# GUIDELINES ON SPECIFICATIONS AND CORRECT USAGE OF THE SEYCHELLES' NATIONAL SYMBOLS

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Tourism
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS


1.0 INTRODUCTION TO NATIONAL SYMBOLS ..... 6

2.0 SEYCHELLES NATIONAL FLAG ..... 6

2.1 Origin of the Seychelles National Flag ..... 6

2.2 Description of the Seychelles National Flag ..... 7

2.3 Parts of the National Flag ..... 7

2.4 Colour Indicators of the National Flag ..... 7

2.5 Dimensions of the National Flag ..... 8

2.6 Flagpoles ..... 8

2.7 Display of the National Flag ..... 10

2.7.6 Display of the National Flag outdoors on its own ..... 10

2.7.7 Display of the National Flag indoors on its own ..... 12

2.7.8 Display of the National Flag with other flags ..... 13

2.7.9 Display of the National Flag on motor vehicles ..... 17

2.7.10 Display of the National Flag on aircraft and vessels ..... 18

2.7.11 Display of the National Flag at events ..... 19

2.7.12 Display of the National Flag without a flagpole ..... 23

2.7.13 Display of the National Flag on official documents ..... 24

2.7.14 Display of the National Flag at half-mast ..... 24

2.8 General Requirements for the Display of the National Flag ..... 26

2.9 Handling the National Flag ..... 26

2.10 Wearing the National Flag as a Lapel Pin ..... 28

2.11 Folding the National Flag ..... 28

2.12 National Flag with Fringes ..... 28

3.0 THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS (CREST) ..... 29

3.1 Origin of the Armorial Bearings ..... 29

3.2 Description of the Armorial Bearings ..... 29

3.4 Display of the Crest ..... 30

3.4.1 Display of the Crest on official documents ..... 30

3.4.2 Display of the enlarged version of the Crest indoors and outdoors ..... 32

3.5 Materials the Crest Should be Made From ..... 34
3.6 Handling the Crest ..... 34
3.7 Wearing the Crest as a Lapel Pin ..... 35
4.0 THE NATIONAL ANTHEM 'KOSTE SESELWA' ..... 36
4.1 Origin of the National Anthem 'Koste Seselwa' ..... 36
4.2 Description of 'Koste Seselwa' ..... 36
4.3 The Lyrics of 'Koste Seselwa' ..... 36
4.4 The Musical Score of "Koste Seselwa" ..... 37
4.5 Conduct During the Rendition of the National Anthem ..... 37
4.6 Events at which the National Anthem Should be Played ..... 38
4.7 Respect for the National Anthem ..... 39
5.0 THE PRESIDENT'S STANDARD (PRESIDENTIAL FLAG) ..... 40
5.1 Origin of the President's Standard ..... 40
5.2 Description and Specifications of the President's Standard ..... 40
5.3 Display of the Presidential Flag ..... 40
5.3.4 Display of the Presidential Flag outdoors on its own ..... 41
5.3.5 Display of the Presidential Flag indoors on its own ..... 41
5.3.6 Display of the Presidential Flag with other flags ..... 41
5.3.7 Display of the Presidential Flag during events ..... 41
5.3.8 Display of the Presidential Flag on motor vehicles ..... 42
5.4 Folding the Presidential Flag ..... 42
5.5 Presidential Flag with Fringes ..... 42
6.0 USE OF NATIONAL SYMBOLS IN THE MEDIA AND ON THE INTERNET ..... 43
7.0 USE OF NATIONAL SYMBOLS REQUIRING THE AUTHORISATION OF THE PRESIDENT ..... 43
8.0 SEEKING THE AUTHORISATION OF THE PRESIDENT ..... 44
9.0 PENALTIES UNDER THE NATIONAL SYMBOLS ACT ..... 44
*ANNEX 1: Application for Use of National Symbols Form* ..... 48
*ANNEX 2: Past National Symbols* ..... 49
*ANNEX 3: National Symbols Act 1996 [CAP 145A]* ..... 53

## PREFACE

Seychelles may be small but it makes up for that in pride. 2020 saw the celebration of 250 years of permanent inhabitation of our beautiful islands. For most of the period since settlers first made it their home, the archipelago was under colonial rule. First the French and then the British ruled the territory. But then, in 1976, the colonists left and Seychelles became an independent country. When the new National Flag was raised there was much to celebrate. The event marked a new beginning.

It is telling that it was the raising of the Flag that ushered in the new era of independence. Symbols are powerful catalysts of emotion. They can be more enduring than words. For those in the country who witnessed the birth of independence, the sight of the National Flag being raised on that auspicious day will never be forgotten.

Each of the National Symbols (of which there are four) conveys something meaningful about the country's sovereignty, and each must be cherished. There is, first of all, the National Flag, simple in design but so effective. It lets the colours speak for themselves, it is recognised by all, and just the sight of it is enough to raise the spirits.

Then there is what is generally known as the Crest (formally the Armorial Bearings), an intricate design that integrates familiar images such as the Coco de Mer, a Giant Tortoise and the distinctive Tropic Bird. It also bears a Latin inscription extolling the values of hard work. The Symbol is a testament to the desire of our nation to maintain the uniqueness of our land and culture.

The third Symbol is the National Anthem, a stirring orchestral piece that lends itself to choral accompaniment as well. It echoes the dignified character of Seychellois people which blends with the unique beauty of our land. This symbol strikes an emotional chord with every citizen as its lyrics tell of the love story between the Seychellois people and their motherland. It is much loved by visitors and citizens alike, conveying an immediate sense of pride and unity.

Finally, the Presidential Standard combines the National Flag with the Crest; with the latter located in a prominent position on the flag itself. This combination of symbols emphasises the sole use of the standard by the holder of the highest post in the land.

The four National Symbols have legal standing and enjoy universal recognition and support. But nothing can be left to chance and there has to be certainty in all aspects of their use. Above all, they must be used with respect as embodiments of the nation itself. These guidelines are intended to provide the precision that is needed to achieve that certainty. It is a practical manual but one that is firmly embedded in the very essence of Seychelles as a nation.

**DEFINITIONS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Dipping the flag:** | Dipping a carried flag means lowering it from a vertical position to 45 degrees from the horizontal or, even further, touching the ground. |
| **Ensign:** | A special flag based on a country's National Flag and used exclusively on naval ships or merchant ships. |
| **Flagpole:** | A cylindrical piece of wood or metal to which a flag is attached or from which it is hoisted. |
| **Fly:** | The half of a flag farthest from the halyard; also a synonym for length. |
| **Gaff:** | The spar or hook supporting or extending the upper edge of a four-sided sail. |
| **Half-mast:** | When the National Flag is displayed halfway between the peak and the middle of the flagpole. |
| **Halyard:** | The rope which raises or lowers a flag. |
| **High Seas:** | Open sea, especially that not within any country's jurisdiction. |
| **Hoist:** | The half of a flag nearest to the halyard; also a synonym for width. |
| **Pantone:** | A system for matching colours used in specifying printing inks. |
| **Peak:** | The uppermost part of the flagpole. |
| **Position of Honour:** | A place of prominence for the National Flag, on the left from the viewer's perspective or in the middle of a display. |
| **Rigging:** | The system of ropes or chains employed to support a ship's mast. |
| **Starboard:** | The side of a vessel that is on the right when one is facing forward. |
| **State Protocol:** | The entity, forming part of the Ministry responsible for Foreign Affairs, responsible for protocol-related matters of the state. |
| **Stern:** | The back part of a ship or boat. |
| **Territorial waters:** | The waters under the jurisdiction of a state. |
| **Vessel:** | A ship or large boat. |

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION TO NATIONAL SYMBOLS

1.1 The National Symbols of Seychelles are representations of Seychelles as a nation. They are intended to inspire patriotism in the people of Seychelles. It is the fundamental duty of the people of Seychelles to show due respect to our National Symbols.

1.2 Based on the National Symbols Act 1996 [CAP 145A], annexed to this document, Seychelles prides itself on four National Symbols, namely:

1.2.1 The National Flag
1.2.2 The Armorial Bearings
1.2.3 The National Anthem
1.2.4 The President's Standard

1.3 The aim of these guidelines is to provide information on the National Symbols of Seychelles, their specifications and their correct usage, in accordance with the National Symbols Act.

## 2.0 SEYCHELLES NATIONAL FLAG

### 2.1 Origin of the Seychelles National Flag

2.1.1 The Seychelles National Flag of the Third Republic (hereinafter referred to as the National Flag), was designed and conceptualised by Mr. Philippe Uzice in 1996.

