Separate Financial Statements December 31, 2013 and 2012

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

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Independent Auditors' Report

Based on a report originally issued in Korean

The Board of Directors and Stockholders POSCO:

We have audited the accompanying separate statements of financial position of POSCO (the "Company") as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 and the related separate statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate financial statements in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these separate financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of Korea. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the separate financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the separate financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards.

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to the following:

KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp.

The procedures and practices utilized in the Republic of Korea to audit such separate financial statements may differ from those generally accepted and applied in other countries. Accordingly, this report and the accompanying separate financial statements are for use by those knowledgeable about Korean auditing standards and their application in practice.

Seoul, Korea February 25, 2014

This report is effective as of February 25, 2014, the audit report date. Certain subsequent events or circumstances, which may occur between the audit report date and the time of reading this report, could have a material impact on the accompanying separate financial statements and notes thereto. Accordingly, the readers of the audit report should understand that the above audit report has not been updated to reflect the impact of such subsequent events or circumstances, if any.

POSCO Separate Statements of Financial Position As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

(in millions of Won)				
	Notes	Decen	nber 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4,5,22	₩	1,394,315	1,752,560
Trade accounts and notes receivable, net	6,22,37		3,393,444	4,087,030
Other receivables, net	7,22,37		281,161	394,762
Other short-term financial assets	8,22		2,318,816	928,778
Inventories	9,34		4,538,657	5,403,660
Assets held for sale	10		1,304	-
Other current assets	11		25,782	42,681
Total current assets			11,953,479	12,609,471
Long-term trade accounts and notes receivable, net	6,22		4,464	274
Other receivables, net	7,22		45,738	60,652
Other long-term financial assets	8,22		3,362,594	2,968,113
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	12		15,092,836	14,100,053
Investment property, net	13		92,879	110,526
Property, plant and equipment, net	14		23,240,603	22,166,735
Intangiable assets, net	15		438,783	293,841
Other long-term assets	11		10,902	10,771
Total non-current assets			42,288,799	39,710,965
Total assets		₩	54,242,278	52,320,436

POSCO Separate Statements of Financial Position, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

(in millions of Won)	Notes	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
	Notes	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Liabilities			
Trade accounts and notes payable	22,37	₩ 735,457	978,581
Short-term borrowings	4,6,16,22	1,931,283	2,116,540
Other payables	17,22,37	791,883	1,270,040
Other short-term financial liabilities	18,22	46,009	16,892
Current income tax liabilities	35	153,278	84,355
Provisions	19	8,501	6,239
Other current liabilities	21	38,109	70,865
Total current liabilities		3,704,520	4,543,512
Long-term borrowings	4,8,16,22	6,731,788	7,487,234
Other payables	17,22	124,679	128,812
Other long-term financial liabilities	18,22	231,539	72,920
Net defined benefit liabilities	20	100,650	140,256
Deferred tax liabilities	35	1,034,102	779,312
Other long-term liabilities	21	3,538	3,842
Total non-current liabilities		8,226,296	8,612,376
Total liabilities		11,930,816	13,155,888
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital	23	482,403	482,403
Capital surplus	23	1,233,040	1,227,692
Hybrid bonds	24	996,919	-
Reserves	25	403,939	3,362
Treasury shares	26	(1,579,123)	(2,391,406)
Retained earnings	27	40,774,284	39,842,497
Total shareholder's equity	4	42,311,462	39,164,548
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		₩ 54,242,278	52,320,436

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

POSCO Separate Statements of Comprehensive Income For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

(in millions of Won, except per share informations)

	Notes		2013	2012
Revenue	28,37	₩	30,543,545	35,664,933
Cost of sales	9,20,30,34,37		26,494,617)	(31,041,900)
Gross profit	- ,- ,- ,- ,- ,- ,- ,- ,- ,- ,- ,- ,- ,-		4,048,928	4,623,033
Selling and administrative expenses				
Administrative expenses	20,22,29,30,34		(892,966)	(853,908)
Selling expenses	29,30,34		(940,829)	(979,528)
Operating profit	31		2,215,133	2,789,597
Finance income and costs				
Finance income	22,32		967,073	1,356,539
Finance costs	22,32		(918,360)	(759,291)
Other non-operating income and expenses Other non-operating income Other non-operating expenses	31,33,37 31,33,34,37		140,048 (418,599)	69,737 (334,301)
Profit before income tax Income tax expense	35		1,985,295 (402,699)	3,122,281 (622,758)
Profit for the period Other comprehensive income			1,582,596	2,499,523
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss: Remeasurements of defined benefit pension plans, net of tax Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss: Net changes in unrealized fair value of	n 20		(8,692)	(45,824)
available-for-sale investments, net of tax	8,22,25		400,577	(153,345)
Total comprehensive income		₩	1,974,481	2,300,354
Basic and diluted earnings per share	36	₩	20,052	32,359

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

POSCO Separate Statements of Changes in Equity For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

(in millions of Won)		Share	Capital	Hybrid		Tresury	Retained	
		capital	surplus	bonds	Reserves	shares	earnings	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2012	₩	482,403	1,227,692	-	156,707	(2,391,406)	38,122,620	37,598,016
Comprehensive income :								
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	2,499,523	2,499,523
Net changes in unrealized fair value of								
available-for-sale investments, net of tax		-	-	-	(153,345)	-	-	(153,345)
Remeasurements of defined benefit pension								
plans, net of tax		-	-	-	-	-	(45,824)	(45,824)
Transactions with owners of the Company,								
recognized directly in equity:								
Year-end dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(579,333)	(579,333)
Interim dividends		<u> </u>	-	<u>-</u>		-	(154,489)	(154,489)
Balance as of December 31, 2012	₩	482,403	1,227,692	-	3,362	(2,391,406)	39,842,497	39,164,548
		Share	Capital	Hybrid		Tresury	Retained	
		capital	surplus	bonds	Reserves	shares	earnings	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2013	₩	482,403	1,227,692		3,362	(2,391,406)	39,842,497	39,164,548
Comprehensive income :	• • •	,			,	, , ,		
Profit for the period		_	_	_	-	-	1,582,596	1,582,596
Net changes in unrealized fair value of								
available-for-sale investments, net of tax		_	_	_	400,577	-	_	400,577
Remeasurements of defined benefit pension								
plans, net of tax		_	-	_	-	_	(8,692)	(8,692)
Transactions with owners of the Company,								
recognized directly in equity:								
Year-end dividends		_	-	_	-	-	(463,467)	(463,467)
Interim dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(154,489)	(154,489)
Issuance of hybrid bonds		-	-	996,919	-	-	-	996,919
Interest of hybrid bonds		-	-	· <u>-</u>	-	-	(24,161)	(24,161)
Disposal of treasury shares		-	5,348	_	-	812,283	<u>-</u>	817,631
Balance as of December 31, 2013	₩	482,403	1,233,040	996,919	403,939	(1,579,123)	40,774,284	42,311,462

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

Separate Statements of Cash Flows For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

Post for the period	(in millions of Won)	Notes	Dece	mber 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Costs of defined benefit plans	Cash flows from operationg activities			1 502 506	2 400 522
Costs for defined benefit plans			₩	1,582,596	2,499,523
Depreciation 1,972,007 1,840,807 1				100 656	107 107
Amontzation (509,05) (1,079,31) Finance costs (55,855) 52,948 Cain on disposal of property, plant and equipment (677,33) 22,828 Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment 94,533 84,990 Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment 12,925 17,575 Inpairment loss on investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures 235,794 1,102 Cain on disposal of assests beld for sale (6787) (1,102) Cain on disposal of assests beld for sale (6787) (1,400) Changes in operating assets and liabilities 39 687,900 11,470,400 Interest received 100,073 111,000 Interest received 100,073 111,000 Interest received 222,231 175,550 Income traces paid 202,211 300,000 Net cash provided by operating activities 40 222,231 Proceeds from disposal of Server from financial instruments 3,528,479 3,182,714 Proceeds from disposal of server from financial instruments 3,528,479 3,182,714 Proceed				,	,
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Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets 1,100 747 Acquisition of short-term financial investments (4,144,157) (2,982,224) Acquisition of available-for-sale investments (71,045) (130,845) Increase in long-term loans (3,354) (12,687) Acquisition of investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures (1,193,501) (1,056,628) Acquisition of property, plant and equipment (3,013,628) (2,494,862) Proceeds from (net payment for) disposal of property, plant and equipment (14,297) 29,323 Acquisition of intangible assets (103,041) (92,776) Net cash used in investing activities ₩ 4,768,064) 2,896,787 Proceeds from financing activities 2,431,539 3,855,933 Increase in long-term financial liabilities 3,766 3,033 Receipt of government grants 5,000 - Proceeds from disposal of tresury shares 14,019 - Proceeds from disposal of tresury shares 14,019 - Repayment of borrowings (3,132,803) (5,281,336) Decrease in long-term financial liabilities	Proceeds from disposal of investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures			6,114	37,134
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Increase in long-term financial liabilities 3,766 3,033 Receipt of government grants 5,000 - Proceeds from disposal of tresury shares 14,019 - Proceeds from issurance of hybrid bonds 996,919 - Repayment of borrowings (3,132,803) (5,281,336) Decrease in long-term financial liabilities (3,009) (3,674) Decrease in derivative liabilities (23,348) - Payment of cash dividends (617,570) (733,380) Payment of interest of hybrid bonds (21,860) - Net cash used in financing activities (347,347) (2,159,424) Effect of exchage rate changes on cash held (6,360) - Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (358,245) 614,678 Cash and cash equivalents 1,752,560 1,137,882				2 424 520	2.055.022
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Effect of exchage rate changes on cash held (6,360) - Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (358,245) 614,678 Cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period 1,752,560 1,137,882	rayment of interest of hybrid bonds		-	(21,800)	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period 1,752,560 1,137,882	Net cash used in financing activities		₩	(347,347)	(2,159,424)
Cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period 1,752,560 1,137,882	Effect of exchage rate changes on cash held			(6,360)	<u>-</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period 1,752,560 1,137,882	Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			(358,245)	614,678
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period $\frac{1,394,315}{2}$ $\frac{1,752,560}{2}$				1,752,560	1,137,882
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period		₩	1,394,315	1,752,560

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

1. Reporting Entity

POSCO (the "Company") is the largest steel producer in Korea which was incorporated on April 1, 1968, under the Commercial Code of the Republic of Korea to manufacture and sell steel rolled products and plates in the domestic and foreign markets.

The shares of the Company have been listed on the Korea Exchange since 1988. The Company owns and operates two steel plants (Pohang and Gwangyang) and one office in Korea, and it also operates internationally through eight of its overseas liaison offices.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, major shareholders are as follows:

	2013		201	2
Share holder's name	Number of shares	Ownership(%)	Number of shares	Ownership(%)
National Pension Service	6,577,907	7.54	5,225,654	7.54
Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation(*1)	4,394,712	5.04	4,394,712	5.04
Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries	s 2,197,707	2.52	2,183,997	2.52
Pohang University of Science and Technology	1,905,000	2.18	1,905,000	2.18
KB Financial group Inc. and subsidiaries	1,846,994	2.12	1,919,773	2.12
Others	70,264,515	80.60	71,557,699	80.60
	87,186,835	100.00	87,186,835	100.00

(*1) Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation owns American Depository Receipts (ADRs) of the Company, each of which represents 0.25 share of POSCO's common share which has par value of $\mbox{$\mathbb{W}$}5,000$ per share.

As of December 31, 2013, the shares of the Company are listed on the Korea Exchange, while its depository shares are listed on the New York, Tokyo and London Stock Exchanges.

2.Statement of Compliance

Statement of compliance

The separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards ("K-IFRS"), as prescribed in the Act on External Audits of Corporations.

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

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

Basis of measurement

The separate financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following material items in the statement of financial position, as described in the accounting policy below.

- (a) Derivatives instruments are measured at fair value
- (b) Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value
- (c) Defined benefit liabilities are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of the plan asset

Functional and presentation currency

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

Use of estimates and judgements

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

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

(a) Judgements

Information about critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the separate financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 8 Other financial assets
- Note 13 Investment property, net
- Note 14 Property, plant and equipment, net

(b) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year is included in the following notes:

- Note 19 Provisions
- Note 20 Employee benefits
- Note 38 Commitments and contingencies

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

(c) Measurement of fair value

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a valuation team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the financial officer.

The valuation team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the valuation team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of K-IFRS including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuation techniques should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

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

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorized in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes:

• Note 22 – Financial instruments

Changes in accounting policies

Except for the change below, the Company has consistently applied the accounting policies set out in note 3 to all periods presented in these separate financial statements.

The Company has adopted the following new standards and amendments to standards with a date of initial application of January 1, 2013.

- (a) K-IFRS No. 1001, "Presentation of Financial Statements"
- (b) K-IFRS No. 1019, "Employee Benefits"
- (c) K-IFRS No. 1107, "Financial Instruments: Disclosures"
- (d) K-IFRS No. 1113, "Fair Value Measurement"

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

The details of changes in accounting policies are as follows:

(a) Classification of other comprehensive income

As a result of the amendments to K-IFRS No. 1001, the Company has modified the presentation of items of other comprehensive income in its statement of comprehensive income to present

separately items that would be reclassified to profit or loss from those that would never be reclassified to profit or loss. Comparative information has been re-presented accordingly.

(b) Post-employment defined benefit plan

As a result of the amendments to K-IFRS No. 1019, the Company has changed its accounting policy with respect the basis for determining the income or expense related to its post-employment defined benefit plans. Under the amendments to K-IFRS No. 1019, the Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Consequently, the net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) now comprises: interest cost on the defined benefit obligation, interest income on plan assets, and interest on the effect on the asset ceiling. Previously, the Company determined interest income on plan assets based on their long-term rate of expected return. The impact of the amendments on the Company's separate financial statements is not significant.

(c) Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

As a result of the amendments to K-IFRS No. 1107, the Company has expanded its disclosures about the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities (Note 22).

(d) Fair value measurement

K-IFRS No. 1113, establishes a single framework for measuring fair value and making disclosures about fair value measurements when such measurements are required or permitted by other K-IFRSs. It unifies the definition of fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. It replaces and expands the disclosure requirements about fair value measurements in other K-IFRSs, including K-IFRS No. 1107. As a result, the Company has included additional disclosures in this regard (Note 22).

In accordance with the transitional provisions of K-IFRS No. 1113, the Company has applied the new fair value measurement guidance prospectively and has not provided any comparative information for new disclosures. Notwithstanding the above, the change had no significant impact on the measurements of the Company's assets and liabilities.

Impact of changes in accounting policies

As management believes the impact of the amendments to K-IFRS No. 1019 and 1113 on the Company's prior year's separate financial statements is not significant, the comparative period's separate financial statements are not restated.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

Approval of financial statement

The separate financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on January 29, 2014, and will be submitted for approval at the shareholders' meeting to be held on March 14, 2014.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies applied by the Company in preparation of its separate financial statements are included below. The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, except for those as disclosed in note 2.

