

日本政府から 国連人権関連委員会への コメント 慰安婦関連のみ抜粋 日英対訳表

1. 2015年3月

Comments on the Concluding Observations on the Third Periodic Report of JAPAN

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000087942.pdf>

社会権規約委員会の最終見解 (E/C.12/JPN/CO/3) に対する日本政府のコメント

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000087941.pdf>

2. 2015年4月

Comments by the Government of Japan Concerning the Concluding Observations by the Committee against Torture (CAT/C/JPN/CO/2)

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000087944.pdf>

<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G15/080/98/PDF/G1508098.pdf?OpenElement>

拷問禁止委員会の最終見解 (CAT/C/JPN/CO/2) に対する日本政府コメント (和文仮訳)

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000087943.pdf>

3. 2015年8月

Comments by the Government of Japan on the Concluding Observations of the Human Rights Committee (CCPRIC/JPN/CO/6)

http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CCPR/Shared%20Documents/JPN/INT_CCPR_FCO_JPN_21588_E.pdf

自由権規約委員会の最終見解 (CCPR/C/JPN/CO/6) に対する日本政府コメント

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000101437.pdf>

4. 2016年2月

Summary of remarks by Mr. Shinsuke Sugiyama, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Question and Answer session

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000140100.pdf>

女子差別撤廃条約第7回及び第8回政府報告審査 (2016年2月16日、ジュネーブ) 質疑応答部分の杉山外務審議官発言概要

http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/a_o/rp/page24_000733.html

<p>1 Comments on the Concluding Observations on the Third Periodic Report of JAPAN 2015.3 http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000087942.pdf</p>	<p>社会権規約委員会の最終見解 (E/C.12/JPN/CO/3) に対する日本政府のコメント 2015年3月 http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000087941.pdf</p>
<p>P8) Para 26 of the Concluding Observations of the Committee</p> <p>The Government of Japan has no intention of denying or trivializing the comfort women issue. With regard to the comfort women issue, Prime Minister Abe, in the same manner as the Prime Ministers who preceded him, is deeply pained to think of the comfort women who experienced immeasurable pain and suffering beyond description, which has been repeatedly expressed.</p> <p>Recognizing that the comfort women issue was a grave affront to the honor and dignity of a large number of women, in fact, the Government of Japan, together with the people of Japan, seriously discussed what could be done to express their sincere apologies and remorse to the former comfort women. As a result, the people and the Government of Japan cooperated and together established the Asian Women's Fund (AWF) on July 19, 1995 to extend atonement from the Japanese people to the former comfort women. To be specific, the AWF provided "atonement money" (2 million yen per person) to former comfort women in the Republic of Korea, the Philippines and Taiwan who were identified by their governments/— authority and other bodies and wished to receive it. As a result, 285 former comfort women (211 persons in the Philippines, 61 persons in the Republic of Korea, 13 persons in Taiwan) received funds. Moreover, in addition to the "atonement money", the AWF provided funds for medical and welfare support in those countries/area (3 million yen per person in the Republic of Korea and Taiwan, 1.2 million for the Philippines), financial support for building new elder care facilities in Indonesia, and financial support for a welfare project which helps to enhance the living conditions of those who</p>	<p>P7) Para 26 of the Concluding Observations of the Committee</p> <p>日本政府は、慰安婦問題そのものを否定したり矮小化したりする意図は毛頭ない。慰安婦問題に関しては、安倍晋三内閣総理大臣は、筆舌に尽くし難いつらい思いをされた方々のことを思い、非常に心を痛めている、この点についての思いは、これまでも繰り返し表明されてきており、歴代内閣総理大臣と変わらない旨繰り返し述べている。</p> <p>実際、日本は、慰安婦問題が多数の女性の名誉と尊厳を深く傷つけた問題であることから、日本政府及び日本国民のおわびと反省の気持ちをいかなる形で表すかにつき国民的な議論を尽くした結果、1995年7月19日、元慰安婦の方々に対する償いの事業などを行うことを目的に、国民と政府が協力して「アジア女性基金(AWF)」を設立した。具体的には、AWFは、韓国、フィリピン、台湾の元慰安婦(各政府・当局によって認定され、かつ本人が受取りを望んだ方々)に対し、「償い金」(一人当たり200万円)をお渡しし、最終的に285名(フィリピン211名、韓国61名、台湾13名)の元慰安婦が受け取った。また、AWFは、右に加えて、上記のそれぞれの国・地域において、医療・福祉支援事業(一人当たり300万円(韓国・台湾)、120万円(フィリピン))も実施しており、インドネシアにおいては高齢者のための福祉施設整備のための財政支援を実施し、オランダにおいては、先の大戦中心身にわたり癒やしがたい傷を受けた方々の生活状況の改善を支援するための事業に財政支援を行った。政府は、AWFの事業に必要な資金として総額約48億円の拠出を行い、元慰安婦の方々への医療・福祉支援事業(総額約11億2,200万円)や国民からの募金に基づく「償い金」の支給等の基金事業に対して最大限の協力を行ってきた。韓国における事業としては、事業終了までに、元慰安婦合計61名に対し、民間による寄付を原資とする「償い金」200万円を支給し、政府拠出金を原資とする医療・福祉支</p>

suffered incurable physical and psychological wounds during World War II in the Netherlands. The Government of Japan provided a total of 4.8 billion yen for programs of the fund and offered the utmost cooperation to support programs for former comfort women, such as programs to offer medical care and welfare support (a total of 1.122 billion yen) and a program to offer “atonement money” from donations of the people of Japan. In terms of the Fund’s activities in the ROK, “atonement money” of 2 million yen, donated from the private sector, and 3 million yen for medical and welfare projects, which was from government contributions (for a total of 5 million yen per person), were provided to a total of 61 former comfort women in the Republic of Korea up to the end of the Fund’s activities. In addition, when the atonement money was provided, the then Prime Minister (namely PM Ryutaro Hashimoto, PM Keizo Obuchi, PM Yoshiro Mori and PM Junichiro Koizumi), on behalf of the Government, sent a signed letter expressing apologies and remorse directly to each former comfort woman (See the attachment). While the AWF was disbanded in March 2007 with the termination of the project in Indonesia, the Government of Japan has continued to implement follow-up activities of the fund.

As mentioned above, the Government of Japan would like to call attention again to the efforts of the “Asian Women’s Fund(AWF)”, on which the Government and the people of Japan cooperated together to establish so that their goodwill and sincere feelings could reach the former comfort women to the greatest extent possible; and, as a result, our feelings were transmitted to many of them. With regard to the AWF, the former comfort women who had received or wanted to receive benefit from the project from the AWF were subject to “harassment” by certain groups in the Republic of Korea. In addition, the former comfort women who had already received benefit from the project from the AWF would no longer be eligible for the “Life-Support Fund”, which was

援事業300万円を実施(一人当たり計500万円)した。さらに、「償い金」が提供された際、その当時の内閣総理大臣(橋本龍太郎内閣総理大臣、小淵恵三内閣総理大臣、森喜朗内閣総理大臣及び小泉純一郎内閣総理大臣)は、政府を代表して、自筆の署名を付したおわびと反省を表明した手紙をそれぞれの元慰安婦に直接送った(別添参照)。AWFは、インドネシアでの事業が終了したことを受け、2007年3月に解散したが、現在も、AWFのフォローアップ事業を行っている。

