

Protocol Professionals Converge in Miami in 2025



PROTOCOL & DIPLOMACY INTERNATIONAL
PROTOCOL OFFICERS ASSOCIATION



L-R: U. Desmond Alufohai, Sarah Eller, PDI-POA's Executive Director, Veronique Louis, Airport Protocol Officer, Catherine Wilson, PDI-POA's President, Melissa Werner, PDI-POA's Immediate Past President, Leslie Lautenslager, PDA-POA's Past President, and Cristine Keller, Airport Protocol Coordinator—at the opening ceremony of the Montreal, QC, Canada Educational Forum.

The 23rd Annual [Protocol & Diplomacy International - Protocol Officers Association](#) (PDI-POA) Educational Forum was held at Fairmont Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montréal, Quebec, Canada, July 15 - 18, 2004. The theme of the Forum was "Sustainable Protocol & Diplomacy: Cultivating our commitments to the land, ourselves and each other."

Montreal, QC, Canada, noted as one of the most sustainable cities in the world, lends itself naturally to hosting PDI-POA's 23rd Annual Forum. According to PDI-POA, 140 delegates from seventeen (17) countries attended the Montreal Educational Forum.

PDI-POA's 24th Annual Educational Forum will be held in Miami, Florida, July 21-25, 2025. The venue for the Forum is the iconic Biltmore Hotel in Coral Gables, a 5-mile drive from Miami International Airport. [The Biltmore Hotel](#) is a palatial resort built in the 1920s and a National Historic Landmark. Joining us at the Miami Educational Forum in 2025 is an opportunity to learn and expand your network through an audience of peers and raise visibility for yourself and your agency or company. Start planning your trip!

Protocol professionals work in government, corporations, universities, etc., to implement international codes of conduct and facilitate decision-making between business and world leaders. Founded in 2002, PDI-POA is a nonprofit that supports protocol Professionals by providing training, continued education forums, networking opportunities, and mentorship.

PROTOCOL SYMPOSIUM

SAVE THE DATE
PDI-POA and the Miami-Dade Aviation Department's Protocol & International Affairs Division, will be hosting a day-long workshop on **Thursday, September 12, 2024**, at the Miami International Airport Auditorium, Concourse D. Don't miss this opportunity to learn, network, and engage with your protocol peers! For registration enquiries and program details, please contact: Mr. U. Desmond Alufohai at: dalufohai@FlyMIA.com.

JULY 2024

Division Director's Message



U. Desmond Alufohai
Director

Protocol & International Affairs Division
Miami-Dade Aviation Department (MDAD)

[July](#) is the seventh month of the year in the [Julian](#) and [Gregorian](#) calendars. Its length is 31 days. It was named by the [Roman Senate](#) in honor of Roman general [Julius Caesar](#) in 44 B.C., being the month of his birth. Before then it was called [Quintilis](#), being the fifth month of the calendar that started with March. It is on average the warmest month in most of the [Northern Hemisphere](#), where it is the second month of summer, and the coldest month in much of the [Southern Hemisphere](#), where it is the second month of winter. In the Southern Hemisphere, July is the seasonal equivalent of January in the Northern hemisphere.

We express our appreciation and gratitude to PDI-POA for granting us the opportunity to host the 24th Annual Education Forum in Miami, in 2025. We take this opportunity to welcome Consul General Chafika El Habti and Consul General David Adalberto Vergara Pilares to our community, and bid farewell to Protocol Officer Qais Yafai.

We celebrate French American Heritage Month and National Black Business Month (August). We also salute the nations celebrating their Independence or National day in July and August. We do not publish in August, so wish you a restful and gratifying August. We are looking forward to reconnecting with our readers in September 2024, until then please be safe, always.

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DIPLOMATIC & CONSULAR RELATIONS

Meet the new Consul General of the Kingdom of Morocco in Miami, Florida



Ms. Chafika El Habti was appointed in January 2024 as the Consul General of the Kingdom of Morocco in Miami. She is diplomat and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Prior to her appointment, she served in the following capacities:

- * Consul General of the Kingdom of Morocco in Orleans, France
- * Consul General of the Kingdom of Morocco in Lyon, France.
- * Director of Public Diplomacy and Non-State Actors, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and
- * Inspector at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Extra-professional activities include:

Member, National Commission for the Care of Women Victims of Violence.