The comparative amounts in separate statements of comprehensive income have been re-presented as a result of a change in the accounting policy regarding the presentation of items of other comprehensive income.

Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures

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

Foreign currency transactions and translation

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded using the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the original transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date fair value was initially determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When gains or losses on non-monetary items are recognized in other comprehensive income, exchange components of those gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Conversely, when gains or losses on non-monetary items are recognized in profit or loss, exchange components of those gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments in highly liquid securities that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Equity investments are excluded from cash and cash equivalents.

Non-derivative financial assets

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

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

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

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

(b) Held-to-maturity financial assets

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

(c) Loans and receivables

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

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

(d) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity financial assets or loans and receivables. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value, net of any tax effect, recorded in other comprehensive income in equity. Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured and derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity instruments are measured at cost. When a financial asset is derecognized or impairment losses are recognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. Dividends on an available-for-sale equity instrument are recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

(e) Derecognition of non-derivative financial assets

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

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

(f) Offsetting a financial asset and a financial liability

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

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs are determined by using the moving-weighted average method. The cost of inventories comprise all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of finished goods or work in progress are based on the normal capacity of the production facilities.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories is recognized as cost of goods sold in the period in which the related revenue is recognized. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. 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 recognized as a cost of goods sold in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Non-current assets held for sale

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

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

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

Investment property

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

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

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

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and after initial recognition, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment includes expenditures arising directly from the construction or acquisition of the asset, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and, when the Company has an obligation to remove the asset or restore the site, an estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The cost of replacing a part of an item is recognized in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment, if the following recognition criteria are met:

- (a) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company;
- (b) the cost can be measured reliably.

The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized at the time the replacement part is recognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of the item are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated from the date they are available for use or, in respect of self-constructed assets, from the date that the asset is completed and ready for use. Other than land, the costs of an asset less its estimated residual value are depreciated. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis, which most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset, over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognized.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Buildings	20-40 years
Structures	20-40 years
Machinery and equipment	15 years
Vehicles	4-9 years
Tools	4 years
Furniture and fixtures	4 years
Lease assets	18 years

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

The estimated residual value, useful lives and the depreciation method are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

Borrowing costs

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

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

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost and, subsequently, are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortization of intangible assets except for goodwill is calculated 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 zero. However, as there are no foreseeable limits to the periods over which club memberships are expected to be available for use, this intangible asset is determined as an having an indefinite useful life and not amortized.

Intellectual property rights	5-10 years
Development costs	4 years
Port facilities usage rights	5-75 years
Other intangible assets	4-20 years

Amortization periods and the 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 assessments for those assets. Changes are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

Expenditures on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Development expenditures are capitalized only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Other development expenditures are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate. All other expenditures, including expenditures on internally generated goodwill and brands, are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Government grants

Government grants are not recognized unless there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the grant's conditions and that the grant will be received.

(a) Grants related to assets

Government grants whose primary condition is that the Company purchase, construct or otherwise acquire long-term assets are deducted from the carrying amount of the assets and recognized in profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the life of the depreciable assets.

(b) Grants related to income

Government grants which are intended to compensate the Company for expenses incurred are deducted from the related expenses.

Leases

The Company classifies and accounts for leases as either a finance or operating lease, depending on the terms. Leases where the Company assumes substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

(a) Finance leases

At the commencement of the lease term, the Company recognizes as finance assets and finance liabilities the lower amount of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. Any initial direct costs are added to the amount recognized as an asset.

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Contingent rents are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

The depreciable amount of a leased asset is allocated to each accounting period during the period of expected use on a systematic basis consistent with the depreciation policy the Company adopts for similar depreciable assets that are owned. If there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life.

(b) Operating leases

Leases obligations under operating leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Contingent rents are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Impairment for financial assets

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

Objective evidence that a financial asset or group of assets are impaired includes:

- (a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor
- (b) a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments
- (c) the lender, 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
- (d) it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization
- (e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties
- (f) observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the group.

In addition, for an equity instrument classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

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

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

(b) Financial assets carried at cost

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

(c) Available-for-sale financial assets

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

Impairment for non-financial assets

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

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

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

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

Any impairment identified at the CGU level is used to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss.

(a) Embedded derivatives

Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately only if the following criteria have been met: (a) the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the embedded derivatives are not clearly and closely related to a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative that would meet the definition of a derivative, and (b) the hybrid (combined) instrument is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in the fair value of separable embedded derivatives from the host contract are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

(b) Other derivatives

Changes in the fair value of a derivative that is not designated as a hedging instrument are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

Non-derivative financial liabilities

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

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

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

(b) Other financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are classified as other financial liabilities.

Financial guarantee liabilities are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, they are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- 1) the amount of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period; and
- 2) the amount initially recognized less, cumulative amortization recognized on a straight-line basis over the guarantee period

At the date of initial recognition, other financial liabilities are measured at fair value minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method..

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

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

Employee benefits

(a) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits that are due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. When an employee has rendered service to the Company during an accounting period, the Company recognizes the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service as profit or loss. If the Company has a legal or constructive obligation which can be reliably measured, the Company recognizes the amount of expected payment for profit-sharing and bonuses payable as liabilities.

(b) Other long-term employee benefits

Other long-term employee benefits include employee benefits that are settled beyond 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service, and are calculated at the present value of the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods, less the fair value of any related assets. The present value is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows using the interest rate of corporate bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid. Any actuarial gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(c) Retirement benefits: Defined contribution plans

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

(d) Retirement benefits: Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The fair value of plan assets is deducted. The calculation is performed annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on corporate bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid. The Company recognizes all actuarial gains and losses arising from actuarial assumption changes and experiential adjustments in other comprehensive income when incurred.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

When the fair value of plan assets exceeds the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the Company recognizes an asset, to the extent of the total of cumulative unrecognized past service cost and present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reduction in the future contributions to the plan.

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

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

Provisions

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

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

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

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

A provision is used only for expenditures for which the provision was originally recognized.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

Equity instruments

(a) Share capital

Common stock is classified as equity and the incremental costs arising directly attributable to the issuance of common stock less their tax effects are deducted from equity.

If the Company reacquires its own equity instruments, the amount of those instruments ("treasury shares") are presented as a contra equity account. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issuance or cancellation of its own equity instruments. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognized as an increase to equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is recorded in capital surplus.

(b) Hybrid bonds

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of financial liability and an equity instrument. When the Company has an unconditional right to avoid delivering cash or another financial asset to settle a contractual obligation, the Company's hybrid bond has been classified as an equity instrument.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods, services provided and the use of assets is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates, which are not significant for all periods presented.

(a) Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods in the ordinary course of activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence exists, usually in the form of an executed sales agreement, that the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. The appropriate timing for transfer of risks and rewards varies depending on the individual terms and conditions of the sales contract. For international sales, this timing depends on the type of international commercial terms of the contract.

(b) Rental income

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

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

Finance income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested (including available-for-sale financial assets), dividend income, gains on the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets and changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date that the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings and changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.

Income taxes

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

(a) Current tax

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

(b) Deferred tax

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

The Company recognizes a deferred tax liability for all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures, except to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The Company recognizes a deferred tax asset for deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. However, deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill, or the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting profit or loss nor taxable income.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

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

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

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

Earnings per share

Management calculates basic earnings per share ("EPS") data for the Company's ordinary shares, which is presented at the end of the statement of comprehensive income. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for the Company for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2013, and the Company has not early adopted them. Management believes the impact of the amendments on the Company's separate financial statements is not significant.

(a) Amendments to K-IFRS No. 1032 "Financial Instruments: Presentation"

The amendments clarified application guidance related to offsetting of a financial asset and a financial liability. The amendments are mandatorily effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014 with earlier adoption permitted.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

4. Financial risk management

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

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk
- capital risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these separate financial statements.

(a) Financial risk management

1) Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

2) Credit risk

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

The Company implements a credit risk management policy under which the Company only transacts business with counterparties that have a certain level of credit rate evaluated based on financial condition, historical experience, and other factors. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The default risk of a nation or an industry in which a customer operates its business does not have a significant influence on credit risk. The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness.

The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures, and a collective loss component established for companies of similar assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but not yet identified. The collective loss allowance is determined based on historical data of payment statistics for similar financial assets. Debt securities are analyzed individually, and an expected loss shall be directly deducted from debt securities.

Credit risk also arises from transactions with financial institutions, and such transactions include transactions of cash and cash equivalents, various deposits, and financial instruments such as derivative contracts. The Company manages its exposure to this credit risk by only entering into transactions with banks that have high international credit ratings. The Company's treasury department authorizes, manages, and overseas new transactions with financial institutions with whom the Company has no previous relationship. Furthermore, the Company limits its exposure to credit risk of financial guarantee contracts by strictly evaluating their necessity based on internal decision making processes, such as the approval of the board of directors.

3) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company's cash flow from business, borrowing or financing is sufficient to meet the cash requirements for the Company's strategic investments. Management believes that the Company is capable of raising funds by borrowing or financing if the Company is not able to generate cash flow requirements from its operations. The Company has committed borrowing facilities with various banks.

4) Market risk management

Market risk means that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The goal of market risk management is optimization of profit and controlling the exposure to market risk within acceptable limits.

① Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company, Korean Won.

The Company's policy in respect of foreign currency risks is a natural hedge whereby foreign currency income is offset with foreign currency expenditures. The remaining net exposures after the natural hedge have been hedged using derivative contracts such as forward exchange contracts. In addition, the Company's derivative transactions are limited to hedging actual foreign currency transactions and speculative hedging is not permitted. Based on this policy, the Company has foreign currency borrowings from banks and hedges foreign currency risks of the foreign currency borrowings by using foreign currency swaps.

2 Interest rate risk

The Company mostly borrows at fixed interest rates. The Company's management monitors interest rate risks regularly.

③ Other market risk

Equity price risk arises from listed equity securities among available-for-sale equity securities. Management of the Company measures regularly the fair value of listed equity securities and the risk of variance in future cash flow caused by market price fluctuations. Significant investments are managed separately and all buy and sell decisions are approved by management of the Company.

(b) Management of capital risk

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 Company consists of equity and net debt, deducting cash and cash equivalents and current financial instruments from borrowings. The Company applied the same financial risk management strategy that was applied in the previous period.

The equity attributable to owners as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)	2013	2012
Total borrowings	8,663,071	9,603,774
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	1,394,315	1,752,560
Net borrowings	7,268,756	7,851,214
Total equity	42,311,462	39,164,548
Net borrowings-to-equity ratio	17.18%	20.05%

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)		2013	2012	
Checking accounts	₩	302,434	660	
Time deposits		859,148	1,320,000	
Money market trust		152,500	321,400	
Money market funds		30,000	110,000	
Money market deposit account		50,233	500	
	₩	1,394,315	1,752,560	

6. Trade Accounts and Notes Receivable

Trade accounts and notes receivable as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)		2013	2012
Current			
Trade accounts and notes receivable	₩	3,403,316	4,099,006
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts		(9,872)	(11,976)
	₩	3,393,444	4,087,030
Non-current			
Trade accounts and notes receivable	₩	7,806	502
Less: Present value discount		(3,114)	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts		(228)	(228)
	₩	4,464	274

The trade accounts and notes receivable sold to financial institutions, for which the derecognition conditions were not met, amounted to $$\mathbb{W}$203,138$$ million and $$\mathbb{W}$258,680$$ million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and are included in bank borrowings (Note 16).

7. Other Receivables

Other receivables as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)

	2013		2012	
Current				
Other accounts receivable	₩	281,667	391,264	
Accrued income		10,055	12,531	
Other checking accounts		10	1,538	
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts		(10,571)	(10,571)	
	₩	281,161	394,762	
Non-current				
Long-term loans	₩	54,945	66,775	
Long-term other accounts receivable		2,723	6,410	
Deposits		2,523	1,920	
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts		(14,453)	(14,453)	
	₩	45,738	60,652	

8. Other Financial Assets

(a) Other financial assets as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)

		2013	2012
Current		_	
Short-term available-for-sale securities (bonds)	₩	-	100,000
Current portion of held-to-maturity securities (bonds)		-	29,981
Short-term financial instruments(*1)		2,317,867	786,098
Cash deposits(*2)		949	12,699
	₩	2,318,816	928,778
Non-current Derivatives assets held for trading Long-term available-for-sale securities (equity instruments) Long-term available-for-sale securities (bonds) Long-term available-for-sale securities (others) Cash deposits(*3)	₩)	7,788 3,333,915 20,355 500 36	6,016 2,942,915 18,642 500 40
	₩	3,362,594	2,968,113

^(*1)Short-term financial instruments amounting to \$\psi 4,700\$ million and \$\psi 3,400\$ million are provided as collateral in relation to long term borrowings from National Forestry Cooperatives Federation as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

^(*2)Deposit is restricted in relation to government assigned project.

^(*3)The Company is required to provide deposits to maintain checking accounts and accordingly the withdrawal of these deposits is restricted.