このように、日本政府及び日本国民の善意と真摯な気持ちを少しでも元慰安婦に届けられるよう官民が協力して立ち上げ、多くの元慰安婦にその思いを伝えた「アジア女性基金」の取組について、改めて注意を喚起したい。韓国では、同基金の事業を受け入れた元慰安婦や申請しようとする元慰安婦に対し、韓国内の一部団体から「ハラスメント」が行われ、さらに、同基金の事業を受け入れた元慰安婦は韓国政府が支給することを決定した「生活支援金」の対象外となった。このような理由から全員には受け取っていただけなかったことは残念(ただし、当時、韓国政府により認定を受けていた200名程度の慰安婦のうち、最終的に61名の慰安婦が受け取った)。このような点を含め、同基金の取組については改めて評価されるべきと考える。同

established by the Government of the Republic of Korea with the aim to provide money to the former comfort women. We regret that not all of the former comfort women benefitted from the project from the AWF owing to these circumstances. (Among the approximately 200 former comfort women in the Republic of Korea who were identified by the Government of the Republic of Korea, ultimately only 61 received benefit from the AWF.) In this regard, we consider that the efforts of the “Asian Women’s Fund” should be recognized appropriately. We call your attention to the fact that Japan started the support project to the former comfort women through the AWF ahead of that of the Republic of Korea.

The Government of Japan has sincerely dealt with issues of reparations, property and claims pertaining to the Second World War, including the comfort women issue, under the San Francisco Peace Treaty, which the Government of Japan concluded with 45 countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom and France, and through bilateral treaties, agreements and instruments. The issues of claims of individuals, including former comfort women, have been legally settled with the parties to these treaties, agreements and instruments. In particular, the Agreement on the Settlement of Problems Concerning Property and Claims and on Economic Co-operation between Japan and the Republic of Korea stipulates that “problems concerning property, rights and interests of the two Contracting Parties and their nationals (including juridical persons) and concerning claims between the Contracting Parties and their nationals, ... have been settled completely and finally.” (Article II (paragraph 1)). In addition, on the basis of the Agreement, Japan provided 500 million US dollars to the Republic of Korea and more than 300 million dollars’ credit to the private sector. The amount of 500 million US dollars provided from the Government of Japan was 1.6 times as much as the state budget of the Republic of Korea at that time. The above-mentioned “The Asian Women’s

基金のような元慰安婦支援事業は、日本が韓国に先がけて行ったものであることにも注意を喚起したい。

慰安婦問題を含め先の大戦に係る賠償並びに財産及び請求権の問題については、日本政府は米、英、仏等45か国との間で締結したサンフランシスコ平和条約及び二国間条約等に従って誠実に対応してきており、これらの条約等の当事国との間では、元慰安婦も含めて個人の請求権の問題については法的に解決済みである。特に、韓国との間では、日韓請求権協定第2条1が、「両締約国は、両締約国及びその国民(法人を含む。)の財産、権利及び利益並びに両締約国及びその国民の間の請求権に関する問題が、1951年9月8日にサンフランシスコ市で署名された日本国との平和条約第4条(a)に規定されたものを含めて、完全かつ最終的に解決されたこととなることを確認する。」と規定している。なお、我が国は、この請求権協定に基づき、韓国に5億ドルの資金供与及び3億ドルを超える民間信用供与を実施した。政府が供与した5億ドルは当時の韓国の国家予算の約1.6倍に相当した。上記の「アジア女性基金」は、この法的解決が行われていたにもかかわらず、日本側の善意の努力として行われたものである。

Fund” was established as a goodwill effort of Japan, although this issue had been legally settled with the parties to the above mentioned treaties, agreements and instruments.

On this occasion, it should also be pointed out that there are one-sided claims which lack any corroborative evidence in reports by UN Special Rapporteurs as well as criticisms and recommendations from treaty bodies. For instance, such reports have referred to the testimony of Seiji Yoshida, who is the “only witness” to the “forceful recruitment of comfort women”, along with the figure of “200,000 comfort women.” A major newspaper in Japan, which has proactively reported the issue of comfort women, retracted articles, in August 2014, based on “testimony judged to be a fabrication that was provided by the late Seiji Yoshida about forcibly deporting comfort women from Jeju Island, South Korea” and apologized for “publishing erroneous articles” related to him. It also admitted to its confusion between comfort women and women volunteer corps “that were mobilized to work at munitions factories and at other locations during the war” which seemed to be the basis of the figure of “200,000 comfort women”. Within the materials found during the investigations by the Government of Japan since the early 1990s, which were already published, no descriptions were found that directly indicated any so-called forceful deportation of women by the military or the Government of Japan. Nor was there any evidence of there being “200,000 comfort women.” This figure spread due to the confusion, admitted by the Japanese newspaper, between comfort women and women volunteer corps, and lacks any corroborative evidence. It is very regrettable that this false information provides the essential basis for UN reports and recommendations.

The Government of Japan requests that Japan’s efforts are correctly recognized by the international community based on a correct awareness of the facts.

また、この機会に、これまでの国連特別報告者による報告書や人権条約委員会による非難・勧告には、一方的で裏付けの取られていない主張が記載されていることを指摘したい。例えば「慰安婦を強制連行した」とする唯一の証言者である吉田清治氏の証言や慰安婦の数字について「20万人」との数字が言及されたが、これまでこれらを積極的に報じてきた日本の大手新聞社が、2014年8月に吉田氏の証言に基づく記事について、証言は虚偽であると判断して取り消し、同氏に関する誤った記事を掲載したことについて謝罪した。また、同社は、慰安婦と「20万人」との数字の基になったと思われる女子挺身隊と慰安婦との混同を認めた。1990年代初頭以降に行った調査で日本政府が発見した資料(対外公表済)の中には、軍や官憲によるいわゆる強制連行を直接示すような記述は見当たらなかった。また「20万人」という数字は、同新聞が慰安婦と女子挺身隊を混同して報じたことが契機に広がった数字であり、具体的裏付けはない。これらの誤った事実関係が国連における報告書や勧告の有力な根拠となっていることがあるのは大変残念。

