

CHAPTER 93**OFFICIAL VISITS, PRECEDENCE AND CEREMONIES***(MOD Sponsor: SCTO)***CONTENTS****Para**

| | |
|---------|--|
| 9301. | Visits to Foreign Ports |
| 9302. | Commonwealth and Foreign Naval Officers |
| 9303. | Commonwealth and Foreign Authorities |
| 9304. | HM Diplomatic Officers |
| 9305. | Consular Authorities |
| 9306. | Definition of Governor-General, Governor, etc. |
| J.9307. | Exchange of Official Visits with The Queen's Representatives |
| 9308. | Exchange of Visits with Army and Royal Air Force Officers |
| 9309. | Order of Visits |
| J.9310. | Precedence in the Commonwealth |
| J.9311. | Precedence with Officers of the Consular Service |
| J.9312. | Order of March on Combined Service Parades |
| 9313. | Ceremony at Colours and Sunset |
| 9314. | Parading of Guards at Colours |
| 9315. | Hours for Guards and Bands |
| J.9316. | National Day of Remembrance |
| 9317. | The Loyal and Official Toasts |

ANNEXES**Annex 93A** Procedure for Loyal and Official Toasts

CHAPTER 93

OFFICIAL VISITS, PRECEDENCE AND CEREMONIES

9301. Visits to Foreign Ports

1.

a. Formal visits are those requiring special honours and ceremonies to be rendered. The visits are normally made when important personages are embarked, when participating in national ceremonies or on other special occasions.

b. Informal visits are those involving participation in local ceremonies in which formalities are normally restricted to the customary salutes and exchange of calls; they may, and usually do, include the objectives of routine visits.

c. Operational (or, in the case of NATO ports, routine) visits are those made primarily for logistics, repairs, search and rescue, transport of personnel, recreation, passage through territorial waters, combined exercises, material trials, or in connection with other operational tasks. During operational visits, calls and other formalities are restricted to those necessary. During routine visits to NATO and SEATO ports, exchanges of calls are normally restricted to the senior naval officer ashore or, in the absence of such authority, to the local senior military authority.

2. **Preliminary Notification.** The preliminary notifications of formal (courtesy) visits by Her Majesty's ships to foreign (including NATO) ports will be made by the Ministry of Defence through the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Agreement for informal and routine visits will be sought through the appropriate British Naval Attaché. Exceptions to this are:

a. For informal and routine visits to certain NATO countries, the Commander-in-Chief Fleet is authorized to communicate direct with the appropriate foreign naval authority.

b. In the circumstances specified in Clause 4.

3. **Senior Officer's Notification.** When the preliminary notification has been made, the senior officer of the visiting group or squadron, or the Captain of a single ship, is to notify the British Naval Attaché of the date and time of intended arrival and probable duration of the visit. He is to state the details (times, powers and frequencies) of any wireless transmission that may be required while the ships are in the port, and request that the necessary approval be obtained. Attention is called to regulations concerning the use of wireless in territorial waters issued by certain foreign governments and promulgated in *Admiralty List of Radio Signals*, Volume 2.

4. **Visits to NATO Countries by NATO Commanded Forces.** In all informal and routine visits to NATO countries by forces under NATO command, other than an innocent passage through territorial waters, the Commander of the force will communicate with the Ministries of Defence of the countries to be visited; this will constitute a Dipclear request. For visits to non-NATO countries and formal visits to NATO countries, clearance will be sought on a national basis through the Ministry of Defence. Commanding Officers of these vessels shall be responsible to their appropriate national senior officer for the conduct and procedure of their commands in accordance with their national regulations.

5. For visits of ships of a combined NATO force, unless alternative arrangements have already been made, the Officer Conducting Exercises (OCE) will inform the national naval authorities normally responsible for the administration of the ships concerned of the requirement for their ship or ships to pay such a visit to the port or ports named. This action should normally be taken through the national senior officer of each nation taking part in the exercise. Thereafter, each national naval authority will take the necessary action to obtain the clearance required.

