



**Convention on the
Rights of the Child**

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COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD
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WRITTEN REPLIES BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND CONCERNING THE LIST OF ISSUES (CRC/C/OPAC/GBR/Q/1) TO BE TAKEN UP IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONSIDERATION OF THE INITIAL REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND UNDER ARTICLE 8, PARAGRAPH 1, OF THE OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN IN ARMED CONFLICT (CRC/C/OPAC/GBR/1)*, **

[Replies received on 1 September 2008]

* In accordance with the information transmitted to States parties regarding the processing of their reports, the present document was not edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

** The annexes may be consulted in the files of the Committee secretariat.

Written responses to the List of issues to be taken up in connection with the consideration of the initial report of the United Kingdom (CRC/C/OPAC/UK/1)

1. Please indicate whether there is any plan to withdraw or amend the interpretative declaration on article 1 of the Optional Protocol with respect to deployment of children to take direct part in hostilities.

1. The interpretive declaration made by the United Kingdom (UK) included a clear commitment to take all feasible measures to ensure members of the Armed Forces who have not yet reached the age of 18 years old do not take a direct part in hostilities. Accordingly, administrative guidelines and procedures are in place to ensure that under-18s are withdrawn before their units are deployed on operations. There are no plans to withdraw or amend the declaration.

2. Please provide the Committee with data, disaggregated to the extent possible, on the number of voluntary recruits under the age of 18, including in the Overseas Territories, for the years 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007. With respect to voluntary recruitment, please elaborate on any initiative taken to give priority to the oldest when recruiting persons below 18 years, in accordance with article 38, paragraph 3, of the Convention and in line with the spirit of the Protocol.

2. The data requested by the Committee is provided at Annex A, which shows the number of individuals who were under the age of 18 at the time they voluntarily enlisted in the UK Regular Armed Forces, broken out by age and Service for financial years 2004 to 2007. Intake figures for the Navy and RAF are also provided by gender and ethnicity between 1 April 2003 and 31 March 2007, and Army intake figures are provided between 1 April 2003 and 28th February 2007. Intake data by gender and ethnicity for FY 2007/08 is not available.

3. The data shows a total of 24,150 recruits under the age of 18, which represents approximately 32% of the total intake to the UK Regular Armed Forces between 2004 and 2007.

4. There are currently no specific initiatives or recruiting policies in place to give priority to 17 year old recruits over those aged 16.

3. Please indicate whether the State party is taking measures, in accordance with article 4 of the Protocol, to prevent the recruitment of children in paramilitary groups in Northern Ireland.

5. As stated in the UK report to the Committee, there are no armed groups within the meaning of Article 4 operating on or from UK territory. The UK construes armed groups in that provision as meaning armed groups whose actions are governed, or could be governed, by the law of armed conflict. In that context we recall that there is not, and has not been, a situation of armed conflict in Northern Ireland.

4. Please provide information on the number of cases of reported misconduct and abuse of in the Military, the number of investigations into such cases and the sanctions applied since the entry into force of the Protocol. In this respect, please indicate any initiative taken to follow-up to the House of Commons Defence Committee recommendation submitted in March 2005 with respect to the lack of independent complaint mechanisms available for abuses committed.

Cases of reported misconduct and abuse

6. The Ministry of Defence (MOD) does not record cases under the categories of “misconduct” or “abuse”. Given the reference to the House of Commons Defence Committee (HCDC) recommendations, we have assumed that the Committee is most likely to be interested in cases of bullying and harassment and have answered the question along those lines.

7. The following tables detail complaints of harassment and bullying by Service.

Complaints 2003 to 2005

	<i>Royal Navy</i>	<i>Army^{a(1)}</i>	<i>RAF</i>
2003			
Bullying			
Investigated	10		18
Upheld	0		5
Sexual Harassment			
Investigated	5		8
Upheld	2	26	2
2004			
Bullying			
Investigated	10		37
Upheld	4		6
Sexual Harassment			
Investigated	0		11
Upheld	0	45	4
2005			
Bullying			
Investigated	22		25
Upheld	14		1
Sexual Harassment			
Investigated	7		4
Upheld	1	30	2

a. Records of complaints dealt with administratively are not kept centrally. The information provided relates only to disciplinary offences dealt with under the military

justice system. Bullying is not treated as a separate offence by the Army for the purpose of record keeping. For sexual harassment cases, records are not kept of the total number of offences investigated.