日本政府が求めていることは、正しい事実認識に基づき、日本の取組に対して国際社会から正当な評価を受けることである。

<p>Throughout history, women's dignity and basic human rights have often been infringed upon during the many wars and conflicts of the past. The Government of Japan places paramount importance on and is committed to doing its utmost to ensure that the 21st century is free from further violations of women's dignity and basic human rights.</p> <p>Lastly, the Government of Japan considers that it is not appropriate for this report to take up the comfort women issue in terms of the implementation of State Party's obligations under the Convention as this Convention does not applied to any issues that occurred prior to Japan's conclusion thereof (1979).</p>	<p>これまでの歴史の中では多くの戦争があり、その中で、女性の人権が侵害されてきた。21世紀こそ人権侵害のない世紀にすることが大切であり、我が国としても全力を尽くしていく考えである。</p> <p>最後に、そもそも、社会権規約は、日本が同規約を締結(1979年)する以前に生じた問題に対して遡って適用されないため、慰安婦問題を同規約の実施状況の報告において取り上げることは適切でないというのが日本政府の基本的な考え方である。</p>
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<p>2 Comments by the Government of Japan Concerning the Concluding Observations by the Committee against Torture (CAT/C/JPN/CO/2) 22 April 2015</p> <p>http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000087944.pdf https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G15/080/98/PDF/G1508098.pdf?OpenElement</p>	<p>拷問禁止委員会の最終見解 (CAT/C/JPN/CO/2) に対する日本政府コメント (和文仮訳) 22 April 2015</p> <p>http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000087943.pdf</p>
<p>P11) Paragraph 19 Recalling its general comment No. 3 (2012), the Committee urges the State party to take immediate and effective legislative and administrative measures to find a victim-centred resolution for the issues of “comfort women”, in particular, by:</p> <p>(a) Publicly acknowledging legal responsibility for the crimes of sexual slavery, and prosecuting and punishing perpetrators with appropriate penalties;</p> <p>(b) Refuting attempts to deny the facts by government authorities and public figures and to re-traumatize the victims through such repeated denials;</p> <p>(c) Disclosing related materials, and investigating the facts thoroughly;</p> <p>(d) Recognizing the victim’s right to redress, and accordingly providing them full and effective redress and reparation, including compensation, satisfaction and the means for as full rehabilitation as possible;</p> <p>(e) Educating the general public about the issue and include the events in all history textbooks, as a means of preventing further violations of the State party’s obligations under the Convention.</p>	<p>P12) 第19段落 一般的意見 No.3(2012)を想起しつつ、委員会は、締約国に対し、「慰安婦」問題に関する被害者中心の解決策を見出すべく、とりわけ以下の手段による、即時かつ効果的な立法上及び行政上の措置を取ることを要請する。</p> <p>(a) 性的奴隷犯罪の法的責任を公に認め、実行者を訴追し、適切な刑をもってその者を罰すること。</p> <p>(b) 政府当局及び公人による事実否認並びにこのような度重なる否認を通じた被害者の再トラウマへの試みに反論すること。</p> <p>(c) 関連資料を開示し、事実を徹底的に調査すること。</p> <p>(d) 被害者の救済の権利を認め、そしてそれに応じて、被害者に対して、補償、満足感そして可能な限りの完全なりハビリテーションの手段を含む、完全で効果的な救済と償いを提供すること。</p> <p>(e) 締約国の更なる条約上の義務違反を防ぐ手段として、国民一般に対して、本件に関する教育を行い、また、全ての歴史教科書にこの出来事を含めること。</p>

51. The Government of Japan has no intention of denying or trivializing the comfort women issue. With regard to the comfort women issue, Prime Minister Abe, in the same manner as the Prime Ministers who preceded him, is deeply pained to think of the comfort women who experienced immeasurable pain and suffering beyond description, which has been repeatedly expressed.

52. Recognizing that the comfort women issue was a grave affront to the honor and dignity of a large number of women, in fact, the Government of Japan, together with the people of Japan, seriously discussed what could be done to express their sincere apologies and remorse to the former comfort women. As a result, the people and the Government of Japan cooperated and together established the Asian Women's Fund (AWF) on July 19, 1995 to extend atonement from the Japanese people to the former comfort women. To be specific, the AWF provided "atonement money" (2 million yen per person) to former comfort women in the Republic of Korea, the Philippines and Taiwan who were identified by their governments/—authority and other bodies and wished to receive it. As a result, 285 former comfort women (211 persons in the Philippines, 61 persons in the Republic of Korea, 13 persons in Taiwan) received funds. Moreover, in addition to the "atonement money", the AWF provided funds for medical and welfare support in those countries/area (3 million yen per person in the Republic of Korea and Taiwan, 1.2 million for the Philippines), financial support for building new elder care facilities in Indonesia, and financial support for a welfare project which helps to enhance the living conditions of those who suffered incurable physical and psychological wounds during World War II in the Netherlands. The Government of Japan provided a total of 4.8 billion yen for programs of the fund and offered the utmost cooperation to support programs for former comfort women, such as programs to offer medical care and welfare support (a total of 1.122 billion yen) and a

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52. 実際、日本は、慰安婦問題が多数の女性の名誉と尊厳を深く傷つけた問題であることから、日本政府及び日本国民のおわびと反省の気持ちをいかなる形で表すかにつき国民的な議論を尽くした結果、1995年7月19日、元慰安婦の方々に対する償いの事業などを行うことを目的に、国民と政府が協力して「アジア女性基金(AWF)」を設立した。具体的には、AWFは、韓国、フィリピン、台湾の元慰安婦(各政府・当局によって認定され、かつ本人が受取りを望んだの方々)に対し、「償い金」(一人当たり200万円)をお渡しし、最終的に285名(フィリピン211名、韓国61名、台湾13名)の元慰安婦が受け取った。また、AWFは、右に加えて、上記のそれぞれの国・地域において、医療・福祉支援事業(一人当たり300万円(韓国・台湾)、120万円(フィリピン))も実施しており、インドネシアにおいては高齢者のための福祉施設整備のための財政支援を実施し、オランダにおいては、先の大戦中心身にわたり癒やしがたい傷を受けた方々の生活状況の改善を支援するための事業に財政支援を行った。政府は、AWFの事業に必要な資金として総額約48億円の拠出を行い、元慰安婦の方々への医療・福祉支援事業(総額約11億2,200万円)や国民からの募金に基づく「償い金」の支給等の基金事業に対して最大限の協力を行ってきた。韓国における事業としては、事業終了までに、元慰安婦合計61名に対し、民間による寄付を原資とする「償い金」200万円を支給し、政府拠出金を原資とする医療・福祉支援事業300万円を実施(一人当たり計500万円)した。さらに、「償い金」が提供された際、その当時の内閣総理大臣(橋本龍太郎内閣総理大臣、小渕恵三内閣総理大臣、森喜朗内閣総理大臣及び小泉純一郎内閣総理大臣)は、政府を代表して、自筆の署名を付したおわびと反省を表明した手紙をそれぞれの元慰安婦に直接送った(別添参照)。

program to offer “atonement money” from donations of the people of Japan. In terms of the Fund’s activities in the ROK, “atonement money” of 2 million yen, donated from the private sector, and 3 million yen for medical and welfare projects, which was from government contributions (for a total of 5 million yen per person), were provided to a total of 61 former comfort women in the Republic of Korea up to the end of the Fund’s activities. In addition, when the atonement money was provided, the then Prime Minister (namely, PM Ryutaro Hashimoto, PM Keizo Obuchi, PM Yoshiro Mori and PM Junichiro Koizumi), on behalf of the Government, sent a signed letter expressing apologies and remorse directly to each former comfort woman (see the attachment). While the AWF was disbanded in March 2007 with the termination of the project in Indonesia, the Government of Japan has continued to implement follow-up activities of the fund.

