

167. Flags on Aircraft.*Sponsor: PI(Cer)(RAF)*

- (1) When members of the Royal Family or Chiefs of Staff are passengers in RAF aircraft, the appropriate small standard or flag is to be flown, and is to remain in position when the aircraft is on the ground during the time the passenger concerned is being received for embarkation or is in the immediate vicinity of the aircraft after disembarkation.
- (2) The appropriate standards or flags are:
 - (a) For the Sovereign - The Royal Standard.
 - (b) For other members of the Royal Family - the personal standard, or the standard for "other members of the Royal Family".
 - (c) Chief of Defence Staff - as in J Appendix 40, Section 1.
 - (d) Chief of Naval Staff and First Sea Lord - as in J Appendix 40, Section 2.
 - (e) Chief of General Staff - as in J Appendix 40, Section 4.
 - (f) Chief of Air Staff - as in J Appendix 40, Section 5.
- (3) When members of The Royal Family are visiting foreign countries, the National Flag of the country is to be flown in addition to the Royal Standard.
- (4) When the CinC of a United Command is a passenger in a RAF aircraft, a small flag as in J Appendix 40, Section 1, may be flown within the area of his command.
- (5) Except as provided for in the above clauses no distinguishing flag is to be flown on RAF aircraft other than the RAF Ensign. The Ensign, in miniature, may only be flown when carrying the following passengers:
 - (a) Heads of foreign states.
 - (b) Governors-General of Commonwealth countries.
 - (c) The Prime Minister of the UK, Commonwealth countries, Northern Ireland.
 - (d) Cabinet Ministers of the UK government.
 - (e) Ambassadors.
 - (f) Governors of Commonwealth countries
 - (g) High Commissioners.
 - (h) Persons and/or representatives of foreign states of similar rank and importance to those referred in (b) to (g) above.
 - (i) CinC of the RN, the Army and the RAF abroad.
 - (j) Such other persons to whom the privilege may be specially accorded by an AOCinC, Commander, CinC, or AOC an independent formation.

J168. Distinguishing Flags on Motor Cars.*Sponsor: PI(Cer)(RAF)*

- (1) When Royal or distinguished persons entitled to fly personal standards or distinguishing flags travel in Service vehicles, the appropriate standard is to be flown.
- (2) Lists of the Service officers entitled to fly car flags and descriptions of the appropriate flags are contained in Appendix 40 to Annex J.

- (3) All distinguishing flags of Service officers are to be flown from a forward position on the front bonnet of the car, but only when the officer who occupies the car is entitled to the flag.
- (4) Occasions on which car flags are to be flown:
- (a) Flags are to be flown:
- (1) On official occasions only: only the senior officer attending the function may authorize a departure from the normal practice.
- (2) In areas where there is a need for the car or its occupant to be recognized, e.g. because of the proximity of Service establishments, etc. On cross-country journeys flags are not normally to be flown but are to be hoisted at a short distance from the destination.
- (b) A car flag may be flown by an officer wearing civilian clothes on duty, if the officer considers it desirable.
- (c) An officer is not to fly the flag of his superior officer when acting as his representative, but is to fly the flag, if any, to which he is entitled.
- (d) In foreign and Commonwealth countries, officers may fly their car flags on those occasions when the British Ambassador or High Commissioner considers that it would be appropriate for them to do so. In certain countries the flying of car flags may be completely precluded by laws, customs or local conditions.
- (e) A Defence Attaché or Advisor who is also accredited as a single Service Attaché or Advisor may fly the car flag of his own Service when attending functions relating to that Service as opposed to those of a Defence character.
- (f) Subject to these general rulings, commanders may limit the flying of flags when they consider the political or local circumstances in the area make it desirable to do so.

