

## CHAPTER 3

### RANK AND COMMAND

(MOD Sponsor: NAVY NPS-EXEC FXO)

This chapter has been diversity and inclusion impact assessed by the sponsor in accordance with Departmental policy. No direct discrimination or adverse impact was identified. This chapter is due for review at the next routine amendment exercise.

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## CHAPTER 3

### RANK AND COMMAND

#### SECTION I - RELATIVE RANK

##### 0301. Classification and Relative Rank of Officers

1. The officers of Her Majesty's Navy and Royal Marines are classified and rank with each other as shown in the tables in [Section VI](#). The order in which officers shown take command is dealt with in Section III of this chapter.
2. The Captains of Her Majesty's ships take rank and precedence over all officers placed under their command on all occasions, whether afloat or on shore.
3. The method of determining the relative rank and precedence of officers from [Table 3-1](#) – Table 3-4 is:
  - a. Officers included in each numbered horizontal group rank with each other according to seniority as shown in the Navy List.
  - b. When officers in the same table are in the same numbered group but in different vertical columns and have identical seniority, their relative rank follows the alphabetical sequence of columns.
  - c. When officers in the same numbered group and of identical seniority are in different tables, they rank in the following order:
    - (1) Officers shown in [Table 3-1](#) and [Table 3-2](#)
    - (2) Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve List 1 ([Table 3-3](#))
    - (3) Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve Lists 3 to 6 ([Table 3-4](#))
    - (4) Officers of the Royal Marines Reserve (see also [Para 0373](#))
  - d. When officers of the following categories are otherwise of identical seniority, after account has been taken of c, they rank in the following order:
    - (1) Permanent officers on the Active List
    - (2) Officers on the Active List entered as temporary or for short service
    - (3) Officers on the Retired List
    - (4) Officers on the Emergency List
  - e. The relative rank of Reserve Officers depends also on whether or not they are 'qualified officers' as described in [Para 0342](#). Reserve officers corresponding to the four main specializations of the RN bear the same titles but are divided into Branches as shown in [Table 3-3](#) and [Table 3-4](#).
4. [Table 3-1](#) applies to Royal Marines officers. Officers of the Royal Marines Reserve bear the same titles as officers of the Royal Marines.
5. The proper method of describing officers in official and other correspondence and for social purposes is shown in JSP 441.

## BRd 2

### 0302. Commissions

1. Commissions are issued only on appointment or promotion to the ranks marked with an asterisk in [Table 3-1](#) to Table 3-4, and on appointment as Chaplain and Chaplain of the Fleet.

### 0303. Medical and Dental Officers

1. The relative ranks of Medical and Dental Officers are given in [Table 3-2](#); and for Royal Naval Reserve in [Table 3-3](#) and [Table 3-4](#).

### 0304. Chaplains

1. Chaplains are commissioned, but hold no naval rank. The status of Chaplains for payment of allowances is given in JSP 754 Tri Service Regulations for Pay and Charges.

2. Three Principal Denominational Chaplains are responsible for the ecclesiastical aspects of Naval Chaplaincy: Anglican, Roman Catholic and Church of Scotland and Free Churches. These offices will normally be held by the Chaplain of the Fleet, Deputy Chaplain of the Fleet (unless of the same denomination) and other senior Chaplains and are appointed by the relevant denominational Church or group of Churches.

### 0305. Retired Officers

1. **When Serving.** When officers from the Retired List or Emergency List are recalled to active duty, any steps in rank (other than honorary or war service rank given on or after retirement) will confer the right to the title, uniform and other advantages of the higher rank, subject to the provisions of [Para 0342](#), relating to command and of JSP 830, Manual of Service Law in relation to sitting on the Court Martial or Summary Appeal Court.

2. If retired officers are re-employed in a rank below that which they hold on the Retired List they are to rank according to the date on which they reached the rank in which they are being employed. See [Para 0342 sub para 3](#) and [sub para 4](#) on acting rank.

3. **When not Serving.** The relative rank and precedence of officers on the Retired List and Emergency List are determined in accordance with [Para 0301 sub para 3](#). Those holding honorary or war service rank take rank and precedence after officers holding the corresponding substantive rank and before officers holding a lower rank; in relation to each other and to officers holding acting or temporary rank they take rank and precedence according to their seniority in substantive rank.

### 0306. Foreign Commonwealth Naval Forces

1. Officers of Foreign and Commonwealth naval forces have status and entitlement to command as governed by the NATO SOFA Agreement and various Visiting Forces Acts. Details and instructions are contained in JSP 830 Chapter 3.

### 0307. Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service

1. Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service. QARNNS officers rank with each other according to rank and seniority. They rank with, but after, officers of equivalent rank in the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines.

2. **Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service Reserve.** QARNNS Reserve officers rank after QARNNS officers. In relation to each other they take rank according to their seniorities. They rank with, but after, officers of equivalent rank in the RN and RM Reserves.

### **0308. Precedence on Ceremonial Occasions**

1. On occasions of ceremony officers are normally to be introduced in the following order:
  - a. The Captain.
  - b. The Executive Officer.
  - c. The remaining officers in order of relative rank.

### **0309. Active List**

1. The Active List comprises all serving officers whose names appear in the personnel administration system held by or on behalf of the Naval Services.
2. Officers are serving officers if they are on a current commission and have not been placed on the Retired, Emergency or Reserve Lists.

### **0310–0320.Unallocated**

## **SECTION II - OFFICERS OF FLAG RANK AND COMMODORES**

### **0321. Flag Officers**

1. Except as provided in Clause 2 and in [Para 0324](#), an officer of Flag rank is to hoist their flag only in pursuance of orders from the Ministry of Defence.
2. Should an Admiral, a Vice Admiral or a Rear Admiral, flying their flag as such by Ministry appointment, receive official notification of their promotion, they are at once to alter their flag to that of an Admiral of the Fleet, Admiral or Vice Admiral, as the case may be.

### **0322. Promotion to Flag Rank**

1. A Commodore or Captain who receives, while holding an appointment, official notification from the Ministry of Defence of their promotion to Flag rank is, in the absence of special directions from the Ministry, to continue in their appointment as a Commodore until relieved by their successor; *see also* [Para 0335 sub para 4](#). This procedure is to be followed even when the officer promoted is themselves the senior officer.
2. No officer promoted to Flag rank, while retained in temporary command, is to hoist their flag or assume any rank or command beyond that which they held before their promotion.

### **0323. Spare**

**0324. Single Service Commanders**

1. With regard to the instructions in this chapter, the term Commander is to be taken to include 1SL and CNS, and subordinate commanders as directed.
2. A Flag Officer or Commodore who is appointed Commander, or in command, of a fleet or station is to assume their new status when they have relieved their predecessor and taken over their duties.
3. If the flag of a Commander on foreign service is struck owing to their death or sickness, or should circumstances arise in which they are compelled to quit their command before a successor arrives and there is no second-in-command appointed by the Ministry of Defence, the officer on whom the command may devolve is to assume the responsibilities of the Commander. If this officer is a Flag Officer they are to assume the title of the respective Command, but if they are a Commodore or Captain they are to take the title of 'Commodore Commanding', a Captain also taking the rank of Commodore. They are to hoist their flag or broad pennant accordingly. In similar circumstances, on a station commanded by a Commodore, the officer on whom the command devolves is to take the rank of Commodore and the appropriate title and is to hoist their broad pennant. This clause is not to apply when a Commander or other officer in command of a fleet or station goes beyond the limits of their station or quits their command temporarily, unless they consider it necessary to instruct an officer to assume temporarily command of the fleet or station.
4. On the day when a Flag Officer relinquishes their command, their flag is to be lowered during the handover and the flag of their successor is to be hoisted on completion of the handover.
5. If a Commander, Flag Officer, or other officer, in independent command, should die or give up their command, the Chief of Staff or Chief Staff Officers are to continue in their appointments under the officer on whom the command may devolve, but should one of these officers themselves succeed to the command, and consequently hoist their flag or broad pennant, they may appoint such officer as they may think proper, not below the rank of Captain, to act in their place until an appointment is made by the Ministry of Defence.

**0325. Flags and Broad Pennants**

1. Flag Officers may shift with their flags to any other ship, as they may deem proper for the good of the Service.
2. When authorized to fly a broad pennant, a Commodore is to do so only in the ship to which they have been appointed by the Ministry of Defence, or in her tenders and boats, except in the circumstances provided for in [Para 0326](#).
3. The flags of both officers are to remain flying during the day on which a Flag Officer transfers the command to their successor.
4. If a Flag Officer or Commodore, not holding an independent command, is temporarily absent from their flagship on duty, their flag or broad pennant is to remain flying, unless the Commander considers it necessary to delegate the officer's duties. If they are so delegated, then the flag or broad pennant is to be struck.