(b) Long-term available-for-sale equity securities as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)	2013							2012	
_	Number of shares	Ownership (%)		quisition cost	Fair value	Net changes in fair value of available-for-sale investments	Accumulated impairment loss	Book value	Book value
Marketable equity securities Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation	238,352,000	2.38	₩	719,622	842,909	123,287	-	842,909	624,423
SK Telecom Co., Ltd.(*1)	1,795,862	2.22		462,749	419,933	189,901	(232,717)	419,933	350,210
KB Financial group Inc.(*2)	11,590,550	3.00		536,517	489,701	93,304	(140,120)	489,701	439,282
Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.	1,477,000	1.94		343,506	379,589	36,083	-	379,589	357,434
Shinhan Financial group Inc.	4,369,881	0.92		228,778	206,695	84,059	(106,142)	206,695	169,770
Hana Financial group Inc.	2,430,498	1.00		15,633	106,699	91,066	-	106,699	84,338
Others (11 companies)(*3)				150,780	108,895	35,322	(77,207)	108,895	157,284
				2,457,585	2,554,421	653,022	(556,186)	2,554,421	2,182,741
Non-marketable equity securities									
The Siam United Steel(*4)	11,071,000	12.30		34,658	57,643	45,510	(22,525)	57,643	50,717
Nacional Minerios S.A.(*4)	30,784,625	6.48		668,634	517,193	(151,441)	-	517,193	517,683
Dongbu Metal Co., Ltd.(*4)	3,000,000	10.00		98,242	85,371	(12,871)	-	85,371	96,126
Troika Fund(*4)	10,664,872,584	3.66		10,665	9,095	(1,570)	-	9,095	6,499
Others (36 companies)(*5,*6)				121,915	110,192	251	(11,974)	110,192	89,149
				934,114	779,494	(120,121)	(34,499)	779,494	760,174
			₩	3.391.699	3.333.915	532-901	(590.685)	3.333.915	2,942,915

- (*1) As of December 31, 2013, 1,795,860 shares equivalent to 16,162,743 American Depository Receipts ("ADRs") of SK Telecom Co., Ltd. have been pledged as collateral for the exchangeable bonds issued.
- (*2) The Company recognized \$\psi 140,120\$ million of impairment loss on investment in KB Financial Group Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2013 due to significant decline in the fair value of its shares for a prolonged period.
- (*3) The Company recognized \$\psi 15,265\$ million, \$\psi 7,745\$ million and \$\psi 4,098\$ million of impairment loss on investment in PT. Krakatau Steel, Steel Flower Co., Ltd. and DAEHO P&C Co., Ltd, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2013 due to significant decline in the fair value of their shares.
- (*4) Fair value is based on valuation performed by an external professional evaluation agency.
- (*5) The Company recognized \(\psi 3,577\) million of impairment loss on investment in Korea Private Certified Emission Reductions Fund No.1 for the year ended December 31, 2013 due to significant decline in the fair value of its shares.
- (*6) These non-marketable equity securities are recorded at cost since fair value cannot be reliably measured.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

9. Inventories

Inventories as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)	lions of Won) 201.		2012
Finished ands	₩	755 206	970.017
Finished goods	VV	755,286	870,917
Semi-finished goods		1,259,390	1,446,058
By-products		13,793	11,399
Raw materials		983,902	1,297,926
Fuel and materials		520,236	607,908
Materials-in-transit		1,009,996	1,169,201
Others		586	621
		4,543,189	5,404,030
Less: Allowance for inventories valuation		(4,532)	(370)
	₩	4,538,657	5,403,660

The amount of valuation losses of inventories recognized within cost of sales during the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were \,\psi4,532\,\text{million} and \,\psi370\,\text{million},\text{respectively}.

10. Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

Details of non-current assets held for sale as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)	2013		2012	
Investment in associates (*1)	₩	1 204		
Investment in associates(*1)	\text{VV}	1.304	_	

(*1) The Company determined to dispose of the shares of POSVINA Co., Ltd., an associate of the Company. The Company recorded an impairment loss for assets held for sale of ₩1,814 million based on the difference between the carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell of the investment in POSVINA Co., Ltd. during the year ended December 31, 2013.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

11. Other Assets

Other assets as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)

	2013		2012						
Other current assets									
Advance payments	₩	4,871	4,505						
Prepaid expenses		20,911	38,176						
		25,782	42,681						
Other long-term assets									
Long-term prepaid expenses		6,980	8,216						
Others		3,935	2,568						
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts		(13)	(13)						
	₩	10,902	10,771						

12. Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint ventures

(a) Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

		2013	2012
Subsidiaries		12,316,564	12,163,345
Associates		825,197	559,988
Joint ventures		1,951,075	1,376,720
	₩	15,092,836	14,100,053

(b) Details of subsidiaries and carrying values as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

		_			2013			2012
[Domestic]	Country	Principal operations	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Acquisition cost	Net as set value	Book value	Book value
Daewoo International Corporation	Korea	Trading	68,681,566	60.31	₩ 3,371,481	2,215,646	3,371,481	3,371,481
POSCO ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION., LTD.	Korea	Engineering and Construction	32,876,418	89.53	1,510,716	2,970,887	1,510,716	1,510,716
POSCO ENERGY CO., LTD.	Korea	Generation of Electricity	40,234,508	89.02	658,176	1,589,280	658,176	658,176
POSCO Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Korea	Steel manufacturing and sales	26,000,000	72.09	628,842	1,259,107	628,842	628,842
POSCO Processing&Service	Korea	Steel sales and service	17,155,000	95.31	421,927	693,895	421,927	421,927
POSCO AST	Korea	Steel manufacturing and sales	17,386,952	100.00	176,609	153,598	176,609	176,609
POSCO Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Korea	Coated steel manufacturing	3,412,000	56.87	108,421	169,564	108,421	108,421
POSCO M-TECH(*1)	Korea	Packing materials manufacturing	20,342,460	48.85	107,278	153,202	107,278	107,278
POSTECH Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Korea	Investment in venture companies	19,700,000	95.00	103,780	107,417	103,780	103,780
POSCO CHEMTECH	Korea	Manufacturing and sales	3,544,200	60.00	100,535	449,272	100,535	100,535
POSCO ICT	Korea	Computer hardware and software distribution	99,403,282	65.38	70,990	406,240	70,990	70,990
POSMATE(*2)	Korea	Business facility maintenance	806,318	54.46	63,222	158,039	63,222	-
POSHIMETAL Co., Ltd.	Korea	Steel manufacturing and sales	10,023,000	65.00	49,452	9,082	49,452	49,452
POSCO Family Strategy Fund	Korea	Financial investment	400	60.79	40,000	61,026	40,000	40,000
Busan E&E Co., Ltd.(*3)	Korea	Municipal solid waste fuel and power generation	6,029,660	70.00	30,148	39,678	30,148	30,148
Others (12 companies)					178,264	425,073	178,264	239,528
					₩ 7,619,841	10,861,006	7,619,841	7,617,883
(in millions of Won)								
	_	-	Number of	Ownership	2013 Acquisition	Net asset	Book	2012 Book
[Foreign]	Country	Principal operations	shares	(%)	cost	value	value	value
PT. KRAKATAU POSCO	Indonesia	Steel manufacturing and sales Stainless steel manufacturing	693,700	70.00	₩ 764,198	972,767	808,492	732,503
POSCO Thainox Public Co., Ltd.(*4)	Thailand	and sales Iron ore sales	6,620,532,219	84.93	551,807	284,084	340,249	551,807
POSCO Australia Pty. Ltd.	Austrailia	and mine development	761,775	100.00	330,623	643,016	330,623	330,623
POSCO WA Pty. Ltd.	Austrailia	Steel sales and mine development	418,340,038	100.00	446,093	317,212	446,093	312,851
POSCO Maharashtra Steel Private Ltd.	India	Steel manufacturing and sales	150,076,072	100.00	343,564	110,589	355,987	302,053
Zhangjiagang Pohang Stainless Steel Co., Ltd.	China	Stainless steel manufacturing and sales	-	58.60	283,845	499,827	284,753	285,201
POSCO-China Holding Corp.	China	Investment management	-	100.00	240,430	252,494	240,430	223,436
POSCO-India Private Ltd.	India	Steel manufacturing and sales	764,999,999	99.99	184,815	114,872	184,815	184,815
POSCO-Mexico S.A. DE C.V.	Mexico	Plate steel manufacturing	2,686,705,272	84.84	180,069	199,937	182,080	182,048
POSCO-Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Steel manufacturing	-	85.00	154,691	32,055	157,295	155,428
POSCO VST Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Stainless steel manufacturing	-	95.65	144,573	27,833	145,288	145,462
POSCO America Corporation	USA	Trading-Steel	391,042	99.45	140,381	52,404	140,381	140,381
POSCO(Guangdong) Automotive Steel Co., Ltd.	China	Steel manufacturing and selling	117,187,089	83.64	130,751	124,368	131,291	131,618
POSCO ASSAN TST STEEL Industry	Turkey	Steel manufacturing and sales	144,579,160	60.00	92,800	42,633	95,710	96,21
POSCO Investment Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong	Finance	4,999,999	99.99	85,521	100,166	87,211	86,323
POSCO-JAPAN Co., Ltd. Qingdao Pohang Stainless	Japan China	Trading-Steel Stainless steel manufacturing	90,438	100.00 70.00	68,436 65,982	106,747 90,927	68,436 65,982	68,436 65,982
Steel Co., Ltd. POSCO (Suzhou) Automotive	China	and sales Steel manufacturing and sales	-	90.00	62,494	113,655	62,494	62,494
Processing Center Co., Ltd. POSCO Electrical Steel India	India	Electrical steel manufacturing	24,120,664	100.00	57,119	31,507	58,662	48,058
Private Limited POSCO AFRICA (PROPRIETARY) LIMITED	South Africa	and sales Trading	1,390	100.00	50,297	44,854	50,297	5,629
POSCO China Dalian Plate Processing Center Co., Ltd.	China	Heavy plate processing and marketing	-	80.00	32,992	20,657	32,992	32,992
POSCO Asia Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong	Steel transit trade	9,360,000	100.00	32,189	39,216	32,189	32,189
POSCO (Guangdong) Steel Co., Ltd.	China	Plate steel sheet manufacturing	-	87.04	31,299	44,424	31,299	31,299
POSCO-Malaysia SDN. BHD.	Malaysia	Steel manufacturing and sales	98,486,000	80.07	31,027	(22,292)	31,027	31,027
POSCO-URUGUAY S.A.	Uruguay	Wood manufacturing and sales	526,105,608	98.04	29,341	22,685	29,341	27,724
Others (30 companies)					303,304 4,838,641	436,761	303,306 4,696,723	278,868 4,545,462

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

- (*1) As of December 31, 2013, it is classified as an investment in a subsidiary as the Company has control over of more than half of the voting rights by virtue of an agreement with Postech, which has 4.72% of ownership in POSCO M-TECH Co., Ltd.
- (*2) It is reclassified from associate to subsidiary due to the merger with Seoung Gwang Co., Ltd. during the year ended December 31, 2013.
- (*3) As of December 31, 2013 this investment is collateral for the Company's guarantee provided to certain borrowings of its subsidiary from banks.
- (*4) As of December 31, 2013, there is objective evidence of impairment due to a prolonged decline on the fair value of the security. Recoverable amounts were determined based on fair value less cost to sell, which was calculated by adding a 28.8% control premium to current stock price as December 31, 2013. The Company recognized impairment loss of W160,492 million as the carrying value was higher than its recoverable amount as of December 31, 2013.
- (c) Details of associates and carrying values as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)									
		-			2013				2012
[Domestic]	Country	Principal operations	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Acquisi cost		Net asset value	Book value	Book value
EQP POSCO Global NO1 NatualResources PEF	Korea	Mine investment	169,106,080,000	25.80	₩	169,106	651,815	169,106	
POSCO PLANTEC Co., Ltd. (formerly, SUNGJIN GEOTEC Co., Ltd.)(*1,3)	Korea	Industrial machinery manufacturing	22,516,988	36.20		261,088	134,928	185,786	159,878
SNNC	Korea	Material manufacturing	18,130,000	49.00		100,655	268,522	100,655	100,655
POSMATE(*2)	Korea	Business facilities maintenance	-	-		-	-	-	33,295
Others (5 companies)						18,921	74,971	18,921	9,811
						549,770	1,130,236	474,468	303,639
[Foreign]									
Nickel Mining Company SAS	New Caledonia	Raw material manufacturing and sales	3,234,698	49.00		189,197	325,028	189,197	189,197
7623704 Canada Inc.(*3)	Canada	Mine investment	114,452,000	10.40		124,341	1,161,348	124,341	-
Zhongyue POSCO (Qinhuangdao) Tinplate Industrial Co., Ltd.	China	Tinplate manufacturing and sales	÷	24.00		11,003	66,352	11,003	11,003
Others (8 companies)						26,159	20,936	26,188	56,149
						350,700	1,573,664	350,729	256,349
					₩	900,470	2,703,900	825,197	559,988

- (*1) Sungjin Geotec Co., Ltd. has changed its name to POSCO PLANTEC Co., Ltd. after it merged with POSCO PLANTEC Co., Ltd. during the year ended December 31, 2013.
- (*2) It is reclassified from associate to subsidiary due to the merger with Seoung Gwang Co., Ltd. during the year ended December 31, 2013.
- (*3) Although the Company holds less than 20% ownership, the Company classifies its investment in 7623704 Canada Inc. as investments in associates, as the Company has significant influence over the entity pursuant to the related contractual arrangement.
- (*4) As of December 31, 2013, there is objective evidence of impairment due to a prolonged decline on the fair value of the security. Recoverable amounts were determined based on fair value less cost to sell, which was calculated by adding a 20.7% control premium to current stock price as of December 31, 2013. The Company recognized impairment loss of \text{W75,302} million as the carrying value was higher than its recoverable amount as of December 31, 2013.

(d) Details of joint ventures and carrying values as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)

			2013						2012
	Country	Principal operations	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Ac	quisition cost	Net asset value	Book value	Book value
Roy Hill Holdings Pty Ltd.	Austrailia	Mine development	10,494,377	10.00	₩	983,569	2,459,097	983,569	537,369
POSCO-NPS Niobium LLC	USA	Mine development	325,050,000	50.00		364,609	686,978	364,609	364,609
KOBRASCO	Brazil	Facilities lease	2,010,719,185	50.00		98,962	190,465	98,962	98,962
CSP - Compania Siderurgica do Pecem	Brazil	Steel manufacturing and sales	660,301,330	20.00		393,925	1,442,143	393,925	265,740
Others (4 companies)						110,004	438,773	110,010	110,040
					₩	1,951,069	5,217,456	1,951,075	1,376,720

13. Investment Property, Net

(a) Investment property as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)

			2013		2012			
	Acqui	isition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Book value	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Book value	
Land	₩	36,020	-	36,020	41,811	-	41,811	
Buildings		95,564	(42,882)	52,682	110,927	(47,230)	63,697	
Structures		7,009	(2,832)	4,177	8,136	(3,118)	5,018	
Total	₩	138,593	(45,714)	92,879	160,874	(50,348)	110,526	

The fair value of investment property as of December 31, 2013 is ₩290,136 million. The Company used the prior year's fair value for the investment property since it is believed to be approximately same.

- (b) Changes in the carrying value of investment property for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:
 - 1) For the year ended December 31, 2013

	Be	ginning	Depreciation(*1)	Transfer(*2)	Ending	
Land	₩	41,811	-	(5,791)	36,020	
Buildings		63,697	(2,793)	(8,222)	52,682	
Structures		5,018	(186)	(655)	4,177	
Total	₩	110,526	(2,979)	(14,668)	92,879	

- (*1) The useful life and depreciation method of investment property are identical to those of property, plant and equipment.
- (*2) Mainly includes assets transferred to property, plant and equipment in relation to change in rental ratio and the purpose of use.

2) For the year ended December 31, 2012

(in millions of Won)

	Be	ginning	Depreciation(*1)	Transfer(*2)	Ending	
Land	₩	43,258	-	(1,447)	41,811	
Buildings		68,776	(2,905)	(2,174)	63,697	
Structures		5,384	(194)	(172)	5,018	
Total	₩	117,418	(3,099)	(3,793)	110,526	

- (*1) The useful life and depreciation method of investment property are identical to those of property, plant and equipment.
- (*2) Mainly includes assets transferred to property, plant and equipment in relation to change in rental ratio and the purpose of use.

14. Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

(a) Property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)

				2013		2012				
	A	cquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Accumulated impairment	Government grants	Book value	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Accumulated impairment	Book value
Land	₩	1,397,271	-	-	-	1,397,271	1,367,822	-	-	1,367,822
Buildings		5,433,167	(2,794,762)	(631)	-	2,637,774	5,287,226	(2,552,379)	(8)	2,734,839
Structures		4,277,603	(1,808,087)	(470)	-	2,469,046	3,742,988	(1,629,238)	-	2,113,750
Machinery and equipment	t	32,428,259	(19,221,165)	(4,384)	-	13,202,710	30,838,413	(17,949,647)	(152)	12,888,614
Vehicles		189,666	(178,897)	-	-	10,769	184,858	(171,819)	-	13,039
Tools		188,204	(162,524)	-	-	25,680	180,045	(150,352)	-	29,693
Furniture and fixtures		254,663	(206,987)	(282)	-	47,394	253,742	(186,306)	(5)	67,431
Finance lease assets		11,466	(4,459)	-	-	7,007	11,466	(3,822)	-	7,644
Construction-in-progress		3,447,952			(5,000)	3,442,952	2,943,903			2,943,903
Total	₩	47,628,251	(24,376,881)	(5,767)	(5,000)	23,240,603	44,810,463	(22,643,563)	(165)	22,166,735

- (b) Changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:
 - 1) For the year ended December 31, 2013

(in millions of Won)	Beginning		Acquisitions	uisitions Disposals		Others(*1)	Ending
Land	₩	1,367,822	-	(627)	-	30,076	1,397,271
Buildings		2,734,839	7,034	(8,628)	(241,678)	146,207	2,637,774
Structures		2,113,750	16,624	(5,519)	(181,725)	525,916	2,469,046
Machinery and equipment		12,888,614	113,921	(57,800)	(1,456,354)	1,714,329	13,202,710
Vehicles		13,039	794	(4)	(8,682)	5,622	10,769
Tools		29,693	4,006	(9)	(15,118)	7,108	25,680
Furniture and fixtures		67,431	2,819	(875)	(24,829)	2,848	47,394
Finance lease assets		7,644	_	-	(637)	· <u>-</u>	7,007
Construction-in-progress		2,943,903	3,009,545			(2,510,496)	3,442,952
Total	₩	22,166,735	3,154,743	(73,462)	(1,929,023)	(78,390)	23,240,603

(*1) Represents assets transferred from construction-in-progress to intangible assets and other property, plant and equipment and investment property.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

2) For the year ended December 31, 2012

(in millions of Won)	Beginning		Acquisitions	Disposals	Depreciation	Others(*1)	Ending
Land	₩	1,275,564	-	(10,242)	-	102,500	1,367,822
Buildings		2,831,757	7,512	(5,269)	(237,038)	137,877	2,734,839
Structures		2,061,348	11,448	(21,146)	(165,632)	227,732	2,113,750
Machinery and equipment		12,916,329	80,565	(49,789)	(1,382,901)	1,324,410	12,888,614
Vehicles		19,341	256	(22)	(7,893)	1,357	13,039
Tools		38,022	2,367	(2)	(15,123)	4,429	29,693
Furniture and fixtures		72,334	4,726	(156)	(28,484)	19,011	67,431
Finance lease assets		8,281	-	-	(637)	-	7,644
Construction-in-progress		2,310,159	2,452,832			(1,819,088)	2,943,903
Total	₩	21,533,135	2,559,706	(86,626)	(1,837,708)	(1,772)	22,166,735

- (*1) Represents assets transferred from construction-in-progress to intangible assets and other property, plant and equipment as well as assets transferred from investment property and assets held for sale.
- (c) Borrowing costs capitalized and the capitalized interest rate for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)	2013	2012
Weighted average expenditure	2,894,479	1,469,474
Borrowing costs capitalized	137,221	66,371
Capitalization rate	4.74%	4.52%

15. Intangible Assets, Net

(a) Intangible assets as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 are as follows:

(in millions	of Won)
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, ,		2013				2012						
		Acquisition cost	Accumulated amortization	Accumulated impairment	Book value	Acquisition cost	Accumulated amortization	Accumulated impairment	Book value			
Intellectual property rights	₩	18,970	(5,158)	=	13,812	12,490	(3,586)	=	8,904			
Membership		55,672	=	(6,795)	48,877	55,775	=	(6,215)	49,560			
Development expense		95,514	(66,046)	-	29,468	79,982	(49,890)	-	30,092			
Port facilities usage rights		509,375	(337,166)	-	172,209	414,884	(326,901)	-	87,983			
Construction-in-progress		153,719	=	-	153,719	96,035	=	-	96,035			
Other intangible assets		280,804	(260,106)		20,698	338,491	(317,224)		21,267			
Total	₩	1,114,054	(668,476)	(6,795)	438,783	997,657	(697,601)	(6,215)	293,841			

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

- (b) Changes in carrying values of intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:
 - 1) For the year ended December 31, 2013

(in millions of Won)

	Beginning		Beginning		Acquisitions	Disposals	Amortization	Impairment(*2)	Transfer(*3)	Ending
Intellectual property rights	₩	8,904	-	(291)	(1,625)	-	6,824	13,812		
Membership(*1)		49,560	1,022	(1,124)	-	(581)	-	48,877		
Development expense		30,092	1,902	-	(16,156)	-	13,630	29,468		
Port facilities usage rights		87,983	-	-	(10,265)	-	94,491	172,209		
Construction in progress		96,035	98,459	-	-	-	(40,775)	153,719		
Other intangible assets		21,267	1,658		(10,021)		7,794	20,698		
	₩	293,841	103,041	(1,415)	(38,067)	(581)	81,964	438,783		

- (*1) Economic useful life of membership is indefinite.
- (*2) Since the carrying amount exceeded recoverable amount, impairment loss on memberships was recognized.
- (*3) Represents assets transferred from construction-in-progress to intangible assets and assets transferred from property, plant and equipment.
- 2) For the year ended December 31, 2012

	Beginning		Beginning		Beginning		Acquisitions	Disposals	Amortization	Impairment(*2)	Transfer(*3)	Ending
Intellectual property rights	₩	6,376	400	(494)	(1,053)	-	3,675	8,904				
Membership(*1)		44,523	767	(992)	-	(6,495)	11,757	49,560				
Development expense		29,182	548	-	(16,905)	-	17,267	30,092				
Port facilities usage rights		99,553	-	-	(11,570)	-	-	87,983				
Construction in progress		22,000	90,269	-	-	-	(16,234)	96,035				
Other intangible assets		21,262	2,320	-	(10,858)	-	8,543	21,267				
	₩	222,896	94,304	(1,486)	(40,386)	(6,495)	25,008	293,841				

- (*1) Economic useful life of membership is indefinite.
- (*2) Since the carrying amount exceeded recoverable amount, impairment loss on memberships was recognized.
- (*3) Represents assets transferred from construction-in-progress to intangible assets and assets transferred from property, plant and equipment. Also represents membership transferred from financial instruments as the estimate for the possibility of membership renewal is changed.

16. Borrowings

(a) Borrowings as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)

		2013	2012
Short-term borrowings		_	
Short-term borrowings	₩	203,138	796,662
Current portion of long-term borrowings		188,381	34,769
Current portion of loans from foreign financial institutions		927	901
Current portion of debentures		1,540,109	1,283,742
Less: Current portion of discount on debentures issued		(1,272)	(1,953)
Add: Current portion of premium on debentures redemption			2,419
	₩	1,931,283	2,116,540
Long-term borrowings			
Long-term borrowings	₩	648,251	843,015
Loans from foreign financial institution		1,140	2,009
Debentures		6,107,973	6,680,192
Less: Discount on debentures issued		(38,167)	(53,617)
Add: Premium on debentures redemption		12,591	15,635
	₩	6,731,788	7,487,234

(b) Short-term borrowings as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

Bank		2013	2012	
Royal Bank of Scotland	₩	-	93,230	
Deutsche Bank		-	133,833	
Bank of America		-	114,093	
DBS Bank		-	121,544	
JP Morgan Chase & Co.		-	75,282	
Others (Transfer of account receivables not qualify for derecognition)		203,138	258,680	
	₩	203,138	796,662	

(c) Current portion of long-term borrowings as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)				Annual			
	Borrowers	Issuance date	Maturity date	interest rate (%)		2013	2012
Borrowings	Woori Bank and others	2006.10.31~ 2013.05.08	2017.03.15~ 2041.05.08	0.75~1.75	₩	14,969	12,236
Borrowings	Korea EXIM Bank	2010.02.18~ 2013.07.03	2017.02.18~ 2018.03.23	4.09~4.50		173,412	22,533
Loans from foreign financial institutions	NATIXIS(*1)	1984.06.30~ 1986.03.31	2014.12.30~ 2017.03.31	2.00		927	901
Debentures	Domestic debentures 292	2009.01.20	2014.01.20	5.40		499,975	499,711
Debentures	Global fund 1 and another	2009.03.26~ 2011.10.20	2014.03.26~ 2014.10.20	1.67~8.75		1,038,862	784,497
					₩	1,728,145	1,319,878

- (*1) As of December 31, 2013, Korea Development Bank has provided guarantees to the Company for loans from foreign financial institutions.
- (d) Long-term borrowings excluding current portion, as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)	Borrowers	Issuance date	Maturity date	Annual interest rate (%)		2013	2012
Borrowings	Woori Bank and others(*1)	2006.10.31~ 2013.05.08	2017.03.15~ 2041.05.08	0.75~1.75	₩	71,194	85,519
Borrowings	Korea National Oil Corporation	2007.12.27~ 2013.12.30	2022.06.25~ 2026.12.29	Government bond -2.25		13,593	13,657
Borrowings	Korea EXIM Bank	2010.02.18~ 2013.07.03	2017.02.18~ 2018.03.23	4.09~4.50		563,464	743,839
Loans from foreign financial institutions	NATIXIS(*2)	1986.03.31	2017.03.31	2.00		1,140	2,009
Debentures	Domestic debentures 301 and others	2010.08.04~ 2013.10.04	2015.08.04~ 2023.10.04	3.35~4.81		3,292,417	3,092,140
Debentures	Exchangeable Bond(*3) and others	2006.08.10~ 2013.12.11	2016.08.10~ 2021.12.22	0~5.88		2,789,980	3,550,070
					₩	6,731,788	7,487,234

- (*1) Short-term financial instruments amounting to \$\psi 4,700\$ million and \$\psi 3,400\$ million, respectively, are collateral for long-term borrowings from National Forestry Cooperatives Federation as of December 31, 2013 and 2012.
- (*2) As of December 31, 2013, Korea Development Bank has provided guarantees to the Company for loans from foreign financial institutions.
- (*3) The Company issued bonds exchangeable to SK Telecom Co., Ltd. ADRs through Zeus (Cayman) Ltd., an SPV. The Company accounted for these exchangeable bonds as long-term borrowings. The Company provides guarantees for Zeus (Cayman) Ltd.

17. Other Payables

Other payables as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)

		2013	2012
Current			
Accounts payable	₩	463,196	826,075
Accrued expenses(*1)		306,723	427,314
Dividend payable		9,180	6,493
Finance lease liabilities		1,124	1,088
Withholdings		11,660	9,070
	₩	791,883	1,270,040
Non-current			
Long-term accounts payable	₩	91,827	88,938
Accrued expenses		22,922	24,664
Finance lease liabilities		5,042	6,246
Long-term withholdings		4,888	8,964
	₩	124,679	128,812

^(*1) During the year ended December 31, 2012, a fine of \(\partial \text{98,326} \) million was imposed for price-fixing galvanized steel sheets as a result of the Korea Fair Trade Commission's investigation.

18. Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

		2013	2012
Current			_
Derivative instruments liabilites	₩	36,964	9,499
Financial guarantee liabilities		9,045	7,393
	₩	46,009	16,892
Non-current			
Derivative instruments liabilites	₩	175,463	31,256
Financial guarantee liabilities		56,076	41,664
	₩	231,539	72,920

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

19. Provisions

Changes in provisions for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

1) For the year ended December 31, 2013

(in millions of Won)	Beginning	Increase	Utilization	Ending
Estimated allowance at the end of period(*1)	₩ 6,2	39 12,428	(10,166)	8,501

(*1) Represents the provision for bonuses for executives.

2) For the year ended December 31, 2012

(in millions of Won)]	Beginning	Increase	Utilization	Ending
Estimated allowance at the end of period(*1)	₩	4,451	241,498	(239,710)	6,239

(*1) Represents the provision for bonuses for all employees.

20. Employee Benefits

(a) Defined contribution plans

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for participating employees. Though the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate fund, employee benefits relating to employee service rendered is based on the contributions to the funds and the investment earnings on it. Plan assets are managed by a trustee within a fund separate from the Company's assets.

The expenses related to post-employment benefit under defined contribution plans for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

(in millions of Won)

	2	2013	2012	
Expense related to post-employment benefit	₩	15.903	13.032	
under defined contribution plans	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	13,703	13,032	

(b) Defined benefit plans

The Company also operates a defined benefit pension plan for employees. The employees who chose a defined benefit pension plan will receive a defined payment upon termination of their employment if they fulfill the condition to qualify as a recipient. Before the termination of employment, the Company recognizes the pension liability related to defined benefit plans at the end of the reporting period, and measures it at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of the plan assets. The Company uses the projected unit credit method in the actuarial valuation of plan assets and the defined benefit obligation.

(c) The amounts recognized in relation to net defined benefit liabilities in the statements of financial position as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)		2013	2012
Present value of funded obligations	₩	905,918	817,618
Fair value of plan assets		(805,268)	(677,362)
Net defined benefit liabilities	₩	100,650	140,256

(d) The changes in present value of defined benefit obligations for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

(in millions of Won)		2013	2012
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of period	₩	817,618	690,321
Current service costs		118,975	99,066
Interest costs		27,942	31,156
Remeasurement:		11,553	63,184
 Loss from change in financial assumptions 		13,555	74,728
 Loss(Gain) from change in demographic assumptions 		277	(1,640)
- Others		(2,279)	(9,904)
Benefits paid		(70,170)	(66,109)
Defined benefit obligation at the end of period	₩	905,918	817,618

(e) The changes in the fair value of plan assets for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

(in millions of Won)		2013	2012		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of period	₩	677,362	513,673		
Interest on plan assets		24,261	23,115		
Remeasurement of plan assets		86	2,732		
Contributions to plan assets(*1)		140,000	180,000		
Benefits paid		(36,441)	(42,158)		
Fair value of plan assets at the end of period	₩	805,268	677,362		

(*1) The Company expects to make a contribution of $\mbox{$\mathbb{W}$}140,\!000$ million to the defined benefit plan assets in 2014.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

(f) The fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)		2013	2012
Deposits	₩	805,202	677,296
Others		66	66
Total	₩	805,268	677,362

(g) The amounts recognized in the statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

(in millions of Won)		2013	2012
Current service costs	₩	118,975	99,066
Net interest costs(*1)		3,681	8,041
	₩	122,656	107,107

(*1) The actual return on plan assets amounted to \$\pmu 24,347\$ million and \$\pmu 25,847\$ million for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

The above expenses by function were as follows:

(in millions of Won)		2013	2012		
Cost of sales	₩	97,490	85,298		
Selling and administrative expenses		23,834	20,897		
Others		1,332	912		
Total	₩	122,656	107,107		

(h) Actuarial gains (losses), net of tax recognized in other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

(in millions of Won)		2013	2012	
Beginning	₩	(149,770)	(103,947)	
Current actuarial losses		(11,467)	(60,452)	
Tax effects		2,775	14,629	
Ending	₩	(158,462)	(149,770)	

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

(i) The principal actuarial assumptions as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

	2013	2012
Discount rate(*1)	3.95%	3.47%
Expected future increases in salaries(*2)	3.30%	3.30%

- (*1) Discount rate is the yield at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of our benefits obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.
- (*2) The expected future increases in salaries are based on the average salary increase rate for past three years.