J169. Star Plates.*Sponsor: P1(Cer)(RAF)*

- (1) Star plates may be displayed on cars carrying senior officers and officers of equivalent rank in the other Services. The number of stars denotes rank and are as follows:

Admiral of the Fleet/Field Marshal/Marshal of the Royal Air Force	Five Stars
Admiral/General/Air Chief Marshal	Four Stars
Vice -Admiral/Lieutenant General/Air Marshal	Three Stars
Rear-Admiral/Major General/Air Vice-Marshal	Two Stars
Commodore/Brigadier/Air Commodore/Matron-in-Chief	One Star
QARNNS/ Matron in Chief PMRAFNS	

- (2) The plates are to be displayed only on journeys made on duty. The star plates are to be covered when the entitled officer does not occupy the vehicle.
- (3) The star plates are royal blue for naval officers, red for Army and RM officers and air force blue for RAF officers. Officers in joint-Service appointment are to display plates in the joint Service colours of vertical bands of dark blue, red and light blue.

170. (Omitted)**J171. Royal and VIP Funerals.***Sponsor: DS Sec/PS12(A)*

- (1) The Service involvement on the demise of The Sovereign, or any member of the Royal Family, will be promulgated by the Ministry of Defence (PS12(Army)) through HQ PTC(P1(Cer)(RAF)). Headquarters Household Division will be designated as the Mounting

Headquarters.

(2) On the death of The Sovereign or a Member of the British Royal Family, or of a foreign sovereign or head of state or other distinguished foreign national, instructions on funeral honours will be issued by the Defence Council by signal. These instructions may be subject to variation in overseas commands at the discretion of the local political representative in the light of local national requirements.

(3) A governor general, governor, high commissioner or officer administering the government or special royal commissioner of any British Commonwealth country, associated state or dependent territory under the Sovereign's protection, who is also Commander-in-Chief and who dies whilst holding the appointment is entitled to a military funeral with honours. This applies whether the deceased was a military officer or a civilian.

J172. Military Funerals.

Sponsor: JCCC: Historic Casework & Deceased Estates

All Service personnel, who have died while serving, are entitled to either a private funeral or a funeral at Public Expense. Chapter 11 of JSP 751 (Joint Casualty & Compassionate Policy & Procedures) details the limit of admissible expenses to both types of funeral. There is normally no ceremonial at private funerals. The degree of ceremonial at Public Expense funerals, or lack of it, is normally a matter for the Next of Kin in conjunction with the unit. It may range from the minimum of formality to full-scale military honours. No other military funeral will be accorded without the previous authority of HQ PTC(P1(Cer)(RAF)).

J172A Military Funeral Honours.

Sponsor: DS Sec/PS12(A)

- (1) Funeral honours consist of some, or all of the following:
 - (a) Bearer Party. See clause (5).
 - (b) Pall Bearers. See clause (6).
 - (c) Insignia Bearers if appropriate.
 - (d) Escort and Firing Party or Gun Salute. See para **J172B**.
 - (e) Musical support as appropriate.
 - (f) Minute Guns. See **para J172C**.
- (2) The following are guidelines on funeral honours:
 - (a) Serving personnel of all ranks are entitled to funeral honours at public expense provided that the personnel involved are stationed within reasonable distance of the burial ground or crematorium.
 - (b) Funeral honours are not to be paid officially at the funerals of discharged personnel of any rank. They may, however, be authorized as a special case, at the discretion of the air officer commanding provided the funeral is to take place within a reasonable distance from the Station and that only minimum public expense is incurred.
 - (c) If the deceased is to be cremated, ceremonial may have to be on a reduced scale and in any case, there should be prior consultation with the Crematorium authorities.
 - (d) Chaplains or, where necessary, local clergy are to be consulted about the form of religious service.
 - (e) The Manual of Drill and Ceremonial (AP818) details the ceremonial involved in a military funeral.
- (3) **Knights of the Garter.** Where a senior officer who was a Knight of the Garter has his funeral or memorial service in St George's Chapel, Windsor, special arrangements are made through the HQ PTC(P1(Cer)(RAF)).