5. Whenever a Flag Officer or Commodore, either at home or abroad, proceeds on sick leave or goes into hospital or sick quarters or, at home, proceeds on leave for more than 48 hours, their flag or broad pennant is immediately to be struck.

6. The procedure on the death of a Flag Officer or Commodore is given in **9111**, but if they die in action their flag or broad pennant is to remain flying close up until the enemy is no longer in sight.

7. If during an action a Flag Officer or Commodore removes to another ship or if they remove into the senior officer's ship to take over the chief command on the death or disablement of the senior officer, their flag or broad pennant is to remain flying on board the ship they have left until the enemy is no longer in sight.

8. The position at which a flag or broad pennant should be flown is specified in **9106**; see *also* **9110**, Flags and pendants displaced. Regulations for the flying of flags and broad pennants in boats, aircraft and cars are given in Chapter 91, Section III.

#### **0326. Senior Officer Proceeding to Another Ship**

1. When it is absolutely necessary for the senior officer of two or more ships, not being a Flag Officer, to be absent from their own ship and to go on board another ship under their orders for the better conducting of any important service, they are to direct the officer commanding the ship to bear them additional as lent for particular service; while so borne they are to have the same command and authority in every respect as they would have had if present in their own ship, and, if a Commodore, is to hoist their broad pennant.

2. The procedure in Clause 1 should also be followed in the event of the ship commanded by the senior officer being wrecked or lost.

#### **0327–0330. Unallocated**

### **SECTION III - ENTITLEMENT TO COMMAND**

#### **0331. Definitions**

1. **Command.** The authority vested in an individual of the armed forces for the direction, co-ordination, and control of military forces (JDP 0-01.1, *Glossary of Joint and Multinational terms and Definitions*).

##### **Interpretation:**

a. Conduct of military operations (see Chapter 3, [Section VII](#)).

b. All officers and ratings or other ranks of the Royal Marines exercise authority over their subordinates by virtue of their relative rank and seniority, regardless of branch, in the maintenance of good order and discipline, and in any normal activity, work or undertaking.

## BRd 2

2. **Military Command.** The authority to exercise command of non-sea-going ships, naval shore establishments, aircraft and boats. It also includes the authority set out in Clause
3. **Sea Command.** The authority to exercise command of sea-going ships of the Royal Navy. It also includes the authority set out in Clauses 1 and 2.
4. **Special Command.** The authority for an officer or rating or other rank Royal Marines to give lawful orders to their equals or superiors, in accordance with [Para 0334](#) by virtue of their special office, duties, skill, ability or experience.

### 0332. Military Command

1. Military command is vested in the following:
  - a. Officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines (except the RM Band Service).
  - b. Officers of the Maritime Reserve
2. Military command may be conferred on other officers and on ratings or other ranks of the Royal Marines by appointment or by direction of a superior officer who is himself entitled by right to exercise military command.
3. Officers entitled to exercise military command are not necessarily qualified by training and duties to perform all the functions mentioned in the definition and this should be borne in mind when they are detailed for duties.
4. Although the command of aircraft is vested in those entitled to military command, command in the air may only be assumed in accordance with the instructions in JSP 550, *Military Aviation Policy, Regulations and Directives*.

### 0333. Sea Command

1. Sea command is vested in the following:
  - a. Officers of Flag rank when holding certain appointments which will be promulgated from time to time by the Ministry of Defence (Naval Secretary).
  - b. Officers of the RN and RNR who are borne for seaman duties in sea-going ships.
2. The term 'borne for seaman duties' means appointed as a member of the complement of a sea-going ship for duty as a seaman. Sea command is not, therefore, the exclusive prerogative of any one list or specialisation, but its exercise by a non-seaman officer requires a specific appointment 'for seaman duties' or a specific direction from superior authority. The term 'seaman duties' includes, for this purpose, officers qualified for seaman duties borne for flying duties.
3. Sea command may be conferred by explicit direction by superior authority entitled to sea command on officers, including Royal Marines officers, not mentioned above and on ratings and other ranks of the Royal Marines.



### 0334. Special Command

1. Special command will devolve upon the following officers, ratings and NCOs and other ranks of the Royal Marines by virtue of the duties they are undertaking, as defined or otherwise referred to in the Articles quoted:

- a. Commanding Officers. ([Para 0337](#))
- b. Executive Officers. ([Para 0337](#))
- c. Officers of the Watch (or Day). ([Para 0338](#) and **3001.1**)
- d. Provost Officers (see [Note](#)) and Officers of the Patrol.
- e. Officers who by virtue of special qualifications, ability or experience, are placed in charge of a particular operation, task or duty.
- f. Ratings or other ranks of the Royal Marines on regulating, patrol or sentry duties, or as Quartermaster in harbour. (**3426.1**)
- g. Mess Presidents. (**8105**); Leading Rates of Messes (**Para 0361 sub para 5**)
- h. Other ratings specially authorized by the Ministry of Defence (Navy) or by the officer allotting or in charge of the work. (**Para 0361 sub para 4** and [sub para 5](#))
- i. Officers and ratings who are qualified as aircrew and employed on flying duties. (**Para 0332 sub para 4**)
- j. Warrant Officers where employed as Chiefs of the Boat. ([Para 0363](#), **3421.5** and **.6, Para 0361 sub para 6**)



**Note.** *The term Provost Officer refers to Commissioned Officers of the Regulating Specialisation when employed on Service Police Duties and, in order for them to effect such duties, are considered to be Provost Officers as prescribed within the Armed Forces Act 2006.)*

2. Special command will be exercisable by such personnel only while the particular duty or situation which requires it lasts.

### 0335. Order of Command

1. The chain of command is as follows:

- a. **Sea-Going Ships.** In sea-going ships, command descends first to the officer appointed as Executive Officer and then by seniority through those officers entitled to exercise sea command. In small ships the Captain, following any directions given by the senior officer of the Flotilla, squadron or administrative authority, is to prescribe in their standing instructions the order in which officers and ratings are to succeed to the command of the ship and exercise sea command in the event of a situation arising in which no officers entitled to exercise sea command remain available for duty.

Unless there are good reasons to the contrary, officers entitled to exercise military command should succeed before officers not so entitled, and officers should succeed to the command before ratings.

b. **Ships Building or Major Refit.** In ships building or paid off for major refit, which carry no Executive Officer, appointed as such, military command vests automatically under the provisions of **Para 0332 sub para 1** or is conferred by appointment or direction under **Para 0332 sub para 2**. The officer exercising military command, following any directions given by the administrative authority, is to prescribe in their standing instructions the order in which officers and ratings are to succeed to the command of the ship in the event of a situation arising in which no officer entitled to exercise military command remains available for duty. Unless there are good reasons to the contrary, officers should succeed to the command before ratings. When the Executive Officer, appointed as such, is borne the chain of command as laid down in paragraph a above is effective.

c. **Fleet Establishments.** In Fleet establishments including naval air stations, command descends first to the officer appointed as Executive Officer of the establishment and then by seniority through those entitled to exercise military command. In small Fleet establishments, the Captain, following any directions given by the administrative authority, is to prescribe in his standing instructions the order in which officers and ratings are to succeed to the command of the establishment and exercise military command in the event of a situation arising in which no officers entitled to exercise military command remain available for duty. Unless there are good reasons to the contrary, officers should succeed to the command before ratings.

d. In Fleet establishments with a sea-going element, the Captain and the officer appointed as Executive Officer will, if not otherwise entitled, have the power of sea command specially conferred upon them for the purpose of commanding the sea-going element of the establishment. In the absence of both the Captain and the Executive Officer, and if the officer next in the line of command is not authorised to exercise sea command, command is to divide, the senior officer entitled to military command commanding the shore establishment, and the senior officer entitled to sea command commanding the sea-going element.

e. **Boats.** Command of the boats belonging to a ship or establishment descends first to the officer appointed as Executive Officer of the ship or establishment to which the boats belong and then by seniority through those entitled to exercise military command.

f. Command of an individual boat, subject to any provision which has been made under **Para 0361 sub para 6**, will be in order of military command.

2. Where officers in the line of command are of equal rank and seniority, command descends in the order of relative rank as determined by **Para 0301 sub para 4**.

