

ABSTRACT

Our publication is a very ambitious project. It comprises many genres: phaleristics, medallic art, painting and general history of various organizations relating to the chosen subject of the book.

'World Awards in the Masterpieces of Timeless Art' is, perhaps, the first event in world historiography that aims to collect and unite information about the modern award system of all countries, to give a description of significant orders of the royal and imperial courts, to inform about prominent representatives of the medallic art, to recall those museums the collections comprised of orders and medals from every corner of the world, as well as to laud the most significant representatives of religion, auctions, show business and award business.

Certainly, the writing team selected awards with certain subjectivity, because each team member had his own aesthetic, academic and historical arguments for the inclusion of certain orders into the book. But, according to a famous literary character, 'one cannot embrace the unembraceable'.

The authors did not want to turn the book into a commonplace catalog of awards without taking into account their chronology and relevance, and that is why they carefully selected the effective honours.

Of course, the amount of information on various award systems is different. In certain countries, for example, Great Britain, the award system was formed throughout the centuries, in some African or Latin American countries, due to numerous revolutions, it acquired its modern format only in the second half of the XX century. At the same time, such a state as Andorra, despite its centuries-long independent history, began to form its own award system only in the XXI century. The authors of the book had a difficult task: to collect maximum information on the effective orders and medals of all countries, having made sense of the huddle of historical events that led to the introduction of this or that award with separation of obsolete and modern honours. We are confident that the book will become a true pearl among award encyclopedias for all world phaleristics history researchers.



World Awards

in Masterpieces of Timeless Art

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World Awards

in Masterpieces of Timeless Art



Introduction



Scientists and linguists have found out that in most recent times the frequency of using word 'award' is 4104 times per about 300 million words. Can this mean that today humanity has so few merits worthy to be recognized at this or that level? Of course, no, rather on the contrary: the requirements to these merits due to the rapid development of modern world are becoming increasingly tough. Only the notion of an award remains unchanged: it is given to someone who showed special courage in battle or some other unusual situation, achieved SPECIAL professional success, but most importantly – showed SPECIAL devotion to his Fatherland by his own example...

The first pages of the history of awards were 'written' by primitive weapons of primitive people who received honorary signs of gratitude and recognition from their leader's hands for their bravery in battles with enemies and during protection of their fellow tribesmen. They were necklaces made from multi-coloured stones or teeth of predators (typically military trophies), delicious food, and captives.

The ancient Sumerians (3000–2350 BC) already had their own army: the soldiers had spears with stone tips,

wooden quadrangular shields, and helmets on their heads. Detachments mainly consisted of tribal nobility and mercenaries. The leader of the tribe did not always act in the role of commander – he could delegate his duties to a trusted person (that also served as a kind of encouragement for past merits). Together they determined the beginning and the end of the battle, divided enemy's property and captives, and presented awards to best soldiers. Land allotments were the most honourable and desirable awards. Over time, it took the shape of man-made signs of recognition of merits.

The idea of creation of orders as honourable distinctions originates from Ancient Egypt. There are two highest military awards of the reign of first dynasties of the New Kingdom (1540-1290 BC) – the Order of the Lion and the Order of the Fly (an insect known for its remarkable insistence and perseverance), which were often awarded at the same time. Concurrently, under Pharaoh Thutmose's reign, the Third Standardized Golden Fly became Egypt's highest combat decoration (in fact, it was the Egyptian equivalent of the famous Iron Cross).

Most historians believe that no army of the ancient world had such a developed system of awards as the Romans. In the times of the Republic, the warriors who showed their courage on the battlefield were presented with weapons and ornaments from the defeated enemy, signs of martial prowess, dignity wreaths, flags, medals, special spears that were not used during battles, necklaces, bracelets, and money prizes. Awards were divided into soldier and officer awards. Wreaths, flags and spears were designed only for officers, while soldiers generally received necklaces and bracelets (most often captured). But in order to be different from the opponent who wore necklaces around his neck, and bracelets on his legs, Roman soldiers began to attach them to the armour breastplate with the help of leather loops (probably, this is when wearing awards on the chest began).

French writer, jurist and philosopher of the 18th century Charles de Montesquieu in his famous work 'On the spirit of laws' wrote: 'The worst of the Roman emperors were at the same time the most generous, for example, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Oton, Vitellius, Commodus, Heliogabal and Caracalla. The best emperors, like Augustus, Vespasian, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Antonius and Petrinax, were, on the contrary, the most economical in this respect...'

The chronicle of monarchic Russia also brings interesting facts. In the 15th century, under the reign of the Grand Duke of Moscow Vasily II the Blind, soldiers were presented with gold coins, since the population conducted calculations solely with copper and silver. However, such coins in the value of few chervonets could only be given to a prince or voivode (along with the chain on which they were worn – another example of location of honourable distinctions). The awarding institute was established by Peter the Great: Chekanniy Dvor began to manufacture the first medals for participants of the Northern War. But the holders of prestigious awards (generally people who were not poor) were obliged to pay charitable contributions and provide all kinds of material assistance to orphanages, alms-houses, and hospitals. Only widows who received posthumous rewards for their hero husbands didn't have to pay – this was justly considered sacrilege.

At all times the order was considered the most honourable in the hierarchy of awards (from Latin 'ordo', German 'orden', which means 'series', 'order').

Today there are many orders (some have several grades) in the world, established for military and labour merits, political and social activity. But in addition to orders-awards there are also orders-organizations (the Teutonic Order, the Order of Knights Templars, the Order of Crusaders). In Ancient Europe they first originated as military monastic brotherhoods that had their own symbolism. At the end of the Middle Ages the notion of 'order' only implied a group of people connected by common goals and vows, but in the late Middle Ages it began to mean the recognition of merits and becoming an attendant. However, only chosen could become members of the orders of Ancient Europe: the monarch himself, his relatives, princes of the blood and a few dozen knights-aristocrats. In the Middle Ages the orders only accepted new members and conducted ceremonies of admission, but didn't present their members with awards.

However, by the beginning of the Renaissance era, many European monarchs either introduced knightly orders into their state system, or created new ones. Some of the most famous modern European awards (for example, the Danish Order of the Elephant) appeared just at this time. The ban on presenting commoners with orders existed in Europe until the 19th century. In 1802, Napoleon established the Order of the Legion of Honour – they were presented regardless of social status, the award was given for military courage shown in battle or for 20 years of impeccable service. This order is still the highest award of France and an analogue for many modern orders of the West – such as the Order of the British Empire and the Belgian Order of Leopold.

This exclusive edition, a social project of Europe Business Assembly (Oxford, UK), does not only tell about the unique prizes of European royal courts, aristocratic clubs, knightly orders, and religious confessions. On its pages you can find unique paintings from the most famous treasuries of world art, which depict the holders of these awards – the colour of the modern elite, united by a common goal – to serve humanity in the name of its prosperity.

And we can remember the symbolic utterance of one of representatives of this elite (though former), the Russian Tsar Alexander II: 'I will wear the Russian Order of St. George, the Austrian Maria Theresa, the Prussian Pour le merite – and the Union of Three Emperors will crush any commune. From now my policy is all on my chest!'





World Awards

in Masterpieces of Timeless Art

Her Majesty Award





It is difficult to find a term in human speech that evokes more feelings and emotions than the word 'award'. In most cases, awards are handed to winners of competitions, because any professional, sports, creative struggle is passion, and risk, and rivalry, and envy, and wounded pride, and jubilation, and motivation for even greater efforts. The awards for feats (in battle, in emergency circumstances) can't be compared with awards of other categories: here in most cases a person consciously risks his life in the name of saving others, and the names of awards confirm this, for example 'For courage', 'For bravery' and 'For gallantry'. These awards are presented in most cases posthumously.

The meaning of term 'award' is explained as 'something that acts as a reward for merits, handed (granted) in recognition and gratitude'. One of the main purposes of the award is the granting of a special social status to the recipient.

Awards are divided into: badges of honour, prizes, honorary diplomas, valuable gifts, honorary degrees (titles).

Badges of honour include orders, crosses, medals, insignia, which, as a rule, are worn on clothes. They are a visual evidence of high achievements and personal qualities of the recipient, as well as the basis for promotion.

Prizes are mostly referred to as souvenirs (cups, figurines, plaques, award plates), which are usually given out for wins in various (scientific, creative, professional) competitions and sports events.

Honorary diploma is an exclusive personal document, the purpose of which is to serve as official proof of success and achievements of the prizeman. Various testimonies and credits are also included into this

category. At one time, grateful letters from monarchs were of special value in the award hierarchy, which were even displayed in the public realm.

But if badges of honour, prizes, and diplomas are a moral encouragement for special achievements of a person in any area, then a prize is a money reward (or other material reward in the form of bonds or shares). Most often, an appropriate honorary badge is awarded (medal of the laureate) along with the prize.

Valuable gifts occupy a special place among the awards. In ancient times, the land that the monarchs granted to their loyal subjects primarily for military merits was the main award. Honorary weapons, horses, jewellery, luxurious clothes were also appreciated. Today, cars are most often used as valuable gifts.

Honorary titles give the recipient a special civil (state) status and appropriate privileges. As a rule, this is taken into account in any career progression – in politics, business, science, art, sports, and allows you to enjoy certain benefits. Sometimes this right applies to family members of the recipient (hereditary and life peerage in the UK). Nowadays, the system of world awards is so great and inconstant due to the variability of different circumstances, both in life foundations of individual states, and throughout the whole planet, that it is impossible to name their total number. From time to time, some awards disappear from use, and new ones come to replace them. When these new awards exhaust their 'potential' of relevance, they will be replaced by newest ones. More often than not, some of these 'exhausted' awards are quickly forgotten, but there are real pickups of acknowledgement that are not subject to the passing of the time, they continue to be used as awards throughout the centuries and, as vivid bystanders of a bygone era, remain in the history of phaleristics with the designation 'most-most'.

THE GREATEST AWARDS

Order of the Garter

One of the oldest orders in the world and the highest knightly order of Great Britain. Was founded by King Edward III on 23 April 1348 for the glory of God, the Blessed Virgin and St. George the Martyr, patron of England. According to the most famous legend about the origin of the Order, the Countess of Salisbury, dancing with the king, dropped her garter. The people laughed, but the king lifted her garter and tied it on his own leg, saying: 'Let the one, who thought badly about it, be ashamed'. It was this meaningful saying that later became the motto of the Order. The symbol of the order is a dark blue velvet ribbon with a gold-embroidered

fringe and a golden inscription 'Honi soit qui mal y pense', worn below the left knee (women wear it on the left hand) and fastened with a gold buckle. The badge of the Order can be of two types – for wearing on the order chain and on the shoulder strap. The first badge is an image of St. George on horseback, striking a dragon with his spear, and the second one is an oval medallion in the form of a circle-shaped garter, inside which there is the same image. The star of the Order is silver and eight-pointed, in its centre there is also an image of a symbolical circle-shaped garter.



Legion of Honour

The order appeared in the process of democratization of the award system in revolutionary France. After becoming the First Consul, Napoleon submitted a proposal to create a new order system and establish the Order of Legion of Honour to the Legislative Body. But when discussing this idea, serious disagreements arose in the parliament, since the order system was associated with the monarchical structure at that time, and France was a republic, and the question arose whether it was possible to restore the monarchical attribute in the republic or not. Napoleon Bonaparte said many famous phrases. Among these was the one when the First Consul responded to indignant questions of some

parliamentarians, if he really thought that people would want to be rewarded with some piece of metal. 'People will die for this piece of metal!' – Napoleon exclaimed. The award was established in 1802 by a decision of 116 votes against 110. At first Legion of Honour consisted of four degrees, and later – of five. The most notable feature of the order was that it did not demand nobility from order holders and in this sense, was the most democratic European award of the time. In a ten-year period of its existence under Napoleon, Legion of Honor became so respected, that even the Bourbons, when returning to power, did not dare to abolish it.



Prussian Iron Cross

After Legion of Honour, Prussian Iron Cross, established in 1813 during Napoleonic wars. It had three degrees: the first degree was worn without ribbon; the order was just fastened to the left side of chest, the second degree – in the buttonhole, and the Grand Cross, which was also called the Great Cross, was worn on the neck. Throughout the Napoleonic wars, only seven people were awarded the Grand Cross. The award was so respected that Prussian monarchs deliberately limited the number of its adjudgments, choosing only the worthiest candidates. As a result of this restriction, the Iron Cross received the status of a transitional sign of distinction: each regiment, which received a certain number of Iron Crosses, established a special queue. The fact is that there weren't enough awards for all brave people, so these people were registered in a special list. When a soldier, who has already received award, died in battle or of old age, his Iron Cross was again returned to the regiment with the subsequent handing

to the first soldier in the waiting list. It happened that some of the holders of the award, who received it during the Napoleonic wars, received their Iron Crosses after 30 years, and some did not even witness this solemn moment. The tradition of transferring existing copies of the award by inheritance continued after the war of independence, as it was called in Germany, but new Prussian Iron Crosses were no longer issued. In 1870, when famous Franco-Prussian war began, which resulted in unification of German states into the German Empire, the Iron Cross was revived, however, in a slightly different form: the monogram of the king changed in its sign, and 1813 was replaced by 1870. The return of legendary award can be considered profoundly symbolic, because William I did this. In the first place, the son of Frederick William III, who actually founded the Iron Cross, and secondly the holder of the old Iron Cross of the second degree, which he received while serving in the army under the leadership of his father.



MOST BEAUTIFUL AWARDS OF THE WORLD

A couple of centuries ago, medallists, designers, craftsmen, who made awards and coins, considered their work as fine art, creating true artistic masterpieces. The best jewellers of the VIII century, engravers and cutters of precious stones worked on ancient orders,

which were, apart from their sacred meaning, elegant decorations. Individual samples of the most beautiful awards of the world, presented in the book, are only a small part of the wealth (in all senses) of historical treasury of phaleristics.

Danish Order of the Elephant

It is considered the most peculiar order of the world, which can only be compared with the British Order of the Garter. On the sign of the order there is a white

enamelled elephant, run by a dark-skinned driver, with diamonds.

