



Diplomatic protocol

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Lecture 2. Ceremonial. Official ceremonies



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Content of Lecture 2.

- Ceremonies
- National mourning. State funeral
- Organization of public celebration
- National symbols



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Ceremonies



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Official and state ceremonies

- A ceremony is a official solemn act or religious rite of an official nature, which follows a fixed order, often based on traditional symbolic forms.
- Examples: state, court, military, church, university and sports ceremonies.
- Due to the ceremonial order, certain private events are called ceremonies, e.g. wedding ceremony or a funeral ceremony.
- The solemn form of the ceremony is to raise its rank in the sense of participants and observers.



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Ceremonial – meaning

- Regulations or record of the order in which ceremonies are held is called **ceremonial** (*fr. cérémoniel*).
- It is supervised by the *master of ceremony* (*fr. maître de cérémonie*).
- Origins: Christian liturgy (subsequent, borrowings).
- The ceremony has ritual features and definitely often takes on ostentatious forms.
- The solemn character is supposed to enhance the experience of the act being performed, to emphasize visually and emotionally its meaning.



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State ceremonies

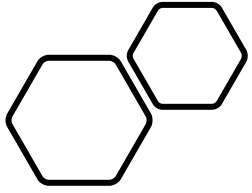




The inaugural ceremony of the new head of state - the most sublime state ceremony



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Oath of office of the president. Polish example

1.

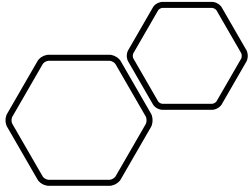
The President-elect arrives at the Parliament (Sejm) and takes the oath.

Give a message and present planned direction of politics.



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Oath of office of the president. Polish example

2.

The President takes over the
supremacy of the armed forces:

- a) receives honors from the troops
representing the army
- b) honors the flag.



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National days ceremonies



National day ceremony

- An opportunity to deliver a message to the nation, a military parade, the presentation of the highest state orders, promotion to higher positions.
- Parties for ambassadors accredited in capitol city, diplomatic missions organize parties in country of accreditation.
- Occassion for sending congratulation letters to country which celebrate on specific day.
- Calendar of national days coordinated by diplomatic protocol.





National mourning

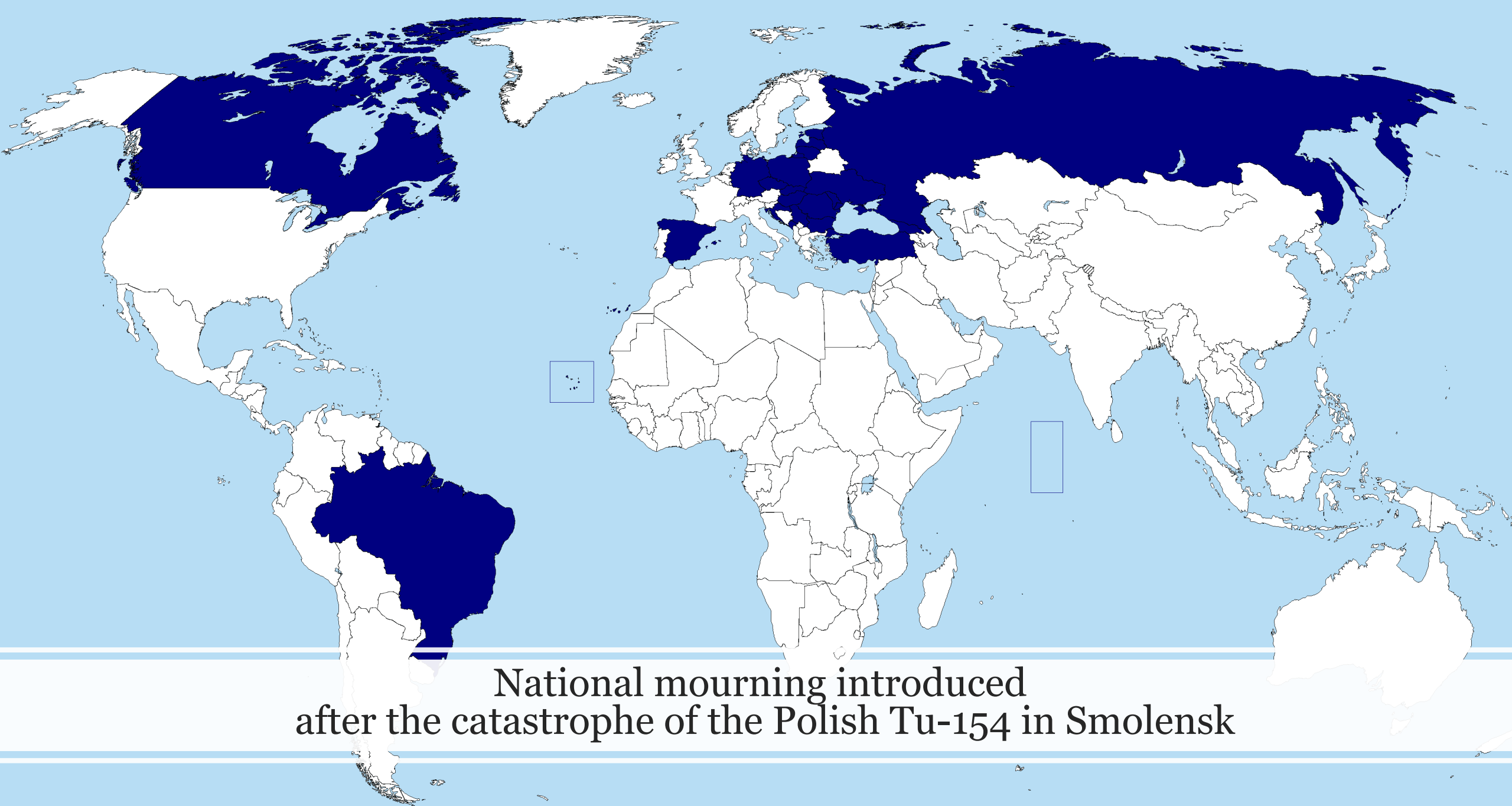
The highest form of expressing collective grief over an unhappy or tragic event (fr. deuil national).

