



HRM EDMUND KELI'I PAKI-SILVA JR., ALI'I NUI MŌ'Ī

# ETIQUETTE & Diplomatic Protocol







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# Etiquette & diplomatic protocol

session 1  
introduction



# HARVEST CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY



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Distinguished Professor of Indigenous Studies





# **INTRODUCTION**

## **N**

INTERACTION IS A PART OF LIFE





# INTRODUCTION



INTERACTION IS A PART OF LIFE

HOW WE REACT DETERMINES THE QUALITY OF LIFE

# INTRODUCTIO N



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HOW WE REACT DETERMINES THE QUALITY OF LIFE

THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF THAT CONCEPT IS DETERMINED



# INTRODUCTIO N



INTERACTION IS A PART OF LIFE

HOW WE REACT DETERMINES THE QUALITY OF LIFE

THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF THAT CONCEPT IS DETERMINED

BY HOW COUNTRIES RESPOND TO EACH OTHER

# INTRODUCTION



INTERACTION IS A PART OF LIFE

HOW WE REACT DETERMINES THE QUALITY OF LIFE

THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF THAT CONCEPT IS DETERMINED

BY HOW COUNTRIES RESPOND TO EACH OTHER

AND THAT DETERMINES THE LEVEL OF PEACE IN THE WORLD



# DEFINITION OF TERMS



Etiquette ▢

# DEFINITION OF TERMS



Etiquette ▯

Code of Societal Behavior



# DEFINITION OF TERMS



Etiquette □

Code of Societal Behavior

Manners □

# DEFINITION OF TERMS



Etiquette □

Code of Societal Behavior

Manners □

Our Specific Demeanor



# DEFINITION OF TERMS



Etiquette □ Code of Societal Behavior

Manners □ Our Specific Demeanor

Protocol □

# DEFINITION OF TERMS



Etiquette □

Code of Societal Behavior

Manners □

Our Specific Demeanor

Protocol □

Code of Diplomatic Behavior

# DEFINITION OF TERMS



Etiquette □	Code of Societal Behavior
Manners □	Our Specific Demeanor
Protocol □	Code of Diplomatic Behavior
Diplomacy □	

# DEFINITION OF TERMS



Etiquette □	Code of Societal Behavior
Manners □	Our Specific Demeanor
Protocol □	Code of Diplomatic Behavior
Diplomacy □	Artful Interaction



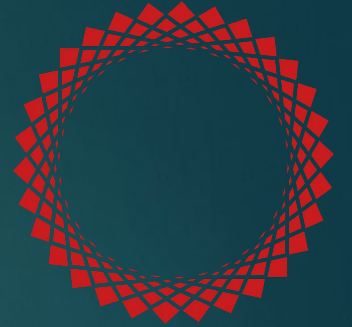
# DEFINITION OF TERMS



Protocol is put in place to provide **successful interaction**

# THE ART OF PREVENTING WAR

Diplomacy provides a crucial **BUFFER ZONE**



# SUMMATION OF LAW

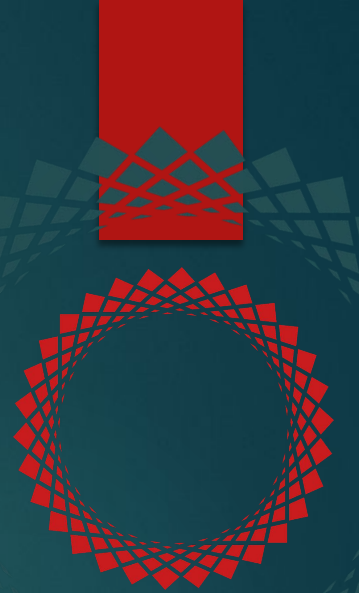
## GENEVA CONVENTIONS

The Geneva Conventions are an international agreement, a series of treaties that the military of numerous countries must abide by in times of war.

Held in Geneva, the 1949 conventions and two protocols added in 1977 form the basis for international humanitarian law in times of war. The provisions of two subsequent Geneva Conventions in 1951 and 1967 protect refugees.

The 1949 Geneva Conventions followed three others that took place in 1864, 1906, and 1929. The 1949 Conventions updated the tenets, rules, and agreements reached in the first three conventions.

There were actually four Conventions in 1949, and the first provided the fourth update to the original version of the agreement.





