

The 3 Letters of Allegation to the UN Special Rapporteurs on Human Rights Defenders, on hazardous substances and wastes, and on physical and mental health

Submitting Organization

MINBYUN-Lawyers for a Democratic Society, SHARPS(Supporters for the Health And Rights of People in the Semiconductor Industry)

25/September/2013

I . Letter of Allegation to the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes

1. Alleged Victims

- 20 previous workers at Samsung Electronics who have applied for industrial accident compensation. (Appendix 1)¹
- Many other previous and current workers at Samsung Electronics and its affiliates who have suffered from various types of occupational diseases.

2. Alleged Perpetrators

1) Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.

Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. is a South Korean multinational electronics company. It is known for its position as a manufacturer of components such as semiconductors, household electrical appliances, data communication equipment, etc. According to the Nikkei Newspaper, Samsung Electronics has the world's No.1 products in six sectors, including that of mobile phones, DRAM, and flat-panel televisions. Forbes, the American business magazine, ranked the company as the 1st in Korea, and the 20th in the world multinational group. Nevertheless, Samsung Electronics was also ranked the 3rd by the Public Eye Award, the Greenpeace-sponsored prize given to firms that causes the greatest damage to people and the environment.

Samsung Electronics has been blamed for its immoral response regarding the occurrence of rare and obstinate diseases among its workers. It is reported that the victims are not only those who worked in the semiconductor industry, but also those who worked in a process of manufacturing LCD, mobile phones, etc, and who worked at Samsung Electronics' affiliates. While the findings on the epidemiological investigation conducted by Seoul National University R&DB Foundation by request of three major semiconductor manufacturers including Samsung Electronics strongly suggests that Samsung Electronics had neglected its duty to protect its workers from handling hazardous chemicals,

¹ Victims were mainly operators and engineers in their 20s to 30s who work in the manufacturing and inspecting industry dealing with chemicals and radioactive matters, but there were cases where workers in their 40s to 50s who dealt with disposal of radioactive waste matter got diseases. Moreover, it is reported that children of the workers developed leukemia. It is highly likely that there are latent patients who are still working at Samsung Electronics.

the company has refused to recognize a causal link between chemical exposures in the process of semiconductor production and illness.

Till today, Samsung Electronics has refused to provide with any relevant information about the precise chemicals used in the production of semiconductors, and with the full report of the epidemiological investigation claiming that they are 'confidential business information'. A fair and neutral epidemiological investigation and fundamental solutions have been requested by the Parliamentary inspection of state administration and civil society organizations, nevertheless Samsung Electronics has rather tried to contact the families of the victims to pay money to cover up the incidents.

2) The Government of the Republic of Korea

(1) The Ministry of Employment and Labor

Under the Ministry of Employment and Labor, there is the Occupational Safety and Health Research Institute, part of the Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency. It is an institute created by the government to support occupational injuries and illness prevention activities.

Under Article 4 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the government has duties, including ▲support of and guidance on accident prevention in the accident-prone workplace ▲ evaluation and improvement of the safety of harmful or dangerous machinery, tools, equipment, protective devices, protective clothing, etc ▲preparation of criteria for safety and health measures and guidance and supervision of harmful or dangerous machinery, tools, equipment, materials, etc; ▲maintenance and management of investigations and statistics on industrial accidents ▲protection and improvement of safety and health of workers.

In particular, as the ministry of Employment and Labor found radiation and carcinogenetic substance set out in the article 39 para. 1 of the Act and its enforcement rule 81(Table number 11-2) at Gi-Heung factory where the victims were working, pursuant to the article39 para. 3 of the Act and its enforcement rule 81-3 para. 1, 2, the ministry should assess the harmfulness and danger factors to the victims and, in order to manage harmful factors, conduct periodic survey on them such as the amount, the degree of exposure, and the number of workers thereof, but it has failed to do it.

Regarding the present issue, the Occupational Safety and Health Research Institution and the government of the Republic of Korea tried to make efforts after recognizing the occurrence of rare and obstinate diseases among workers at Samsung Electronics, however they failed to give enough supports for prevention. They failed to take an active role for evaluation and improvement of the safety, and prepare criteria for safety and health measures promptly.

(2) Korea Workers' Compensation and Welfare Service

The Korea Workers' Compensation and Welfare Service is a quasi-government organization under the Ministry of Employment of Labor, established with the promulgation of the Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act. It contributes to the improvement of workers quality of life through optimal workers' compensation programs, rehabilitation support and welfare improvements.

Nevertheless, the Workers' Compensation and Welfare Service has rejected the acknowledgement of industrial diseases claiming that there was no evidence to prove the causal link between chemical exposures in the process of semiconductor production and malignancies that workers have developed. While there is much evidence converging to support such causal link, including the workers' statements, investigations conducted by NGOs and experts, consultation provided by Seoul National University R&DB Foundation, etc, however the Workers' Compensation and Welfare Service has delayed the approval of occupational diseases.

The Workers' Compensation and Welfare Service has finally made decisions for the recognition of industrial diseases for one aplastic anemia case and one breast cancer case, however has rejected all other cases. In June 2011, the Seoul Administrative Court (2010GuHap1149) held that the disposition for denial of dependency, indemnity compensation and funeral expenses rendered by the defendant (the Workers' Compensation and Welfare Service) should be revoked. Despite the judgment, it denied its duty to pay appropriate sum and appealed to the High Court.

3. Date, place and detailed description of the circumstances of the incident(s) or the violation

1) Inadequate Management of Samsung Electronics Semiconductor Factories

As of May 2013, it was reported that the total of 181 previous and current workers at Samsung Electronics and its affiliates had suffered from various types of occupational diseases, amongst which 70 people died. The workers are from various factories of Samsung Electronics and its affiliates, including Samsung Electronics Semiconductor Division (Gi-heung, Onyang factories), and Samsung Electronics LCD Division (Gi-heung, Cheon-an, Tang-jeong factories), and Samsung Electronics Mobile (Gu-mi factory wireless business).

Nevertheless, according to the epidemiological investigation conducted by Seoul National University R&DB Foundation, Samsung Electronics did not have a full knowledge of 99 chemicals used in the semiconductor wafer fabrication plant in Gi-heung factory. Among the total of 99, Samsung Electronics did not provide the component data of 10 chemicals claiming that it is of confidential business information.

It is reported in several occasions that the level at which workers are exposed to hazardous chemicals, such as benzene exceeded the permissible limit. In 2009, the gas alarm was sounded for 46 times for 6 months, and 54%(25 cases) of the events were cases where the workers were following the standard operation procedure. Moreover, there was a case where the gas leak went on for more than 1 hour without shut-off despite the alarm sounded. Less than 30% of discrete chemicals are monitored by the certain working environment measurement; and 5 chemicals used in the factory (BF₃, Catechol, NH₄OH, PGME, SiH₄) are excluded from the list of chemicals for exposure assessment even when it is possible to measure the exposure, and the standard of exposure exists.