2.1.2 The National Flag is the product of a nationwide competition launched in 1996, with the aim of creating new symbols which would better represent the Third Republic.

2.1.3 The current National Flag is the third Seychelles National Flag since the country gained its independence on 29 June 1976. All three flags are illustrated in chronological order at Annex 3 of this document.

## 2.2 Description of the Seychelles National Flag

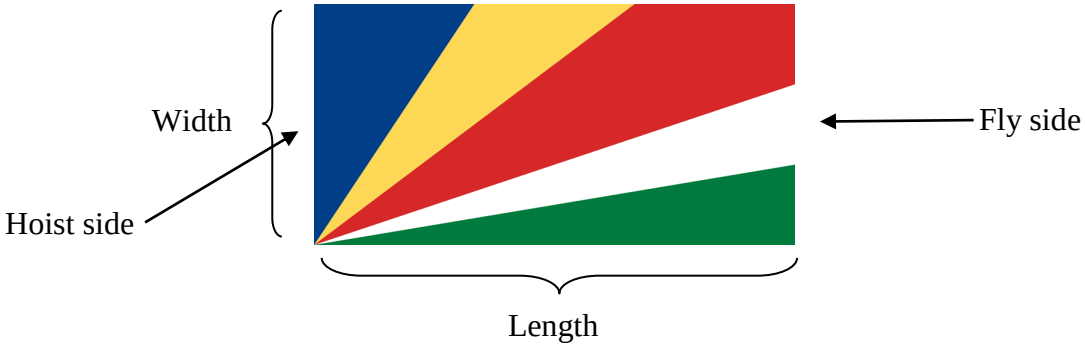
2.2.1 The National Flag is made up of five oblique bands of blue, yellow, red, white and green, radiating from the bottom of the hoist side of the flag. The oblique bands symbolise a dynamic country moving into the future.

2.2.2 The representations of the colours of the bands are given below:

2.2.2.1 **Blue:** represents the sky and the sea that surrounds us.
2.2.2.2 **Yellow:** represents the sun which gives light and life.
2.2.2.3 **Red:** represents the people and their determination to work for the future in unity and love.
2.2.2.4 **White:** represents social justice and harmony.
2.2.2.5 **Green:** represents the land and natural environment.

2.2.3 The proportions of the blue, yellow and red colours along the top length of the flag is at a ratio of **1:1:1**. This is the same for the red, white, green colours on the fly side.

## 2.3 Parts of the National Flag




## 2.4 Colour Indicators of the National Flag

2.4.1 In accordance with the National Symbols Act, the colour indicators of the National Flag are as provided in the table below:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Blue** | Magenta 70% | Cyan 100% | Pantone Reference 294 |
| **Yellow** | Magenta 20% | Yellow 100% | Pantone Reference 122 |
| **Red** | Magenta 100% | Yellow 100% | Pantone Reference 1795 |
| **Green** | Cyan 100% | Yellow 100% | Pantone Reference 356 |

2.4.2 To reproduce the National Flag, it is important to use these indicators.

## 2.5 Dimensions of the National Flag

2.5.1 National Flags are designed in different sizes to fit different purposes. Illustrated in the table below are the sizes of flags currently in use and the purposes that they serve:

| No | Dimensions | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | 9x4.5 inches<br>*Table flag* | Flag displayed on desks, tables and other similar raised flat surfaces especially during meetings and conferences |
| 2. | 12x6 inches<br>*Car flag* | Flag displayed on motor vehicles |
| 3. | 2x1 ft. | Flag displayed as an alternative to the 4x2 ft. |
| 4. | 4x2 ft. | Flag displayed on vessels (boats, yachts etc.…) and at private residences. |
| 5. | 6x3 ft. | Flag displayed indoor and outdoor on public premises and also at private residences. |
| 6. | 9x4.5 ft. | Flag displayed on a casket during a State Funeral or at the funeral of a member of the Military or Police Force |
| 7. | 14x7 ft. | Flag displayed on the flagpoles at the replicas of the 'Lavwa Lanasyon' monument on Praslin and La Digue |
| 8. | 24x12 ft. | Flag displayed on the flagpole at the 'Lavwa Lanasyon' monument on Mahe |

## 2.6 Flagpoles

2.6.1 In most instances, flagpoles are used to display the National Flag. The poles are mostly made out of materials such as metal, wood or other materials that would be resistant to weather conditions (especially when positioned outdoors), and would support the flag when it is on display.

2.6.2 The flagpole used to display the National Flag should be plain.

2.6.2.1 If made out of wood it should be well polished and varnished.

2.6.2.2 If made out of metal it may be kept in its natural colour or painted to protect it from the elements. The flagpole may be painted black or white.

2.6.3 A damaged, dirty, crooked flagpole, or a flagpole with carvings and letterings, should not be used to display the National Flag.

2.6.4 Advertising signs should not be attached to a flagpole displaying the National Flag.

2.6.5 As far as possible, a flagpole displaying the National Flag should be positioned in the middle front or on the front left of a building from the viewer's perspective.

2.6.5.1 It may be positioned on the ground, far enough from the front wall so as not to obstruct the entrance to the building; and to allow the free and unimpeded movement of the flag when displayed.

2.6.5.2 It may be positioned vertically on the roof of the building.

2.6.5.3 It may be affixed at approximately a 45-degree angle to the building (on the wall, on a pillar, or on a balcony).

2.6.6 Multiple flagpoles may also be aligned in front of a building as long as they do not obstruct the entrance to the building. If the entrance to the building does not allow all the poles to be aligned in front of the building the following options may be adopted:

2.6.6.1 As far as possible, for flagpoles positioned on the ground, they should be aligned on the front left of the building from the viewer's perspective. In the event that there are more poles than space available, the additional poles should be moved to the other side of the entrance, on the front right of the building.

2.6.6.2 For flagpoles that are positioned on the roof of a building or affixed to it, they may be aligned on the middle front or on the front left of a building, from the viewer's perspective.

2.6.7 It is important that the correct flagpole height and diameter are used for the display of the National Flag:

2.6.7.1 As a general rule, the height of the flagpole for outdoor use should be at least 5 times the width of the flag. Therefore, in the case of a pole positioned on the ground in front of a building, it should be approximately 15ft. (3ft. x 5), or 4.5m.

2.6.7.2 The height of the flagpole when affixed to a building should be approximately 2.5 times the width of the National Flag, equivalent to 7.5 ft. or 2m.

2.6.7.3 The height of the flagpole for indoor use should be approximately 2.5 times the width of the National Flag, equivalent to 7.5 ft. or 2m.

2.6.7.4 The height of the table flagpoles should be approximately 30cm.

2.6.7.5 The height of the flagpole used to display the flag on a motor vehicle should be approximately 40cm.

2.6.7.6 The diameter of the flagpole used for the display of the National Flag varies, but should be proportionate to the height

of the pole to ensure proper support for the flag when it is displayed.

2.6.7.7 As much as possible, flagpoles used to display the National Flag at private residences should also comply with the requirements above.

2.6.8 The National Flag may also be displayed without a flagpole. In such instances it may be displayed flat on a wall, as a covering on a casket, over a street, amongst other things. This form of display will be elaborated on later in this document.

## 2.7 Display of the National Flag

2.7.1 The National Flag may be used by anyone, and be displayed indoors or outdoors, on public and private premises, including private residences, provided that its use and display are in accordance with the National Symbols Act, and that the user complies with any additional requirements specified in these guidelines.

2.7.2 The National Flag should always be displayed in a place of prominence i.e. on the left from the viewer's perspective or in the middle of a display, referred to as the "Position of Honour".

2.7.3 When the National Flag is displayed vertically, the blue colour should be in alignment with the flagpole.

2.7.4 When the National Flag is displayed from a flagpole projecting horizontally or at an angle from a windowsill, balcony, or front of a building, the blue colour should be in alignment with the pole and the green colour parallel to the wall.

2.7.5 The National Flag may be displayed on its own or alongside other national flags or flags of national or international organisations.

2.7.6 <u>Display of the National Flag outdoors on its own</u>

2.7.6.1 The National Flag may be displayed outdoors on its own, on top or in front of a building, as per the possible alignment of flag poles specified at 2.5.5 and 2.5.6. In such instances, a 6x3 ft. flag should be used.

*Display of the National Flag on its own without other empty poles*

2.7.6.2 It is recommended that only one National Flag be displayed outdoors on specific premises at any one time, irrespective of the number of flagpoles available. However, if meant for decorative purposes, such as during national celebrations, multiple National Flags may be displayed on all available poles on one premise.