8. The following information was recorded using more standardized criteria.

Complaints 1 October 2006 to 31 March 2007

	<i>Royal Navy</i>	<i>Army</i>	<i>RAF</i>
Bullying	48 (9)	59 (25)	31 (9)
Harassment	55 (7)	73 (37)	36 (9)
Sexual Harassment	17 (3)	19 (6)	12 (4)

Complaints 1 April 2007 to 30 September 2007

	<i>Royal Navy</i>	<i>Army</i>	<i>RAF</i>
Bullying	36 (7)	32 (15)	45 (19)
Harassment	49 (9)	32 (6)	28 (12)
Sexual Harassment	29 (11)	11 (5)	14 (6)

Note: The figures in brackets are the numbers which became formal complaints as described in Joint Service Publication (JSP) 763 (MoD Harassment Complaints Procedures).

9. For the Army and the Royal Air Force (RAF), the tables attached at Annexes B – E give more detail, for example, the sanctions that were applied where complaints were upheld and those cases resolved through mediation. Comparable data is not available for the Royal Navy (RN). It is not possible to break down this information by the age of the complainant or of the respondent.

The Service complaints process

10. The Service complaints process (Individual Redress of Grievance) is set out in Joint Service Publication (JSP) 831. The process has up to 3 levels: the Commanding Officer; the Superior Officer and the Defence Council. As mentioned in our first report at paragraph 24, the MOD Harassment Complaints Procedures (JSP 763) sets out the process for making a complaint specifically about bullying and harassment, and makes clear how a complainant can take their case further in the wider complaints process of JSP 831 if they are dissatisfied with the Commanding Officers decision on their case. Copies of both JSPs are attached at Annexes F and G.

11. All substantive allegations of abuse are investigated thoroughly and where evidence is found to support criminal prosecutions, those involved will face disciplinary action.

12. In cases of harassment and bullying a follow up report is completed four weeks after informal and formal complaints have been resolved. Complainants are asked if they are satisfied with the outcome of their complaint and if not, why not. The complainant is asked if they have

been bullied or harassed again and if so what has been, or is being done about it. The report also identifies lessons learnt.

13. Counselling may also be provided by Service Personnel and Welfare Officers including the Soldiers Sailors and Airmen's Families Association (SSAFA), social workers or Army Welfare Service (AWS) officers. Victims can also seek confidential advice and support from the Padre/Chaplain or confidential support help lines.

Further Initiatives

14. Initiatives that help MOD determine areas for further improvement include a survey carried out by MORI of recruits and trainees as they pass through Phase 1 and 2 training; responses to questions of harassment and bullying in the annual Armed Forces Continuous Attitude Survey; and the annual report produced by the Service Complaints Commissioner (see below). An additional safeguard for under-18s and vulnerable groups when in training is the extension of Criminal Record Bureau checks to include those whose normal duties involve caring for, training, supervising or being solely in charge of Service personnel aged under 18 and their supervisors or managers. These checks are to be carried out on relevant personnel in all Phase 1 and Phase 2 training establishments in England and Wales. Currently the extension applies to England and Wales only, but we continue to work with the appropriate legislative bodies to extend the scope to include Scotland and Northern Ireland.

15. The Service Police, in conjunction with single-Service personnel management agencies, have developed a tri-Service process that uses the Service Police Crime Bureau (SPCB) as a single point of contact for engagement with appropriate authorities, to manage and coordinate the movements of serving Service personnel on the Violent and Sex Offenders Register (ViSOR).

16. MOD introduced an external independent mediation service in August 2007 following an agreement signed by the MOD and the then Equal Opportunities Commission in June 2005 on preventing and dealing with sexual harassment in the Armed Forces. Additionally, the Armed Forces have started to qualify a substantial cadre of trained mediators and Harassment Investigation Officers.

Independence in the complaints process

17. The question also asks about any initiatives taken to follow up on the HCDC recommendations of 2005 about the lack of independence in the complaints process.