6. Any NATO vessels in difficulty may request shelter directly from a local authority. This request shall be sent for information to the vessel's national representative in the State being visited. Such a visit shall be regarded as a routine visit.

9302. Commonwealth and Foreign Naval Officers

1. The following rules are to be observed by all naval officers in reference to the interchange of visits with officers of Commonwealth and friendly warships in all ports whether British, Commonwealth or foreign.

2. On the arrival of any warship of another country, the Flag Officer or other officer in command of one or more warships in port, whatever may be their rank, is to send an officer to such arriving ship, or in the case of a fleet or squadron, to the ship of the officer in chief command of it, to offer the customary courtesies. The Captain of the ship to which this visit is paid is to send an officer to return it.

3. Within 24 hours of arrival, the Flag Officer or other officer in command of the arriving ship or ships is to visit the officer in chief command of the fleet or squadron or single warship of another country present at the port, if equal in grade, and the visit will be returned within 24 hours of being paid. In the case of officers of different grades, the inferior is to pay the first visit, the same limits of time being observed as to the visit and its return. The grades are:

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Admiral | Captain |
| Vice-Admiral | Commander |
| Rear-Admiral | Lieutenant-Commander or other officer in command |
| Commodore | |

Exceptionally, for the purpose of this Article, the professional head of a navy is to be regarded as the senior officer regardless of actual rank and seniority. As between officers holding these appointments the normal rules of rank and seniority apply.

4. Officers of superior grades are to return the visits as follows:

a. Flag Officers and Commodores are to return the visits of Captains and those of grades superior to Captain; they should send their Flag Captains to return the visits of Commanders, Lieutenant-Commanders and other officers in command.

b. Captains and officers of a lower grade are to return the visits of officers of inferior rank in command.

BRd 2

5. After the interchange of visits between the senior officers has taken place, the Captains or other officers in command of the several ships of war arriving should visit the Captains or other officers in command of the warships in port, who will return their visits.

6. Her Majesty's officers may expect that strict reciprocity will be observed in similar circumstances by Commonwealth and foreign naval officers in respect of those visits of ceremony.

9303. Commonwealth and Foreign Authorities

1. The Governor of a province, territory, or Colonial possession, if residing in or near the port, is to receive the first visit from the senior officer in command of Her Majesty's ship or squadron visiting a Commonwealth or foreign port. This visit will be returned in person to Flag Officers and Commodores, and by an aide-de-camp or other officer to officers of lower rank.

2. The chief civilian authority of the port should, as a general rule, receive the first visit from the senior officer in command of Her Majesty's ship or squadron visiting a Commonwealth or foreign port.

3. The Flag Officer or other officer in command of the arriving ship or ships is to pay the first visit to the senior officers of the military and air forces in the vicinity of the port if equal in rank, and the visit will be returned within 24 hours of being paid. When the officers are not of equivalent rank, the inferior should pay the first visit, the same limit of time being observed as to the visit and its return. The procedure for return visits will be similar to that laid down in Para 9308 [sub para 3](#).

4. Exceptionally, for the purpose of this Article, the professional head of an armed Service is to be regarded as the senior officer regardless of his actual rank and seniority. As between officers holding these appointments the normal rules of rank and seniority apply.

9304. HM Diplomatic Officers

1. Every Flag or other officer in command is to pay the first visit to Her Majesty's diplomatic officers in charge of Embassies or Legations, including those of other Commonwealth countries, of or above the rank of Chargé d'Affaires; but they will receive the first visit from diplomatic functionaries below that rank.

2. In case of doubt the status of the diplomatic functionary in charge of the Embassy or Legation should be ascertained before the interchange of visits.

3. Naval officers are normally under no obligation to visit Commonwealth Ambassadors, although it may occasionally be politic to exchange calls. When such occasions arise, the precedence for calls is detailed in Clause 4.