53. As mentioned above, the Government of Japan would like to call attention again to the efforts of the “Asian Women’s Fund(AWF)”, on which the Government and the people of Japan cooperated together to establish so that their goodwill and sincere feelings could reach the former comfort women to the greatest extent possible, and as a result, our feelings were transmitted to many of them. With regard to the AWF, the former comfort women who had received or wanted to receive benefit from the project from the AWF were subject to “harassment” by certain groups in the Republic of Korea. In addition, the former comfort women who had already received benefit from the project from the AWF would no longer be eligible for the “Life-Support Fund”, which was established by the Government of the Republic of Korea with the aim to provide money to the former comfort women. We regret that not all of the former comfort women benefitted from the project from the AWF owing to these circumstances. (Among the approximately 200 former comfort women in the Republic of Korea who were identified by the Government of the Republic of

AWFは、インドネシアでの事業が終了したことを受け、2007年3月に解散したが、現在も、AWFのフォローアップ事業を行っている。

53. このように、日本政府及び日本国民の善意と真摯な気持ちを少しでも元慰安婦に届けられるよう官民が協力して立ち上げ、多くの元慰安婦にその思いを伝えた「アジア女性基金」の取組について、改めて注意を喚起したい。韓国では、同基金の事業を受け入れた元慰安婦や申請しようとする元慰安婦に対し、韓国内の一部団体から「ハラスメント」が行われ、さらに、同基金の事業を受け入れた元慰安婦は韓国政府が支給することを決定した「生活支援金」の対象外となった。このような理由から全員には受け取っていただけなかったことは残念(ただし、当時、韓国政府により認定を受けていた200名程度の慰安婦のうち、最終的に61名の慰安婦が受け取った)。このような点を含め、同基金の取組については改めて評価されるべきと考える。同基金のような元慰安婦支援事業は、日本が韓国に先がけて行ったものであることにも注意を喚起したい。

Korea, ultimately only 61 received benefit from the AWF.) In this regard, we consider that the efforts of the “Asian Women’s Fund” should be recognized appropriately. We call your attention to the fact that Japan started the support project to the former comfort women through the AWF ahead of that of the Republic of Korea.

54. The Government of Japan has sincerely dealt with issues of reparations, property and claims pertaining to the Second World War, including the comfort women issue, under the San Francisco Peace Treaty, which the Government of Japan concluded with 45 countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom and France, and through bilateral treaties, agreements and instruments. The issues of claims of individuals, including former comfort women, have been legally settled with the parties to these treaties, agreements and instruments. In particular, the Agreement on the Settlement of Problems Concerning Property and Claims and on Economic Co-operation between Japan and the Republic of Korea stipulates that “problem concerning property, rights and interests of the two Contracting Parties and their nationals (including juridical persons) and concerning claims between the Contracting Parties and their nationals, ... have been settled completely and finally.” (Article II (paragraph 1)). In addition, on the basis of the Agreement, Japan provided 500 million US dollars to the Republic of Korea and more than 300 million dollars credit to the private sector. The amount of 500 million US dollars provided from the Government of Japan was 1.6 times as much as the State budget of the Republic of Korea at that time. The above-mentioned “Asian Women’s Fund” was established as an effort of goodwill on the part of Japan, although this issue had been legally settled with the parties to the above-mentioned treaties, agreements and instruments.

54. 慰安婦問題を含め先の大戦に係る賠償並びに財産及び請求権の問題については、日本政府は米、英、仏等45か国との間で締結したサンフランシスコ平和条約及び二国間条約等に従って誠実に対応してきており、これらの条約等の当事国との間では、元慰安婦も含めて個人の請求権の問題については法的に解決済みである。特に、韓国との間では、日韓請求権協定第2条1が、「両締約国は、両締約国及びその国民(法人を含む。)の財産、権利及び利益並びに両締約国及びその国民の間の請求権に関する問題が、1951年9月8日にサンフランシスコ市で署名された日本国との平和条約第4条(a)に規定されたものを含めて、完全かつ最終的に解決されたこととなることを確認する。」と規定している。なお、我が国は、この請求権協定に基づき、韓国に5億ドルの資金供与及び3億ドルを超える民間信用供与を実施した。政府が供与した5億ドルは当時の韓国の国家予算の約1.6倍に相当した。上記の「アジア女性基金」は、この法的解決が行われていたにもかかわらず、日本側の善意の努力として行われたものである。

55. On this occasion, it should also be pointed out that there are one-sided claims which lack any corroborative evidence in the reports by the United Nations Special Rapporteurs as well as in the criticisms and recommendations from treaty bodies. For instance, such reports have referred to the testimony of Seiji Yoshida, as the “only witness” to the “forceful recruitment of comfort women” along with the figure of “200,000 comfort women.” The major newspaper in Japan, which has proactively reported the issue of comfort women, retracted articles, in August 2014, based on “testimony judged to be a fabrication that was provided by the late Seiji Yoshida about forcibly deporting comfort women from Jeju Island, South Korea” and apologized for “publishing erroneous articles” related to him. It also admitted to its confusion between comfort women and women volunteer corps “that were mobilized to work at munitions factories and at other locations during the war” which seemed to be the basis of the figure of “200,000 comfort women”.

56. Within the materials found during the investigations by the Government of Japan since the early 1990s, which were already published, no descriptions were found that directly indicated any so-called forceful deportation of women by the military or the Government of Japan. Nor was there any evidence of there being “200,000 comfort women.” This figure spread due to the confusion, admitted by the Japanese newspaper, between comfort women and women volunteer corps, and lacks any corroborative evidence. It is very regrettable that these false information provide the essential basis for United Nations reports and recommendations.

57. The Government of Japan requests that Japan’s efforts be correctly recognized by the international community, based on a correct awareness of the facts.

55. また、この機会に、これまでの国連特別報告者による報告書や人権条約委員会による非難・勧告には、一方的で裏付けの取られていない主張が記載されていることを指摘したい。例えば「慰安婦を強制連行した」とする唯一の証言者である吉田清治氏の証言や慰安婦の数字について「20万人」との数字が言及されたが、これまでこれらを積極的に報じてきた日本の大手新聞社が、2014年8月に吉田氏の証言に基づく記事について、証言は虚偽であると判断して取り消し、同氏に関する誤った記事を掲載したことについて謝罪した。また、同社は、慰安婦と「20万人」との数字の基になったと思われる女子挺身隊と慰安婦との混同を認めた。

56. 1990年代初頭以降に行った調査で日本政府が発見した資料(対外公表済)の中には、軍や官憲によるいわゆる強制連行を直接示すような記述は見当たらなかった。また「20万人」という数字は、同新聞が慰安婦と女子挺身隊を混同して報じたことが契機に広がった数字であり、具体的裏付けはない。これらの誤った事実関係が国連における報告書や勧告の有力な根拠となっていることがあるのは大変残念。

57. 日本政府が求めていることは、正しい事実認識に基づき、日本の取組に対して国際社会から正当な評価を受けることである。

58. Throughout history, women's dignity and basic human rights have often been infringed upon during the many wars and conflicts of the past. The Government of Japan places paramount importance on and is committed to doing its utmost to ensure that the 21st century is free from further violations of women's dignity and basic human rights.

59. Lastly, the Government of Japan considers that it is not appropriate for this report to take up the comfort women issue in terms of the implementation of State Party's undertakings under the Convention as this Convention does not apply to any issues that occurred prior to Japan's conclusion thereof (1999). With regard to the expression "sexual slave" used in the Committee's concluding observations concerning Japan's report, the Government of Japan has considered the definition of "slavery" stipulated in Article 1 of the Slavery Convention, concluded in 1926, and finds that it is inappropriate to consider the comfort women system as "slavery" from the perspective of international law at the time.