Founding member, Moroccan organization “the Ombudsman for Democracy and Human Rights” (DDH Mediator).

Meet the new Consul General of the Republic of Peru in Miami, Florida



Mr. David Adalberto Vergara Pilares is the new Consul General of the Republic of Peru in Miami, Florida, effective, July 1, 2024. Prior to assuming his new position, he served in the following capacities:

- * Embassy of Peru in Panama – Head of Chancery and Minister (May 2022 – June 2024)
- * Regional director, Office of Foreign Affairs, Cajamarca and Minister (October 2021 – April 2022)
- * Ministry of Foreign Affairs, director of Europe 1 (Community Europe) (Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2021).
- * Mission of Peru to the European Union, Head of Chancery, Minister (2015 - 2020).
- * Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Head of the U.S. Department, Minister Counselor (2012 - 2015).
- * Consulate General of Peru in Washington DC, Consul General Attaché, Counselor (2007 - 2012).
- * Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Advisory on Maritime Affairs, Coordinator and Counsellor (2005 - 2007).
- * Secretariat for the Affairs of the Initiative for South American Regional Integration (IIRSA), First Secretary (2004).
- * Embassy of Peru in Colombia, First Secretary (1998 - 2004).
- * Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Directorate of South America, Departments of Chile and Ecuador, Third Secretary (1996 - 1997).

Education

- * International Studies Course, Diplomatic School of Madrid (1998).
- * Master's Degree in International Relations, Diplomatic Academy of Peru (1995).
- * Lawyer, Pontifical Catholic University of Peru (1992).
- * Proficient in the following languages: Spanish, English, and Intermediate French.
- * Mr. Pilares was born in Lima, Peru. He is married with two Children.

Farewell to Protocol Officer Qais Yafai



Mr. Qais Yafai accepted a new position with the Real Estate Management & Development Division, Miami-Dade Aviation Department (MDAD), effective August 5, 2024. Mr. Yafai joined the Protocol & International Affairs Division in March 2022.

He obtained a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama in 2019. He completed more than 110 hours of private pilot flight training. He also completed the 5-day Protocol Training Course, organized by the Protocol School of Washington ® in April 2024.

We wish him well on his promotion to another MDAD Division.

CONSULAR CORPS OF MIAMI

Airport Operations Seminar

Thursday, August 29, 2024

9:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.

Miami International Airport
Concourse D Auditorium (Door #1)

RSVP: HThompson@FlyMIA.com

By August 14, 2024



Breakfast & lunch provided.
Please bring your parking ticket for validation.



August is National Civility Month

What is **ci·vil·i·ty**

noun Sə-ˈvi-lə-tē
: polite, reasonable, and respectful behavior

small actions that lead to respect for others and skillfully applied behaviors that lead to positive working relationships & environments

kindness, empathy, and respect. This month follows a common theme like other similar awareness months centered around civility, including National Win with Civility Month, International Civility Awareness Month, and more.

History of National Civility Month

The Latin root of civility originated in 509 B.C. with the Romans. Their social and political structure became more decentralized, and democracy took root in the then-powerhouses, Ancient Rome and Ancient Greece. As people began to demand and receive more rights, they started devising words to describe their new republic. The term first meant ‘civis’ or ‘citizen,’ which referred to men with property. Over time, the word evolved to ‘civitas,’ a.k.a. the “rights and duties of citizenship,” and then to ‘civilitas,’ for the “art and science of citizenship.”

The current English word is derived from a French root — ‘civilitéé’ — but the meaning has changed again. It wasn’t about the republic and citizens’ rights anymore, it was now used mainly in the French courts to talk about proper behavior, dress, speech, service between the French lords and those who served them. The complete understanding and evolution of civility came during a major period of enlightenment spanning almost 300 years.

The Renaissance, the Age of Science, and the Age of Enlightenment broadened people’s definition of the term, and civility now meant the sense of being human and acting with humanity. Educated and civilized people were expected to exhibit traits of civility, like polished manners, a love and sensitivity towards beauty, respect for absolutely everyone, and a solid adherence to honor and duty. Historians conclude that our understanding of this word inspired many events, including presidential and parliamentary democracy and the women’s empowerment movements.