18. In light of the HCDC recommendations, and the subsequent review by Nicholas Blake QC into the deaths at Deepcut barracks which also commented on the need for greater independence in the Service justice system, we introduced new elements to the complaints process as part of the changes made under the Armed Forces Act 2006. When the new tri-Service complaints process came into force on the 1 January 2008 under the Act, it included the establishment of the first independent Service Complaints Commissioner. The Commissioner provides an independent, alternative point of contact for Service personnel and others, such as family members and friends, who wish to make a complaint particularly of bullying, harassment or improper behaviour, but who do not want to make their complaint directly to the chain of

command. The Commissioner forwards the allegation received to the chain of command for their action, and in certain cases the chain of command is required to keep her updated on the progress of the case she has referred. The Commissioner's website gives details of her role and the complaints procedure, and can be found at: <http://armedforcescomplaints.independent.gov.uk>. The Commissioner is to report to the Secretary of State annually on the fairness, efficiency and effectiveness of the complaints process as a whole and can make recommendations for improvements.

19. In addition, the new complaints process requires that an independent person be a member of a Service Complaint Panel which is considering a complaint of bullying or harassment that reaches the level of Defence Council in the complaints process (level 3). Independent members have been recruited through an external body and cannot be of the regular or reserve Armed Forces or a person employed in the Civil Service of the State.

20. MOD has also extended the use of external inspections to provide an independent scrutiny of our Service justice system. Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons, Inspectorate of Constabulary and Crown Prosecution Service Inspectorate have carried out inspections of our Military Corrective Training Centre, the Royal Military Police Special Investigations Branch and the Army Prosecuting Authority respectively. There are plans in place for the relevant HM Inspectorates to inspect the RN and RAF police services, the Military Court Service and the new Service Prosecuting Authority over the next two years and beyond.

21. The introduction of these independent elements is aimed at giving Service personnel, and the public, greater confidence in the complaints process and in the Service justice system overall.

5. Please inform the Committee of the training and dissemination of the Protocol among relevant professional groups working at the national level with children who may have been recruited or used in hostilities, including teachers, migration authorities, police, lawyers, judges, medical professionals, social workers and journalists. Please also provide information regarding the training on the provisions of the Optional Protocol provided for soldiers serving in military operations abroad, notably in Iraq and Afghanistan. Do military codes of conduct and rules of engagement take into account the Optional Protocol?

22. Training related to human rights and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child is available for a wide range of professionals working with children. However, the UK does not provide specific training on the Optional Protocol.

23. The UK Armed Forces do not routinely train all people on the Optional Protocol specifically, but some personnel will receive training on areas addressed by it, for example those involved in handling prisoners of war, internees and detainees. Guidance to Service personnel on the involvement of children in armed conflict exists in the form of appropriate doctrine, policy and training. Reference to the Optional Protocol is made in the Joint Service Manual of the Law of Armed Conflict (JSP 383) and Joint Doctrine on Prisoners of War, Internees and Detainees (JDP1-10) addresses the handling of juveniles and children. The UK is required by international law to ensure that the Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC) is included in training programmes for the Armed Forces. The impact of Human Rights law and the UK's corresponding treaty obligations, are treated generically in the Armed Forces LOAC Training

Policy (2007DIN06-07). Members of the Armed Forces receive training on LOAC shortly after joining and regularly throughout their careers. While military codes of conduct and rules of engagement make no specific reference to the Optional Protocol, prior to deployment on operations all Service personnel receive training in the application of LOAC appropriate to the theatre and nature of the operation on which they are to deploy.

24. Instructors in charge of training those who join the Armed Forces attend the Train the Trainer course. Specific training is delivered to instructors to improve their understanding of young people and the aspects of modern life which may cause them stress. During the course, the nature of the youth population from which trainees are drawn, their lifestyles, expectations and circumstances are discussed in order to ensure that instructors are fully prepared to identify and support the needs of those in their care.

6. Please provide detailed information as to whether the UK assumes extraterritorial jurisdiction over the war crime of conscripting or enlisting children under the age of 15 into the armed forces or using them to participate actively in hostilities. Also in relation to extraterritorial jurisdiction, please indicate whether UK courts have jurisdiction in case of forced recruitment or involvement in hostilities of a person under 18 if committed outside UK, by or against a UK citizen.

