

CHAPTER 101
RECALL RESERVE (NAVAL AND MARINE)

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CHAPTER 101

RECALL RESERVE

10101. Definition

The Recall Reserve (RR) does not form part of the RFR and is not a Reserve Force. It is a collective term for those liable to recall under RFA80 s30 or RFA 96 Part VII. Because Naval and Marine Officers whose commissions have not been terminated remain members of the RFR(C) for life, Officers will not form part of the RR.

10102. Recall Reserve - Liability for Recall Under RFA 80

a. Individuals who:

- (1) were enrolled in the RN or RM on or before 31 March 1997;
- (2) have not become Officers;
- (3) have not on or after 1 April 1997 re-enrolled, re-enlisted, re-engaged or extended their service;
- (4) have not elected (with the permission of an Authorised Officer in the NPT, which will not normally be granted to those who left the RN or RM before 1 April 1997, and may not be granted to others) to be liable to recall under RFA 96; and
- (5) are in receipt of a Service pension in respect of their service in the RN or RM;

will be liable to recall under RFA 80 s30 as amended whenever a recall order under RFA 96 s68 (see Para 10103 [Sub Para b](#)) ordering the recall of persons who have served in the RN or RM is in force. They may be required to serve for the duration of the emergency. While so serving they shall continue to receive their pensions. The liability lasts for life, although in practice it is unlikely that those over the age of 55 would be recalled.

b. Ratings or Other Ranks currently serving in the RN, RM or RFR(NC) who joined the RN or RM before 1 April 1997 may also elect irrevocably to be subject to RFA 96 in respect of their future recall liability (see BR 3(2) Chapter 13 Para 1303).

c. Recall Reserves at any time can elect, irrevocably, to cease being a member of the Original Transitional Class (RFA 80) and become fully subject to the provisions of the RFA 96 including the changes made to the call-out powers in RFA 96 by Section 45 of the Defence Reform Act 2014.

10103. Recall Reserve - Liability For Recall Under RFA 96

a. All those who enrolled in the RN or RM on or after 1 April 1997 and who do not subsequently become Officers, and those enrolled earlier who are not liable to recall under RFA 80 because Para 10102.a [Sub Para \(3\)](#) or [Sub Para \(5\)](#), or Para 10102 [Sub Para b](#) applies will be liable to recall under RFA 96 at the end of their regular service. The liability will last for 6 years or until the age of 55, whichever is the sooner.

b. Her Majesty may make an order authorising the recall of members of the RR (RFA 96 s68) if:

- (1) it appears that national danger is imminent or that a great emergency has arisen; or
- (2) in the event of an actual or apprehended attack on the United Kingdom.

c. Recall Reserves at any time can elect, irrevocably, to cease being a member of the Second Transitional Class (RFA 96) and become fully subject to the provisions of the RFA 96 including the changes made to the call-out powers in RFA 96 by Section 45 of the Defence Reform Act 2014.

10104. Administration of the RR

- a. The Registrar of Reserves will be responsible for administering the RR.
- b. Individuals in the RR may be required to provide information to the Registrar of Reserves in accordance with the requirements laid down in the Annual Reporting Certificate issued annually by JPA.

10105. Eligibility for Service in the RR

To be eligible for entry into the RR, a Rating or Other Rank must satisfy the following conditions:

- a. Is medically and dentally fit for recall. (Personnel are required to be MFD; however, those in a reduced category may exceptionally be considered by NSMBOS SE SO1 in consultation with NPT(Res)).
- b. Female Ratings or Other Ranks leaving the Regular service on or after 1 April 1997 who have not served under the post-1 April 1997 terms may elect irrevocably to be subject to call-out under RFA 96, including the changes made to the call-out powers by Section 45 of the Defence Reform Act 2014; they will also have to apply to enrol in the RFR(NC).

10106. Country of Residence or Temporary Residence Abroad

Temporary or permanent residence overseas does not in itself exempt Ratings and Other Ranks of the RR from their liability for recall, however, such personnel will not normally be amongst the first to be recalled for service.

10107. Leaving the RR

- a. **Age for Leaving.** Members of the RR who are liable to recall under RFA 96 will leave the RR not later than the age of 55 years. Those liable to recall under RFA80 s30 will, in theory, remain on the list for life. However, in practice it is unlikely that they will be recalled for service after the age of 55.