Today’s meaning of civility is etched in every person’s mind and is a common thread that unites our behavior. As we’re gaining a new understanding of ourselves and the environment around us, we are reaching out to people, sharing our love and care, and being civil to one another. And still have a long way to go to become a world mostly free of incivility, which is what National Civility Day addresses.

[Source.](#)

People being civil to other people is what makes the world a whole lot better and is the key focus of National Civility Month, which is held in August each year. This holiday was founded to help the world remember to treat others the way we wish to be treated ourselves — with

Major changes to air travel are in development, so hopefully, in the next few decades, traveling by plane will get more affordable, more comfortable, and more environmentally friendly. Here are some of the ways the **future of air travel** is expected to change:

Hydrogen-powered planes. Aviation is currently responsible for 3.6% of the EU’s greenhouse gas emissions since modern planes use kerosene as fuel. A recent report suggested that hydrogen-powered planes could enter the market as soon as 2035, and those planes could carry hundreds more passengers per flight than traditional planes, with a cleaner energy source.

Going beyond traditional wing design. A blended wing design combines the wing and the fuselage into a single unit, so the entire aircraft provides the lift for the flight. Delta wings – like those used on the Concorde and high-speed military jets – may also be incorporated in some way into commercial planes. KLM is also working with Delft University of Technology on a ‘Flying V’ plane that has passenger cabins down each side of a v-shaped aircraft. The company claims this type of plane could offer 20% more fuel efficiency than the A350.

Air taxis. Have you been longing to ride in a flying car that feels like it’s straight from Back to the Future or the Jetsons? Aviation companies are researching ways to shift local transportation from the road to the air with electrically powered “air taxis” for short flights. In 2017, [Velocopter](#) completed their maiden flight for electrified individual air transport, and the Lilium Jet from Munich is reported to be able to fly 300km for an hour. Their five-seater air taxi could start operating as early as 2025, and traveling by air taxi could be as common as traveling by subway as in major cities today. Autonomous air taxis may follow shortly after as technology continues to evolve.

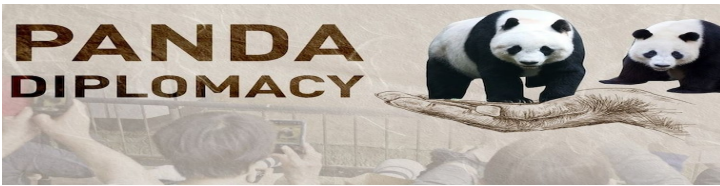
The return of supersonic flights. United plans to buy 15 new supersonic airliners, and hopes to "return supersonic speeds to aviation" by the year 2029. Previous supersonic passenger flights ended in 2003 when British Airways and Air France retired the Concorde. The definition of supersonic flight is when an aircraft travels faster than the speed of sound, which is approximately 660mph (1,060km/h) if the plane is traveling at an altitude of 60,000ft (18,300m).

Know your Terminology:

- * **AAM** – Advanced Air Mobility; **UAM** – Urban Air Mobility.
- * **eVTOLs** – Electric Vertical Take-off and Landing (Air carrier vehicles that can take-off and land vertically and hover).
- * **Rotorcraft** - Also known as rotor wing aircraft, is an air vehicle that utilizes spinning rotor blades to lift off. One typical example of a rotorcraft is a helicopter.
- * **Power-lift Aircraft** - Like a rotorcraft, can take off and land vertically. This type of aircraft utilizes a fixed-wing design similar to a conventional airplane.
- * **Vertiport** – An area that can support the landing and take-off of eVTOL; **Vertistop** is similar to vertiports. They are only built for onboarding or offboarding passengers and cargo and do not allow for fueling or scheduled maintenance.

Sources: [Forbes](#); [McKinsey & Company](#)

Panda Diplomacy for the World's Cutest Ambassador



China-U.S. Panda Diplomacy: A Brief History

1936 Su-Lin, the first panda to live in the U.S., is captured in the wild by Ruth Harkness and sold to the Chicago Brookfield Zoo. In 1946, China bans foreigners from hunting and capturing pandas.

1972 President Nixon and the First Lady visit China. China's Premier, Zhou Enlai, gifts the U.S. two pandas as a diplomatic gift, Ling Ling and Xing Xing, who are moved into the National Zoo. Nixon gifts two musk oxen in return.