58. これまでの歴史の中では多くの戦争があり、その中で、女性の人権が侵害されてきた。21世紀こそ人権侵害のない世紀にすることが大切であり、我が国としても全力を尽くしていく考えである。

59. 最後に、そもそも、拷問等禁止条約は、日本が同条約を締結(1999年)する以前に生じた問題に対して遡って適用されないため、慰安婦問題を同条約の実施状況の報告において取り上げることは適切でないというのが日本政府の基本的な考え方である。また、同条約委員会の最終見解にある「性的奴隷」との表現については、日本政府として、1926年の奴隷条約の奴隷の定義について検討したが、当時の国際法上、奴隷条約第一条に規定された「奴隷制度」の定義に鑑みても、慰安婦制度を「奴隷制度」とすることは不適切であると考えられる。

<p>3 Comments by the Government of Japan on the Concluding Observations of the Human Rights Committee (CCPR/C/JPN/CO/6) 2015.8</p> <p>http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CCPR/Shared%20Documents/JPN/INT_CPR_FCO_JPN_21588_E.pdf</p>	<p>自由権規約委員会の最終見解 (CCPR/C/JPN/CO/6) に対する日本政府コメント 2015年8月</p> <p>http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000101437.pdf</p>
<p>P5) Responses to recommendations made in paragraph 14 - Issue of comfort women</p> <p>22. The Government of Japan has no intention of denying or trivializing the comfort women issue. With regard to the comfort women issue, Prime Minister Abe, in the same manner as the Prime Ministers who proceeded him, is deeply pained to think of the comfort women who experienced immeasurable pain and suffering beyond description, which has been repeatedly expressed.</p> <p>23. Recognizing that the comfort women issue was a grave affront to the honor and dignity of a large number of women, in fact, the Government of Japan, together with the people of Japan, seriously discussed what could be done to express their sincere apologies and remorse to the former comfort women. As a result, the people and the Government of Japan cooperated and together established the Asian Women's Fund (AWF) on July 19, 1995 to extend atonement from the Japanese people to the former comfort women. To be specific, the AWF provided "atonement money" (2 million yen per person) to former comfort women in the Republic of Korea, the Philippines and Taiwan who were identified by their governments/authority and other bodies and wished to receive it. As a result, 285 former comfort women (211 persons in the Philippines, 61 persons in the Republic of Korea, 13 persons in Taiwan) received funds. Moreover, in addition to the "atonement money," the AWF</p>	<p>P4) 委員会勧告パラ14に対する回答－慰安婦問題</p> <p>22. 日本政府は、慰安婦問題そのものを否定したり矮小化したりする意図は毛頭ない。慰安婦問題に関しては、安倍晋三内閣総理大臣は、筆舌に尽くし難い思いをされた方々のことを思い、非常に心を痛めている、この点についての思いは、これまでも繰り返し表明されてきており、歴代内閣総理大臣と変わらない旨繰り返し述べている。</p> <p>23. 実際、日本は、慰安婦問題が多数の女性の名誉と尊厳を深く傷つけた問題であることから、日本政府及び日本国民のおわびと反省の気持ちをいかなる形で表すかにつき国民的な議論を尽くした結果、1995年7月19日、元慰安婦の方々に対する償いの事業などを行うことを目的に、国民と政府が協力して「アジア女性基金(AWF)」を設立した。具体的には、AWFは、韓国、フィリピン、台湾の元慰安婦(各政府・当局によって認定され、かつ本人が受取りを望んだの方々)に対し、「償い金」(一人当たり200万円)をお渡しし、最終的に285名(フィリピン211名、韓国61名、台湾13名)の元慰安婦が受け取った。また、AWFは、右に加えて、上記のそれぞれの国・地域において、医療・福祉支援事業(一人当たり300万円(韓国・台湾)、120万円(フィリピン))も実施しており、インドネシアにおいては高齢者のための福祉施設整備のための財政支援を実施し、オランダにおいては、先の大戦中心身にわたり癒やしがたい傷を受けた方々の生活状況の改善を支援するための事業に財政支援を行った。政府は、AWFの事業に必要な資金として総額約48億円を拠出を行い、元慰</p>

provided funds for medical and welfare support in those countries/areas (3 million yen per person in the Republic of Korea and Taiwan, 1.2 million yen for the Philippines), financial support for building new elder care facilities in Indonesia, and financial support for a welfare project which helps to enhance the living conditions of those who suffered incurable physical and psychological wounds during World War II in the Netherlands. The Government of Japan provided a total of 4.8 billion yen for programs of the fund and offered the utmost cooperation to support programs for former comfort women, such as programs to offer medical care and welfare support (a total of 1.122 billion yen) and a program to offer "atonement money" from donations of the people of Japan. In terms of the Fund's activities in the ROK, "atonement money" of 2 million yen, donated from the private sector, and 3 million yen for medical and welfare projects, which was from government contributions (for a total of 5 million yen per person), were provided to a total of 61 former comfort women in the Republic of Korea up to the end of the Fund's activities. In addition, when the atonement money was provided, the then-Prime Ministers (namely, PM Ryutaro Hashimoto, PM Keizo Obuchi, PM Yoshiro Mori and PM Junichiro Koizumi), on behalf of the government, sent a signed letter expressing apologies and remorse directly to each former comfort woman (see the attachment). While the AWF was disbanded in March 2007 with the termination of the project in Indonesia, the Government of Japan has continued to implement follow-up activities of the Fund.

24. As mentioned above, the Government of Japan would like to call attention again to the efforts of the "Asian Women's Fund (AWF)," on which the Government and the people of Japan cooperated together to establish so that their goodwill and sincere feelings could reach the former comfort women to the greatest extent possible, and as a result, our feelings were transmitted to

安婦の方々への医療・福祉支援事業(総額約11億2,200万円)や国民からの募金に基づく「償い金」の支給等の基金事業に対して最大限の協力を行ってきた。韓国における事業としては、事業終了までに、元慰安婦合計61名に対し、民間による寄付を原資とする「償い金」200万円を支給し、政府拠出金を原資とする医療・福祉支援事業300万円を実施(一人当たり計500万円)した。さらに、「償い金」が提供された際、その当時の内閣総理大臣(橋本龍太郎内閣総理大臣、小淵恵三内閣総理大臣、森喜朗内閣総理大臣及び小泉純一郎内閣総理大臣)は、政府を代表して、自筆の署名を付したおわびと反省を表明した手紙をそれぞれの元慰安婦に直接送った(別添参照)。AWFは、インドネシアでの事業が終了したことを受け、2007年3月に解散したが、現在も、AWFのフォローアップ事業を行っている。

24. このように、日本政府及び日本国民の善意と真摯な気持ちを少しでも元慰安婦に届けられるよう官民が協力して立ち上げ、多くの元慰安婦にその思いを伝えた「アジア女性基金」の取組について、改めて注意を喚起したい。韓国では、同基金の事業を受け入れた元慰安婦や申請しようとする元慰安婦に対し、韓国内の一部団体から「ハラスメント」が行われ、さらに、同基金の事業を受け入れた元慰安婦は韓国政府が支給することを決定した「生活支援金」の対象外となった。このような理由か

many of them. With regard to the AWF, the former comfort women who had received or wanted to receive benefit from the project from the AWF were subject to "harassment" by certain groups in the Republic of Korea. In addition, the former comfort women who had already received benefit from the project from the AWF would no longer be eligible for the "Life-Support Fund," which was established by the Government of the Republic of Korea with the aim to provide money to the former comfort women. We regret that not all of the former comfort women benefitted from the project from the AWF owing to these circumstances. (Among the approximately 200 former comfort women in the Republic of Korea who were identified by the Government of the Republic of Korea, ultimately only 61 received benefit from the AWF.) In this regard, we consider that the efforts of the "Asian Women's Fund" should be recognized appropriately. We call your attention to the fact that Japan started the support project to the former comfort women through the AWF ahead of that of the Republic of Korea.