French Legion of Honor

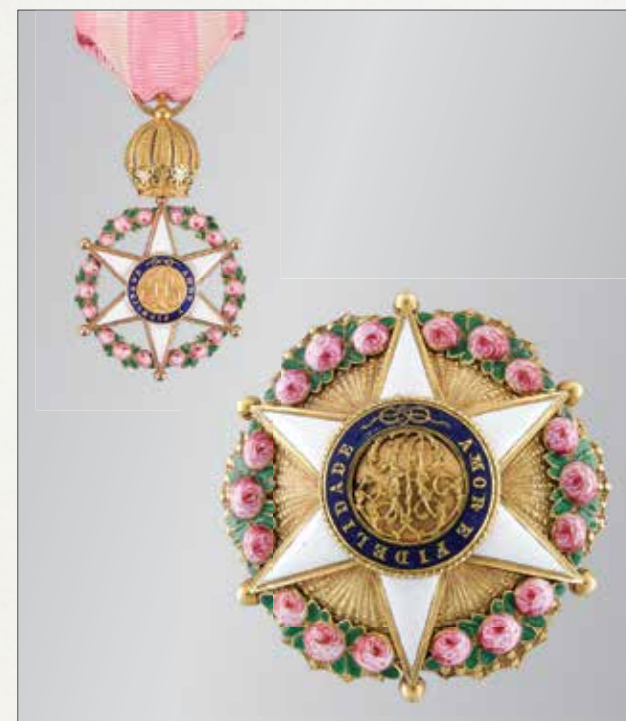
It is one of the most recognizable awards in the world, which was founded by Napoleon in 1802 on the wave of revolutionary changes and slogan 'Freedom, equality, brotherhood'. Since in Christian countries a cross of gold or silver was the most common sign of the

order, covered with coloured enamels and often with diamond inserts, exactly this design was used here – a five-pointed silver or gold cross on a red band tied with a bow.

Brazil Order of the Rose

Romantic and beautiful order of the Rose was founded by the Emperor of Brazil Pedro I as an expression of his love for Princess Amelia of Leuchtenberg. Its motto is 'Amor e fidelidade' ('Love and Fidelity'). Together with monogram

'R' and 'A' (Pedro and Amelia), it is located in the centre of a six-pointed white star, shining with golden rays and decorated with a wreath of roses. The imperial crown crowns the emblem, giving it pomposity and grandeur.



Order of Dragon of Annam (French Indochina)

The award includes a neck sign on a yellow-red ribbon and a star of the order. An elegant medallion, crowned by the imperial crown, on top of which there is a green dragon, is the highest decoration of Annam. The order was made of

silver in the best jewelry shops in Paris. The election of green dragon as the leading figure of the award is deeply symbolic, because this animal means for Vietnamese people fertility of lands, prosperity of nation and power of the emperor.

Order of Ismail (Kingdom of Egypt)

The award is a golden five-pointed star, covered with blue enamel, over which there is a golden floral ornament. There is a round gold medallion in the centre of the star, covered with golden Arabic ornamental script. Its

fringe consists of a laurel wreath made of green enamel, interweaved with a red enamel ribbon in five places. By means of transitional section in the form of golden royal crown, the sign is fastened to the order ribbon.

Order of the Precious Crown (Japan)

This award was established by imperial edict No. 1 of January 4, 1888 for 'great ladies who provided exceptional services to the state' and has 8 degrees. Until 1919 it was the only 'female' order, the highest degrees of which, as a rule, were awarded only to members of imperial or royal families, the aristocracy, as well as women leaders of other states (for example, Margaret Thatcher). In the centre of the order's sign, on the enamel medallion, there is a golden woman head-dress, worn in ancient times, and above it – mythological bird Hoo. The medallion is surrounded by two rows of pearls, as well as twigs of green bamboo on red enamel, sakura flowers and green leaves. Charms, fabricated in the form of ancient family crests of waiting ladies, decorate the award.

Parameters of the Order of the 1st degree (on the Big Ribbon): 51 mm and 79 mm, made of gold, the order has a double ring of 108 pearls. The star of the Order of the 1st degree is made of vermeil with a gold centre. Orders of the second, third and fourth degrees are also made of gold, and the orders of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth degrees – of silver, and respectively, there are fewer pearls and other elements. This award is distinguished not only by grace and beauty, but also by a high cost of production (only the sign and the star of the Order of the Precious Crown of the 1st degree have, in particular, 228 high-quality natural pearls!).





THE MOST EXPENSIVE AWARDS IN THE WORLD

I place – order 'Victory' (20 million US dollars)

The most priceless award from those that were ever presented, the estimated price at auction – about 20 million US dollars. This order is a five-pointed star,

surrounded by diamonds and rubies, and weighs 78 grams, 19 grams of which are silver, 2 grams – gold and 47 – platinum.

II place – Diamond sign of St. Andrew the Apostle (5.4 million US dollars)

This award was established by Peter I in 1688, and until 1714 it remained the only one in the Russian Empire. For all the time of the existence of order only about 1,000 people received it. The award included a cross-sign with the image of St. Andrew, nailed to the X-shaped cross, and a silver octagram with an inscription in the centre 'For Faith and Loyalty'. The star was worn on

the left side of the chest, and the sign – on a wide blue ribbon tied over the right shoulder (in the most solemn occasions – on a figured gold chain covered with multi-coloured enamels). The surviving sample, made around 1800, has the following parameters: 130.5 x 87.8 mm, total weight 161.75 g, and 45 carats of diamonds.

III place – Diamond star of St. Catherine (over 1 million US dollars)

At auction in 2008 this award, called also the Big Cross, was sold for 26 million rubles, which was more than 1 million dollars at that time. According to the legend, in 1711, when during the unsuccessful Prussian campaign, the Russian army was surrounded by the

Turkish army, Tsarina Catherine donated all her jewels in order to bribe the Turkish commander. In gratitude to his beloved wife, Peter I in 1713 established a personal Diamond Star, which was manufactured in 1870. The total weight of diamonds of the award is 15.92 carats.



IV place – Victoria Cross (990 thousand US dollars)

This highest and very prestigious (and at the moment extremely rare because of a small number of its holders) military award of Great Britain was founded in the days of Eastern (Crimean) war, which the state joined

in 1854. In 1983 it was even added to Guinness Book of World Records, when the suspension device together with Victoria Cross was sold for a huge amount of money.

V place – Danish Order of the Elephant (300 thousand US dollars)

If almost all the signs of orders had and have a flat form for comfortable wearing them on clothes, the sign of the Order of the Elephant is a voluminous miniature sculpture. On it there is a white enamel elephant, decorated with diamonds, holding on its back a battle tower, in front of which there is a black driver. According

to one of the most famous legends, the Danish knights won from the Saracens, who fought on battle elephants, in the crusade of 1190. The Order of the Elephant was established in honour of this significant event, as well as meeting with these noble giants.



World Awards



in Masterpieces of Timeless Art

The Art of Awards Creation





Creation of coins and medals (orders, honorary signs, etc.) is one of the most complicated and interesting types of plastic arts. It is called the medallic art. As a rule, artists-medallists develop models of future products and engrave stamps for their mintage (in antiquity and the Middle Ages there were special moulds for this purpose). The medallic art often uses different emblems, symbols and allegories, since it is necessary to inscribe all the elements into the given form without destroying the integral contents of inscriptions and images. It is characterized by clarity and laconism of images, classical use of compositional techniques. The materials include copper, silver, gold and other metals, which are strong and (necessarily!) plastic, which helps medallists to achieve filigreed accuracy in the image.

The origin of medallic art resides in the VIII–VII centuries BC: at that time in Lydia and Ancient Greece the first coins appeared, made by means of mintage.

Casting in medallic art became applicable only in Italy (in the V–III centuries BC and in the XV–XVI centuries) – solely because of the impossibility (with imperfect technologies of that time) to mint coins and medals in a huge format that meets the requirements. Only single matrices for coin formation from the 1st century AD have survived, and only Gallic, mainly from soft short-life copper and only some from steel, which was used for minting at the time of the Roman emperors.

In ancient times, medallic art was on the same level with other branches of graphic and plastic arts. And, even in spite of the achievements of highest artistic development in the 4th century BC in Greece, it did not become a separate art industry. Only the signatures of some medallists on individual coins that have survived to this day (mostly Sicilian) give an opportunity to learn something about these magnificent craftsmen. Hence it is known, for example, that the most famous medallists in Syracuse included Kimon and Evaineet, who served under both Dionysia.

In Ancient Rome, the medallists worked at every mint and constituted a special corporation. Most of them were slaves, less often – freedmen. Therefore, with all their talents and high degree of skill, they did not enjoy the same honour as in Greece: they were considered simple craftsmen, and none of the countless survived Roman coins has the artist's signature.

It is interesting that in ancient times, it seems, medals, that is, memorable signs, were not manufactured for

perpetuating important events or rewarding famous people. For this purpose, the Greeks, as well as the Romans, used the coins, which had circulation. The first award attributes belong to the end of the 14th century – a medal, created by an unknown artist in Padua around 1390 for the Dukes of Carrara, as well as Venetian medals of 1393 and 1417. But painter Antonio Pisano (better known as Pisanello) is considered the founder of modern medallic art, whose work begins the count of real works, and not handicrafts. He cast his first medal for penult Byzantine emperor John VIII Palaeologus. In the XV–XVI centuries his work was continued by talented medallists Giovanni Maria Pomedello, Leon Leoni, Jacoppo Trezzo, Pastorino di Sienna, Sperandio di Mantova, Benvenuto Cellini, Annibale Fontana, Alessandro Vittorio and Francesco Laurina, Jean Duve. However, since the XVII century the works of Italian authors lose their artistic merit and become a product of trade again. But from the XVI century and almost until the end of the XVII century the medallic art flourished in France (the most famous medallists: Guillaume Dupre and the Varen brothers).

In Germany in the XVI century the medallic art was glorified by such craftsmen as Albrecht Durer, Heinrich Reitz and Friedrich Hagenauer, who in the XVII century were replaced by talented carvers Sebastian Dadler and Gottfried Leigebe. A German craftsman Philip Heinrich Müller, who worked at the mints of Augsburg, Nuremberg and Salzburg, became one of the most famous medallists in Western Europe of the XVIII century. He carried out orders even for foreign countries, in particular, during the Northern War in 1700–1721 he created several medals for Sweden.

The French medallic art of this period was represented by Jean Duvivier and his son Benjamin. In the XIX century the best works of the French medal school were created by Bertrand André, Jean-Jacques Barre, Nicolas Brenas and others. Also, it is important to mention such maestros as Viennese medallist Anton Scharff, talented French engraver Auguste Caen, medallists R. Otto (Germany), Johann Baptist Roth (Austria), John Pinches (England), unique Italian craftsmen brothers Giuseppe and Francesco Bianchi, Tomaso Merkantetti, Filippo Speranta, brothers Giuseppe and Niccolo Cerbar.

Nowadays most mints do not have their own designers and medallists: they receive projects in a form approved by the customer, develop the sketches and cut 'drafts' for making stamps using a laser scanner. Therefore, only few people know the names of modern medallists. But still



a few names can be mentioned: artist of Belgium's mint Luc Lüyks, artist from Malta Antonio Skiortino, artists of Great Britain's mint Jody Clark and Emma Noble.

Until the end of the 20th century, according to traditional technology, stucco wax models were made according to a sketch on a board with clay applied to it or coloured sculptural material, with the application of thin pointed sticks of different sizes. A modelled medal was usually 3-4 times bigger than the future medal. Then a plaster cast was cast from the model, and from it, in its turn, – a so-called 'hard cast iron' (or electroforming was used). On the basis of the received convex model, a matrix was made of steel on the engraving machine, the format of which exactly corresponded with the projected coin or medal. If necessary, the artist corrected the matrix, after which it was necessarily hardened and already used directly to extrude a matrix or stamp, with the help of which they minted the coin itself or a medal.

Today, there are several reliable and proven technologies for manufacturing awards. Because of this, orders, medals and other insignia become unique. They can be one-sided, two-sided, multi-level, have different thickness and shapes. The main colours of awards are bronze, silver and gold. In addition to three so-called 'coin' metals, gold, silver and copper, platinum, palladium, nickel and aluminium are sometimes used for manufacturing awards. But there are still artificially aged medals – they are called 'semi-antique' medals.

According to their purpose, awards are military, labour, sports and commemorative. By means of fastening, they are divided into awards with a shoe (military, for merit) and awards with an inner or outer eye (for attaching to the tape). And commemorative, souvenir medals, as a rule, do not have fastening and are placed in cases with lodgements.

Mints



BIRMINGHAM MINT

The UK

Formation: 1850
Address: Icknield Street, Birmingham, 18
Website: birmingham-mint.co.uk

The Birmingham Mint, a coining mint, originally known as Heaton's Mint or Ralph Heaton & Sons, in Birmingham, England, started producing tokens and coins in 1850 as a private enterprise, separate from, but in co-operation with the Royal Mint.

The birth of the Birmingham Mint was as a result of Heaton producing the first set of tokens for Australia. Then following this work coins were being made for Chile. Following this success, this private mint won the contract by France, meeting the requirements for manufacturing a new series of coins. As a result of this contract Heaton was responsible for pioneering bronze minting.

The Royal Mint was extremely busy with their own production of silver and gold coins and as a result of this had to take on the services of the Birmingham Mint to produce finished coins for the country. The Birmingham Mint was very successful in its business and continued to grow.

After Ralph Heaton II died the business was taken over by his son Ralph Heaton III. The business continued to prosper, with a further demand for new equipment to be added to the roster.



ROYAL MINT

The UK

Formation: 886 AD
Address: Llantrisant, Pontyclun, CF72 8YT,
United Kingdom
Website: www.royalmint.com

The Royal Mint is a government-owned mint that produces coins for the United Kingdom. Operating under the name Royal Mint Ltd, the mint is a limited company that is wholly owned by Her Majesty's Treasury and is under an exclusive contract to supply all the nation's coinage. As well as minting circulating coins for use domestically and internationally, the mint also produces planchets, commemorative coins, various types of medals and precious metal bullion. The mint exports to an average of 60 countries a year, making up 70% of its total sales. Formed over 1,100 years ago, the mint was historically part of a series of mints that

became centralised to produce coins for the Kingdom of England, all of Great Britain and eventually most of the British Empire. The original London mint from which the Royal Mint is the successor, was established in 886 AD and operated within the Tower of London for approximately 800 years before moving to what is now called Royal Mint Court where it remained until the 1960s. As Britain followed the rest of the world in decimalising its currency, the Mint moved from London to a new 38 acres (15 ha) plant in Llantrisant, Wales where it has remained since.

The Royal Canadian Mint is a Crown corporation of Canada, operating under the Royal Canadian Mint Act. The shares of the Mint are held in trust for the Crown in right of Canada.