25. Under the International Criminal Court (ICC) Act, it is an offence in England and Wales for any person to commit a war crime. This applies to acts committed in England and Wales or outside the UK by a UK national, a UK resident or a person subject to UK service jurisdiction. War crimes are defined in Schedule 8 to the Act as grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions, other violations of the laws and customs of war applicable in international armed conflict, serious violations of common article 3 to the Geneva Conventions and other violations of the laws and customs of war applicable in non-international armed conflict.

26. Article 8 (b) sets out those war crimes which are other violations of the laws and customs of war applicable in international armed conflict, including in para (xxvi) the conscription or enlistment of children under the age of 15 years of age into the national armed forces or using them to participate actively in hostilities. Article 2(e)(vii) establishes a similar provision in respect of non-international armed conflicts. Any person committing acts within the scope of such a war crime as defined in the ICC Act may therefore be prosecuted under the terms of the Act where that person is a UK national, a UK resident or subject to UK service jurisdiction.

27. Under the Geneva Conventions, States Parties are obliged to bring before their domestic courts persons alleged to have committed grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions, regardless of nationality. Section 1 of the Geneva Conventions Act 1957, as amended, provides that a person may be guilty of an offence, whatever his nationality, if they commit a grave breach of any of the scheduled Geneva Conventions or First Additional Protocol, whether in or outside the UK. However, the Act provides that a grave breach is defined by reference to anything which is referred to as a grave breach in the Scheduled Geneva Conventions and Protocol, and this does not include enlistment of children under 15.

7. Please clarify whether children enrolled in the Army have a full right to leave the service, without any consequence for them and/or their parents, in case they consider they have made the wrong career choice. Is the commitment to adult Armed Forces service linked to that of under-18 service? In this respect, how is the Government ensuring that all recruits fully understand the terms of enlistment and the conditions of service before they enlist?

28. All new recruits, regardless of age, have a right of discharge within the first six months of service by giving not less than 14 days notice in writing to the Commanding Officer if they decide that the Armed Forces is not a career for them. In addition, Service personnel under 18 years 3 months who have passed their statutory six month period for “discharge as of right” and have registered, before reaching their 18th birthday, clear unhappiness at their choice of career, can request permission to leave the Armed Forces. Such individuals who have registered clear unhappiness are allowed to leave; they are not denied from doing so. However, there may be circumstances when a final decision may be deferred, for example if the Commanding Officer has doubts about the permanence of the individual’s unhappiness. Every effort is made to ensure that they have fully considered their decision.

29. All recruits over 18 years of age who enlist into the Armed Forces sign up to a minimum of term of service – for example, in the Army there is a minimum of four years service, with the right to give 12 months notice at the three year point. However, MOD policy is that those aged under 18 at the time of enlistment in the Services will only have their reckonable service taken from their 18th birthday. An amendment to the Army Terms of Service Regulations 2007 to reinstate this policy for the Army will come into force in August 2008. From that point they enjoy exactly the same rights of discharge as those who joined the Services after their 18th birthday. Therefore, if a young man or woman enlists in the Army on their 16th birthday, for instance, he/she could serve a minimum of six years, comprising two years under-18 service and four years of adult service, before leaving the Armed Forces by giving 12 months notice at what for them would be the five year point. As outlined above, there are adequate safeguards in place to ensure that young servicemen or women under the age of 18 years may, if they wish, leave the Services before committing to adult service.

30. The Armed Forces takes very seriously its commitment to the duty of care of all recruits and in particular those aged under 18. To this end parents/guardians of all young people, as well as the applicants themselves, are given comprehensive written and verbal guidance on the terms and conditions of service and rights to discharge during the selection process. This occurs at various times in the process before the parents provide formal written consent for their child to enter Service.

8. Please comment on the use of under-18s on “armed guard duty” and elaborate what this entails. Are these children allowed to carry and use arms during this activity?

31. In the UK it is lawful to issue arms and ammunition to certain Crown servants for use on duty by virtue of Section 54 of the Firearms Act 1968 for Great Britain and the Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 for Northern Ireland. Within the UK, armed guarding of UK military establishments may be undertaken by military personnel aged 17 years and above. In

line with Defence policy, all personnel issued with firearms receive appropriate training in accordance with respective policy of their Service. As a minimum this will entail marksmanship and weapon handling training and assessment; guidance on the use of force and the rules of engagement; and judgemental and procedural training. Commanders at every level ensure that personnel issued with firearms and ammunition are trained in accordance with Defence Policy and receive regular refresher training. Authorisation to carry arms does not imply authorisation for an individual to use lethal force; individuals remain accountable under the law for their actions and are trained and supervised accordingly.