3. Officers holding acting rank are to take rank and command after those holding the corresponding confirmed rank and before those holding a lower confirmed or acting rank. Those holding the same acting rank take rank and command amongst themselves according to seniority in their substantive rank.

Probationary officers rank after confirmed and after acting officers of corresponding rank; and amongst themselves rank in the order in which they appear in the Navy List. Honorary rank, which gives no title to command, is dealt with in BRd 3, Naval Personnel Management, Section 10. See also **Para 0342 sub para 3** and **sub para 4** on retired officers granted acting rank and **Para 0361** on confirmed and acting ratings.

4. An officer who is promoted is to take the higher rank and command only if they are re-appointed to their ship in the higher rank. If not so re-appointed they are to continue to perform the duties of, and assume command in, the rank from which they have been promoted, but senior of that rank, until relieved or until other instructions are issued by the Ministry of Defence (Navy). This clause does not apply to Flag Officers; see **Para 0321 sub para 2**.

5. If an officer is placed on the retired list they are to be retained in the ship in the rank in which they have been serving, and is to continue to do duty until superseded or discharged by order of the Ministry of Defence (Navy).

6. The general instructions given in this article are subject to the special directions given in **Para 0337** to Para 0341.

#### **0336. Command when the Captain is Sick or Absent**

1. If the Captain has ceased to exercise command, through sickness or for any other reason, or because of absence on duty or leave during which they will be absent from the ship for over 48 hours, the officer next in command (**Para 0335**) is to assume powers and duties as though they had themselves been appointed in command. In these circumstances they have full powers of punishments as Captain of the ship (but see JSP 830, Manual of Service Law).

2. When the Captain, without having ceased to exercise command, is absent from their ship, the officer next in command is responsible for everything done on board. They are to act as Commanding Officer for the time being and are to assume the powers necessary to carry out this duty; these do not include the Captain's powers of punishment.

3. If the Captain and the officer appointed as Executive Officer have both ceased to exercise command, the officer on whom the command devolves is to direct any suitable officer to act as Executive Officer and may delegate to them powers of punishment not exceeding those appropriate to their rank under JSP 830, Manual of Service Law. Any powers of punishment already delegated by the Captain remain effective unless the Commanding Officer directs otherwise. An officer nominated to act as Executive Officer under this clause retains their normal position in the line of command and has the status of the 'officer appointed as Executive Officer' (**Para 0335** and **Para 0337**).

4. Instructions about the issue of temporary appointments in command are given in BRd 3, Naval Personnel Management, Section 10.

#### **0337. Authority of Commanding Officer and Executive Officer**

1. All officers of whatever relative rank, and whether entitled to sea or military command or not, are to be subject to the authority of the Commanding Officer for the time being and of the officer appointed as Executive Officer, except in matters in which heads of departments have a direct responsibility to the Commanding Officer.

**0338. Authority of the Officer of the Watch**

1. Every officer and other person, not being either the Commanding Officer or the Commanding Officer for the time being (see **0802**) or the Executive Officer, is to be subordinate to the Officer of the Watch, whatever may be their rank, in regard to the performance of the duties with which the Officer of the Watch is charged (see Chap 30).

**0339. Officers Borne Additional for Special Service**

1. Officers who are borne on the books of a ship as additional for some special or particular service, for example as staff officers, are never to assume the charge and command of the ship in which they are so borne, or any other charge or command on board except that which appertains to the special or particular service for which they are borne, unless they are expressly authorized to do so by the Ministry of Defence (Navy). This regulation is not to affect the authority of the Captain of a ship to which tenders are attached to delegate powers of punishment.

2. When it is desired that an officer borne additional for staff or special duties should practice or gain experience in ship handling etc, authority for them to take charge of a watch at sea or in harbour may be given by the senior officer of the squadron or unit, but this does not put them in the line of succession to command of the ship.

**0340. Officers Lent or Borne Additional not for Special Service**

1. Officers lent from another ship for duty and officers borne additional for duty, if not borne for any special or particular service, are to be considered as if they belonged to the complement and are to take rank and command according to their seniority and qualifications.

**0341. Officers Borne for Passage**

1. Any officer on full pay borne for passage in one of HM ships may be ordered to do duty on board provided that they are junior to the Executive Officer. While so employed they are to rank and command as if they belonged to the complement, but they are not eligible to succeed to command of the ship unless they are given express authority to do so by the Ministry of Defence (Navy).

2. This article also applies generally to officers temporarily accommodated in a fleet establishment but not appointed for duty there.

**0342. Retired Officers Required to Serve**

1. The relative rank of officers on the Retired List and Emergency List who are recalled to active duty is stated in [Para 0305](#).

2. When a step, or steps, in rank on the Retired List have been granted automatically by virtue of and in strict seniority, these officers are to take command according to their seniority on the Retired List, subject to the conditions that officers retired from the rank of Captain are not to take command over an officer on the Active List of officers of flag rank, or over one who has retired from that list.

3. Except as provided above, steps in rank given on or after retirement do not give any right of command, which is to be governed by the officers' seniority in the rank held on the Active List at the date of retirement, but when an officer on the Retired List is granted higher acting rank they are to take command according to the acting rank in the same manner as though they were on the Active List (**Para 0335 [sub para 3](#)**).

4. When a retired officer holding higher acting rank is promoted to the substantive rank on the Retired List they are to continue to take command in the acting rank granted to them before the substantive promotion, unless directions to the contrary are received from the Ministry of Defence.

5. Honorary or war service rank is to be ignored when officers are recalled to active duty.

#### **0343. Reserve Officers**

1. Officers of the Royal Navy, and officers of the Royal Naval Reserve who are 'qualified officers' (distinguished in the Navy List by a symbol) take rank and command in relation to each other according to their respective ranks and seniorities.

2. 'Qualified officers' of the Reserve take rank and command before officers of the Reserves of equivalent rank of any seniority who are not 'qualified officers'. 'Officers of equivalent rank' means officers in the same numbered group in **Table 3-1** to Table 3-4.

3. Officers of the Reserves who are not 'qualified officers' take rank and command after officers of the Royal Navy and 'qualified officers' of the Reserves of equivalent rank of any seniority. In relation to each other they take rank and command according to their respective ranks and seniorities.

4. Should the Ministry of Defence grant powers of command (**Para 0331**) to any unqualified Reserve officer during the tenure of a particular appointment, they then take rank and command as if they were for the time being a 'qualified officer'; see Clause 6.

5. Subject to the foregoing regulations about 'qualified officers', the relative rank of Reserve officers is determined in accordance with **Para 0301 [sub para 4](#)**.

6. Reserve officers of the seaman branch are entitled to exercise military command; those who are appointed for seaman duties in sea-going ships are entitled to exercise sea command. Reserve officers other than those of the seaman branch are not entitled to exercise military command unless expressly appointed or directed to do so. (See *also* **Para 0331** - **Para 0333**.)

#### **0344. Presiding Officer at Assemblages**

1. Whenever possible the officer who convenes a Service Inquiry, survey, or other assemblage of officers, should nominate the officer who is to preside; at the convening officer's discretion the president may be an officer not entitled to military command. In the absence of nomination, and subject to **Para 0301 [sub para 2](#)**, the senior officer entitled to military command is to preside irrespective of the relative rank of the other officers, whose precedence amongst themselves is to be determined by **Para 0301**.

**0345. Authority When Wrecked or Lost**

1. If one of HM ships is wrecked or otherwise lost or destroyed or taken by the enemy, the authority given to the Captain, and to the other officers and ratings with respect to each other, remains in full force as effectually as if the ship were not lost. Command of the survivors descends first to the officer appointed as Executive Officer and then by seniority through those entitled to military command—subject to the provisions of [Para 0339](#) and [Para 0340](#).

**0346–0360. Unallocated**

**SECTION IV - SHIP'S COMPANY**

**0361. Serving Crews**

1. The crews of HM ships shall consist of the rates and ratings specified in BRd3; they shall rank and command after naval officer cadets according to the rules of this article.

2. Except as provided in Clause 3, any rating of any one of the following rates shall rank and command before any rating of a rate below it in the following list, and ratings belonging to any one of these rates shall rank and command among themselves according to their seniority in that rate:

- Warrant Officer 1
- Warrant Officer 2
- Chief Petty Officer
- Petty Officer
- Leading Rating
- Able Rating

3. Exceptionally, ratings exercising military command, sea command or special command under the terms of [Para 0332](#)–[Para 0335](#) rank and command before all ratings thus placed under their authority.