1984 China establishes a rule that pandas will be loaned for 10 years (with the opportunity for extension) rather than given as gifts. San Diego Zoo hosts its first pandas, Basi and Yuan Yuan, in 1987 for 200 days.

1996 Pandamonium! Bai Yun and Shi Shi arrive on loan at San Diego Zoo. In 1999, Lun Lun and Yang Yang arrive at Zoo Atlanta. In 2000, a second pair of pandas, Mei Xiang and Tian Tian, arrive at the National Zoo. In 2003, Ya Ya and Le Le arrive at the Memphis Zoo.

2019 San Diego Zoo panda loan ends and is not extended. The zoo returns all pandas to China, including offspring.

2023 Le Le passes away at the Memphis Zoo. A campaign called "Bring Ya Ya Home" goes viral on Chinese social media, accusing the Memphis Zoo of mistreatment. Ya Ya is returned to China as the loan ends. The National Zoo pandas will also be returned in November.

2024 Panda loan at Zoo Atlanta for Lun Lun and Yang Yang is set to end. No discussions have taken place about an extension.

The recent visit of China's Premier Li Qiang in Australia, who offered to send two new pandas to Australia, marks the return of "panda diplomacy", as a tool of diplomacy and wildlife conservation. [Panda diplomacy](#) refers to the practice of the Chinese government gifting or loaning giant pandas to other countries as a symbol of friendship, goodwill, or to strengthen diplomatic relations.

[Pandas](#) are one of the most recognizable emblems of China, and a source of 'soft power'. This practice of sending pandas abroad dates to the Tang Dynasty (618-907 CE) but became particularly prominent in the 20th and 21st centuries.

Today, there are an estimated 1,900 pandas in the wild and about 600 in zoos and breeding centers. If pandas are not given as gift, borrower must pay a lease fee of around one million US dollars per year, in addition to the cost of building a panda facility. This is said to cover the costs of panda conservation efforts in China.

In modern times, China has offered pandas as diplomatic gifts to countries like the U.S., Japan, the UK, France, and Germany, among others. In recent decades, the practice has shifted from gifting to loaning pandas, often accompanied by a set of terms and conditions. These terms can include fees for the loan, provisions for the care of the pandas, and agreements to return any offspring born to the pandas back to China.

Panda diplomacy can also serve as a way for China to promote its image abroad, demonstrate its commitment to wildlife conservation, and build stronger ties with countries that receive pandas. In many cases, the arrival of pandas in a country generates significant public interest and can lead to increased tourism and cultural exchanges for the countries involved.

[Interesting Facts about Pandas](#)

- * Despite being giants, a giant panda cub weighs only around 150 grams (5 oz) at birth. Adult males can weigh up to 150 kg (330 lbs.).
- * There are two main types of pandas – the giant black-and-white panda and the Red Panda. It is believed that pandas roamed the earth as early as three million years ago.
- * The Giant panda is a bear and is the world's most adored and protected rare animal, also belonging to the few whose natural inhabitant status was able to gain a [UNESCO World Heritage Site](#).
- * Camouflage and Communication: The giant panda's black-and-white markings serve two purposes: camouflage in snowy habitats (white face, neck, belly, rump) and communication. Their arms and legs are black, helping them hide in the shade
- * Unique Eyes: Like domestic cats, giant pandas have vertical slit pupils.
- * Swimming and Tree Climbing: Giant pandas are good swimmers and excellent tree climbers. Cubs start learning to climb at around 5 months old, sometimes practicing on their moms.
- * Bamboo Diet: They spend 10-16 hours a day feeding, mainly on bamboo.
- * Pandas are shy; they don't venture into areas where people live. This restricts pandas to very limited areas.

BRIEFS & NOTES

July is French American Heritage Month



Ever wonder what Chloë Sevigny, Patricia Arquette, Timothée Chalamet, Julie Delpy, and Angelina Jolie have in common? They're all French American in some way. Some are born of French American parents, some have French-Canadian ancestry and were raised in the United States, and some are first-generation French Americans. But it goes deeper than just those family connections when we celebrate French American Heritage Month.