Moreover, according to the Occupational Safety and Health Research Institute's 'Final Report of the Study on Work Environment (2009-2011)' issued by the Ministry of Employment and Labor, the existence of carcinogens, such as benzene at Samsung Electronics semiconductor factories in Gi-heung and Onyang was confirmed. It was also confirmed that arsenic, the lung cancer-caused substance exceeded the exposure standard.

2) Lack of Regulations on the Release of Information regarding Hazardous Substances

While hundreds of chemicals are used in semiconductor manufacturing, Samsung Electronic has refused to provide with information on exact what and how chemicals are used claiming that such information is of confidential business information. There should no confidential information especially it is relevant with the rights to life and health of the workers.

Samsung Electronics has refused to provide any relevant information about the precise chemicals used in the production of semiconductors and the full report of the epidemiological investigation then claimed that they are ‘confidential business information’

Under the Federal Law of the United States, workers have a right to know about the names of all chemicals they use and any potential hazards to which they may be exposed. Also, it is mandatory for the companies to report the TRI – Toxic Chemical Release Inventory for the community. Internationally, there is REACH – Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemical Substances, which came into force in 1 June 2007. It addresses the production and use of chemical substances and their potential impacts, and gives the companies obligation to provide information about substances.

In spite of the international trend, Samsung Electronics has been reiterating its position on the request of release of relevant information that they would not disclose “confidential business information”, and that they already submitted all available information to the government during the lawsuit for industrial diseases. The government institutions, such as the Ministry of Labor and Employment, the Korea Workers’ Compensation and Welfare Service, and the Occupational Safety and Health Research Institute also have refused to respond to the request of release of information.

3) The Limitation on the Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act

Under the Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act, standards for recognition of occupational accidents are as follows:

Article 37 (Standards for Recognition of Occupational Accidents)

- ① If a worker suffers any injury, disease or disability or dies due to any of the following causes, it shall be deemed an occupational accidents: Provided, That this shall not apply where there is no proximate causal relationship between his/her duties and the accident <Amended by Act No. 9988, Jan. 27, 2010>

The Enforcement Decree of the Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act provides that if a worker develops a disease included in the scope of occupational diseases shall meet each of the following conditions to have their disease be deemed an occupational disease under Article 37 of the Act:

- ① The worker has ever handled, or been exposed to, harmful or hazardous elements while performing his/ her duties;
- ② The disease is deemed capable of arising in light of the hours of work for which the worker has handled or been exposed to harmful or hazardous elements, the period of engaging in such work, work environments, etc.;
- ③ The fact that the worker’s exposure to or handling of harmful or hazardous elements has

caused the disease should be medically recognized.

The current law, however does not specify where the burden of proof regarding the causal link between chemical exposures and the illness lies, therefore the workers are to prove the link as the general rule of the Civil Procedure Act states. Nevertheless it is unjust for the workers who are also victims to have a burden to prove the link because it requires the expertise in medicine or clinical demonstration. In June 19, the National Human Rights Commission of Korea filed a non-binding request with the South Korean government, calling for the Ministry of Employment and Labor to require employers to prove non-causality between employees' working conditions and their diseases in order to deny requests for workers compensation, but the Ministry of Employment and Labor issued an official statement that it would not accept such recommendations.

A detailed standard for recognition of occupational diseases are listed on a separate annexed table of The Enforcement Decree of the Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act, Diseases such as cerebrovascular disease, Cardiac disorder, musculoskeletal disorder, skin ailment, liver ailment, and physical factors, such as noise, vibration, chemical substances, pathogenic organization, are categorized into 23 groups. The list is circumscribed, and does not include internationally recognized probable human carcinogens and cancers which are identified to be relevant to occupational exposure by the World Cancer Report 2008 prepared based on data of the International Agency for Research on Cancer(IARC). Also, despite such a list shall only be used as a guideline for a prompt recognition of occupational diseases, the Korea Workers' Compensation and Welfare Service has used it as exclusion criteria, holding that cases not meeting the standard are not to be those of occupational cancers.

This view fails to reflect the recent international trend shown in modern medical textbooks (including Current Occupational & Environmental Medicine, 3rd. Edition, McGraw-Hill, 2004) explaining that epidemiological studies which are considered as the scientific standard test for the diagnosis of carcinogenicity of chemical substances shall not be used as a definite answer as false negatives (a result in a medical test that wrongly indicates the absence of the condition being tested) may arise.

4) Another Case of Human Rights Violations resulting from an Inadequate Management of Samsung Electronics Semiconductor

Meanwhile, in January and May 2013, there were two cases of leakage of hydrofluoric acid at the Hwasung Plant of Samsung Electronics. As a result, one of the contractors who installed the pipelines that supply the hydrofluoric acid into the plant died and seven were injured. It was reported that the workers did not receive enough safety education and training as the parent company, namely Samsung Electronics put too much pressure on the subcontractors to minimize any production shortfall. After the incidents, the Ministry of Employment and Labor conducted a special investigation which found 2,004 violations of the Occupational Safety and Health Act. It shows Samsung Electronics' poor safety management in general.

4. Recommendations

- Samsung Electronics shall actively cooperate for sound management of hazardous materials

by disclosing all the relevant information, especially about the precise chemicals used in the plants.

- Also shall provide unreserved cooperation to an independent third party investigator to conduct a full inquiry into the effect on the worker's health of the working environment in the semi-conductor industry.

- The government shall amend the Industrial Health and Safety Law to reverse the onus of proof so that there is a presumption of causation if a worker contracts a rare disease that he or she would not ordinarily contract or is at a low risk of contracting.

- The Ministry of Employment and Labor shall conduct regular assessments of the industries' treatment and management of hazardous materials and workers' conditions to prevent further harm to the workers.

- The Korea Workers' Compensation and Welfare Service shall recognize the existence of industrial accidents (such as leukemia, brain tumor, etc) and actively cooperate for sound management of hazardous materials

- While the Republic of Korea is one of the leading producers of semi-conductors, the workers in this industry are working in a hazardous environment dealing with toxic, sometimes deadly, chemicals. **We therefore urge the Special Rapporteur to make an official visit to make a full investigation** into the state of semi-conductor industry and the hazard it poses to the workers and the environment.

II. Letter of Allegation to the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health

1. Alleged Victims

- 20 previous workers at Samsung Electronics who have applied for industrial accident compensation. (Appendix 1)²
- Many other previous and current workers at Samsung Electronics and its affiliates who have suffered from various types of occupational diseases.

