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The Republic of Trinidad & Tobago



Chief of State: President Christine Kangaloo (since March 20, 2024)
Head of Government: Prime Minister Dr. Keith Christopher Rowley (since September 9, 2015)
Capital: Port of Spain • **Population:** 1.4 million
Independence Day: August 31, 1962 • **Currency:** TTD

First colonized by the Spanish, [Trinidad and Tobago](#) came under British control in the early 19th century. The emancipation of enslaved people in 1834 disrupted the twin islands' sugar industry. Contract workers arriving from India between 1845 and 1917 augmented the labor force, which boosted sugar production as well as the cocoa industry. The discovery of oil on Trinidad in 1910 added another important export that remains the country's dominant industry. Trinidad and Tobago attained independence in 1962. The country is one of the most prosperous in the Caribbean, thanks largely to petroleum and natural gas production and processing. Trinidad and Tobago produce some of the world's highest-grade cocoa beans. [Trinitario is one of the most flavorful cocoa and the world's finest cocoa hybrid](#)

Did you know?

[Explorer Christopher Columbus named the larger island "La Isla de la Trinidad"](#) (The Island of the Trinity) on July 31, 1498, on his third voyage; the tobacco grown and smoked by the natives of the smaller island, or its elongated cigar shape may account for the "tobago" name, which is spelled "tobaco" in Spanish.

[La Brea Pitch Lake:](#) Trinidad is home to the world's largest commercially accessible natural asphalt deposits, extracted and exported for various industrial and road construction purposes. The La Brea Pitch Lake, situated on Trinidad's southwestern coast, is renowned as the Eighth Wonder of the World.

[Trinidad & Tobago](#) has the highest literacy rate in the Caribbean. According to the World Bank's 2022 statistics, the literacy rates were as follows: Trinidad & Tobago (99.9%); Barbados (99.9%); Antigua & Barbuda (99.8%), St. Kitts/Nevis (99%), and Grenada (99%).

Trinidad and Tobago is [the largest oil and natural gas producer in the Caribbean](#). It has been involved in the petroleum sector for over one hundred years undertaking considerable oil and gas exploration activity on land and in shallow water with cumulative production totaling over three (3) billion barrels of oil.

[Trinidad and Tobago's Carnival is known as the "Greatest Show on Earth."](#) It is renowned for its vibrancy as the world's most authentic carnival celebration. The highlight of Trinidad's carnival experience is the grand street parade on Carnival Monday and Tuesday, although festivities begin just after Christmas and culminate on Ash Wednesday.

[Birthplace of the Steelpan:](#) The steelpan (also known as a pan, steel drum, and sometimes, collectively with other musicians, as a Steelband or steel orchestra) is a musical instrument originating in Trinidad and Tobago. It is the only acoustic instrument to be invented and accepted worldwide in the 20th century. The UN General Assembly proclaimed August 11th as the annual [World Steelpan Day](#).

It is also the [birthplace of Calypso and Soca:](#) Due to the rich amalgamation of cultures in Trinidad and Tobago, several music genres were born in the country. For example, calypso, soca, chutney, and various combinations of these forms of music trace their origins to Trinidad and Tobago. The Limbo dance contest also originated in Trinidad and was popularized by Julia Edwards and her dance company.

[Home to the world's largest brain coral:](#) The *Buccoo Reef* is one of the most frequented coral reefs in the Caribbean. It was designated as a protected marine park in 1973 and is home to a mesmerizing and flamboyant ecosystem.

The Trinidad Moruga ["Scorpion Butch T Pepper"](#) is ranked as [one of the world's hottest chili peppers!](#)

[June](#) is the sixth month of the Gregorian calendar. The Summer solstice: June 20 or 21 is the longest day of the year in the Northern Hemisphere and the beginning of astrological summer. Strawberry Moon is the last full moon of spring, which appears in June, and it is named after the short strawberry harvesting season. June is a popular month for weddings, possibly due to its association with Juno, the Roman goddess of marriage and childbirth.

The arrival of Summer also signals heat and extreme heat waves. Extreme heat can cause serious health problems and heat illnesses. The [Federal Emergency Management Agency](#) (FEMA) and the [Miami-Dade County Government](#) provide Heat Advisories to prevent heat illnesses.

