



中华人民共和国常驻联合国日内瓦办事处和瑞士其他国际组织代表团
THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA AND OTHER
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN SWITZERLAND

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The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations Office at Geneva and Other International Organizations in Switzerland presents its compliments to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and with reference to the latter's letter [AL CHN 12/2025], has the honor to transmit herewith the reply of the Chinese Government.

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations Office at Geneva and Other International Organizations in Switzerland avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 15 December 2025



Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
GENEVA

I. "Comfort women" is the term used by Japan to refer to women who provided sexual services to the Japanese military, most of whom were forcibly conscripted as sex slaves. Japan's militarist aggression inflicted profound suffering on the peoples of China and other Asian countries. The forced conscription of "comfort women" as sex slaves for the Japanese military constitutes a grave crime against humanity committed by Japanese militarism against the peoples of China, the Korean Peninsula, Southeast Asia, the Pacific region, and others. During the Japanese Aggression against China from 1931-1945 and World War II, the Japanese government and military fully implemented the "comfort women" system in occupied territories. After occupying Northeast China in the 1930s, the Japanese established "comfort stations" in various locations there. In September 1931, Japan launched its war of aggression against China. As the war prolonged and expanded, the "comfort women" system was fully implemented in Japanese-occupied areas of China. The primary victims were Chinese and Korean women, with some Japanese women also affected. After the Pacific War broke out in December 1941, Japan's occupied territories expanded to Southeast Asia and the Pacific region. The "comfort stations" extended to these newly occupied areas, and the number of victims increased to include women from Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia, Myanmar, and other Southeast Asian countries, as well as women from European and American nations, until Japan's surrender in August 1945.

II. The "comfort women" system was an institutionalized state crime by militarist Japan, violating humanitarian principles, human sexual ethics, and wartime conventions. The ordeal endured by "comfort women" represents an unparalleled humanitarian tragedy in recorded human history. Their experience is the most horrific and extensive record of enslavement of women in world history, fully reflecting the brutality, cruelty, and viciousness of Japanese militarism. This system severely violated the personality, humanity, dignity, and honor of the forced women, causing them immense physical and psychological suffering that continues to inflict serious harm on the victims and their families to this day. This is an internationally recognized historical fact, supported by irrefutable evidence and undeniable.

III. The "comfort women" issue is not only a historical legacy in China-

Japan relations but also a historical legacy in Japan's relations with other countries and regions that suffered from Japanese aggression, attracting strong international attention. Many countries and international organizations have expressed their positions on the "comfort women" issue. In February 1992, at the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, representatives from Japanese civil society groups reported on the Japanese military's wartime forced conscription of "comfort women." In May of the same year, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights' discussion on modern slavery adopted a document addressed to the UN Secretary-General, calling for attention to the Japanese military's "comfort women" issue based on international law. In June 1993, at the UN World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, the "Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women" was adopted, which identified the Japanese military's "comfort women" issue as "slavery of women during war" and called for its condemnation.

In October 2024, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, in its concluding observations on Japan's ninth periodic report (CEDAW/C/JPN/CO/9), indicated that Japan must effectively fulfill its obligations under international human rights law regarding the "comfort women" issue and ensure the comprehensive protection of the rights of victims and survivors. However, for a long time, there have always been some forces within Japan that have attempted to deny or even distort the history of forced conscription of "comfort women." This dishonest and unscrupulous attitude toward the history of aggression seriously challenges human conscience and severely hurts the feelings of the people of relevant countries. The international community must strictly prevent and correct this. 2025 marks the 80th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War. Japan should face the concerns of all parties, deeply reflect on its history of aggression, and handle the issue of forced conscription of "comfort women" and other historical legacy issues with honesty and responsibility, taking concrete actions to earn the trust of its Asian neighbors and the international community.

联合国人权理事会特别机制 AL CHN 12/2025 号联合来函收悉，中国政府答复如下：

一、“慰安妇”是日本对为日本军队提供性服务的妇女的统称，大多数是被日军强迫征用的性奴隶。日本军国主义发动的侵略战争给包括中国在内的广大亚洲受害国人民造成深重灾难。强征“慰安妇”充当日军性奴隶，是日本军国主义对包括中国、朝鲜半岛、东南亚和太平洋地区国家在内的人民犯下的严重反人类罪行。

1931 至 1945 年对华侵略战争及第二次世界大战期间，日本政府和军队在占领地全面推行“慰安妇”制度。1930 年代日军占领中国东北地区以后，在东北各地设立了为日军服务的“慰安所”。1931 年 9 月，日本对中国发动侵略战争，随着战争的长期延续和规模扩大，“慰安妇”制度在中国的日军占领区全面推行。性奴隶制度受害者主要是中国妇女和朝鲜妇女，也有日本妇女。1941 年 12 月太平洋战争爆发后，日军占领区域扩大至东南亚及太平洋地区，“慰安所”也随之扩展至上述被占地区，“慰安妇”制度受害者增加今印度尼西亚、菲律宾、新加坡、马来西亚、缅甸等东南亚各地妇女及欧美国家妇女，直至 1945 年 8 月日本战败宣布投降。

二、“慰安妇”制度是军国主义日本违反人道主义、违反人类两性伦理、违反战争常规的制度化了的国家犯罪行为。“慰安妇”遭遇，是数千年人类文明史上找不到第二例的人道悲剧。“慰安妇”的历史是世界妇女史上空前的、最为惨痛的被奴役记录，充分反映了日本军国主义的野蛮、残忍和暴虐。该制度极大侵害被强迫女性的人格、人性、自尊心和荣誉感，使她们蒙受巨大的肉体 and 心灵上的痛楚，至今仍对

受害者及其家属的身心造成严重伤害。这是国际公认的历史事实，铁证如山，不容否认。

三、“慰安妇”问题不仅是中日关系中的历史遗留问题，也是日本与世界上其他曾经遭受日本侵略的国家或地区关系中的历史遗留问题，引起国际社会强烈关注，世界上许多国家和国际组织都对“慰安妇”问题表明了立场。

1992年2月，在联合国人权委员会上，来自日本民间团体的代表报告了日军战争期间强征“慰安妇”的情况。同年5月，联合国人权委员会的现代奴隶制讨论会通过了致联合国秘书长的文件，要求基于国际法的立场关注日军的“慰安妇”问题。1993年6月，在维也纳召开的联合国世界人权大会通过了《关于废除对女性暴力的宣言》，宣言认为日军“慰安妇”问题是“战争中对女性的奴隶制”，应该予以谴责。2024年10月，消除对妇女歧视委员会在关于日本第九次定期报告的结论性意见(CEDAW/C/JPN/CO/9)中指出，缔约国需有效履行其根据国际人权法在“慰安妇”问题上承担的义务，确保受害者和幸存者权利得到全面保障。

但长期以来，日本国内始终有部分势力妄图否认甚至篡改强征“慰安妇”历史。这种对待侵略历史不端正、不老实的错误态度和做法严重挑战人类良知，严重伤害相关国家国民感情。国际社会对此必须严加防范并予以纠正。

2025年是中国人民抗日战争暨世界反法西斯战争胜利80周年。日方应正视有关各方关切，深刻反省侵略历史，以诚实和负责任的态度妥善处理强征“慰安妇”等历史遗留问题，以实际行动取信于亚洲邻国和国际社会。