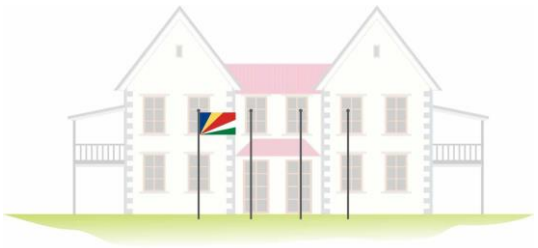
2.7.6.3 It is compulsory for the National Flag to be displayed on the following public premises:

a) State House
b) National Assembly
c) Palais de Justice
d) Building in which a Minister's office is based[1]
e) Public educational institutions
f) Public health institutions
g) All SPDF units
h) All police stations
i) All fire and rescue stations
j) All district administration offices
k) Seychelles airports
l) Seychelles ports
m) Mayor's office

2.7.6.4 The National Flag may be displayed on its own alongside empty poles. In such instances, it should be displayed in the Position of Honour.

a) When the National Flag is displayed in a line with an even number of flagpoles, (2, 4, 6 etc...), it should be displayed as illustrated below:

[1] In the event that more than one minister is based at the same building, only one National Flag should be displayed.



*Display of the National Flag in front of a building with an even number of flagpoles*

b) When the National Flag is displayed in a line with an odd number of flagpoles, (3, 5, 7 etc...), it should be displayed as illustrated below. Alternatively, it may be displayed as indicated at 2.7.6.4 (a) above.

*Display of the National Flag in front of a building with an odd number of flagpoles*

2.7.6.5 As far as possible, the National Flag should not be displayed at the back of a building.

2.7.7 <u>Display of the National Flag indoors on its own</u>

2.7.7.1 The National Flag should be displayed indoors on the premises listed at 2.6.4.3, at reception areas, and conference rooms. In such instances, a 6x3 ft. flag should be used, and it should be displayed on the far left from the viewer's perspective.

2.7.7.2 It is compulsory for a 6x3 ft. National Flag to be displayed in the offices of following government officials. In such instances, it may be displayed at any one of the seating arrangements used for official purposes in the office of the government official, on the left of the seat from the viewers' perspective:

a) President
b) Vice President
c) Speaker of the National Assembly
d) Chief Justice
e) President of the Court of Appeal
f) Designated Minister
g) Leader of the Opposition
h) Ministers

i) Attorney General
j) Chief of Defence Forces
k) Mayor
l) Commissioner of Police
m) Seychelles Ambassadors/High Commissioners abroad
n) Chief of Protocol

*Display of the National Flag behind an official when seated*

2.7.7.3 Other public and private sector employees at Chief Executive level and above may also display a 6x3 ft. National Flag in their offices. Alternatively, they may display a table flag on their desks, conference tables or coffee tables, as the case may be.

2.7.7.4 Other public and private sector employees may display a table flag on their desks, conference tables or coffee tables, as the case may be.

2.7.7.5 The general public may display a 6x3 ft. or 4x2 ft. National Flag in their private residence. A table flag may also be displayed.

2.7.8 <u>Display of the National Flag with other flags</u>

2.7.8.1 The National Flag may be displayed together with the national flags of other nations, or with the flags of national or international organisations. In instances where Seychelles is the host, the following rules of display should be followed:

a) When the National Flag is displayed with flags of other nations, it should occupy the Position of Honour, except in instances that will be explained later in this document.

b) When flags of other nations are displayed with the National Flag, they are to be flown from separate poles of the same height, and should be of approximate size and quality with

the National Flag. A national flag with fringes should not be displayed alongside other flags without fringes, and vice versa.

*Display of the National Flag in the Position of Honour*

2.7.8.2 Below are some interesting patterns that may be adopted to display the National Flag together with national flags of other nations.

a) In a straight line:

i. When the National Flag is displayed in a line of an even number of flags (2, 4, 6 etc...), the flags of other nations should follow the National Flag in alphabetical order on the basis of the English or French version of the name of the states concerned, as the case may be.

*Display of the National Flag with an even number of flags of other Nations.*

ii. When the National Flag is displayed in a line of an odd number (3, 5, 7 etc...) of National Flags of other Nations, it should be in the centre of the display. The other flags should follow in alphabetical order on the

basis of the English or French version of the name of the states concerned. The flags are displayed by alternating from left to right, starting on the immediate left of the National Flag (from the viewer's perspective) until all the flags are displayed. Alternatively, the configuration used at 2.6.8.2 a (i) above may be used.

*Display of the National Flag with an odd number of flags of other Nations.*

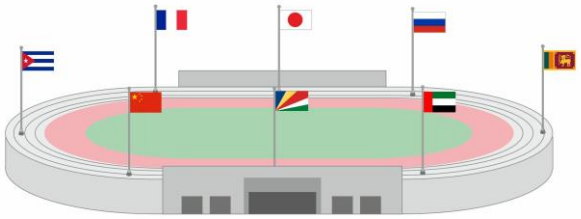
iii. The same configuration illustrated above, applies when the National Flag is displayed with flags of national or international organisations. The National Flag occupies the Position of Honour and the flags of national organisations follow in alphabetical order, proceeded by flags of international organisations.

*Display of the National Flag with flags of other nations and the flag of an international organisation.*

b) When displayed in a complete circle and semi-circle:

i. When the National Flag is displayed with flags of other foreign sates in a complete circle, the National Flag is placed directly opposite the main entrance and the other flags follow in alphabetical order on the basis of the English or French version of the name of the states concerned in a clockwise manner.

Alternatively, the flags are displayed by alternating from left to right, starting on the immediate left of the National Flag (from the viewer's perspective) until all the flags are displayed



*Display of the National Flag with flags of other nations in a circle (clockwise manner)*

ii. When the National Flag is displayed with flags of other nations in a semi-circle, it should be in the centre of the display. The other flags should follow in alphabetical order on the basis of the English or French version of the name of the states concerned. The flags are displayed by alternating from left to right, starting on the immediate left of the National Flag (from the viewer's perspective) until all the flags are displayed.

*Display of the National Flag with flags of other nations in a semi-circle*

c) When displayed from a Crossed staff:

i. When the National Flag is displayed with another flag on crossed flagpoles, the National Flag should be to the left from the viewer's perspective and its pole should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

*Display of the National Flag with the flag of another nation, crossed staff.*

2.7.8.3 The same patterns illustrated above at 2.6.8.2 may be used when the National Flag is displayed with flags of national organisations and/or flags of international organisations.

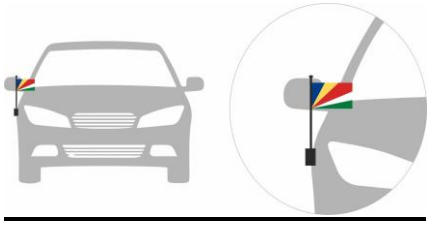
2.7.8.4 However, it should be noted that the United Nations flag should not be displayed as part of a circle or semi-circle of flags. It may be displayed on a flagpole in the centre, in the case of a circle, or, in both instances, in an appropriate area, preferably to the left of the display from the viewer's perspective.

2.7.9 Display of the National Flag on motor vehicles

2.7.9.1 The National Flag may be displayed on motor vehicles. Such flag is often referred to as a "car flag" or "car pennant".

2.7.9.2 The National Flag is not displayed on the motor vehicles of government officials when in Seychelles.

2.7.9.3 The National Flag is generally displayed on the motor vehicles of government officials such as the President, Vice President, Speaker, Chief Justice, Ministers and Ambassadors/High Commissioners of the Republic of Seychelles when they are representing Seychelles in foreign states. However, this practice largely depends on the customs of the foreign state concerned. The National Flag is displayed from a flagpole affixed firmly to the side of the car where the official is seated.



*Display of the National Flag on a car.*

2.7.10 Display of the National Flag on aircraft and vessels

2.7.10.1 The National Flag may be displayed as an imprint on the body of a national aircraft. It is commonly displayed on the nose or tail of the aircraft, and positioned to give the impression that the flag is flying backwards when the aircraft is moving forward, as in the instance illustrated at 2.9.11.

2.7.10.2 The National Flag may be flown from an aircraft especially during a national display. The size of flags used in this case are those larger than the 6x3 ft. flags, as determined by the State Protocol.

*National Flag flown from a helicopter.*

2.7.10.3 On specific occasions, the National Flag may be flown from the cockpit, at the front window of the aircraft, as determined by State Protocol.