4. Where necessary, any rating of the artificer category may be authorised, by the officer allotting or in charge of the work to be done, to give lawful orders to any rating of another category who is superior to them in rate or senior to them in the same rate.

5. A rating of any category may be authorised, by special direction of the Ministry of Defence or by the officer allotting or in charge of the work to be done, to assume special command and give lawful orders to ratings otherwise their superiors in the performance of duties requiring the application of their special skill, ability or experience. This will apply to Leading Rates of messes whose duties will be laid down in ship's orders.

6. Ratings holding an acting rate shall rank and command immediately after ratings holding the corresponding confirmed rate and, amongst themselves, according to their seniority in their acting rate.

7. Ratings of exactly equal seniority in the same rate shall rank and command according to their seniority in the next lower rate. Ratings who have been disrated or reverted and re-advanced will reckon their previous service in their present rate for purposes of rank and command.

**0362. Pensioners and Royal Fleet Reservists**

1. The provisions of **Para 0361 sub para 3** and **.8** do not apply to pensioners and Royal Fleet reservists called up for further service in an emergency. Their status as regards rank and command is that seniority is based on the time served in an active service capacity, including time served since calling up, but excluding time out of the Service.

**0363. Chief of the Boat, Coxswain and Submarine Coxswain**

1. A Warrant Officer appointed in complement as Chief of the Boat or a rating appointed in complement as Coxswain or Submarine Coxswain shall rank and command with other ratings according to his rate and seniority for general purposes but in the execution of his regulating duties is authorized to give lawful orders to ratings otherwise his superiors (**3421.5**).

**0364–0370. Unallocated****SECTION V - ROYAL MARINES****0371. Relative and Corresponding Rank**

1. The relative rank with the Royal Navy of Royal Marines officers and other ranks is as shown in **Para 0301** and **Table 3-1**, which also lists corresponding ranks with the Army and Royal Air Force.

**0372. Command**

1. Officers and non-commissioned officers of the Royal Marines are to exercise command in accordance with their ranks and the custom of the Royal Marines service in all matters relating to their distinct duty as such. In any duty which they are ordered by a superior naval officer to carry out in conjunction with naval officers and ratings they are to take command according to their relative rank, unless, owing to the particular nature of the duty, the superior naval officer should direct otherwise. In all matters they are to be under the command of the Captain and of the Executive Officer of the ship in which they may be, and of the Officer of the Watch for the time being, whatsoever may be their rank.

2. All officers of the Royal Marines, except officers of the Band Service, are entitled to exercise military command, in the same way as officers of the Royal Navy.

3. As indicated in **Para 0333 sub para 3**, sea command may be conferred on officers and other ranks of the Royal Marines by appointment or by direction of superior authority.

4. A Royal Marines officer appointed in command or as Executive Officer of one of HM ships or landing craft or bases or establishments administered as HM ships, is entitled to exercise the same command as would be exercised by an officer of the Royal Navy holding the same appointment.

## **BRd 2**

### **0373. Order of Command**

1. Officers of the Royal Marines and of the Royal Marines Reserve take rank and command amongst themselves in the following order in any given rank (see *also* **Para 0343 sub para 6**):

- a. Royal Marines (Active, Retired, Emergency List).
- b. Royal Marines Reserve.

2. Officers of the RMR when called into service on general mobilization will take rank and command as officers of the Royal Marines.

### **0374. Acting, Temporary and Honorary Rank**

1. The regulations in BRd3, are applicable to officers of the Royal Marines.

### **0375–0380. Unallocated**



## SECTION VI - COMMAND AND CORRESPONDING RANK

### 0381. Naval, Military and Air Forces Acting Together

1. Under the provisions of the Armed Forces Act 2006 when members of one Service are co-operating with one or both of the other Services they enjoy like power of command over members of another Service as the members of that Service of 'corresponding rank' insofar as power of command depends upon rank or rate. The expression 'corresponding rank' is defined in the Acts by reference to Queen's Regulations. Thus when members of different Services are acting together, the superior officers of one Service become, in accordance with the scale of corresponding ranks prescribed by these Regulations at [Table 3-1](#) below, superior officers of members of the other Services of lower corresponding rank or less seniority and can, consequently, give lawful commands to them. These provisions and these circumstances do not, however, bestow upon any member of one Service the power or right to assume command over any body of HM Forces or over any ship, aircraft, unit, formation or establishment of another Service unless it is specifically placed under their command.

2. The corresponding ranks, solely for purposes of command of the three Services are set out below at [Table 3-1](#).

**Table 3-1.**

(Navy only: See [Annex 3A](#) for NATO Codes)

<b>NATO Code (RN only)</b>	<b>RN including QARNNS</b>		<b>Military including RM, and QARANC</b>	<b>Air Force including PMRAFNS</b>
OF-10	Admiral of the Fleet		Field Marshal	Marshal of the Royal Air Force
OF-9	Admiral		General	Air Chief Marshal
OF-8	Vice-Admiral		Lieutenant-General	Air Marshal
OF-7	Rear-Admiral		Major-General	Air Vice-Marshal
OF-6	Commodore		Brigadier	Air Commodore
OF-5	Captain		Colonel	Group Captain
OF-4	Commander		Lieutenant-Colonel	Wing Commander
OF-3	Lieutenant-Commander		Major	Squadron Leader
OF-2	Lieutenant		Captain	Flight Lieutenant
	{	<i>Sub-Lieutenant (but junior to military and Air Force ranks)</i>	Lieutenant	Flying Officer
OF-1		<i>Midshipman (but junior to military and Air Force ranks) (QARNNS does not have a Midshipman rank)</i>	Second Lieutenant	Pilot Officer Acting Pilot Officer ( <i>but junior to Second Lieutenant</i> )

**Table 3-1—(cont.)**  
(Navy only: See [Annex 3A](#) for NATO Codes)

<b>NATO Code (RN only)</b>	<b>RN including QARNNS</b>	<b>Military including RM, and QARANC</b>		<b>Air Force including PARAFNS</b>
OR-9	Warrant Officer, Class 1	Warrant Officer, Class I		Warrant Officer
				Master Aircrew—
				Master Signaller
				Master Engineer
				Master Air Electronics
				Operator
				Master Air Loadmaster
OR-8	Warrant Officer, Class 2	Warrant Officer, Class II <i>(but junior to Naval and Air Force Warrant Officer)</i>		
OR-7	Chief Petty Officer Master-At-Arms	Staff Corporal		Flight Sergeant
		Staff Sergeant		Chief Technician
		Colour Sergeant, R.M.		
OR-6	Petty Officer	Corporal-of-Horse		Sergeant
OR-5		Sergeant		
OR-4	Leading Hand	Corporal		Corporal
		Bombardier		
OR-3		Lance- Corporal Lance- Bombardier	<i>(but junior to Corporal and Bombardier and to all Naval and Air Force ranks)</i>	

**Table 3-1—(cont.)**  
(Navy only: See [Annex 3A](#) for NATO Codes)

<b>NATO Code (RN only)</b>	<b>RN including QARNNS</b>	<b>Military including RM, QARANC</b>	<b>Air Force including PMRAFNS</b>
OR-2	Able Rating (however described as Naval Nurse for QARNNS)	Marine	Junior Technician
		Private, however described including:	Senior Aircraftman/woman
		Trooper	Leading Aircraftman/woman
		Gunner	Aircraftman/woman
		Sapper	
		Signalman	
		Guardsmen	
		Fusilier	
		Kingsman	
		Rifleman	
		Ranger	
		Air trooper	
		Driver	
		Craftsman	
OR-1			

**Notes:**



1. *In the performance of their duties in wards etc, nursing personnel are to use professional titles, e.g. Nurse, Sister (Charge Nurse in respect of male nurses), Senior Sister, Matron, etc.*
2. *A qualified RAF Musician appointed to the post of Drum Major retains their normal rank while holding the appointment*

Table 3-2.

<b>(a) General List</b>	<b>(b) Medical Officers</b>	<b>(c) Dental Officers</b>
1. Admiral of the Fleet		
2. Admiral		
3. Vice-Admiral	Surgeon Vice-Admiral	
4. Rear-Admiral	Surgeon Rear-Admiral	Surgeon Rear-Admiral (D)
5. Commodore	Surgeon Commodore	
6. Captain	Surgeon Captain	Surgeon Captain (D)
7. Commander	Surgeon Commander	Surgeon Commander (D)
8. Lieutenant-Commander	Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander	Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander (D)
9. Lieutenant‡	Surgeon Lieutenant*	Surgeon Lieutenant (D)*
10. Sub-Lieutenant*	Surgeon Sub-Lieutenant*	Surgeon Sub-Lieutenant (D)*
11. Midshipman*		

\* Commissions: see [Para 0302](#).