2. Alleged Perpetrators

1) Samsung Electronics and its affiliates

Samsung Electronics, as a representative corporation in Samsung conglomerate Group, conducts manufacturing business producing semi-conductor, Electronic home appliances, and ubiquitous healthcare and etc.,. As of March in 2013, one hundred and eighty one victims of anemia, and various cancers were reported, and 70 out of them were dead. Victims came from most frequently in the department of Semi-conductor business at the Gi-Heung and Onyang factory and the department of LCD, cellular phone, Electricity, and SDI in Samsung Electronics.

However, Samsung Electronics do not acknowledge the causal link between victims' diseases and working environments, and avoid taking responsibility for their diseases by arguing that Samsung Electronics has nothing to do with the diseases and they came from personal origin. Also, Samsung Electronics has not disclosed the outcome of epidemiological survey on victims' working conditions and relevant information necessary to recognize industrial accident, and placated victims to give up applying for industrial accident by monetary compensation for them.

2) The Government of the Republic of Korea

(1) The Ministry of Employment and Labor

Under the Ministry of Employment and Labor, there is the Occupational Safety and Health Research Institute, part of the Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency. It is an institute created by the government to support occupational injuries and illness prevention activities.

Under Article 4 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the government has duties, including ▲support of and guidance on accident prevention in the accident-prone workplace ▲ evaluation and improvement of the safety of harmful or dangerous machinery, tools, equipment, protective devices,

² Victims were mainly operators and engineers in their 20s to 30s who work in the manufacturing and inspecting industry dealing with chemicals and radioactive matters, but there were cases where workers in their 40s to 50s who dealt with disposal of radioactive waste matter got diseases. Moreover, it is reported that children of the workers developed leukemia. It is highly likely that there are latent patients who are still working at Samsung Electronics.

protective clothing, etc ▲ preparation of criteria for safety and health measures and guidance and supervision of harmful or dangerous machinery, tools, equipment, materials, etc; ▲ maintenance and management of investigations and statistics on industrial accidents ▲ protection and improvement of safety and health of workers.

Regarding the present issue, the ministry of Employment and Labor and the government of the Republic of Korea tried to make efforts after recognizing the occurrence of rare and obstinate diseases among workers at Samsung Electronics, however they failed to give enough supports for prevention. They failed to take an active role for evaluation and improvement of the safety, and prepare criteria for safety and health measures promptly.

(2) Korea Workers' Compensation & Welfare Service (KWCWS)

KWCWS is quasi-governmental agency, under Ministry of Employment and Labor, which was established according to the Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act. Its core objectives aim to compensate for industrial accidents by workers on their business and to enhance workers' welfare. The agency, however, has rarely acknowledged industrial accident toward these victims. By putting victim's excessive burden of proof, it has not compensated them for several years.

3. Date, place and detailed description of the circumstances of the incident(s) or the violation

In July, 2005, the late MinWoong Hwang, then working as installment engineer at the 1st line of Semiconductor department in Samsung Electronics in GiHeng factory, died of acute lymphoid leukemia at the age of 31. In March, 2006, the late SookYoung Lee, working at the 3rd line at the same factory, died of the same disease at the same age. In march of next year, YooMi Hwang, working as one team with SookYoung Lee , also died of the same disease. In November, 2009, the late KyongMi Kim, working for etching job in the 2nd and 3rd line, died at the age of 29. In March, 2010, the late JiYeon Park, working at Onyang factory, died of leukemia at 23.

In addition, as of May, 2013, among the employers working at Samsung Electronics and its affiliates, those who have been reported suffering out of leukemia and various cancers are 181 persons, and even 70 died. The victims have been working as production labors and engineers from 20s to 30s years old who engaged in producing and examining business mostly dealt with chemical materials and radiations. Most of their damages happened to leukemia, lymphoma, determination of blood ammonia, brain tumor, melanoma, granuloma, breast cancer and cervical cancer. Employers working as house person at the age from 40s to 50s and children of the employers at Samsung Electronics who were suffering leukemia and dysmorphophobia were reported. Presumably, there may be potential victims who have not yet been reported and are currently working and suffering from similar symptoms.

1) Violation to the right of health by Samsung Electronics

Violation of the right to be informed on health, to work in the healthy environment

Samsung Electronics violated the right to be informed by the victims as for the material information on their own health. Pursuant to the article 5 of Occupational Safety and Insurance Act (Hereafter “the Act”), Samsung Electronics, as Business owner, shall provide workers with information on safety and health in the work place, but upon request by the victims to disclose information on their work place, it did not provide the information. In addition, the article 31 of the Act stipulates that where a business owner employs a worker for a harmful or dangerous job, he or she shall conduct a special training on the health and safety related to the work, as prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Employment and Labor. Also, the article of 41 of the same Act provides that where a business owner intends to use any chemical substance prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Employment and Labor, he or she shall prepare, in advance, data specifying the name and ingredients of the substance and precautions on the health and safety in handling them, and impact on the human body and the environment, and post and keep them in any place to be seen readily by workers.

Samsung Electronics, however, before entering employment contract with employees, did not inform them that the employees might deal with chemical substance in their working places while on duty, those substances can affect their health badly, and they may be exposed to the substance to some degree while on duty. In particular, it has not conducted training on the health and safety sufficiently even though the employees’ working activities fall under “a business owner employs a worker for a harmful or dangerous job”. As the right of health shall cover the one related to giving birth to child, Samsung Electronics should have informed the victims of birth related information such as the ratio of infertility, and possibility of menstrual irregularity, but it failed to do it.

As a result, Samsung Electronics violated the right to work in the health environment by victims. That is violation of the right that employees are entitled to avoid dangerous working conditions and to protect their own safety by themselves. If Samsung Electronics had informed victims of possibility of outbreaks of the diseases and sufficient information on dealing with dangerous substance, the victims would not worked for the working place of Semiconductor in Samsung Electronics or at least at the same working conditions or same working environments.

Insufficient prevention of the danger on the safety and insurance by Samsung Electronics

Samsung Electronics has not prevented dangers of victims’ being exposed to the dangerous chemical or gas substance; this violated the right of health by victims. Pursuant to article 24 of the same Act, Business owner shall take measures necessary for the prevention of health disorder caused by radiation and harmful rays in operating their business. Samsung Electronics has not taken the above

measures sufficiently.

Indulged in speedy production of products, it did not conduct training on the danger of the chemical substance and the necessity of protecting devices and did not provide the protecting devices sufficiently. As a result, victims have been frequently exposed to harmful chemical substances such as sulfuric, hydrochloric, nitric acid, and ammonia etc., even benzenes which are highly toxic with a short time exposure thereto.

Typical examples are the cases of the late YooMi Hwang and SookYoung Lee who, only wearing a mask absent anti-gas function while working, worked in the 3rd line at the Gi-Heung factory, died of leukemia, were presumed to have been thoroughly exposed to the harmful substances.