25. The Government of Japan has sincerely dealt with issues of reparations, property and claims pertaining to the Second World War, including the comfort women issue, under the San Francisco Peace Treaty, which the Government of Japan concluded with 45 countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom and France, and through bilateral treaties, agreements and instruments. The issues of claims of individuals, including former comfort women, have been legally settled with the parties to these treaties, agreements and instruments. In particular, *the Agreement on the Settlement of Problems Concerning Property and Claims and on Economic Co-operation between Japan and the Republic of Korea* stipulates that "problem concerning property, rights and interests of the two Contracting Parties and their nationals (including

ら全員には受け取っていただけなかったことは 残念(ただし、当時、韓国政府により認定を受けていた200名程度の慰安婦のうち、最終的に61名の慰安婦が受け取った。)。このような点を含め、同基金の取組については改めて評価されるべきと考える。同基金のような元慰安婦 支援事業は、日本が韓国に先がけて行ったものであることにも注意を喚起したい。

25. 慰安婦問題を含め先の大戦に係る賠償並びに財産及び請求権の問題については、日本政府は米、英、仏等45か国との間で締結したサンフランシスコ 平和条約及び二国間条約等に従って誠実に対応してきており、これらの条約等の当事国との間では、元慰安婦も含めて個人の請求権の問題については法的に 解決済みである。特に、韓国との間では、日韓請求権協定第2条1が、「両締約 国は、両締約国及びその国民(法人を含む。)の財産、権利及び利益並びに両締 約国及びその国民の間の請求権に関する問題が、1951年9月8日にサンフ ランシスコ市で署名された日本国との平和条約第4条(a)に規定されたものを 含めて、完全かつ最終的に解決されたこととなることを確認する。」と規定して いる。なお、我が国は、この請求権協定に基づき、韓国に5億ドルの資金供与 及び3億ドルを超える民間信用供与を実施した。政府が供与した5億ドルは当 時の韓国の国家予算の約1.6倍に相当した。上

juridical persons) and concerning claims between the Contracting Parties and their nationals, is settled completely and finally." In addition, on the basis of the Agreement, Japan provided 500 million U.S. dollars to the Republic of Korea and more than 300 million U.S. dollars credit to the private sector. The amount of 500 million U.S. dollars provided from the Government of Japan was 1.6 times as much as the state budget of the Republic of Korea at that time. The above-mentioned "Asian Women's Fund" was established as an effort of goodwill on the part of Japan, although this issue had been legally settled with the parties to the above-mentioned treaties, agreements and instruments.

26. On this occasion, it should also be pointed out that there are one-sided claims that lack any corroborative evidence in the reports by UN Special Rapporteurs as well as in criticisms and recommendations from treaty bodies. For instance, such reports have referred to the testimony of Mr. Seiji Yoshida, who is the only witness to the "forceful recruitment of comfort women," along with the figure of "200,000 comfort women." A major newspaper in Japan, which has proactively reported the issue of comfort women, retracted articles, in August 2014, based on testimony judged to be a fabrication that was provided by the late Mr. Seiji Yoshida and apologized for publishing erroneous articles related to him. It also admitted to its confusion between comfort women and the women volunteer corps that were mobilized to work at munitions factories and at other locations during the war which seemed to be the basis of the figure of "200,000 comfort women."

27. Within the materials found during the investigations by the Government of Japan since the early 1990s, which were already published, no descriptions were found that directly indicated any so-called forceful deportation of women by the military or the Government of Japan. Nor was there any evidence of

記の「アジア女性基金」は、この法的解決が行われていたにもかかわらず、日本側の善意の努力として行われたものである。

26. また、この機会に、これまでの国連特別報告者による報告書や人権条約委員会による非難・勧告には、一方的で裏付けの取られていない主張が記載されていることを指摘したい。例えば、「慰安婦を強制連行した」とする唯一の証言者である吉田清治氏の証言や慰安婦の数字について「20万人」との数字が言及されたが、これまでこれらを積極的に報じてきた日本の大手新聞社が、2014年8月に吉田氏の証言に基づく記事について、証言は虚偽であると判断して取り消し、同氏に関する誤った記事を掲載したことについて謝罪した。また、同社は、慰安婦と「20万人」との数字の基になったと思われる女子挺身隊と慰安婦との混同を認めた。

27. 1990年代初頭以降に行った調査で日本政府が発見した資料(対外公表済)の中には、軍や官憲によるいわゆる強制連行を直接示すような記述は見当たらなかった。また「20万人」という数字は、同新聞が慰安婦と女子挺身隊を混同して報じたこ

there being "200,000 comfort women." This figure spread due to the confusion, admitted by the Japanese newspaper, between comfort women and the women volunteer corps, and lacks any corroborative evidence. It is very regrettable that this false information provides the essential basis for UN reports and recommendations.

28. The Government of Japan requests that Japan's efforts are correctly recognized by the international community, based on a correct awareness of the facts.

29. Throughout history, women's dignity and basic human rights have often been infringed upon during the many wars and conflicts of the past. The Government of Japan places paramount importance on and is committed to doing its utmost to ensure that the 21st century is free from further violations of women's dignity and basic human rights.

30. Lastly, the Government of Japan considers that it is not appropriate for this report to take up the comfort women issue in terms of the implementation of State Party's undertakings under the Covenant as this Covenant does not apply to any issues that occurred prior to Japan's conclusion thereof (1999). With regard to the expression "sexual slave" used in the Committee's concluding observations concerning Japan's report, the Government of Japan has considered the definition of "slavery" stipulated in Article 1 of the Slavery Convention, concluded in 1926, and finds that it is inappropriate to consider the comfort women system as "slavery" from the perspective of international law at the time.

とが契機に広がった数字であり、具体的裏付けはない。これらの誤った事実関係が国連における報告書や勧告の有力な根拠となっていることがあるのは大変残念。

28. 日本政府が求めていることは、正しい事実認識に基づき、日本の取組に 対して国際社会から正当な評価を受けることである。

29. これまでの歴史の中では多くの戦争があり、その中で、女性の人権が侵 害されてきた。21世紀こそ人権侵害のない世紀にすることが大切であり、我 が国としても全力を尽くしていく考えである。

30. 最後に、そもそも、自由権規約は、日本が同規約を締結(1979年)する以前に生じた問題に対して遡って適用されないため、慰安婦問題を同規約 の実施状況の報告において取り上げることは適切でないというのが日本政府の 基本的な考え方である。また、同規約委員会の最終見解にある「性的奴隷」と の表現については、日本政府として、1926年の奴隷条約の奴隷の定義につ いて検討したが、当時の国際法上、奴隷条約第一条に規定された「奴隷制度」の定義に鑑みても、慰安婦制度を「奴隷制度」とすることは不適切であると考 える。