We extend our appreciation and gratitude to the Consulate General of Trinidad and Tobago in Miami for providing pertinent information for our featured country. We celebrate the National Immigrant Heritage Month and the Caribbean American Heritage Month in recognition of their contributions to this nation.

We are looking forward to welcoming members of the Consular Corps of Miami to our annual Airport Operations Seminar in August. We also salute the nations celebrating their National Day or Independence during the month of June.

As always, please be safe.

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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)

Invitation to Follow



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



Understanding Protocol Precedence:



A Guide to Diplomatic Etiquette

In the intricate world of diplomacy, protocol precedence plays a crucial role in maintaining order, respect, and harmony among nations. Protocol precedence refers to the formalized ranking system used to determine the order of precedence and etiquette in official ceremonies, events, and interactions between diplomats and dignitaries. This system helps prevent misunderstandings, ensures smooth diplomatic relations, and upholds the dignity of each participating entity.

Historical Origins

The concept of protocol precedence has roots that trace back centuries. Historically, it was prevalent in royal courts, where every action and interaction were governed by strict rules of hierarchy and protocol. As diplomacy evolved into a formalized profession, these customs and traditions were adapted to suit the needs of international relations.

Key Principles

Rank and Status

Protocol precedence is primarily based on the rank and status of individuals or delegations involved. Higher-ranking officials are accorded greater precedence over lower-ranking ones.

Nationality

In international gatherings, the nationality of individuals also influences their precedence. Generally, the host country's representatives are given deference, followed by representatives of other nations based on factors such as seniority, diplomatic relations, and historical significance.

Official Titles

Official titles, such as head of state, head of government, foreign minister, ambassador, and other diplomatic titles, play a significant role in determining precedence. The order of precedence is often established through formal agreements, treaties, or established diplomatic norms.

Protocols and Customs

Each country may have its own set of protocols and customs regarding precedence. These protocols are often outlined in official diplomatic manuals or communicated through diplomatic channels.

Sources: <https://protocol.un.org/>; [United Nations](#).

Miami International Airport (MIA) is the first in the United States and second-ever in the world to be designated in 2015 by IATA as a [Global Pharmaceuticals Freight Hub](#) as it ensures proper handling of high-value and temperature-sensitive pharmaceuticals shipped by air.

MIA recently introduced [self-driving wheel chairs to transport passengers within the airport](#). The self-driving chair is designed by [WHILL, Inc.](#), and allows its passengers to choose their desired gate on a touch screen. The technology employs cameras and sensors to detect obstacles and avoid collisions.

To help airline passengers deal with travel anxiety, **San Francisco International Airport** (SFO) has hired the [nation's first airport therapy pig](#). LiLou wears costumes and performs tricks to help travelers calm down before boarding their flights. San Francisco International Airport is essentially built on top of 267 ball bearings whose support columns can move 20 inches any direction during an earthquake.

[In Rwanda](#), plastic bags are illegal and carry with them a \$100 - \$150 fine. In fact, at **Kigali International Airport** (KGL) customs all plastic bags are confiscated which has resulted in Rwanda as one of the most litter-free countries in Africa.

[O'Hare Chicago International Airport](#) (ORD) is named after an American fighter pilot who was the lone defender during an attack on his carrier, then was killed leading the first night defense against a Kamikaze attack. Two years earlier, his own father was murdered for being the only man willing to testify against Al Capone.

[Houston International Airport](#) (IAH) received many complaints about baggage wait times. In response, they moved baggage claim further away so the walk was longer than the wait. The number of complaints dropped.

[Denver International Airport](#) (DEN), at 53 sq miles, is larger than Manhattan, San Francisco, and Miami and it is the 2nd largest airport in the world.

[The missing Boeing 727-233, tail number N844AA](#) that took off from Quatro de Fevereiro International Airport in Angola disappeared on May 25, 2003. According to press reports, the aircraft began taxiing with no communication between the crew and the tower; maneuvering erratically, it entered a runway without clearance. With its lights off and its transponder not transmitting, 844AA took off to the southwest, and headed out over the Atlantic Ocean. The 727 and the two men have not been seen since.

[The Tijuana International Airport](#) (TIJ), in Mexico, lies along the U.S. border and even includes a terminal on the U.S. side, making it the only airport to have terminals in two countries.