All assumptions are reviewed at the end of the reporting period. Additionally, the total estimated defined benefit obligation includes actuarial assumptions associated with the long-term characteristics of the defined benefit plan.

(j) Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumption, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

(in millions of Won)		1% Increase			1% Decrease		
		Amount	Percentage(%)		Amount	Percentage(%)	
Discount rate	₩	(65,987)	(7.3)	₩	75,505	8.3	
Expected future increases in salaries		75,234	8.3		(66,959)	(7.4)	

(k) As of December 31, 2013 the maturity of the expected benefit payments are as follows:

	W	ithin	1 year	5 years	10 years	Later than		Total
(in millions of Won)	1	year	- 5 years	- 10 years	- 20 years	20 years		Total
Benefits paid	₩	1,897	72,674	315,343	702,647	168,978	₩	1,261,539

The maturity analysis of the defined benefit obligation were nominal amounts of defined benefit obligations using expected remaining working lives of employees.

21. Other Liabilities

Other liabilities as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

	2	2013	2012
Current			
Advances received	₩	20,912	44,488
Withholding		15,905	20,962
Unearned revenue		1,292	5,415
		38,109	70,865
Non-current			
Unearned revenue		538	842
Others		3,000	3,000
	₩	3,538	3,842

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

22. Financial Instruments

(a) Classification of financial instruments

1) Financial assets as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)

	2013		2012
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Derivatives assets held for trading	₩	7,788	6,016
Available-for-sale financial assets		3,354,770	3,062,057
Held-to-maturity investments		-	29,981
Loans and receivables		7,263,709	6,833,586
	₩	10,626,267	9,931,640

2) Financial liabilities as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

		2013	2012
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			
Derivatives liabilities held for trading	₩	212,427	40,755
Financial liabilities measured as amortized cost			
Trade accounts and notes payable		735,457	978,581
Borrowings		8,663,071	9,603,774
Financial guarantee liabilities(*1)		65,121	49,057
Others		916,562	1,300,526
		10,380,211	11,931,938
	₩	10,592,638	11,972,693

(*1) Financial liabilities were recognized in connection with financial guarantee contracts as of December 31, 2013. The details of the amount of guarantees provided are as follows:

Guarantee beneficiary	Financial institution	Fore	ign currency	Won equivalent	
POSCO(Guangdong)	ANZ	USD	10,000,000	10,553	
Automotive Steel Co., Ltd.	BOA	USD	30,000,000	31,659	
,	BTMU	USD	24,000,000	25,327	
	DBS	USD	35,000,000	36,936	
	ING	USD	23,600,000	24,905	
	SMBC	USD	35,000,000	36,936	
Zhangjiagang Pohang	BTMU	USD	30,000,000	31,659	
Stainless Steel Co., Ltd.	Credit Agricole	USD	50,000,000	52,765	
	Mizuho	USD	80,000,000	84,424	
POSCO Maharashtra	Citi	USD	60,000,000	63,318	
Steel Pvt. Ltd.	DBS	USD	100,000,000	105,530	
	HSBC	USD	80,000,000	84,424	
	ING	USD	30,000,000	31,659	
	KDB	USD	30,000,000	31,659	
	Export-Import Bank of Korea	USD	193,000,000	203,673	
	SC	USD	40,000,000	42,212	
	SCB	USD	33,069,000	34,898	
POSCO ASSAN TST STEEL Industry	SMBC and others	USD	188,392,500	198,811	
POSCO Electrical Steel India Private Limited	ING and others	USD	83,784,000	88,417	
POSCO Investment Co., Ltd.	BOC	CNY	350,000,000	60,932	
	BOA	USD	45,000,000	47,489	
	BTMU	USD	30,000,000	31,659	
	HSBC	USD	50,000,000	52,765	
	ING	USD	30,000,000	31,659	
	JP Morgan	USD	50,000,000	52,765	
	SCB	USD	45,000,000	47,489	
	SMBC	USD	30,000,000	31,659	
POSCO-Mexico S.A. DE C.V	BOA	USD	40,000,000	42,212	
	HSBC	USD	40,000,000	42,212	
	KDB	USD	50,000,000	52,765	
	Mizuho	USD	45,000,000	47,489	
	SMBC	USD	69,725,000	73,581	
POSCO-Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Export-Import Bank of Korea	USD	196,000,000	206,839	
POSCO VST Co., Ltd.	ANZ	USD	25,000,000	26,383	
	HSBC	USD	20,000,000	21,106	
	Mizuho	USD	20,000,000	21,106	
POSUK Titanium LLP	Shinhan Bank	USD	18,000,000	18,995	
PT. KRAKATAU POSCO	ANZ	USD	73,500,000	77,565	
	BOA	USD	35,000,000	36,936	
	BTMU	USD	119,000,000	125,581	
	Credit Suisse AG	USD	91,000,000	96,032	
	HSBC	USD	91,000,000	96,032	
	Export-Import Bank of Korea	USD	567,000,000	598,355	
	Mizuho	USD	105,000,000	110,807	
	SCB	USD	107,800,000	113,760	
	SMBC	USD	140,000,000	147,741	
	The Tokyo Star Bank, Ltd.	USD	21,000,000	22,160	
United Spiral Pipe, LLC	Shinhan Bank	USD	24,500,000	25,854	
		USD	3,334,370,500	3,518,761	
		CNY	350,000,000	60,932	

3) Finance income and costs by category of financial instrument for the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

① December 31, 2013

(in millions of Won)	Finance income and costs								
		Interest income (cost)	Dividend income(*1)	Gain and loss on foreign currency transactions	Gain and loss on foreign currency translations	Gain and loss on disposal	Others	Total	Other comprehensive income
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	₩	-	-	-	-	8,869	1,773	10,642	-
Available-for-sale financial assets		4,568	45,829	-	-	97,013	(170,805)	(23,395)	400,577
Held-to-maturity investments		367	-	-	-	-	-	367	-
Loans and receivables		101,737	-	(8,194)	(11,425)	(80)	(898)	81,140	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		-	-	-	-	-	(195,719)	(195,719)	-
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		(271,020)	-	46,749	257,880		(314)	33,295	
	₩	(164,348)	45,829	38,555	246,455	105,802	(365,963)	(93,670)	400,577

(*1) Finance income in the statement of comprehensive income includes the dividends from subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures of \$142,383 million for the year ended December 31, 2013.

② December 31, 2012

(in millions of Won)	Finance income and costs								
		Interest income (cost)	Dividend income(*1)	Gain and loss on foreign currency transactions	Gain and loss on foreign currency translations	Gain and loss on disposal	Others	Total	Other comprehensive loss
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	₩	-	-	-	-	(1,084)	6,016	4,932	-
Available-for-sale financial assets		970	110,897	-	-	72,028	(63,466)	120,429	(153,345)
Held-to-maturity investments		1,580	-	-	-	-	-	1,580	-
Loans and receivables		111,263	-	(62,901)	(24,476)	(182)	(569)	23,135	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss Financial liabilities at amortized cost		-	-	-	-	-	(27,984)	(27,984)	-
		(391,767)		126,193	628,822	-	(606)	362,642	
	₩	(277,954)	110,897	63,292	604,346	70,762	(86,609)	484,734	(153,345)

(*1) Finance income in the statement of comprehensive income includes the dividends from subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures of \W112,514 million for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

(b) Credit risk

1) Credit risk exposure

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. The maximum exposures to credit risk as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)

		2013	2012
Cash and cash equivalents	₩	1,394,315	1,752,560
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		7,788	6,016
Available-for-sale financial assets		20,855	119,142
Held-to-maturity investments		-	29,981
Loans and other receivables		2,471,486	993,722
Trade accounts and notes receivable		3,393,444	4,087,030
Long-term trade accounts and notes receivable		4,464	274
	₩	7,292,352	6,988,725

The Company provided financial guarantees for the repayment of loans of subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the maximum exposure to credit risk amounted to 3579,693 million and 3651,631 million, respectively.

2) Impairment losses on financial assets

① Allowance for doubtful accounts as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)

	2013		2012	
Trade accounts and notes receivable	₩	10,100	12,204	
Other accounts receivable		10,571	10,571	
Long-term loans		14,453	14,453	
Other assets		13	13	
	₩	35,137	37,241	

② Impairment losses on financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

(in millions of Won)		2013	2012	
Bad debt expenses	₩	3,980	10,613	
Impairment loss on available-for-sale securities		170,805	63,466	
	₩	174,785	74,079	

③ The aging schedule and the impaired losses of trade accounts and notes receivable as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)		2013		2012			
	Trade accounts and notes receivable		Imn		Impairment	Trade accounts and notes	Impairment
Not due	₩	3,072,283	-	3,758,894	-		
Over due less than 1 month		68,759	58	120,848	11		
1 month - 3 months		26,657	674	103,407	584		
3 months - 12 months		174,479	1,241	102,255	9,458		
over 12 months		65,830	8,127	14,104	2,151		
	₩	3,408,008	10,100	4,099,508	12,204		

4 Changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

(in millions of Won)		2013	2012	
Beginning	₩	37,241	27,212	
Bad debt expenses		3,980	10,613	
Others		(6,084)	(584)	
Ending	₩	35,137	37,241	

(c) Liquidity risk

1) Contractual maturities for non-derivative financial liabilities, including estimated interest, are as follows:

(in millions of Won)	Во	ook value	Contractual cash flow(*3)	Within 3 months	3 months	6 months - 1 year	1 year - 5 years	Later than 5 years
Trade accounts payable	₩	735,457	735,457	735,457	-	-	-	-
Borrowings(*1)		8,663,071	9,827,387	1,563,946	90,360	567,062	5,247,369	2,358,650
Financial guarantee liabilities(*2)		65,121	3,579,693	3,579,693	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities		916,562	919,516	779,375	279	12,229	127,633	
	₩	10,380,211	15,062,053	6,658,471	90,639	579,291	5,375,002	2,358,650

- (*1) Includes cash flows of embedded derivatives instruments in relation to exchangeable bonds (exchange right).
- (*2) For issued financial guarantee contracts, the maximum amount of the guarantee is allocated to the earliest period in which the guarantee could be called.
- (*3) Includes estimated interest.
- 2) The maturity analysis of derivative financial liabilities is as follows:

(in millions of Won)		Vithin nonths	3 months - 6 months	6 months - 1 year	Later than 1 years	Total
Currency futures	₩	6,611	-	-	-	6,611
Currency swaps		-	-	30,353	-	30,353
	₩	6,611		30,353		36,964

(d) Currency risk

1) The Company has exposure to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The exposure to currency risk as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)		201	13	2012		
		Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	
USD	₩	701,159	3,815,529	876,780	4,599,558	
JPY		450,938	1,370,603	62,602	1,863,516	
CNH		76,678	-	-	-	
EUR		7,208	3,131	25,127	5,554	
Others		38,337	226	46,306	149	
	₩	1,274,320	5,189,489	1,010,815	6,468,777	

2) As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, provided that functional currency against foreign currencies other than functional currency hypothetically strengthens or weakens by 10%, the changes in gain or loss during the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

(in millions of Won)	2013			2012		
	109	% increase	10% decrease	10% increase	10% decrease	
USD	₩	(311,437)	311,437	(372,278)	372,278	
JPY		(91,967)	91,967	(180,091)	180,091	
CNH		7,668	(7,668)	-	-	
EUR		408	(408)	1,957	(1,957)	

(e) Interest rate risk

1) The carrying amount of interest-bearing financial instruments as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)		2013	
Fixed rate			
Financial assets	₩	3,773,978	2,752,342
Financial liabilities		(8,580,517)	(9,508,984)
	W	(4,806,539)	(6,756,642)
Variable rate		_	
Financial liabilities	₩	(82,554)	(94,790)

2) Sensitivity analysis on the fair value of financial instruments with fixed interest rate

The Company does not account for derivative instruments such as interest swaps as hedges in fair value hedging accounting. Therefore, fluctuations in interest rates do not affect gain or loss.

3) Sensitivity analysis on the fair value of financial instruments with variable interest rate

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, provided that other factors remain the same and the interest rate of borrowings with floating rates increases or decreases by 1%, the changes in interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

(in millions of Won)	201	3	2012			
	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease		
Variable rate financial instruments	(826)	826	(948)	948		

(h) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, financial assets and financial liabilities subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements are as follows:

1) December 31, 2013

(in millions of Won)				in the s	ounts not set off tatement of al position	
	Gross amounts of recognized financial instruments	Gross amounts of recognized financial instruments set off in the statement of financial position	Net amounts of financial instruments presented in the statement of financial position	Financial Instruments	Cash collateral received or pledged	Net amount
Financail Assets						
Trade accounts and notes receivable, net	₩ 203,138	-	203,138	(203,138)	-	-
Financail Liabilities						
Short-term borrowings	203,138	-	203,138	(203,138)	-	-

2) December 31, 2012

(in millions of Won)				in the s	ounts not set off tatement of al position	
	Gross amounts of recognized financial instruments	Gross amounts of recognized financial instruments set off in the statement of financial position	Net amounts of financial instruments presented in the statement of financial position	Financial Instruments	Cash collateral received or pledged	Net amount
Financail Assets						
Trade accounts and notes receivable, net	₩ 258,680	-	258,680	(258,680)	-	-
Financail Liabilities						
Short-term borrowings	258,680	-	258,680	(258,680)	-	-

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

(g) Fair value

1) Fair value and book value

The carrying amount and the fair value of financial instruments as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)	2013			2012		
	Во	ok Value	Fair Value	В	ook Value	Fair Value
Assets measured at fair value						
Available-for-sale financial assets(*1)	₩	3,224,711	3,224,711	₩	2,853,766	2,853,766
Derivatives assets held for trading(*2)		7,788	7,788		6,016	6,016
		3,232,499	3,232,499		2,859,782	2,859,782
Assets measured amortised cost(*3)						
Cash and cash equivalents		1,394,315	1,394,315		1,752,560	1,752,560
Trade accounts and note receivable, net		3,397,908	3,397,908		4,087,304	4,087,304
Loans and other receivables		2,471,486	2,471,486		993,722	993,722
Held-to-maturity investments		_			29,981	29,981
		7,263,709	7,263,709		6,863,567	6,863,567
Liabilities measured at fair value						
Derivatives liabilities held for trading(*2)		212,427	212,427		40,755	40,755
Liabilities measured amortised cost(*3)						
Trade accounts and notes payable		735,457	735,457		978,581	978,581
Borrowings		8,663,071	8,943,063		9,603,774	10,145,751
Financial guarantee liabilities		65,121	65,121		49,057	49,057
Others		916,562	916,562		1,300,526	1,300,526
	₩	10,380,211	10,660,203	₩	11,931,938	12,473,915

- (*1) The fair value of available-for-sale financial assets publicly traded is measured at the closing bid price quoted at the end of the reporting period. Meanwhile, the fair value of unquoted available-for-sale financial assets is calculated using the valuation results from an external pricing service in which weighted average cost of capital of evaluated companies is used as a discount rate. Available-for-sale financial assets which are not measured at fair value are excluded.
- (*2) The fair value of derivatives is measured using valuation models such as Black-scholes model and others in which the market yields on government bonds are used as a discount rate
- (*3) The fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost is determined at the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market interest rate. The fair value is calculated for the disclosures in the notes. On the other hand, the Company has not performed fair value measurement for the financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost except borrowings since the fair value is close to their carrying amounts.

