense and is not subsequently reversed.

(b) Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost and after initial recognition, are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets consist of industrial property rights, facility usage rights and other intangible assets. 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 facility usage rights and some of the industrial property 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 are as follows:

Industrial property rights

Facility usage rights

Other intangible assets

10 - 20 years or indefinite
Indefinite
4 - 15 years or indefinite

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.

2.15 Investment Property

Investment property is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. Investment property also includes property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property. Investment property is measured initially at its cost including transaction costs incurred in acquiring the asset. After recognition as an asset, investment property is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are include in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, 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 income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land held for investment is not depreciated. Investment property, except for land, is depreciated using straight-line method over their useful lives from ten to 60 years.

The depreciation method, the residual value and the useful life of an asset are reviewed at the end of each financial year and, if management judges that previous estimates should be adjusted, the change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

2.16 Impairment of Non-financial Assets

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

2.17 Trade Payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

2.18 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. The Group recognizes borrowings as current assets unless it has an unconditional right to delay the settlement of the borrowing. Preference shares, which are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date, are classified as liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares are recognized in the income statement as 'finance expense'.

2.19 Compound Financial Instruments

Compound financial instruments issued by the Group comprise convertible notes that can be converted to share capital at the option of the holder, and the number of shares to be issued does not vary with changes in their fair value.

The liability component of a compound financial instrument is recognized initially at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is recognized initially at the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not re-measured subsequent to initial recognition except on conversion or expiry.

2.20 Provisions

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

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

2.21 Current and Deferred Income Tax

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date in the countries where the Group operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. Deferred income tax is recognized, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if they arise from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except for deferred income tax liability where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

2.22 Employee Benefits

(a) Defined benefit liability

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

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

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

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Past-service costs are recognized immediately in income, while costs are amortized over the vesting period.

(b) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Group before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognizes termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to a termination when the entity has a detailed formal plan to terminate the employment of current employees without possibility of withdrawal and in the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy.

2.23 Share Capital

Ordinary shares and preferred shares that are not mandatorily redeemable are classified as equity.

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

2.24 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 three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, were \(\psi \) 803,947 million and \(\psi \) 738,065 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 completion is assessed by reference to surveys of work performed.

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.

Revenue from the use by others of the Group's assets yielding interest, royalties and dividends is

recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Group and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

In addition, interest is recognized using the effective interest method, royalties are recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement and dividends are recognized when the shareholders' right to receive the dividend is established.

2.25 Dividend Distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. Estimations and assumptions are continuously evaluated with consideration to factors such as events reasonably predictable in the foreseeable future within the present circumstance according to historical experience. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

(a) Estimated impairment of goodwill

The Group tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 2.16. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates.

(b) Income taxes

The Group is operating in numerous countries and the income generated from these operations is subject to income taxes based on tax laws and interpretations of tax authorities in numerous jurisdictions. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Group recorded, based on its best estimate, current taxes and deferred taxes that the Group will be liable in the future for the operating results as of the financial year end. However, the final tax outcome in the future may be different from the amounts that were initially recorded. Such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

(c) Fair value of financial instruments

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

(d) Provisions

As described in Note 2.20, the Group recognizes provisions for warranties and repairs and estimated returns as of the reporting date. The amounts are estimated based on historical data.

(e) Defined benefit liability

The present value of the defined benefit liability depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for pensions include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of the defined benefit liability. The Company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that is

used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the defined benefit liability. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Company considers the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the pension benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability. Other key assumptions for defined benefit liability are based in part on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 24.

4. Financial Risk Management

4.1 Financial Risk Factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures.

Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Group treasury) under policies approved by the board of directors. The Group treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating units. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

(a) Market risk

i) Foreign exchange 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.

The carrying amounts of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a currency other than the functional currency as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)			Marc	h 31, 2012			December 31, 2011						
•	USD		EUR		JPY		USD		EUR		JPY		
Assets													
Cash and cash equivalents	₩	22,236	₩	1,058	₩	3,460	₩	26,121	₩	68	₩	1,471	
Trade and other receivables		539,775		19,365		12,827		431,592		17,078		3,560	
Long-term deposits		150,768		-		-		147,290		-		-	
	₩	712,779	₩	20,423	₩	16,287	₩	605,003	₩	17,146	₩	5,031	
Liabilities									<u></u>				
Trade and other payables	₩	24,078	₩	5,459	₩	4,127	₩	41,997	₩	4,491	₩	54,559	
Short-term borrowings		1,494		-		-		-		-		-	
	₩	25,572	₩	5,459	₩	4,127	₩	41,997	₩	4,491	₩	54,559	

As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the effects of a 10% strengthening or weakening of functional currency against the US dollar other than functional currency on profit before tax were as follows:

(in millions of		March	31, 201	12	December 31, 2011					
`Korean won)	strer	10% 10% rengthening weakening		, .	strer	10% ngthening	10% weakening			
US dollar	₩	68,635	₩	(68,635)	₩	56,301	₩	(56,301)		

ii) 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 March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the effects of a 5% fluctuation of the price index of stocks on other comprehensive income are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	March 31, 2012					December 31, 2011			
	in	5% crease	de	5% crease	in	5% crease	de	5% ecrease	
Other comprehensive income before tax Tax effect	₩	7,907 (1,740)	₩	(7,907) 1.740	₩	8,464 (2,048)	₩	(8,464) 2,048	
Other comprehensive income after tax	₩	6,167	₩	(6,167)	₩	6,416	₩	(6,416)	

iii) 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 March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the amount of borrowings issued at variable rates is $\forall 52,179$ million and $\forall 27,840$ million, respectively. There is no significant effect on cash flows or the fair value of financial liabilities from the interest rate fluctuation.

(b) Credit Risk

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 March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, is as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	March 31, 2012		Decem	ber 31, 2011
Available-for-sale financial assets	₩	3,876	₩	2,376
Long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund		150,768		147,290
Trade and other receivables		1,001,119		967,425
Other financial assets		148,425		12,516
Cash and cash equivalents		852,381		807,731
	₩	2,156,569	₩	1,937,338

(c) 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. The Group entered into an overdraft agreement with the NACF to manage the temporary liquidity risk.

The maturity analysis with a residual contractual maturity of financial liabilities as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 is as follows:

March 31 2012

	Watch 31, 2012											
(in millions of Korean won)		Carrying Contractual amount cash flow		Within 3 months		Between 3 months and 1 year		Between 1 and 5 years		Beyond 5 years		
Trade and other payables	₩	283,434	₩	283,434	₩	204,164	₩	47,985	₩	31,285	₩	-
Short-term borrowings		79,043		81,317		56,906		24,411		-		-
Long-term borrowings		58,798		61,678		30		70		61,206		372
Current portion of long-term borrowings		2,092		2,249		170		2,079		-		-
					С	ecember :	31. 2	011				

	December 31, 2011											
(in millions of Korean won)	Carrying amount		Contractual cash flow		Within 3 months		Between 3 months and 1 year		Between 1 and 5 years		Beyond 5 years	
Trade and other payables	₩	311,421	₩	312,555	₩	95,050	₩	208,109	₩	7,338	₩	2,058
Short-term borrowings		82,836		82,998		50,354		32,644		-		-
Long-term borrowings		37,847		45,568		175		542		44,550		301
Current portion of long-term borrowings		3,126		3,166		1,243		1,923		-		-

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.

4.2 Capital Management

The fundamental goal of capital management is the maximization of shareholders' value by means of the stable dividend policy and the retirement of treasury shares. The capital structure of the Group consists of equity and net debt deducting cash and cash equivalents and current financial instruments from borrowings. The Group applied the same financial risk management strategy that was applied in the previous period.