Insufficient effort for the prevention of the safety and insurance against danger

Samsung Electronics has not exerted sufficient effort to prevent danger arising out of working environments and materials to be dealt with by workers, which led to the violation of the right of health by victims. In order to systematically manage chemical substance, it should be fundamental to manage traceability of the chemical substance such as when was purchased, where the substance was used and when it was bought and when did it stop using.

The result released by the educational-industrial complex of Seoul National University shows that Samsung Electronics overall has not found the ingredients of the 99 sorts of chemical substances used in the 5th line at Gi-Heung factory.

Samsung Electronics has not investigated the ingredients on the chemical substances by itself, the chemical items it was not aware of the first time when it started to use them were 60% in the whole items, ten kinds of them were not ascertained the ingredients thereof because of the trade secret. This indicates that Samsung had no will to fulfill its obligation to post and keep the data specifying the name and ingredients of the substance set forth in the article 41 of Occupational Safety and Insurance Act.

Failure in Controlling Safety and Health Harms

Samsung Electronics has failed to control harmful factors of harmful chemical substance, thereby violating the right of health of the victims. Ministry of Employment and Labor (MEL) supervised Hwaseong Plant of Samsung Electronics from February 4th to 25th, 2013, and found over 2004 violations of Occupational Safety and Health Act, consisting 1934 violations of Samsung Electronics and 70 violations of subcontractors of Samsung Electronics. Four production lines out of six production lines of Hwaseong Plant failed to install Urgent Ventilation Systems, which neutralize

harmful substance, in their Central Chemical Supply Systems (CCSS). Further, Samsung Electronics, in some occasions, furnished workers with protective clothing that cannot protect them enough from harmful substance. Samsung Electronics neglected in controlling workplaces such as making one subcontractor manages 82 workplaces of particularly dangerous Gas Supply Room and Central Chemical Supply Room. Samsung also failed to manage its subcontractors and Safety and Health Consultative Body meeting properly. It also failed in submitting mandatory Harm and Danger Prevention Plan but proceeded with installation or modification on major facilities such as Local Ventilation Systems. It also failed to comply with Process Safety Management (PSM) by not managing sprinkler in Hydrogen Purifier Room.

Even when Samsung complied with Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), the rights to health of the workers were infringed. From February to July in 2009, there were 46 occasions of gas detector alerts only in production line four of Samsung Electronics Gi-Heung Semiconductor Plant. 25 occasions out of them were during Preventive Maintenance (PM) of Production Facilities while complying with SOP. This means that the workers were exposed to standards limits of chemical substances even in compliance with SOP. There was one occasion that the safety device malfunctioned which caused highly concentrated gas leakage for around one and a half hour.

Violation of the Right to Health of Subcontract Workers

The rights to health of not only the workers of Samsung Electronics but also the subcontract workers are being violated. In the Hydrofluoric Acid Leakage in Samsung Electronics Semiconductor Hwaseong Plant occurred in both January and May of 2013, subcontract workers were seriously injured or dead while replacing pipe arrangements. Four injured and one dead from the January Leakage, and three injured from the May Leakage. Those accidents were due to the principal Samsung Electronics' pressure for rapid operations in order to minimize any production failure, thereby making the subcontract workers violating safety regulations and skipping safety education. As a result, the subcontract workers often use common masks instead of air supplied respirators, or in some occasions, the air supplied respirators were not furnished at all.

Interfering with Protection of the Victims' Rights to Health through Social Security System

Samsung Electronics infringed the victims' rights to health by not providing or interfering the victims with social security. When a worker develops a disease from working environments that do not guarantee the best feasible rights to health, the victim shall be protected by social security and the employer shall cooperate with it. But Samsung failed to disclose workers of their right to claim workers' compensation or even deceived them that they do not have such rights. Samsung also forced the victims to waive their right to claim workers' compensation on financial conditions such as providing medical expenses or other compensations, thereby preventing the victims from social

security protection.

2) Violation to the Victims' right of health by the Korean Government

(1) The Ministry of Employment and Labor

In particular, as the ministry of Employment and Labor found radiation and carcinogenetic substance set out in the article 39 para. 1 of the Act and its enforcement rule 81 at Gi-Heung factory where the victims were working, pursuant to the article 39 para. 3 of the Act and its enforcement rule 81-3 para. 1, 2, the ministry should assess the harmfulness and danger factors to the victims and, in order to manage harmful factors, conduct periodic survey on them such as the amount, the degree of exposure, and the number of workers thereof, but it has failed to do it.

As the article 43-2 states "where deemed necessary to diagnose and prevent any occupational disease, to ascertain the cause thereof or to prevent such occupational disease, the Minister of Employment and Labor may conduct an occupational epidemiological inspection with regard to the correlation between the relevant workers' disease and harmful factors at the workplace", and it found lots of the victims who worked under similar working conditions were suffering from the same or similar diseases, it should have conducted an occupational epidemiological inspection toward the victims and the working places but it has not done it properly or sufficiently.

(2) Violation of the Victims' Rights to Health by Korea Workers' Compensation & Welfare Service (KWCWS)

KWCWS violated the victims' rights to health by not pursuing its core objectives to enhance industrial accident victims' health and workers' welfare. Some of the victims who were rejected for industrial accident victim's status are appealing in administrative courts asking for the status by KWCWS. But even when the administrative courts recognize the victims' industrial accident status, KWCWS is not complying with the decisions. In June, 2011, Seoul Administrative Court recognized industrial accident status of the deceased Yumi Hwang and the deceased Sookyong Lee who died from leukemia after working at the Gi-Heung Semiconductor Plant (case no. 2010KuHahp1149). But KWCWS opposed to such decision and has appealed in courts. Not only that, KWCWS made Samsung intervened in the action thereby interrupting with the victims' industrial accident status recognition. By failing to comply with the court decisions recognizing industrial accident status, KWCWS did not follow 'treatment and rehabilitation principle' out of five industrial health service principles from International Labor Organization (ILO), which provides for employers to minimize workers' damage from industrial accident.

The Committee on Occupational Disease Decision under KWCWS did not fairly reach the decision whether or not it is occupational disease. The president of KWCWS is to nominate or appoint the chairperson and members of the Committee from people with regular occupations such as lawyers, certified labor consultants, or doctors as provided in the Enforcement Rule of Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act. However, there reported unfair organizing and managing the Committee. For instance, in May, 2013, during AI status recognition procedure of the deceased Seulkee Yoon, who died from aplastic anemia at the age of 31 after working at Samsung Electronics LCD Cheonan Plant, a medical doctor from Kangbuk Samsung Medical Center joined as a member of the Committee. Since Kangbuk Samsung Medical Center is a subsidiary of Samsung conglomerate like Samsung Electronics, and is a hospital providing physical examinations for workers of Samsung Electronics Semiconductor and LCD establishments, joining of a medical doctor from the Center into the Committee might have led to a partial decision for Ms. Yoon's AI status. Further, KWCWS failed to disclose to applicants for AI status of their rights of preemptory challenge from the member pool of the Committee prior to the decision, and to disclose mandatory personal information of the members in advance. This is deprivation of applicants' legitimate rights of preemptory challenge, thereby making them fail to exempt members with partiality from the Committee.