2) Interest rate for determining fair value

Interest rates used to discount the estimated cash flows as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

	2013	2012
Borrowings	0.76~4.08	1.47 ~ 4.50
	56	

3) The fair value hierarchy

- ① The Company classifies fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in measurements.
 - Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
 - Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly.
 - Level 3: inputs for the assets or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).
- ② The fair value of financial instruments by fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

a. December 31, 2013

(in millions of Won)	Level 1		Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Financial Assets		_		_		
Available-for-sale financial assets	₩	2,554,421	-	670,290	3,224,711	
Derivatives assets held for trading		<u> </u>	7,788		7,788	
	₩	2,554,421	7,788	670,290	3,232,499	
Financial Liabilities						
Derivatives liabilities held for trading	₩	<u> </u>	212,427		212,427	

b. December 31, 2012

(in millions of Won)	1	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets	·		_		_
Available-for-sale financial assets	₩	2,182,741	-	671,025	2,853,766
Derivatives assets held for trading		<u>-</u>	6,016		6,016
	₩	2,182,741	6,016	671,025	2,859,782
Financial Liabilities					
Derivatives liabilities held for trading	₩		40,755		40,755

③ Changes in financial assets classified as level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

(in millions of Won)	2013		2012	
Beginning	₩	671,025	855,519	
Change to level 3		6,857	8,372	
Other comprehensive income		(4,015)	(192,866)	
Impairment		(3,577)	-	
Ending	₩	670,290	671,025	

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

23. Share Capital and Capital Surplus

(a) Share Capital as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(Share, Won)

		2013	2012	
Authorized shares		200,000,000	200,000,000	
Par value	₩	5,000	5,000	
Issued shares(*1)		87,186,835	87,186,835	
Shared capital(*2)	₩	482,403,125,000	482,403,125,000	

- (*1) As of December 31, 2013, total numbers of ADRs of 53,749,064 are equivalent to 13,437,266 shares of common stock.
- (*2) As of December 31, 2013, the difference between the ending balance of common stock and the par value of issued common stock is \$\footnote{W}46,469\$ million due to retirement of 9,293,790 treasury stocks.
- (b) The changes in issued common stock for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

(share)

		2013				2012	
				Number of			Number of
	Issu	ied shares	Treasury shares	outstanding shares	Issued shares	Treasury shares	outstanding shares
Beginning	₩	87,186,835	(9,942,391)	77,244,444	87,186,835	(9,942,391)	77,244,444
Disposal of treasury shares		-	2,539,180	2,539,180	-	-	-
Ending		87,186,835	(7,403,211)	79,783,624	87,186,835	(9,942,391)	77,244,444

(c) Capital surplus as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

		2013	2012
Additional paid in capital	₩	463,825	463,825
Gain on disposal of treasury shares		769,215	763,867
	₩	1,233,040	1,227,692

24. Hybrid Bonds

(a) Hybrid bonds classified as equity as of December 31, 2013 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)

	Date of issue	Date of maturity	Rate of interest (%)		2013
Hybrid bond 1-1 (*1)	2013-06-13	2043-06-13	4.30	₩	800,000
Hybrid bond 1-2 (*1)	2013-06-13	2043-06-13	4.60		200,000
Issuance cost					(3,081)
				₩	996,919

(*1) Details of hybrid bonds as of December 31, 2013 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)	Hybrid bond 1-1	Hybrid bond 1-2
Issue price	800,000	200,000
Maturity date	30 years (The Company has a right to extend the maturity date)	30 years (The Company has a right to extend the maturity date)
Interest rate	Issue date ~ 2018-06-12: 4.3% reset every 5 years as follows; · After 5 years: return on government bond (5 years) + 1.3% · After 10 years: additionally + 0.25% according to Step-up clauses · After 25 years: additionally + 0.75%	Issue date ~ 2023-06-12 : 4.6% reset every 10 years as follows; · After 10 years : return on government bond (10 years) + 1.`4% · After 10 years : addtionally + 0.25% according to Step-up clauses · After 30 years : addtionally + 0.75%
Interest payments condition	Quaterly (Optional deferral of interest payment is available to the Company)	Quaterly (Optional deferral of interest payment is available to the Company)
Others	The Company can call the hybrid bond at year 5 and interest payment date afterwards	The Company can call the hybrid bond at year 10 and interest payment date afterwards

The Company holds the right to extend the maturity dates of the hybrid bonds and to defer interest payments for the hybrid bonds. If interest payments for the hybrid bonds are deferred, the Company cannot declare or pay dividends attributable to common stock. Since the Company has an unconditional right to avoid delivering cash or another financial asset to settle a contractual obligation, the hybrid bonds have been classified as equity instruments. The interest accumulated but not paid on the hybrid bonds as of December 31, 2013 amounts to \text{W2,301 million.}

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

25. Reserves

(a) Reserves as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)		2013	2012	
Accumulated changes in the unrealized fair value				
of available-for-sale investments, net of tax	₩	403,939		3,362

(b) Changes in the accumulated unrealized fair value of available-for-sale investments for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

(in millions of Won)		2013	2012
Beginning balance	₩	3,362	156,707
Changes in unrealized fair value of available-for-sale investments		467,942	(206,555)
Reclassification to profit or loss upon disposal		(93,976)	(75,518)
Impairment of available -for-sale securities		170,805	63,466
Tax effects		(144,194)	65,262
Ending balance	₩	403,939	3,362

26. Treasury Shares

Based on the Board of Director's resolution, the Company holds treasury shares for the business purposes including price stabilization. The changes in treasury shares for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

(shares, in millions of Won)	2013		2012	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Beginning	9,942,391	₩ 2,391,406	9,942,391	2,391,406
Disposal of treasury shares	(2,539,180)	(812,283)		
Ending	7,403,211	₩ 1,579,123	9,942,391	2,391,406

27. Retained Earnings

(a) Retained earnings as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are summarized as follows:

(in millions of Won)		2013	2012
Legal reserve	₩	241,202	241,202
Reserve for business rationalization		918,300	918,300
Reserve for research and manpower development		1,573,333	1,530,000
Appropriated retained earnings for business expansion		34,310,500	32,710,500
Appropriated ratained earnings for dividends		2,044,113	1,858,725
Unappropriated retained earnings		1,686,836	2,583,770
	₩	40,774,284	39,842,497

(b) Statements of appropriation of retained earnings as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)	2013	2012
Retained earnings before appropriation		
Unappropriated retained earnings carried over from prior year	₩ 291,582	284,559
Actuarial losses	(8,692)	(45,824)
Interests of Hybrid bonds Interim dividends Dividends (ratio) per share W 2,000 (40%) in 2013	(24,161) (154,489)	(154,489)
\mathbb{W} 2,000 (40%) in 2012 Profit for the period	1,582,596 1,686,836	2,499,523 2,583,769
Transfer from discretionary reserve		
Reserve for research and manpower devlopment	383,333	266,667
Appropriated ratained earnings for dividends	237,543	-
	620,876	266,667
Appropriation of retained earnings Cash dividends		
Dividends (ratio) per share \$\psi 6,000 (120\%) in 2013 \$\psi 6,000 (120\%) in 2012	478,702	463,467
Reserve for research and manpower development	410,000	310,000
Appropriated retained earnings for business expansion	1,200,000	1,600,000
Appropriated ratained earnings for dividends		185,387
	2,088,702	2,558,854
Unappropriated retained earnings carried forward to subsequent year	₩ 219,010	291,582

The date of appropriation for 2013 is expected to be March 14, 2014 and the date of appropriation for 2012 was March, 22, 2013.

28. Revenue

Details of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

(in millions of Won)	2013		2012	
Revenues				
Sales of goods	₩	30,436,474	35,552,319	
Others		107,071	112,614	
	₩	30,543,545	35,664,933	

29. Selling and Administrative Expenses

(a) Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

(in millions of Won)	2013		2012	
Wages and salaries	₩	198,726	182,393	
Expenses related to post-employment benefits		23,994	21,006	
Other employee benefits		44,630	60,682	
Travel		14,906	15,666	
Depreciation		25,074	24,733	
Amortization		18,126	18,214	
Rental		54,931	41,332	
Repairs		13,623	14,090	
Advertising		89,584	102,744	
Research & development		150,786	136,537	
Service fees		183,053	154,363	
Vehicles maintenance		7,012	7,153	
Industry association fee		7,710	7,364	
Training		9,593	12,007	
Conference		4,956	5,178	
Bad debt expenses		3,980	10,613	
Others		42,282	39,833	
	₩	892,966	853,908	

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

(b) Selling expenses

Selling expenses for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

(in millions of Won)	2013		2012	
Freight and custody expenses	₩	842,424	873,482	
Operating expenses for distribution center		9,370	8,955	
Sales commissions		70,397	75,207	
Sales advertising		3,145	4,168	
Sales promotion		6,375	6,206	
Sample		1,247	1,932	
Sales insurance premium		7,871	9,578	
	₩	940,829	979,528	

30. Research and Development Expenditures Recognized as Expense

Research and development expenditures recognized as expenses for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

(in millions of Won)	2013		2012
Selling and administrative expenses	₩	150,786	136,537
Cost of sales		364,876	376,650
	₩	515,662	513,187

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

31. Adjusted Operating Profit

Adjusted operating profits which include the other profits or losses excluded from operating profit but reflect the results of the Company's operations for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

(in millions of Won)	2013	2012
Operating profits on the statement of comprehensive income	₩ 2,215,133	2,789,597
Add		
Gain on disposals of property, plant and equipment	6,773	27,688
Gain on disposals of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	14,544	8,693
Reversal of impairment loss of property, plant and equipment	-	1,606
Gain on disposals of assets held for sale	67,875	1,150
Others	50,856	30,600
	140,048	69,737
Deduct		
Loss on disposals of property, plant and equipment	(94,533)	(84,990)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	(5,697)	-
Impairment loss on intangible assets	(581)	(6,495)
Loss on disposals of intangible assets	(315)	(617)
Donations	(40,319)	(62,684)
Idle tangible assets expenses	(16,800)	(30,743)
Impairment loss on investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	(235,794)	(1,102)
Loss on disposals of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	(12,295)	(17,575)
Impairment loss on assets held for sale	(1,814)	-
Loss on disposals of assets held for sale	-	(9,391)
Others	(10,451)	(120,704)
	(418,599)	(334,301)
Adjusted operating profit	₩ 1,936,582	2,525,033

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

32. Finance Income and Costs

Details of finance income and costs for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

(in millions of Won)		2013	2012
Finance income			
Interest income	₩	106,672	113,813
Dividend income		188,212	223,411
Gain on disposals of financial assets held for trading		-	556
Gain on derivative transactions		9,144	-
Gain on foreign currency transactions		299,574	276,642
Gain on foreign currency translations		264,614	639,565
Gain on disposals of available-for-sale investment		97,085	96,441
Others		1,772	6,111
		967,073	1,356,539
Finance costs			
Interest expenses		271,020	391,767
Loss on foreign currency transactions		261,019	213,350
Loss on foreign currency translations		18,159	35,219
Loss on valuation of derivatives		195,719	-
Impairment loss on available-for-sale investment		170,805	63,466
Others		1,638	55,489
	₩	918,360	759,291

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

33. Other Non-Operating Income and Expenses

Details of other non-operating income and expenses for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

(in millions of Won)		2013	2012
Other non-operating income			
Gain on disposals of property, plant and equipment	₩	6,773	27,688
Gain on disposals of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures		14,544	8,693
Reversal of impairment loss of property, plant and equipment		_	1,606
Gain on disposals of assets held for sale		67,875	1,150
Others		50,856	30,600
		140,048	69,737
Other non-operating expenses			
Loss on disposals of property, plant and equipment		94,533	84,990
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment		5,697	· -
Impairment loss on intangible assets		581	6,495
Loss on disposals of intangible assets		315	617
Donations		40,319	62,684
Idle tangible assets expenses		16,800	30,743
Impairment loss on investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures		235,794	1,102
Loss on disposals of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures		12,295	17,575
Impairment loss on assets held for sale		1,814	
Loss on disposals of assets held for sale		-	9,391
Others		10,451	120,704
	₩	418,599	334,301

34. Expenses by Nature

Expenses that are recorded by nature as cost of sales, selling and administrative expenses and other non-operating expenses in the statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows (excluding finance costs and income tax expenses):

(in millions of Won)	2013		2012
Changes in inventories(*1)	₩	304,068	570,136
Raw materials and consumables used		19,380,227	24,090,512
Employee benefits expenses(*3)		1,425,008	1,335,949
Outsourced processing cost		2,078,917	1,996,707
Depreciation(*2)		1,932,002	1,840,807
Amortization		38,067	40,386
Ordinary research & development expenses		515,662	513,187
Electricity and water expenses		836,199	634,045
Service fees		243,954	218,019
Advertising		89,584	102,744
Freight and custody expenses		842,424	873,482
Sales commissions		70,397	75,207
Loss on disposals of property, plant and equipment		94,533	84,990
Other expenses		895,969	833,466
	₩	28,747,011	33,209,637

^(*1) Changes in inventories are the changes in product, semi-finished products and by-product.

^(*3) The details of employee benefits expenses for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

(in millions of Won)		2013	2012
Wages and salaries	₩	1,286,449	1,215,810
Expenses related to post-employment benefits		138,559	120,139
	₩	1,425,008	1,335,949

^(*2) Includes depreciation of investment property.