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b. **Leaving at the End of Liability.** At the end of his/her period of liability (that is, 6 years after leaving Regular service or at age 55 if sooner) a Rating/Other Rank liable to recall under RFA96 will be entitled to leave provided he/she is not at that time recalled for permanent service.

c. **Leaving to Join Alternative Service.** If an individual joins, or re-joins, one of the regular armed services, including the armed services of another country, or the volunteer reserves, his/her recall liability under RFA 96 (and that under RFA 80 s30) will be exempted for the duration of that service. This does not apply to those joining the Cadet Forces (the Sea Cadet Corps, the Army Cadet Force, the Air Training Corps or the Combined Cadet Force) who will retain their liability for recall as members of the Recall Reserve. The 6 year period specified in RFA 96 will continue to run in each case.

d. **Removal for Misconduct**

(1) Any Rating or Other Rank who may so misconduct him/herself as to bring discredit on the RR will be liable to be removed from the RR.

(2) Ratings/Other Ranks committed to prison by the Civil Power are as a general rule to be removed from the RR as from the date of conviction.

10108. Rating or Rank to be Held

A member of the RR recalled to the RN or RM will join in the Rank or Rate he/she held on discharge from Regular Service.

10109. Length of Recalled Service

a. A Reservist recalled for service under RFA 80 s.30 can be required under that section to serve until the recall order under which he/she was recalled is revoked. However, that liability is relaxed by this regulation (made under RFA 96 s.73) so that no-one will normally be required to serve beyond the age of 55.

b. When a Reservist is recalled under RFA 96 s.68, the maximum obligatory duration of continuous service permitted is 3 years, which can be extended by Order of Her Majesty to 5 years. The same limit applies to the maximum length of obligatory aggregated service, counting the current period of permanent service and any permanent service after call-out or recall in the previous 6 years.

c. Successive voluntary extensions of 12 months recalled service are permitted, providing the conditions of RFA 96 s.69 are met.

10110. Appointments Whilst on Recalled Service

A Rating or Other Rank who has been called out and is on permanent service will be placed under the command of such Officers as the Defence Council or an Authorised Officer may direct and may be attached to any body or unit of Her Majesty's Armed Forces. They may also, without their consent, be assigned to any Naval or Marine body or unit by order of the Defence Council or an Authorised Officer (RFA 96 s.20).

10111. Length of Recall Liability

- a. The liability under RFA 80 s.30 is to age 55.
- b. Liability to recall under RFA 96 ends at the age of 55, or 6 years after leaving the RN or RM, whichever is the sooner. However, an individual's obligatory or extended permanent service after recall may continue beyond then. Recall liability is superseded by the call-out liability resulting from membership of a Reserve Force, but the 6 years continues to run during that time. Those leaving the RN or RM will thus typically serve 3 years in the RFR, and then have 3 years subject to recall.

10112. Training

There is no training requirement under RFA 80 or RFA 96 for those liable to recall.

10113. Recall Regulations

a. When members of the RR are recalled to service, whether on a voluntary or on a compulsory basis, the NPT will serve on each Reservist a Recall Notice. The issue of a formal Recall Notice is a requirement of both RFA 80 s.35 A and RFA 96 s.68; it will be issued to all Reservists whether they are subject to RFA 80 or to RFA 96. The Notice will state:

- (1) The legal provision under which the Reservist is recalled;
- (2) The time at which the Reservist is to report for service; and
- (3) The place at which the Reservist is to report for service. This may be direct to his/her war or crisis billet (a dormant draft) or to the Mobilisation Centre, or anywhere else as required. The Notice will also require the Reservist to remain there until informed that he/she is or is not accepted into service.

b. An individual's liability to report for service on recall is triggered by the serving of a Recall Notice. It will thus be the normal practice for the appropriate authority in the NPT to issue notices. In special circumstances, however, individuals who could be served with a Recall Notice may instead be invited by other means (e.g. broadcast announcement) to report and, if they do so, they may be accepted into permanent service (see [Para 10114](#)). They will not, however, be under any liability to punishment if they fail to respond to such an invitation.

c. A Recall Notice may be served by delivering it to the person concerned, or by leaving it at or sending it by post to his/her last known address. If the notice is delivered to that address by 'Royal Mail Signed For' in the UK it is deemed to have been served. Recall Notices will usually be dispatched by NPT Reserves by signed for post.

d. A Recall Notice may be varied or revoked by a further notice in the specified form.

10114. Acceptance into Service

- a. Section 71(2) of RFA 96 and Section 36 of RFA 80 require an individual who has been recalled and accepted into permanent service to be informed of this fact. It is convenient to inform him/her at the same time that he/she is subject to Service Law.
- b. Those individuals reporting to a Centre without a Recall Notice (section 71(5)) will also fall under this regulation (see also Para 10115.[Sub Para a](#)).
- c. A form in the format of JPA Form C018 should be used by the Authorised Officer to inform individuals or groups of their acceptance. The individual is to countersign the form, which should be retained in the individual's NPT(Res) Personnel File. The Authorised Officer is to ensure this occurs.
- d. A written record of the notice is to be retained in the individual's NPT(Res) Personnel File. The Authorised Officer is to ensure this occurs.