As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the Group defines net debt and equity attributable to owners of the Parent as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	March 31, 2012		Decer	nber 31, 2011
Total borrowings	₩	139,932	₩	123,809
Less:				
-Cash and cash equivalents		(852,381)		(807,731)
-Other financial assets		(147,972)		(11,089)
-Available-for-sale financial assets		(1,044)		(1,044)
Net debt		(861,465)		(696,055)
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	₩	4,700,453	₩	4,885,077

4.3 Fair Value Estimation

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

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly(that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

The following table presents the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value as of March 31, 2012:

(In millions of Korean won)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Available-for-sale financial assets	₩ 214,095	₩ 42,392	₩ 12,009	₩ 268,496
Long-term deposits	150,768	-	-	150,768
Other financial assets	148,425			148,425
Total assets	₩ 513,288	₩ 42,392	₩ 12,009	₩ 567,689

The following table presents the Group's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value as of December 31, 2011:

(In millions of Korean won)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Available-for-sale financial assets	₩ 187,311	₩ 42,604	₩ 12,009	₩ 241,924
Long-term deposits	147,290	-	-	147,290
Other financial assets	12,516			12,516
Total assets	₩ 347,117	₩ 42,604	₩ 12,009	₩ 401,730

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, an entity in the same industry, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in Level 1. Instruments included in Level 1 consist primarily of KOSPI, KOSDAQ equity investments classified as trading securities

or available for sale.

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

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

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments.
- The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves.
- The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the statement of financial position date, with the resulting value discounted back to present value.
- Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

5. Operating Segments

(1) The Group's reportable segments and details are as follows:

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

(2) Segment information on revenue and profit from operations for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

	March 31, 2012								
(in millions of Korean won)	Tobacco	Ginseng	Real estate	Others	Segment total	Elimination	Consolidated		
Total segment sales	₩ 643,851	₩ 270,187	₩ 9,709	₩ 85,794	₩ 1,009,541	₩ (47,979)	₩ 961,562		
Less: Inter-segment sales	13,405	19,940	1,913	12,721	47,979	(47,979)	-		
External sales	630,446	250,247	7,796	73,073	961,562	-	961,562		
Profit from operations	212,144	52,511	2,730	(1,731)	265,654	(7,536)	258,118		
	March 31, 2011								
				March 31,	2011				
(in millions of Korean won)	Tobacco	Ginseng	Real estate	March 31, Others	2011 Segment total	Elimination	Consolidated		
,	Tobacco ₩ 564,029	Ginseng ₩ 258,075			Segment	Elimination ₩ (45,979)	Consolidated ₩ 824,445		
` Korean won)		J	estate	Others	Segment total				
Korean won) Total segment sales Less: Inter-segment	₩ 564,029	₩ 258,075	estate ₩ 6,258	Others ₩ 42,062	Segment total ₩ 870,424	₩ (45,979)			

liabilities
Total liabilities

(3) Segment information on assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

				March 31, 20	12		
(in millions of Korean won)	Tobacco	Ginseng	Real estate	Others	Segment total	Elimination	Consolidated
Assets							
Segment assets	₩3,390,286	₩1,128,453	₩138,041	₩341,420	₩4,998,200	₩ (114,290)	₩ 4,883,910
Equity accounted investments	-	-	44,582	3,108	47,690	-	47,690
Assets held for sale	13,949			1,497	15,446	(1,497)	13,949
Unallocated assets Total assets	₩3,404,235	₩1,128,453	₩182,623	₩346,025	₩5,061,336	₩ (115,787)	4,945,549 1,565,548 ₩ 6,511,097
Liabilities Segment liabilities Unallocated	₩1,054,971	₩ 151,669	₩ -	₩ 68,655	₩1,275,295	₩ (114,319)	₩ 1,160,976 649,668
liabilities Total liabilities							₩ 1,810,644
				March 31, 20	12		
(in millions of Korean won)	Tobacco	Ginseng	Real estate	Others	Segment total	Elimination	Consolidated
Assets						·	
Segment assets	₩3,332,975	₩1,128,405	₩154,456	₩382,278	₩4,998,114	₩ (121,801)	₩4,876,313
Equity accounted investments	-	-	33,681	1,649	35,330	-	35,330
Assets held for sale	3,196				3,196		3,196
Unallocated assets	₩3,336,171	₩1,128,405	₩188,137	₩383,927	₩5,036,640	₩ (121,801)	₩4,914,839 1,361,577
Total assets							₩6,276,416
Liabilities Segment liabilities	₩ 766,856	₩ 136,388	₩ -	₩ 71,461	₩ 974,705	₩ (124,565)	₩850,140
Unallocated		·		•	·	, ,	541.198

(4) The major customers who contribute 10% or more of the Group's total revenues for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

541,198

₩1,391,338

Segment	Segment Major customer		31, 2012	March	March 31, 2011	
Tobacco	Alokozay International Limited	₩	92,202	₩	98,783	

6. Financial Instruments by Category

Categorizations of financial assets as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, are as follows:

		N	larch 31, 2012			
(in millions of Korean won)	Loans and receivables	Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Derivative financial instruments	Assets classified as available-for- sale	Total	
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ 852,381	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 852,381	
Financial assets as available-for-sale, current	-	-	-	1,044	1,044	
Trade and other receivables, current	872,468	-	-	-	872,468	
Other financial assets, current	147,972	-	-	-	147,972	
Long-term deposits	150,768	-	-	-	150,768	
Financial assets as available-for-sale, non-current	-	-	-	275,431	275,431	
Long-term Trade and other receivables	128,651	-	-	-	128,651	
Other financial assets, non-current	453	-	-	-	453	
	₩ 2,152,693	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 276,475	₩ 2,429,168	

(in millions of Korean won)	Loans and receivables	Assets at fair value through profit or loss		Derivative financial instruments		Assets classified as available-for- sale		Total	
Cash and cash equivalents	₩807,731	₩	-	₩	-	₩	-	₩	807,731
Financial assets as available-for-sale, current	-		-		-		1,044		1,044
Trade and other receivables, current	833,310		-		-		-		833,310
Other financial assets, current	11,089		-		-		-		11,089
Long-term deposits Financial assets as	147,290		-		-		-		147,290
available-for-sale, non-current	-		-		-	2	47,359		247,359
Long-term Trade and other receivables	134,115		-		-		-		134,115
Other financial assets, non-current	1,427								1,427
	₩1,934,962	₩	-	₩		₩ 2	48,403	₩ 2	2,183,365

Categorizations of financial liabilities as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, are as follows:

					March 31	I, 2012				
(in millions of Korean won)	Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Derivative financial instruments		Other financial liabilities at amortized cost		Other financial liabilities			Total
Borrowings, current	₩	-	₩	-	₩	79,043	₩	-	₩	79,043
Borrowings, non-current		-		-		58,797		-		58,797
Current portion of long-term borrowings		-		-		2,092		-		2,092
Trade and other payables, current		-		-		256,023		-		256,023
Trade and other payables, non-current						27,411		-		27,411
	₩	-	₩		₩	423,366	₩	-	₩	423,366

				D	ecember	· 31, 2011				
(in millions of Korean won)	Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Derivative financial instruments		Other financial liabilities at amortized cost		Other financial liabilities			Total
Borrowings, current	₩	-	₩	-	₩	82,836	₩	-	₩	82,836
Borrowings, non-current		-		-		37,847		-		37,847
Current portion of long-term borrowings		-		-		3,126		-		3,126
Trade and other payables, current		-		-		281,654		-		281,654
Trade and other payables, non-current						14,727		=		14,727
	₩	_	₩		₩	420,190	₩	-	₩	420,190

Income and loss of financial instruments by category for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011
Available-for-sale financial assets		
Gain(Loss) on valuation (Other	₩ 20,325	₩ (13,659)
comprehensive income(loss)) Gain(Loss) on disposal(Profit or loss)	(9)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Gain(Loss) on disposal (Reclassification) ¹	-	-
Interest income	5	12
Dividend income	3,415	3,332
Impairment	-	(3,988)
Cash and cash equivalents		
Interest income	7,230	7,182
Gain(Loss) on foreign currency Translation	115	344
Foreign currency transaction gain (loss)	(565)	5
Trade and other receivables		
Interest income	2,051	1,970
Gain(Loss) on foreign currency Translation	(8,361)	(11,625)
Foreign currency transaction gain (loss)	(1,334)	(2,203)
Other financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Interest costs	(3,929)	(996)
Gain(Loss) on foreign currency Translation	559	(342)
Foreign currency transaction gain (loss)	₩ 408	₩ (589)

7. Available-for-sale Financial Assets

The changes in available-for-sale financial assets as of March 31, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	March :	31, 2012	March 3	31, 2011
At January 1	₩	248,403	₩	315,177
Additions		1,500		-
Net gains(losses) transfer to equity		26,814		(17,512)
Transfer to others		-		(17,300)
Impairment losses		-		(3,988)
Disposals		(242)		-
At March 31		276,475		276,377
Less: current portion		(1,044)		(1,000)
Non-Current portion	₩	275,431	₩	275,377

Available-for-sale financial assets as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	March 31, 2012		December 31, 2011		
Available-for-sale debt instruments:					
Government and municipal bonds	₩	336	₩	336	
Corporate bonds		3,540		2,040	
Total available-for-sale debt instruments	₩	3,876	₩	2,376	
Available-for-sale equity instruments:					
Listed					
Yonhap Television News(YTN)		33,185		23,130	
Oscotech, Inc.		1,690		2,049	
Shinhan Financial Group Co., Ltd.		175,366		159,332	
Rexahn Pharmaceuticals, Inc.		3,854		2,801	
	₩	214,095	₩	187,312	
Unlisted					
Dream Hub PFV Co., Ltd.		12,009		12,009	
Others		46,495		46,706	
	₩	58,504	₩	58,715	
Total available-for-sale equity instruments	₩	272,599	₩	246,027	
Total available-for-sale financial assets	₩	276,475	₩	248,403	

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

The fair value of Dream Hub PFV Co., Ltd., which does not have a market price in an active market, is measured at the value per share determined by the net asset valuation model.