2.7.10.4 The National Flag may be displayed on ships, boats and pleasure crafts. Such a flag is 4x2 ft. and generally referred to as an "ensign". The requirements of the display of ensigns are given below:

a) It should be displayed when the vessel is in harbour or in territorial waters. In such instances, it should be flown from 0800hrs to 1800hrs.

b) It should be displayed when the vessel is passing other vessels on high seas (in international waters) as a gesture of courtesy. The flag should not be displayed on the high seas when no other vessels are in sight.

c) It should be displayed at the stern, which provides the best visibility. When flown at the stern:

i. It should be on a pole that is sufficiently long and angled, and that is offset to the starboard side, so the flag flies clear of engine exhaust and rigging.

ii. It should be displayed when the vessel is entering, leaving and docked in territorial waters.

*National Flag flown from a vessel*

d) It should be displayed with a gaff when on the high seas. Motorboats without a gaff may display the flag at the stern when on high seas.

2.7.10.5 Foreign vessels shall display the National Flag when they enter or are docked in one of Seychelles' ports, after the competent Seychellois authorities have granted clearance.

2.7.10.6 Permission of the President of the Republic is required to incorporate the National Flag as part of any ensigns.

2.7.11 <u>Display of the National Flag at events</u>

2.7.11.1 When displayed on its own at meetings, the National Flag should occupy the position behind the chairperson, on the left from the viewer's perspective.

*National Flag displayed during a meeting*

2.7.11.2 When displayed on its own, during a speech/interview, the National Flag should occupy the position behind the speaker/interviewee, on the left from the viewer's perspective. It may also be displayed flat against the wall, above and behind the speaker during a speech.

*The National Flag displayed during a speech or press conference*

2.7.11.3 When displayed alongside flags of other nations or flags of national and/or international organisations in a procession or a parade, the National Flag should be displayed as explained below:

a) When the National Flag is carried in a procession or a parade with other flags in a single file, the National Flag should be positioned at the right-hand end of the line. Flags are carried so that the right hand of the carrier is above the left hand.

b) If there are odd numbers of flags (3, 5, 7 etc...), the National Flag should be carried in the centre of the line. The flag next highest in order of precedence should be displayed on the left of the National Flag, as seen by a viewer facing the flag bearers. The next ranking flag should be on the right of the National Flag and so on.

*Display of the National Flag during a parade*

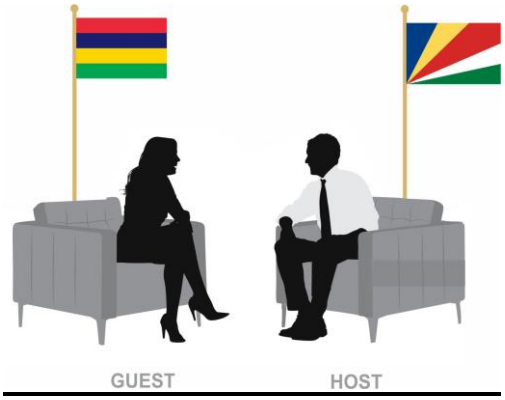
c) The National Flag may be dipped in salute during the National Parade.

d) When the flag is passing in a parade (e.g. the National Parade), all persons present should face the flag and stand to attention. Those present in uniform should render the appropriate salute.

e) The recommended length of the pole used to carry flags is between 7 and 8 ft., equivalent to 2.10 and 2.40m in length.

2.7.11.4 When displayed alongside flags of another nation or the flag of an international organisation during the visit of a foreign dignitary in Seychelles, the position of the National Flag follows the same rule as indicated at 2.7.8.1. However, there are some instances where the National Flag cedes its Position of Honour to another flag in the display.

a) When the National Flag is displayed during a courtesy call of a visiting foreign dignitary to a local dignitary, it occupies the position behind the local dignitary, on the right from the viewer's perspective.




*Display of the National Flag during a courtesy call by a Mauritian dignitary*

b) When the National Flag is displayed during a souvenir photo of a visiting foreign dignitary and a local dignitary, it occupies the position behind the local dignitary, on the right from the viewer's perspective.

*Display of the National Flag during a Souvenir Photo*

c) When the National Flag is displayed together with the National Flag of a foreign state during an event hosted on the premises of the diplomatic mission of the foreign state[2] based in Seychelles, it is positioned on the right from the viewer's perspective.

a) When the National Flag, in the form of a table flag, is displayed during signing ceremonies, conferences and meetings etc.., it is displayed in such a manner as to represent the signatory or delegate, as the case may be.

At such events, a 6x3 ft. National Flag may be used as an alternate or as an addition to the table flag. When it is displayed, the National Flag occupies the position behind the local dignitary, on the right from the viewer's perspective.

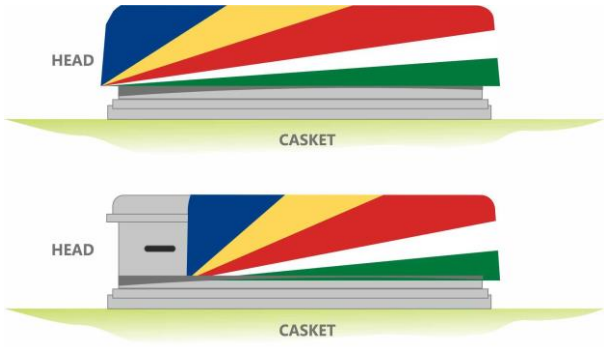
[2] The Premises of a diplomatic mission of a foreign state is in fact the territory of that foreign state

*Display of the National Flags during a Signing Ceremony*

2.7.12 Display of the National Flag without a flagpole

2.7.12.1 A National Flag is used as a covering on the coffin of a deceased person who has been granted a state funeral by virtue of having held an important position in government prior to his/her passing, or a deceased officer of the military or the police who died in service. This honour does not apply to military veterans.

a) When displayed, the hoist of the flag is always at the head of the coffin.




*Display of National Flags on a coffin*

b) The National Flag should be removed before the coffin is lowered into the ground or burnt. It is folded and handed over to the members of the family of the deceased.

2.7.12.2 The National Flag may be displayed vertically or horizontally against a wall or over a street.

*Display of the National Flags vertically and horizontally against a wall*

a) When displayed horizontally, the blue, yellow and red colours should be uppermost, as per the image of the flag at 2.0.

b) When displayed vertically, the blue colour should be uppermost.

2.7.13 Display of the National Flag on official documents

2.7.13.1 When displayed on official documents, the National Flag should comply with the requirements listed below:

a) It should always be positioned on the left from the viewer's perspective.

b) No writing should be above it.

c) No writing should be displayed on it.

d) It should not be used as watermark.

e) When it is displayed with another flag or logo, it should be positioned to the far left from the viewer's perspective or in the middle position if there is an odd number of other items displayed.

2.7.14 Display of the National Flag at half-mast

2.7.14.1 The National Flag is displayed at half-mast as a sign of respect and mourning.

*Display of the National Flag at half-mast*

2.7.14.2 The National Flag is brought to the half-mast position by first raising it to the top of the flagpole then immediately lowering it slowly to the half-mast position.

2.7.14.3 Before lowering the flag for the day, it should be raised again to the peak.

2.7.14.4 The National Flag is displayed at half-mast following instructions of the President of the Republic.

2.7.14.5 The National Flag is displayed at half-mast immediately after instructions are received from the President of the Republic.

2.7.14.6 Following the President's instructions, the National Flag may also be half-masted in mourning of the passing of the Head of the State or head of the government of a foreign state. In such instances, the Seychelles mission accredited to and in residence in that country may fly the National Flag at half-mast.

2.7.14.7 If state mourning is to be observed on the death of any dignitary (local or foreign), the National Flag should be half-masted during the period of mourning determined by the President throughout the country, and also at every Seychelles diplomatic mission abroad.

2.7.14.8 The National Flag should be displayed at half-mast in the event of the death of the President of the Republic. In such instances, the flag should be half-masted across the country.

## 2.8 General Requirements for the Display of the National Flag

2.8.1 Whenever the National Flag is displayed, it should comply with the following requirements:

2.8.1.1 As far as possible, when displayed outdoors, the National Flag should be flown from sunrise to sunset (0600hrs-1800hrs), irrespective of the weather conditions.

2.8.1.2 If the National Flag is displayed outdoors in the night, it should be properly illuminated.

2.8.1.3 The National Flag should not be displayed from a single flagpole simultaneously with any other national flag(s) of other states. To display a national flag above that of another on the same flagpole is normally associated with a military defeat or domination of the state represented by the lower flag on the flagpole.

2.8.1.4 No object, including flowers or emblems, should be placed on or above the flagpole from which the flag is displayed.

2.8.1.5 When displayed outdoors alongside other flags, the National Flag should be hoisted first and lowered last.

2.8.1.6 A damaged or disheveled National Flag should not be displayed.

2.8.1.7 In conformity with international protocol, no flag should be displayed above the National Flag and vice versa, except during medal ceremonies at international sports tournaments.