‡ For GL officers entered on or after 1 May 1972.

Table 3-3. Royal Naval Reserve

(List 1 - Seagoing Merchant Navy officers and specialist Medical and Nursing officers only)

<b>(a) Seaman Branch</b>	<b>(b) Engineering Branch</b>	<b>(c) Logistics Branch</b>	<b>(d) Special Duties List Supply Officers</b>
5. Commodore			
6. Captain	Captain	Captain	
7. Commander	Commander	Commander	
8. Lieutenant Commander	Lieutenant Commander	Lieutenant Commander	Supply Lieutenant-Commander (CA)
9. Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Supply Lieutenant (CA)
10. Sub-Lieutenant*	Sub-Lieutenant*	Sub-Lieutenant*	Supply Sub-Lieutenant (CA)*
11. Midshipman*	Midshipman*	Midshipman*	

\* Commissions are issued on appointment or promotion to this or higher rank; see [Para 0302](#).

**Table 3-4. Royal Naval Reserve**  
(Lists 3 to 6)

<b>(a) Warfare Branch</b>	<b>(b) Logistics Branch</b>	<b>(c) Medical Branch</b>	<b>(d) Chaplains Branch</b>	<b>(e) Air Branch</b>	<b>(f) New Entry Branch</b>
5. Commodore					
6. Captain	Captain	Surgeon Captain	As required by the conventions of the Service	Captain	
7. Commander	Commander	Surgeon Commander		Commander	Commander
8. Lieutenant Commander	Lieutenant Commander	Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander		Lieutenant-Commander	Lieutenant-Commander
9. Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Surgeon Lieutenant*		Lieutenant	Lieutenant
10. Sub-Lieutenant*	Sub-Lieutenant	Surgeon Sub-Lieutenant Acting Surgeon Sub-Lieutenant		Sub-Lieutenant	Sub-Lieutenant
11. Midshipman*	Midshipman*			Midshipman*	Midshipman

\*Commissions are issued on appointment or promotion to this or higher rank in the permanent RNR; see [Para 0302](#).  
*List 3.* The main RNR List for officers and ratings.  
*List 4.* Trained officers and ratings not required, willing, or able to meet the List 3 commitment of 24 days Annual Training.  
*List 5.* Trained officers and ratings not required, willing or able to meet the List 4 commitment of 18 days Annual Training.  
*List 6.* A holding list for officers and ratings unable to meet any training commitment for in excess of one year but for no longer than three years.

J.0384–0390. Unallocated

## SECTION VII - DEGREES OF COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION

### 0391. General

1. The following terms and definitions are established to define the varying degrees of authority which may be vested in a Commander. With the exception of the terms 'local administration', 'administrative authority', and 'type command' which are for RN use only and may not be understood by other Services or Allied forces, these terms and definitions have been established by UK inter-Service and/or Canadian/UK/US agreement in order to achieve standardization of terms concerning command for use in NATO.

### 0392. Command Definitions

1. **Command.** The authority vested in an individual of the armed forces for the direction, co-ordination and control of military forces.

a. The terms "full command", "operational command" and "operational control" specify more precisely the varying degrees of authority which may be vested in a Commander and, in this context, should be used in preference to the term "command" by itself.

2. **Full Command.** The military authority and responsibility of a superior officer to issue orders to subordinates. It covers every aspect of military operations and administration and exists only within national Services (JDP 0-01.1 Glossary of Joint and Multinational terms and Definitions).

a. Full command is exercised by:

(1) Single Service Commanders at all levels over their own forces in accordance with current regulations.

(2) Commanders responsible to Her Majesty's Government, through the Chief of Defence Staff, for the planning and conduct of all operations under their commands, and for the oversight and co-ordination necessary to ensure the most effective functioning of the Services under their command, and the attainment of maximum economy in administration. They will exercise command through their subordinate single Service Commanders who will normally deal direct with their own Service departments on all matters of training, administration and finance.

(3) In the case of the civilian manned Royal Fleet Auxiliary, the Full Command vested in the Fleet Commander and DCNS excludes disciplinary matters. Discipline for RFA personnel is the ultimate responsibility of the Permanent Under Secretary of State, as the senior civilian in the Ministry of Defence, except when relevant sections of the Armed Forces Act apply.

b. No NATO Commander has full command over the forces assigned to them since nations, in assigning forces to NATO, assign only operational command or operational control.

3. **Operational Command.** The authority granted to a Commander to assign missions or tasks to subordinate Commanders, to deploy units, to re-assign forces and to retain or delegate operational and/or tactical control as may be deemed necessary. It does not of itself include administrative command or logistic responsibility (JDP 0-01.1 Glossary of Joint and Multinational terms and Definitions).

a. Operational command embraces authority and responsibility for the whole field of operations and the co-ordination of logistics, but excluding all other manners and logistic responsibilities. It includes arrangements for tactical training. It does not carry the authority to disrupt the basic organisation of a unit or to deploy components of it to the extent that it cannot readily be given a new task or be re-deployed elsewhere.

b. Operational command is the highest degree of command authority which will be delegated by nations, within NATO, to the major NATO Commanders.

4. **Operational Control.** The authority granted to a Commander to direct forces assigned so that the Commander may accomplish specific missions or tasks which are usually limited by function, time or location; to deploy units concerned and to retain or assign tactical control of these units. It does not include authority to assign separate employment of components of the units concerned; neither does it, or itself, include administrative or logistic control (JDP 0-01.1 Glossary of Joint and Multinational terms and Definitions).

a. Operational control does not include authority to employ a formation, or any part of it, on tasks other than the assigned task, or to disrupt its basic organization so that it cannot readily be given a new task or be re-deployed elsewhere.

b. In joint operations it may sometimes be necessary to place units of one Service under operational control of another in the interests of the swift and efficient execution of a particular task or mission. The Commander given operational control of a formation or unit will be assisted in the employment of the unit(s) by the issue of a short directive from the unit's/units' parent Service Commander and they may not then exceed the limits of the unit's/units' use as laid down in the directive without reference to the issuing authority.

5. **Tactical Command.** The authority delegated to a Commander to assign tasks to forces under their command for the accomplishment of the mission assigned by higher authority (JDP 0-01.1 Glossary of Joint and Multinational terms and Definitions).

6. **Tactical Control.** The detailed, and usually local direction and control of movements or manoeuvres necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned. A Commander having tactical control is responsible for the method of execution and issues the necessary orders to units. It is the lowest degree of authority which, within NATO, may be delegated to a NATO Commander to achieve a specific mission (JDP 01, Joint Operations and JDP 0-01.1 Glossary of Joint and Multinational terms and Definitions).

## BRd 2

7. **Operational Chain of Command.** The chain of command established for a particular operation or series of continuing operations (JDP 0-01.1 Glossary of Joint and Multinational terms and Definitions).
8. **Officer in Tactical Command (Naval).** The senior officer present eligible to assume command, or the officer to whom they have delegated tactical command (JDP 0-01.1 Glossary of Joint and Multinational terms and Definitions).
9. **Type Command.** Responsibility for those matters which are common to a particular type of vessel. Type command includes responsibility for an input into the requirements for equipments and the establishment of common standards for material, personnel and training and the development of tactics. The Type Commander is also responsible for advising the Navy Department and Operational Commanders on these matters. This range of responsibilities differs in degree between Type Commanders and does not in itself include administrative responsibilities. Of the ships under the Fleet Commander's full command, Fleet Commander and DCNS retains type command of all surface ships of frigate size and above and delegates type command of other vessels to the appropriate subordinate commander.
10. **Typed Squadrons.** Similar ships in a class or ship type may be formed into typed squadrons with a designated Squadron Commander. The Squadron Commanders are responsible for developing and upholding the operational effectiveness of the ships in their squadrons and they are to represent to a higher authority the contribution and the needs of their squadron. The Squadron Commanders will act as a focus for all matters common to ships in their squadrons, and they are a major source of 'special to type' knowledge on the employment, operation and material of their ships, so that the strengths and weaknesses can be identified, evaluated and acted upon.