The other unlisted available-for-sale equity instruments that do not have a market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured and available-for-sale debt instruments whose fair value is similar to their carrying amount, are measured at cost.

8. Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of		March 3	3 1, 20 1	2	December 31, 2011			
Korean won)	С	Current Non-current			urrent	Non-current		
Loans to employees	₩	10,333	₩	30,185	₩	13,424	₩	32,441
Loans		1,914		8,474		1,917		8,540
Other receivables		60,844		22,489		62,910		22,281
Guarantee deposits		-		67,503		-		70,853
Accrued income		1,498		-		1,962		-
Trade receivables		797,879		-		753,097		-
	₩	872,468	₩	128,651	₩	833,310	₩	134,115

Trade and other receivables as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, have been reported in the consolidated statements of financial position, net of allowances, are as follows:

(in millions of	March 31, 2012				December 31, 2011				
Korean won)	Current		Non-current		Current		Non-current		
Gross trade and other receivables	₩	888,931	₩	128,651	₩	849,691	₩	134,115	
Allowance account									
-Loans		(2,235)		-		(199)		-	
-Other receivables		(14,029)		-		(2,235)		-	
-Trade receivables		(199)				(13,947)		-	
		(16,463)		-		(16,381)		-	
Net amount	₩	872,468	₩	128,651	₩	833,310	₩	134,115	

Changes in the allowance account for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	March 31, 2012		March	31, 2012
Beginning	₩	16,381	₩	8,809
Impairment		199		132
Reversal of impairment		(117)		-
Write-off		-		-
Net exchange difference		-		(9)
Ending	₩	16,463	₩	8,932

Impairment losses and reversal of impairment losses on trade and other receivables are included as part of other expense and income in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. The aging schedule of trade and other receivables as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, is as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	Marc	ch 31, 2012	December 31, 201		
Not past due	₩	472,351	₩	534,899	
Past due but not impaired	_	_			
Within 1 month		119,834		59,256	
Between 1 and 2 months		47,802		58,873	
Beyond 2 months		157,892		100,069	
	_	325,528		218,198	
Impaired	_	14,029		13,947	
	₩	811,908	₩	767,044	

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 bank guarantees, other guarantees and credit insurance in respect of some of the past due debtor balances.

Details of trade and other receivables that are measured at amortized cost as of March 31, 2012, and December 31, 2011, are as follows:

	N	March 31, 2012		December 31, 2011					
(Number of shares)	Effective interest rate	Current	Non- current	Effective interest rate	Current	Non- current			
Loans to employees	3.00~5.68%	₩ 10,333	₩ 30,185	3.00~5.68%	₩ 13,422	₩ 32,427			
Loans	1.70~7.29%	1,338	4,628	3.13~7.29%	1,521	4,673			
Other receivables	3.79%			3.79%					
Guarantee deposits	1.70~8.47%		68,530	2.50~7.29%		67,661			
		₩ 11,671	₩125,832		₩ 22,940	₩ 127,042			

9. Long-term Deposits

Long-term deposits of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	March :	31, 2012	Decembe	December 31, 2011			
MMF	₩	150,768	₩	147,290			

As discussed in Note 32 to the consolidated financial statements, long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund are deposited to the United States government related to the export of tobacco to the United States. The payments of long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, are \(\psi_5,437\) million and \(\psi_2,859\) million, respectively.

Investment income on long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, are \(\psi 70\) million and \(\psi 302\) million, respectively.

Long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund are measured at quoted prices in an active market.

10. Property, Plant and Equipment

Changes in property, plant and equipment for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

				March 31, 2012			
(in millions of Korean won)	Acquisition Cost			Accumulated depreciation and impairment cost	Net book value		
Land	₩	460,851	₩	-	₩	460,851	
Buildings		829,719		(302,017)		527,702	
Structures		65,518		(35,662)		29,856	
Machinery		1,065,450		(712,350)		353,100	
Vehicles		12,237		(8,900)		3,337	
Tools		49,870		(41,115)		8,755	
Furniture and fixture		241,212		(173,992)		67,220	
Others		1,219		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1,219	
Construction-in-progress		123,564		-		123,564	
	₩	2,849,640	₩	(1,274,036)	₩	1,575,604	
				March 31, 2011			

	March 31, 2011										
(in millions of Korean won)	Acqu	isition Cost	de	Accumulated preciation and pairment cost	Net book value						
Land	₩	449,731	₩	-	₩	449,731					
Buildings		760,111		(265,974)		494,137					
Structures		63,345		(32,108)		31,237					
Machinery		992,618		(625,294)		367,324					
Vehicles		8,211		(6,390)		1,821					
Tools		45,720		(34,869)		10,851					
Furniture and fixture		196,774		(140,039)		56,735					
Others		902		- -		902					
Construction-in-progress		88,008		-		88,008					
	₩	2,605,420	₩	(1,104,674)	₩	1,500,746					

	March 31, 2012															
(in millions of Korean won)	Opening net book value		Additions		Acquisition of subsidiary		Disposal		Depreciation		uniterence		Transfer ¹		Net book am ount	
Land	₩	460,487	₩	457	₩	-	₩	(181)	₩	-	₩	457	₩	(369)	₩	460,851
Buildings		532,066		1,071		-		(1,319)		(9,317)		4,002		1,199		527,702
Structures		30,072		-		-		(179)		(880)		181		662		29,856
Machinery		365,040		1,462		165		(141)		(18,877)		1,212		4,239		353,100
Vehicles		3,547		154		9		(23)		(1,040)		690		-		3,337
Tools		9,871		155		113		-		(1,286)		(98)		-		8,755
Furniture and fixture		66,299		9,130		10		(387)		(7,779)		(129)		76		67,220
Others		1,219		0		-		-		-		-		-		1,219
Construction- in-progress		115,745		19,809		-		(226)		-		(45)		(11,719)		123,564
	₩ 1	,584,346	₩	32,238	₩	297	₩	(2,456)	₩	(39,179)	₩	6,270	₩	(5,912)	₩	1,575,604

	March 31, 2011															
(in millions of Korean won)	•	ening net ok value	Ad	lditions	Acquisition of subsidiary Disposal D		Depreciation Exchange difference			Transfer		Net book amount				
Land	₩	436,950	₩	18	₩	-	₩	(1,174)	₩	-	₩	134	₩	-	₩	449,731
Buildings		496,353		306		-		(197)		(5,147)		1,473		(5,147)		494,137
Structures		32,047		39		-		(70)		(797)		110		(797)		31,237
Machinery		381,380		636		-		(42)		(18,291)		710		(18,291)		367,324
Vehicles		1,789		203		-		(1)		(212)		13		(212)		1,821
Tools		12,166		32		-		-		(1,347)		-		(1,347)		10,851
Furniture and fixture		60,015		4,184		-		(66)		(7,845)		(21)		(7,845)		56,735
Others		749		-		-		(10)		-		-		-		902
Construction- in-progress		89,389		47,931		-		-		-		(3)		-		88,008
	₩ ′	1,510,838	₩	53,349	₩	-	₩	(1,560)	₩	(33,639)	₩	2,416	₩	(33,639)	₩	1,500,746