- (4) **London.** In London there is to be no funeral procession unless the military service is held either at the Chapel of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea Barracks, or the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks. If the Next of Kin of the deceased officer wish the funeral service to be performed at one of these churches then there may be a short procession after the ceremony, if desired. Exceptions to the above are to be made to HQ PTC (P1(Cer)(RAF)).
- (5) **Bearer Party.** A senior non-commissioned officer or warrant officer normally commands a bearer party. At the funeral of an air officer, who died whilst serving, the bearer party should be commanded by an officer and the coffin should be carried by warrant officers or non-commissioned officers.
- (6) **Pall Bearers.** At a funeral of an air officer who died whilst serving, the pall will be supported by officers of the same rank as held by the deceased. If a sufficient number of that rank cannot be obtained, then by such officers as the Service authorities may desire to invite.
- (7) **Draping of Drums and Colours.** Drums and Colours/ Standards are to be draped only at a funeral, except that on other occasions connected with the death of The Sovereign or a Member of the Royal Family when draping may also be ordered by Ministry of Defence (PS12(Army)) through HQ PTC(P1(Cer)(RAF)).
- (8) **Dressing the Coffin.** As a rule the coffins of all UK service personnel will only be draped with the Union Flag. Personnel attached from foreign services would have their national flag on the coffin. Any flag on the coffin is to be placed over the coffin with an imaginary pike at the head of the coffin across the top of the shoulders and the royal crest of the pike over the left shoulder, leaving the face of the flag uppermost. The following are guidelines for coffin dressing;
- In theatre and for Repatriation. When a coffin is to be dressed with a flag, for all UK service personnel it is to be the Union Flag. Deceased attached foreign personnel should be dressed in their own national flag. No other items are to be placed on the coffin for repatriation.
 - For British Service Funerals. A Service Funeral is defined at J7.093a. At British service funerals only the Union Flag is to be placed on the coffin. Other items may also be placed on the coffin: headdress; decorations; belt; sword or sidearms; family wreath. (Army: For precise dressing details see The Drill Manual para 0906.b.3)
 - For Private Funerals or onward Repatriation from the United Kingdom. At private funerals and onward repatriations families may choose the deceased's national flag for the coffin. Should families choose to have the coffin dressed in the deceased's national flag for onward repatriation the consent of the receiving nation's MOD is first to be sought. A coffin so dressed may be borne by a military bearer party.

J172B. Salutes and Escorts.*Sponsor: DS Sec/PS12(A)*

- (1) Military funerals are to be saluted and escorts may be provided. The number of troops in attendance is to be determined by local Service authorities. Where possible, if the deceased was a military officer, then the escort should be in accordance with the numbers in the table below:

	Salute		
Rank or Corresponding rank (1)	Guns (2)	Rounds of Small Arms (3)	Escort (4)
Marshal of the RAF	19	-	As may be authorized by the Ministry of Defence
Air Chief Marshal	17	-	Not to exceed 1,000 all ranks
Air Marshal	15	-	" " " 875 " "
Air Vice-Marshal	13	-	" " " 750 " "
Air Commodore	-	3	" " " 600 " "
Group Captain	-	3	" " " 500 " "
Wing Commander	-	3	" " " 150 " "

Squadron Leader	-	3	"	"	"	100	"	"
Flight Lieutenant	-	3	"	"	"	50	"	"
Flying Officer or Pilot Officer	-	3	"	"	"	35	"	"
Warrant Officers and Airmen	-	3	"	"	"	20	"	"

(2) Salutes of guns and small arms will be fired after the body has been laid to rest in the grave. Should a salute be fired at a Crematorium (see para **J172A(2)(c)**) then it is to be fired as the coffin enters the chapel. For gun salutes fired in London HQ PTC(P1(Cer)(RAF)) is to be consulted.

J172C. Minute Guns.

Sponsor: *DS Sec/PS12(A)*

(1) At the funeral of an air officer who died whilst serving, minute guns of the appropriate number are to be fired during the period while the body is being borne to the burial ground. Any such officer who dies at sea and is to be buried ashore may be accorded the appropriate number of minute guns from a warship whilst the body is being borne ashore. If the means exist minute guns will be fired from the shore while the procession is moving from the landing place to the burial ground. The total number of minute guns so fired is not to exceed twice the number given in para **J172B (1)**.