(3) Violation of the Victims' Rights to Health due to Gov't's Unreasonable Legislation and its Implementation

Strict standards of industrial accident status are another factor violating the victims' rights to health. First, the victims have the burden of proving high standards of medical proof. For instance, in proving causation between leukemia and the working environments, Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act sets forth more strict standards than those of common courts'. Besides, Occupational Safety and Health Act and Toxic Chemicals Control Act prescribe only 90 carcinogenic substances, which is far less than foreign countries' standards prescribing 400 to 500 substances, despite recent movement for the Acts' amendments. Second is complicated application procedure. In order to apply for industrial accident status, the victims are to submit by themselves doctor's diagnosis and forms stating whether to reinstate work after treatment or whether they are regular workers with their employers' seals on. Further, when there has been frequent injuries of workers in the same or similar work place, as is the case here, Minister of Employment and Labor should stipulate the substance at issue as harmful material after undergoing deliberation by the Deliberative Committee under Sub-article 16 of Article 30 of the Enforcement Decree of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, but the Minister failed to do so.

Deregulations for corporations led in legislating laws that cripple worker's rights to health protection. Article 3 of the Act on Special Measures for the Deregulation of Corporate Activities provides that

“(T)his Act shall be applied in preference to other Acts and subordinate statutes...,which provide for administrative regulations.” The Act sets forth, but not limited to: permission of concurrent holding of offices by safety controllers (Article 29); entrusting of safety control (Article 40); relaxation of inspection (Article 47); relaxation of repetitious regulation on identification of chemical substance (Article 52); relaxation of regulation on authorization of outsourcing of harmful work (Sub-article 5 of Article 55); and formulation of uniform safety control regulations (Sub-article 6 of Article 55). As a result, health and safety controls over workers wholly depend on corporates’ own managements, and the Government can only regulate them within the scope of the Act. Indeed, the Act preempts Occupational Safety and Health Act.

This leads to undue burden of proof on the victims since they do not know the identity of the chemical substance that injured them, do not understand entire process scientifically, and the causation of the chemical substance on human body is yet to prove under contemporary medical science standards. Thus, KWCWS has only recognized two industrial accident statuses until 2012: one for aplastic anemia and the other for death from breast cancer, rejecting the rest of the applications for industrial accident status. It should be also mentioned that it usually takes too much time: over two years from the application for industrial accident status till its decision.

4. Recommendations

1. Samsung Electronics shall be ordered to disclose it workers in full all relevant information with regard to the chemical substance which they are working with, and to provide them with safety education on regular basis in order to prevent any industrial accident.
2. Samsung Electronics shall take health measures for the prevention of health disorders caused by radiation, harmful ray in operating their business.
3. Samsung Electronics shall make public apologies, pay damages, and promise to prevent and avoid recurrence of industrial accident to its workers.
4. Samsung Electronics shall provide unreserved cooperation to an independent third party investigator to conduct reliable and objective investigations as well as the epidemiologic investigation by the Ministry of Employment and Labor on semiconductor process.
5. The ministry of Employment and Labor shall conduct assessment of the ministry should assess the harmfulness and danger of harmful factors (in particular, radiation and carcinogenetic substance in the working places) to the victims and conduct a thorough occupational epidemiological inspection with regard to the correlation between the relevant workers’ disease and harmful factors at the workplace.

6. Korea Workers' Compensation & Welfare Service shall recognize the victims' industrial accident status.

7. Korea Workers' Compensation & Welfare Service shall amend its relevant provisions and standard for industrial accident status in order to prevent recurrence of industrial accident and guarantee workers' rights to health.

8. Korean Government shall reform occupation safety and health system of Korea in order to have systematic control of carcinogenic substances, and shall alleviate standards for occupation disease recognition by amending Occupational Safety and Health Act and Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act.

9. We sincerely request the Special Rapporteur to make an official visit to Korea to make a full investigation into the current situations of semi-conductor industry and to come up with feasible solutions.

III. Letter of Allegation to Special Rapporteur on the Situation on Human Rights

Defenders

A. Essential Information	B. Useful Information
<p>1. Name of Alleged Victim/s</p> <p>① Hwang, Sang-Ki</p> <p>② Kim, Si-Nyeo</p> <p>③ Yoo, Young-Jong</p> <p>④ Jung, Ae-Jung</p> <p>⑤ Jung, Hee-Soo</p> <p>⑥ SHARPS, Supporters for the Health And Rights of People in the Semiconductor Industry.</p>	<p>① Hwang, Sang-Ki: Male/ Age 58/ Korean/ Father of the late Hwang, Yumi. Yumi Hwang was a victim of Samsung Semiconductor occupational disease. Born in 1985, she joined Samsung Semiconductor's Giheung plant in October, 2003. She developed acute myelocyte leukemia in June 2005 and died on March 6, 2007.</p> <p>② Kim, Si-Nyeo: Female/ Age 56/ Korean/ Mother of Han, Hye-Kyoung Hye-Kyoung Hwang is a victim of Samsung Semiconductor occupational disease. Born in 1978, Ms. Han joined Samsung Electronics LCD at Giheung plant in 1995 and has been suffering from cerebellar brain tumor since October 2005.</p> <p>③ Yoo, Young-Jong: Male/ Age 56/ Korean/ Father of Yoo, Myung-Hwa. Myung-Hwa Yoo is a victim of Samsung Semiconductor occupational disease. Ms. Yoo joined Samsung Semiconductor's Onyang plant in July 2000 and worked in Monitoring Burn-in Test process for 16 months. She has been diagnosed with was</p>

aplastic anemia.

④ Jung, Ae-Jung: Female/ Age 35/ Korean/ Widow of the late Hwang, Min-Woong

Ae-Jung Jung worked at Samsung Semiconductor's Giheung plant for 10 years after she joined the plant in 1995. She met a co-worker, Min-Woong Hwang, and got married in 2001. The late Mr. Hwang joined Giheung plant in 1997 and worked for 7 years. He was diagnosed with acute lymphoblastic leukemia in October 2004 and passed away on July 23, 2005.

⑤ Jung, Hee-Soo: Male/ Age 37/ Korean/ Widower of the late Lee, Yoon-Jung

Yoon-Jung Lee joined Samsung Semiconductor's Onyang plant in 1997 and worked Monitoring Burn-in Test process for 6 years until she quit in 2003. She was diagnosed with malignant brain tumor on May 4, 2010 and passed away on May 7, 2012.