10115. Non-acceptance into Service

- a. There is no requirement to accept into permanent service everyone who reports in response to a Recall Notice. RFA 96 s. 71(3) and RFA 80 s.30 provide that if an Authorised Officer decides not to accept an individual he/she shall inform him/her of that fact.
- b. The purpose of this is to signal unambiguously that the individual is free to leave the Centre. For the avoidance of doubt, the individual should always be given written notice using a form in the format of JPA Form C019, which should be retained in the individual's NPT(Res) Personnel File. The Authorised Officer is to ensure this occurs.
- c. The Authorised Officer is normally to inform the individual why he/she has not been accepted into service. Possible reasons would be in response to a justified request by the individual, because of failure to meet the required standards or because all suitable vacancies have been filled.

10116. Exemption from Service

A Reservist who reports for service as a result of a Recall Notice may apply, or may have applied, for exemption from, or deferral or revocation of, recall. A Reservist's employer may also apply, or may have already applied, for the individual to be exempted or for the recall to be deferred or revoked. Procedures in connection with these applications for exemption from Service are set out in JSP 753, Part 2, Chapter 2.

10117. Reporting for Service without a Recall Notice

Should a Reservist present him/herself for service to an Authorised Officer even though he/she has not been served with a Recall Notice, he/she may be accepted into service (RFA 96 s.71(5) and RFA 80 s.36). The appropriate procedures at [Para 10114](#) are to be followed. The Reservist may, however, change his/her mind at any time before formal acceptance into service.

10118. Earlier Effective Date of Entry into Service

- a. By virtue of RFA 96 s.72(3), provision may be made to allow a person to be treated as if he/she had been accepted into service on a date earlier than that on which he/she was actually accepted.
- b. The application of this regulation is to be taken into account in calculations made to determine when the person is to be released under RFA 96 s.69.
- c. Any person who has been delayed in presenting him/herself for acceptance into service must demonstrate clearly that the delay was through no fault of his/her own.
- d. When considering reasons for delay due regard must be given to the effects of RFA 96 s.70(7) and 71(5).

10119. Extension of Recalled Service

- a. Section 69(3) of the Reserve Forces Act 1996 requires that a written agreement from a Reservist is needed if he/she consents to an extension of his/her current period of service.
- b. The agreement will provide for an extension of his/her service for a period not exceeding 12 months.
- c. The extension will commence either:
 - (1) on the day following that on which he/she would have been entitled to be released under 69(2) by virtue of his/her service under the order made under s68; or
 - (2) when his/her service under the order and any other relevant service, in aggregate, exceeds 3 years; or
 - (3) on the day following that on which any existing agreement under this section ceases.

10120. Release from Recalled Service

- a. By virtue of RFA 96 s. 72(2), a person who is in permanent service following the issue of a recall order is to be discharged from permanent service with all convenient speed, when either he/she is no longer required for recalled service or, if not already discharged, when:
 - (1) their current and any relevant service (as defined in RFA 96 s.69(8)), exceed three years (RFA 96 s.69(2) (or five years if an order under s.69(6) is in force) unless he/she has consented to an extension under s. 69(3); or
 - (2) an order is made under RFA 96 s. 68(8) revoking the recall order which authorised the individual's recall; or

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(3) it has been determined that the individual is entitled to be discharged from service following an application for exemption under RFA 96 s.79.

b. The entitlement to be discharged "with all convenient speed" means that the necessary administrative procedures are to be carried out with the means, and in a manner, that avoids any unreasonable delay in the discharge procedure which would allow an individual to make a complaint through the normal service procedures.

c. Attention is drawn to RFA 96 s. 72(5) which provides that a person will not be released or discharged while he/she is liable to be proceeded against for an offence under Service Law.

d. On discharge from service a formal demobilisation routine is to be followed. A mobilised Reservist will receive notice of his/her discharge date through an Assignment Order.

e. When the demobilisation routine has been completed, the Reservist is to be given a Certificate of Discharge which should be retained in the individuals' NPT(Res) Personnel File. The Authorised Officer is to ensure this occurs.

10121. Exemption from, or Relaxation of, Liability for Recall

a. RFA 96 s.73, allows for the exemption or relaxation of liability to recall. The exemption or relaxation could be of either a temporary or permanent nature and applied to either individuals or groups.

b. It is a power which is exercised by the Services when specified circumstances arise and is distinct for RFA 96 s.79 which allows the individual to apply for exemption from recall.

c. This regulation allows for relaxation or exemption of liability over a range of circumstances. Examples of such circumstances are compassionate grounds (or other personal or personnel grounds so specified) and employment in occupations which, by their content, characteristics and or position in the community, affects the occupants liability to recall. See JSP 753 for further details.