In the United States, July is designated as National French American Heritage Month and was established to honor the significant contributions made to the country by people of French descent. Currently, approximately 11.8 million Americans of French- or French-Canadian descent live and work in the United States, with about 2 million of those speaking French at home. As of the 2011 census, an additional 750,000 French American citizens were added to those numbers due to the large creole community, whose language is based on French. A significant goal of groups like the Alliance Française, who spearheaded events like French American Heritage Month, is to dedicate the entire month of July to celebrating and honoring the immense influence that the French have had on the United States in terms of laws, art, culture, language, and social etiquette. There are many ways in which the public can participate in the celebrations that start at the homes of French American families, the offices of French organizations based in the U.S., and on social media platforms dedicated to French-American culture and communities.

Where is the most prominent French population in the U.S.? California has the most significant French population, followed by Louisiana, with Maine having the highest percentage (25%) of French inhabitants. Many French citizens are drawn to the U.S. for the climate.

How much of the U.S. speaks French? According to the most recent U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 1,203,941 people in the United States speak French at home. This includes people who speak French Patois and Cajun.

What American city is most like Paris? Washington, D.C. The French architect and urban planner Pierre Charles L'Enfant designed America's capital city, which is full of Parisian elements. D.C., like Paris, is rich in history, horticulture, and haute cuisine.

[Source.](#)

August is National Black Business Month



Black Business Month is celebrated in August — it's a time to acknowledge and appreciate black-owned businesses across the nation and all that they represent in the country's continual striving for diversity and equality. When we celebrate the contribution of black business owners and entrepreneurs, it pays homage to them and their legacies, especially since celebrating this month recognizes the importance of black-owned businesses when it comes to contributing to the nation's economy as well. Approximately 10% of all American businesses are black-owned, and if we look at what statistics say about minority-owned businesses, about 30% of these would belong to black

business owners. The primary sectors in which black-owned businesses operate include health care, social work, repair and maintenance, beauty salons, restaurants, and more. Black businesses across the country are booming and, on the rise, with Washington D.C. having the highest ratio of black-owned businesses, a whopping 28%.

The history of Black Business Month can be traced back to the year 2004, when engineering entrepreneur Frederick E. Jordan partnered with the president and executive editor of the scholarly publishing company eAccess Corp, John William Templeton, to start this annual event. The intention of the pair was to “drive the policy agenda affecting the 2.6 million African American businesses,” to highlight and empower Black business owners all over, especially given the unique challenges faced by minority business owners. This stemmed from Jordan's own personal experience of the struggle to gain financial backing and funding when he began his own firm in San Francisco in 1969. Today, he is the successful owner of F. E. Jordan Associates Inc., a company that has international reach, but it also led him to realize that the odds are still not in favor of Black entrepreneurship to push for equity in the business spaces and to celebrate those who are thriving despite the challenges.

Since the late 1700s, both free and enslaved Black people began to open their own small businesses, from barbershops to tobacco shops and shoemaking. As emancipation grew, so did the establishment of Black-owned businesses, and this led to the period between 1900 — 1930 being labeled as the ‘golden age’ of Black-owned businesses. Segregation saw entire districts becoming Black-owned, such as Black Wall Street in Tulsa, Oklahoma. In 1915, with the establishment of The National Negro Business League, there was widespread support of African American entrepreneurship, with The National Business League spreading to over 34 states. By 2002, 1.2 million of the U.S. 23 million businesses were owned by Black people, bringing in a revenue of over \$150 billion!

What is the largest black-owned business in America? - RLJ Lodging Trust, one of the largest publicly owned Black businesses, reported total assets of \$5.92 billion in June 2020. Black people owned approximately 124,551 businesses, with about 28.5% (35,547) of these businesses in the health care and social assistance sector, the highest percentage of any minority group.

[Source.](#)

INDEPENDENCE AND NATIONAL DAYS (JULY)

July 1, 1867 – Canada: With the passage of the British North America Act, the four separate colonies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Upper Canada, and Lower Canada were united into the Dominion of Canada. Initially, the day was known as Dominion Day, but on October 27, 1982, it was officially changed to Canada Day.

July 1, 1960 – Somalia: On June 26, 1960, British Somaliland gained its independence from the United Kingdom, and on July 1, 1960, Italian Somaliland became independent from the Italian-administered UN trusteeship. Simultaneously to gaining independence, Italian Somaliland merged with British Somaliland to form the Somali Republic on July 1, 1960.