⑥ SHARPS

SHARPS(Supporters for the Health And Rights of People in the Semiconductor Industry) is a civic group established after the issue of semiconductors occupational disease came public in 2007 with Sang-Ki Hwang's report. SHARPS is dedicated to

	<p>defend health and human rights of people in semiconductor and electronics industry. SHARPS consists of victims, Victims' families, labour rights activists, lawyers, labour consultants, and doctors to make sure that workers in the electronics industry are able to take full advantage of their rights to industrial accident compensation when they get injured or become ill in the course of performing their jobs. Furthermore, SHARPS is working to ask the government and companies to take full responsibilities of investigating the cause of illness in victims' working environment and prevent future victims.</p> <p>English Website: http://stopsamsung.wordpress.com</p>
<p>2. Status of the victim as a human rights defender</p> <p>Sang-Ki Hwang, Si-Nyeo Kim, Young-Jong Yoo, Ae-Jung Jung, and Hee-Soo Jung are families of the victims who suffered from occupational diseases (leukemia, brain tumor, etc) after they started working at Samsung Semiconductor plants and human rights defenders dedicated to guarantee human rights of the victims. Sang-Ki Hwang started his activities at 'Committee for Investigation on the Mass Outbreak of Leukemia at Samsung Semiconductors and Securing Basic Labour Rights (now SHARPS)' in 2007 with other human rights groups, NGOs, labour groups, and medical groups and has been actively engaged in human rights defending activities. Ae-Jung Jung started their activities to defend the human rights of the victims in March 2008, Si-Nyeo Kim in February 2009, Young-Jong Yoo on May 13, 2010, and Hee-Soo Jung in June 2010.</p>	<p>① Committee for Investigation on the Mass Outbreak of Leukemia at Samsung Semiconductors and Securing Basic Labour Rights</p> <p>The committee was established on November 20, 2007 by 13 labour/human rights/professional groups including KCTU (Korean Confederation of Trade Unions) Gyeonggi branch, Dasan Human Rights Center, and Industrial Accident Labourers Union. At the time, Sang-Ki Hwang, father of the deceased Yumi Hwang, demanded compensation for the bereaved family and established a joint</p>

	<p>committee with over 20 organizations including local labour unions, human rights groups, and labour health organizations to ask for investigation on Samsung Semiconductor workers' development of leukemia and to find their basic labour rights. In February 2008, the committee was expanded and reorganized into 'SHARPS-supporters for the health and rights of people in the semiconductor industry (SHARPS, hereafter)' to include other occupational diseases into category and embrace not only Samsung semiconductor workers, but all workers in semiconductor and electronics industry.</p>
<p>3. Alleged violation/s committed against the victim</p> <p><u>Placation and Interference on Request for Industrial Accident Conducted by Samsung Electronics Personnel</u></p> <p>① Hwang, Sang-Ki</p> <p>After the late Yumi Hwang was diagnosed with leukemia on June 10, 2005 and admitted to a hospital, a Samsung Electronics staff (Kim, **, Manager) visited Mr. Hwang's house in October 2006 and proposed to provide 50 million won for Ms. Hwang's treatment on condition that Ms. Hwang will submit her resignation and will not raise the issue later. However, Samsung only paid 5 million won, only one tenth of the promised amount. Later on Mr. Hwang found out that there were other victims suffering from the same illness as Ms. Hwang among her colleagues and went to media and human rights groups to assert that Ms. Hwang's illness was work-related illness. In January 2007, three personnel from Samsung Electronics came to Mr. Hwang to assert that Ms. Hwang's illness had nothing to do with Samsung Electronics. Ms. Hwang passed</p>	<p>① Korea Workers' Compensation & Welfare Service</p> <p>A government agency that provides compensation for industrial accidents. They evaluate applications for industrial accidents and make decision on approval. In the process of evaluation, they collect evidence and conduct investigation to be considered and reflected in the evaluation. In case of disapproval, people can reapply.</p> <p>Approval of industrial accidents is to identify that the applicant's injury or illness is work-related. If Yumi Hwang's application were to have been approved, it would have meant that a government agency officially recognized the fact that</p>

away on March 6, 2007 as her condition had gotten worse. Samsung Electronics staff members visited the funeral on the day of her death and on March 15 to reassert and persuade that Ms. Hwang's illness was personal and not work-related.

In June 2007, Mr. Hwang applied for allowance to surviving family of industrial accident. When he was participating in the epidemiologic investigation conducted by Korea Workers' Compensation & Welfare Service in September 2007 at Samsung Electronics' Giheung plant, Samsung Electronics officials contacted Mr. Hwang separately and put pressure on him to take 1 billion won(around USD 90,000) for compensation and not engage with NGOs. Later on in May 2008, Samsung Electronics officials came to Mr. Hwang's house for three consecutive days to tried to coerce him into accepting the compensation payment and withdrawing application for industrial accidents. Mr. Hwang felt really harassed by this incident. In 2010, Samsung Electronics officials contacted Mr. Hwang again to force him to withdraw an administrative suit under the pretext of compensation.

② Kim, Si-Nyeo

Si-Nyeo Kim's daughter Hye-Kyung Han was diagnosed with brain tumor in 2005 while he was working at Samsung Electronics' LCD Giheyung plant. Ms. Han's motor nerves was damaged while her brain tumor was getting surgically removed and seriously disabled afterwards. She is diagnosed with Grade 1 walking difficulty, Grade 1 visual impairment, and Grade 1 speech disorder. Ms. Han proceeded with a claim for industrial accident compensation. Though unable to lead a normal life without the help of her mother, Si-Nyeo Kim, she held a press conference in March 2009 to make this issue public. Si-Nyeo Kim's financial situation has continued to deteriorate with her daughter's pro-longed struggle against her illness, but she turned down Samsung Electronics' offer when a person from personnel department called twice to propose

Samsung exposed their workers to harmful working environment. Because Samsung is approaching the workers and their families and to persuading them to withdraw application for industrial accidents.

② Samsung Semiconductor Leukemia Victims' Administrative Litigation

The victims who developed leukemia while working at Samsung Electronics Semiconductor division and their families (Sang-Ki Hwang, Ae-Jung Jung, and 3 others) have filed a petition of appeal to the administrative court on January 11, 2010, regarding Korea Workers' Compensation & Welfare Service's rejection of their cases. On June 23, 2011, the court at first instance made a partially favorable judgment recognizing that the development of leukemia in two of the victims had a causal relationship with their work in the semiconductor plant. However an appeal is currently underway. In addition, Hye-Kyung Han and 4 others filed a 'Samsung Electronics occupational disease victims' 2nd class action administrative litigation' against Korea Workers' Compensation & Welfare Service in April 2011. Samsung Electronics has applied for supplementary participation to intervene in the trial.

compensation on condition of withdrawing industrial accident compensation claim.