[Very few pilots are certified to land at Paro International Airport, Bhutan](#) (PBH) and only two airlines serve the airport. It's considered the most challenging airport to land at in the world.

Less than [30% of Chinese airspace](#) is available for commercial use, compared to over 80% in the US. This is one of the main reasons why Chinese airports see so many delays and cancellations each day.

BRIEFS & NOTES

Caribbean American Heritage Month 2024




The Institute of Caribbean Studies' (ICS) effort to establish National Caribbean American Heritage Month (NCAHM) began in 1999 with an outreach to President Bill Clinton asking for the recognition of August as National Caribbean American Heritage Month. This resulted in the first White House Caribbean American Community Briefing being held at the Clinton White House in 1999. Meanwhile, a now-defunct, ad-hoc group of Caribbean Americans led by Doreen Thompson organized efforts to get June declared as Caribbean Heritage Month in Washington DC. ICS joined forces with the ad-hoc group in June 1999, but by 2000, the group dispersed.

In June 2000, ICS took on the mantle of leadership in Washington DC, changed the name to National Caribbean American Heritage Month, and organized events in June under that banner. Efforts to engage the White House were fruitless. In 2001, ICS was joined by the TransAfrica Forum and the Caribbean Staff Association of the World Bank to organize events during June, promoting recognition of June as National Caribbean American Heritage Month, and the momentum slowly began to build.

In 2004, the efforts gathered steam, when an Official Campaign for June as National Caribbean American Heritage Month was launched upon the tabling of a Bill in the US Congress by Congresswoman Barbara Lee, with language provided by ICS Founder and President, Dr. Claire Nelson. ICS worked with the Office of Congresswoman Barbara Lee to galvanize support for the Bill from organizations across the country and also organized events on Capitol Hill in recognition of June 2004. The Bill was reintroduced and passed the House in June 2005, and the Senate in February 2006.

A Proclamation making the Resolution official was signed by President George Bush on June 5, 2006. Since the declaration, the White House has issued an annual proclamation recognizing June as Caribbean-American Heritage Month. This year marks the 14th celebration of June as NCAHM. The campaign to designate the month of June was spearheaded by Dr. Claire Nelson, Founder, and President of the Institute of Caribbean Studies.

Through the commemoration of this month, we hope to ensure that America is reminded that its greatness lies in its diversity, with Caribbean immigrants from founding father Alexander Hamilton to journalist Malcolm Gladwell, who have shaped the American dream. Actress and Singer Sheryl Lee Ralph, of Jamaican heritage and basketball great Rick Fox, of Bahamian heritage, were named Official Spokespersons for the National Caribbean American Heritage Month in 2006. To view President Biden's Proclamation National Caribbean-American Heritage Month 2024 - [CLICK HERE](#) 


National Immigrant Heritage Month 2024

JUNE

National
Immigrant
Heritage
Month



The positive impacts of migration for both host and origin communities have been [well documented](#). However, they are often underreported or unacknowledged in public debates. [According to migration policy research](#), there are three main categories through which migrants contribute to their communities: **Sociocultural** refers to social and cultural factors, such as habits, traditions and beliefs. **Civic-political** relates to solving problems in the community through volunteering, engaging with political processes or government offices. **Economic** describes any activities involving trade, industry, or money. Immigration has been shown to [stimulate economic growth](#) and contributes to the global gross domestic product (GDP).

According to the Joint Economic Committee Report by the United States Congress, immigrants are vital to the U.S. economy. Since the founding of the nation, immigrants have played a vital role in creating a diverse, dynamic and growing U.S. economy. Immigrants help fuel economic activities through their attachment to the labor market, their spending power and their entrepreneurial spirit behind much of our innovations. To view President Biden's Proclamation on National Immigrant Heritage Month 2024 - [CLICK HERE](#) 

Key Facts

- * One-in-seven of the total U.S. population is foreign-born (46 million people), and more than one-in-six workers in the U.S. are foreign-born (28 million workers). Almost half (48 percent) of the foreign-born labor force is Latino; one-quarter (25 percent) is Asian; 10 percent is Black, and 16 percent is White. Foreign-born workers are overrepresented in key occupations in the field of health, accounting for 38 percent of home health aides, 29 percent of physicians and 23 percent of pharmacists.
- * Immigrants make up 22 percent of all workers in the U.S. food supply chain, even though they comprise only 18 percent of the labor force. About three-fourths of undocumented immigrants in the labor force are classified as essential.
- * Immigrants start approximately 25 percent of new firms in the United States. The number of immigrant-owned businesses fell by 36 percent during the onset of the COVID-19 outbreak, compared to an 18 percent decline in native-born business ownership.