### 0393. Administration Definitions

1. **Administration.** The management and execution of all military matters not included in tactics and strategy, primarily in the fields of logistics and personnel management; *or* the internal management of units.
  - a. 'Administration' embraces authority and responsibility for all matters concerning personnel and material, including weapon training. It does not include the internal management of units in the RN because in practice this cannot be separated from other aspects of command.
2. **Administrative Control.** Direction or exercise of authority over subordinates, or other organizations, pertaining to personnel management; supply services and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations.
  - a. The terms 'administration' and 'administrative control' are virtually synonymous. 'Administration' should normally be used in the RN.
3. **Administrative Chain of Command.** The normal chain of command as determined by the administrative organization; *or* the chain of command set up for administrative purposes for a particular operation or series of operations.



4. **Local Administration.** The day-to-day exercise of administration by a Commander not in the administrative chain of command.

a. A Commander responsible only for the local administration of a unit must refer to that unit's normal administrative authority before interfering in questions of policy.

5. **Administrative Authority.** The Commander responsible for the administration of a particular unit.

a. The administrative authority is the Commander immediately superior to a unit in the administrative chain of command unless otherwise ordered.

#### **0394. Fighting Arms**

1. The Royal Navy has 5 fighting arms recognized as the Surface Fleet, the Submarine Service, the Fleet Air Arm, the Royal Marines and the Maritime Reserves; they are supported by the Royal Fleet Auxiliary. Each fighting arm, shall have as its titular head, a Rear Admiral or Major General, or in the case of the Maritime Reserves a Commodore, who shall represent the broader concerns of their respective arm across the spectrum of fighting arm activity. Special regard shall be had to the interests of the personnel within the fighting arm and hence the Moral Component of Operational Capability. In doing so, each Head of Fighting Arm shall utilize a Command Warrant Officer who shall have direct access to the Rear Admiral. Chapter 20 provides for Duties and Responsibilities of the Command Warrant Officers.

#### **0395–0399. Unallocated**

## ANNEX 3A

### NATO CODES FOR GRADES OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

(See Chapter 3 [Table 3-1](#))

(NATO UNCLASSIFIED)

#### STANAG 2116

(Edition No. 4)

NAVY/ARMY/AIR

#### NATO STANDARDIZATION AGREEMENT

(STANAG)

### NATO CODES FOR GRADES OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

Annexes:                   A   NATO Codes for Officer Personnel Army  
                                   B   NATO Codes for Non-Officer Personnel Army

Related Document:       STANAG 1059—National Distinguishing Letters for Use by NATO  
                                   Armed Forces.

#### Aim

1. The aim of this agreement is to standardize, for the use of the NATO Forces, the NATO Codes for Grades of Military Personnel.

#### Agreement

2. Participating nations agree that the NATO codes for grades of military personnel, as detailed in this STANAG, are to be used when preparing personnel tables, requisitions, reports and returns destined for NATO nations, organizations and commands.

3. Nothing in this agreement is to prejudice existing national grades, designations or procedures in purely national establishments.

4. The NATO codes assigned for each grade shall be based on the agreed corresponding Army grades as detailed in Annexes A and B. National equivalent for Naval and Air Forces shall be in accordance with national regulations.

#### General

5. Officer and other rank posts will be identified by a NATO code within the following grades:

a. Officers                OF 1–10

b. Other ranks         OR 1–9

6. For NATO purposes, OR–5 to OR–9 inclusive are considered Non-Commissioned Officers.

## **BRd 2**

### **Application**

7. The code is to be used in preparing:
  - a. Establishment tables.
  - b. Personnel statistics.
  - c. Strength returns.
  - d. Personnel requisitions.
  - e. Other reports dealing with personnel, to include Automated Data Handling (ADH) reporting procedures.
8. Personnel requisitions to fill NATO posts shall indicate NATO code herein specified in conjunction with the approved manning document. Nations will normally be expected to fill allocated posts by personnel holding the grade indicated by the NATO code reflected in the manning document. Personnel holding a rank different from that stated in the manning document are expected to perform the duties of their post irrespective of their national rank.
9. Precedence when performing duties within NATO organizational and functional elements (Staff, divisions, branches, sections, unit, etc.) shall be in accordance with the approved manning document for that element.
10. When a manning document includes personnel of different nations and/or different services, the grade is to be preceded by the national distinguishing letters (as per STANAG 1059) and one of the following abbreviations for the service concerned: (A) for Army, (N) for Navy, (AF) for Air Force and (SI) for Service Immaterial.

Example: Belgian Army Colonel = BE (A) OF-5

### **Procedure for Amendments**

11. A nation desiring to propose an amendment shall forward its proposal to the Army Board.

### **Implementation of the Agreement**

12. This STANAG will be considered implemented when the necessary orders/instructions to apply the information contained in this Agreement have been issued to the forces concerned.

(NATO UNCLASSIFIED)

**Annex A**  
**STANAG 2116**

(Edition No. 4)

\*  
**ARMY OFFICER PERSONNEL**

The NATO Codes are reproduced in Chapter 3, [Table 3-1](#).

<b>Grading</b>	<b>NATO Code</b>	<b>BE<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>CA<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>DA</b>	<b>FR</b>
National Title	OF-10	No equivalent	No equivalent Pas d'équivalent	No equivalent	Maréchal de France <sup>5</sup>
General Officer	OF-9	No equivalent	General/Général	General	Général d'Armée
General Officer	OF-8	Lieutenant-Général	Lieutenant-General Lieutenant-Général	Generalløjtnant	Général de Corps d'Armée
General Officer	OF-7	Général-Major	Major-General Major-Général	Generalmajor	Général de Division
General Officer	OF-6	Général de Brigade	Brigadier-General Brigadier-Général	No equivalent	Général de Brigade
Senior or Field Grade Officer	OF-5	Colonel	Colonel	Oberst	Colonel
Senior or Field Grade Officer	OF-4	Lieutenant-Colonel	Lieutenant-Colonel	Oberstløjtnant	Lieutenant-Colonel
Senior or Field Grade Officer	OF-3	Major <sup>2</sup>	Major	Major	Commandant <sup>6</sup>
Junior Officer	OF-2	Capitaine <sup>2</sup>	Captain Capitaine	Kaptajn	Capitaine
Junior Officer	OF-1	Lieutenant <sup>3</sup>	Lieutenant Second Lieutenant Sous-Lieutenant	Premierløjtnant Løjtnant/Sekond-Løjtnant Pilotofficer	Lieutenant Sous-Lieutenant

(NATO UNCLASSIFIED)

\*

Grades listed in this Annex apply to *Army* only.

(NATO UNCLASSIFIED)

<b>Grading</b>	<b>NATO Code</b>	<b>GE</b>	<b>GR</b>	<b>IT</b>	<b>LU</b>
National Title	OF-10	No equivalent	No equivalent	Generale d'Armata <sup>11</sup>	No equivalent
General Officer	OF-9	General	Stratigos	Generale di Corpo d'Armata con Incarichi Speciali <sup>12</sup>	No equivalent
General Officer	OF-8	General-leutnant <sup>7</sup>	Antistratigos	Generale Designato d'Armata <sup>13</sup> / Generale di Corpo d'Armata	No equivalent
General Officer	OF-7	Generalmajor <sup>7</sup>	Ypostratigos <sup>10</sup>	Generale di Divisione	No equivalent
General Officer	OF-6	Brigade-general <sup>8</sup>	Taxiarchos <sup>10</sup>	Generale di Brigata	No equivalent
Senior or Field Grade Officer	OF-5	Oberst <sup>9</sup>	Syntagma-tarchis	Colonnello	No equivalent
Senior or Field Grade Officer	OF-4	Oberstleutnant <sup>9</sup>	Antisyntagma-tarchis	Tenente Colonnello	Lieutenant-Colonel
Senior or Field Grade Officer	OF-3	Major <sup>9</sup>	Tagmatarchis <sup>10</sup>	Maggiore	Major
Junior Officer	OF-2	Hauptmann <sup>9</sup>	Lochagos <sup>10</sup>	Capitano	Capitaine
Junior Officer	OF-1	Oberleutnant Leutnant	Ypolochagos <sup>10</sup> Anthypolochagos <sup>10</sup>	Tenente Sottotenente	Lieutenant and premier Lieutenant

<b>Grading</b>	<b>NATO Code</b>	<b>NL</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>PO</b>	<b>TU</b>
National Title	OF-10	No equivalent	No equivalent	Marechal	Mareşal
General Officer	OF-9	Generaal	General	General (4 stars) <sup>17</sup>	Orgeneral
General Officer	OF-8	Luitenant-generaal	General-løytnant	General <sup>18</sup>	Korgeneral
General Officer	OF-7	Generaal-majoor	Generalmajor	Brigadeiro	Tümgeneral
Generaal Officer	OF-6	Brigade-generaal	Oberst I	No equivalent	Tuggeneral
Senior or Field Grade Officer	OF-5	Kolonel	Oberst II	Coronel	Albay
Senior or Field Grade Officer	OF-4	Luitenant-kolonel	Oberst-løytnant	Tenente-Coronel	Yarbay
Senior or Field Grade Officer	OF-3	Majoor	Major	Major	Binbaşı
Junior Officer	OF-2	Kapitein <sup>14</sup>	Kaptein <sup>16</sup>	Capitao	Yübaşı
Junior Officer	OF-1	Eerste-luitenant Tweede-luitenant Vaandrig <sup>15</sup>	Løytnant Fenrik	Tenente Alferes	Usteğmen Teğmen Asteğmen

(NATO UNCLASSIFIED)

\* Grades listed in the Annex apply to *Army* only.