③ Additional Cases

According to a media report (Hankyoreh, July 12, 2010), Mrs. Hwang, whose mother, Ji-Yeon Park (female, died aged 23) worked at Samsung Electronics' Onyang plant and died of acute myelocyte leukemia on March 31, 2010, testified on a video clip at the 'Rally against Samsung's Industrial Accidents Cover-Up', "a day before my daughter died, Samsung Electronics offered 400 million won on condition that we withdraw administrative litigation and not contact labour groups and the media. Being financially constrained at the time, I took the offer and I have regretted it ever since." In addition, Mi-Jeong Yeon, whose sister of Je-Wook Yeon (male, died aged 27) who was diagnosed with mediastinal cancer in 2008 after working at Samsung Electronics' LCD Tangjung plant for 4 years and died in July 2009, came out to the rally and testified that two senior managers from Samsung Electronics' Environment and Safety Department came visit and called repeatedly during May and June in 2010 tenaciously pressuring Yeon's surviving family to take the 100 million won being offered as compensation and accept a compromise. Yeon's family rejected the offer.

Violence, Charges, Complaints, and law enforcement Gripping the Human Rights Advocates

① Yoo, Young-Jong

Young-Jong Yoo is the father of Myung-Hwa Yoo, who was diagnosed with aplastic anemia contracted while working at Samsung Semiconductor's Onyang plant and has been struggling against the disease for over 10 years. When Mr. Yoo was holding a one-person demonstration on June 23, 2011 in front of Samsung's main building, Samsung's security guards rushed towards Mr. Yoo to stop his demonstration. In the process of struggling against each

other, they all fell down and tumbled on the ground. Samsung brought a charge against Mr. Yoo accusing him of attacking the security guards. In spite of the existence of a CCTV in the police investigation that clearly showed how Mr. Yoo's was in fact the victim, prosecutors sought a penalty of 2 million won of fine. On May 11, 2011, Mr. Yoo was found innocent in the first trial and also the appeal afterwards. As prosecutors did not appeal further, the appeal judgment was finalized and his innocence was proven. Nevertheless, Mr. Yoo has faced severe difficulties in carrying out his legitimate human rights advocacy activities because of Samsung's violent interference and prosecutors' overzealous indictment.

② Jung, Ae-Jung

Ae-Jung Jung joined Samsung Semiconductor's Giheung plant in 1995 and met her husband there, the late Min-Woong Hwang. Mr. Hwang died in July 2005 of leukemia. Ms. Jung started her human rights advocacy activities in the second half of 2007 with activists at SHARPS and other victims' families.

On July 14, 2011, Ms. Jung and other bereaved families staged a sit-in in front of the Korean Workers' Compensation & Welfare Service (KWCWS) and asked for a face-to-face meeting with the chairman, requesting them to not appeal the court decision that ruled in favour of the victims in leukemia industrial accident and injury administrative litigation. However, KWCWS blocked all entrances to the building and had dozens of their employees use force against Ms. Jung and other demonstrators. They dragged the victims' families out of the building in the pouring rain at night. In the melee, Ms. Jung was punched on the face and was knocked out and had to be taken to the hospital.

On September 16, 2011, Ms. Jung and other victims' families, while handing out on front of a Samsung corporate dormitory, were surrounded by Samsung's employees and security contractors and

were being intimidated. Ms. Jung grabbed one of the Samsung employees for 10 seconds who was pushing his body against her and hurling abuses at her. That employee sued Ms. Jung for causing bodily harm. When she was found not guilty in the first instance, prosecutors changed the indictment to assault and appealed. In the appeal on July 4, 2013, Ms. Jung was given a suspended sentence of 2 years and 300,000 won of fine.

On November 22, 2012, Samsung's security guards sued Ms. Jung for interference with duties, because she had blocked Chairman Lee Kun-Hee's car in protest.

On November 30, 2012, Ms. Jung held a one-person demonstration at the 25th Anniversary of Samsung Chairman Lee Kun-Hee's inauguration ceremony. 7-8 security guards surrounded her and suppressed her with power when she tried to scream. Samsung sued Ms. Jung for violation of the law on assembly and demonstration.

③ Jung, Hee-Soo

On December 16, 2012, the victims and their families were staging a demonstration in front of Samsung's main building. Around 1:30pm, Mr. Jung bought some plastic sheets and installed a makeshift windshield on the site for them against the biting wind. But then dozens of Samsung's security guards intruded onto the site of demonstration and damaged the construction and hurled abuses at the victims.

On July 24, 2013, a SHARPS activist was taken to the police station while Mr. Jung, whose widower of the late Yoon-Jung Lee, was staging a demonstration in front of Samsung's main building. Mr. Jung went to the police station where the activist was taken, protesting against the police's unfair conduct but the door was locked. As Mr. Jung protested seeking to have the door opened, the police arrested him as well.

④ Lee, Jong-Ran, Full-Time Activist at SHAPRS

-On December 29, 2009, SHARPS' full-time activist Jong-Ran Lee was arrested at home for holding a memorial service for the late Min-Woong Hwang, the victim of mass outbreak of leukemia at Samsung Semiconductors without notifying the authorities about the fact that she was going to hold a memorial service. She was fined afterwards.

-On July 24, 2013 around 12pm, labour consultant Jong-Ran Lee was with the victims' families in front of Samsung Electronics' main building to take pictures of their one-person demonstration. Ms. Lee got into a dispute with the police regarding photographing, and when she muttered 'did they get paid by Samsung...' because she felt that the police's behavior was so biased in favour of Samsung's interests, the police detained her immediately. When one of the victims' families Hee-Soo Jung protested, he was arrested as well. The prosecution is currently examining the indictment.

⑤ Gong-Yoo, Jung-Ok, Full-Time Activist at SHAPRS

-On April 2, 2010, Jung-Ok was arrested with 6 other activists from a labour human rights NGO for disobeying an order to dissolve a protest, when they were participating in a memorial march in front of Samsung main building, after the late Ji-Yeon Park's funeral, the leukemia victim of Samsung Semiconductor.

-After Samsung Electronics' LCD engineer the late Ju-Hyun Kim committed suicide on January 11, 2011, Jung-Ok staged on-person demonstrations demanding the establishment of truth and an apology from Samsung Electronics. Because of this, she was charged with obstruction of business and fined on May 23, 2011. She applied for a formal trial which is currently underway.

4. Perpetrators

Human Resources Managers at Samsung Electronics, Manager of Security Guards at Samsung Main Building, the ROK Police.