4. When ships of the Royal Navy visit Commonwealth and foreign ports at which Commonwealth as well as United Kingdom diplomatic and/or consular officers are stationed, the United Kingdom representatives should take precedence of their Commonwealth colleagues irrespective of their seniority in rank or residence at post. Conversely, when ships of a Commonwealth Navy visit ports at which diplomatic and/or consular officers of their own country are stationed, the United Kingdom representatives should yield precedence to them irrespective of seniority in rank or residence at post.

When ships belonging to one Commonwealth country visit ports at which are stationed diplomatic and/or consular officers not of that country but of other Commonwealth countries, the United Kingdom representatives will not raise objection if their Commonwealth colleagues claim precedence by virtue of seniority.

9305. Consular Authorities

1. On the arrival of a fleet, squadron, or ship at a foreign port the first visit is to be paid by the naval or consular officer, including consular officers of other Commonwealth countries (see Para 9304 [sub para 3](#)), who is subordinate in rank to the other.

2. Officers of the British Consular Service rank with officers of Her Majesty's Navy as follows:

Consul-General with, but after, Rear-Admiral
 Consul with, but after, a Captain of the Royal Navy
 Vice-Consul with, but after, Lieutenant-Commander
 Consular Agent with, but after, Lieutenant

3. The officer in charge of a consular post during the absence of the incumbent will take, while in charge, the rank of the incumbent.

9306. Definition of Governor-General, Governor, etc.

1. For the purposes of this chapter the personages referred to below are defined as shown:

a. The term Governor-General includes:

The Governor-General of Canada
 The Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia
 The Governor-General of New Zealand
 The Governor-General of Jamaica
 The Governor-General of Barbados

b. The term Governor includes:

Governors of Australian States
 Governors of the West Indies Associated States
 The Governor or High Commissioner, if administering the government, of any of Her Majesty's colonies, protectorates, territories or dependencies, or of Trust territories.

Note. *High Commissioners of Commonwealth countries (other than those administering a government) and their Deputies are not entitled to the military honours detailed in this chapter, but are to be received on board Her Majesty's ships with the 'Alert'.*

*The Lieutenant-Governors of Jersey and Guernsey
 The Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man*

BRd 2

c. The term Lieutenant-Governor means a Lieutenant-Governor administering the government as such. It does not include an officer merely holding the title of Lieutenant-Governor, except when he is actually administering the government, when b above applies.

d. The terms Administrator and Commissioner signify the Administrator or Commissioner of a Colony, territory or dependency acting in subordination to a Governor or High Commissioner. They include the Administrators or Commissioners of Trust territories.

J.9307. Exchange of Official Visits with The Queen’s Representatives

1. For the purpose of this regulation The Queen’s representatives are to be regarded as the persons mentioned in Para J.9228 1 [sub para d](#).

2. The procedure set out in [J.Table 93-1](#) is to be observed on the following occasions:

a. By the senior officer in command of Her Majesty’s ships and squadrons visiting a port when The Queen’s representative is present.

b. By the officer in command of each Service when a newly appointed Queen’s representative assumes office.

c. By the officer in command of each Service when taking up his appointment.

J. Table 93-1. Exchange of Official Visits with The Queen’s Representatives (see [Para J.9307](#))

| Rank of Service officer | GOVERNOR-GENERAL | | GOVERNOR | | ADMINISTRATOR OR COMMISSIONER | |
|---|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| | First call made by | How returned | First call made by | How returned | First call made by | How returned |
| <i>RN</i> Commander-in-Chief, Flag Officer or Commodore flying his flag or broad pennant <i>Army</i> Brigadier or above in command <i>RAF</i> Air Commodore or above in command <i>RAF</i> Air Commodore or above in command | Service officer | Not returned | Service officer | Returned in person | Administrator or Commissioner | Return in person |
| <i>RN</i> Captain in command <i>Army</i> Colonel in command <i>RAF</i> Group Captain in command | Service officer | Not returned | Service officer | Returned by deputy | Service officer | Return in person |
| All other officers in command | Service officer | Not returned | Service officer | Returned by deputy | Service officer | Return by deputy |