11. Intangible Assets

Changes in intangible assets for three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

	March 31, 2012											
(in millions of Korean won)	Goodwill		Industrial podwill property rights		Facility usage rights		Other intangible assets		Intangible assets under development			Total
At January 1, 2012	₩	87,902	₩	23,454	₩	24,387	₩	106,641	₩	16,234	₩	258,618
Exchange differences		(717)		(38)		(1)		(63)		-		(819)
Additions		-		26		2		410		208		646
Acquisition of subsidiary		-		25		-		-		-		25
Transfer-in (out)		-		30		-		22		(30)		22
Disposals		-		(70)		-		(53)		(667)		(790)
Amortization		-		(716)		-		(1,875)		-		(2,591)
Impairment / reversal		-		-		-		-		-		-
Other Changes		-		12,398		-		-		(12,398)		
Acquisition Cost		87,185		44,089		24,388		116,841		3,774		276,277
Accumulated depreciation and impairment cost		-		(8,980)		-		(11,759)		(427)		(21,166)
Net book amount	₩	87,185	₩	35,109	₩	24,388	₩	105,082	₩	3,347	₩	255,111

	March 31, 2011											
(in millions of Korean won)	Industrial property rights		Facility usage rights		Other intangible assets		Intangible assets under development			Total		
At January 1, 2011	₩	2,049	₩	24,189	₩	4,194	₩	32,713	₩	63,145		
Exchange differences		-		-		-		-		-		
Additions		240		6		274		299		819		
Acquisition of subsidiary	/	-		-		-		-		-		
Transfer-in (out)		-		-		-		-		-		
Disposals		(16)		(2,962)		-		-		(2,978)		
Amortization		(17)		-		(382)		-		(399)		
Impairment/reversal		-		-		-		-		-		
Other Changes		52		-		-		(52)		-		
Acquisition Cost		10,220		21,233		16,025		33,607		81,085		
Accumulated												
depreciation and		(7,912)		-		(11,939)		(647)		(20,498)		
impairment cost												
Net book amount	₩	2,308	₩	21,233	₩	4,086	₩	32,960	₩	60,587		

Research and development expenses for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	March 31,	2012	March 31	2011
Cost of goods sold	₩	2,107	₩	172
Selling and administrative expenses		7,873		5,167
	₩	9,980	₩	5,339

¹ Transfers for the three-month period ended March 31, 2012, include assets with a carrying amount of ₩10,753 million transferred from investment property, while ₩4,863 million were transferred to assets held for sale.

Exchange loss of \(\psi 717 \) million arising from the translation of goodwill of PT Trisakti Purwosari Makmur, one of subsidiaries, is accounted for as a deduction from goodwill and loss on translation of overseas operations.

12. Investment Property

Changes in investment property for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	March 31, 2012									
	La	and	В	uilding	•	Total				
Beginning net book value	₩	45,314	₩	143,037	₩	188,351				
Transfer to property, plant and equipment		(562)		(4,301)		(4,863)				
Depreciation				(1,551)		(1,551)				
Acquisition cost		44,752		177,979		222,731				
Accumulated depreciation		-		(40,794)		(40,794)				
Net book amount	₩	44,752	₩	137,185	₩	181,937				
(in millions of Korean won)			March	31, 2011						
	La	and	В	uilding	•	Total				
Beginning net book value	₩	36,550	₩	84,933	₩	121,483				
Transfer to property, plant and equipment		-		1,221		1,221				
Transfer from property, plant and equipment		(268)		(290)		(558)				
Depreciation		1,481		24,025		25,506				
Acquisition cost		37,763		146,673		184,436				
Accumulated depreciation		-		(37,842)		(37,842)				
Net book amount	₩	37,763	₩	108,831	₩	146,594				

The amounts recognized in profit or loss from investment property for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	March 31	, 2012	March 3	1, 2011
Rental income	₩	7,205	₩	21,243
Direct operating expense		(1,551)		(5,013)
	₩	5,654	₩	16,230

Fair values and book values of investment property as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	March 31, 2012				December 31, 2011					
	Fa	ir value	Вос	ok value	Fa	ir value	Во	ok value		
Land	₩	351,365	₩	44,752	₩	313,922	₩	45,314		
Building		208,398		137,185		198,204		143,037		
	₩	559,763	₩	181,937	₩	512,126	₩	188,351		

13. Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

The Group enters into a sales contract with HT&D Co., Ltd to sell the Gyeonggi branch's land, building and others. The Group received partial payment amounting to \$1,500 million out of total amount \$1,820 million during the three-month period ended March 31, 2012, and has agreed to receive in installments the balance of \$16,320 million after the current period.

Also, the Group has an agreement with Mr. Jae-chil Kim and two others for sale of Namulsan Tower's land, building and others. In related to this contract, the Group recognizes non-current assets held for sale as the lower of net fair value and book value.

Changes in non-current assets held for sale for the three-month period ended March 31, 2012, are as follows:

March 31, 2012										
Land Buildings		ildings	Structures		Machinery		Total			
₩	2,273	₩	1,429	₩	197	₩	-	₩	3,899	
	-		(553)		(150)				(703)	
₩	2,273	₩	876	₩	47	₩	-	₩	3,196	
₩	6,235	₩	4,418	₩	55	₩	45	₩	10,753	
₩	6,235	₩	4,418	₩	55	₩	45	₩	10,753	
			,							
₩	8,508	₩	8,500	₩	407	₩	196	₩	17,611	
	-		(3,206)		(305)		(151)	-	(3,662)	
₩	8,508	₩	5,294	₩	102	₩	45	₩	13,949	
	₩ ₩ ₩	 ₩ 2,273 ₩ 2,273 ₩ 6,235 ₩ 6,235 ₩ 8,508 	₩ 2,273 ₩ ₩ 2,273 ₩ ₩ 6,235 ₩ ₩ 6,235 ₩ ₩ 8,508 ₩	Land Buildings ₩ 2,273 ₩ 1,429 - (553) ₩ 876 ₩ 2,273 ₩ 876 ₩ 6,235 ₩ 4,418 ₩ 6,235 ₩ 4,418 ₩ 8,508 ₩ 8,500 - (3,206)	Land Buildings Structure ₩ 2,273 ₩ 1,429 ₩ (553) ₩ 2,273 ₩ 876 ₩ ₩ 6,235 ₩ 4,418 ₩ ₩ 6,235 ₩ 4,418 ₩ ₩ 8,508 ₩ 8,500 ₩ (3,206)	Land Buildings Structures ₩ 2,273 ₩ 1,429 (553) (150) ₩ 2,273 ₩ 876 ₩ 47 ₩ 6,235 ₩ 4,418 ₩ 55 ₩ 6,235 ₩ 4,418 ₩ 55 ₩ 8,508 ₩ 8,500 ₩ 407 - (3,206) (305)	Land Buildings Structures Mac ₩ 2,273 ₩ 1,429 (553) (150) ₩ 47 ₩ ₩ 2,273 ₩ 876 ₩ 47 ₩ ₩ 6,235 ₩ 4,418 ₩ 55 ₩ ₩ 6,235 ₩ 4,418 ₩ 55 ₩ ₩ 8,508 ₩ 8,500 ₩ 407 ₩ - (3,206) (305) ₩	Land Buildings Structures Machinery ₩ 2,273 ₩ 1,429 ₩ 197 ₩ - (150) - (553) (150) - (150) ₩ 2,273 ₩ 876 ₩ 47 ₩ - (150) ₩ 6,235 ₩ 4,418 ₩ 55 ₩ 45 ₩ 6,235 ₩ 4,418 ₩ 55 ₩ 45 ₩ 8,508 ₩ 8,500 ₩ 407 ₩ 196 - (3,206) (305) (151)	Land Buildings Structures Machinery ₩ 2,273 ₩ 1,429 ₩ 197 ₩ - ₩ - ₩ - (553) (150) - ₩ 2,273 ₩ 876 ₩ 47 ₩ - ₩ ₩ 6,235 ₩ 4,418 ₩ 55 ₩ 45 ₩ 6,235 ₩ 4,418 ₩ 55 ₩ 45 ₩ 8,508 ₩ 8,500 ₩ 407 ₩ 196 ₩ - (3,206)	

14. Pledged Assets

The following assets were pledged as collateral for the Group's borrowings and others as of March 31, 2012:

(in millions of Korean won)