The Mint produces all of Canada's circulation coins, and manufactures circulation coins on behalf of other nations. The Mint also designs and manufactures: precious and base metal collector coins; gold, silver, palladium, and platinum bullion coins; medals, as well

as medallions and tokens. It further offers gold and silver refinery and assay services.

The Mint serves the public's interest but is also mandated to operate 'in anticipation of profit' (i.e., to function in a commercial manner without relying on taxpayer support to fund its operations). Like private-sector companies, the Mint has a board of directors consisting of a chair, the president and CEO of the Mint, and eight other directors.



The Japan Mint is an Independent Administrative Institution of the Japanese government, responsible for producing and circulating the coins of Japan. The agency has its head office in Osaka with branches in Tokyo and Hiroshima.

Amongst the first acts of the Meiji government was the establishment of the Imperial Japanese Mint as a constructive step towards modernising Japan's circulating currency. A proposal to construct a banknote manufacturing plant was submitted to Grand Council of State in May 1874; and construction was approved

in December of that same year. A two-story Western red brick building was completed in October 1876.

Over the course of decades, the Mint activities have expanded to include the production of Japanese orders (decorations), medals of honor and metallic art objects, the analysis and testing of metal ores and minerals, and the fineness certification of precious metal wares (hallmarking).

The Mint became an Incorporated Administrative Agency on 1 April 2003.



ROYAL CANADIAN MINT

Canada

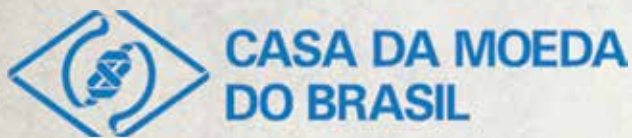
Formation: 1908
Address: Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
Website: www.mint.ca



JAPAN MINT

Japan

Formation: 1871
Address: 1-79, Temma 1-chome, kita-ku, Osaka 530-0043
Website: www.mint.go.jp



CASA DA MOEDA DO BRASIL

Federative Republic of Brazil

Formation: 1694
Address: Rio de Janeiro's western suburb of Santa Cruz
Website: www.casamotoeda.gov.br

The Casa da Moeda do Brasil is the Brazilian mint, owned by the Brazilian government and administratively subordinated to the Ministry of Finances. It was established in 1694. Its current headquarters and industrial facilities occupy a modern plant with 110,000 square metres (1.2 million square feet) in Rio de Janeiro's western suburb of Santa Cruz.

It produces legal tender coins and banknotes. It also produces medals and security prints (i.e., passports, subway tokens, postage stamps) that are used and issued by government-run service providers. Having the highest technology and production capacity in South America, until the 1980s it also produced coins, banknotes and passports for several South American and African countries that lacked a similar facility. It is now aiming to return to the foreign market.



MONNAIE DE PARIS

French Republic

Formation: 864 AD
Address: 11 Quai de Conti, 75006 Paris
Website: www.monnaiedeparis.fr

The Monnaie de Paris (Paris Mint) is a government owned institution responsible for producing France's euro coins. Founded in 864 AD, it is the world's oldest continuously running minting institution operating from two sites, one in Paris and one in Pessac. Administratively speaking, the 'Direction of Coins and Medals', the national mint is an administration of the French government charged with issuing coins

as well as producing medals and other similar items. Many ancient coins are housed in the collections maintained there. Though in the Middle Ages there were numerous other mints in provincial cities officially issuing legitimate French coinage struck in the name of the ruler, the Monnaie de Paris has always been the prime issuer.

The Italian Istituto Poligrafico e Zecca dello Stato, founded in 1928, is situated at the Piazza Giuseppe Verdi in Rome. As well as producing coins, passports and postage stamps for Italy, it serves the micro-states of the Vatican City and San Marino as well as the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, widely considered a sovereign subject of international law.

Banknotes are instead produced by Bank of Italy.

In 2002, IPZS became a public limited company (società per azioni or SpA) with the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance (Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze) as sole shareholder.



ISTITUTO POLIGRAFICO E ZECCA DELLO STATO

Italian Republic

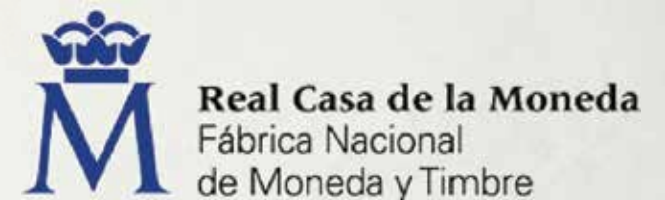
Formation: 1928
Address: Via Gino Capponi,
47/49-00179 Roma – Italia
Website: www.ipzs.it



The Royal Mint of Spain (Spanish: Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre – Real Casa de la Moneda 'National Coinage and Stamp Factory – Royal Mint', abbreviated as FNMT-RCM) is the national mint of Spain. The FNMT-RCM is a public corporation, managed by the Spanish Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness.

Two plants, in Madrid and Burgos, are currently operational. Burgos is the location of the paper mill where banknotes are printed. Some of the FNMT-RCM's product lines are ISO 9001 certified.

The mint has a permanent museum exhibition, on the third floor of its headquarters building, called the Museo Casa de la Moneda.



ROYAL MINT OF SPAIN

Kingdom of Spain

Formation: 18th century
Address: Calle del Doctor Esquerdo
Nº 36, Madrid
Website: www.fnmt.es

INCM

IMPRESA NACIONAL-CASA DA MOEDA

Portuguese Republic

Formation: late 13th century
Address: Imprensa Nacional-Casa da Moeda,
 SA - Av. António José de Almeida,
 1000-042 Lisboa, Portugal
Website: www.incm.pt



AUSTRIAN MINT

Republic of Austria

Formation: 1194
Address: Heumarkt 1, 1030 Wien,
 Vienna, 3rd district
Website: www.muenzeoesterreich.at



INDIA GOVERNMENT MINT

Republic of India

Formation: 1906
Address: Mumbai, Kolkata,
 Hyderabad, Trichirapalli
Website: www.spmcil.com

The Imprensa Nacional-Casa da Moeda (National Printing House, and Mint), is the Portuguese mint and national press, owned by the Portuguese Government and administratively subordinated to the Portuguese Ministry of Finance. It is located in Lisbon in the São Mamede (Santo António) neighborhood.

The Casa da Moeda was established at least in the late 13th century. It produced legal tender coins and banknotes. It also produced medals and security prints (i.e., passports, subway tokens, postage stamps)

The Austrian Mint (German: Münze Österreich) is located in Vienna and is responsible for minting Austrian coins. Since 1989 it has been a public limited company (Aktiengesellschaft) and a subsidiary of the National Bank of Austria, which also has its headquarters in Vienna.

The Austrian Mint carries out both the design and stamping of the coins it produces. Until 2002 it was

that are used and issued by government-run service providers. In 1972 it was merged with the Imprensa Nacional (National Press) into Imprensa Nacional Casa da Moeda through the Law Decree nr. 225/72 of July 4. Imprensa Nacional-Casa da Moeda (INCM) has the mission of publishing the Official Journal (Diário da República), through which all citizens become aware of the acts that govern the life of Portuguese society. As provided for in art. 119 of the Portuguese Constitution, if the regulatory acts are not published, they have no legal effect.

only responsible for minting the coins of the Austrian schilling; since then it has been responsible for producing the Austrian euro coins. The mint also produces other coins, such as gold bullion coins, as well as commemorative issues: the Vienna Philharmonic coins and the Maria Theresa thaler are produced by the Austrian mint, for example. The mint also supplies circulation coins and blanks to many other countries across the world.

The India Government Mint operates four mints in the country for the production of coins. They are in: Mumbai, Maharashtra; Kolkata, West Bengal; Hyderabad, Telangana; Noida, Uttar Pradesh.

Under The Coinage Act, 1906, the Government of India is charged with the production and supply of coins to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The RBI places an annual indent for this purpose and the Government of India draws up the production programme for the India Government Mints on the basis of the indent.

Besides minting coins, the mints at Mumbai, Kolkata and Hyderabad also make coin blanks. Hyderabad, Mumbai and Kolkata mints have gold assaying facilities and the Mumbai mint produces standardised weights and measures.

Commemorative coins are made at Mumbai and Kolkata. Kolkata and Hyderabad have facilities for making medallions, too. The Noida mint was the first in the country to mint coins of stainless steel.

The Kremnica Mint is a state-owned mint situated in Kremnica, Slovakia.

Kremnica Mint was established in 1328 when Kremnica was promoted to a free royal town by the Hungarian King Charles Robert of Anjou; the mint issued several kinds of coins early on, of which the most successful was its ducat. Kremnica ducats were well-known because of their good quality and were considered the

hardest currency in Central Europe. Available historical records report that 21.5 million ducats were minted at the Kremnica Mint throughout its history.

Kremnica Mint manufactures both circulation coins and commemorative coins for the National Bank of Slovakia (Slovak euro coins), but the Mint's available capacities and quality standards make it capable of supplying coins to other countries worldwide.



KREMNICIA MINT

Slovak Republic

Formation: 1328
Address: Kremnica, Slovak Republic
Website: www.mint.sk

The South African Mint is a privately owned mint in South Africa responsible for minting all coins of the South African rand on behalf of the South African Reserve Bank. Located in Centurion, Gauteng province near Pretoria, the mint manufactures coins and planchets for both domestic and international markets.

Following the discovery of gold in the South African Republic causing the 1886 Witwatersrand Gold Rush, the country's President Paul Kruger decided to establish

a national mint which was established in 1890 and opened on July 6, 1892 in Pretoria. A few years later the country was occupied by the British who established the Transvaal Colony and caused the mint to close after the pound sterling was deemed legal tender. Under The Mint Act of 1919, the British established a branch of the Royal Mint on the 1 January 1923, producing £83,114,575 worth of sovereigns of its lifetime. As South Africa began cutting ties with Britain, the mint closed on the 30 June 1941 only to be later reopened as the now named South African Mint.



SOUTH AFRICAN MINT

Republic of South Africa

Formation: 1890
Address: Old Johannesburg Road, Gateway, Centurion, Gauteng, South Africa
Website: www.samint.co.za



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

SWISSMINT

Swiss Confederation

Formation: 1848
Address: Bernastrasse 28, 3003,
Berne, Switzerland
Website: www.swissmint.ch

Swissmint is the official mint of the Swiss Confederation. Located in the Swiss capital city Bern, it is responsible for manufacturing Swiss franc coins, both of the currency and bullion variety. Apart from making coins for the government, Swissmint also manufactures medals and commemorative coins for private customers.

Swissmint is an agency of the Swiss federal government. It is part of the Federal Finance Administration, which in turn belongs to the Federal Department of Finance. Since 1998, the Official Mint of the Confederation operates as an independent business unit under the name Swissmint. As of 2005, Swissmint has 21 employees.



 **Koninklijke
SINDS 1567 Nederlandse Munt**

ROYAL DUTCH MINT

The Netherlands

Formation: 1567
Address: Leidseweg 90, 3531 BG, Utrecht,
the Netherlands
Website: www.knm.nl

The Royal Dutch Mint based in Utrecht, the Netherlands, is a company owned entirely by the Dutch State, and since 1807 the only Dutch entity allowed to strike and issue coins.

On 17 September 1806, when The Netherlands were under the rule of King Louis Napoleon, he decided that the striking and distribution of coins should be by a single, national body.

After Napoleon was defeated in 1813, and the Kingdom of the Netherlands was founded, the Mint was renamed as Rijks Munt. The provincial coins had been minted before the unification of the Mint were still in circulation. Due to their relatively high intrinsic

value, the 'new' coins would only gain popularity with the passage of time. In 1849 the provincial coins were officially taken out of circulation.

In 1901 the company was placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance, and in 1912 the Mint officially became a company owned by the State.

In 1994 Rijks Munt was renamed as De Nederlandse Munt NV. The Queen awarded the company the prefix Koninklijk (Royal) five years later, and the company was now allowed to call itself De Koninklijke Nederlandse Munt (The Royal Dutch Mint). On 22 November 2016 the Royal Dutch Mint was sold to the Belgian Groep Heylen.

La Casa de Moneda de México is the national mint of Mexico and is the oldest mint in the Americas.

The Mexican Mint was established in 1535 by the Spanish viceroy Antonio de Mendoza by a decree from the Spanish Crown to create the first mint in the Americas. The mint's silver eight-real coins and its successor coin, the silver peso, circulated widely in the Americas and Asia well into the 19th century and

became the basis of the modern national currencies of many countries in these parts of the world, including the United States dollar, the Japanese yen and the Chinese yuan.

Since 1983, coins are only produced in San Luis Potosí. The ancient headquarters are currently the Museo Nacional de las Culturas in Mexico City. The mint's main client is the Bank of Mexico.



Casa de Moneda
de México

LA CASA DE MONEDA DE MÉXICO

United Mexican State

Formation: 1535
Address: Paseo de la Reforma 295, Cuauhtémoc,
Ciudad de México. C.P. 06500
Website: www.cmm.gob.mx

The Franklin Mint was a private mint founded by Joseph Segel in 1964 in Wawa, Pennsylvania.

The brand name is currently owned by Sequential Brands Group headquartered in New York City, New York. The Franklin Mint sells coins, medals, jewelry, die-cast vehicles, dolls, sculpture and other collectibles.

For five decades The Franklin Mint produced and mass marketed 'collectibles'. Its product line began with manufacturing and marketing privately minted gold and silver commemorative rounds and medallions.

In the 1970s and 1980s, Franklin Mint expanded operations to legal-tender coins, producing a combination of bullion and non-bullion proof and uncirculated coin sets of both small and large denominations for a number of countries, particularly Panama and various island states.

Besides coins, other offerings included dolls, plates, knives, LP record sets and die-cast vehicles.

The Franklin Mint brand was purchased in November 2013 by Sequential Brands Group.



THE FRANKLIN MINT

The USA

Formation: 1964
Address: Exton, Pennsylvania and New York City,
New York, United States
Website: www.franklinmint.com



UNITED STATES MINT

The USA

Formation: 1792
Address: Philadelphia, Denver,
 San Francisco, and West Point
Website: www.usmint.gov



The United States Mint produces circulating coinage for the United States to conduct its trade and commerce, as well as controlling the movement of bullion. It does not produce paper money; that responsibility belongs to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The Mint was created in Philadelphia in 1792, and soon joined by other centres, whose coins were identified by their own mint marks. There are currently four active coin-producing mints: Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco, and West Point.