Notes:

1. *Should the governor or any other officer administering the government find that from indisposition or pressure of important business, he is unable to return or pay a visit in person, he will depute his aide-de-camp or some other officer to do so. Should an RN, Army or RAF officer as shown in the above table for similar reasons be precluded from paying or returning a visit, he is to depute an officer not below the rank of Lieutenant RN/Captain/Flight Lieutenant to do so. In each case the officer failing to pay the required visit in person should report the circumstances and the reasons which led to the omission to the Ministry of Defence.*
2. *These visits need not be exchanged more than once during the respective tenure of office of The Queen's representative and the RN, Army or RAF Commander.*
3. *Return visits will be paid within 24 hours of the call being made.*

9308. Exchange of Visits with Army and Royal Air Force Officers

1. On the arrival of one or more of Her Majesty's ships at an overseas port in which British Army or RAF forces are quartered, visits are to be exchanged between the officers in command of such forces and the senior officer in command of the squadron or ship.
2. The junior officer is to pay the first visit to the senior officer but, when officers are of equivalent rank and the same seniority, the officer last arriving at the port is to pay the first visit.
3. Flag Officers and Commodores are to return in person the visits of Colonels, Group Captains and those of superior rank; they are to send a Captain or Commander to return the visits of Lieutenant-Colonels, Wing Commanders or other officers in command.
4. Captains and officers of lower rank in command of Her Majesty's ships are to return in person the visits of Lieutenant-Colonels, Wing Commanders, Majors and Squadron Leaders.

9309. Order of Visits

1. When an officer has to pay a series of visits to civil, naval, Army or RAF officers, no sequence or priority of such visits has been laid down, and they are to be arranged mutually to suit the convenience of the officials concerned.

J.9310. Precedence in the Commonwealth

1. Precedence in each independent member country of the Commonwealth is determined by that country and in the associated States by each State.
2. Precedence in dependent territories is determined by local enactments, by Royal Charters, by Instructions either under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet or through the Secretary of State, or by authoritative local usage.

BRd 2

3. In the absence of any special authority Governors shall guide themselves by the following general table of precedence:

The Governor or Officer administering the government.

The officer in command of the naval forces in the area in which the territory is included if holding rank equivalent or superior to that of Rear-Admiral, the officer in command of the land forces in the territory if holding rank equivalent or superior to that of Major-General, and the officer in command of the air forces in the territory if holding rank equivalent or superior to that of Air Vice-Marshal, their own relative rank and precedence being determined by The Queen's Regulations on that subject (see [Para 0381](#)).

The Chief Justice.

The Speaker.

The officer in command of the naval forces in the area in which the territory is included if of the rank of Commodore, the officer in command of the land forces in the territory if of the rank of Brigadier, and the officer in command of the air forces in the territory if of the rank of Air Commodore, their own relative rank and precedence being determined by The Queen's Regulations on that subject (see [Para 0381](#)).

The Deputy Governor (if any), the Chief Secretary; the Chief Minister (if any).

Other Ministers (if any), and other members of the Executive Council.

The officer in command of the naval forces in the area in which the territory is included if of the rank of Captain or Commander, the officer in command of the land forces in the territory if of the rank of Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel, and the officer in command of the air forces in the territory if of the rank of Group Captain or Wing Commander, their own relative rank and precedence being determined by The Queen's Regulations on that subject (see [Para 0381](#)).

The Puisne Judges.

The members of the Legislative Council.

The principal officers of government in such order as shall be especially assigned.

The officer in command of the naval forces on the station in which the territory is included if below the rank of Commander, the officer in command of the land forces in the territory if below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and the officer in command of the air forces in the territory if below the rank of Wing Commander, their own relative rank and precedence being determined by The Queen's Regulations on that subject (see [Para 0381](#)).