## 2.9 Handling the National Flag

2.9.1 The National Flag should always be hoisted briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously.

2.9.2 The National Flag should not be used disrespectfully, for instance in a situation where it is deliberately burned.

2.9.3 The National Flag should never be fastened, displayed, used, or stored in such a manner as to permit it to be easily torn, soiled, or damaged in any way.

2.9.4 The National Flag should never be used as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything.

2.9.5 The National Flag should never be allowed to touch the ground.

2.9.6 When the National Flag is damaged it should not be cast aside or disrespectfully disposed of, but should be destroyed as a whole, in private, preferably by burning or by any other method consistent with the dignity of the flag. If in doubt, contact the State Protocol.

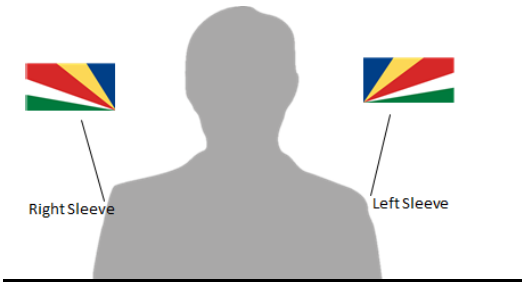
2.9.7 The National Flag should not be used as a drapery in any form whatsoever except in state and military funerals, as described above at 2.7.12.1.

2.9.8 Lettering, signatures, figures, marks, pictures, designs, drawings or imprints of any kind should not be put upon the National Flag.

2.9.9 The National Flag should not be embroidered, printed or otherwise impressed on such articles as handkerchiefs, napkins, boxes, wrapping paper, edible items or anything intended to be discarded after temporary use.

2.9.10 The National Flag may be used on or as part of a costume, only if approval has been granted by the President of the Republic.

2.9.11 When displayed on the sleeves of Army uniforms, the National Flag patch should be positioned as illustrated below, to give the impression that the flag is flying backwards when the person is moving forward.




*The National Flag when worn on the sleeves of uniforms of members of the army*

2.9.12 The National Flag should never be displayed upside down. To do so would express grave alarm or distress on the part of the person or persons flying the flag. For example, a foundering vessel would fly its flag upside down to denote its distress (in addition to making radio distress calls, and flares and other distress signals).

2.9.13 When displayed in the company of flags of other nations, the National Flag should be raised first and lowered last, except if all the flags can be raised and lowered simultaneously.

2.10 **Wearing the National Flag as a Lapel Pin**

2.10.1 The wearing of lapel pins depicting the Seychelles National Flag also follows specific requirements.

2.10.1.1 It should only be worn on the left lapel of a jacket or on the top left side of any garment covering the bearer's torso.

2.10.1.2 It should never be worn on the collar of garments.

2.10.1.3 If worn by a Seychellois together with other lapel pins representing national flags of other states, it should be worn closer to the middle of the bearer's torso followed by other pins in a straight line in alphabetical order on the basis of the English or French version of the name of the states concerned, as the case may be.

2.10.1.4 If worn together with other lapel pins representing other logos it may be worn as stated above, or directly above the logos.

2.10.1.5 Not more than one lapel pin representing the National Flag should be worn at once.

2.10.1.6 Lapel pins should not be used to fasten blouses or shirts, or as a replacement for a missing button.

2.10.1.7 Lapel pins may be worn at any event, but are most appropriate at national events or when the bearer is representing the state.

2.11 **Folding the National Flag**

2.11.1 It is difficult for one person to fold the National Flag in the manner prescribed by the military. Alternately, the flag may be rolled or folded in any shape that is neat and easy to carry.

2.12 **National Flag with Fringes**

2.12.1 The yellow fringes added to a National Flag are intended to enhance the beauty of the flag. These flags are mainly used in official ceremonies and parades and, may sometimes be used for indoor display.

## 3.0 THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS (CREST)

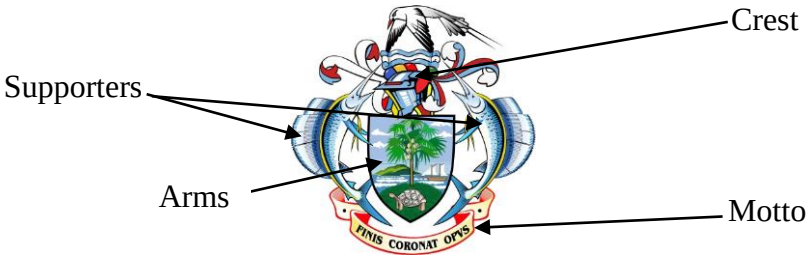
### 3.1 Origin of the Armorial Bearings

3.1.1 Seychelles' current Armorial Bearings was given by the Royal Warrant of Queen Elizabeth II, dated 27 May 1976. On 18 June 1996, a modified version of the Armorial Bearings with brighter colours was revealed. The most significant change made was to the torse on the helmet. The colours blue-white-red, which represented the colours of the Flag of the First Republic, was replaced by the colours blue-yellow-red-white-green, the colours of the current National Flag. The current Armorial Bearings was first converted to a vector format by Mr. Michael Arnephie.

3.1.2 It is interesting to note that, the first Armorial Bearings, which contained elements of the current symbol, was designed by Major General Charles Gordon in 1903. The Symbol was improved on in 1961 by Mrs. Alec McEwen. The previous Armorial Bearings are illustrated at Annex 3 of this Document.

### 3.2 Description of the Armorial Bearings

3.2.1 The Armorial Bearings of the Republic of Seychelles consists of the following parts:



3.2.1.1 **Arms:** A shield in its centre, on which a giant Aldabra tortoise *(Testudo gigantean)* stands on grassy land beneath a female Coco de Mer tree *(Lodoicea maldivica).* Its background consists of a green island and a two-masted schooner in full sail.

3.2.1.2 **Crest:** Consists of a silver helmet on which a torse made up of the colours of the National Flag is rested. Directly above, is a white-tailed tropic bird *(Phaethon lepturus lepturus)* flying over blue and white waves.

3.2.1.3 **Supporters:** A sail fish *(Istiophorus gladius)* on either side.

3.2.1.4 **Motto -** FINIS CORONAT OPUS: Beneath the shield, inscribed on a ribbon, is the motto of Seychelles, *Finis Coronat Opus*, which loosely translates to 'The End Crowns the Work', which means achieving the goal gives value to the labour that produced it.

3.3 The Crest, may be used by anyone, provided that it is used strictly with respect in accordance with the National Symbols Act, and that its use complies with the requirements stipulated in these guidelines. However, the Crest is customarily used for official purposes by the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary.

3.4 **Display of the Crest**

3.4.1 Display of the Crest on official documents

3.4.1.1 As a rule, offices of the executive, legislative and judiciary branches of government should use the Crest on all items meant for official use. Some examples of items are given below:

a) Letters
b) Reports
c) Publications on behalf of the government
d) Business cards
e) Complimentary slips
f) External memos
g) Official folders
h) Invitation cards

3.4.1.2 The Crest may be displayed in various ways. Below are examples of how it can be displayed:

a) Printed
b) Engraved
c) Carved
d) Painted

3.4.1.3 In all instances indicated above at 3.3.1.1, the Crest should comply with the following requirements:

f) The ratio of the width of the Crest measured through its centre point to the width of the document on which it is printed should be approximately **1:7**. For example the width of the Crest on an A4 paper (width: 8.27 inches) should be approximately **1.2 inches** (8.27/7=1.18). On an A5, the width of the Crest should be approximately **0.85 inches**.

g) It should always occupy the Position of Honour (top centre or top left).

h) No writing should be above it.

i) No other writing should be engraved on it, except for *Finis Coronat Opus*, which is originally on the symbol.

j) It should not be used as watermark except in cases where special permission is granted such as in Seychelles passports.

k) When it is displayed with another logo, it should occupy the Position of Honour (far left from the viewer's perspective or the middle topmost position).

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Tourism**
**Foreign Affairs Department**
Maison Queau de Quinssy, P.O. Box 656, Victoria, Mahe, Republic of Seychelles
Telephone : (248) 4283500 Fax : (248) 4224845
E-mail : ps@mfa.gov.sc

***Please address all correspondence to the Principal Secretary***

*Sample of letterhead (Position of Honour: Left from the viewer's perspective)*

**The Minister for Foreign Affairs and Tourism**
Mr. Sylvestre Radegonde

Requests the pleasure of the company of

_____

at a Dinner
at Eden Bleu Hotel, Eden Island
on Tuesday 16 February 2021 at 1930hrs

Dress: Business formal RSVP: 4 28 36 12

*Sample of Invitation Card (Position of Honour: Top centre of the card)*

3.4.1.4 In all instances indicated above at 3.3.1.1, it is recommended that the Vice-President, Speaker of the National Assembly,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, President of the Court of Appeal, Designated Minister and ministers use the Crest in its original colour.