Usually last 1-3 days.

It can be established due to:

- death of the head of state in office,
- a natural disaster or a tragic catastrophe,
- international solidarity.





National mourning introduced
after the catastrophe of the Polish Tu-154 in Smolensk

National mourning

- State flags lowered to the middle of the mast,
- Minute of silence the memory of the tragically deceased was commemorated with throughout the country,
- Entertainment and sports unnecessary events, canceled during this time,
- Television and radio programs changed, the mourning form was given to the editions of newspapers and websites.



National mourning

- Flag lowered to middle of mast OR with black ribbon.
 - NOT both.



State funeral



- State funera (fr. *obsèques d'État*) is any mourning ceremony conducted at the expense of the state with the participation of honorary military assistance.
- The course of the ceremony is determined by the family (religious or secular celebration, open to a wide circle of friends and associates, or solely family, with or without a speech, preceded or not by a funeral mass in a church or cemetery chapel, with a coffin).



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Thai king funeral (2017)



State ceremony in Poland

- The most complete ceremonial setting is given to the state mourning ceremonies of the president who has died in office.
- In the history of Poland, they were organized only after the tragic death of President Gabriel Narutowicz in 1922 and President Lech Kaczyński in 2010.
- The funeral of Marshal Józef Piłsudski - father of Polish independence and the first head of state - May 18, 1935 in Krakow also had similar order.



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Funeral of Marshal Piłsudski – political manifestation



Public celebration

In Remembrance From
Donald J Trump
President
United States of America

Public celebration

- Any type of gathering of the society with the participation of representatives of state or local government authorities in order to celebrate an event of great importance for the entire nation, research for the local community, professional group or corporation.
- The public nature of the event is determined both by the numerous participation of the population and the presence of the authorities, as well as the rank of the celebrated event itself.
- The organization of the assembly requires ceremonial forms adapted to its specificity.
- Depending on the situation, it come from a liturgical, military or birth ceremony.
- For example, to the ceremonial opening of a new public building, a blessing bishop is often invited. The ceremonies commemorating historical events, with the planned laying of wreaths at the monument, require military assistance.





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Order of precedence

5 – 3 – 1 – 2 – 4

4 – 3 – 2 – 1



A large wreath
laying with assistance



Prince Charles laying remembrance wreath



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- The ceremonial setting of public ceremonies requires the rules of participation of the highest-ranking personalities - the order of their arrival, greeting, and occupying the occasional speeches prepared for them. This order is determined by precedence.
- Invited guests arrive in the order of ranks, from the lowest to the highest (the higher the rank, the later their arrival).
- This is the reverse order of the height of the star place, therefore it is referred to as the reverse protocol order (fr. *ordre protocolaire inversé*). Consequently, the most important guest appears as the last one and the shortest time is waiting for the beginning of ceremony, which is a sign of respect for his office.