# SUMMATION OF LAW

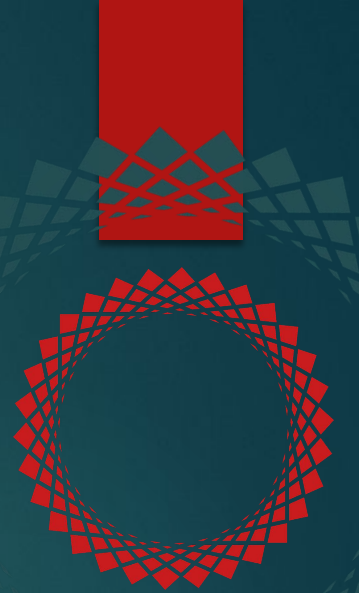
## GENEVA CONVENTIONS

The second 1949 Geneva Convention offered protection to military personnel serving at sea during wartime, including those confined on hospital ships. It adapted provisions achieved in the Hague Convention of 1906.

The third 1949 Convention applied to prisoners of war and replaced 1929's Prisoners of War Convention. Most notably, it set terms for the locations of places of captivity and standards that must be maintained there.

The fourth Convention further extended protection to civilians, including those in occupied territories.

In total, 196 "states parties" or countries have signed and ratified the 1949 Conventions over the years, including many that did not participate or sign until decades later. These include Angola, Bangladesh, and Iran.





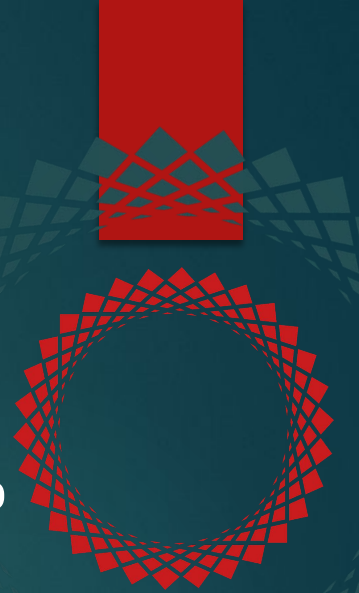
# SUMMATION OF LAW

## GENEVA CONVENTIONS

While the treaties put in place by the Geneva Conventions are still in effect today, some discussion has taken place in recent years about updating them again. The most daunting question is whether the humanitarian rights put into effect by the Geneva Conventions for prisoners of war should pertain to terrorists or suspected terrorists.

World leaders have questioned whether these rules, written after World War II and updated after the Vietnam War, apply to the conflicts of today, particularly after the events of September 11, 2001. If so, how can they be enforced more effectively? Should they be revised to address new threats, such as acts of terrorism?

The case of Hamdi v. Rumsfeld threw a spotlight on this issue in 2004 when Hamdi, a U.S. citizen, was accused of joining Taliban forces on U.S. soil. As such, this made him an enemy combatant and, the Department of Defense argued, placed him outside the protections of the Geneva Conventions.

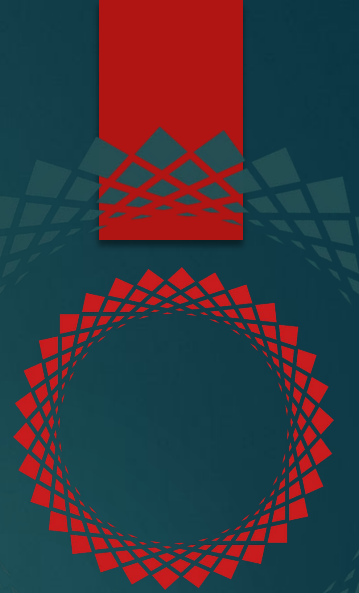


# SUMMATION OF LAW

## VIENNA CONVENTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, 1961

The 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations outlines the rules of diplomatic law, ratified by Canada in 1966 and implemented by the Foreign Missions and International Organizations Act. The Convention codifies the rules for the exchange and treatment of envoys between states, which have been firmly established in customary law for hundreds of years. It has become an almost universally adopted Convention with 179 states party to it.

The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations is fundamental to the conduct of foreign relations and ensures that diplomats can conduct their duties without threat of influence by the host government.



