Resolutions and Action Plans of the 13th Asian Solidarity Conference
for the Issue of Military Sexual Slavery by Japan

The 13th Asian Solidarity Conference for the Issue of Military Sexual Slavery by Japan ("the Asian Solidarity Conference") was held with the topic, "70 years after the war, we move toward the resolution of the Japanese Military Sexual Slavery Issue" in Seoul from May 21 to 24, 2015, marking the 70th anniversary of the end of Second World War. Participants from all over the world gathered in Seoul from countries such as East Timor, the Philippines, Taiwan, China, Japan, the US and Republic of Korea. In addition people from Netherlands, Canada, Germany and Democratic People’s Republic of Korea sent in their reports. It was particularly meaningful to have the survivors Estelita Basbano Dy and Fedencia David (the Philippines), Kim Bok-dong, Gil Won-ok and Lee Yong-su (Republic of Korea), and Ha Sang-sook (Korean survivor who has resided in China after the Japan’s defeat) to testify.

We, the participants shared the outcomes and challenges based on the Asian solidarity activities since 1992. We ensured that all parties will commit to finally resolving the issue by demanding Japanese government, who has been avoiding the resolution of this issue, to take firm responsibilities by pursuing more action-oriented goals.

The current Japanese government currently denies Japanese Military Sexual Slavery, its war of aggression and crimes during the colonial period and tries to revive militarism, promoting conflict and endangering peace in Asia. Therefore we have expressed our concerns regarding such direction, committing ourselves to stop such actions against peace in the region. We also would like to galvanize the victimized countries’ governments to do its full responsibilities to recover the survivors’ human rights and promote peace. At the moment, we denounce actions such as US-Japan military alliance which threatens the peace in East Asian region by causing resurgence of Japanese militarism without Japan’s proper resolution for the war of the past.

We want to emphasize that the Recommendations adopted at the 12th Asian Solidarity Conference was the “most urgent and feasible resolution” accommodating the survivors’ rights and demand in order to resolve the issue of military sexual slavery by Japan, while more victims are still alive. The Resolution specified the national and legal responsibilities of Japanese government on the inhumane, illegal actions during the war time.

Hence, to Japanese government, we demand the followings once again:


   - Recognize the following facts and responsibilities:
     - That the Japanese Government and Military proposed, established, managed and controlled military facilities known as “comfort stations”.
     - That the women were forced to become “comfort women / sexual slaves” against their will, and were kept in coercive circumstances in the “comfort stations” etc.
     - That there were various forms of victimization of women from the colonies, occupied areas and Japan who suffered sexual violence by the Japanese military, that the scale of victimization was extensive, and that the suffering continues today.
     - That it was a serious violation of human rights which contravened a variety of both domestic Japanese as well as international laws of the time.
Take the following measures for reparation:

- Apologize to the individual victims in a manner that is clear, official, and can not be overturned.
- Make compensation to victims as proof of apology
- Accounting of the truth:
  - full disclosure of all documents possessed by the Japanese Government
  - further investigation of documents within Japan and internationally
  - hearings of survivors and other related persons within Japan and internationally
- Measures to prevent further occurrence:
  - Implementation of school and social education including references in textbooks used in compulsory education
  - Implement commemorative activities
  - Prohibit statements by public figures based on incorrect historical recognition, and clearly and officially rebut similar kinds of statements etc.

2. As the world marks the 70th anniversary of the end of the war, The Abe Cabinet must inherit and develop <Kono Statement> by clearly investigating the government’s responsibilities for Japanese Military Sexual Slavery, and express sincere remorse and apology in <Abe Statement> regarding war of aggression and the crime of colonization addressed in <Murayama Statement>.

To the Governments of the Victims' Countries, we demand the followings:

1. Recover human rights and dignity of survivors by taking all possible measures including policy, diplomatic and legal means.
2. Reinforce support for the survivors who are suffering from various social, economic, psychological and physical impacts and alleviate their pains.
3. Initiate truth investigation, commemoration, education, research and preservation of related materials in order to remember the history of Japanese Military Sexual Slavery and recover the victims’ dignity.
4. Each government should put pressure on Japanese government, and pursue and enhance cooperation among victimized countries for the resolution of this issue.

To International Community, we demand the followings:

1. The former Allied Powers, including the United States of America, must disclose all the documents regarding the war crime of military sexual slavery, many of which are under the "confidential" category.
2. No government should ally with Japan’s remilitarization effort and encourage Japan’s military enforcement or denial of its war crime of military sexual slavery with an excuse of economic and/or military alliance.
3. Councils and Parliaments of the countries which adopted the resolution on the Japanese Military Sexual Slavery Issue (including the United States, Canada, the Netherlands, European Union, Taiwan, Republic of Korea and others) must urge Japanese government to
act on the demands listed on the documents.

4. The United Nations and other international organizations must strongly demand Japanese government to accommodate and act on their resolutions and recommendations regarding the Japanese Military Sexual Slavery system. They must monitor and sanction denial of the crime and defamatory remarks by Japanese public figures, which worsen the pain of the survivors. UN must activate an effort for an official truth finding effort on this matter which human rights bodies have already proved and established as grave human rights violation.

Thus, we commit ourselves to the followings:

1. We will deliver the Recommendations and this Resolution to Japanese embassies in respective countries and continue our actions in solidarity in order to urge Japan to implement the Recommendations and include official and clear apologies on the military sexual slavery system in its Statement for the 70th anniversary of the end of WWII.

2. Also marking the 20th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration made during the Fourth World Conference on Women, we would urge women around the world to adopt Japanese Military Sexual Slavery Issue as a symbolic case of the violence against women during war time, and coordinate to issue a joint statement demanding the resolution of this issue.

3. “The 100 Million Signatures Campaign for the Resolution of the Japanese Military Sexual Slavery Issue,” led by Korean Council since 2013, will become a more active movement under the name of Asian Solidarity Conference through alliance with various organizations and individuals.

4. We will promote the “Comfort Women” Memorial Day on August 14th as UN’s official memorial day and carry out global events and activities for public awareness so that both government and citizens work together in bringing justice.

5. We will provide greater support for the survivors.

6. Call for inclusion of Japanese Military Sexual Slavery Issue in history textbooks of each country.

May 23rd 2015

The Participants of the 13th Asian Solidarity Conference

For the Issue of Military Sexual Slavery by Japan