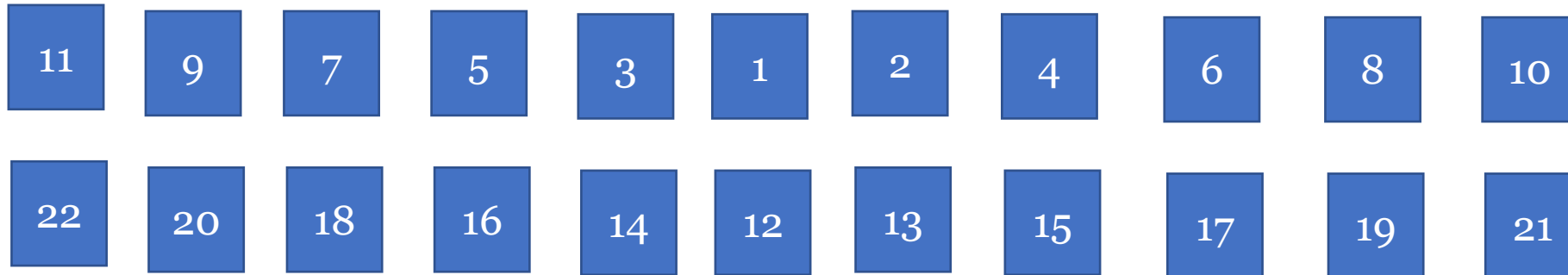
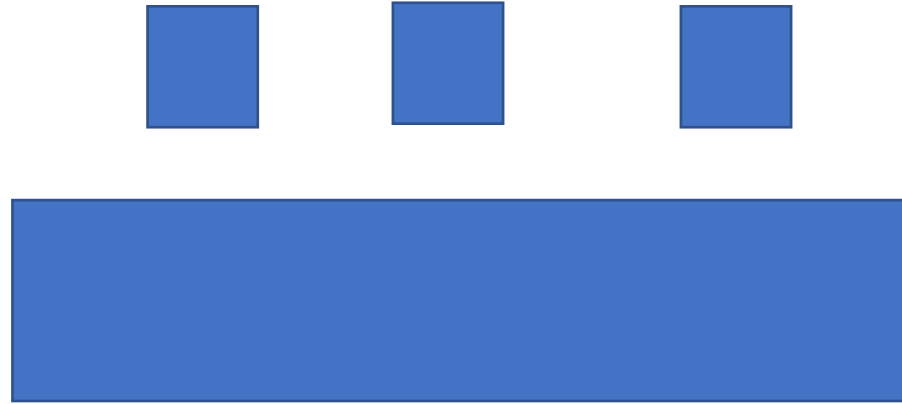
- **The** representatives of the organizers should greet important guests **at the entrance** to the building **or** the premises **where the ceremony is to take place** and lead **them** to the prepared places.
- **The main organizer or inviting person** should wait and seat the most important guest **in person**.



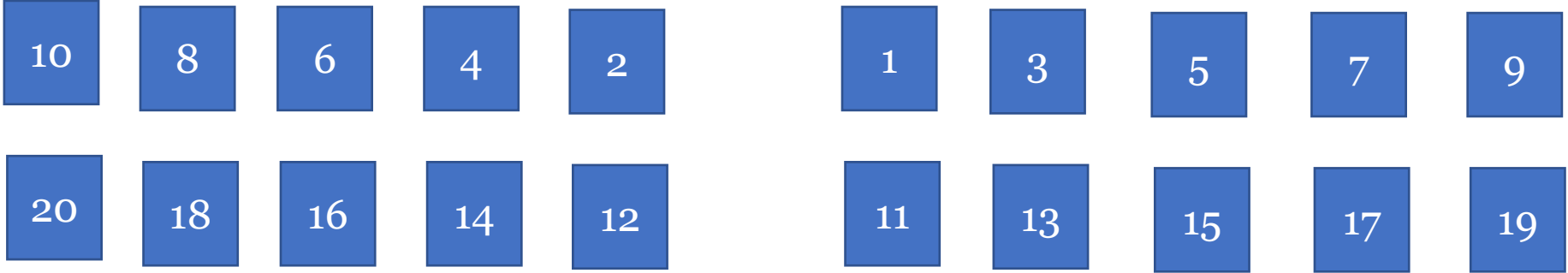
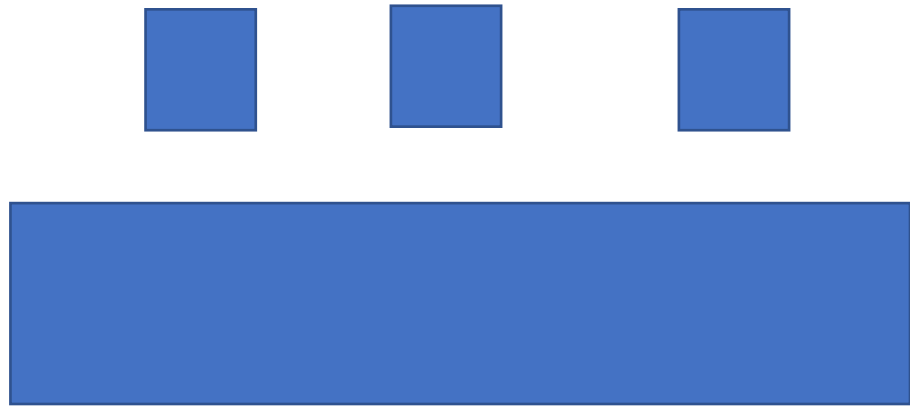