32. All personnel undertaking initial military training following their recruitment (Phase 1 training) are prohibited from undertaking armed guarding duties but will undertake weapon training. Those undertaking their initial specialist training (Phase 2 training) will only undertake guarding in exceptional circumstances such as at times of heightened security where reinforcement above the normal armed guard complement is required. These personnel are subject to strict guidelines, which ensure that they are appropriately qualified, supervised and receive appropriate rest periods following their armed guarding duty. Suitably qualified Service personnel aged 17 or over, having passed the appropriate weapons handling tests and having been assessed by a competent officer to have the maturity and appropriate attitude to take personal responsibility for a firearm with live rounds may undertake armed patrolling duties but are not permitted to patrol alone and must be accompanied by another appropriately trained Service person. Service personnel aged less than 18 years are not permitted to deploy to active theatres of operation.

9. Please provide disaggregated data (including by sex, age and country of origin) covering the years 2005, 2006 and 2007 on the number of asylum-seeking and refugee children coming to the UK from areas where children may have been recruited or used in hostilities. In this respect, please also provide information on measures adopted with regard to physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of refugee, asylum-seeking and migrant children entering the UK who may have been recruited or used in hostilities abroad.

33. Annex H provides the data requested by the Committee. Statistics are provided for those countries identified in the UN Security Council Working Group Report on “Children Affected by Armed Conflict” as “situations of concern”. Those 19 countries are: Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Iraq, Lebanon, Myanmar, Nepal, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Israel, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda. The data provided includes both Accompanied and Unaccompanied Minors and is broken down by the current age of the child, rather than the age at application (which is not recorded by our management information system). There are some cases where children have been born and then added to their parents’ claims – this accounts for why the application date is before the child was born.

34. A key provision in the UK Borders Act 2007 is a requirement for the UK Border Agency to have a Code of Practice for Keeping Children Safe from Harm. A consultation on the content of this that took the views of national children’s charities, as well as refugee organisations and

other organisations, has recently concluded. It is proposed that this Code of Practice will come into force in the autumn.

35. The Government has a commitment to making the UK as safe a place as possible for children and to ensure that they receive opportunities and support that are relevant. The UK Border Agency feels that a Code of Practice that is focused on the occasions that it has contact with children in the United Kingdom is the best way to do this, given its role.

36. The UK Borders Agency is aware that so many children are recruited in hostilities abroad and considers that the use of children in hostilities constitutes a serious form of persecution. We also recognise that the likely treatment of former child soldiers on return to their country of origin is a relevant factor in an asylum claim, as they may be in danger of re-recruitment, military punishment, or harassment or ill-treatment by their community because of their past activities. If a child claims to have been a child soldier and we have accepted that claim and the risks outlined above are likely to be prevalent on return, then we would look to grant that child some form of leave.

37. Unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC) are cared for by local authorities under the provisions of the Children Act, or by private foster carers. With the latter, social services are notified of the care arrangements and will conduct a home visit to ensure the child is being cared for properly. There are no specific measures adopted by the UK Borders Agency to assist in the integration of children entering the UK who may have been recruited or used in hostilities abroad, but individual local authorities do have support services in place to assist all the migrant children they care for to integrate children into life in the UK.

10. Please provide further information on existing bilateral or multilateral programmes of technical cooperation and financial assistance entered to by the State party to provide assistance for the implementation of the Protocol.

38. The UK remains an active member of the UN Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict. Since its establishment, the Working Group has considered 18 country reports and agreed 13 sets of conclusions. The UK participated in an Open Debate on Children and Armed Conflict at the Security Council in February 2008. The UK welcomed the Secretary General's annual report and called for further efforts to be made by the governments of Nepal, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burma. We also highlighted our concern that instances of sexual and gender-based violence during conflict had increased, and called for an end to impunity, mentioning the need to make effective use of the International Criminal Court. We emphasised the need to tackle persistent violators and use targeted measures if necessary. We also supported the Secretary-General's call for Child Protection Advisors to be included in the mandate of future peacekeeping missions and relevant political missions. The UK has also taken part in a further Open Debate on Children and Armed Conflict held on 17 July chaired by the Vietnamese Presidency.