Asset	Amount		Received amount			teralized nount	Lender /Leaseholder	
Property, plant and equipment	₩ 109,631	Short-term borrowings	₩	53,488	₩	94,355	Hana Bank	
Investment Property	** 100,001	Long-term borrowings	10,157		**	04,000	and 4 others	
Investment Property Non-current Assets Held for Sale	150,435	Leasehold deposits received		8,407		9,032	Metlife Insurance Korea Co.,Ltd. and 31 others	
Total	₩ 264,177		₩	72,052	₩	103,387	•	

The following assets were pledged as collateral for the Group's borrowings and others as of December 31, 2011:

(in millions of Korean won)

Asset	Amount		Received amount		Collateralized amount	Lender /Leaseholder
Property, plant and equipment		Short-term borrowings Current	₩	21,906		
Investment Property	₩ 82,776	portion of Long-term borrowings		549	₩ 94,946	Hana Bank and 5 others
Investment Property		Long-term borrowings		9,821		
Investment Property	89,705	Leasehold deposits received		6,576	7,469	Metlife Insurance Korea Co.,Ltd. and 27 others
Total	₩ 172,481	•	₩	38,852	₩ 102,415	-

15. Investments in Associates

Investments in associates as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

,			March	31, 2012	Decembe	er 31, 2011	
Associates	Location	Principal operation	Interest	Carrying Amount	Interest	Carrying Amount	
Cosmo Tabacco Co., Ltd.	Mongolia	Manufacturing and Selling tobaccos	40.00%	₩ -	40.00%	₩ -	
Lite Pharm Tech, Inc.	Korea	Manufacturing and Medical supplies	25.34%	620	25.34%	637	
Korean Carbon Finance, Inc.	Korea	Emissions trading	20.00%	987	20.00%	1,013	
JR CR-REIT IV Co., Ltd.	Korea	Selling and renting of real estate	49.02%	14,926	49.02%	13,819	
KVG REIT 1 Co., Ltd.	Korea	Selling and renting of real estate	29.67%	7,184	29.67%	7,354	
KOCREF REIT 17 Co., Ltd.	Korea	Selling and renting of real estate	22.06%	6,804	22.06%	6,872	
JR REIT V Co., Ltd.	China	Selling and renting of real estate	34.63%	5,724	34.63%	5,635	
JR REIT VIII Co., Ltd.	Korea	Selling and renting of real estate	21.74%	9,944	-	-	
LSK Global Pharma Services Co., Ltd.	Korea	Research and developing new drug	23.15%	1,500	-		
Total				₩ 47,689		₩ 35,330	

Changes in investments in associates for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of	March 31, 2012									
Korean won)	Beginning balance		Acquisition		Share of profit(loss)		Other changes		Ending balance	
Lite Pharm Tech, Inc.	₩	637	₩		₩	(17)	₩	-	₩	620
Korean Carbon Finance, Inc.		1,013		-		(25)		-		988
JR CR-REIT IV Co., Ltd.		13,819		-		1,106		-		14,925
KVG REIT 1 Co., Ltd.		7,354		-		91		(262)		7,183
KOCREF REIT 17 Co., Ltd.		6,872		-		(68)		-		6,804
JR REIT V Co., Ltd.		5,635		-		90		-		5,725
JR REIT VIII Co., Ltd.		-		10,000		(56)		-		9,944
LSK Global Pharma Services Co., Ltd.				1,500		<u> </u>		-		1,500
Total	₩	35,330	₩	11,500	₩	1,121	₩	(262)	₩	47,689

(in millions of	March 31, 2011									
Korean won)	_	nning ance	Acc	uisition		re of t(loss)		Other anges ¹		inding alance
Lite Pharm Tech, Inc.	₩	645	₩	-	₩	(8)	₩	-	₩	637
Korean Carbon Finance, Inc.		952		-		(25)		-		927
JR CR-REIT IV Co., Ltd.		-		-		93		10,000		10,093
KVG REIT 1 Co., Ltd.		-		-		(93)		7,300		7,207
KOCREF REIT 17 Co., Ltd.		-		7,000		180		-		7,180
JR REIT V Co., Ltd.		-		5,600		(10)		-		5,590
Total	₩	1,597	₩	12,600	₩	137	₩	17,300	₩	31,634

¹The Group reclassified ₩17,300 million of available-for-sale financial assets to equity-method investments during the three-month period ended March 31, 2011.

The Company's share in the results of its associates, and its aggregated assets (including goodwill) and liabilities as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	March 31, 2012								
(III IIIIIII of Nordan won)	Assets		Liabilities		Revenues		Profit/(loss)		
Lite Pharm Tech, Inc.	₩	3,956	₩	1,509	₩	861	₩	259	
Korean Carbon Finance, Inc.		4,977		39		89		(114)	
JR CR-REIT IV Co., Ltd.	6	66,158		35,710		1,328		385	
KVG REIT 1 Co., Ltd.	į	52,266		28,058		1,433		278	
KOCREF REIT 17 Co., Ltd.	(66,769		35,927		766		(307)	
JR REIT V Co., Ltd.	3	31,753		15,221		545		259	
JR REIT VIII Co., Ltd.	10	00,010		54,269		133		(30)	
LSK Global Pharma Services Co., Ltd.		5,315		2,758		2,019		179	
	₩ 33	31,204	₩	173,491	₩	7,174	₩	909	

December 31, 2011								
Assets		Liabilities		Revenues		Profit/(loss)		
₩	4,041	₩	1,527	₩	1,549	₩	(32)	
	5,158		97		1,143		303	
	65,722		35,658		6,758		1,583	
	52,829		28,045		5,540		993	
	65,749		34,600		128		441	
	31,480		15,208		540		831	
₩	224,979	₩	115,135	₩	15,658	₩	4,119	
	₩	 ₩ 4,041 5,158 65,722 52,829 65,749 31,480 	₩ 4,041 ₩ 5,158 65,722 52,829 65,749 31,480	Assets Liabilities ₩ 4,041 ₩ 1,527 5,158 97 65,722 35,658 52,829 28,045 65,749 34,600 31,480 15,208	Assets Liabilities Rev ₩ 4,041 ₩ 1,527 ₩ 5,158 97 97 65,722 35,658 32,829 28,045 65,749 34,600 31,480 15,208	Assets Liabilities Revenues ₩ 4,041 ₩ 1,527 ₩ 1,549 5,158 97 1,143 65,722 35,658 6,758 52,829 28,045 5,540 65,749 34,600 128 31,480 15,208 540	Assets Liabilities Revenues Profit ₩ 4,041 ₩ 1,527 ₩ 1,549 ₩ 5,158 97 1,143 ₩ 65,722 35,658 6,758 52,829 28,045 5,540 65,749 34,600 128 15,208 540	

16. Inventories

Inventories as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, are as follows:

	March 31, 2012		December 31, 2011					
Acquisition	Allowance	Book amount	Acquisition	Allowance	Book amount			
₩ 6,509	₩ (950)	₩ 5,559	₩ 5,678	₩ (881)	₩ 4,797			
348,975	(1,645)	347,330	307,308	(1,782)	305,526			
238,824	(3,603)	235,221	328,087	(3,647)	324,440			
844,405	(2,624)	841,781	874,359	(2,974)	871,385			
25,687	-	25,687	26,158	-	26,158			
6,566	-	6,566	6,738	-	6,738			
18,466	-	18,466	33,255	-	33,255			
₩ 1,489,432	₩ (8,822)	₩ 1,480,610	₩ 1,581,583	₩ (9,284)	₩ 1,572,299			
	Acquisition	Acquisition Allowance ₩ 6,509 ₩ (950) 348,975 (1,645) 238,824 (3,603) 844,405 (2,624) 25,687 - 6,566 - 18,466 -	Acquisition Allowance amount ₩ 6,509 ₩ (950) ₩ 5,559 348,975 (1,645) 347,330 238,824 (3,603) 235,221 844,405 (2,624) 841,781 25,687 - 25,687 6,566 - 6,566 18,466 - 18,466	Acquisition Allowance amount Book amount Acquisition ₩ 6,509 ₩ (950) ₩ 5,559 ₩ 5,678 348,975 (1,645) 347,330 307,308 238,824 (3,603) 235,221 328,087 844,405 (2,624) 841,781 874,359 25,687 - 25,687 26,158 6,566 - 6,566 6,738 18,466 - 18,466 33,255	Acquisition Allowance amount Book amount Acquisition Allowance ₩ 6,509 ₩ (950) ₩ 5,559 ₩ 5,678 ₩ (881) 348,975 (1,645) 347,330 307,308 (1,782) 238,824 (3,603) 235,221 328,087 (3,647) 844,405 (2,624) 841,781 874,359 (2,974) 25,687 - 25,687 26,158 - 6,566 - 6,566 6,738 - 18,466 - 18,466 33,255 -			