(2) At the funeral of a civil functionary dying whilst in office, minute guns may be fired if the deceased was so entitled when alive, subject to the availability of guns. If the deceased was a military officer whose rank entitled him to a greater number of guns than his civil status, the conditions of clause (1) and para **J172B** are to apply.

J173. Mourning.

Sponsor: *DS Sec/PS12(A)*

(1) Mourning is observed by the Armed Forces as follows:

(a) **Royal Mourning.** Royal mourning was previously known as Court Mourning.

(i) Royal Mourning is observed by the Royal Family and their Households, by HM representatives at home and abroad and their staffs, by officers nominated for duty at Court and related ceremonies and by Household troops. Any Service units actually engaged on ceremonial or Court duties normally undertaken by Household Division (and the Balmoral Guard when mounted) will receive their orders direct from the Major General Commanding Household Division once he has ascertained the Sovereign's wishes.

(ii) At stations abroad where Service personnel, other than members of the Household Division, are attending functions at which HM's representatives present are observing Royal Mourning, advice should be sought from the UK local political representative as to whether it would be appropriate to wear some suitable mark of mourning.

(iii) Those observing Royal Mourning may fulfil official engagements. Social engagements are not to be accepted and those entered into beforehand should be cancelled.

(b) **National Mourning.** National Mourning (previously known as Service Mourning) is observed by the remainder of the Armed Forces.

(2) **Guidelines for Mourning.** Precise direction cannot be issued to cover the full period of Royal and/or National Mourning until the Sovereign's wishes have been ascertained. Detailed instructions will be issued by the Ministry of Defence (PS12(Army)) through HQ PTC(P1(CER)(RAF)) as soon as they are known and may involve some or all of the following measures:

- (a) Entirely private hospitality already arranged or accepted by individuals may continue on a small scale but social engagements at which attendance might be construed as representational or official should be cancelled.
- (b) Any previously arranged celebratory parade, official reception, business or social function should normally be cancelled. In cases where there might be a significant financial penalty or it is thought that embarrassment or offence might be caused by cancellation HQ PTC(P1)(Cer)(RAF)) is to be consulted.
- (c) A parade of a routine duty nature or which is part of a curriculum may continue. Passing out parades are considered to be part of, or the climax of, a course and should therefore normally take place; with a period of silence included as a mark of respect. In the event of the death of the Sovereign separate instructions will be issued by HQ PTC(P1)(Cer)(RAF)) concerning the Sovereign's Parade at RAFC Cranwell.
- (d) Bands may play for marching troops on, or to, a parade but neither inspection nor incidental music should be played during inspections or other pauses in the parade. Bands may also continue to fulfil civilian engagements for which they have previously contracted to play but should not play at Service or civilian functions of a social nature.
- (e) Service sports events may continue, except on the day of the funeral; a one minute silence should be observed at the beginning of the event.
- (f) Individuals who have accepted official engagements should fulfil them. Unless otherwise ordered mourning bands need not be worn.
- (g) Service commanders abroad should liaise with their local United Kingdom political representative so as to ensure a common policy applicable to local circumstances. Senior officers abroad should similarly liaise, consulting their command if necessary.
- (h) Flags to be flown at half-mast in accordance with instructions at para **J163**.
- (i) During the period of Royal Mourning a unit or organisation that had a special relationship with a deceased Member of the Royal Family, or continues to have a special relationship with a Member of the Royal Family who has suffered the loss of an immediate heir and is not covered under the paras above may wish to observe the guidelines covered under Royal Mourning. This would be entirely appropriate and naturally the prerogative of the relevant local Service commander. In all cases where there is such a desire the Ministry of Defence (PS12(A)) must be consulted.
- (j) Any questions should be referred to the Ministry of Defence (PS12(A)) the tri-service lead on this matter.

(3) **Mourning Bands.** A mourning band is a piece of black crepe 3^{1/4} inches wide. It is worn on the left sleeve, positioned so that the bottom of the band lies two inches above the elbow. The rules concerning mourning bands in general are listed below. The only extraordinary exceptions are sub paras f and g below that relate to a state of private mourning within a unit that remains the prerogative of the commanding officer.