Sources: [The International Organization for Migration](#); [Joint Economic Committee Report](#)

BRIEFS & NOTES

June 10th is National Ballpoint Day



June 10 is [National Ballpoint Pen Day](#). This humble staple of millions of offices and classrooms worldwide has an interesting history behind it.

The first patent for what we would recognize as a ballpoint pen was filed in 1888 by an American inventor named [John Loud](#). A leather tanner by trade, Mr. Loud was trying to make a pen that could write on rough surfaces. It was not a commercial success however, it could only work on rough surfaces and was not suitable for writing on paper. The idea was largely forgotten over the next few decades.

In the early 1930s a Hungarian newspaper editor named Laszlo Biro was tired of leaky fountain pens and the smudge prone ink they used. He noticed that newspaper printer ink dried quickly, but it was too thick to work in a fountain pen. Fortunately for Laszlo, his brother Gyorgy was a chemist. Gyorgy was able to create a new ink

formula that dried fast like newspaper printer ink but was thin enough to work in a ball point pen. The brothers received [a patent in Britain for their invention in 1938](#).

In 1939 Europe was plunged into WWII. The Biro brothers fled Europe to escape persecution in 1941 to the safety of Argentina. It was there that the brothers [opened Biro Pens of Argentina](#), and marketed their product as "[Birome](#)." Their invention would return across the Atlantic to join the effort to liberate Europe, the RAF used the pens because they did not leak at high altitudes. In 1945 an Italian born businessman named [Marcel Bich](#) bought the patent from the Biro brothers, which soon became the biggest seller for a brand name everyone knows today, Bic.

Laszlo Biro died in Buenos Aires, Argentina in 1985. Argentina celebrates [Inventors' Day](#) on September 29, the birthday of Laszlo Biro. You may even hear people call a pen "[Birome](#)" to this day.

June 21st is World Giraffe Day



[June 21st is World Giraffe Day](#), a special day dedicated to celebrating and raising awareness for giraffes. World Giraffe Day not only highlights their unique beauty but also underscored the urgent need for conservation efforts to protect them. Once abundant, their population has plummeted by a staggering 70% since the 1990s. Habitat loss due to human expansion and illegal hunting for meat are the primary culprits. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has classified the giraffe as "Endangered."

[Fascinating Giraffe Facts](#)

* There are four distinct species of giraffes: Northern giraffe *Giraffa camelopardalis*, Southern giraffe *giraffa*, Reticulated giraffe *G. reticulata* and Masai giraffe *G. tippelskirchi*.

* Giraffes are already extinct in at least seven countries in Africa. Just like human fingerprints, no two giraffes have the same coat pattern. Their feet are the size of a diameter of 30 cm, and their tongues are bluish-purple and between 45 and 50 cm long.

* Both male and female giraffes have horns already at birth. These ossicones lie flat and are not attached to the skull to avoid injury at birth. They only fuse with the skull later in life.

- * The giraffe is the tallest mammal in the world. Even newborn giraffes are taller than most humans. Female giraffe give birth standing up. Their young fall about 2 m to the ground and can stand up within an hour of birth.
- * A giraffe's neck is too short to reach the ground. To drink, giraffes first have to splay their forelegs and/or bend their knees, and only then can they lower their necks to reach the surface of the water. Giraffes only drink once every few days.
- * To protect the giraffe's brain from sudden changes in blood pressure when it drinks, the jugular veins have incredibly elastic walls and large one-way valves that allow the veins to expand significantly and prevent the blood from flowing back to the brain when the giraffe's head is lowered. Alternatively, to help fight gravity when blood returns to the heart from a giraffe's feet, their blood vessels are thickly walled and muscled, and the skin on the legs is so tight it acts like giant compression socks. These unique adaptations have been studied by scientists at NASA to get inspiration for human space suits.