<p>31. With regard to education, it is required in the Guidelines for the Course of Study, which provides under the law, the standards for the design of school curriculum that students should be taught to understand that World War II caused tremendous suffering to humanity at large. What is to be described in textbooks based on the Guidelines for the Course of Study is left to the discretion of each textbook publisher, and some textbooks do mention comfort women.</p>	<p>31. なお、教育については、法律に基づき定められた、学校が編成する教育課程の基準である学習指導要領において、第二次世界大戦が人類全体に惨禍を及ぼしたことなどについて理解させることとしており、教科書については、学習指導要領に基づいた上で、具体的に何を記述するかは民間の教科書発行者の判断に委ねられており、そのうち慰安婦について記述した教科書もある。</p>
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<p>4 Summary of remarks by Mr. Shinsuke Sugiyama, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Question and Answer session http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000140100.pdf</p>	<p>女子差別撤廃条約第 7 回及び第 8 回政府報告審査（2016 年 2 月 16 日、ジュネーブ）質疑応答部分の杉山外務審議官発言概要 http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/a_o/rp/page24_000733.html</p>
<p>The combined seventh and eighth periodic reports were considered by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on February 16, 2014 at the United Nations Office in Geneva. The summary of remarks by Mr. Shinsuke Sugiyama, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Question and Answer session is as follows.</p>	<p>16 日、国連ジュネーブ本部において、女子差別撤廃条約第 7 回及び第 8 回政府報告審査が行われたところ、質疑応答部分の杉山外務審議官の発言概要は以下のとおり。</p>
<p>1. Domestic application of the Convention</p>	<p>1 女子差別撤廃条約の国内適用</p>
<p>(In answer to the questions from Mr. Bruun,) Japan shall faithfully observe the treaties concluded by Japan and established rule of international law, based on Article 98-2 of the Constitution of Japan and considers that such treaties prevail over domestic laws.</p>	<p>（ブルン委員からの質問に応え、） 我が国は、日本国憲法第 98 条第 2 項に基づき、我が国が締結した条約及び確立された国際法規を誠実に遵守することとしており、条約は国内法に優位するものと考えられている。</p>
<p>2. Issue of comfort women</p>	<p>2 慰安婦問題</p>
<p>(In answer to the questions from Ms. Hofmeister,) As stated in the written answer to the questions posed by the Committee, the Government of Japan conducted a full-scale fact-finding study on the comfort women issue in the early 1990s. That was when the issue started to be taken up as a political and diplomatic issue between Japan and the Republic of Korea. However, "forceful taking away" of comfort women by the military and government authorities could not be confirmed in any of the documents that the Government of Japan was able to identify in this study.</p>	<p>（ホフマイスター委員からの質問に応え、） 書面でも回答したとおり、日本政府は、日韓間で慰安婦問題が政治・外交問題化した 1990 年代初頭以降、慰安婦問題に関する本格的な事実調査を行ったが、日本政府が発見した資料の中には、軍や官憲によるいわゆる「強制連行」を確認できるものはなかった。</p>

The reason behind the widespread belief that comfort women were "forcefully taken away" is a fabricated story by the late Seiji Yoshida in his book entitled "My War Crime" published in 1983. In this book, Yoshida illustrates himself hunting many women by order of the Japanese military in Jeju Island of the Republic of Korea. At the time, the content of his book was widely reported as if it were a true story by the Asahi Shimbun, a major Japanese newspaper. It eventually made a tremendous impact not only on public opinion in Japan and the Republic of Korea, but also in the entire international community. The reality is, Yoshida's story has later been proven to be entirely a product of imagination by scholars.

In fact, the Asahi Shimbun later published articles several times including on August 5 and 6, and later in September, 2014, admitted having published erroneous articles, and officially apologized for it to their readers.

- Reference : Details of Exchanges Between Japan and the Republic of Korea (ROK) Regarding the Comfort Women Issue ~ From the Drafting of the Kono Statement to the Asian Women's Fund ~ (PDF)
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000042171.pdf>

The truth is that the figure "200,000 persons" as the number of comfort women also lacks concrete evidence. The Asahi Shimbun clarified in its article dated on August 5, 2014 that "'Women volunteer corps' refer to the 'women volunteer labor corps' that were organized to mobilize women as a work force during the war in Japan proper as well as in the former colonies on the Korean Peninsula and Taiwan" and that "With the objective of using the women as a work force, the corps were different from comfort women who were made to serve as sexual partners for military personnel." The Asahi Shimbun admitted that the figure "200,000" which it

「慰安婦が強制連行された」という見方が広く流布された原因は、1983年、故人になつた吉田清治氏が、「私の戦争犯罪」という本の中で、吉田清治氏自らが、「日本軍の命令で、韓国の済州島において、大勢の女性狩りをした」という虚偽の事実を捏造して発表したためである。この本の内容は、当時、大手の新聞社の一つである朝日新聞により、事実であるかのように大きく報道され、日本、韓国の世論のみならず、国際社会にも、大きな影響を与えた。しかし、当該書物の内容は、後に、複数の研究者により、完全に想像の産物であったことが既に証明されている。

その証拠に、朝日新聞自身も、2014年8月5日及び6日を含め、その後、9月にも、累次にわたり記事を掲載し、事実関係の誤りを認め、正式にこの点につき読者に謝罪している。

参考 慰安婦問題を巡る日韓間のやりとりの経緯～河野談話作成からアジア女性基金まで～(PDF) <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000179994.pdf>

また、「20万人」という数字も、具体的裏付けがない数字である。朝日新聞は、2014年8月5日付けの記事で、「『女子挺身隊』とは戦時下の日本内地や旧植民地の朝鮮・台湾で、女性を労働力として動員するために組織された『女子勤労挺身隊』を指す。(中略)目的は労働力の利用であり、将兵の性の相手をさせられた慰安婦とは別だ。」とした上で、「20万人」との数字の基になったのは、通常の戦時労働に動員された女子挺身隊と、ここでいう慰安婦を誤って混同したことにありと自ら認めている。

had reported was originated from its confusion with comfort women of the Women Volunteer Corps who were mobilized as a war-time labor force.

I would also like to point out that the expression "sex slaves" contradicts the facts.

After intensive consultations between the Governments of Japan and the Republic of Korea on the issue of comfort women toward an early conclusion, as I explained earlier, the Foreign Ministers of both nations had a meeting on December 28 last year and reached an agreement on the issue. With this agreement, the two Governments confirmed that the issue of comfort women is resolved finally and irreversibly. Later on the same day, a phone call between the leaders of both nations was held and the leaders confirmed that both sides had reached an agreement and honored such development.

As I said at the outset, documents on this agreement between Japan and the Republic of Korea are attached with our written answer, thus, I will not repeat the detailed content of the agreement here.

What should be recognized is that the Government of Japan has been sincerely dealing with this issue through measures such as the Asian Women's Fund even before the most recent agreement. Building on such experience and under the most recent agreement, the following has been decided: first, the Government of the Republic of Korea establish a foundation for the purpose of providing support for the former comfort women; second, its funds of approximately 1 billion yen be contributed by the Government of Japan as a one-time contribution through its budget; and third, projects for recovering the honor and dignity and healing the psychological wounds of all former comfort women be carried out under the cooperation between the two Governments.