**BRd 2**

(NATO UNCLASSIFIED)				
<i>Grading</i>	<i>NATO Code</i>	<i>UK</i>	<i>US</i>	
National Title	OF-10	Field Marshal	General of the Army	
General Officer	OF-9	General	General	
General Officer	OF-8	Lieutenant-General	Lieutenant-General	
General Officer	OF-7	Major-General	Major-General	
General Officer	OF-6	Brigadier	Brigadier-General	
Senior or Field Grade Officer	OF-5	Colonel <sup>19</sup>	Colonel	
Senior or Field Grade Officer	OF-4	Lieutenant-Colonel <sup>19</sup>	Lieutenant-Colonel	
Senior or Field Grade Officer	OF-3	Major <sup>19</sup>	Major	
Junior Officer	OF-2	Captain <sup>19</sup>	Captain	
Junior Officer	OF-1	Lieutenant <sup>19</sup> Second Lieutenant	First Lieutenant Second Lieutenant <sup>20</sup>	

**Notes:**

The US Warrant Officer is not included in either the 'OR' or 'OF' grade codes. The Warrant Officer is the rank below Second Lieutenant but above enlisted personnel. In the US service a Warrant Officer is afforded the privileges of an officer.

BE-<sup>1</sup> In the Medical Service, the grades of Medical, Pharmacist, Dental and Veterinarian Officers are the same as those of the Army. However, the rank is preceded by the specification:

Médecin/Geneesheer  
Pharmacien/Apotheker  
Dentiste/Tandarts  
Vétérinaire/Dierenarts

<sup>2</sup> Capitaine-Commandant is a junior officer OF-2 who may perform the functions of a Major OF-3.

<sup>3</sup> The Adjudant candidat officier (Junior Candidate) is to be considered as a junior officer OF-1.

CA-<sup>4</sup> The Army of Canada is referred to as the 'Land Element' of the Canadian Forces.

FR-<sup>5</sup> This is not a rank but a title, which corresponds moreover to a high position in the State ('Dignité dans l'Etat').

- <sup>6</sup> In the Infantry, Engineers and Signals: 'Chef de bataillon';  
 In the Armoured Corps/Cavalry: 'Chef d'escadrons';  
 In the Gendarmerie, Artillery and Train (Transport): 'Chef d'escadron'.  
 However, an officer of this rank is spoken to as 'Mon Commandant' in all branches of the Army.

(NATO UNCLASSIFIED)

\* Grades listed in this Annex apply to *Army* only.

(NATO UNCLASSIFIED)

- GE-<sup>7</sup> Equivalent rank exists for medical personnel (doctors):  
 OF-8 'Generaloberstabsarzt'  
 OF-7 'Generalstabsarzt'
- <sup>8</sup> Equivalent rank exists for medical personnel (doctors, pharmacists):  
 OF 6 'Generalarzt, Generalapotheker'
- <sup>9</sup> Equivalent rank exists for medical personnel (doctors, chemists, veterinaries):  
 OF-5 'Oberstarzt, Oberstapotheker, Oberstveterinär'  
 OF-4 'Oberfeldarzt, Oberfeldapotheker, Oberfeldveterinär'  
 OF-3 'Oberstabsarzt, Oberstabsapotheker, Oberstabsveterinär'  
 OF-2 'Stabsarzt, Stabsapotheker, Stabsveterinär'
- GR-<sup>10</sup> The equivalent ranks for legal corps, religious corps and army nurse corps are as follows:

<b>NATO Code</b>	<b>Legal Corps</b>	<b>Religious Corps</b>	<b>Army Nurse Corps</b>
OF-8	Anatheoritis A	—	—
OF-7	Anatheoritis B	—	—
OF-6	Anatheoritis C	—	—
OF-5	Dikastikos Symboulos A	Prothiereys A	—
OF-4	Dikastikos Symboulos B	Prothiereys B	Diefthinouss A
OF-3	Dikastikos Symboulos C	Prothiereys C	Geniki Proistameni
OF-2	Boithos Dikastikos Symboulos	Iereys A	Proistameni
OF-1	Boithos Dikastikos Symboulos	Iereys B	Antiproistameni
OF-1	Boithos Dikastikos Symboulos	Iereys C	Epivlepoussa

- IT- <sup>11</sup> Rank applicable only in wartime.
- <sup>12</sup> High military appointment which carries the 'four star' rank mark.
- <sup>13</sup> Appointment given in peacetime to Lieut-Generals assigned, in case of war, to the command of a major unit at Army level.



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NL-<sup>14</sup> Called 'Ritmeester' in the Armoured Cavalry.

<sup>15</sup> Vaandrig ('Kornet' in the Armoured Cavalry, Artillery and Royal Military Police) is an officer-candidate, who fulfils OF-1 posts and is entitled to the same prerogatives as officers.

NO-<sup>16</sup> The corresponding rank in the Cavalry is: Rittmester

PO-<sup>17</sup> A General who holds, or has held, the appointment of Chief of General Staff for the Armed Forces. Deputy Chief of General Staff for the Armed Forces, President of the Supreme Military Court, Chief of the General Staff for the Army.

<sup>18</sup> Equivalent to Divisional Commander.

UK-<sup>19</sup> Royal Marines ranks are similar to those of the Army.

US-<sup>20</sup> The Warrant Officer is a separate and distinct category of personnel in the US Forces. This rank and precedence are below those of a Second Lieutenant but above those of enlisted personnel.

Consequently, Warrant Officer grades cannot be included in either the 'OR' or 'OF' grade codes.

Warrant Officer grades are as follows for all US Services:

W-4 'Chief Warrant Officer'

W-3 'Chief Warrant Officer'

W-2 'Chief Warrant Officer'

W-1 'Warrant Officer'

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\* Grades listed in this Annex apply to *Army* only.

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**Annex B****STANAG 2116**

(Edition No. 4)

**ARMY\*—NON-OFFICER PERSONNEL**The NATO Codes are reproduced in Chapter 3, [Table 3-1](#).

<b>NATO Code</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>CA<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>DA</b>	<b>FR</b>
OR-9	Adjudant-Chef	Chief Warrant <sup>2</sup> Officer/Adjudant- Chef	Seniorsergent 1 <sup>5</sup>	Major Adjudant- Chef <sup>6</sup>
OR-8	Adjudant	Master Warrant Officer/Adjudant- maître	Seniorsergent 2 <sup>5</sup>	
OR-7	Premier Sergent Major/Eerste Sergent-Major <sup>1</sup>	Warrant Officer/ Adjudant	Oversergent <sup>5</sup>	No equivalent
OR-6	Premier Sergent/ Eerste Sergeant <sup>1</sup>	Sergeant/Sergent (3 years seniority/ 3 ans d'ancienneté)	No equivalent	Sergent-Chef <sup>7</sup>
OR-5	Sergent/Sergeant <sup>1</sup>	Sergeant/Sergent Master Corporal/ Caporal Chef <sup>3</sup>	Sergent <sup>5</sup>	Sergent <sup>7</sup>
OR-4	Caporal Chef <sup>1</sup> Korporaal-Chef	Corporal/Caporal <sup>3</sup>	Korporal	Caporal Chef <sup>8</sup>
OR-3	Caporal/ Korporaal <sup>1</sup>	Private trained/ Soldat entraîné <sup>4</sup>	Overkonstabel 1	Caporal
OR-2	No equivalent	Private Basic/ Soldat <sup>4</sup>	Overkonstabel 2	Soldat de 1 ère classe
OR-1	Soldat/Soldaat	Private Recruit/ Soldat Recrue <sup>4</sup>	Konstabel Konstabelev Vaernepligtig menig	Soldat de 2 ème classe

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\* Grades listed in this Annex apply to *Army* only.