The Mint manages extensive commercial marketing programs. The product line includes special coin sets

for collectors, national medals, American Eagle gold, silver and platinum bullion coins, and commemorative coins marking national events such as the Bicentennial of the Constitution.

Mint is not responsible for the production of American paper money; that is the responsibility of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

In 2000, the Mint was responsible for the production of 28 billion coins.

PHILADELPHIA MINT

Formation: 1792
Address: Philadelphia, USA

The Philadelphia Mint was created from the need to establish a national identity and the needs of commerce in the United States. This led the Founding Fathers of the United States to make an establishment of a continental national mint, a main priority after the ratification of the Constitution of the United States.

The Philadelphia Mint can produce up to one million coins in 30 minutes. The mint also produces medals and awards for military, governmental, and civil services.

WEST POINT MINT

Formation: 1937
Address: West Point, NY

The West Point Mint Facility was erected in 1937 near the U.S. Military Academy in West Point, New York, United States. Originally it was called the West Point Bullion Depository. At one point it had the highest concentration of silver of any U.S. mint facility, and for 12 years produced circulating pennies. It has since minted mostly commemorative coins, and stores gold.

It gained official status as a branch of the United States Mint on 31 March 1988. Later that year it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

DENVER MINT

Formation: 1906
Address: West Colfax Avenue and Delaware Street,
 Denver, Colorado

The Denver Mint is a branch of the United States Mint that struck its first coins on 1 February 1906. The mint is still operating and producing coins for circulation, as well as mint sets and commemorative coins. Coins produced at the Denver Mint bear a D mint mark (not to be confused with the mark of the Dahlonega Mint). The Denver Mint is the single largest producer of coins in the world.

SAN FRANCISCO MINT

Formation: 1854
Address: Fifth and Mission Streets,
 San Francisco, California

The San Francisco Mint is a branch of the United States Mint and was opened in 1854 to serve the gold mines of the California Gold Rush. It quickly outgrew its first building and moved into a new one in 1874. This building, the Old United States Mint, also known affectionately as The Granite Lady, is one of the few that survived the great 1906 San Francisco earthquake. It served until 1937, when the present facility was opened.

The Perth Mint is Australia's official bullion mint and wholly owned by the Government of Western Australia. Established on 20 June 1899, two years before Australia's Federation in 1901, the Perth Mint was the last of three Australian colonial branches of the United Kingdom's Royal Mint (after the now-defunct Sydney Mint and Melbourne Mint) intended to refine gold from the gold rushes and to mint gold sovereigns and half-sovereigns for the British Empire.

Along with the Royal Australian Mint, which produces coins of the Australian dollar for circulation, the Perth Mint is the older of the two mints issuing coins that are legal tender in Australia.

In January 2018, the Perth Mint announced it would produce a blockchain based cryptocurrency backed by its own bullion (a digital gold currency) in approximately the next 12 to 18 months.



The Singapore Mint was founded in 1968, after the independence of Singapore from Malaysia. It is a government company responsible for making the currency of Singapore and keeping it from being counterfeited. There are 4 outlets, The Coin Gallery (also the Head Office) at 20 Teban Gardens Crescent, Chinatown Point #02-18, City Square Mall #02-18 and Suntec City Mall #02-494. The Singapore Mint sells various coins, Singapore themed gifts as well as

Singapore souvenirs. For coin collectors, they also sell foreign coins to save the hassle of shipping in from other countries. The Singapore mint also runs a Singapore Coins and Notes Museum, admission fee at \$10 for adults and \$6 for students, NSF and senior citizens. The coin gallery is closed. The mint collected \$5 million in 2009 when it organised a coin-note exchange, twice the amount of previous years, possibly due to the economic downturn.



PERTH MINT

Commonwealth of Australia

Formation: 1899
Address: Hay Street, East Perth,
Western Australia
Website: www.perthmint.com.au



SINGAPORE MINT

Republic of Singapore

Formation: 1968
Address: 20 Teban Gardens Crescent,
Singapore
Website: www.singaporemint.com

Medallists and Sculptors



PHOEBE STANNARD

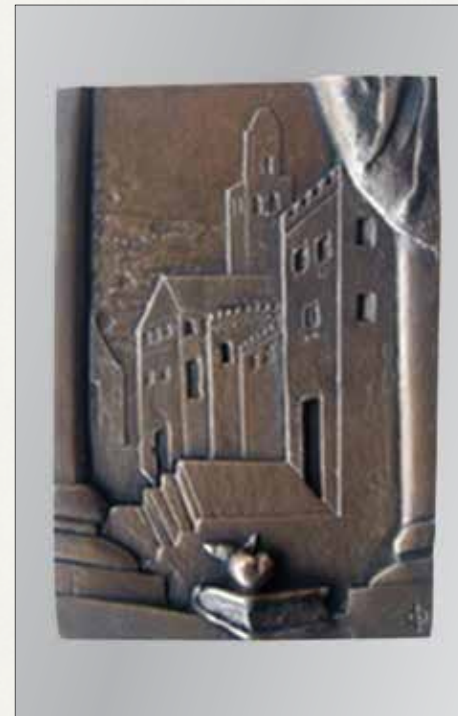
Website:

www.phoebestannard.com
[www.royaldrawingschool.org/artists/
drawing-year-alumni/phoebe-stannard/](http://www.royaldrawingschool.org/artists/drawing-year-alumni/phoebe-stannard/)

Phoebe Stannard was born in Rome and graduated with a BA in Fine Art (Painting) from Norwich School of Art in 2008, completing The Drawing Year at The Prince's Drawing School (now the Royal Drawing School) in 2010. Having been nominated as New Medallist of the Year 2009-10, Stannard spent time in Bulgaria at the National Academy of Art, and Rome in The School of the Mint. She works in a variety of media including

drawing, prints and art medals, often taking inspiration from myths, decorative textiles and animals.

In 2012, Stannard's work was exhibited at the Victoria & Albert Museum. Her medal, 'Under Lock and Key II', now forms part of the museum's permanent collection. Her 'Minotaur' medal has recently been editioned by the British Art Medal Society, with a copy now held in The British Museum.



Eugene Daub is one of American Medallist Sculpture Association (AMSA)'s pioneers. He joined the organization in 1982 and has served on the board for the last 8 years as 1st and 2nd vice president and also as president from 2011-2013. He was selected to create AMSA's first medal in 1987.

His first job in sculpture was for The Franklin Mint where he developed skills in relief sculpture.

He is the designer of the first Philadelphia Liberty Medal.

Daub has exhibited extensively and has works in numerous public collections, including the Helsinki

Art Museum, the British Museum; the Smithsonian Institution; The National Statuary Hall Collection in the United States Capitol and the United States National Park Service.

Daub has created over 40 major monuments in the U.S. in the last 30 years. He is also one of the pioneer members of the American Medallist Sculpture Association, which pushed American contemporary medallist art into the international contemporary movement.

He won both of the nation's highest awards for excellence in medallist art: The Saltus Award from the American Numismatic Society, and the Gold medal, from the American Numismatic Association.



EUGENE DAUB

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www.eugenedaubsculpture.net



Yuriy Shevyakov – sculptor, medallist, painter of decorative art.

Member of National artists Union of Ukraine artists' Union, and the International Federation of the Art medal of the F.I.D.E.M., 2009, the delegate of the F.I.D.E.M. in Ukraine.

In 2008 participant of international project 'Ukraine in the III millennium. Traditions. Innovations. Investments'. He was awarded the 'Medal' Public Recognition 'for significant contribution to the national history of Ukraine.

The name entered in the catalog of the 'Personality of the III millennium. National leaders of Ukraine'.

In 2009, the party of the National Programme 'Art Olympus of Ukraine'.

He was awarded a diploma 'For contribution to the development of culture and art of Ukraine', included in the catalog 'Art Olympus of Ukraine'.

Yuri Ivanovich was born in 1955. in Donetsk. In 1977 he graduated from the Donetsk Polytechnic Institute on a specialty 'Automation and electrification of underground-mining operations', and later – Donetsk art college.



YURIY SHEVYAKOV

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www.shevyakoffart.com

www.fidem-medals.org/delegates



ANNA PRAXMAYER

Email: anna.praxmayer@gmail.com
Website: www.annapraxmayer.wixsite.com/sculptor

Renowned Polish sculptor. Graduated from Academy of Fine Arts in Cracow at Professor Bandura's workshop of sculpture and from the Brera Academy in Milan at Prof. Marino Marini's workshop.

Solo exhibition: Perugia, Capri, Cracow.

Since 1985 and during many years the Member of Jury of International Dante Biennial (Biennale Dantesco), Ravenna, Italy.

Participant in FIDEM, International Art Medal World Congress since 1975.

Creator of numerous:

MEDALS: Medal of Prime Minister Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski; Medal for 75th Jubilee of Teatr Polski, Poland; Medal of Jagiellonian University, Poland; Medal Progetto Dante, Italy; Medal of Dr. J. Czerwiakowski – Bene Merentibus Societas Chirurgorum Polonorum, Coetus Cracoviensis; Olgierd Cecil Zienkiewicz Medal, Polish Association for Computational Mechanics, Cracow University of Technology; Medal of Captain Wrona, aviator, 'Landing without gear'.

AWARDS: First Prize of Academy of Fine Arts of Brera, Italy; First Prize Jagiellonian University's Medal, Poland; First Prize for creation of the plaque for 75th Jubilee of The Kosciuszko Foundation (USA) plaque fixed in Jagiellonian University, Collegium Novum, Poland



GEERT MAAS

Email: maas@geertmaas.org
Website: www.geertmaas.org

Internationally acclaimed artist Geert Maas works in two and three dimensions in a variety of media. His disciplines include sculpture, painting, reliefs and medallic art.

Maas was born in The Netherlands, where he attended Academies of Art in The Hague. In 1979, Maas moved to Kelowna, British Columbia, Canada, with his family. There, he and his wife Elly created the Geert Maas Sculpture Gardens and Gallery

which feature one of the largest collections of bronze sculptures in Canada and a diverse selection of his other artwork.

Geert Maas' skillful and inspired use of a wide range of materials marks him as one of Canada's most dynamic and versatile artists. His works have been shown in numerous exhibitions and are represented in prestigious public, corporate and private art collections worldwide.



The Art of Awards Creation

Heidi Wastweet is a leading American Medallist and sculptor working in the San Francisco Bay area. In conjunction with a wide variety of private mints she has produced over 1000 coins, medals, and tokens since 1987.

She was chief engraver for Sunshine Mint for 11 years and lead designer/sculptor for Global Mint for 5 years. In 2001 she opened her own studio and then relocated from Seattle to Albany CA in 2013. She is serving her second term as a member of the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee (CCAC) at the US Mint.

She has been included in Coin World, Coinage, the British Medal magazine and exhibits her work

regularly including the National Sculpture Society in New York and the Norwegian Heritage Museum in Washington. Her medals are in the permanent collection of Brookgreen Gardens, The British Museum, the Smithsonian and the American Numismatic Society.

Medal and coin credits include the 2017 Brookgreen Medal, The Elizabethan Club Award at Yale University, a 7 coin set issued by the Sultanate of Darfur, the Dean's Award for Seattle University School of Law, Alumnus Award for Stephen F. Austin University, Mayo Clinic visiting physicians medal, Stanford University Alumni medal and Island records Willie Nelson portrait.



HEIDI WASTWEET

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LINA KALINAUSKAITĖ

Website: www.lina-kalinauskaite.lt
 Contacts: www.facebook.com/LinaKalinauskaiteArt

Lina Kalinauskaitė was born on 18th of August, 1983 in Vilnius, Lithuania. Graduated from Karoliniškės Music School, M.K.Čiurlionis Art School and Academy of Fine Arts in Vilnius, also studied in Academies of Fine Arts in Prague and Florence. Also she has learned much from her father – a prominent Lithuanian sculptor Juozas Kalinauskas. Her wide background of education and immense interest in history has shaped her as an artist of a renaissance/classical aesthetics. The artist believes that creations must bring joy and meaningfulness to the mankind. Respect and knowledge of the past, shapes a

stronger identity for both – individual and the country. The subjects of her main artistic field – medal art – are commemorative medals and portraiture. Beside that she also does painting and jewelry. From the year 2001 onwards the artist is participating in various exhibitions in Lithuania and abroad. She is a member of Lithuanian Artists' Association and of International Federation of medals FIDEM. Her medals are in possession of multiple private and public/museum collections in Lithuania, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Russia, Finland...



Valeria Koshkina was born in 1961 in Moscow.

In 1984 she graduated from the Stroganov Moscow State University of Arts and Industry, and since 1992 she has lived in Prague, where she specialises in miniature sculpting and medal-making.

Valeria is a member of both the Czech Association of Art Medallists AUM (since 1994) and the International Art Medal Federation (FIDEM – Fédération Internationale de la Médailles d'Art).

Valeria cooperates with several well-known Czech manufacturers as a designer of figural and decorative porcelain, Royal Dux Bohemia and Haas and Czjzek are among them.

Valeria Koshkina regularly takes part in exhibitions and symposia focusing on the production of medals and miniature sculptures.

Valeria Koshkina is married and she is the mother of two children – a son and a daughter.



VALERIA KOSHKINA

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www.koshka.cz



Damir Mataušić was born in Zagreb on 15 June 1954. He has been exhibiting his work since 1974. He has mounted 23 solo exhibitions.

He has participated in around 79 joint exhibitions, including FIDEM exhibitions in Paris, London, Budapest, Neuchâtel, The Hague, Lisbon, etc.

There have been 44 public presentations of his gold medals – in Klovićevi Dvori Museum, the Zagreb Council Chamber, Dverce Palace, the National Bank of Croatia and other public places.

As the winner of public competitions, he has designed 21 commemorative denominational coins issued by the Croatian National Bank, minted in gold and silver, 1 five-kuna coin for general circulation, bearing a design based on the Senj Glagolitic Missal, and 8 25-kuna coins with special motifs for general circulation, which were the first twelve-sided bimetallic coins minted in the world, and a commemorative 15-euro coin for the Republic of Ireland.

He has designed several public awards in the areas of culture, sport and public life and 150 of gold medals – around 550 double-sided medals and free-standing figures in total.



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www.fidem-medals.org/delegates.html
www.facebook.com/gurgen.hakobyan

Gurgen Hakobyan was born in 1982 in Yerevan, Armenia.

