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**[CJ]**

Thank you for answering the question of August 9, 2020. In response to your company's response on August 24, 2022, we respectfully ask you to answer the following additional questions.

1. Your company replied, “In March 2014, CJCJ suspended the purchase agreement with the four perpetrators that JTBC reported on”. Who are the 4 perpetrators for whom your company suspended the purchase agreement with? Has your company resumed the agreement with the above 4 persons or their relatives since it suspended the agreement in March 2014?
2. You replied that "we conduct regular assessment together with Shinan-gun local authorities to detect signs of forced labor at the salt farm”. Can you elaborate on which department in Shinan-gun and when and what content you assessed? Your company also responded, “CJCJ is responding to human rights issues together with the local government” regarding human rights violations in salt fields. Could you elaborate on which department of the local government authority, when, and what type of measure was taken? Moreover, your company answered, “CJCJ will monitor the employment and labor conditions within individual salt farms within our supply chain, together with the local government”. Specifically, with which department of local government is your company making the above plan? Within your supply chain, how many employing salt farms participated in the “Survey on the working conditions of salt farm workers” conducted by Pollinsight Co., Ltd, entrusted by Jeollanam-do from July to December 2022?
3. Your company replied that “CJCJ has a selective list of key suppliers, chosen based on factors such as transaction volume, substitutability, and sustainability… none of CJCJ's solar salt suppliers are key suppliers”. Please state in detail how your company considered the criterion of seriousness (the possibility and severity of negative human rights impacts) in selecting a target for human rights impact assessment or human rights due diligence in the supply chain.
4. Your company replied that “We are currently expanding the scope of our due diligence, and plan to include the solar salt supply chain, considering the seriousness of the issue". (Regarding the email you sent on October 4, 2022) Your company said, “CJ CheilJedang has announced the human rights due diligence plan for the sea salt supply chain, and is implementing the due diligence system on the sea salt supply chain according to the schedule.” If a specific human rights due diligence plan is already in place and being implemented, please specify when and how you plan to conduct it on salt farms, your supply chain, according to the plan.
5. (Regarding the email you sent on October 4, 2022) “Shinuido Sea Salt Co., Ltd. has decreased from 83 shareholders (salt farm owners) at the time of its establishment to 44 now”, and “Shinuido Sea Salt Co., Ltd. of the total 43 salt farms, 8 salt farms are hiring, and there is no case of employing persons with intellectual disabilities.” Therefore, it is understandable that only one shareholder of Shinuido Sea Salt Co., Ltd. is not supplying salt to your company. However, regarding the four salt suppliers of your company who were perpetrators of forced labor reported by JTBC in 2014, you stated in the answer dated August 24, 2022, that “In March 2014, CJCJ suspended the purchase agreement with the four perpetrators that JTBC reported on” while, at the same time, saying that “those three people (three perpetrators) are currently the shareholders of Sinuido Solar Salt Corporation.” Yet, according to the email you sent on October 4, 2022, because at least two out of above three people punished as perpetrators are still providing salt supply to your company, your response saying, “In March 2014, CJCJ suspended the purchase agreement with the four perpetrators that JTBC reported on” and the relevant content regarding the e-mail appear to be inconsistent. Please explain in detail.
6. (Regarding the email you sent on October 4, 2022) Your company responded that, “Eight of the forty-three salt farms supplied to Sinuido Sea Salt Co., Ltd. are hiring, and there is no case of employing persons with intellectual disabilities.” From April 1, 2022 to October 1, 2022, when and in what way did your company confirm that the above-mentioned eight employing salt farms, in your supply chain, do not hire any persons with registered and unregistered intellectual disability or borderline disability? Moreover, during the period of the governmental joint survey 2021~2021, when and in what way did your company confirm that the above-mentioned eight employing salt farms, in your supply chain, do not hire any persons with registered and unregistered intellectual disability or borderline disability?
7. (Regarding the email you sent on October 4, 2022) Your company said, “Most of the salt farms supplied to Sinuido Sea Salt Co., Ltd. have been fully automated” and “Of a total of 43 salt farms supplying to Sinuido Sea Salt Co. Eight of the salt fields are hiring.” How many salt farm owners produce salt bought through Youngjin Green Foods and Bigum Nonghyup, and among them, how many places have been fully automated and how many salt farms employ? Additionally, among the employing salt farms mentioned above, how many farms employ persons with disabilities. When and in what way did you confirm the employment status of persons with registered and unregistered intellectual disability or borderline disability?

[1] https://news.sbs.co.kr/news/endPage.do?news\_id=N1006618098

[2]<https://news.sbs.co.kr/news/endPage.do?news_id=N1006645934&plink=ORI&cooper=NAVER>