HISTORY OF THE OLYMPICS



The 2024 Summer Olympics, officially the Games of the XXXIII Olympiad and commonly known as Paris 2024, is an upcoming international multi-sport event scheduled to take place from July 26 to August 11. The first documented Olympic champion was named Coroebus, a cook from Elis who won the sprint race in 776 BCE.

It is possible that these were not the first Olympic Games to take place, but only the first recorded one. The Olympic Games originally featured only one event: a race called the "stade," equal to about 210 yards. By 728 BCE, two additional races had been added, comparable to the 400 m and 1,500 m races of the modern games.

The Olympics came to include wrestling, boxing, and the pentathlon, as well as specialized events for soldiers and heralds. It was only in 472 BCE that the events were spread out over a period of four to five days. Previously, they had all taken place on a single day. Participation in the Olympic Games was originally limited to free-born Greeks, but as Greek civilization was spread by the conquests of [Alexander the Great](#), the Games drew entrants from as far away as [Antioch, Sidon and Alexandria](#). While the only official prize was a wreath or garland, successful athletes were supported by the governments of their cities and devoted much time to training. Most of the competitors were, in fact, professionals. After the [Roman](#) conquest of Greece in the second century BCE, the Olympic Games suffered a decline in popularity and importance, but the Games persisted until AD 393, when the Roman emperor Theodosius I ordered their abolition. A converted Christian, Theodosius made all [pagan](#) festivals illegal across the empire, which included the Olympics.

The Revival Of The Olympics - The idea of reviving the Olympic Games originated in [Greece](#) with their independence from the [Ottoman Empire](#), but it was Baron Pierre de Coubertin, a 29-year-old French aristocrat who first publicly raised the issue in 1892. At a conference on international sport held in Paris in 1894, Coubertin managed to convince delegates from 49 organizations representing nine countries to vote in favor of an Olympic revival. His chief allies in this effort were Dimitrios Vikelas of Greece and Professor William M. Sloane of the [U.S.](#) The organizers had planned the first modern Olympics for 1900 in Paris, but later decided to move the date forward to 1896 and to change the venue to Athens, though the local government of the Greek capital was initially hostile to the idea. Coubertin and his colleagues of the newly formed [International Olympic Committee \(IOC\)](#) eventually prevailed, and the first Olympic Games of the modern era were inaugurated by the King of Greece in the first week of April 1896.

The games of 1896, 1900 and 1904 were loosely organized and did not feature national teams produced by rigorous selection. The 1908 Olympic Games, held in London in a newly built 68,000-seat stadium, were the first where the events were organized by the relevant authorities in each athletic discipline. More than 2,000 athletes from 22 nations competed in 100 events. The 1912 Olympic Games in Stockholm drew more than 2,500 competitors from 28 countries and featured the first women's swimming events. No games were held in 1916 due to [World War I](#), but the games enjoyed strong growth after the war, with 44 nations participating in the 1924 Olympics in Paris. [The Winter Olympics debuted also in 1924](#), including such events as figure skating, ice hockey, bobsledding and the biathlon. Eighty years later, when the 2004 Summer Olympics returned to Athens for the first time in more than a century, nearly 11,000 athletes from a record 201 countries competed. In a gesture that joined both ancient and modern Olympic traditions, the shotput competition that year was held at the site of the classical Games in Olympia.

At the 1928 games in Amsterdam, there were more than 290 women among the 3,000 athletes, which was more than double the number who took part in 1924. The Olympic Games were suspended again for 12 years because of [World War II](#), resuming in 1948 in London. The post-war era saw steady growth in the number of countries and athletes competing as well as a dramatic increase in women's events. Politics began to intrude on the games in a serious way at the 1972 Olympics in Munich when Palestinian terrorists attacked Israeli athletes in the Olympic Village. Sixty nations boycotted the 1980 Moscow Olympics to protest the [Soviet](#) invasion of Afghanistan, while the Soviets and some of their allies retaliated by declining to take part in the 1984 Games in Los Angeles. The end of the [Cold War](#) has eliminated the largest source of political conflict, and most Olympic controversies in recent years have centered on accusations of cheating.