The cost related inventories for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	March 31, 2012		March 31, 2011		
Cost of sales					
-Loss(profit) on inventory valuation	₩	(351)	₩	589	
Other expenses					
- Loss on retirement of inventories					
Capitalization of borrowing costs		1,623		688	
	₩	1,272	₩	1,277	

17. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011		
Cash on hand	₩ 6,129	₩ 4,554		
Demand deposits	189,809	213,845		
Short-term investment assets	656,443	589,332		
	₩ 852,381	₩ 807,731		

Other financial assets as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

Short-term Financial assets	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Time deposits	₩ 27,425	₩ 4,869
Money trust	66,000	-
Certificate of deposit	55,000	7,647
	₩ 148,425	₩ 12,516

Restricted financial assets as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	Description	March 31, 2012		December 31, 20	
Cash and cash equivalents	Specific research purpose	₩	648	₩	-
Other financial assets	Pledge		8,657		9,677
Long-term other financial assets	Deposits		20		34
Long-term other financial assets	Pledge		360		
		₩	9,685	₩	9,711

18. Equity and Share Premium

Details of share capital as of March 31, 2012, and December 31, 2011, are as follows:

(in Korean won, except number of shares)	March 31, 2012			cember 31, 2011
Number of ordinary shares				
-Authorized		800,000,000		800,000,000
-Issued		137,292,497		137,292,497
Par value	₩	5,000	₩	5,000
Ordinary shares	₩	954,959,485,000	₩	954,959,485,000

The Parent Company has reacquired and retired 53,699,400 shares of treasury shares. Accordingly, as of March 31, 2012, the Parent Company's ordinary shares differ from the aggregate par value of issued shares by $\mbox{$W$}$ 268,497 million.

Changes in the number of shares for the three-month period ended March 31, 2012 and the year ended December 31, 2011, are as follows:

(Number of shares)		March 31, 2012			December 31, 2011			
	Ordinary shares	Treasury shares	Total	Ordinary shares	Treasury shares	Total		
Beginning	137,292,497	(11,543,697)	125,748,800	137,292,497	(9,643,697)	127,648,800		
Acquisition of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)		
Issuance of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000		
Ending	137,292,497	(11,543,697)	125,748,800	137,292,497	(11,543,697)	125,748,800		

Changes in the other capital surplus for the three-month period ended March 31, 2012 and the year ended December 31, 2011 are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	March 31, 2012		December	31, 2011
Beginning	₩	5,333	₩	5,333
Transfer of conversion option value to capital surplus		4,204		-
Ending	₩	9,537	₩	5,333

19. Treasury Shares

Changes in the treasury shares for the three-month period ended March 31, 2012 and the year ended December 31, 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	March 3	2	December 31, 2011			
	Number of Carrying shares amount		Number of shares		arrying mount	
Beginning	11,543,697	₩	343,522	9,643,697	₩	216,827
Acquisition of treasury shares	-		-	2,000,000		129,671
Issuance of treasury shares	-		-	(100,000)		(2,976)
Ending	11,543,697	₩	343,522	11,543,697	₩	343,522

Changes in gain on reissuance of treasury shares for the three-month period ended March 31, 2012 and the year ended December 31, 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	Marc	h 31, 2012	Decem	nber 31, 2011
Beginning	₩	485,922	₩	482,129
Gain on reissuance of treasury shares before tax		-		5,004
Less: tax at 24.2%		-		(1,211)
Gain on reissuance of treasury shares, net of tax				3,793
Ending	₩	485,922	₩	485,922

20. Reserves

Details of reserves as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	Mar	ch 31, 2012	Decer	mber 31, 2011
Available-for-sale financial assets reserve	₩	(11,529)	₩	(31,855)
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		(8,335)		(15,501)
Legal reserve		602,937		602,937
Voluntary reserve		2,466,732		2,107,732
	₩	3,049,805	₩	2,663,313

Available-for-sale financial assets reserve as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, are summarized as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	Marc	h 31, 2012	Decen	ber 31, 2011
Available-for-sale financial assets reserve before tax	₩	(15,210)	₩	(42,025)
Tax effect		3,681		10,170
	₩	(11,529)	₩	(31,855)

The Korean Commercial Code 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.

Details of the Group's voluntary reserve as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	March 31, 2012		December 31, 2011	
Reserve for business rationalization	₩	12,851	₩	12,851
Reserve for research and human resource development		60,000		60,000
Reserve for business expansion		698,881		698,881
Other reserve		1,695,000		1,336,000
	₩	2,466,732	₩	2,107,732

Reserve for Business Rationalization

Until December 10, 2002 under the Special Tax Treatment Control Law, investment tax credits were allowed for certain investments. The Group 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 Group 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 reserve

Reserves without specific purposes are restored to retained earnings by a resolution at a general meeting of shareholders.

21. Retained Earnings

Changes in retained earnings for the three-month period ended March 31, 2012 and the year ended December 31, 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	March 31, 2012		Decer	mber 31, 2011
Beginning	₩	1,022,126	₩	1,151,359
Transfer from other reserve		(359,000)		(544,000)
Dividends		(402,396)		(382,946)
Profit for the period		186,254		816,929
- Less: non-controlling interests		(4,567)		(871)
Actuarial losses, net of tax		(178)		(19,449)
- Less: non-controlling interests		9,135		1,104
Ending	₩	451,374	₩	1,022,126

22. Accounts Payable and Other Finance Liabilities

Accounts payable and other finance liabilities as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	March	31, 2012	December 31, 2011				
	Current Non-current		Current Non-current Current		Current	Non-current	
Leasehold deposits received	₩ -	₩ 27,136	₩ 154	₩ 25,069			
Accounts payable	90,411	-	81,938	-			
Withholdings	150,169	-	137,344	644			
Accrued expenses	101,648	-	131,775	-			
Other payable	63,510	275	71,523	318			
	₩ 405,738	₩ 27,411	₩ 422,734	₩ 26,031			

Accounts payable and other finance liabilities carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, are as follows:

	ļ	March 31, 201	2	D	ecember 31, 2	011
(in millions of Korean won)	Effective interest rate(%)	Current	Non-current	Effective interest rate(%)	Current	Non-current
Leasehold deposits received	3.00~5.68	₩ -	₩ 27,136	3.00~5.68	₩ -	₩ 25,069

23. Borrowings

Details of borrowings as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	March 31, 2012		December 31, 20	
Current				
Bank borrowings	₩	71,228	₩	75,021
Other borrowings		7,815		7,815
Bank borrowings(Current portion of long-term borrowings)		503		549
Other borrowings (Current portion of long-term borrowings)		1,589		1,619
Convertible bonds		-		958
		81,135		85,962
Non-current -				
Bank borrowings		10,013		10,220
Other borrowings		2,737		2,738
Convertible bonds		12,410		12,577
Redeemable preference shares		33,637		12,312
		58,797		37,847
_	₩	139,932	₩	123,809

Bank borrowings are collateralized with the Group's property, plant and equipment (Note 14).

Details of bank borrowings as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

Currency	Creditor	Latest maturity date	Annual interest rate(%) March 31, 2012	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Korean won	Kookmin Bank, other	Short-term Borrowings	3M CD rate+2.50	₩ 6,146	₩ 6,351
Korean won	Citibank	Short-term Borrowings	CD(91)+1.25	28,561	28,829
Korean won	Hana Bank, other	Short-term Borrowings	4.02 ~ 7.03	36,015	35,606
Foreign currency	BCA, other	Short-term Borrowings	12.00	506	4,235
Korean won	National Agricultural Cooperative Federation	2016. 07. 20	1.50	756	756
Korean won	Hana Bank	2013. 03. 15	2.00	280	503
Korean won	Hana Bank	2017. 03. 31	3.80	1,189	1,036
Korean won	Korea Development Bank	2014. 11. 07	5.44	8,000	8,474
Korean won	Korea Development Bank	2018. 06. 09	3.70	291	-
				₩ 81,744	₩ 85,790

Convertible Bond

The Company issued 9.5% convertible bonds at a par value of \forall 12,410 million on December 14, 2011. The bonds will mature four years from the issue date and become convertible into shares at the rate of \forall 1,199 per share.