3.4.1.5 The Crest in its original colour may also be used on official government documents. On occasions where that may not be possible, the Crest in black and white may be used.

3.4.1.6 Only the President uses a gold coloured Crest (as well as gold letterings) on the items listed above at 3.3.1.1.

3.4.1.7 The Crest should not be used in ways that do not comply with the requirements of its proper usage in relation to its Position of Honour as stipulated above (e.g. in email signature).

3.4.2 Display of the enlarged version of the Crest indoors and outdoors

3.4.2.1 The enlarged version of the Crest may be used indoors and outdoors.

3.4.2.2 It is compulsory for the Crest to be displayed on the following public premises:

a) State House
b) National Assembly
c) Palais de Justice
d) Building in which a minister's office is based
e) Public educational institutions
f) Public health institutions
g) All SPDF units
h) All police stations
i) All fire and rescue stations
j) All district administration offices
k) Seychelles airports
l) Seychelles ports
m) Mayor's office
n) Hotel establishments

3.4.2.3 Whenever displayed indoors, it should always follow the specifications provided below:

a) On a wall

i. It should be visible.

ii. It should always occupy the middle topmost position.

iii. It should be at least 40cm measured laterally through the centre from one edge to the other.

iv. Its bottommost part should be at least 2m from the ground, except in instances as mentioned at 3.4.2.7 (b) below.

v. No other objects should be placed above, next to it, or aligned to it.

vi. Any object or objects placed below it should be at least 25cm from its lowest point.

vii. It may be framed; provided the frame is square in shape and that each of the sides is at least 15cm from the edges of the Crest.

b) On a shelf or a desk

i. It should be visible.

ii. It should be no less than 15cm measured laterally through the centre from one edge to the other.

iii. It should stand alone as much as possible.

iv. If aligned with other objects, it should occupy the centre position.

v. It should not be designed in such a way as to serve the purpose of holding any object e.g. pins, coins among other things.

3.4.2.4 The Crest should be displayed indoors on the premises listed at 3.3.2.3, at reception areas and conference rooms.

3.4.2.5 It is compulsory for the Crest to be displayed in the offices of the following Government Officials:

a) President
b) Vice President
c) Speaker of the National Assembly
d) Chief Justice
e) President of the Court of Appeal
f) Designated Minister
g) Leader of the Opposition
h) Ministers

i) Chief of Defence Forces
j) Attorney General
k) Commissioner of Police
l) Seychelles Ambassadors/High Commissioners abroad

3.4.2.6 Other public and private sector employees at Chief Executive level and above may also display the Crest in their offices.

3.4.2.7 When used outdoors, it may be displayed on the front wall of the building where the officials listed above at 3.2.2.2 are based:

a) 15cm above the frame of entrance door;

b) On the left side of the entrance door from the viewer's perspective, above the middle point of the door.

## 3.5 Materials the Crest Should be Made From

3.5.1 The Crest should be made from durable materials, easy to clean and maintain. Examples of such materials are given below.

a) Wood
b) PMMA or acrylic (e.g. Perspex)
c) Fibre reinforced composites
d) Metal
e) Concrete

## 3.6 Handling the Crest

3.6.1 A damaged Crest should not be displayed.

3.6.2 The Crest should not be used disrespectfully.

3.6.3 When the Crest is damaged it should not be cast aside or disrespectfully disposed of, but shall be destroyed, in private, by any method consistent with the dignity of the Crest. If in doubt, contact the State Protocol.

3.6.4 It should not be embroidered, printed or otherwise impressed on such articles as cushions, handkerchiefs, napkins, boxes, wrapping paper or anything intended to be discarded after temporary use.

3.6.5 The Crest should not be used on or as part of a costume or a uniform, except on the uniforms and accessories of members of the defence and police forces and other entities representing Seychelles on the international scene following approval from the State Protocol.

3.6.6 At any instance, the Crest should never be displayed on the ground.

3.6.7 The Crest should never be displayed upside down.

3.6.8 When displayed outdoors, the Crest should be properly illuminated.

## 3.7 **Wearing the Crest as a Lapel Pin**

3.7.1 Lapel pins depicting the Crest also follow specific requirements.

3.7.1.1 It should only be worn on the left lapel of a jacket or on the top left side of any garment covering the bearer's torso.

3.7.1.2 It should never be worn on the collar of garments.

3.7.1.3 If worn together with other lapel pins representing national flags of other countries, it should be worn closer to the middle of the bearer's torso followed by other pins in a straight line.

3.7.1.4 If worn together with other lapel pins representing other logos it may be worn as stated above, or directly above the logos.

3.7.1.5 Not more than one lapel pin representing Seychelles should be worn at once. One may either use the National Flag or the Crest.

3.7.1.6 It should not be used to fasten blouses or shirts, or as a replacement for a missing button.

## 4.0 THE NATIONAL ANTHEM 'KOSTE SESELWA'

### 4.1 Origin of the National Anthem 'Koste Seselwa'

4.1.1 The National Anthem of the Republic of Seychelles is known as 'Koste Seselwa', which is loosely translated to 'Join Together All Seychellois'.

4.1.2 'Koste Seselwa' was composed by two local musicians: Mr. David André and Mr. Georges Payet. The orchestral arrangement of the anthem was done by Mr. Anatoli Savatinov, a Russian composer and conductor.

4.1.3 The Anthem was recorded for the first time by the 'l'Orchestre de la Garde républicaine' in Paris in March 1996 and was adopted as the National Anthem of Seychelles on National Day, 18 June 1996.

4.1.4 Before 'Koste Seselwa', our two previous National Anthems as a Republic were 'En Avant' (Forward), the National Anthem of the First Republic and 'Fyer Seselwa' (Be Proud Seychellois), the National Anthem of the Second Republic. The lyrics of the two Anthems in Creole and English are given at Annex 3 of this document.

### 4.2 Description of 'Koste Seselwa'

4.2.1 'Koste Seselwa' has three verses and has a duration of 1 minute and 13 seconds. The lyrics of 'Koste Seselwa' calls for unity and harmony among the people of Seychelles.

### 4.3 The Lyrics of 'Koste Seselwa'

4.3.1 The lyrics of the official version of 'Koste Seselwa' are provided below:

**KOSTE SESELWA**

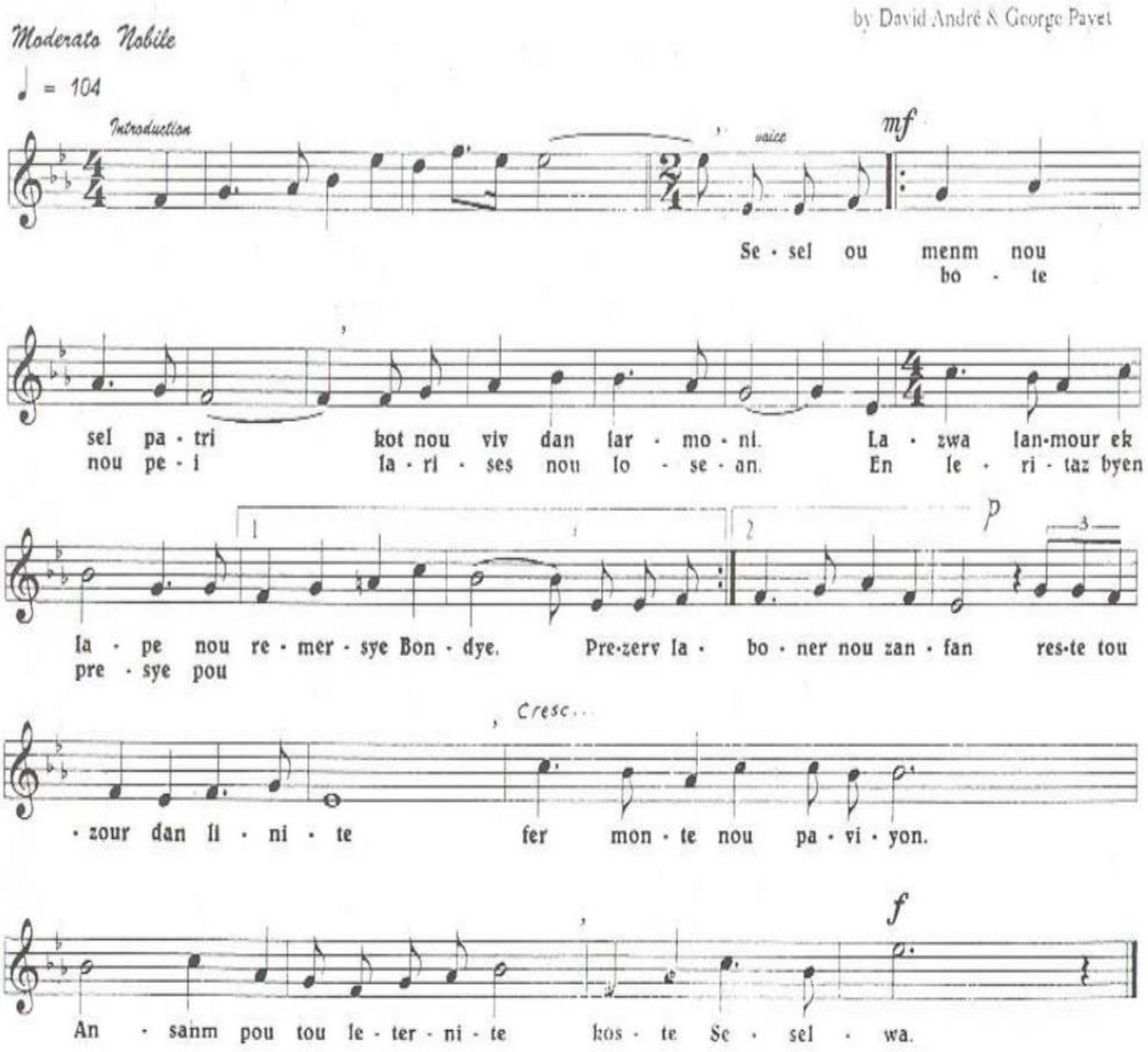
Sesel ou menm nou sel patri
Kot nou viv dan larmoni
Lazwa, lanmour ek lape
Nou remersye Bondye