[The Olympic symbol](#) – widely known throughout the world as the Olympic rings – is the visual ambassador of olympism for billions of people. Based on a design first created by [Pierre de Coubertin](#), the Olympic rings remain a global representation of the [Olympic Movement](#) and its activity. “The Olympic symbol consists of five interlaced rings of equal dimensions (the Olympic rings), used alone, in one or in five different colors. When used in its five-color version, these colors shall be, from left to right, blue, yellow, black, green and red. The rings are interlaced from left to right; the blue, black and red rings are situated at the top, the yellow and green rings at the bottom in accordance with the following graphic reproduction.” ([Olympic Charter](#), Rule 8).

Olympic Games Location (Modern-Day) - The IOC, headquartered in Lausanne, Switzerland, sets and enforces Olympic policy. The site of the games is chosen, usually at least six years in advance.

Sources: [History of the Olympics Games](#); [History.com](#)

INDEPENDENCE AND NATIONAL DAYS

June 2, 1946 – Italy: Republic Day or Festa della Repubblica (Festival of the Republic), commemorates the day Italians voted to abolish the monarchy and replace it with a republic.

June 3, 2006 – Montenegro: In a referendum held on May 21, 2006, Montenegrins voted to end the federation with Serbia and declared independence on June 3, 2006. The Serbian parliament recognized Montenegro's independence two days later.

June 4, 1970 – Tonga: After signing the Treaty of Friendship in 1900, the Kingdom of Tonga became a protectorate of the United Kingdom. Although Tonga retained its sovereignty and continued to self-govern, foreign affairs were handled by the UK. On Emancipation Day, June 4, 1970, Tonga achieved full independence from the United Kingdom.

June 6, 1523 – Sweden: On June 6, 1523 Gustav Vasa was elected king of Sweden, marking the abolishment of the Kalmar Union between Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. From 1916 to 1982, the day was celebrated as Swedish Flag Day. Since 1983, June 6 has been celebrated as Sweden's National Day, In 2023, Sweden will celebrate its 500th anniversary.

June 10, 1580 – Portugal: Portugal Day, also called Camoes Day, is celebrated annually on June 10 and commemorates the day Portugal's greatest and most revered poet, Luis de Camoes, passed away in 1580.

June 12, 1898 – Philippines: Although the Philippines declared independence from Spain during the Spanish-American War of 1898, Spain ceded them to the United States after the war ended. For nearly 50 years, the Philippines was a colony of the United States until achieving independence on July 4, 1946. In 1962, the date of Philippine independence was changed to June 12, 1898, honoring the day [General Emilio Aguinaldo](#) had declared independence from Spain.

June 12, 1990 – Russia: Russia's national holiday, Russia Day, has been celebrated annually since 1992. It commemorates the adoption of the Declaration of State Sovereignty of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR) on June 12, 1990

June 17, 1944 – Iceland: After a two-part referendum in May 1944, the union with Denmark was dissolved on June 17, 1944. The date was chosen to coincide with the birthday of Jon Sigurdsson, the leader of Iceland's 19th Century independence movement.

June 17, 2023 – United Kingdom: Since 1748, when King George II decided to combine his birthday celebration with an annual military parade, the 'Trooping of the Colour', has marked the official birthday of the British Sovereign. Due to Britain's unpredictable weather, King George II chose to hold the parade in June, and this tradition continues today. This year, the celebration will take place on June 17th.

June 23, (1962) – Luxembourg: The celebration of the sovereign became an important patriotic public holiday during the reign of Grand Duchess Charlotte (1919- 1964). In 1962, National Day festivities were changed to June 23, to take advantage of the summer weather.

June 25, 1991 – Slovenia: The country declared independence from Yugoslavia on June 25, 1991.

June 25, 1975 – Mozambique: Since Vasco de Gama came ashore in 1497, and Portuguese settlers followed in 1505, Mozambique had been part of Portugal, first as a province and then as a colony. On June 25, 1975, Mozambique attained its independence from Portugal.

June 26, 1960 – Madagascar: Madagascar obtained its independence from France on June 26, 1960

June 27, 1977 – Djibouti: Before 1967, Djibouti was known as French Somaliland and from 1967 – 1977 as the French Territory of the Afars and Issas. When the territory gained independence from France on June 27, 1977, it was renamed Djibouti.

June 29, 1976 – Seychelles: A British crown colony since 1903, the Seychelles became an independent republic on June 29, 1976.

June 30, 1960 – Democratic Republic of Congo: On June 30, 1960, the DRC gained its independence from Belgium.

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.

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