35. Income Taxes

(a) Income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)	2013		2012
Current income taxes(*1)	₩	291,035	212,107
Deferred income taxes		254,790	330,760
Less: Items credited directly to shareholders' equity		(143,126)	79,891
Income tax expense	₩	402,699	622,758

- (*1) Additional tax payments (or tax returns) arising from finalized tax assessment are added or deducted in current income taxes.
- (b) The expected amount of income tax expense based on statutory rates compared to the actual amount of taxes recorded by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)	2	013	2012
Profit before income tax expense	₩	1,985,295	3,122,281
Income tax expense computed at statutory rate		480,441	755,592
Adjustments:		(77,742)	(132,834)
Tax credit		(134,670)	(160,139)
Additional payment of income taxes		2,253	3,328
Investments in subsidiaries and associates		57,823	-
Tax effect due to permanent differences		(11,071)	29,722
Others		7,923	(5,745)
Income tax expense	₩	402,699	622,758
Effective tax rate (%)		20.3%	19.9%

(c) The income taxes credited (charged) directly to equity for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

(in millions of Won)		2013	2012
Net changes in the unrealized fair value of available-for-sale securities	₩	(144,194)	65,262
Defined benefit plan actuarial losses		2,775	14,629
Gain on disposal of treasury shares		(1,707)	-
	₩	(143,126)	79,891

(d) The movements in deferred tax assets (liabilities) for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

(in millions of Won)		2013			2012	
	Dec.31, 2012	Inc(Dec)	Dec.31, 2013	Dec.31, 2011	Inc(Dec)	Dec.31, 2012
Deferred income tax due to temporary differences						
Reserve for special repairs	₩ (29,013)	551	(28,462)	(29,659)	646	(29,013)
Reserve for technology developments	(368,647)	(6,453)	(375,100)	(358,160)	(10,487)	(368,647)
Depreciation	(56,394)	8,261	(48,133)	(63,228)	6,834	(56,394)
Prepaid expenses	29,781	(2,101)	27,680	21,879	7,902	29,781
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	(789,056)	(213,742)	(1,002,798)	(553,205)	(235,851)	(789,056)
Loss on foreign currency translation	(52,508)	(122,422)	(174,930)	93,911	(146,419)	(52,508)
Defined benefit obligations	157,559	26,830	184,389	102,738	54,821	157,559
Plan assets	(161,152)	(33,773)	(194,925)	(124,536)	(36,616)	(161,152)
Accrued revenue	(2,575)	643	(1,932)	(2,314)	(261)	(2,575)
Others	162,669	127,759	290,428	283,880	(121,211)	162,669
	(1,109,336)	(214,447)	(1,323,783)	(628,694)	(480,642)	(1,109,336)
Deferred tax from tax credit						
Tax credit carryforward	266,977	101,076	368,053	196,986	69,991	266,977
	266,977	101,076	368,053	196,986	69,991	266,977
Deferred income taxes recognized directly to equity						
Loss(gain) on valuation of available-for-sale securities	15,232	(144,194)	(128,962)	(50,030)	65,262	15,232
Defined benefit plan actuarial losses	47,815	2,775	50,590	33,186	14,629	47,815
	63,047	(141,419)	(78,372)	(16,844)	79,891	63,047
	₩ (779,312)	(254,790)	(1,034,102)	(448,552)	(330,760)	(779,312)

POSCO Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

(e) Deferred tax assets (liabilities) as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)		2013			2012	
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Deferred income tax due to temporary differences						
Reserve for special repairs	₩ -	(28,462)	(28,462)	-	(29,013)	(29,013)
Reserve for technology developments	-	(375,100)	(375,100)	-	(368,647)	(368,647)
Depreciation	12,961	(61,094)	(48,133)	13,373	(69,767)	(56,394)
Prepaid expenses	27,680	-	27,680	29,781	-	29,781
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	-	(1,002,798)	(1,002,798)	-	(789,056)	(789,056)
Loss on foreign currency translation	60,196	(235,126)	(174,930)	150,083	(202,591)	(52,508)
Defined benefit obligations	184,389	-	184,389	157,559	-	157,559
Plan assets	-	(194,925)	(194,925)	-	(161,152)	(161,152)
Accrued revenue	-	(1,932)	(1,932)	-	(2,575)	(2,575)
Others	303,332	(12,904)	290,428	569,505	(406,836)	162,669
	588,558	(1,912,341)	(1,323,783)	920,301	(2,029,637)	(1,109,336)
Deferred tax from tax credit						
Tax credit carryforward	368,053	-	368,053	266,977	-	266,977
	368,053		368,053	266,977	-	266,977
Deferred income taxes recognized directly to equity						
Loss (gain) on valuation of available-for-sale securities	40,404	(169,366)	(128,962)	87,249	(72,017)	15,232
Defined benefit plan actuarial losses	50,590	-	50,590	47,815	-	47,815
	90,994	(169,366)	(78,372)	135,064	(72,017)	63,047
	₩ 1,047,605	(2,081,707)	(1,034,102)	1,322,342	(2,101,654)	(779,312)

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

36. Earnings per Share

(a) Basic and diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

(in millions of Won except per share information)		2013	2012
Profit for the period	₩	1,582,596	2,499,523
Interests of hybrid bonds		(18,314)	-
Weighted-average number of			
common shares outstanding(*1)		78,009,654	77,244,444
Basic and diluted earnings per share	₩	20,052	32,359

(*1) The weighted-average number of common shares used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows:

(share)	2013	2012
Total number of common shares issued	87,186,835	87,186,835
Weighted-average number of treasury shares	(9,177,181)	(9,942,391)
Weighted-average number of		
common shares outstanding	78,009,654	77,244,444

Since there were no potential shares of common stock which had dilutive effects as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, diluted earnings per share is equal to basic earnings per share.

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37. Related Party Transactions

- (a) Significant transactions with related companies for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:
 - 1) For the year ended December 31, 2013

(in millions of Won)	Sale	es and others(*	1)	Purchase and others(*2)					
	Sales	Others	Total	Purchase of material	Purchase of fixed assets	Outsourced processing cost	Others		Total
Subsidiaries(*3)									
POSCO ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION Co., LTD.	₩ 16,439	3,421	₩ 19,860	₩ 3,042	2,235,798	5,855	9,242	₩	2,253,937
POSCO Processing&Service	987,424	8	987,432	1,215,510	-	-	805		1,216,315
POSCO COATED & COLOR STEEL Co., Ltd.	472,353	25	472,378	-	-	10,648	98		10,746
POSCO PLANTEC Co., Ltd.	2,324	19	2,343	1,499	67,081	13,733	2,492		84,805
POSCO ICT	1,210	195	1,405	679	279,660	31,231	157,126		468,696
POSMATE	1,419	85	1,504	805	1,041	15,732	32,894		50,472
eNtoB Corporation	-	10	10	234,352	13,241	149	20,079		267,821
POSCO CHEMTECH	512,139	25,868	538,007	491,562	21,832	287,584	1,223		802,201
POSCO M-TECH	11,122	94	11,216	158,709	2,336	220,986	141		382,172
POSCO ENERGY CO., LTD.	104,209	915	105,124	-	5,178	-	7		5,185
POSCO TMC Co., Ltd.	188,915	15	188,930	-	-	1,051	1,298		2,349
POSCO AST	500,193	10	500,203	6,985	-	56,520	2,029		65,534
POSHIMETAL Co., Ltd.	18,922	137	19,059	166,042	-	-	5		166,047
Daewoo International Corporation	3,522,678	65	3,522,743	16,297	-	-	2,843		19,140
POSCO America Corporation	596,681	1	596,682	=	-	-	339		339
POSCO Canada Ltd.	-	-	-	144,329	-	-	-		144,329
POSCO Asia Co., Ltd.	2,068,965	221	2,069,186	64,434	182	-	1,673		66,289
POSCO (Thailand) Company Limited	56,210	56	56,266	-	-	-	85		85
Qingdao Pohang Stainless Steel Co., Ltd.	58,502	-	58,502	-	-	-	14		14
POSCO(Suzhou) Automotive Processing Center Co., Ltd.	129,345	1	129,346	-	-	-	-		-
POSCO JAPAN Co., Ltd.	1,270,325	-	1,270,325	19,978	2	-	2,972		22,952
POSCO-India Pune Processing Center. Pvt. Ltd.	119,503	7	119,510	-	-	-	-		-
POSCO MEXICO S.A. DE C.V.	256,014	693	256,707	-	-	-	621		621
POSCO Maharashtra Steel Private Limited DAEWOO INTERNATIONAL	176,425	3,157	179,582	-	-	-	236		236
SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.	-	-	-	108,179	-	-	-		108,179
Others	558,923	7,569	566,492	92,527	38,843	18,782	77,101		227,253
	₩ 11,630,240	42,572	₩ 11,672,812	₩ 2,724,929	2,665,194	662,271	313,323	₩	6,365,717
Associates and joint ventures(*3)									
SNNC	1,532	458	1,990	402,639	-	-	-		402,639
POSCO PLANTEC Co., Ltd.(*4) (formerly, SUNGJIN GEOTEC Co., Ltd.)	15,028	48	15,076	1,735	65,802	9,781	6,883		84,201
POSCHROME (PROPRIETARY) LIMITED	-	_	_	66,762	_	_	_		66,762
PT. POSMI Steel Indonesia	6,538	_	6,538	-	_	_	_		
POSK(Pinghu) Steel Processing Center Co., Ltd.	3,786	_	3,786	_	_	_	_		_
POSCO-SAMSUNG-Slovakia Processing Center	19,906	_	19,906	_	_	_	_		_
POSCO-SAMSUNG Suzhou									
Processing Center Co., Ltd.	6,429	-	6,429	-	-	-	-		-
Others	546	165	711	3,937	-	-	176		4,113
	₩ 53,765	671	₩ 54,436	₩ 475,073	65,802	9,781	7,059	₩	557,715
	₩ 11,684,005	43,243	₩ 11,727,248	₩ 3,200,002	2,730,996	672,052	320,382	₩	6,923,432

- (*1) Sales and others mainly consist of sales of steel products to subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures. These are priced on an arm's length basis.
- (*2) Purchases and others mainly consist of subsidiaries' purchases of construction services and purchases of raw materials to manufacture steel products. These are priced on an arm's length basis
- (*3) As of December 31, 2013, the Company provided guarantees to related parties (note 22).
- (*4) Sungjin Geotec Co., Ltd. merged with POSCO Plant Engineering Co., Ltd. and changed its name to POSCO PLANTEC Co., Ltd..

2) For the year ended December 31, 2012

(in millions of Won)	s	ales and others		Purchase and others					
	Sales	Others	Total	Purchase of material	Purchase of fixed assets	Outsourced processing cost	Others		Total
Subsidiaries									
POSCO ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION	₩ 27,401	709	₩ 28,110	₩ 46	1,408,787	7	42,246	₩	1,451,086
Co., LTD.					1,100,707				
POSCO Processing&Service	897,017	34	897,051	1,392,988	-	-	2,903		1,395,891
POSCO COATED & COLOR STEEL Co., Ltd.	489,507	38	489,545	-	-	5,574	922		6,496
POSCO PLANTEC Co., Ltd.	3,253	63	3,316	3,331	233,788	23,372	17,455		277,946
POSCO ICT	1,330	217	1,547	1,151	285,093	31,050	151,621		468,915
eNtoB Corporation	-	11	11	211,449	3,490	225	20,978		236,142
POSCO CHEMTECH	492,720	19,197	511,917	507,215	10,153	279,507	1,275		798,150
POSCO M-TECH	27,770	136	27,906	130,363	9,018	176,263	2,904		318,548
POSCO ENERGY CO., LTD.	87,387	820	88,207	-	482	-	1,772		2,254
POSCO TMC Co., Ltd.	230,215	20	230,235	25	-	995	12		1,032
POSCO AST	278,446	17	278,463	8,114	-	50,320	213		58,647
POSHIMETAL Co., Ltd.	23,882	130	24,012	149,809	180	-	5		149,994
Daewoo International Corporation	4,271,317	133	4,271,450	10,562	-	389	4,780		15,731
POSCO NST Co., Ltd.	212,534	2	212,536	1,229	-	2,147	242		3,618
POSCO America Corporation	726,450	-	726,450	-	-	-	733		733
POSCO Canada Ltd.	-	-	-	205,129	-	-	-		205,129
POSCO Asia Co., Ltd.	1,928,881	627	1,929,508	105,392	592	-	1,329		107,313
POSCO (Thailand) Company Limited	119,031	247	119,278	-	-	-	182		182
Qingdao Pohang Stainless Steel Co., Ltd.	62,347	2	62,349	-	-	-	-		
POSCO(Suzhou) Automotive Processing Center Co., Ltd.	128,974	-	128,974	-	-	-	-		-
POSCO JAPAN Co., Ltd.	1,439,580	-	1,439,580	20,472	2.857	_	5,381		28,710
POSCO-India Pune Processing Center. Pvt. Ltd.	164,450	33	164.483	-	-		15		15
POSCO MEXICO S.A. DE C.V.	337,921	724	338,645			_	492		492
POSCO Maharashtra Steel Private Limited	154,055	1,587	155,642	_	_				
DAEWOO INTERNATIONAL SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.	-		-	73,471	-	-	-		73,471
Others	569,076	2,787	571,863	81,411	56,570	17,673	132,115		287,769
	₩ 12,673,544	27,534	₩ 12,701,078	₩ 2,902,157	2,011,010	587,522	387,575	₩	5,888,264
Associates and joint ventures									
POSMATE	951	21,093	22,044	1,058	21	14,947	30,032		46,058
SNNC	2,162	349	2,511	379,050	-	-	-		379,050
POSCO PLANTEC Co., Ltd.	25.05		25.005						
(formerly, SUNGJIN GEOTEC Co., Ltd.)	27,697	-	27,697	-	-	-	-		-
Dongbang Special Steel Co., Ltd.	89,094	-	89,094	-	-	-	-		-
POSCHROME (PROPRIETARY) LIMITED		58	58	68,079	-	-	-		68,079
PT. POSMI Steel Indonesia	9,696	-	9,696	-	-		-		
POSK(Pinghu) Steel Processing Center Co., Ltd.	3,889	-	3,889	-	-	-	-		
POSCO-SAMSUNG-Slovakia Processing Center	16,309	-	16,309	-	-	-	-		
POSCO-SAMSUNG Suzhou Processing Center Co., Ltd.	26,280	-	26,280	-	-	-	-		-
Others	7,774	117	7,891	5,303		6,579	2,530		14.412
	₩ 183,852	21,617	₩ 205,469	₩ 453,490	21	21,526	32,562	₩	507,599
			₩ 12,906,547			609,048	420,137	₩	
	₩ 12,857,396	49,151	12,900,547	₩ 3,355,647	2,011,031	009,048	420,137	VV	6,395,863

(b) The related account balances of significant transactions with related companies as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