In 2004 he graduated from Yerevan State Academy of fine Arts, department of sculpture. Since 2004 up to now he has been working as a lecturer of sculpture in Yerevan State University of Architecture and Construction (YSUAC). In 2006 he became the member of the Armenian Artists' Union. In 2005 he participated in international Sculpture Symposium which was held in Artashat, Armenia. In 2008 he placed a sculpture 'The Friendship Tree' made of tuf stone which was dedicated to Armenian-France amity in Clamart, France. The same year he had a personal exhibition in Clamart. Since 2013 a member of the International Art Medal Federation (FIDEM) and FIDEM's representative in Armenia.

Gurgen Hakobyan also has some works in medal art creation which are devoted to Armenian composers such as Komitas, E. Mirzoyan, T. Mansouryan, A. Babajanyan. He is the author of a number of medals, including the honorary medals of Komitas Museum-Institute and Avetik Isahakyan Yerevan Central Libraries. In 2013 in 'Komitas' yearly music festival's circles which took place in Protzel, Germany Gurgen Hakobyan's personal exhibition of sculptures and graphics had been opened. In 2017, he participated in the international art medal exhibition in Beijing. Gurgen Hakobyan basically works with wood and bronze, which allows to get more organic and plastic volumes. Some of his works are out now in different private collections.



The Art of Awards Creation

Mitzi Solomon Cunliffe was an American sculptor. She was most famous for designing the golden trophy in the shape of a theatrical mask that would go on to represent the British Academy of Film and Television Arts and be presented as the BAFTA award. She also produced textiles, ceramics, and jewellery.

Cunliffe was born Mitzi Solomon in New York City. She attended the Art Students League of New York from 1930 to 1933 and read Fine Arts and Fine Arts Education at Columbia University from 1935 to 1940, receiving a BSc in 1939 and an MA in 1940.

Upon graduation, she moved to Paris, where she studied at the Académie Colarossi for a year. After

viewing the western side of Cathedral of Chartres, she settled on becoming an architectural sculptor. Following this she studied for a period in Sweden. Her early works, of free-standing figures, were admired by Le Corbusier. She was awarded the 1949 Widener Gold Medal by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts for A Voluptuous Object.

Cunliffe, then Solomon, was one of the sculptors who exhibited at the 3rd Sculpture International in Philadelphia in 1949. She is one of the sculptors identified in the 70 Sculptors photograph taken at that event.



MITZI SOLOMON CUNLIFFE



BARBARA ARUM

Email: sculptor@barbaraarum.com
Website: www.barbaraarum.com
www.amsamedals.org/barbara-arum

Barbara Arum is a renowned sculptor working in various materials: wood, bronze and steel.

While traveling in France and Italy in her twenties, Arum was attracted to classical sculpture. Early in her career she explored her appreciation of the human body with the natural beauty of wood. As Arum's interests widened, she explored combinations of opposing geometrical forms. Both her sculpture and furniture, in steel, wood, found objects, stained glass and stone, reflect this attraction to architectural tension and play. Recent pieces enable viewers to interact physically with the work, opening doors to find a mysterious quality of discovery.

Hallmarks of Arum's work are sensitivity to nature, concern for the environment, and respect for all living things. Her indoor and outdoor sculptures communicate feelings of warmth, strength and joy. The work provide viewers with the opportunity to see various expressions of Arum's most strongly held belief – the need for a peaceful, harmonious world guided by fairness toward all.

Arum has received many awards and has shown nationally and internationally for over 40 years. Both individuals and corporations have commissioned her sculpture.

In the 1990's, Arum moved her home and studio from Chelsea in NYC to Accord, NY.



About me

I am a fine artist specializing in bas-relief sculpting. I consider my work to be more than just a business or an article of commerce. I see my work as my contribution to the present and legacy for the future world of numismatics. For this reason I have studied the art of sculpture for many years in order to master all the artistic crafts and subsequently transform them into exceptional designs.

The passion for low relief modelling runs in our family. My grandfather was a coin engraver in Kremnica mint and my father was a medallist. Thanks to that I have gained deep affection for the art of coin and medal and valuable experience.

I have experience with cooperation including partnership, team work, and collaboration with two National banks, Mints and private customers and coin producers.

About my work

I enjoy meeting other Artists from the field, to cooperate with mints and private companies who take interest in my work. In the decade of coins producing I have developed the optimal process of design preparation for customers and co-operators.

My customer may become part of the artwork creation by getting involved at any time during the process. Daily updates containing pictures of the artwork in process are their guarantee to keep the control of the final outcome. The work is running as fast as possible.



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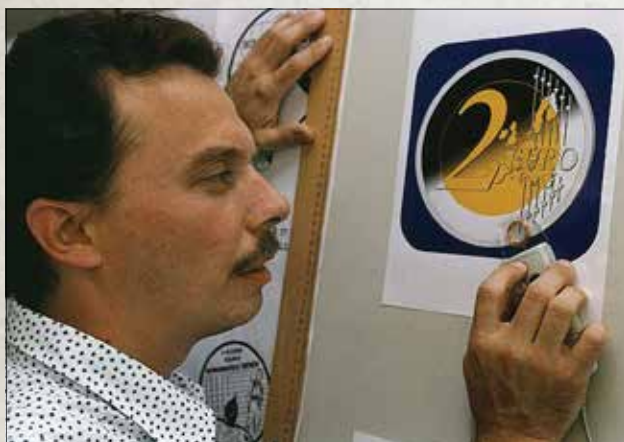
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LUC LUYCX

Luc Luycx is a 43-year-old computer engineer and coin designer who lives in Dendermonde, Belgium. Luycx had been working at the Koninklijke Belgische Munt (Royal Belgium Mint) for 15 years, designing coins on computer. In 1996, Luycx created a series of coins in CorelDRAW and submitted them to the design competition held by every EU member state, with the exception of Denmark. He was not alone of course. Professional coin designers, artists and sculptors from all over the European Union submitted their own designs for the contest which was limited to three themes: architectural, abstract and European personalities.

A European jury of independent experts chose the nine best series out of a total of 36 in March 1997. The winning design was the clear favourite of an opinion poll

organized by the European Commission among both the general public and a wide range of currency users' organizations, including consumers and representatives of the blind and the visually impaired, and also with the European Parliament. In the final stages 63.8% of a sample of 1900 Europeans selected Luycx's series of coins, featuring the map of Europe with all the countries' borders and a background symbolizing Europe with 12 stars. The final decision on the design was taken by the European Council meeting in Amsterdam in June 1997. Luycx won the competition for the common face of the coins and today his designs appear on the back of 50 billion euro coins circulating throughout Europe. He also received 24,000 ECU for his prize-winning series of design.



The Art of Awards Creation

Joseph F. Menna is an American sculptor and engraver who has worked in both digital and traditional sculpture media.

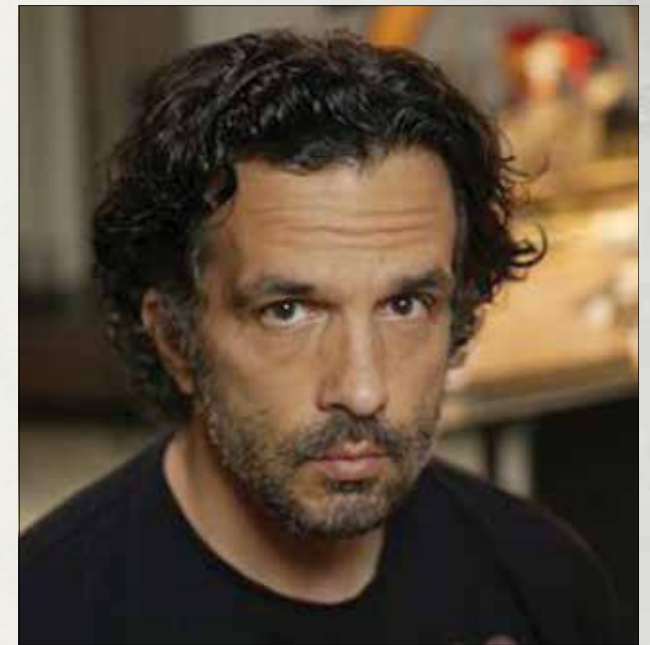
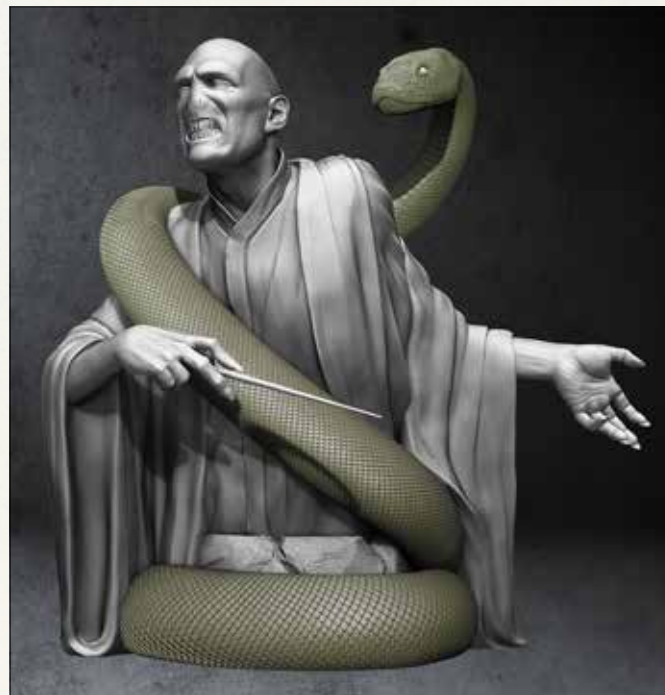
Menna trained formally at the University of the Arts in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, New York Academy Graduate School of Figurative Art in New York City, New York and Saint Petersburg Art and Industry Academy in St. Petersburg, Russia.

Joseph Menna joined the staff of the United States Mint in 2005 following 18 years of professional experience and classical training. He is skilled in all aspects of

traditional and digital sculpture and drawing. He helped make the United States Mint a world leader in digital coin design and production.

Menna was the first full-time digitally skilled artist hired by the United States Mint. He was instrumental in the development of the United States Mint's first digitally created coins and continues to help the bureau remain at the forefront of this constantly evolving craft.

In addition to his work at the United States Mint, Joe maintains an active freelance career. He is recognized as one of the world's leading practitioners of digital sculpture.



JOSEPH MENNA



JODY CLARK

Website: www.jodyclark.com

Jody Clark (born 1 March 1981) is an English engraver employed by the Royal Mint. He designed the fifth and latest portrait of Queen Elizabeth II to feature on coins of the pound sterling.

Clark started his engraving career at the Arden Group with fellow experts Julian Homer and Christopher Nield.

Since he joined the Royal Mint in September 2012, Clark has worked on a number of projects including commemorative pieces which were given to attendees of the 2014 NATO Summit in Wales and medals struck to commemorate the 2014 Ryder Cup which took place at Gleneagles Hotel, Scotland. He has also worked on commissions for Azerbaijan, Costa Rica, Lesotho and Tanzania. In 2014 a design by Clark was featured on

the Britannia coin. Prior to joining the Mint, Clark worked in commercial packaging design.

In 2015 it was announced that Clark's anonymous submission to a design competition had been chosen to become the fifth definitive coin portrait of Elizabeth II to feature on British coins. Clark is the first employee of the Royal Mint in over one hundred years to have designed such a portrait of the monarch. At the age of 33 when his design was chosen, Clark was younger than any of the other four designers to have created portraits of Elizabeth II for British coinage at the time their design was chosen. Uniquely, Clark's portrait of the Queen was created using computer-aided design software to turn his initial sketches into the required low-relief model, with no manual sculpting being used. Production of coins bearing Clark's design began on 2 March 2015, and they appeared in circulation later in 2015.



Leone Leoni (ca. 1509 – 22 July 1590) was an Italian sculptor of international outlook who travelled in Italy, Germany, Austria, France, Spain and the Netherlands. Leoni is regarded as the finest of the Cinquecento medallists. He made his reputation in commissions he received from the Habsburg monarchs Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor and Philip II of Spain. His

usual medium was bronze, although he also worked in marble and alabaster, carved gemstones and probably left some finished work in wax (in which many of his sculptures were modelled), as well as designing coins. He mainly produced portraits, and was repeatedly used by the Spanish, and also the Austrian, Habsburgs.

Selected attributed works:

- Medals including Charles V, Ferdinand I, Philip II, Giorgio Vasari, Michelangelo Buonarroti, Andrea Doria, and Ippolita Gonzaga
- Charles V Dominating Fury, 1550-53 (Prado)
- Bust of Alfonso d'Avalos, marchese del Vasto, bronze (Morgan Library, New York)
- Triumph of Ferrante Gonzaga over Envy, 1564, commissioned by his son Cesare Gonzaga to commemorate Ferrante's governorship of Milan and noted by Vasari (Piazza Rome, Guastalla)
- Kneeling figures of Charles V, Philip II and their families, for the church at the Escorial
- Bust of Charles V (Prado)
- Bust of Philip II, alabaster (Prado)
- Bust of Charles Emmanuel I, Duke of Savoy as a boy, bronze, 1572 (Philadelphia Museum of Art)
- Busts of Charles V, Philip II and the Duke of Alva, noted by Vasari, the first two usually Windsor Castle
- Half-figures in ovals of Charles V, Philip II and Cardinal Granvelle, noted by Vasari
- Undated medal (1563) for Michelangelo's 88th birthday.



LEONE LEONI



PHILIPP HEINRICH MÜLLER

Philipp Heinrich Müller (1654-1719) was one of the most famous medallists of the late seventeenth century and the early part of the eighteenth century. He was born in Augsburg, where, under the protection and patronage of Austrian city councilor Leonard Weis, he began to study the medallic art. Indeed, a portrait of Leonard Weis, made in 1677, was one of the earliest medal art works of Müller. Apart from mints in Augsburg, Müller also worked in Minz in Nuremberg and Salzburg. Thus, his medals became famous, the whole Europe admired them, and they belong to a better time. He made portraits of most rulers and princes of his period and commemorative medals depicting important events in the modern history of Germany, as well as those associated with other countries, including Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Austria, Russia and the Republic of Venice. Müller also made a large number of prints for application of patterns in wood that even outdo silver medals.