Prezerv labote nou pei
Larises nou losean
En leritaz byen presye
Pour boner nou zanfan

Reste touzour dan linite
Fer monte nou paviyon
Ansanm pour tou leternite
Koste Seselwa

## 4.4 **The Musical Score of "Koste Seselwa"**

4.4.1 The Musical Score of Koste Seselwa is provided below:




## 4.5 **Conduct During the Rendition of the National Anthem**

4.5.1 Persons in uniform should give the military salute at the first note of the anthem and maintain that position until the last note.

4.5.2 Members of the armed forces and veterans who are present but not in uniform may give the military salute and also maintain that position until the last note.

4.5.3 All other persons present including citizens of other countries should stand to attention and maintain that position until the last note, alternatively the right hand may be placed on the left side of the chest.

4.5.4 Men not in uniform should remove headdress.

## 4.6 Events at which the National Anthem Should be Played

4.6.1 The National Anthem is played at events of national importance, and traditionally played at educational institutions to start the assembly. As a rule, the National Anthem should be played at the following events:

4.6.1.1 Constitution Day of the Republic of Seychelles, 18th June.

4.6.1.2 Independence Day of the Republic of Seychelles, 29th June.

4.6.1.3 Remembrance Day, 11 November.

4.6.1.4 Defence Forces' Day, 25 November.

4.6.1.5 National Day of missions accredited to Seychelles (resident/foreign).

4.6.1.6 Visits of Heads of State and Heads of Government.

4.6.1.7 Swearing-in ceremonies (as guided by State Protocol).

4.6.1.8 State of the Nation Address (SONA).

4.6.1.9 Recognition for special achievements (as guided by State Protocol).

4.6.1.10 International conferences and meetings hosted in Seychelles.

4.6.1.11 At the beginning of National Assembly sessions.

4.6.1.12 International or regional sports tournaments hosted in Seychelles.

4.6.1.13 Other events upon consultation with the State Protocol.

4.6.2 It is recommended that the instrumental version of the National Anthem be played at the events mentioned at 4.5.1.

4.6.3 The National Anthem may be sung, played as a playback or played by a band.

4.6.3.1 When sung, the National Anthem may be accompanied by a band, an instrumental playback, or simply without music (acappela). The singing shall be done with fervour.

4.6.3.2 When sung, the National Anthem shall always be in the National language (Creole).

4.6.3.3 The National Anthem shall not be played or sung for mere recreation, amusement or entertainment purposes except in the instances mentioned below:

a) During international and national sports tournaments.

b) During the signing off and signing on of television and/or radio stations.

c) Prior to a presidential address broadcasted on television and/or radio.

## 4.7 Respect for the National Anthem

4.7.1 The original musical score and lyrics of the National Anthem should not be distorted in such a manner that would render them unrecognisable or bring disrespect to the anthem.

## 5.0 THE PRESIDENT'S STANDARD (PRESIDENTIAL FLAG)

### 5.1 Origin of the President's Standard

5.1.1 The President's Standard was used for the first time on 18 June 1996.

5.1.2 The current President's Standard is the third in a series of three President's Standards. The first was used from 1976 to 1977 during the First Republic by the first President of the Republic of Seychelles, Mr. James Richard Marie Mancham. All three President's Standards are illustrated at Annex 3 of this document.

### 5.2 Description and Specifications of the President's Standard

5.2.1 The President's Standard commonly known as the Presidential Flag, is similar to the National Flag with the addition of the Crest positioned equidistant from the top to the bottom edges of the red band of the flag.

5.2.2 The Crest should be shown correctly on both the obverse and the reverse sides of the Presidential Flag.

5.2.3 The Presidential Flag should be accorded the same respect and dignity as would be offered to the President of the Republic.

5.2.4 The Presidential Flag has the same colour indicators as the National Flag.

5.2.5 There are 2 sizes of Presidential Flags: 6x3 ft. used for indoor and outdoor purposes, and car pennant/car flag used on the President's motor vehicle.

### 5.3 Display of the Presidential Flag

5.3.1 As per the National Symbols Act: "No person, other than the President or a person authorised by the President on that behalf, shall fly or display the President's Standard".

5.3.2 No person, other than the President or a person authorised by the President on their behalf, shall fly or display the Presidential Flag.

5.3.3 The Presidential Flag may be displayed on its own or alongside the National Flag or flags of other national organisations.

5.3.4 Display of the Presidential Flag outdoors on its own

5.3.4.1 The Presidential Flag may be displayed on its own, on top or in front of a building.

5.3.4.2 The Presidential Flag is displayed outdoors only when the President of the Republic is present.

5.3.4.3 The Presidential Flag should be hoisted when the President is on the premises and lowered when he leaves.

5.3.4.4 The Presidential Flag should be displayed outdoors on State House premises.

5.3.5 Display of the Presidential Flag indoors on its own

5.3.5.1 The Presidential Flag should be displayed in the office of the President of the Republic.

5.3.6 Display of the Presidential Flag with other flags

5.3.6.1 When displayed together with the National Flag, the Presidential Flag should be positioned to the right from the viewer's perspective, while the National Flag takes its Position of Honour to the left from the viewer's perspective.

*Display of the Presidential Flag alongside the National Flag*

5.3.7 Display of the Presidential Flag during events

5.3.7.1 As far as possible, the Presidential Flag should be displayed over the right shoulder of the President of the Republic during the following events:

a) Official meeting
b) Interview
c) Press conference
d) Courtesy call
e) Delivery of a speech

5.3.7.2 During courtesy calls on the President by a foreign Head of State/Government, other foreign high-ranking officials and during the Ceremony of Accreditation of an Ambassador, the National Flag should be displayed instead of the Presidential Flag.

5.3.7.3 As far as possible, the Presidential Flag should be hoisted at the location where an event of national significance being attended by the President of the Republic is taking place. Below are some examples:

a) The National Assembly building, for the State of the Nation Address (SONA).

b) The venue of the National Day parade.

5.3.8 Display of the Presidential Flag on motor vehicles

5.3.8.1 The only local dignitary who is entitled to fly a car pennant while in Seychelles is the President of the Republic. The pennant used is that of the Presidential Flag, which is affixed firmly to the left front side of the car of the President of the Republic on special occasions, as guided by State Protocol.

5.3.9 Based on the National Symbol's Act, the President may authorise another individual to display the Presidential Flag.

## 5.4 Folding the Presidential Flag

5.4.1 Same as folding the National Flag as explained at 2.10 above.

## 5.5 Presidential Flag with Fringes

5.5.1 The yellow fringes added to a Presidential Flag are intended to enhance the beauty of the flag. These flags are mainly used in official ceremonies and parades and for office display. All Presidential Flags used indoors, and all presidential car pennants, should bear yellow fringes. The Presidential Flag used outdoors should not carry fringes unless used for a ceremonial purpose.