なお、「性奴隷」といった表現は事実と反する。

日韓両政府間では、慰安婦問題の早期妥結に向けて真剣に協議を行ってきたところであるが、先ほど申し上げたとおり、昨年 12 月 28 日、ソウルにて日韓外相会談が開催され、日韓外相間で本件につき妥結に至り、慰安婦問題が最終的かつ不可逆的に解決されることが確認された。同日後刻、日韓首脳電話会談が行われ、両首脳はこの合意に至ったことを確認し、評価をした。

冒頭申し上げたとおり、このときの日韓合意を表す資料は、書面の回答に添付されているので、ここでその内容の詳細を繰り返して説明することはしない。

日本政府は、これまでも「アジア女性基金」等を通じて本問題に真剣に取り組んできた。今後、韓国政府が、元慰安婦の方々の支援を目的とした財団を設立し、これに日本政府の予算、10 億円程度であるが、資金を一括で拠出し、日韓両政府が協力し、全ての元慰安婦の方々の名誉と尊厳の回復、心の傷の癒やしのための事業を行うこととなった。

Each government is currently making efforts to faithfully implement the content of the agreement, and there is no change at all on this point. The understanding of the international community regarding such efforts by the two Governments would be very much appreciated. In this regard, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the international community is now welcoming the agreement, as expressed by, for instance, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations.

I would like to add one more point. Ms. Hofmeister pointed out examples of other countries' situations. Regarding issues of reparations, property, and claims pertaining to the Second World War, including the point that Ms. Hofmeister pointed out, the Government of Japan dealt with such issues through the San Francisco Peace Treaty concluded with 45 countries, including the US, the UK, and France, and through bilateral treaties, agreements and instruments, which include the Agreement on the Settlement of Problems Concerning Property and Claims and on Economic Co-operation between Japan and the Republic of Korea and settlement between Japan and China. Based on these agreements, I will not go into the legal details, but, the Government of Japan's consistent position has been that we have dealt with these issues sincerely and that these issues had already been legally settled with the relevant parties to those agreements including issues of claims by individuals.

Although this issue had been legally settled, the Government of Japan established the Asian Women's Fund and carried out its projects using the budget of the Government of Japan and contributions from the people of Japan. I will not go into the details of the activities of the Asian Women's Fund, but, I believe that most of you here today are familiar with the story.

現在、日韓両国政府はそれぞれ、合意内容を誠実に実行に移すべく取り組んでいるところであり、この点は現時点でも全く変わりはない。このような日韓両国政府の努力につき国際社会の御理解を頂けると、大変有り難く思う。ちなみに、潘基文国連事務総長を含め、国際社会は、日韓両国が合意に達したことに歓迎の意を表明していると承知している。

もう1点だけ、最後に付け加える。ホフマイスター委員は他の国の例も挙げた。先の大戦に関わる賠償並びに財産及び請求権の問題について、御指摘の点も含め、日本政府は、米、英、仏等45か国との間で締結したサンフランシスコ平和条約、それだけではなく、その他の二国間の条約等、これは、日韓請求権・経済協力協定も含むし、日中の処理の仕方も含むが、こういったものによって、一々を細かく法律的に説明することはしないが、誠実に対応をしてきており、これらの条約等の当事国との間では、個人の請求権の問題を含めて、法的に解決済みというのが、日本政府の一貫した立場である。

にもかかわらず、日本政府は、アジア女性基金を構築し、我が国の予算からの拠出と一般からの募金によって、一定の活動をした。アジア女性基金の活動についての詳細は説明しないが、恐らくここにおられる皆様は、よく御存じのことと思う。

(In answer to the questions from Ms. Zou,)

I believe that if you read the documents attached with our written answer, it should be clear to you that the issue (of comfort women) is resolved finally and irreversibly between Foreign Minister Kishida and Foreign Minister Yun on December 28 last year.

Therefore, I have to say that criticism such as comments that the Government of Japan denies historical fact or has not taken any measures related to this issue contradicts the facts.

I have explained that "forceful taking away" of comfort women could not be confirmed in our study, but in the agreement concluded by Foreign Minister Kishida, it says that, "The issue of comfort women, with an involvement of the Japanese military authorities at that time, was a grave affront to the honor and dignity of large numbers of women, and the Government of Japan is painfully aware of responsibilities." This agreement also states that the Japanese Government expresses its most sincere apologies and remorse to all the women, and a foundation will be established, and its funds will be contributed by the Government of Japan, the amount of which is 1 billion Yen. Since we only have limited time, I will not go into the further details. As for the phrase "With an involvement of the Japanese military authorities at that time," the Government of Japan has admitted that comfort stations were established in response to the request of the military authorities at that time, that the then Japanese military had been involved in the establishment and management of the comfort stations and the transfer of comfort women, and that the recruitment of the comfort women had been conducted by private recruiters who acted in response to the request of the military. Based on the above-mentioned facts, I gave an explanation earlier in order

(ゾウ主査からの質問に応え、)

昨年の12月28日、岸田大臣とユン外交部長官の間で、(慰安婦問題が)最終的かつ不可逆的に解決されていることは、文書の回答の添付を見ていただければ明確であると思う。

日本政府がこの問題について、例えば歴史の否定をしているとか、この問題について何の措置もとっていないという御批判は、事実と反すると言わざるを得ない。

いわゆる強制ということは、我々が調査した中では裏付けられなかったと申し上げたが、この岸田大臣の合意の中には、慰安婦問題は、当時の軍の関与の下に、多数の女性の名誉と尊厳を深く傷付けた問題であり、日本政府は責任を痛感している、全ての方々に対し、心からおわびと反省の気持ちを表明する、そして、額は10億円程度ということであるが、日本の予算の措置により、財団を設立する等ある。中身については時間がないのでそれ以上は言わないが、ここでいう「当時の軍の関与の下に」というのは、慰安所は当時の軍当局の要請により設置されたものであること、慰安所の設置、管理及び慰安婦の移送について日本軍の関与があったこと、慰安婦の募集については、軍の要請を受けた業者がこれに当たったということは、従来から認めていることである。私が先ほど申し上げたことは、そのことと共に、例えば「20万人」という数字は完全な間違いであると、その新聞社が認めているということを確認するために申し上げたわけである。

to clarify that the newspaper that published the article admitted that the number of 200,000 was completely mistaken, for example.

I also would like to reiterate that the expression "sex slave" contradicts the facts. It is also the case that the expression "sex slave" does not appear even once in the joint announcement by the Foreign Ministers of Japan and the Republic of Korea, which is attached with our written answer.

Therefore, highly regrettably, I must make it clear that the Government of Japan can not only accept any of the points made by Ms. Zou, but I also have to say that her statement contradicts the facts.

(Regarding the question by Ms. Zou on the agreement between Japan and the Republic of Korea,)

The agreement that we provided to you is the agreement between Japan and the Republic of Korea and both governments of Japan and the Republic of Korea are currently making efforts to faithfully implement the content of the agreement. This has not changed at all. I would like to ask for your understanding on this point.

それから、「性奴隷」という表現も事実に反するというをもう一度繰り返しておきたい。書面の回答に添付した両外相の共同発表の文書の中にも、「性奴隷」という言葉は1か所も見つからないのも事実である。

したがって、非常に残念だが、ゾウ主査からの御指摘は、いずれの点においても、日本政府として受け入れられるものではないだけでなく、事実に反することを発言されたという風に残念ながら申し上げざるを得ないということを明確に発言しておきたい。

(ゾウ主査から日韓合意に関する質問があったことに応え、)委員のお手元に届けてある合意、これは日韓間の合意であって、これを現在、日韓両国政府はそれぞれ誠実に実行に移すべく、取り組んでいるところであり、この点は全く変わっていない。このような日韓間の合意について、是非理解をしていただきたい。