- (a) A mourning band will only ever be worn in parade uniform where there is a jacket or coat. It is not to be worn on combat clothing of any type.
- (b) During a period of National Mourning only officers of the three Services and Warrant Officers Class 1 of the Household Cavalry dressed in parade uniform are to wear mourning bands. During a period of Royal Mourning this practice is restricted specifically to those defined at para J173(1) and included by the Ministry of Defence (PS12(A)) at para J173(i). The only exceptions to this rule are listed below.
- (c) In addition or concurrent with para J173(b) officers attending Service funerals in

parade uniform are to wear a mourning band. Officers on duty at these events will also wear mourning bands, whether in the procession, acting as ushers, or in another capacity. These rules apply to officers attending associated memorial services held on the same day.

(d) In addition or concurrent with para J173(b) warrant officers attending Service funerals in uniform, or acting as ushers, are to wear mourning bands. They are not to wear them if they are on duty in the procession (including bearer parties), lining the route or elsewhere. These rules apply to warrant officers attending associated memorial services held on the same day.

(e) Mourning bands are not to be worn at any other memorial service or other ceremonies such as unveiling of memorials and Remembrance services unless directed to do so in accordance with para J173(b).

(f) Exceptionally, during private mourning, for example following the death of a member of a unit, or at reception ceremonies related to the repatriation of a body or remains, mourning bands may be worn by officers and warrant officers only, but in accordance with the instructions listed above.

(g) Extraordinarily, when, Service personnel are given permission to wear uniform during private mourning at a family funeral they may wear a mourning band if so desired. It should be noted that this is the only occasion on which Service personnel below the rank of warrant officer may wear mourning bands.

(h) After a military burial, personnel should remove mourning bands after return to barracks.

(4) **Mourning Dress.** Mourning dress and/or mourning bands are not to be worn at Court unless the Court is in Mourning. Officers who wear plain clothes on duty during periods of mourning are recommended to wear black ties. Those observing Royal Mourning, and those wearing plain clothes when on duty at Court during National Mourning, should dress as follows:

(a) Gentlemen's civilian dress - Dark colours, black ties.

(b) Ladies civilian dress - Black dress.

174. Service Funerals.

Sponsor: OC JCCC

(1) Entitlement and arrangements for a Service funeral are to be in accordance with Joint Casualty and Compassionate Policy & Procedures: JSP 751 Chapter 11.

(2) Air Force honours at a funeral may be accorded to officers and airmen who die in the course of their service. A Service Funeral may be accorded as follows:

(a) For deaths in the United Kingdom, the funeral may take place at any location in the United Kingdom and Eire.

(b) For death overseas, the funeral may take place either in the country of death or anywhere in the United Kingdom and Eire.

(3) Arrangements for a Service Funeral will normally be made by the deceased's parent unit, however, in certain cases, another military unit may be in a position to assist, with the approval of the Commanding Officer.

(4) The ceremonial for a Service funeral is laid down in AP 818 (Drill and Ceremonial).

(5) Service transport may be used (where necessary) to the following extent:

(a) For an Air Force funeral:

(i) For the conveyance of the funeral party from the unit to the place at which the funeral procession is formed

up, and back again. Conveyance for the band will not be admissible unless the band is available at the station from which the funeral is being undertaken.

(ii) Prime Mover and trailer for the coffin.

(iii) For the conveyance of the relatives or friends between the nearest railway station and the place at which the funeral procession is formed up and to the burial ground and back again.

(6) Arrangements to move the body to a distant location are to be handled under the Units funeral contract.

174A . Remembrance.

Sponsor: DS Sec/PS12(A)

(1) **Armistice Day.** Armistice Day originally commemorated the fallen of the 1914-18 War and included a 2 minute silence in November each year on the anniversary of the day and the time of the cessation of hostilities in 1918. Any observance of a 2 minute silence on 11 November at 1100 hours each year is a matter of discretion by commanding officers and individuals. Although optional, it is strongly encouraged.