4. (*Navy only.*) When two or more territories are comprised within one naval, Army or RAF command:

a. The term 'officer in command of the naval forces in the area' (see Clause 3) shall include the senior officer of two or more of Her Majesty's ships, or the senior officer of a Task Force, Group, Unit or Element of Her Majesty's ships, present in the waters of the territory and belonging to the station in which the territory is included, and shall also include a resident naval officer at a naval base, who in the absence of the Commander-in-Chief of the station in which the territory is included is normally the senior officer at that base and is thus in command of any ships present.

b. The term 'land forces in the territory' shall include any permanent military force maintained by the Government in any territory where there are no regular troops, but shall not include voluntary or auxiliary forces and the term 'officer in command of the land forces in the Colony' shall include the Army officer holding the command in the Colony in the absence of the superior commanding officer.

c. The term 'officer in command of the RAF in the territory' shall include the RAF officer holding the command in the territory in the absence of the superior commanding officer.

5. (*Navy only.*) Any officer falling within the above definitions shall retain the precedence to which they are entitled under the preceding Regulations notwithstanding the presence in the territory of the superior officer of the whole naval, Army or RAF command. No naval, Army or RAF officers other than those included in the general table of precedence, as above defined, have any place at all in that table, and the places accorded therein to the senior officers of the three Services have no connection, except as between those officers, with the regulations governing the precedence of officers of Her Majesty's forces.

6. (*Navy only.*) Members of the Royal Family take precedence in a Colony next after the Governor.

7. (*Navy only.*) Except as provided in the following Clause, British subjects who enjoy in the United Kingdom precedence by right of birth or by dignity conferred by the Crown do not lose such precedence while either temporarily or permanently residing in any Colony.

8. (*Navy only.*) In the absence of special instructions from The Queen, and subject to any specific provisions in the authorised local tables, the precedence within a territory of all persons holding office or discharging official duties, whether naval, Army, RAF or civil, within that territory is determined solely by official rank, and the spouses of such persons, even though they enjoy precedence in the United Kingdom by right of birth, take their place according to the precedence of their partners.

9. (*Navy only.*) Persons entitled to official precedence in the United Kingdom, in foreign countries, or in any particular part of the Commonwealth, are not entitled as a right to the same precedence elsewhere. In the absence of any special instructions from The Queen, the precedence of such persons will be determined by the Governor.

J.9311. Precedence with Officers of the Consular Service

1. An officer of the Consular Service will take precedence with Service officers as follows:

Consul-General with, but after, Rear-Admiral/Major-General/Air Vice-Marshal.

Consul with, but after, Captain/Colonel/Group Captain.

Vice-Consul with, but after, Lieutenant-Commander/Major/Squadron Leader.

Consular Agent with, but after, Lieutenant/Captain/Flight Lieutenant.

J.9312. Order of March on Combined Service Parades

1. The arrangements set out below will normally apply at combined parades. In order to meet the special purpose of any particular parade the arrangements may be varied, provided that they are agreed by the Flag, General and Air officers concerned, but not otherwise.

2. The definition of a combined parade is 'a number of separate units of more than one armed Service, paraded in combination for ceremonial purposes'.

3. Parades organized by and held in an establishment of one Service and attended by small detachments of other Services attached to that Service will be under the orders of the Commanding Officer of the establishment concerned.

- 4.

- a. The order of precedence for the grouping of the Services in a combined parade is normally to be:

Royal Navy
Army
Royal Air Force

whether regular and/or auxiliary units, and irrespective of whether they are male or female units.

- b. The precedence of units within a Service is for decision by that Service.

5. **Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service.** Members of the Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service are to form part of the naval contingent.

6. **Royal Marines.** The Royal Marines and Royal Marines Reserve should form part of the naval contingent whenever the Royal Navy or Royal Naval Auxiliary forces are also on parade. When no Royal Naval or Royal Naval Auxiliary forces contingents are on parade, Royal Marines and Royal Marines Reserve contingents should parade according to their Army order of precedence.