## 6.0 USE OF NATIONAL SYMBOLS IN THE MEDIA AND ON THE INTERNET

6.1 When used in the media and on the internet (websites and social media platforms) the following requirements have to be complied with:

6.1.1 The colours of the national symbols, where applicable, should be as indicated in these guidelines.

6.1.2 The dimensions of the national symbols, where applicable, may be adjusted to fit the purpose of their use. However, they should be of a reasonable proportion to the space in which they are being used.

## 7.0 USE OF NATIONAL SYMBOLS REQUIRING THE AUTHORISATION OF THE PRESIDENT

7.1 A person shall not, except with the written authorisation of the President:

7.1.1 Apply to any goods manufactured, produced or sold by that person, or import any goods to which there has been applied, the National Flag, Armorial Bearings, the National Anthem or the President's Standard or any part of the National Flag, Armorial Bearings, the National Anthem or the President's Standard or any flag, device or design that so nearly resembles the National Flag, Armorial Bearings, or President's Standard, or any text that so nearly resembles the National Anthem, so as to be calculated to deceive.

7.1.2 Use or permit to be used or register as a trade mark or design in connection with a business, trade, calling or profession the National Flag, Armorial Bearings, the National Anthem, or President's Standard or any part of the design of the National Flag, Armorial Bearings, or President's Standard or any text or music score that so nearly resembles the National Anthem in a manner calculated to lead to the belief that that person is authorised to use the National Flag, Armorial Bearings, President's Standard or the text of the National Anthem in connection with the person's business, trade, calling or profession.

7.2 The President may, subject to such conditions as the President thinks fit, give a written authority for the purposes stated at 7.1.

## 8.0 SEEKING THE AUTHORISATION OF THE PRESIDENT

8.1 To seek the authorisation of the President to use the national symbols for the purposes sated at 7.0, a form (sample at Annex 1) should be duly completed and submitted to the Protocol Office at the address provided below:

***Protocol Office***
***Foreign Affairs Department***
***Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Tourism***
***protocol@mfa.gov.sc***
***Tel: (+248) 4 28 36 12***
***Maison Quéau de Quinssy***
***Mont Fleuri***
***Republic of Seychelles***
***PO. BOX 656, Victoria***

## 9.0 PENALTIES UNDER THE NATIONAL SYMBOLS ACT

9.1 A person who carries out any act or utters any word with intent to insult or bring into contempt or ridicule the National Flag, the Armorial Bearings, the National Anthem or the President's Standard or any representation of the National Flag, the Armorial Bearings, the National Anthem or the President's Standard is guilty of an offence and liable, on conviction, to a fine of SR25, 000 or imprisonment for 5 years.

9.2 A person who fails to comply with a condition imposed by the National Symbols Act is guilty of an offence and liable, on conviction, to a fine of SR25, 000 and to imprisonment for 5 years.

9.3 Where a person is convicted of an offence under section 7.1, the court may, in addition to the punishment specified at 9.1 and 9.2, order the forfeiture to the Republic of any goods in relation to which the offence was committed.

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*ANNEX 1: Application for Use of National Symbols Form*

# Application for Use of National Symbols for Commercial or Advertisement Purposes.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Name of Applicant:** | | | | |
| **Postal Address:** | | | | |
| **E-mail Address:** | | | | |
| **Mobile Number:** | | | | |
| **National Symbol(s) to be used:** | | | | |
| **Purpose of Use:** | **Commercial** | | **Advertisement** | |
| **Manner of Use of the National Symbol:** *(Attach design or relevant images to this form)* | | | | |
| **Period of Proposed Use:** | | | | |
| **Signature of Applicant:** | | | | |
| **Date of Application:** | | | | |

| **FOR OFFICIAL USE** | |
|---|---|
| **RECOMMENDED:** | **APPROVED:** |
| | |
| **The Minister for Foreign Affairs** | **The President of the Republic of Seychelles** |
| Date: | Date: |

*ANNEX 2: Past National Symbols*

***Seychelles National Flags from 1976 to now***

**June 1976 - June 1977**

**June 1977 - June 1996**

**June 1996 - Current**

***The Armorial Bearings (Crest) from 1976 to now***

**June 1976 - June 1996**

**June 1996 - Current**

***President's Standard (Presidential Flag) from 1976 to now***

**June 1976 - June 1977**

**June 1977 - June 1996**

**June 1996 - Current**

**EN AVANT**

(French Lyrics / Paroles Hymne)

Seychellois au cœur fidèle,
Nos Îles d'amour nous appellent,
Tous au pas, le front levé,
En Avant!

L'Avenir est dans nos mains,
Pour Le Pays luttons sans fin,
Que chacun soit un soutien,
En Avant!

***Refrain:***

Allons, Seychellois,
Accomplissons nos devoirs!
Sur nos vies La Patrie
Fonde tous ses espoirs!

Quand l'échec se montrera,
Le cœur fort en triomphera.
Tout joyeux, il marchera,
En Avant!

Que nos efforts contre les maux
Éloignent de nous ce qui est faux,
Et soient bénis du Dieu Très-Haut,
En Avant!

**FORWARD**

Seychellois with a faithful heart,
Our Islands of love call to us,
All at a walk, forehead raised,
Forward!

The future is in our hands,
For The Country we fight endlessly,
May everyone be a support,
Forward!

Chorus:

Come on, Seychellois,
Let's do our homework!
About our lives The Fatherland
Found all his hopes!

When failure shows up,
A strong heart will triumph.
Very happy, he will walk,
Forward!

That our efforts against the evils
Remove from us what is wrong,
And be blessed by the Most High God,
Forward!

## FYER SESELWA

(1978-1996)

Avek kouraz e disiplin nou ti briz tou baryer
Gouvernay dan nou lanmen nou pou reste
touzou frer
Zanmen, zanmen, nou pou aret lite.
Plito lanmor ki viv dan lesklavaz
Zanmen, zanmen, nou pou aret lite.
Legalite pour nou tou La Iiberte pour touzour

Refren

Debout, Zome Lib!
Fyer Seselwa,
Nou laport i'n ouver.
Nou semen i'n trase,
Nou soley i'n leve,
Nou pa pou tourn deryer.
Debout, Zome Lib!
Debout, Seselwa!
Annou reste dan linite, dan la liberte!

Avek dinyte nou later nou bezwen kiltive,
Avek deteminasyon lanmer nou pou
eksplwate.
Annou touzour mars nou tou ansamn,
Pou rekolte tou sa ki nou'n senmen.
Annou touzour mars nou tou ansamn,
Fraternite dan leker nou lavnir devan nou .

Debout, Zome Lib!
Fyer Seselwa,
Nou laport i'n ouver.
Nou semen i'n trase,
Nou soley i'n leve,
Nou pa pou tourn deryer.
Debout, Zome Lib!
Debout, Seselwa!
Annou reste dan linite, dan la liberte!

## BE PROUD SEYCHELLOIS

(1978-1996)

With courage and discipline we have broken
all the barirers.
With the tiller in our hands, we will always
remain brothers.
Never, never shall we cease struggling.
Death rather than to live in slavery!
Never, never shall we cease struggling.
Equality for all of us! Freedom forever!

Chorus

Stand up, free men!
Proud Seychellois,
Our doors are open.
Our path is traced,
Our sun has risen,
We will not turn back
Rise, free men!
Rise, Seychellois
Let us remain in unity and liberty!

With our dignity we cultivate our land.
With our determination, we exploit our seas.
March on through the centuries!
The crops we planted we sow.
March on through the centuries.
Fraternity will always be in our hearts, the
future will be always ours!

CHORUS :
Stand up, free men!
Proud Seychellois,
Our doors are open.
Our path is traced,
Our sun has risen,
We will not turn back
Rise, free men!
Rise, Seychellois
Let us remain in unity and liberty!

**KOTE SESELWA**

Sesel ou menm nou sel patri
Kot nou viv dan larmoni
Lazwa, lanmour ek lape
Nou remersye Bondye

Prezerv labote nou pei
Larises nou losean
En leritaz byen presye
Pour boner nou zanfan

Reste touzour dan linite
Fer monte nou paviyon
Ansanm pour tou leternite
Koste Seselwa

**UNITE ALL SEYCHELLOIS**

Seychelles, our only motherland
Where we live in harmony
Happiness, love and peace
We give thanks to God

Preserve the beauty of our country
The riches of our oceans
A precious heritage
For the happiness of our children

Live forever in unity
Raise our flag
Together for all eternity
Unite all Seychellois

*ANNEX 3: National Symbols Act 1996 [CAP 145A]*