

Resolution and action plans of the 15th Asian Solidarity Conference For the Issue of Military Sexual Slavery by Japan

We had the 15th Asian Solidarity Conference, <Unrealized Justice, In order to resolve the Issue of Japanese Military Sexual Slavery> in Seoul from March 7 to 9, 2018. The surviving victims Chen Liancun from China, Nuliani and Jaherang from Indonesia, Gil Won-ok from Korea were joined by fellow activists from East Timor, Indonesia, China, the Philippines, Korea, Taiwan, and Japan who have been putting efforts to solve the issue for a long time. And for this conference, many activists from around the world such as New Zealand, Germany, the United States, Australia also participated to voice together regarding the issue.

In the 14th Asian Solidarity Conference held from May 18 to 20 in Seoul, we have declared that since the 2015 agreement excluded an international human rights principles of victim-centered approach, the 2015 agreement cannot be a resolution to the issue. And we have decided to continue our struggle. As a result of our struggle, on January 9, 2018, we were able to lead a declaration from the Korean government that the 2015 agreement cannot be a resolution to the issue and that they would take all measures based on a victim-centered approach.

However, the Japanese government continues to deny the truth about the issue of Japanese Military 'Comfort Women', in which was the sexual slavery crime and forced mobilization. This is nothing but the denial of victims' testimonies, historical truth, and awareness that was confirmed and shared by international community. Furthermore, the Japanese government is imposing all forms of pressure on activities done by world citizens in order to remember the history of the Japanese Military Sexual Slavery and inherit victims' brave struggle through activities such as establishment of peace monuments, conducting a joint action to register the issue to the UNESCO and describe the issue in history textbooks.

We, therefore, in the name of the 15th Asian Solidarity Conference, call for implementation of following measures.

1. We call on the Japanese government:

- 1) The Japanese government should acknowledge its war crime specifically and clearly, and make an official apology and reparation to the victims;
- 2) The Japanese government should disclose all related government owned documents to be shown decision making process of the 'comfort women' system, scope of victims, forced mobilization, transportation, management and operation of 'comfort station', victims' situation before and after the war, and it should thoroughly investigate the truth;
- 3) The Japanese government should encourage the description of the Japanese Military Sexual Slavery issue in the textbooks and through school and the civic education work to prevent recurrence
- 4) The Japanese government should immediately stop all forms of actions that cause additional pains to the victims by denying its crime against humanity of the Japanese Military Sexual Slavery;
- 5) The Japanese government should accept the UN recommendations and should stop intervene and hinder inappropriately in the UN and with its member states, and civil society organizations.
- 6) The Japanese government should stop all activities, which threaten removal of peace and memorial monuments and interfere with erection of those monuments, and it should take all measures to commemorate the victims.

2. We also call on all victims' governments:

- 1) In order to realize full recovery of victims' honor and human rights, the victimized governments should actively demand the Japanese government to take its legal obligation such as acknowledgement of its war crime, making an official apology and reparation, investigation, history education, commemoration of victims and punishment of perpetrators;

- 2) The victims' governments should actively demand the Japanese government to conduct full scale investigation on missing victims before and after the war as well as excavation and repatriation of massacred victims;
- 3) The victims' governments should implement state responsibility in order to restore honor and human rights of victims in own countries;
- 4) The Korean government should take immediate measures to dissolve the Reconciliation and Healing Foundation, which was established based on the 2015 agreement, and for returning 1 billion yen of consolation money to Japan.

3. We call on the international community:

- 1) UN must implement a fact-finding mission to realize the strong aspirations of the international community and women around the world to stop wartime sexual violence as expressed in the UNSC Resolution 1325, as well as other UN human rights mechanisms including the CEDAW, CAT, CESC, CCPR, CERD and UPR, which have repeatedly affirmed the Japanese Military Sexual Slavery to be a grave human rights violation;
- 2) The international community should strongly urge the Japanese government to implement the recommendations made by UN human rights bodies, and it should monitor and denounce activities such as denial of war crime and defamation of the victims, which has caused additional pains of the victims;
- 3) Allied forces in the World War II as well as the United States should disclose all documents related to the Japanese Military Sexual Slavery;
- 4) All parliaments, in which adopted resolutions on the Japanese Military Sexual Slavery issue such as the United States, Canada, the Netherlands, European Union, Taiwan and Korea should urge the Japanese government implement those demands from the resolutions.

In addition, we denounce strengthened militarism and hegemonism that is delaying the realization of Justice for war crime of Japanese Military Sexual Slavery. We denounce sexual violence against women in armed conflict that is still occurring until nowadays.

As we will remember the courage of Japanese Military Sexual Slavery victims, who broke the silences, we will be with victims who fight against sexual violence by speak out and resistance, we commit that we will take actions to resolve the Japanese Military Sexual Slavery issue and end sexual violence against women as follows:

- 1) We will continue our struggle by building broader solidarity until the Japanese government takes measures to restore victims' human rights in accordance with the international human rights principles;
- 2) We will develop education contents and various educational projects in order to educate people in our communities and schools to have right recognition of the Japanese Military Sexual Slavery issue against distortion and removal of history done by the Japanese government;
- 3) We will take various actions in each country during the week of August 14th, International Commemorating Day of the Japanese 'Comfort Women' to urge the Japanese government acknowledge its war crime followed by implementation of its legal responsibility;
- 4) We urge each victimized governments in Asia make supporting policies and system in order to provide support to the victims, and we will put our utmost efforts to provide support and restore victims human rights as we share the responsibility to bear with victims' pains;
- 5) We will urge the UN human rights bodies investigate all sexual violence crimes in armed conflict, which are still occurring countries like Iraq, Syria and Myanmar as well as making a protective policy for sexual violence victims in armed conflict;
- 6) On June 19th, International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict, we will take a joint action in order to resolve the Japanese Military Sexual Slavery issue as well as to end sexual violence against women in conflict.

March 9, 2018

Participants of the 15th Asian Solidarity Conference
For the Issue of Military Sexual Slavery by Japan