(2) **Remembrance Sunday.** Remembrance Sunday embraces all Service personnel and civilians who have laid down their lives in the service of their country in the First World War and all subsequent wars, campaigns and emergencies. It is now observed on the second Sunday in November each year, when the 2 minute silence is to be observed at 1100 hours, during which time all personnel are to stand at attention and guards are to turn out and present arms. No aircraft, other than those on operational tasks or scheduled services, are normally to be in the air during the 2 minute silence. Establishments and units are to conform generally to such arrangements as may be made by local authorities for the celebration of Remembrance Day services. Transport required to convey personnel invited to attend local religious observances or municipal ceremonies may be used at the discretion of commanding officers but neither travelling expenses nor subsistence allowance will be payable unless authority has been obtained from the HQ PTC(P1(Cer)(RAF)).

(3) **Memorials.** Memorial statues, plinths or plaques are normally organised by Regimental or Service Associations in memory of Service personnel who have died in past and present wars and conflicts. Additionally, commanders overseas may wish to sanction the erection of local memorials. Before the construction or erection of any memorial is considered the following guidelines must be followed and approval sought from the relevant chain of command:

a. Memorials in the UK:

(1) Before a memorial is erected in the UK consideration must be given to the financial aspects, in particular the financial provision for a memorial's 'long term care and maintenance'. The erection of an outdoor memorial will inevitably require the permission of the local authority, whether on military or civilian real estate, if it is to be permanent. No MoD money may be used to erect or maintain memorials. No memorial should be erected that does not have a long term funded maintenance provision. Movable memorials such as inscribed blocks or small cairns based within a unit's lines are more easily approved by the chain of command as they remain unit property and can be removed in the event of a change of unit location.

(2) Less contentious are the installation of plaques/stained glass windows in appropriate Churches/Chapels provided their long term care and maintenance can be assured to the satisfaction of the relevant Church authority. In any event the erecting unit is responsible for the memorial and relocation and maintenance costs must be met by non public funds. The addition of names to existing War Memorials is a matter for the local civic authority.

b. Overseas Memorials:

(1) The position of overseas memorials is complicated by the fact that there are no guarantees that once HM Forces have left a particular country that memorials will be respected or that access will subsequently be granted to anyone wishing to provide for their

‘long term care and maintenance’. Painted memorials are unlikely to remain on walls at the end of any conflict.

(2) Owing to the temporary nature of overseas deployments and bases, the erection of memorials in operational bases overseas, while wholly understandable with benefit to the morale and well-being of the local forces, is also problematic. Memorials should in general be discouraged by the chain of command unless the unit erecting the memorial ‘in theatre’ also has a plan for the end state. Only exceptionally should a memorial remain in position locally, as it should neither be vandalized nor available to vandals, nor should it become a problem for any remaining British Embassy, High Commission or other British interests. The unit is to make adequate financial provision for the disposal of the memorial or its return in any form to the UK and recognize its commitment for maintenance. It is recommended that unit memorials should therefore be of such a size or nature that they or the plaque can be returned to the UK at minimal private cost with the unit concerned once operations are completed.

(3) It should be recognized that the MoD has no role or resources for memorials’ erection or maintenance. The burden of memorials must be borne by the erecting authority as well as the need to furnish their successors with the means for custody of the memorial.

(4) Should the Command and PJHQ agree a course of action for a memorial to be returned to the United Kingdom from a foreign field, the Command must be responsible for the deconstruction of the memorial and the return of the essential memorial plaque/plaques. Local masonry should be demolished.

(5) Before any decision is made on the relocation of a memorial or its return to the United Kingdom, it will be necessary to secure the appropriate funding from private subscription or appeal, as necessary funding from Services, Regimental and Corps non-public funds may not be guaranteed. Where Services, Regimental and Corps non-public funds are sought and provided, where possible, these should be pro-rata to those being remembered. Any new memorial to be erected as such should be in accordance with sub-para a (1) above.

In all cases the advice of the appropriate single Service staff branch (FLEET DN Pers, AG PS12(A) or RAF Cer) should be sought.