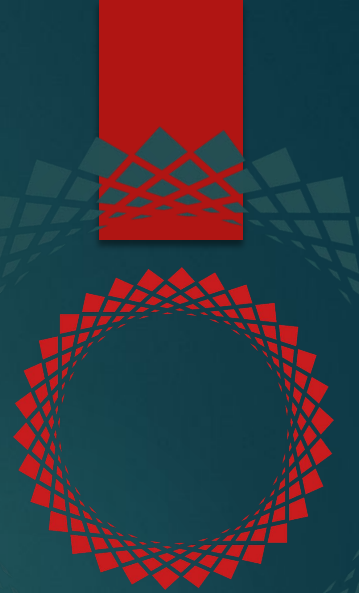


# SUMMATION OF LAW

## VIENNA CONVENTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, 1961

The Convention establishes the following:

- rules for the appointment of foreign representatives;
- the inviolability of mission premises;
- protection for the diplomat and his or her family from any form of arrest or detention;
- protection of all forms of diplomatic communication;
- the basic principle of exemption from taxation;
- immunity from civil and administrative jurisdiction, with limited exceptions; and
- that diplomats must respect the laws of the host state.

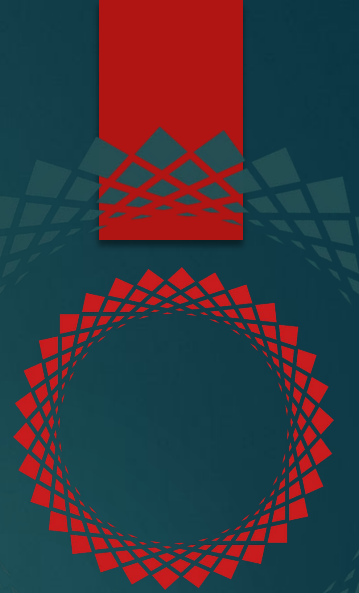


# SUMMATION OF LAW

## VIENNA CONVENTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, 1961

As is stated in the preamble of the Convention, the rules are intended to facilitate the development of friendly relations among nations, irrespective of their differing constitutional and social systems. The purpose of such privileges and immunities is not to benefit individuals but to ensure the efficient performance of the functions of diplomatic missions.

The Convention requires diplomats to obey local laws; however, the only sanction permissible under the Convention, in the absence of a waiver of immunity, is expulsion. This prevents the potential abuse by local authorities of the power of a state's law enforcement system. Reciprocity also forms an effective sanction for the observance of the rules of the Convention.

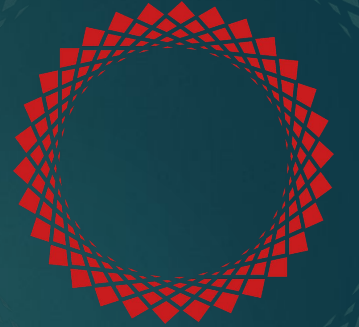




# HISTORY

## GENEVA CONVENTIONS & VIENNA CONVENTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

Layer upon Layer of protection during interactions



# HISTORY

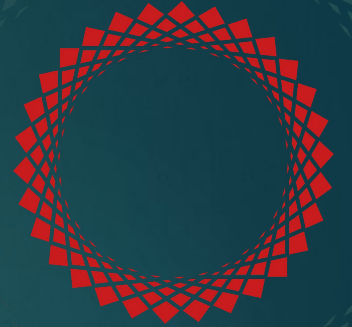
## DEFINING A FOREIGN COUNTRY'S PRESENCE

By invitation

With approval

Power to veto

Power to limit





# HISTORY

## DEFINING A FOREIGN COUNTRY'S PRESENCE

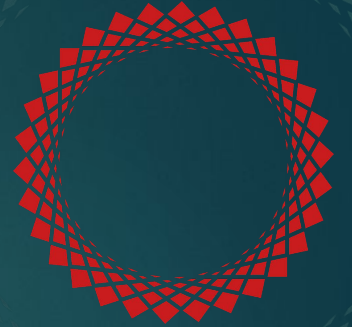
By invitation

With approval

Power to veto

Power to limit

## DEFINING RESPECT



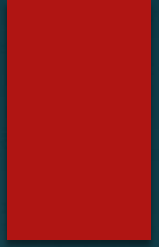
# hISTORY

- ▶ 3,814 cultures
- ▶ 6,909 languages
  - Culture of Africa
  - Culture of Antarctica
  - Culture of Asia
  - Culture of Europe (Colonialism)
  - Culture of North America
  - Culture of Oceania
  - Culture of Australia
  - Culture of South America
  - Culture of First Nations