They approached to other victims and their families and demanded them to withdraw application for industrial accident and related litigations. A number

	of victims and families actually gave in.
<p>5. Action by authorities</p> <p>While the Korean government has not taken any appropriate measures on Samsung's illegal interference with the legitimate demonstrations and assemblies held by victims and their families, it has been active in taking care of Samsung's complaints and prosecutions, not maintaining the equity in law enforcement. Furthermore, the Korean government is imposing the law on mass assembly to one-person demonstrations when the latter is not subject to the same law as mass assemblies and demonstrations. It is discouraging human rights advocacy activities in all aspects.</p> <p>KWCWS is repeatedly rejecting claims for industrial accident compensation by the victims of occupational disease caused by working at Samsung.</p>	
<p>6. Link between the violation and human rights work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Samsung has continually used bullying tactics and techniques for intimidation on the victims and their families to pressure them into dropping claims for industrial accident compensation. They have been: - calling or visiting numerously without consent to propose compensation and demand withdrawal of application for industrial accident and administrative litigation is violation of the basic rights of the victims and their families to receive recognition for industrial accident. - Requesting the victims and their families to not be in contact with NGOs is also to block their efforts to inform the truth about the case and Samsung's wrongdoing and responsibilities; - using direct and physical force to interfere with Human rights advocacy activities of the victims, human rights groups, NGOs, and 	

<p>labour groups began in November 2007.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - having their staff file complaints and file charges against them to discourage their human rights advocacy activities. 	
<p>7. Recommendation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Samsung should stop its bullying tactics and intimidation of victims and their families and civic groups who support them. Samsung should show itself prepared for open and honest communication with the victims and their families in order to resolve the hazards of the working environment and it should show its good faith first of all by disclosing all requested information by the victims and their families regarding the working conditions of the relevant plants where these occupational disease occurred. - Samsung should apologize for their violence to SHAPRS and the victims' families and prepare measures to prevent further victimization of occupational disease. Furthermore, Samsung should withdraw litigations that are meant to interfere with human rights advocacy activities. - Korea Workers' Compensation & Welfare Service and Ministry of Employment and Labour should conduct epidemiologic investigation and intensive inspection for the hazardous factors needed for recognizing the victims' application for industrial accident. - The special rapporteur is urged to open an investigation on the breach of the duties and obligations by the Korean government and Samsung and to make a visit to Korea to conduct an official investigation if necessary 	
<p>8. Who is submitting this information?</p> <p>Dong-Hwa Lee International Coordinator MINBYUN-Lawyers for a Democratic Society</p>	

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Appendix I

List of Applicants for Industrial Accident Compensation (As of 10 June 2013)

	Name	Sex	DOB	Company	Division	Factory	Name of Disease	Join the Company	Left the Company
1	(the late) Yumi Hwang	F	1985.	Samsung Electronics	Semiconductor	Giheung	Acute myeloid leukemia	2003. 10.	2007.3. (deceased)
2	(the late) Sookyung Lee	F	1976.	Samsung Electronics	Semiconductor	Giheung	Acute myeloid leukemia	1995. 01.	2006.8. (deceased)
3	(the late) Minwoon Hwang	M	1974.	Samsung Electronics	Semiconductor	Giheung	Acute lymphoblastic leukemia	1997. 06.	2005.7. (deceased)
5	Eunhyun Kim	F	1969.	Samsung Electronics	Semiconductor	Onyang	Acute promyelocytic leukemia	1991.01.	1995.1.30
6	Chingho Song	M	1970.	Samsung Electronics	Semiconductor	Onyang	Malignant B cell lymphoma	1993. 05.	1998.12.30.
7	Hyekyung Han	F	1978.	Samsung Electronics	LCD	Giheung	Brain tumor (ependymoma)	1995. 10.	2001.8.
9	Myunghwa Yoo	F	1982.	Samsung Electronics	Semiconductor	Onyang	Aplastic anemia	2000.07.	2003. 2
10	Yoonjung Lee	F	1980	Samsung Electronics	Semiconductor	Onyang	Brain tumor (glioblastoma)	1997. 5.	2003. 5.
11	(the late) Kyunmi Kim	F	1980.	Samsung Electronics	Semiconductor	Giheung	Acute myeloid leukemia	1999. 4.	2004.2.
14	Ki* Kim	M	1969.	Samsung Electronics	Semiconductor	Giheung	Wegener's granulomatosis	1996. 1.	2010.4.5.
15	Sang-geun Oh	M	1959.	Samsung Electronics	Semiconductor	Giheung	Brain tumor (glioblastoma)	1983. 9.	2007.
16	Heejin Lee	F	1984.	Samsung Electronics	LCD	Cheonan	Multiple sclerosis	2002. 11.	2007. 2
17	Yoonsung Lee	M	1973.	Samsung Electronics	Semiconductor	Giheung	amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's)	1992. 1.	2006. 8
18	Jisook Kim	F	1976.	Samsung Electronics	Semiconductor	Onyang	Aplastic anemia, Thrombocytopenia	1993.12.	1999. 4.
19	SjrgLee	F	1984	Samsung	Semiconductor	Giheung	Multiple sclerosis	2003. 2.	2005. 2.

				Electronics					
20	Misun Kim	F	1980	Samsung Electronics	LCD	Giheung	Multiple sclerosis	1997. 6.	2000.12
21	Doeun Lee	F	1976	Samsung Electronics	Semiconductor	Giheung	Breast cancer	1995. 5.	2000. 1.
23	(the late) Eunju Lee	F	1976	Samsung Electronics	Semiconductor	Onyang	Ovarian cancer	1993. 4.	1999. 6.
24	(the late) Seulgi Yoon	F	1981	Samsung Electronics	LCD	Cheonan	Aplastic anemia	1999.6.7	1999.12.23
25	(the late) Hyosoon Park	F	1984	Samsung Electronics	Semiconductor	Giheung	Malignant lymphoma	2002.중	early 2006.
26	(the late) Kyunghee Lee	M	1972	Samsung Electronics	Semiconductor	Giheung	Lung cancer	1994.4	2010.4

As of May 2013,

**Workers in semiconductor and electronics industry who have suffered from occupational diseases
208 victims (80 deceased)**

Company	Victims	Deceased
Samsung Electronics and its affiliates	181	70
Others (Hynix Semiconductor, MagnaChip Semiconductor, ATK, QDS, Kijoo Industrial, etc)	27	10
Total	208	80

Workers at Samsung Electronics and its affiliates who have suffered from occupational diseases

(I) Samsung Electronics/ Electro-Mechanics/ SDI

Company	Products	Victims	Deceased
Samsung Electronics	Semiconductor	104	37
	LCD	22	10
	Mobile phone, and other electronic components	10	8

	Subtotal	136	55
Samsung Electro-Mechanics	Electronic components	11	7
Samsung SDI	LCD, TV, PDP, etc	29	8
Total		176	70

(2) Samsung Electronics/ Electro-Mechanics/ SDI and Samsung Corning Precision Materials/ Techwin

Company	Products	Victims	Deceased
Samsung Electronics/ Electro-Mechanics/ SDI		176	70
Samsung Corning Precision Materials	Precision Glass for LCD	3	1
Samsung Techwin	Robot and Precision Instrument	2	0
Total		181	71