July 1, 1962 – Burundi: Gained independence from the Belgium-administered the United Nations Trusteeship.

July 1, 1962 – Rwanda: Just like its southern neighbor Burundi, Rwanda gained independence from the Belgium-administered UN.

July 3, 1944 – Belarus: After a public referendum in 1996, Belarus's Independence Day was moved to July 3 to commemorate the day in 1944 that Minsk was liberated from German occupation.

July 4, 1776 – United States: Declared independence from Great Britain on July 4, 1776.

July 5, 1811 – Venezuela: On this day, Venezuela gained independence from Spain.

July 5, 1962 – Algeria: Algeria gained independence from France on July 5, 1962.

July 5, 1975 – Cabo Verde (Cape Verde): In December 1974, an agreement was signed between Portugal and the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde that established a transitional government in Cabo Verde. On July 5, 1975, the newly elected National Popular Assembly declared Cabo Verde's independence from Portugal.

July 6, 1964 – Malawi: Gained independence from the UK. Since 1966, Independence Day is also known as Republic Day.

July 6, 1975 – Comoros: On July 6, 1975, the Union of the Comoros gained independence from France.

July 7, 1978 – Solomon Islands: This day marks the day the Solomon Islands gained their independence from the United Kingdom.

July 9, 1816 – Argentina: On Revolution Day, May 25, 1810, the Primera Junta, Argentina's first independent government was formed, and on July 9, 1816, the Congress of Tucumán formally declared independence from Spain.

July 9, 2011 – South Sudan: The world's newest country, South Sudan, gained its independence from Sudan on July 9, 2011.

July 10, 1973 – The Bahamas: After 325 years of British rule, The Bahamas became a free and sovereign nation.

July 12, 1975 – Sao Tome and Principe: Marks the day Sao Tome and Principe gained independence from Portugal.

July 12, 1979 – Kiribati: Gained its independence from the United Kingdom.

July 14, 1789 – France: France's National Day, la Fête Nationale or le Quatorze Juillet, is celebrated annually on July 14 and commemorates the storming of the Bastille on July 14, 1789.

July 19, 1949 – Laos: The Franco-Lao General Convention granted Laos limited self-government and independence within the French Union. The Franco-Lao Treaty signed on October 22, 1953, recognized Laos's full independence.

July 20, 1810 – Colombia: Celebrated annually on July 20, on this day in 1810, a group of patriots asked Spanish merchant Joaquín Gonzalez Llorente for a flower vase. His refusal was enough to ignite simmering passions and stir the residents of Bogotá into protesting Spanish rule. This forced the Viceroy to decree limited independence. Once independence became permanent, Colombia gained its freedom from Spain.

July 21, 1831 – Belgium: Belgian Independence Day is celebrated annually on July 21. On this day in 1831, Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg swore allegiance to the new Belgian constitution and became Leopold I, first King of the Belgians. His vow marked the beginning of an independent Belgium under a constitutional monarchy and parliament.

July 23, 1952 – Egypt: Revolution Day, Egypt's National Day, commemorates the military-led revolution that began on July 23, 1952, and led to the proclamation of the Egyptian Republic on June 18, 1953.

July 26, 1847 – Liberia: Unlike other African countries, Liberia did not fall under European colonial rule. In the early 19th century, the United States began sending freed slaves and other people of color to Liberia to establish settlements. On July 26, 1847, the settlers declared independence from the United States and established Africa's first republic.

July 26, 1965 – The Maldives: The Maldives gained their independence from the United Kingdom.

July 28, 1821 – Peru: Peru's Independence Day, also known as Fiestas Patrias, is celebrated annually on July 28th. It commemorates the liberation of Peru from Spain by José de San Martín. On July 29th, the establishment of the Republic of Peru is celebrated.

July 30, 1980 – Vanuatu: The island nation achieved its independence from France and the United Kingdom on July 30, 1980.

INDEPENDENCE AND NATIONAL DAYS (AUGUST)

August 1, 1291 – Switzerland: The Swiss Confederation was founded on August 1, 1291. Since 1891, August 1 is celebrated as Swiss National Day.

August 1, 1960 – Benin: On this day in 1960, the Republic of Benin achieved independence from France.