Together with L.-G. Laufer, K.-G. Laufer and F. Kleinert he released an extensive series of historical medals, which also included a portrait gallery of all the popes. Among his portrait medals created in connection with some historical events are, in particular, the medal on the enthronement of English King William III (1689), the conferment of rank of imperial field marshal (1691) to Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth Christian-Ernst (1691), the conquest of Dorpat by Tsar Peter I (1704), the victory of Prince Eugene of Savoy in the Battle of Höchstädt (1704), the victory of Peter I in the Battle of Poltava (1709), the coronation of Margrave of Baden-Durlach Karl-Wilhelm (1709), the victory of Swedish King Charles XII in the battle of Helsingborg (1710), the arrival of Charles XII in Stralsund (1715). Müller also cut coin stamps for different rulers and cities (partially marked with a six-pointed star).



PISANELLO

Pisanello (c. 1395 – c. 1455), known professionally as Antonio di Puccio Pisano or Antonio di Puccio da Cereto, also erroneously called Vittore Pisano by Giorgio Vasari, was one of the most distinguished painters of the early Italian Renaissance and Quattrocento. He was acclaimed by poets such as Guarino da Verona and praised by humanists of his time, who compared him to such illustrious names as Cimabue, Phidias and Praxiteles.

From 1435, Pisanello became more and more interested in portraiture and medalmaking. He was introduced to Leonello d'Este, Marquess of Ferrara. His famous Portrait of an Este Princess dates from this period.

In 1439, the Council of Florence negotiated with the Byzantine Emperor John VIII Palaiologos. On this occasion Pisanello struck a commemorative medal of the emperor, the earliest portrait medal of post-classical

times. He also made some drawings with portraits of the emperor and his retinue (Louvre and Chicago), suggesting he had a commission for a painting or fresco for the Este residence.

Pisanello thus became the inventor of the fields of portrait medals and related medallic art. During his lifetime Pisanello was best known for his medals. He has been copied many times in later generations. The medallist art declined when it deviated from the art of Pisanello. Before him, the few medals made were struck like minted coins. Pisanello, on the other hand, melted his medals the same as a bronze low-relief, clearly showing the work of a painter and a modeler. He even signed his medals with *Opus Pisani pictoris* (made by the painter Pisano). In his view the portraits in his medals equal the portraits in his paintings. He even adds allegories at the reverse of his medals, such as the unicorn in the Cecilia Gonzaga medal, underlying the noble character of the princess.

Born on the 3rd of March 1993, he is an Andorran diplomat and expert, designer and collector of orders and medals. Graduated by ESADE Law School in Barcelona, he studied a Master in Diplomacy and International Public Service at the Center for International Studies (CEI) in Barcelona.

He served first as Secretary and then as President of the National Youth Forum of Andorra along 2017 and started his professional career in Malta, working both at the Spanish Embassy and then at the International Center for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD). He was named Ambassador of the Andorran Business

Confederation in March 2017 and has been working for the Government of the Principality of Andorra since December 2017, starting his diplomatic career in September 2018.

His main work, related with phaleristics, was the reorganization and redesign of the awards of the city guards of the seven Parishes of Andorra.

His collection includes pieces from all around the world, focusing on quality and rarity before quantity. Thanks to these predetermined premises, he is custodian of more than 200 pieces.



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Jewellers



Chopard

CHOPARD

Formation: 1860
Founder: Louis-Ulysse Chopard
Website: www.chopard.com

Chopard is a Swiss watchmaker and jewellery maker founded in 1860 in Sonvilier by Louis-Ulysse Chopard, originally known for making ladies' watches and pocket watches.

After Louis-Ulysse's death in 1915, the company was taken over by his son Paul-Louis and grandson Paul-André. The company specialised in making pocket watches and ladies' wristwatches. In 1921, Paul-Louis moved the company operations to a larger town, Chaux-de-Fonds, in the Canton of Neuchâtel. In 1937 the company relocated to Geneva. This enabled

the movements made by the company to be certified with the Geneva Seal, a mark applied only to watch movements made in the Canton of Geneva. Paul-André took over the company in 1943.

In 1963, Chopard was sold to Karl Scheufele, a watchmaker from Pforzheim, Germany. The Scheufele family have owned the company up to the present day. The company is headquartered in Geneva and has a site in Fleurier, Canton of Neuchâtel that manufactures watch movements.



Harry Winston, Inc. is an American luxury jeweler and producer of Swiss timepieces. Named after its founder, the jeweler Harry Winston, the company has its headquarters in New York City.

Harry Winston opened its first store in 1932.

Harry Winston was the first jeweler to loan diamonds to an actress for the Academy Awards, in 1943; after dressing Best Actress nominee Jennifer Jones in his signature diamonds, Winston became popular with Hollywood celebrities.

After the death of the company's founder, Harry Winston, the company went to his two sons, Ronald and Bruce, who then entered into a decade-long battle

over the control of the company. In 2000, Ronald along with new business partner, Fenway Partners, bought Bruce out from the company for \$54.1 million.

In 2010–2011, the company's sales were €246 million in total sales and €36 million in watches. The company also got a new CEO, Frederic de Narp, formerly of the Cartier North America. He succeeded Tom O'Neill. On January 14, 2013, Harry Winston, Inc announced that it has entered into an agreement to sell its luxury brand diamond jewelry and timepiece division, Harry Winston Inc., to The Swatch Group Ltd. The transaction included the brand and all the activities related to jewelry and watches, including the 535 employees worldwide and the production company in Geneva (Switzerland).

HARRY WINSTON

HARRY WINSTON, INC.

Formation:	1932
Founder:	Harry Winston
Website:	www.harrywinston.com

Graff Diamonds is a British multinational jeweller based in London. A vertically integrated company, Graff operations comprise the design, manufacture and retail distribution of jewellery and watches.

Graff Diamonds was founded in London in 1960 by Laurence Graff.

Notable diamonds

- The Windsor Yellows were acquired by Laurence Graff in 1987 in Geneva during the auction of the jewels belonging to Wallis Simpson, Duchess of Windsor. The Duchess was often photographed wearing the Windsor Yellows, a pair of clips of fancy yellow pear shaped diamonds.
- The Paragon diamond was acquired by Graff in 1989. The Paragon is a 7-sided diamond of 137.82 carats (27.564 g), cut, and was worn as part of 'millennium' necklace of round, pink, blue and yellow diamonds by Naomi Campbell in 1999.

- The Wittelsbach–Graff Diamond is a 31.06-carat (6.212 g) fancy deep-blue diamond with internally flawless clarity purchased by Laurence Graff in 2008 for £16.4 million.
- The Delaire Sunrise is, at 118.08 carats, the largest square emerald cut Fancy Vivid Yellow diamond in the world.
- The Constellation is, at 102.79 carats, the largest round shaped, D colour, Internally Flawless diamond ever to be graded by the Gemological Institute of America.
- The Graff Pink was acquired by Graff in November 2010. A pink diamond with a type IIa classification and modified emerald cut shape, the diamond was previously held in a private collection for over 60 years.
- The Graff Sweethearts were originally two rough diamonds weighing 196 carats and 184 carats discovered at the Letseng Mine in Lesotho. After cutting they produced a 51.53ct D colour Flawless type IIa and a 50.76ct D colour Flawless type IIa, both heart-shaped.

G R A F F

THE MOST FABULOUS JEWELS IN THE WORLD

GRAFF DIAMONDS

Formation:	1960
Founder:	Laurence Graff
Website:	www.graffdiamonds.com

BOUCHERON

PARIS

BOUCHERON

Formation: 1858
Founder: Frederic Boucheron
Website: us.boucheron.com

Boucheron is a French luxury jewellery and watches house located in Paris, 26 Place Vendôme, owned by Kering.

The House of Boucheron is a French family dynasty founded by Frederic Boucheron in 1858, with the opening of his first store in the Galerie de Valois, at Palais-Royal, during the heyday of the Second French Empire.

In 1878, the Russian Prince Felix Youssouppoff purchased a corsage decorated with 6 detachable diamond bows during one of his visits to Paris.

In 1921, Boucheron was commissioned to make a tiara for Lady Greville which was later given to Queen Elizabeth

The Queen Mother. Her grandson Prince Charles passed the tiara on to his wife Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall.

Queen Elizabeth II also has a collection of Boucheron jewels.

In 1928, the Maharaja of Patiala asked Boucheron to set the stones of his treasure, which were brought to the Place Vendôme boutique by the prince.

In addition to Czar Alexander III, royal patrons of Boucheron have included Maharajah Sir Bhupinder Singh of Patiala, Riza Shah Pahlevi, Queen Farida of Egypt and Queen Rania of Jordan.



BUCCELLATI

MILANO DAL 1919

BUCCELLATI HOLDING ITALIA

Formation: 1919 (2011 reshaping)
Founder: Mario Buccellati
Website: buccellati.com

Buccellati Holding Italia is a Chinese-owned Italian jewellery and watch company formed by the merger of two previous companies with existing brands Mario Buccellati and Gianmaria Buccellati, which corresponded to the names and surname of two master goldsmiths: father and son.

In 1919 Mario Buccellati opened his first enterprise and, after the establishment of stores in Milan, Rome and Florence, began the development of his overseas business by opening a new store on Fifth Avenue in New York in 1954 and another in Worth Avenue in Palm Beach, Florida in 1958. In 1949 Mario Buccellati was commissioned to create an icon by Pope Pius XII for Princess Margaret to mark the

extraordinary power of the first visit of a British Royal to Vatican City in hundreds of years. This magnificent work of art can be admired today at the Chianciano Art Museum in Tuscany.

In 1965, after the death of Mario, management of the firm was conducted by four of his five sons. In 1971 the new brand Gianmaria Buccellati was launched by one of Mario's sons, who started a separate business from his brothers, and in 2011 came to an agreement with his relatives for the brand Buccellati then Buccellati Holding Italia reshaping the company.

In December 2016, China's Gansu Gangtai Holding Group bought a controlling 85% share in Buccellati.

Bulgari S.p.A (stylized as BVLGARI) is an Italian luxury brand known for its jewelry, watches, fragrances, accessories and leather goods.

The BVLGARI logo was used for the first time in 1934, when its gilded brass letters graced the central doorway of the Via Condotti flagship. In reference to ancient Rome, the 'U' was replaced with the letter 'V', and a logo was born. Since then, the trademark is written BVLGARI in the classical Latin alphabet.

While the majority of design, production and marketing is overseen and executed by BVLGARI, the company does, at times, partner with other entities.

For example, BVLGARI eyewear is produced through a licensing agreement with Luxottica, and, in 2001, the brand formed a joint venture with Group Marriott International to launch its hotel brand, BVLGARI Hotels & Resorts, a collection of properties and resort destinations around the world.

Currently part of the LVMH Group, BVLGARI was founded in Rome in 1884 by Greek silversmith Sotirios Boulgaris (later Italianized to Sotirio Bulgari) as a single jewellery shop that has, over the years, become an international brand. The company has evolved into a player in the luxury market, with an established and growing network of stores.

BVLGARI

BVLGARI

Formation:	1884
Founder:	Sotirios Boulgaris (later Italianized to Sotirio Bulgari)
Website:	www.bulgari.com



Van Cleef & Arpels

VAN CLEEF & ARPELS

Formation: 1896
Founder: Alfred Van Cleef, Salomon Arpels
Website: www.vancleefarpels.com

Van Cleef & Arpels is a French luxury jewelry, watch, and perfume company. It was founded in 1896 by Alfred Van Cleef and his uncle Salomon Arpels in Paris. Their pieces often feature flowers, animals, and fairies, and have been worn by style icons such as Farah Pahlavi, the Duchess of Windsor, Grace Kelly, Elizabeth Taylor and Eva Perón.

In 1906, following Arpels's death, Alfred and two of his brothers-in-law, Charles and Julien, acquired space for Van Cleef & Arpels at 22 Place Vendôme, across from the Hôtel Ritz, where Van Cleef & Arpels opened its first boutique shop. The third Arpels brother, Louis, soon joined the company.

Van Cleef & Arpels opened boutiques in holiday resorts such as Deauville, Vichy, Le Touquet, Nice, and Monte-Carlo. In 1925, a Van Cleef & Arpels bracelet with red and white roses fashioned from rubies and diamonds

won the grand prize at the International Exposition of Modern Industrial and Decorative Arts.

Alfred and Esther's daughter, Renée (born Rachel) Puissant, assumed the company's artistic direction in 1926. Puissant worked closely with draftsman René Sim Lacaze for the next twenty years. Van Cleef & Arpels were the first French jewelers to open boutiques in Japan and China. Compagnie Financière Richemont S.A. acquired the firm in 1999.

In 1966, Van Cleef & Arpels was charged with the task of making the crown of Empress Farah Pahlavi for her upcoming coronation in 1967. A team was sent to Iran to choose the major gems to use for the crown. After 11 months of work, the company presented the empress with a crown made of emerald velvet set with 36 emeralds, 36 rubies, 105 pearls and 1,469 diamonds.

MIKIMOTO

MIKIMOTO

Formation: 1893
Founder: Kokichi Mikimoto
Website: www.mikimoto.com

'My dream is to adorn the necks of all women around the world with pearls.' – The founder, Kokichi Mikimoto

The founder, Kokichi Mikimoto devoted his life to pearls and was called the Pearl King. In 1893, he etched his name in history when he successfully creating the world's first cultured pearls. Ever since, his lifelong dream of 'adorning the necks of all women around the world with pearls' has lived on through Mikimoto, a company that has dedicated itself to the pursuit of beauty for over a century.

In 1899, the first Mikimoto pearl shop opened in the fashionable Ginza district of Tokyo selling natural seed pearls and half round pearls. The Mikimoto business expanded internationally, opening stores in London (1913).

By 1935, the Japanese pearl industry was facing oversupply issues and plummeting prices for Japanese

cultured pearls. Mikimoto promoted Japanese pearls in Europe and the USA to counteract falling prices. He publicly burnt tons of low-quality pearls as a publicity stunt to establish a reputation that the Mikimoto company only sold high-quality cultured pearls.

After World War II, Mikimoto opened stores in Paris, New York City, Chicago, Boston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Shanghai and Bombay, and was thus one of the first Japanese brands to attain an international presence and recognition.

Mikimoto had to constantly fight allegations that his pearls were only 'imitations' of real pearls, despite scientific reports to the contrary. Mikimoto took advantage of every opportunity to personally promote his pearls, and took part in the 1926 Philadelphia World Exposition in which he displayed a replica of the 'Liberty Bell' covered with pearls.