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<b>NATO Code</b>	<b>GE</b>	<b>GR</b>	<b>IT</b>	<b>LU</b>
OR-9	Oberstabsfeldwebel Stabsfeldwebel	Anthypaspistis <sup>11</sup>	Aiutante di Battaglia Maresciallo Maggiore	Adjutant- Major Adjutant- Chef
OR-8	Hauptfeldwebel <sup>9</sup>	No equivalent	Maresciallo Capo Maresciallo Ordinario	Adjutant
OR-7	Hauptfeldwebel <sup>9</sup>	Archilochias	Sergente Maggiore	Sergent- Chef
OR-6	Oberfeldwebel <sup>9</sup> Feldwebel <sup>9</sup>	Epilochias	No equivalent	Premier Sergent
OR-5	Stabsunteroffizier Unteroffizier <sup>9</sup>	Lochias	Sergente	Sergent
OR-4	No equivalent	Dekanefs	Caporale Maggiore	Caporal Chef
OR-3	Hauptgefreiter Obergefreiter	Hypodekanephs	Caporale	Caporal
OR-2	Gefreiter	No equivalent	No equivalent	Soldat de 1 ère class
OR-1	Grenadier <sup>10</sup>	Stratitotis	Soldato	Soldat

<b>NATO Code</b>	<b>NL</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>PO</b>	<b>TU</b>
OR-9	Adjutant onder-officer (3 years seniority)	No equivalent	Sergento-Mor	Ast Subay Kidemli Bas Cavuş
OR-8	Adjutant onder-officer	No equivalent	Sergento Chefe	Ast Subay Bas Cavuş
OR-7	Sergeant-majoor <sup>12</sup>	No equivalent	Sergento Ajudante	Ast Subay Ust Cavuş
OR-6	Sergeant der le klasse <sup>13</sup>	No equivalent	Primeiro- Sergento	Ast Subay Cavuş
OR-5	Sergeant <sup>14</sup>	Serjant <sup>19</sup>	Segundo- Sergento Furriel	Cavş
OR-4	Korporaal der le klasse <sup>15</sup>	Korporal <sup>20</sup>	Primeiro-Cabo	Onbaşı
OR-3	Korporaal <sup>16</sup>	Visekorporal	Segundo-Cabo	No equivalent
OR-2	Soldaat der le klasse <sup>17</sup>	No equivalent	Soldado	No equivalent
OR-1	Soldaat <sup>18</sup>	Menig	Soldado Recruta	Er

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\* Grades listed in this Annex apply to *Army* only.

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<b>NATO Code</b>	<b>UK<sup>21</sup></b>	<b>US</b>
OR-9	Warrant Officer I <sup>22</sup>	Sergeant Major <sup>30</sup>
OR-8	Warrant Officer II <sup>23</sup>	Master Sergeant <sup>31</sup>
OR-7	Staff Sergeant <sup>24</sup>	Sergeant First Class <sup>32</sup>
OR-6	Sergeant <sup>25, 26</sup> (3 years seniority)	Staff Sergeant <sup>33</sup>
OR-5	Sergeant <sup>25</sup>	Sergeant <sup>34</sup>
OR-4	Corporal <sup>27</sup>	Corporal <sup>35</sup>
OR-3	Lance Corporal <sup>28</sup>	Private First Class
OR-2	Private (or equivalent) (Classes 1-3) <sup>29</sup>	Private E-2
OR-1	Private (or equivalent) (Class 4) <sup>29</sup>	Private E-1



**Note.** The US Warrant Officer is not included in either the 'OR' or 'OF' grade codes. The Warrant Officer is the rank below Second Lieutenant but above enlisted personnel. In the US service a Warrant Officer is afforded the privileges of an officer.

**BE-<sup>1</sup>** In the Belgian Army, personnel in the armoured corps, artillery and transportation corps are known as follows:

- OR-7 Premier Marechal des Logis Chef/Eerste Opperwachtmeester
- OR-6 Premier Marechal des Logis/Eerste Wachtmeester
- OR-5 Maréchal des Logis/Wachtmeester
- OR-4 Brigadier Chef
- OR-3 Brigadier

**CA-<sup>2</sup>** The Army of Canada is referred to as the 'Land Element' of the Canadian Forces.

<sup>3</sup> Equivalent appointments in the Artillery, for other than record purposes, are Master Bombardier and Bombardier.

<sup>4</sup> Equivalent in appropriate units of the Field Forces (but not for record purposes): Trooper Gunner, Sapper, Signalman, Guardsman, Fusilier, Rifleman, Craftsman.

**DA-<sup>5</sup>** OR-9 to OR-4 are non-commissioned officers in the Danish Army.

**FR-<sup>6</sup>** Considered officially as non-officer personnel the rank of 'ASPIRANT' (Reserve Officer Candidate) is placed between those of OR-9 and OF-1. Aspirants are entitled, however, to the same prerogatives as officers.

<sup>7</sup> The term 'Sergent' is replaced in the Gendarmerie, Armoured Corps/Cavalry, Artillery and Train (Transport) by that of 'Marechal des Logis'.

<sup>8</sup> The term 'caporal' is replaced in the Armoured Corps/Cavalry, Artillery and Train (Transport) by that of 'Brigadier'.

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- GE**<sup>-9</sup> There exist three grades of officer-candidates which have the following equivalents:  
OR-8/OR-7 Oberfähnrich  
OR-6 Fähnrich  
OR-5 Fähnenjunker
- 10 There exist the following titles which are equivalent for Grenadier in various arms of the Service:  
Jäger, Panzerschütze, Panzergrenadier,  
Panzerjäger, Kanonier, Panzerkanonier,  
Pionier, Panzerpionier, Funker, Panzerfunker,  
Schütze, Flieger, Sanitätssoldat, Matrose

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\* Grades listed in this Annex apply to *Army* only.

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**GR**<sup>-11</sup> Equivalent rank of Army Nurse Corps: Anthypaspistis Adelphi Nossokomos

**NL**<sup>-12</sup> Called:  
Opperwachtmeester  
in the Armoured Cavalry, Artillery and Royal Military Police.

13 Called:  
Wachtmeester der 1e klasse  
in the Armoured Cavalry, Artillery and Royal Military Police.

14 Called:  
Wachtmeester  
in the Armoured Cavalry, Artillery and Royal Military Police.

15 Equivalent to:  
Marechaussee der 1e klasse  
in the Royal Military Police.

16 Equivalent to:  
Marechaussee der 2e klasse  
in the Royal Military Police.

17 Equivalent to:  
Marechaussee der 3e klasse  
in the Royal Military Police.

18 Equivalent to:  
Marechaussee der 4e klasse  
in the Royal Military Police.

**NO**<sup>-19</sup> Sersjant is a national rank held by officer candidates during their duty period.

20 A korporal could qualify as OR-5.

**UK**<sup>-21</sup> Royal Marines ranks are equivalent to those of the Army, with the following differences in titles of rank:

OR-7 Colour Sergeant  
OR-1 and OR-2 Marine

22 Regimental Corporal Major in the Household Cavalry.

23 Squadron Corporal Major in the Household Cavalry.

24 In various corps, titles given may be:  
Squadron Quartermaster Corporal,  
Colour Sergeant, Squadron/Battery/Company  
Quartermaster, Sergeant.

25 Corporal of Horse in the Household Cavalry.

26 OR-6 is a sergeant with three years seniority.

27 Bombardier in the Royal Artillery.

28 Lance-Bombardier in the Royal Artillery.

29 There exist the following titles which are equivalent for Private in various arms of the Service:

Trooper, Gunner, Sapper, Signaller,  
Driver, Guardsman, Fusilier, Rifleman,  
Ranger and Craftsman.

**US**<sup>-30</sup> At the OR-9 level, other grades of rank are Sergeant Major of the Army and Command Sergeant Major. The individual designated as Sergeant Major of the Army takes precedence over all Command Sergeants Major and Sergeants Major. Command Sergeants Major take precedence over Sergeants Major.

31 At the OR-8 level, another grade of rank is First Sergeant. First Sergeants take precedence over Master Sergeants.

32 At the OR-7 level, the other grade of rank is Platoon Sergeant. Platoon Sergeants and Sergeants First Class have equal precedence.

33 At the OR-6 level, another grade of rank is Specialist Six. Staff Sergeants have precedence over Specialists Six.

34 At the OR-5 level, another grade of rank is Specialist Five. Sergeants take precedence over Specialists Five.

35 At the OR-4 level, another grade of rank is Specialist Four. Corporals have precedence over Specialists Four.

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