1) December 31, 2013

(in millions of Won)	Receivables					Payables				
		accounts and receivable	Others		Total	Trade accounts and notes payable	Accounts payable	Others		Total
Subsidiaries										
POSCO ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION Co., LTD.	₩	40	110,955	₩	110,995	₩	- 105,603		₩	105,603
POSCO Processing&Service		103,400	73		103,473	17,91	4 683			18,597
POSCO COATED & COLOR STEEL Co., Ltd.		69.260	65		69,325	17,71	- 59	1,434		1,493
POSCO ICT		75	123		198		- 51,247	1,454		51,247
POSMATE		489	1,533		2.022	14		1,058		4,473
eNtoB Corporation			1,555		2,022	8,05		1,030		18,368
POSCO CHEMTECH		46,943	4.313		51,256	35,82		8.663		51,475
POSCO CHEWITECH		40,943	4,313		31,230	12,02		10,799		44,145
POSCO ENERGY CO., LTD.		14,733	2,894		17,627	12,02	- 421	10,799		421
POSCO TMC Co., Ltd.		20,510	2,094		20,536		- 421	50		421
POSCO AST		20,510 85,501	53		20,556 85,554		- 3,004	5,238		8,242
POSHIMETAL Co., Ltd.		1,721	12		1,733		- 12,624	3,230		12,624
Daewoo International Corporation		1,721	878		1,733	9,31		-		9,319
•					57,554	9,31		-		9,319
POSCO America Corporation POSCO Canada Ltd.		57,554	-		37,334	12,32		-		12,323
POSCO Canada Ed. POSCO Asia Co., Ltd.		134.602	142		134,744	2,06		-		2,063
		- ,	142		- /-	2,00		-		,
POSCO (Thailand) Company Limited		6,052			6,059			-		
Qingdao Pohang Stainless Steel Co., Ltd.		3,329			3,329	0,4		-		071
POSCO JAPAN Co., Ltd.		73,992			73,992	86		1		971
POSCO-India Pune Processing Center. Pvt. Ltd. POSCO MEXICO S.A. DE C.V.		8,117 100,016	- 76		8,117 100,092			-		
POSCO Maharashtra Steel Private Limited		55,392			58,610			-		
			3,218			. 50		1 (47		22.501
Others	₩	54,357 984,484	8,887 133,283	₩	63,244	₩ 105,05		1,647 28,890	₩	23,591 365,021
	- 11	701,101	133,203	***	1,117,707	W 105,00	231,000	20,070	·V	303,021
Associates and joint ventures							_			
SNNC		140	40		180	16,66	-	-		16,669
POSCO PLANTEC Co., Ltd. (formerly, SUNGJIN GEOTEC Co., Ltd.)		879	46		925	35	-	-		353
POSCHROME (PROPRIETARY) LIMITED		-	67		67			-		
LLP POSUK Titanium		-	4,066		4,066			-		
Others		-	17		17	31	9 2			321
	₩	1,019	4,236	₩	5,255	₩ 17,34	2		₩	17,343
	₩	985,503	137,519	₩	1,123,022	₩ 122.39	231,082	28,890	₩	382,364

2) December 31, 2012

(in millions of Won)			Receivables			Payables					
		accounts and s receivable	Others		Total	Trade accor		Accounts payable	Others		Fotal
Subsidiaries											
POSCO ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION Co., LTD.	₩	5,084	2,893	₩	7,977	₩	-	403,630	-	₩	403,630
POSCO Processing&Service		64,206	358		64,564		28,723	3,949	-		32,672
POSCO COATED & COLOR STEEL Co., Ltd.		108,465	40		108,505		114	-	2,504		2,618
POSCO PLANTEC Co., Ltd.		59	208		267		3,066	29,231	-		32,297
POSCO ICT		-	287		287		248	84,432	6,617		91,297
eNtoB Corporation		-	3		3		7,246	9,323	12		16,581
POSCO CHEMTECH		43,086	3,988		47,074		52,485	13,300	18,753		84,538
POSCO M-TECH		1,230	63		1,293		8,226	10,900	17,866		36,992
POSCO ENERGY CO., LTD.		9,177	2,934		12,111		-	2,292	-		2,292
POSCO TMC Co., Ltd.		64,832	30		64,862		1	-	144		145
POSCO AST		64,542	1,033		65,575		90	2,919	4,791		7,800
POSHIMETAL Co., Ltd.		1,233	221		1,454		-	15,191	-		15,191
Daewoo International Corporation		357,446	1,378		358,824		685	-	45		730
POSCO America Corporation		63,545	-		63,545		-	-	-		-
POSCO Canada Ltd.		-	-		-		12,973	-	-		12,973
POSCO Asia Co., Ltd.		102,666	183		102,849		2,244	-	-		2,244
POSCO (Thailand) Company Limited		17,965	21		17,986		-	-	-		-
Qingdao Pohang Stainless Steel Co., Ltd.		8,710	-		8,710		-	-	-		-
POSCO JAPAN Co., Ltd.		35,400	-		35,400		673	-	-		673
POSCO MEXICO S.A. DE C.V.		131,372	297		131,669		-	-	-		-
POSCO Maharashtra Steel Private Limited		55,249	2,628		57,877		-	-	-		-
Others		49,679	5,500		55,179		5,920	22,509	3,359		31,788
	₩	1,183,946	22,065	₩	1,206,011	₩	122,694	597,676	54,091	₩	774,461
Associates and joint ventures											
POSMATE		-	78		78		168	2,175	3,972		6,315
SNNC		194	35		229		37,145	=	-		37,145
POSCO PLANTEC Co., Ltd. (formerly, SUNGJIN GEOTEC Co., Ltd.)		4,849	-		4,849		-	-	-		-
POSCHROME (PROPRIETARY) LIMITED		-	452		452		2,273 804	-	-		2,273 804
Others	₩	5,043	453 566	₩	5,609	₩	40,390	2,175	3,972	₩	46,537
	₩			₩		₩					820,998
	W	1,188,989	22,631	W	1,211,620	νV	163,084	599,851	58,063	₩	820,998

(c) For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, details of compensation to key management officers were as follows:

(in millions of Won)		2013	2012
Short-term benefits	₩	31,332	34,471
Long-term benefits		8,004	14,934
Retirement benefits		6,296	6,644
	₩	45,632	56,049

Key management officers include directors (including non-standing directors), executive officials and fellow officials who have significant influence and responsibilities in the Company's business and operations. In addition to the compensation described above, the Company provided stock appreciation rights to its executive officers and recorded stock compensation expenses amounted to \$436 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 (2013: nil).

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

38. Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities may develop in a way not initially expected. Therefore, management continuously assesses contingent liabilities to determine whether an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits has become probable. If it becomes probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required for an item previously dealt with as a contingent liability, a provision is recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change in probability occurs (except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made).

Management makes estimates and assumptions that affect disclosures of commitments and contingencies. All estimates and assumptions are based on the evaluation of current circumstances and appraisals with the supports of internal specialists or external consultants.

Management regularly analyzes current information about these matters and provides provisions for probable contingent losses including the estimate of legal expense to resolve the matters. Internal and external lawyers are used for these assessments. In making the decision regarding the need for provisions, management considers the degree of probability of an unfavorable outcome and the ability to make a sufficiently reliable estimate of the amount of loss.

(b) Commitments

The Company entered into long-term contracts to purchase iron ore, coal, nickel and others. The contracts of iron ore and coal generally have terms of more than three years and the contracts of nickel have terms of more than one year. These contracts provide for periodic price adjustments based on the market price. As of December 31, 2013, 193million tons of iron ore and 14 million tons of coal remained to be purchased under such long-term contracts.

The Company entered into an agreement with Tangguh Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Consortium in Indonesia to purchase 550 thousand tons of LNG annually for 20 years commencing in August 2005. The purchase price is subject to change, based on changes of the monthly standard oil price (JCC) and with a price ceiling.

As of December 31, 2013, the Company entered into commitments with Korea National Oil Corporation for long-term foreign currency borrowings, which are limited up to the amount of USD 6.86 million, USD 6.58 million and USD 4.12 million. The borrowings are related to the exploration of gas hydrates in Aral Sea, Uzbekistan, the exploration of gas hydrates in Namangan-Chust and the exploration of gas hydrates in Western Fergana-Chenavard, respectively. The repayment of the borrowings depends on the success of the projects. The Company is not liable for the repayment of full or part of the money borrowed if the respective projects fail. The Company has agreed to pay a certain portion of its profits under certain conditions, as defined by the borrowing agreements.

As of December 31, 2013, the Company has provided two blank promissory notes and a blank check to Korea Resources Corporation as collateral for long-term domestic borrowings, and has provided six blank promissory notes and three blank checks to Korea National Oil Corporation as collateral for long-term foreign currency borrowings.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Continued As of December 31, 2013 and 2012

(c) Litigation in progress

1) Civil lawsuits with Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation

During the year ended December 31, 2012, Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation filed a civil lawsuit in the Tokyo District Court of Japan against POSCO and POSCO Japan Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of POSCO, to prohibit production and sales of grain oriented electrical steel sheets using improperly acquired trade secrets and seeking compensation from the Company of JPY 98.6 billion (\text{\text{\$\psi}}99.6 billion). Through trials to the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company submitted its responses that the Japan court did not have jurisdiction on this lawsuit as it should be judged by Korean law and the Company developed grain oriented electrical steel sheets using the Company's own technologies. As of December 31, 2013, the Japan court has not made any judgments on this matter. Since the Company does not believe that it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required, the Company has not recorded any provision for this lawsuit as of December 31, 2013.

In addition, Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation filed a civil lawsuit in the New Jersey federal court, United States, against POSCO and POSCO America Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of POSCO, claiming infringement of intellectual property rights related to the production of grain oriented electrical steel sheets. As of December 31, 2013, no claim amount has been made and the Company is under discovery proceedings related to this matter. Due to the early stage of the litigation and the inherent uncertainties, the Company is not able to reliably estimate the amount of compensation and timing, if any, that might be awarded to Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation. Consequently, it is not possible for the Company to make an estimate of the expected financial effect that will result from the ultimate resolution of this civil lawsuit. Therefore, the Company has not recorded any provision for this lawsuit in the U.S. as of December 31, 2013.

2) Other lawsuits and claims

The Company is involved in 37 other lawsuits and claims for alleged damages aggregating to $\mathbb{W}69$ billion as of December 31, 2013, which arose in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, these 37 lawsuits and claims will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, operating results or cash flows. Additionally, no provision is recorded in connection with these 37 lawsuits and claims as of December 31, 2013 because the Company has not concluded that a probable loss has occurred on any of the lawsuits and claims.

(d) The Company has provided a supplemental funding agreement, as the largest shareholder, as requested from the creditors, including Norddeutsche Landesbank, for seamless funding to the construction of new power plant by POSCO Energy Co., Ltd..

39. Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Changes in operating assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

(in millions of Won)	2013	2012
Financial assets held for trading	₩ -	50,132
Trade accounts and notes receivable, net	679,054	107,670
Other accounts receivable	68,281	(25,074)
Accured income	-	601
Advance payments	1,162	307
Prepaid expenses	18,502	(18,273)
Inventories	860,472	1,740,679
Long-term guarantee deposits	(616)	(85)
Other long-term assets	(1,120)	(348)
Trade accounts payable	(242,871)	(415,787)
Other accounsts payable	(367,521)	19,072
Accrued expenses	(119,505)	192,539
Advances received	(23,575)	23,339
Withholdings	(5,058)	(4,572)
Unearned revenue	(4,427)	3,284
Other long-term liabilities	(1,069)	907
Payment severance benefits	(70,170)	(66,109)
Plan assets	(103,559)	(137,842)
	₩ 687,980	1,470,440

40. Non-Cash Transactions

Significant non-cash transactions for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(in millions of Won)		2013	2012
Construction-in-progress transferred to other accounts	₩	2,501,603	1,927,489
Other non-current asset transferred to investments			
in associates and joint ventures		-	257,878
Acquisition of short-term financial statements			
through issuance of treasury stocks		804,496	-
Financial guarantee liabilities		20,812	45,442

Independent Auditors' Review Report on internal Accounting control system

English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Korean

To the President of POSCO:

We have reviewed the accompanying Report on the Operations of Internal Accounting Control System ("IACS") of POSCO (the "Company") as of December 31, 2013. The Company's management is responsible for designing and maintaining effective IACS and for its assessment of the effectiveness of IACS. Our responsibility is to review management's assessment and issue a report based on our review. In the accompanying report of management's assessment of IACS, the Company's management stated: "Based on the assessment on the operations of the IACS, the Company's IACS has been effectively designed and is operating as of December 31, 2013, in all material respects, in accordance with the IACS Framework issued by the Internal Accounting Control System Operation Committee."

We conducted our review in accordance with IACS Review Standards, issued by the Korean Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those Standards require that we plan and perform the review to obtain assurance of a level less than that of an audit as to whether Report on the Operations of Internal Accounting Control System is free of material misstatement. Our review consists principally of obtaining an understanding of the Company's IACS, inquiries of company personnel about the details of the report, and tracing to related documents we considered necessary in the circumstances. We have not performed an audit and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

A company's IACS is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in conformity with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards. Because of its inherent limitations, however, IACS may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that Report on the Operations of Internal Accounting Control System as of December 31, 2013 is not prepared in all material respects, in accordance with IACS Framework issued by the Internal Accounting Control System Operation Committee.

This report applies to the Company's IACS in existence as of December 31, 2013. We did not review the Company's IACS subsequent to December 31, 2013. This report has been prepared for Korean regulatory purposes, pursuant to the External Audit Law, and may not be appropriate for other purposes or for other users.

Seoul, Korea February 25, 2014

KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp.

Notice to Readers

This report is annexed in relation to the audit of the separate financial statements as of December 31, 2013 and the review of internal accounting control system pursuant to Article 2-3 of the Act on External Audit for Joint-stock Companies of the Republic of Korea.

Report on the Operations of Internal Accounting Control System

To the Board of Directors and Audit Committee of POSCO:

I, as the Internal Accounting Control Officer ("IACO") of POSCO (the Company"), have assessed the status of the design and operations of the Company's internal accounting control system ("IACS") as of December 31, 2013.

The Company's management, including IACO, is responsible for the design and operations of its IACS. I, as the IACO, have assessed whether the IACS has been effectively designed and is operating to prevent and detect any error or fraud which may cause any misstatement of the financial statements, for the purpose of establishing the reliability of financial statement preparation and presentation for external uses. I, as the IACO, applied the IACS Standards established by the IACS Operations Committee for the assessment of design and operations of the IACS.

Based on the assessment of the operations of the IACS, the Company's IACS has been effectively designed and is operating as of December 31, 2013, in all material respects, in accordance with the IACS Standards issued by the IACS Operations Committee.

January 27, 2014

Chung, Joon-Yang, Chief Executive Officer

Park, Ki-Hong, Internal Accounting Control Officer