7. **The Honourable Artillery Company.** The traditional claim of the Honourable Artillery Company to lead all combined parades when regular or militia forces are not present is recognized.

8. **Pre-Service cadets.** Pre-Service cadets should march behind all the armed forces of the Crown in the following order:

- a. Sea Cadet Corps.
- b. Combined Cadet Forces.
- c. Army Cadet Forces.
- d. Air Training Corps.
- e. Within the Combined Cadet Force, contingents should march in an agreed order of school seniority, irrespective of the sections they maintain.

9. **Ancillary Services, i.e., Civil Organizations which are Integrated with the Armed Forces.** The Royal Observer Corps are to take precedence immediately behind pre-Service cadets. The order of precedence of all other ancillary services behind the armed forces is a matter for the department concerned and one over which the Ministry of Defence has no jurisdiction.

10. **Female Cadet Organisations.** The position on parades of female cadet organizations is not a matter for Service regulations.

9313. Ceremony at Colours and Sunset

1. When the 'Alert' is sounded for the hoisting or hauling down of Colours, officers and ratings are to stand to attention and salute as directed in Para 9231 [sub para 5](#).

2. When bands are ordered to play at the hoisting of Colours they are to play the British National Anthem. If warships of other countries are present, anthems are to be played in the following order:

- a. British National Anthem.
- b. National anthem of host country (when in foreign port).
- c. At the discretion of senior officer present (British or foreign), selection from other countries in company, taking into account the seniority of Flag Officers present. Selection to be varied from day to day.

3. When Her Majesty's ships are in company with ships of Commonwealth Republics' navies or the Royal Malaysian Navy, or visiting ports situated in Commonwealth Republican States, Malaysia, or Singapore, bands are to play the national anthem of the country concerned, immediately after the British National Anthem.

4. The rating hoisting or hauling down Colours is to wear his cap.

9314. Parading of Guards at Colours

1. The custom of parading a guard for the ceremony of Colours may be dispensed with at the discretion of Commanders-in-Chief and Flag Officers in independent commands except:

BRd 2

- a. On formal visits.
- b. When required for training purposes as directed by the senior officer.
(See BRd 1834 Royal Navy *Ceremonial and Drill* Chapter 11)

9315. Hours for Guards and Bands

1. In harbour the following are the normal hours within which guards and bands are liable to be paraded. At other times they will not be required unless specially ordered beforehand, except as in Clause 2.

Weekdays

From Colours to 1200 (but not on Saturday) and from 1315 to sunset or 1800 (whichever is the earlier).

When a two-hour dinner period is in force, from 1400 to sunset or 1800 (whichever is the earlier).

Sundays

From Colours to 1200, except during Divine Service.

2. Guards and bands will however be required at any hour between morning and evening Colours (or 1800) on weekdays and 1200 on Sundays, unless otherwise ordered, when proceeding into or out of harbour, or when being passed by a ship or boat flying a Royal Standard or flag of a distinguished personage, or by a foreign warship.

3. In foreign ports, or in British ports when distinguished foreign visitors are received on board, guards may be paraded after 1800.

J.9316. National Day of Remembrance

1. Armistice Day originally commemorated the fallen of the 1914–18 War and included a two-minute silence in November each year on the anniversary of the day and time of cessation of hostilities in 1918. It subsequently included the dead of the 1939–45 War and now, as Remembrance Sunday, embraces all Service personnel and civilians who have laid down their lives in the service of their country, in the First World War and in all subsequent wars, campaigns and emergencies. It is now observed on the second Sunday in November each year, when the two-minute silence is to be observed at 1100 hours, during which time all personnel are to stand at attention and guards are to turn out and present arms. No aircraft, other than those on scheduled services, are normally to be in the air during the two-minute silence. (*Navy only see [Para 9237](#)*).