- Seats are determined depending on the position of the participants, their participation in the organization of the ceremony and the anticipated speaking out.
- A rectangular presidential table is intended for the main organizers and speakers, usually placed on the podium opposite the rows of chairs occupied by the audience.
- The main organizer, the chairman of the meeting, is seated by a chair in the center, the next persons - in order on his right and left hands, and then on the right hand of the seated on the right and on the left, seated on the left.

Seating etiquette




Seating etiquette





National symbols



The symbols of the state that signify its sovereignty are:

- the coat of arms,
- the colors, i.e. the state flag,
- the national anthem.



- National symbols are usually stipulated in the Constitution and statutes which establish the rules of their use and establish special legal protection for them.
- The use of state symbols in the country should serve to honor them, and in international relations - guarantee the visible presence of the state in the community of sovereignly equal partners and strengthen the sense of national bond and identity of citizens.
- Therefore, national symbols have priority over all other symbols of regions, cities, organizations or communities. The principle of seniority is similarly applied to symbols of sovereign states: in one's own country, priority is given to its symbols, and in the case of the coexistence of many symbols of states, the order of precedence determined by the diplomatic protocol decides.



Flag etiquette:

1. The national flag shall only be raised during the day until sunset. It can only be displayed at night when it is illuminated. It is not raised on rainy or particularly windy days.

2. Ceremonial flag rises quickly, lowers slowly. It should be treated with reverence. It cannot touch the ground or the water. If various flags are flown during the ceremony, the national flag will be raised first and lowered last.

3. If hoisting the flag on the mast is accompanied by the performance of the national anthem, the time of raising the flag should be adapted to the music (start and end at the right moment).

4. A national flag can not be hung on one mast with any other. If it is raised together with the flags of other countries, they must all have separate masts of the same height.

Flag etiquette:

5. The national flag of one's own country always takes precedence over all other flags. If it is picked up with others, it is placed to the left of the viewer. Also, if two flags are crossed, the left-hand side should be given priority.

6. A deviation from the left-hand priority rule is to place three flags with the national flag in the center. When more than five flagpoles are erected, the national flag is raised at both extreme positions.



Flag etiquette:

7. In the semicircle formed by the masts, the national flag is placed in the center. If the masts are in a circle, the order of the flags will be in the direction of the hands of the clock, starting from the position opposite the main entrance.

8. Flags of sovereign states, raised in front of headquarter of international organization, during its deliberations, on the occasion of a multilateral meeting, or sporting event - are listed in alphabetical order in the language of the host country or in English.

UNITED NATIONS Flag etiquette:



NATIONS UNIES

9. The flag placed on the podium next to the rostrum takes the place to the right of the speaker (from the observer's perspective).

10. The flag placed in a vertical orientation will point upwards to the left.

11. The flag must be kept in perfect condition. It can not be dirty, teared or the colors fade. The flag cannot fall to the ground (for example, when cutting a ribbon in the national colors or revealing a monument covered by the flag).

12. The flag must be recognized as a living symbol: therefore it lives and dies. A flag that is torn, faded or unsuitable for display for other reasons must be destroyed with respect. It was buried in wartime conditions, today it is recommended that it should be destroyed by non-public burning, preferably after cutting it up.





An Etiquette Guide to Flying Your

AMERICAN FLAG

How should the American flag be displayed?

Military Flags

From the observers point-of-view

US ASF USMC USN USAAF USSF USCG



Next to other nations



Between other flags



Next to state and company flags



Vertically



On one pole



To the left in the eye of the viewer



Cross poles



Sources

- Diplomatic Protocol, Tomasz Orłowski, Warsaw
- *Online Etymology Dictionary, Harper, Douglas,*



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Thank you for attention

Dziękuję za uwagę

Vă mulțumesc pentru atenția

Благодаря Ви за вниманието

Σας ευχαριστώ για την προσοχή



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