Société Cartier is a French luxury goods conglomerate company which designs, manufactures, distributes, and sells jewellery and watches.

Founded in Paris, France, in 1847 by Louis-François Cartier, the company remained under family control until 1964. The company maintains its headquarters in Paris, although it is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Compagnie Financière Richemont SA in Switzerland.

Cartier is known for its jewelry and wristwatches.

Cartier has a long history of sales to royalty. King Edward VII of England referred to Cartier as 'the jeweller of kings and the king of jewellers'. For his coronation in 1902, Edward VII ordered 27 tiaras and issued a royal warrant to Cartier in 1904. Similar warrants soon followed from the courts of Spain, Portugal, Russia, Siam, Greece, Serbia, Belgium, Romania, Egypt, Albania, Monaco, and the House of Orleans. Kate Middleton, the Duchess of Cambridge, has been seen wearing the Cartier Ballon Bleu watch.



Tiffany & Co. (known colloquially as Tiffany or Tiffany's) is an American luxury jewelry and specialty retailer, headquartered in New York City.

Tiffany sells jewelry, sterling silver, china, crystal, stationery, fragrances, water bottles, watches, personal accessories, as well as some leather goods. Many of these goods are sold at Tiffany stores, as well as through direct-mail and corporate merchandising. Tiffany is renowned for its luxury goods and is particularly known for its diamond and sterling silver jewelry. Tiffany markets itself as an arbiter of taste and style.

Founded in 1837 by Charles Lewis Tiffany and John B. Young in Brooklyn, Connecticut, as a 'stationery

and fancy goods emporium', the store initially sold a wide variety of stationery items, and operated as 'Tiffany, Young and Ellis' in Lower Manhattan. The name was shortened to Tiffany & Company in 1853, when Charles Tiffany took control and established the firm's emphasis on jewelry. The company has since opened stores in major cities all over the world. Unlike other stores at the time in the 1830s, Tiffany clearly marked the prices on its goods to forestall any haggling over prices. In addition, against the social norm at the time, Tiffany only accepted cash payments, and did not allow purchases on credit. Such practices (fixed prices for ready money) were first introduced in 1750 by Palmer's of London Bridge, who later employed the young Robert Owen, the social reformer.

Cartier

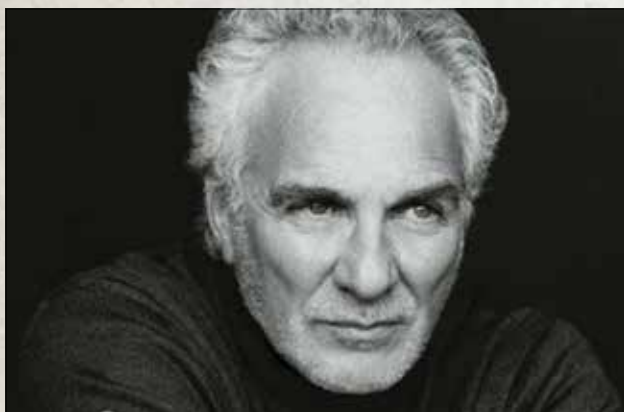
SOCIÉTÉ CARTIER

Formation: 1847
Founder: Louis-François Cartier
Website: www.cartier.com

TIFFANY & CO.

TIFFANY & CO.

Formation: 1837
Founder: Charles Lewis Tiffany, John B. Young
Website: www.tiffany.com



DAVID YURMAN

David Yurman grew up on Long Island, New York. At age 15, he met Cuban welder and sculptor Ernesto Gonzalez who taught him the direct welding techniques that inform Yurman's work today. After a year at New York University, David left college and spent the next five years hitchhiking between Greenwich Village, Venice, and Big Sur, immersing himself in the Beatnik and San Francisco Renaissance cultural movements. In the early 1960s, David apprenticed for several years with modernist sculptor Jacques Lipchitz. He also established his own studio in Greenwich Village and worked for various sculptors, including Theodore Roszak and Edward Meshekoff, doing large-scale public works. At Lincoln Center, David helped create the railings of the promenade in the David H. Koch Theater, designed by Phillip Johnson. He also worked on the eagle sculpture commissioned for the James L. Watson Court of International Trade in New York City. In the late 1960s, David became the shop foreman for

sculptor Hans Van de Bovenkamp and it was in this studio that David met the painter Sybil Kleinrock, his future wife and business partner. Artistically, this was an exploratory time for David, when he experimented with many different materials and honed his craft.

In the early 1970s, David and Sybil moved to Carmel in upstate New York and formed a company called Putnam Art Works, which specialized in sculptural jewelry. Throughout the next decade, David and Sybil exhibited their jewelry designs, sculptures, and paintings at various galleries and craft fairs. They became key figures in the American craft movement.

David Yurman Enterprises LLC is a privately held American designer jewelry company founded by David Yurman and Sybil Yurman and headquartered in New York City. There are currently 33 David Yurman boutiques in the US and 11 international boutiques.



Viren Bhagat comes from a very old Indian jeweler family. His great-grandfather, who came to settle in Bombay, originally was a village goldsmith in Gujarat. For a long time the family business has been to make traditional jewelry to order and to sell the precious stones in large supply in India. In the early 1990s, Viren Bhagat brought a new creative dimension to this business and went on to become a major contemporary Indian jeweler represented in such large exhibitions as 'India: jewels that have conquered the world' held in Moscow in 2014.

Viren Bhagat has chosen to produce only very few pieces, not more than sixty per year and whose prices reach millions of dollars. He makes no publicity and reserves the freedom to decline orders from customers who do not correspond to his style... Which makes him worthy of being compared to the American, Joel Arthur Rosenthal (JAR), the only other contemporary jeweler Sheikh Hamad bin Abdullah Al Thani chose to be part of his collection. And as Viren Bhagat ironically puts it: 'What if we rather said that JAR is the American Viren Bhagat?'



VIREN BHAGAT





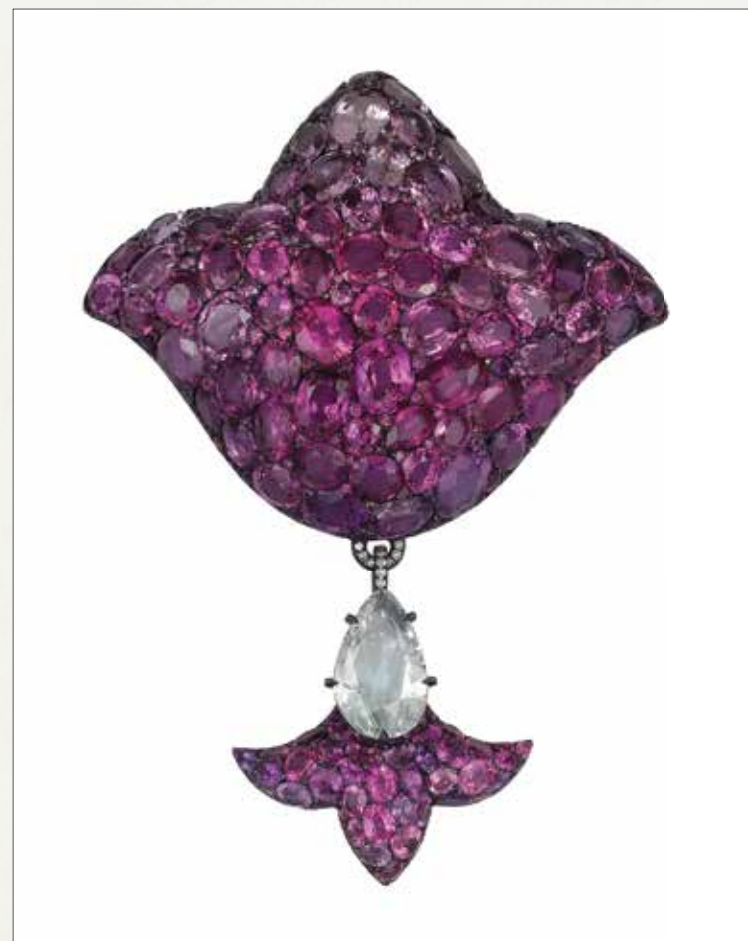
JOEL ARTHUR ROSENTHAL

Joel Arthur Rosenthal is an American jeweller who works in Paris where he founded the fine jewelry firm JAR. He has been called 'the Faberge of our time.'

After a short stint as a salesman in the New York store of Bulgari, he returned to Paris in 1977 and began designing pieces there from affordable materials, such as coral, moonstone and minute colored diamond. Quick success led the self-taught Rosenthal to open a non-descript salon at 7 Place Vendôme, where he still hosts his loyal clients. His company, JAR, has no shop window or sign on the street. The entry is made on the sponsorship of a known customer and for persons whose name excludes any ambiguity. Each piece is unique, created for a specific client; his yearly output is a scant 70-80 pieces. He takes inspiration from the fauna and flora for his creations, mixing references from the past with current techniques of jewelry. What Rosenthal has been doing since 1977 is setting gems in pavé arrangements as fine as needlepoint stitches,

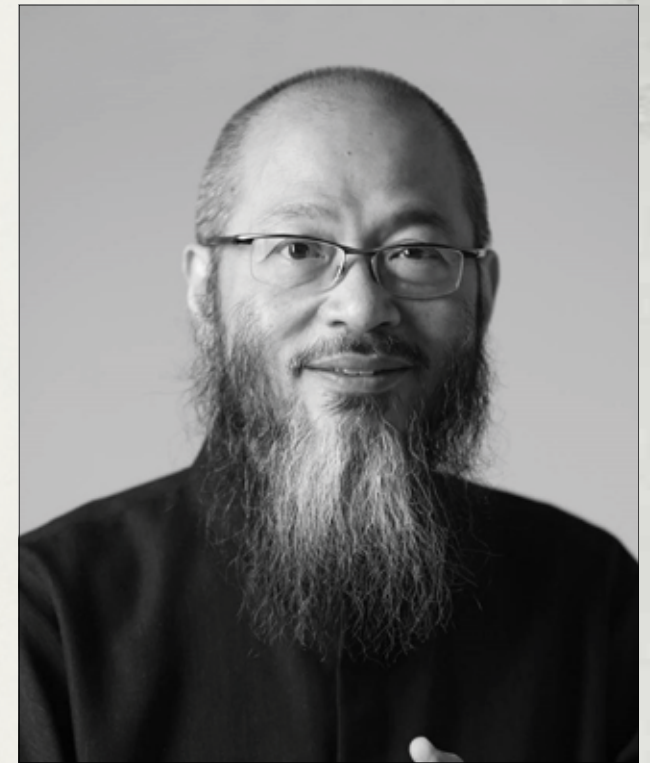
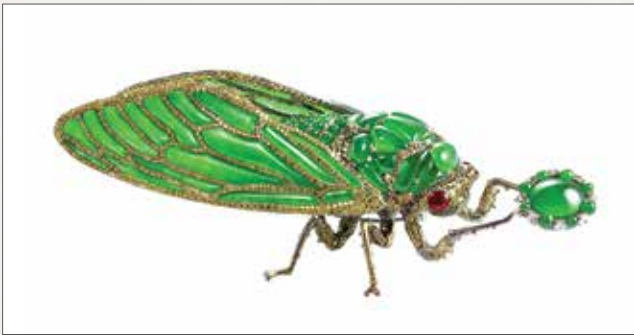
frequently amplifying the stones' colors by mounting them in a blackened alloy. In 2002, the first public exhibition devoted to JAR was held in London. The 400 pieces presented, mostly lent by their owners, were arranged in full black, the visitors having to use a flashlight to observe them. On this occasion JAR published the only book on his works, JAR Paris, a catalog of 720 pages printed in a limited number of copies. His only other public exhibition was at the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art in 2013. Rosenthal is the only living 'artist of gems' to have had a solo show at New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art.

In 2017, Rosenthal created his first piece of Judaica for the exhibition Menorah: Worship, History, Legend, co-sponsored by the Vatican and the Jewish Museum of Rome. It was the sole work commissioned for the exhibition and his first work not meant for a collector, 'but, to be seen out there.'



Wallace Chan was born in China and grew up in a traditional Chinese cultural environment. His first specialty, which he studied for a long time, is ivory carving. Quickly having mastered the art of carving stones and intaglio, in the mid-80s he invented a so-called 'Wallace carving', which combined stone carving, cameo, intaglio and facet. From this a ten-year creative period began, during which his name became known in Japan, Singapore and Germany. In 1996, the turn of 'Buddhist period' came, during which Wallace created several large sculptures for monasteries and became

famous among fans of Buddhist art. And by the end of 2000 the master finished the artwork and deepened into self-knowledge. The result was that he decided to devote himself to jewelry art, having found in it uncharted potential. 'I realized that there are no limits to the size of the decoration, but 'big' does not always mean 'the best', and therefore the duty of the jeweler is to find the spiritual meaning of the product and show its depth' – in such a way Wallace Chan defines his creative credo.



WALLACE CHAN



World Awards



in Masterpieces of Timeless Art

Awards of the United Kingdom

History and Contemporaneity





*Investiture of H.M. Haakon, King of Norway
with the Order of the Garter by King Edward VII
at Windsor Castle, 13th November 1906
Oil on canvas. 104.1 × 174.3
Painting by Sydney Prior Hall*

Perhaps the system of Great Britain is the most indicative of all other modern award systems: first, it is already 670 years old, and secondly, it is continuously developing. It is known that the Anglo-Saxon kings rewarded their loyalists with precious gifts and showed other signs of respect, but only the Normans founded knighthood and made it a part of their feudal rule. In 1348, King Edward III of England created the first English knightly order – the Order of the Garter. Since then, the system has been constantly reconstructed and improved due to geographical, political and social changes in the life of Kingdom. Along with the awards for exemplary military service,

courage and other virtues and achievements, other knightly orders were created.

The first orders were: the Order of the Thistle (for the Scottish) in 1687 and the Order of St. Patrick (for the Irish) in 1783. Then there were awards for people who worked in the colonies for a long time (for example, in 1818 the Order of Saint Michael and George was founded for those people who worked in Malta). But the award system of Great Britain became the largest system after the proclamation of the Indian Empire; in 1876 Queen Victoria became the empress of India.