9317. The Loyal and Official Toasts

1. The health of Her Majesty The Queen should be honoured seated in all naval and Royal Marines officers' messes whether on board ship or on shore, except as provided in Clauses 5 and 6, even when the National Anthem is played.

2. Warrant Officers, RM senior NCOs, Chief Petty Officers and Petty Officers, when dining formally in their messes, both ashore and afloat, are also to remain seated when drinking the Loyal Toast.

3. Likewise when nationals of Commonwealth countries which are not Her Majesty's realms (see Clause 11), or officers serving in these armed forces, are present, the health of their Heads of State should be drunk seated. These toasts should be drunk immediately after The Queen's toast unless any of the Heads of State is present when the directions in [Annex 93A](#) will apply.

4. The formal meal is terminated by the Loyal Toast—or toasts as in Clause 3.

5. When The Queen, The Duke of Edinburgh, or any other member of the Royal Family is present, these toasts will be honoured standing unless Her Majesty, His Royal Highness or other member of the Royal Family has expressed a wish that officers should remain seated. The pleasure of the Royal personage concerned on the procedure to be adopted should be sought before the meal.

6. When foreign official guests are present and toasts to foreign Heads of State are included, they and that of The Queen should be drunk standing.

7. **Procedure when Guests other than British are Present.** When guests from Commonwealth countries which are not Her Majesty's realms (see Clause 11) or foreign nationals or officers serving in these armed forces are entertained officially on board HM ships or in naval establishments on occasions when it is customary for toasts to be exchanged, the procedure in [Annex 93A](#) is to be observed. This procedure should be arranged beforehand between the British officer who is host and his guests. The first toast should always be proposed in English but, when foreign visitors are being entertained, it should if possible also be repeated in French or the language of the visitors.

8. **Commonwealth and Foreign National Anthems**

a. National anthem(s) should be played as an accompaniment to a toast whenever a band is present except on those occasions when the number of countries represented renders this cumbersome and undesirable—i.e., when it is necessary for a collective toast to be in the form of 'Heads of State here present'.

b. When a Commonwealth or foreign national anthem is played in accompaniment to a toast, an abbreviated version should not be used unless it has been ascertained that this would be in accordance with the custom of the country concerned.

c. If two or more national anthems are played, they should be in the order in which countries are named in the collective toast.

d. It should be borne in mind that some of Her Majesty's realms (see Clause 11) have their own national anthem and not God Save the Queen.

BRd 2

9. **Naval Messes.** Flag Officers', Commodores' Commanding, Commanding Officers' and wardroom messes in HM ships and Fleet establishments including the official residences of Commanders-in-Chief and other Flag Officers, Commodores flying their broad pennants and Commanding Officers of Fleet establishments, are regarded as naval messes for the purpose of this Article.

10. **Royal Marines Messes.** All Royal Marines officers' and senior NCOs' messes ashore and afloat, including the official residences of Major-Generals RM and Commanding Officers, are regarded as RM messes for the purpose of this Article.

11. **Independent Member Countries of the Commonwealth.** These can be divided into three categories:

Her Majesty's Realms

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| Antigua and Barbuda | Jamaica |
| Australia | Mauritius |
| The Bahamas | New Zealand |
| Barbados | Papua New Guinea |
| Belize | Saint Christopher and Nevis |
| Britain | Saint Lucia |
| Canada | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| Fiji | Solomon Islands |
| Grenada | Tuvalu (special member) |

Indigenous Monarchies

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| Brunei | Kiribati |
| Lesotho | Malawi |
| Malaysia | Maldives |
| Swaziland | Malta |
| Tonga | Nauru |
| | Nigeria |
| | Seychelles |

Republics

| | |
|------------|---------------------|
| Bangladesh | Sierra Leone |
| Botswana | Singapore |
| Cyprus | Sri Lanka |
| Dominica | Tanzania |
| The Gambia | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Ghana | Uganda |
| Guyana | Vanuatu |
| India | Western Samoa |
| Kenya | Zambia |
| | Zimbabwe |