(4) **Wreaths.** On the anniversary of Remembrance Day in the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth, and on other occasions of special significance, the cost of placing wreaths on local memorials may be allowed as a charge to public funds, but only when such tribute is essential. Within the United Kingdom the Commanding Officer is authorised to approve the purchase of wreaths.

J175. Order of March on Combined Service Parades.

Sponsor: P1(Cer)(RAF)

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

(2) The definition of a combined parade is "a number of separate units of more than one Armed Service, paraded in combination for ceremonial purposes".

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

(4) Order of Precedence.

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

Royal Navy
Army
Royal Air Force

whether regular and/or auxiliary units.

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

(5) **Royal Marines.** The RM and RM Reserve should form part of the naval contingent whenever the RN or RNXS are also on parade. When no RN or RNXS contingents are on parade, RM and RM Reserve contingents should parade according to their Army order of precedence.

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

(7) **Pre-Service Cadets.** Pre-Service cadets should march behind all the Armed Forces of the Crown in the following order:

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

(8) **Non-Service Organisations.** The position on parade of non-Service organisations is not a matter for Service regulations.

176. Order of Precedence of the Air Forces on Parade.

Sponsor: PI(Cer)(RAF)

(1) The order of precedence of regular, reserve and auxiliary forces on all parades will be:

Regular Air Force.

Royal Air Force.

Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service.

Reserve and Auxiliary Air Forces.

Royal Air Force Reserve.

Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service Reserve.

Royal Auxiliary Air Force.

Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve (T), (UAS) (CC).

(2) The order of precedence stated in clause (1) is to be maintained regardless of the absence of any forces higher in precedence.

(3) The regulations for the order of march of regular, reserve and auxiliary services on combined parades are contained in para **J175**.

J177. Precedence in the Commonwealth.

Sponsor: PI(Cer)(RAF)

(1) Precedence in each independent Member Country of the Commonwealth is determined by that country and in the Associated States by each State.

(2) Precedence in dependent territories is determined by local enactments, by Royal Charters, by Instructions either under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet or through the Secretary of State, or by authoritative local usage.

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

The Governor or officer administering the government.

The officer in command of the Naval Forces on the Station in which the

Admiral, the officer in command of the land forces in the territory if holding rank equivalent or superior to that of Major-General, and the officer in command of the air forces in the territory if holding rank equivalent or superior to that of Air Vice-Marshal, their own relative rank and precedence being determined by the Queen's Regulations on that subject (see **para 126**).

The Chief Justice.

The Speaker.

The officer in command of the Naval Forces on the Station in which the territory is included if of the rank of Commodore, the officer in command of the land forces in the territory if of the rank of Brigadier, and the officer in command of the air forces in the territory if of the rank of Air Commodore, their own relative rank and precedence being determined by the Queen's Regulations on that subject (see **para 126**).

The Deputy Governor (if any).

The Chief Secretary.

The Chief Minister.

Other Ministers and Members of the Executive Council.

The officer in command of the Naval Forces on the Station in which the territory is included if of the rank of Captain or Commander, the officer in command of the land forces in the territory if of the rank of Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel, and the officer in command of the air forces in the territory if of the rank of Group Captain or Wing Commander, their own relative rank and precedence being determined by the Queen's Regulations on that subject (see **para 126**).

The Puisne Judges.

The Members of the Legislative Council.

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

The officer in command of the Naval Forces on the Station in which the territory is included if below the rank of Commander, the officer in command of the land forces in the territory if below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and the officer in command of the air forces in the territory if below the rank of Wing Commander, their own relative rank and precedence being determined by the Queen's Regulations on that subject (see **para 126**).

J178. Precedence with Officers of the Consular Service.

Sponsor: P1(Cer)(RAF)

(1) An officer of the Consular Service will take precedence with Service Officers as follows:

Consul General	With but after Rear Admiral/Major General/Air Vice-Marshal
Consul	With but after Captain/ Colonel/Group Captain
Vice Consul	With but after Lieutenant-Commander/Major/Squadron Leader
Consular Agent	With but after Lieutenant/Captain/Flight Lieutenant

179-193. (Omitted)