The fair value of the liability component, included in non-current borrowings, was calculated using the market interest rate for an equivalent non-convertible bond. The residual amount, representing the value of the equity conversion option, is included in shareholders' equity in other reserves, net

of income taxes.

Redeemable preference shares

- · instrument over the life: 10 year from the date of issue
- ordinary shares conversion option: In instrument over the life can be converted 1,090,909 ordinary shares at any time, and automatically converts over the maturity.
- recourse option: if KT&G Life Sciences will be not listed by the end of 2015, recourse is available.
- · instrument over the life: 5 year from the date of issue
- ordinary shares conversion option: In instrument over the life can be converted 94,079 ordinary shares at any time, and automatically converts over the maturity.
- recourse option: if Somang Cosmetics Co., Ltd. will be not listed by the end of 2016, recourse is available.

24. Defined Benefit Liability

The amounts recognized on the statements of income for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011
Defined benefit plans :		
Current service cost	₩ 9,481	₩ 7,925
Interest expenses	2,282	1,985
Expected return on plan assets	(1,602)	(1,451)
	10,161	8,459
Defined contribution plans :		
Pension costs	641	349
Total	₩ 10,802	₩ 8,808

Out of total expenses, orall 3,724 million (2011: orall 3,281 million) and orall 7,079 million (2011: orall 5,527 million) were included in 'cost of sales' and 'selling and administrative expenses', respectively.

Defined benefit liability recognized on the statements of financial position as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, is as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	March 31, 2012		March 31, 201	
Present value of defined benefit liability:	₩	240,698	₩	233,377
Fair value of plan assets		(148,986)		(150,295)
Liability on the statement of financial position	₩	91,712	₩	83,082

Defined benefit liability recognized on the statements of financial position as of March 31, 2012, includes deposit for employee retirement insurance and to contribution to National pension plan national pension plan. The Group's deposit for employee retirement insurance and contribution to National pension plan are \pm 2,665 million and \pm 243 million, respectively.

25. Classification of Operating Income

(1) Material items of operating income and expense

Operating income is calculated as gross profit net of distribution costs, selling and administrative expenses, and other income and expenses.

(2) Distinctions between the previous K-GAAP and the Korean IFRS

Under the former accounting standards, operating income was calculated as gross profit net of distribution costs and selling and administrative expenses. Under the Korean IFRS, distribution costs, selling and administrative expenses, and other income and expenses. Therefore, the operating income amount under the previous K-GAAP differs from that under the Korean IFRS by the amount of the other operating income and expenses.

(3) Employee benefit costs for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011
Salaries	₩ 115,088	₩ 105,014
Retirement benefits	10,802	8,808
Termination benefits	1,194	-
Employee welfare	11,827	11,203
	₩ 138,911	₩ 125,025

(4) Depreciation and amortization for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	March 31,	, 2012	March 3	1, 2011
Depreciation	₩	40,729	₩	34,697
Amortization		2,591		399
	₩	43,320	₩	35,096

(5) Details of other income for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	March 31, 2012		March 31, 2011	
Foreign currency transaction gain	₩ €	6,160	₩	1,875
Foreign currency translation gain	3	3,759		1,517
Reversal of impairment loss on trade and other receivables		117		-
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	1	1,751		5,228
Gain on sale of intangible assets		311		789
Others	4	4,588		2,733
	₩ 16	6,686	₩	12,142

(6) Selling and administrative expenses for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011
Salaries	₩ 74,773	₩ 66,701
Retirement and termination benefits	8,046	5,527
Employee welfare	7,814	7,428
Travel	3,202	2,361
Communications	1,486	1,245
Utilities	2,832	2,491
Taxes and dues	4,617	4,046
Supplies	1,024	873
Rent	7,303	6,082
Depreciation	12,150	9,129
Amortization	2,550	345
Repairs and maintenance	1,594	1,609
Vehicles	3,009	2,314
Insurance	800	570
Commissions	51,998	38,216
Freight and custody	9,164	8,658
Conferences	895	785
Advertising	61,668	52,369
Training	1,849	1,706
Prizes and rewards	459	218
Cooperation	394	-
Normal research and development	7,873	5,167
	₩ 265,500	₩ 217,840

(7) Details of other expenses for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011
Foreign currency transaction loss Foreign currency translation loss	₩ 7,652 11,446	₩ 4,662 13,140
Impairment loss on trade and other receivables	199	132
Donations	2,623	2,343
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	35	101
Loss on sale of intangible assets	380	126
Loss on retirement of inventories	-	688
Others	2,259	1,359
	₩ 24,594	₩ 22,551

26. Expenses by Nature

Expenses by nature for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)		
	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011
Changes in inventories	₩ 91,689	₩ 82,137
Raw materials and consumables used	239,843	44,878
Salary and wage	116,282	105,014
Retirement benefits	10,802	8,808
Depreciation charges	40,729	34,697
Amortization charges	2,591	399
Employee benefits	11,827	11,203
Advertising costs	60,605	20,897
Service fees	58,160	22,978
Other expenses	87,602	256,180
Total cost of sales, distribution costs and administrative expenses	₩ 720,130	₩ 587,191

27. Financial Income and Costs

Financial income and costs for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	March 31, 2012		March 31, 2011	
Financial cost				
Interest costs	₩	(3,929)	₩	(677)
Loss on sale of available-for-sale financial assets		(9)		-
Impairment loss on available-for-sale financial assets				(3,988)
		(3,938)		(4,665)
Financial income				
Interest income		9,286		8,855
Dividend income		3,416		3,331
Investment income on long-term deposits in MSA Escrow Fund		70		302
Gain on sale of available-for-sale financial assets		-		-
		12,772		12,488
Net financial income	₩	8,834	₩	7,823

Details of interest costs for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

	March 31,	March 31, 2012		March 31, 2011	
Borrowings	₩	(2,314)	₩	(660)	
Trade and other payables		(442)		(17)	
Others		(1,173)			
	₩	(3,929)	₩	(677)	

Details of interest income for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)		
	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011
Deposits	₩ 7,230	₩ 8,322
Available-for-sale financial assets	5	12
Trade and other receivables	2,051	521
	₩ 9.286	₩ 8.855

28. Income Tax

Income tax expense was calculated based on the best weighted average annual tax rate of corporate for the entire fiscal period. Estimated average annual tax rate of the year ended December 31, 2012, is 30.5%. The estimated tax rate for the three-month period ended March 31, 2011, was 28.8%. The increase in corporate income tax rate is due to 2% increase of tax rate. The increase in corporate tax rate has been applied from January 1, 2012.

29. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year excluding ordinary shares purchased by the Company and held as treasury shares (Note 19).

Basic earnings per ordinary share for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, is as follows:

	March 31,	2012	March 3	31, 2011
Profit attributable to owners of the Parent Company	₩ 190,82	20 million	₩ 182,	398 million
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares				
outstanding	127,648,800		127,648,800	
Basic and diluted earnings per share in won	₩	1,517	₩	1,429

30. Dividends

The dividends paid in 2012 and 2011 were ₩402,396 million and ₩382,946 million, respectively.

