

## **Diplomatic protocol**

**Diplomatic protocol is often defined as the etiquette of diplomacy, the expectations of good manners between nation-states and their official representatives. In reality, protocol is both more complex and more vital to the work of diplomacy than the terms "etiquette" and "good manners" alone imply. A Protocol is less stylized pomp and circumstance (though there is a measure of that) than it is (admittedly somewhat formalized) politeness, procedure, and possibilities.**

The trainers suggest that protocol is important precisely because it "makes the job of representing our nation easier by facilitating our work as a mission team, making our relationships and interactions within the diplomatic and host country communities more predictable, and by providing a basic social framework and hierarchy to follow".

Diplomatic protocol refers to the established code of conduct, rules, and etiquette that govern diplomatic interactions between countries, international organizations, and their representatives. It encompasses a wide range of practices and customs aimed at facilitating effective communication, maintaining mutual respect, and ensuring smooth diplomatic relations.

Understanding diplomatic protocol is crucial for maintaining harmonious international relations, fostering mutual respect, and facilitating effective communication among nations. It ensures that diplomatic interactions are conducted in a professional, respectful, and culturally sensitive manner.

## **Diplomatic protocol at the internal level**

**Key elements of the diplomatic protocol include:**

- 1- Forms of Address: Proper titles, honorifics, and forms of address are used to show respect and acknowledge the official positions of diplomats and government officials.**
- 2- Diplomatic Immunity: Diplomatic personnel enjoy certain privileges and immunities, such as immunity from prosecution and the protection of diplomatic premises, to ensure their safety and independence.**

- 3- Precedence:** The order of precedence determines the ranking of diplomats and officials during diplomatic events, ceremonies, and seating arrangements.
- 4- Diplomatic Language:** Formal diplomatic language is used in written and verbal communication to convey messages clearly and avoid misunderstandings.
- 5- Diplomatic Gestures:** Non-verbal communication, such as handshakes, bowing, and gestures, play a significant role in expressing respect and conveying intentions.
- 6- Diplomatic Dress:** Appropriate attire is expected in diplomatic settings, with formal dress codes often specified for different occasions.
- 7- Diplomatic Gifts:** The exchange of gifts is a common practice in diplomacy, symbolizing goodwill and appreciation between countries.

### **Diplomatic protocol at the international level**

**Courtesy means the art of pleasing others, and it is a general rule. It is not written in order to make the person feel that what is coming to them is behavior. He will bring joy and a feeling of contentment to the person who is sad and share your sorrows. It is a rule that emerges from the arts of dealing, and its significance is in the field of robotics or Etiquette is an integral part of our mission, as well as achieving social and international economics. We will review what is customary for heads of state to exchange Prestigious Diplomats and parliamentarians are courteous. International courtesy is evident in the following occasions and means:**

#### **First - Congratulations on holidays**

##### **A- National and national holidays.**

**-Nawroz Eid**

**-Army Day**

##### **B- Religious holidays:**

**- Eid al-Adha.**

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Second stage  
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- **Eid al-Fitr.**

**C- Religious occasions:**

- **The noble birth of the Prophet.**

- **Hijri New Year.**

- **Israa and Mi'raj.**

**Second- Political events or incidents**

- **Victory in war.**
- **Surviving an assassination or betrayal attempt.**
- **Coronation.**
- **Assuming the presidency of the state or republic.**
- **Success in the election or referendum.**
- **When making national decisions.**
- **Marriage.**
- **Important occasions.**

**Third: Occurrence of natural disasters such as earthquakes and diseases**

**Four: Declaration of mourning**

**Five :Sending a mission of honor**

**Six: Telegrams of thanks**

**Seven: Courtesy when relationships are tense**

### Who is responsible for the diplomatic protocol?

The responsibility for diplomatic protocol lies in the set of rules and ceremonial customs determined by custom and etiquette. This includes showing courtesy and respect for diplomats and parliamentarians during meetings, and adhering to formal and informal rules of behavior in relations with other countries and their representatives. The diplomatic protocol encompasses the totality of laws, customs, and traditions sponsored by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, diplomatic missions, and official figures, aimed at surprising the international community. It also includes rules and directives related to the principles of diplomacy and affairs of the state, such as showing appropriate respect to the head of state and considering the pecking order of diplomats when organizing councils or meetings. The responsibility for the protocol aspect in a country typically rests with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Royal Court, or the Protocols and Honors Departments of the Presidency of the State. These entities specialize in ensuring the proper implementation of the rules of international courtesy and privileges, including the immunities of diplomats, international officials, and visiting international dignitaries. Additionally, they are responsible for organizing various diplomatic or international events, preparing for international conferences, and exercising multiple specializations. The concept of protocol also extends to diplomacy in a broader sense, encompassing tact and skill that individuals possess in private and public social relations, particularly for ceremonies and events.

### Who is Responsible?

**The responsibility for upholding diplomatic protocol lies with various stakeholders, including:**

- **Diplomatic Missions: Embassies, consulates, and other diplomatic missions are responsible for observing and implementing diplomatic protocol within their host countries.**

- **Foreign Ministries:** Foreign ministries play a central role in coordinating and overseeing diplomatic protocol matters at the national level. They provide guidance and support to diplomatic missions and ensure compliance with international protocols.
  
- **International Organizations:** International organizations, such as the United Nations, have their own protocols and procedures that govern the conduct of their diplomatic activities.
  
- **Heads of State and Government:** Heads of state and government are responsible for setting the tone and priorities for diplomatic protocol within their countries. They play a crucial role in ensuring that diplomatic interactions are conducted with dignity and respect.

**In summary, diplomatic protocol is a vital aspect of international relations, facilitating smooth communication, cooperation, and understanding among nations. It involves a shared responsibility among diplomats, foreign ministries, international organizations, and heads of state to uphold these protocols and ensure effective diplomatic interactions.**