August 3, 1960 – Niger: The Republic of Niger was founded on Dec. 18, 1958, gained independence from France on Aug. 3, 1960.

August 5, 1960 – Burkina Faso: Upper Volta achieved independence from France. On August 4, 1984, the country was renamed Burkina Faso.

August 6, 1825 – Bolivia: Gained its independence from Spain on August 6, 1825.

August 6, 1962 – Jamaica: Became an Independent Nation and a member of the British Commonwealth on August 6, 1962.

August 7, 1960 – Côte d’Ivoire: On August 7, 1960, Côte d’Ivoire (Ivory Coast), achieved full independence from France.

August 8, 1949 – Bhutan: Although Bhutan had been a unified kingdom since 1907, the Treaty of Friendship with India, signed on August 8, 1949, maintained Bhutanese independence.

August 9, 1965 – Singapore: On September 16, 1963, Singapore merged with Malaya, Sabah, and Sarawak to become part of Malaysia, ending 144 years of British rule. Since this union was fraught with internal friction, Singapore separated from Malaysia as an independent, sovereign nation on August 9, 1965.

August 11, 1960 – Chad: Chad became an autonomous republic within the French Community in November 1958. After further restructuring, complete independence was attained on August 11, 1960.

August 13, 1960 – Central African Republic: The French colony Ubangi-Shari, renamed the Central African Republic, was granted independence on August 13, 1960.

August 14, 1947 – Pakistan: In 1947, after the Indian Independence Act was passed by the British Parliament, British India was partitioned into two new independent dominions: India and Pakistan. Pakistan was the first of the two to gain independence on August 14, 1947.

August 15, 1947 – India: After the British Parliament had passed the Indian Independence Act, and Pakistan had gained independence on August 14, India became an independent, democratic nation at 12:02 AM on August 15, 1947.

August 15, 1945 – North Korea: On this day, North Korea gained independence from Japan.

August 15, 1945 – South Korea: National Liberation Day is celebrated annually and commemorates the day 35 years of Japanese occupation and colonial rule ended on the Korean Peninsula.

August 15, 1960 – Republic of the Congo: In 1960, the former French region of Middle Congo achieved independence.

August 15, 1971 – Bahrain: Bahrain gained independence from the UK on Aug. 15, 1971.

August 16, 1960 – Cyprus: Cyprus gained its independence from the UK. Independence Day celebrations were moved to Oct. 1st, to avoid the summer heat and the tourist season.

August 17, 1945 – Indonesia: On August 17, 1945, Indonesia declared independence from the Netherlands. After an armed struggle against Dutch forces, the United States of Indonesia achieved formal independence on December 27, 1949.

August 17, 1960 – Gabon: On August 17, 1960, it achieved independence from France.

August 19, 1919 – Afghanistan: After the Third Anglo-Afghan War, Afghanistan and Britain signed the Treaty of Rawalpindi on August 8, 1919. The British relinquished control over Afghan foreign affairs and recognized Afghanistan’s independence. On August 19, 1919, Emir A. Khan declared “independence” from British influence.

August 25, 1825 – Uruguay: After Uruguay gained independence from Spain in 1811, it was annexed by Brazil. On August 25, 1825, it regained its independence from Brazil.

August 27, 1991 – Moldova: Moldova declared its independence from the Soviet Union. It was formally recognized on March 2, 1992, when it gained membership in the United Nations.

August 30, 1991 – Azerbaijan: Declared independence from the Soviet Union on this day in 1991.

August 31, 1957 – Malaysia: Chief Minister of Malaya, Tunku Abdul Rahman read the Declaration of Independence of Malaysia from British imperial rule.

August 31, 1962 – Trinidad and Tobago: At midnight on August 30, 1962, the Union Jack was lowered, and the Trinidad and Tobago flag was raised for the first time on its independence day.

August 31, 1991 – Kyrgyzstan: The Kyrgyz Republic declared independence from the Soviet Union on this day in 1991.

ABOUT US

The core mission of MDAD’s Protocol and International Affairs Division is -

To facilitate the movement of official guests, delegations, dignitaries and VIPs through MIA and support the airport’s international programs and initiatives.

Contact:

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URL: https://www.iFlyMIA.com/protocol_international_affairs.asp

For comments, suggestions, event announcements or to opt-out, please send us an email.