31. Cash Generated from Operations

(1) Cash generated from operations for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

Profit ₩ 186,254 ₩ 183,113 Adjustments for: Income tax expense 81,819 74,242 Finance costs 3,939 4,666 Finance income (12,772) (12,488) Depreciation 40,729 34,697 Amortization 2,591 399 Retirement and termination benefits 11,891 8,808 Foreign currency translations loss 11,446 13,140 Loss on the write-down of inventories 350 589 Impairment loss on trade and other receivables 199 132 Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment 35 101 Loss on sale of intangible assets 380 126 Other expense 62 701 Share of gain of associates (1,286) (2,73) Share of loss of associates 165 136
Income tax expense 81,819 74,242 Finance costs 3,939 4,666 Finance income (12,772) (12,488) Depreciation 40,729 34,697 Amortization 2,591 399 Retirement and termination benefits 11,891 8,808 Foreign currency translations loss 11,446 13,140 Loss on the write-down of inventories 350 589 Impairment loss on trade and other receivables 199 132 Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment 35 101 Loss on sale of intangible assets 380 126 Other expense 62 701 Share of gain of associates (1,286) (273) Share of loss of associates 165 136
Finance costs 3,939 4,666 Finance income (12,772) (12,488) Depreciation 40,729 34,697 Amortization 2,591 399 Retirement and termination benefits 11,891 8,808 Foreign currency translations loss 11,446 13,140 Loss on the write-down of inventories 350 589 Impairment loss on trade and other receivables 199 132 Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment 35 101 Loss on sale of intangible assets 380 126 Other expense 62 701 Share of gain of associates (1,286) (273) Share of loss of associates 165 136
Finance income (12,772) (12,488) Depreciation 40,729 34,697 Amortization 2,591 399 Retirement and termination benefits 11,891 8,808 Foreign currency translations loss 11,446 13,140 Loss on the write-down of inventories 350 589 Impairment loss on trade and other receivables 199 132 Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment 35 101 Loss on sale of intangible assets 380 126 Other expense 62 701 Share of gain of associates (1,286) (273) Share of loss of associates 165 136
Depreciation 40,729 34,697 Amortization 2,591 399 Retirement and termination benefits 11,891 8,808 Foreign currency translations loss 11,446 13,140 Loss on the write-down of inventories 350 589 Impairment loss on trade and other receivables 199 132 Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment 35 101 Loss on sale of intangible assets 380 126 Other expense 62 701 Share of gain of associates (1,286) (273) Share of loss of associates 165 136
Amortization 2,591 399 Retirement and termination benefits 11,891 8,808 Foreign currency translations loss 11,446 13,140 Loss on the write-down of inventories 350 589 Impairment loss on trade and other receivables 199 132 Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment 35 101 Loss on sale of intangible assets 380 126 Other expense 62 701 Share of gain of associates (1,286) (273) Share of loss of associates 165 136
Retirement and termination benefits 11,891 8,808 Foreign currency translations loss 11,446 13,140 Loss on the write-down of inventories 350 589 Impairment loss on trade and other receivables 199 132 Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment 35 101 Loss on sale of intangible assets 380 126 Other expense 62 701 Share of gain of associates (1,286) (273) Share of loss of associates 165 136
Foreign currency translations loss 11,446 13,140 Loss on the write-down of inventories 350 589 Impairment loss on trade and other receivables 199 132 Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment 35 101 Loss on sale of intangible assets 380 126 Other expense 62 701 Share of gain of associates (1,286) (273) Share of loss of associates 165 136
Loss on the write-down of inventories350589Impairment loss on trade and other receivables199132Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment35101Loss on sale of intangible assets380126Other expense62701Share of gain of associates(1,286)(273)Share of loss of associates165136
Impairment loss on trade and other receivables199132Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment35101Loss on sale of intangible assets380126Other expense62701Share of gain of associates(1,286)(273)Share of loss of associates165136
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment 35 101 Loss on sale of intangible assets 380 126 Other expense 62 701 Share of gain of associates (1,286) (273) Share of loss of associates 165 136
Loss on sale of intangible assets 380 126 Other expense 62 701 Share of gain of associates (1,286) (273) Share of loss of associates 165 136
Other expense62701Share of gain of associates(1,286)(273)Share of loss of associates165136
Share of gain of associates (1,286) (273) Share of loss of associates 165 136
Share of loss of associates 165 136
Foreign currency translations gain (3,759) (1,517)
Reversal of impairment loss on trade and other receivables (117) -
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment (1,751) (5,228)
Gain on sale of intangible assets (311) (789)
319,864 300,555
Changes in working capital:
Trade and other receivables (39,795) 21,228
Advance payments (53,690) (41,643)
Prepaid expenses (2,838) (1,868)
Prepaid tobacco excise and other taxes (20,477) (45,728)
Inventories 86,936 82,135
Trade and other payables (24,599) (48,365)
Advance receipts 20,159 1,447
Tobacco excise and other taxes payable 310,595 127
Payment of retirement benefits (3,492) (3,845)
Cash generated from operations ₩ 592,663 ₩ 264,043

(2) Non-cash transactions

(in millions of Korean won)	March 31, 2012	
Reclassification of property, plant and equipment to non-current assets held for sale	₩	10,753
Reclassification of investment property to property, plant and equipment		4,864
Reclassification of construction-in-progress to property, plant and equipment		10,534

32. Contingencies

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.

As of March 31, 2012, tobacco lawsuits claiming damages of \forall 584 million are filed against the Group and the Korean government. The amount of the liability the Group may ultimately be liable for with respect to the litigation cannot be reasonably estimated as of March 31, 2012.

As of March 31, 2012, the Group has letter of credit agreements with Korea Exchange Bank and other banks with limits in the aggregate of USD 47,500 thousand.

As of March 31, 2012, the Group's trade receivables from the export of cigarettes are insured against non-payment up to USD 36,300 thousand by an export guarantee insurance with the Korea Export Insurance Corporation.

As of March 31, 2012, the Group has been provided with a foreign currency payment guarantee for local dealers in Russia and other countries up to USD 70,000 thousand by Korea Exchange Bank and others.

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 $\mbox{$W$}$ 236,387 million (non-current: $\mbox{$W$}$ 139,190 million; current: $\mbox{$W$}$ 97,197 million) as of March 31, 2012.

As of March 31, 2012, the Group has an accounts receivable loan agreement with a limit of \forall 85,000 million with Hana Bank and other financial institutions.

As of March 31, 2012, the Group has a trade bill loan agreement with a limit of ₩ 10,000 million with Korea Exchange Bank and other financial institutions.

As of March 31, 2012, the Group has a loan agreement with a limit of $\forall 95,409$ million with Shinhan Bank and other financial institutions.

As of March 31, 2012, the Group has provided two blank notes, 13 notes amounting to \forall 14,200 million and five blank checks to Resolution and Finance Corporation and others as collateral for its borrowings and trade agreements. As of March 31, 2012, lost a note provided as collateral is in the process of nullification.

As of March 31, 2012, the Group and 28 other companies are guaranteed ₩ 240,000 million by Seoul Guarantee Insurance Co., Ltd. related to the Yongsan International Commercial Development Project.

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 \forall 800,000 million. Following this MOU, the Group entered into a joint investment agreement with Q Capital Partners Co., Ltd. which is a general partner of private equity fund as of November 11, 2011.

Relative 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:

1) Conditional put option granted to Individual Shareholder

The Parent Company shall be required to purchase Individual Shareholder's shares, in whole or in part, at the agreed price if the following conditions are met:

- -Somang Cosmetics Co., Ltd. satisfies all the listing requirements.
- -Notwithstanding the written request of Individual Shareholder, Somang Cosmetics Co., Ltd. is not able to undertake the necessary procedures for listing, due to the Parent Company s objection, within three years after the Parent Company acquired Somang Cosmetics Co., Ltd.
- 2) 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.

3) 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.

With relation to the acquisition of Mazence, Inc., 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:

1) Restriction of disposal

Individual shareholder shall not be permitted to dispose of its shares, in whole or in part, within one year after Mazence, Inc. is listed.

2) 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.

3) 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.

As of March 31, 2012, the Group has letter of credit agreements with Korea Exchange Bank with limits in the aggregate of USD 2,500 thousand.

33. Related Parties

The Group has no significant transactions and receivables, liabilities with related parties, for the three-month period ended March 31, 2012.

The guarantee provided by related parties as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, are as follows:

(in millions of Korean won)

Guarantee			March 31, 2012		December 31, 2011	
Guarantor	for	Purpose	Limitation	Exercise amount	Limitation	Exercise amount
Kang Seok- chang	Somang Cosmetics Co., Ltd.	Application funds	₩ 33,012	₩ 24,194	₩ 21,175	₩ 16,748

The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, consists of:

(in millions of Korean won)

	March 31, 2012		March 31, 2011	
Short-term employee benefits	₩	5,995	₩	4,594
Retirement benefits		1,151		425
	₩	7,146	₩	5,019
		, -		-,-

34. Basis of Translating Financial Statements

The financial statements are expressed in Korean won and have been translated into U.S. dollars at the rate of \forall 1,137.80 to \$1, the basic exchange rate on March 31, 2012, 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.