39. The UK strongly supports and actively facilitates the work of international courts and tribunals which are trying the alleged perpetrators of the most serious crimes of concern to the international community, including those against children. The UK actively supports the

International Criminal Court (ICC). The statute for the ICC defines conscripting or enlisting children under the age of fifteen into the armed forces or using them to participate actively in hostilities as a War Crime. The UK also actively supports a number of ad hoc tribunals (set up before the establishment of the ICC) which were designed to ensure that perpetrators of such crimes were held to account. For example, the UK has contributed £12 million to the Special Court for Sierra Leone since 2002. In June 2007 the UK passed the International Tribunals (Sierra Leone) Act, which enables us to fulfil our commitment to imprison former Liberian President, Charles Taylor, if he is convicted at the Special Court for Sierra Leone. One of the charges against Charles Taylor is conscripting and enlisting children under the age of 15 years into armed forces or groups, or using them to participate actively in hostilities.

40. Through the European Union, the UK has been actively involved in the Children and Armed Conflict agenda. For example, in December 2007, the EU included six new countries on the Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC) priority list (Haiti, Chad, OPTs and Israel, Lebanon and Iraq) and instructed Heads of Missions to implement country strategies in the existing 13 priority countries. In February 2008 Heads of Missions in the six new countries were instructed to report on the CAAC situation in their countries. Revised EU Guidelines on CAAC were adopted by the General Affairs and External Relations Council at its meeting on 16 June 2008. The UK also supported the promotion of better implementation of existing policy guidance on protecting children affected by armed conflict by contributing to the adoption of the revised Checklist for the Integration of the Protection of Children Affected by Armed Conflict into European Security and Defence Policy Operations and supporting its adoption in May.

41. In March 2007, the FCO assisted in funding a conference, the aim of which was to contribute to the strategic review of the study of Graca Machel's report "Impact of Armed Conflict on Children" co-convened by the office of SRSF and UNICEF.

11. Please inform the Committee whether national legislation prohibits the sale of arms when the final destination is a country where children are known to be, or may potentially be, recruited or used in hostilities.

42. All licence applications for Strategic exports from the UK are assessed against the Consolidated EU and National Export Licensing Criteria (known as the Code of Conduct). The Code of Conduct is made up of eight Criteria.

43. Criterion 1 states that the UK must respect its international commitments, in particular Sanctions decreed by the UN or the European Union, as well as other international obligations. This would include the UNCRC and the Optional Protocol. An export licence will not be approved if to do so would be inconsistent with these international obligations. Criterion 2 calls for the Government to look at the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in the country of final destination, and where there is a possibility that the export might be used in a way that would violate these principles a licence will be refused. Criterion 3 states that the Government will not grant a licence if this would provoke or prolong an existing conflict in the country of final destination. Criterion 6 obliges the Government to take into account the behaviour of the buyer country, in particular the respect it shows for international law. Criterion

7 obliges the Government to assess the risk of whether the export could be diverted within the country of final destination to an undesirable end-use. Criterion 8 obliges the Government to make an assessment of whether the proposed export would seriously hamper the sustainable development of the recipient country.

44. Should the UK Licensing authorities receive an application for arms sales to a country where children are known to be, or may potentially be, recruited or used in hostilities, the licence would be refused under Criterion 1, but could additionally be refused under Criteria 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8, either individually or in combination, or in some circumstances under all the aforementioned criteria.

Annexes

- A. Voluntary Under-18 Recruits to UK Armed Forces (2004 – 2007).
- B. Army Complaints (1 October 2006 – 31 March 2007).
- C. Army Complaints (1 April 2007 – 30 September 2007).
- D. RAF Complaints (1 October 2006 – 31 March 2007).
- E. RAF Complaints (1 April 2007 – 30 September 2007).
- F. Joint Service Publication 831 – Redress of Individual Grievances: Service Complaints (November 2007).
- G. Joint Service Publication 763 – The MOD Harassment Complaints Procedures.
- H. Asylum-Seeking and Refugee Children from Conflict-Affected Countries (2005 – 2007).