# colonialism

The UNculture





# revitalization

Restoration and return of First Nations



# global influence



- ▶ Women
- ▶ Internet Youth Group Think – Gender Gap
- ▶ Religion
- ▶ Influencers, Cults, Terrorism
- ▶ Rise of the Indigenous



# protocols

Step carefully. In one direction, the path leads to trust and peace. The other path leads to war and destruction.





# protocols

Step carefully. In one direction, the path leads to trust and peace. The other path leads to war and destruction.

Diplomacy chooses the higher way.





# protocols



- ▶ Written Communication
  - Letters
  - Invitations
  - Diplomatic Pouch



# protocols



- ▶ Written Communication
  - Letters
  - Invitations
  - Diplomatic Pouch
  
- ▶ Direct Contact
  - Internet
  - Phone





# protocols



## ► Written Communication

- Letters
- Invitations
- Diplomatic Pouch

## ► Direct Contact

- Internet
- Phone

## ► Meetings & Events

- Seating
- Hierarchy



# protocols



## ► Written Communication

- Letters
- Invitations
- Diplomatic Pouch

**NO EXCUSES:** Titles and Names must be correct!

## ► Direct Contact

- Internet
- Phone

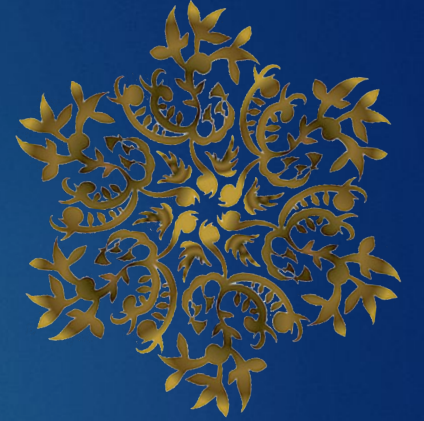
## ► Meetings & Events

- Seating
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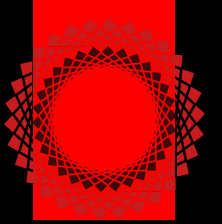


protocols



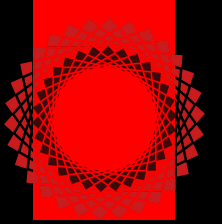
**DO YOUR HOMEWORK:** Thoroughly research the culture involved!

# VIEWPOINT



You think you know,  
*but you don't*

# VIEWPOINT

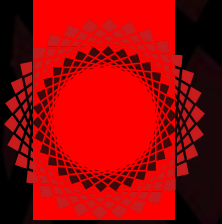


You think you know,  
*but you don't*

**NEVER** assume you know  
what the other person prefers

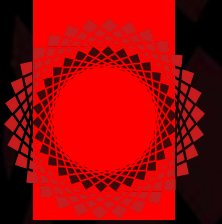


VIEWPOINT



# The new Platinum Rule

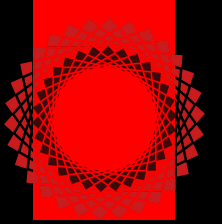
VIEWPOINT



The new Platinum Rule

DO unto others what *they* prefer

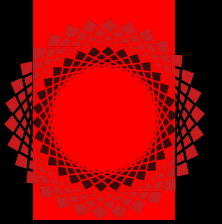
# VIEWPOINT



Define the *commonalities*



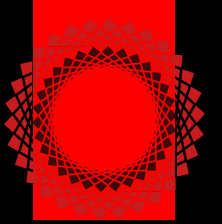
# VIEWPOINT



Define the *commonalities*

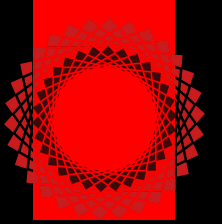
Do NOT focus on the differences

VIEWPOINT



Understand the younger generation

VIEWPOINT



Understand the younger generation

*By ASKING* the younger generation



significance



**A Serious Matter:** Matters of state protocols are so significant that they are considered to be amendments to a **Treaty**, nation to nation.



discussion