At that time new awards were instituted, the most important of which for Indians (that is, all residents of British India: Muslims, Hindus and other representatives of Indian peoples) was the Order of the Star of India (1861). Its image was placed into the emblem of the Indian Empire, at that time it was the most prestigious for all Indian subjects of Queen Victoria. The Order of the Star of India (in particular, its highest degree) was awarded to the governors of the five largest divisions of British India, the Maharajah, and the vice-kings of India. The second in order of importance was the Order of the Indian Empire (1878). The highest degrees of these awards had very beautiful chains for wearing on the chest.

The Order of the British Empire was established in the beginning of the XX century. Membership in any of the British royal orders, depending on the rank of awarding, provided the recipient with certain privileges. Knights of the Order of the Garter, for example, were respectfully called the Knights of the Garter. Those who were awarded lower orders than the Order of the Garter received immediately the rank of a knight. However, sometimes awards were given not only to men, but also to women. In this case, an honoured lady received the title of 'dame', unlike 'lady' of the knight's wife.

The modern British Honours System includes: honours (as recognition of human virtues and fruitful activities for the benefit of the United Kingdom), medals (for courage and spirit, long and devoted service) and award badges (usually for specific achievements).

The Sovereign, as the head of state, invariably remains a 'source of honour', but the system of determining candidates for rewarding has changed significantly. New different knightly orders appeared along with awards, which have the form of award badges and medals and are presented for valiant military service, courage and other significant achievements.

Nowadays, the British honour system consists of 10 chivalric orders. They are: Most Noble Order of the Garter (founded in 1348), Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle (1687), Most Honourable Order of the Bath (1725), Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George (1818), Distinguished Service Order (1886), Royal Victorian Order (1896), Order of Merit (1902), Imperial Service Order (1903), Most Excellent Order of the

British Empire (1917) and Order of the Companions of Honour (1917). Each order has its own Charter, which specifies the parameters of the award, the use of letters after the title, as well as the appearance and wearing of the insignia.

In Britain, there are five grades of hereditary peerage: the duke, the marquis, the count, the viscount and the baron. But if before the XIX century all these grades could be inherited, now the hereditary peerage is granted, as a rule, only to the members of the royal family (the last grant in 1999 was for the youngest son of the Queen, the earl of Wessex, during his marriage).

The life peerage was introduced in 1876 and was granted to 'Lords of Law'. Professional lawyers, whose duties included participation in meetings of the Appeals Committee of the House of Lords without participation in the sessions of the Chamber itself, were named in such a way. But in 1958, the Life Peerage Act abolished this rule and allowed for professional politicians ('working peers') and honoured public and cultural figures to participate in the House of Lords meetings. As a result, the peerage was practically reformed; the rights of peers were severely limited, right up to the abolition of the automatic right to participate in meetings of the Parliament.

In Great Britain a full commendation list of approximately 1,350 names is published twice a year – before the New Year and on the official birthday of the sovereign. Then the awards are presented by sovereign Queen Elizabeth II, or by her son Prince of Wales at a solemn ceremony.

In different years world-famous people became laureates of Royal Awards: cyclist Chris Hoy, swimmer Rebecca Addington, runner Christine Ohuruogu, champion of 'Formula 1' seasons Lewis Hamilton, patron and head of Reading football club John Madejski, author of literature in the style of fantasy Terry Pratchett, rock musician Robert Plant, actor Michael Sheen, musician Paul McCartney, writer Joanne Rowling, singer Ed Sheeran, model Erin O'Connor, 100-year-old Oscar-winning actress Olivia de Havilland, Scottish singer and songwriter Emeli Sande, interior designer and businessman Terence Conran and many others.



Accolade
Oil on canvas. 182.3 × 108
Painting by Edmund Blair Leighton

Most Noble Order of the Garter

The 'Order of the Garter' (formally the Most Noble Order of the Garter) is an order of chivalry founded by Edward III in 1348 and regarded as the most prestigious British order of chivalry in England and the United Kingdom. It is dedicated to the image and arms of Saint George, England's patron saint.

Appointments are made at the Sovereign's sole discretion. Membership of the Order is limited to

the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and no more than 24 members, or Companions. The order also includes supernumerary knights and ladies (e.g., members of the British Royal Family and foreign monarchs). New appointments to the Order of the Garter are often announced on St. George's Day (23 April), as Saint George is the order's patron saint.

INSIGNIA

The collar is worn around the neck, over the mantle and is secured with white ribbons tied in bows on the shoulders. The collar is composed of gold heraldic knots alternating with enamelled medallions, each showing a rose encircled by the Garter.

The Great George, which is worn suspended from the collar, is a colourfully enamelled (sometimes jewelled) three-dimensional figure of St. George the Martyr on horseback slaying a dragon.

The Garter is worn on ceremonial occasions around the left calf by knights and around the left arm by ladies, and is depicted on several insignia. The Garter is a buckled dark-blue (originally light-blue) velvet strap, and bears the motto in gold letters.

The star, which is worn pinned to the left breast, was introduced in the 17-th century by King Charles I and is a colourfully enamelled depiction of the heraldic shield of St. George's Cross, encircled by the Garter, which is

itself encircled by an eight-point silver badge. Each point is depicted as a cluster of rays, with the four points of the cardinal directions longer than the intermediate ones.

The riband is a wide sash worn over the left shoulder, or pinned beneath it, to the right hip, and was introduced in the 17th century by King Charles I. The riband's colour has varied over the years: it was originally light blue, but was a dark shade under the Hanoverian monarchs. In 1950, the colour was fixed as 'kingfisher blue'. A member will wear only one riband, even if he or she belongs to several orders. The riband is not used when the collar is worn. The exact shade of the riband varies from monarch to monarch.

The badge is worn suspended from a small gold link from the riband at the right hip, and is sometimes known as 'the Lesser George'. Like the Great George, the badge shows St. George the Martyr on horseback slaying a dragon, but it is flatter and gold. In earlier times, the badge was worn from a ribbon tied around the neck.



Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	1348
Founder:	King Edward III of England
Motto:	Honi soit qui mal y pense (Shame on him who thinks evil of it)
Head of the order:	Queen Elizabeth II
Awarded by:	Sovereign of the United Kingdom

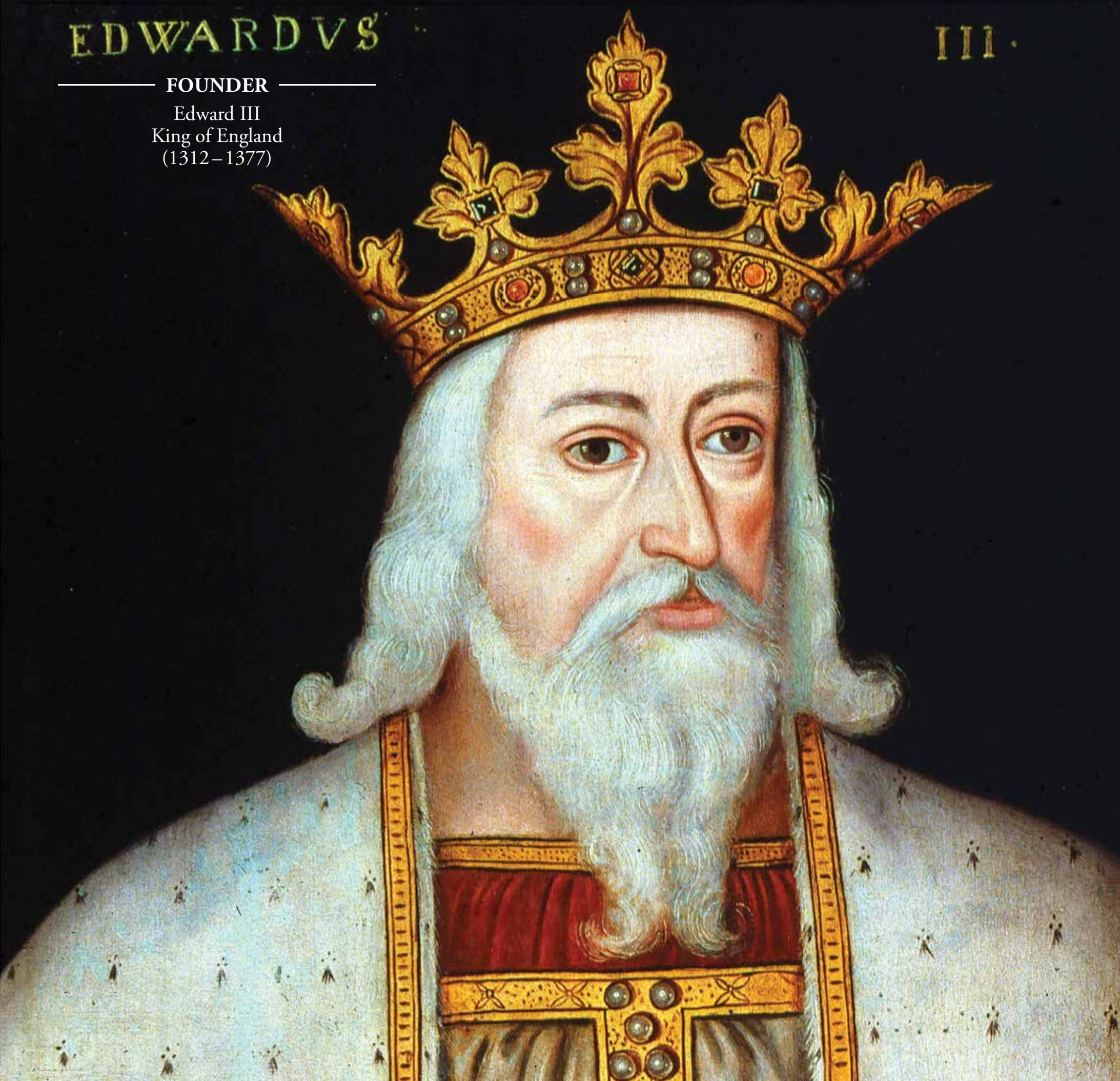


EDWARDVS

III.

FOUNDER

Edward III
King of England
(1312–1377)



Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle



The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle is an order of chivalry associated with Scotland. The current version of the Order was founded in 1687 by King James VII of Scotland (James II of England and Ireland) who asserted that he was reviving an earlier Order. The Order consists of the Sovereign and sixteen

Knights and Ladies, as well as certain 'extra' knights (members of the British Royal Family and foreign monarchs). The Sovereign alone grants membership of the Order; he or she is not advised by the Government, as occurs with most other Orders.

INSIGNIA

For the Order's great occasions, such as its annual service each June or July, as well for coronations, the Knights and Ladies wear an elaborate costume:

The mantle is a green robe worn over their suits or military uniforms. The mantle is lined with white taffeta; it is tied with green and gold tassels. On the left shoulder of the mantle, the star of the Order is depicted.

The hat is made of black velvet and is plumed with white feathers with a black egret or heron's top in the middle.

The collar is made of gold and depicts thistles and sprigs of rue. It is worn over the mantle.

The St. Andrew, also called the badge-appendant, is worn suspended from the collar. It comprises a gold enamelled depiction of St. Andrew, wearing a green gown and purple coat, holding a white saltire. Gold rays of a glory are shown emanating from St. Andrew's head.

Aside from these special occasions, however, much simpler insignia are used whenever a member of the Order attends an event at which decorations are worn.

The star of the Order consists of a silver St. Andrew's saltire, with clusters of rays between the arms thereof. In the centre is depicted a green circle bearing the motto of the Order in gold majuscules; within the circle, there is depicted a thistle on a gold field. It is worn pinned to the left breast.

The broad riband is a dark green sash worn across the body, from the left shoulder to the right hip.

At the right hip of the Riband, **the badge** of the Order is attached. The badge depicts St. Andrew in the same form as the badge-appendant surrounded by the Order's motto.

Upon the death of a Knight or Lady, the insignia must be returned to the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood. The badge and star are returned personally to the Sovereign by the nearest relative of the deceased.

Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	1687
Founder:	King James VII of Scotland
Motto:	Nemo me impune lacessit
Head of the order:	Queen Elizabeth II
Awarded by:	The monarch of Scotland and successor states



FOUNDER

James II & VII
King of England and Ireland as James II
and
King of Scotland as James VII,
from 1685–1688
(1633–1701)



Most Honourable Order of the Bath

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath (formerly the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath) is a British order of chivalry founded by George I on 18 May 1725. The name derives from the elaborate medieval ceremony for appointing a knight, which involved bathing (as a symbol of purification) as one of its elements. The knights so created were known as 'Knights of the Bath'. George I 'erected the Knights of the Bath into a regular Military Order'.

The Order consists of the Sovereign (currently Queen Elizabeth II), the Great Master (currently The Prince of Wales), and three Classes of members:

- Knight/Dame Grand Cross (GCB)
- Knight/Dame Commander (KCB)
- Companion (CB).

INSIGNIA

The collar, worn only by Knights and Dames Grand Cross, is made of gold and weighs 30 troy ounces (933 g). It consists of depictions of nine imperial crowns and eight sets of flowers (roses for England, thistles for Scotland and shamrocks for Ireland), connected by seventeen silver knots.

The star for military Knights and Dames Grand Cross consists of a Maltese Cross on top of an eight-pointed silver star; the star for military Knights and Dames Commander is an eight-pointed silver cross pattee. Each bears in the centre three crowns surrounded by a red ring bearing the motto of the Order in gold letters. The circle is flanked by two laurel branches and is above a scroll bearing the words 'Ich dien' (older German for 'I serve') in gold letters.

The star for civil Knights and Dames Grand Cross consists of an eight-pointed silver star, without the Maltese cross; the star for civil Knights and Dames Commander is an eight-pointed silver cross pattee.

The design of each is the same as the design of the military stars, except that the laurel branches and the words 'Ich dien' are excluded.

The military badge is a gold Maltese Cross of eight points, enamelled in white. Each point of the cross is decorated by a small gold ball; each angle has a small figure of a lion. The centre of the cross bears three crowns on the obverse side, and a rose, a thistle and a shamrock, emanating from a sceptre on the reverse side. Both emblems are surrounded by a red circular ring bearing the motto of the Order, which are in turn flanked by two laurel branches, above a scroll bearing the words Ich dien in gold letters.

The civil badge is a plain gold oval, bearing three crowns on the obverse side, and a rose, a thistle and a shamrock, emanating from a sceptre on the reverse side; both emblems are surrounded by a ring bearing the motto of the Order.



Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	18 May 1725
Founder:	George I of Great Britain
Motto:	Tria juncta in uno; Ich dien (Military Division)
Head of the order:	Queen Elizabeth II
Awarded by:	Sovereign of the United Kingdom



FOUNDER

George I
King of Great Britain
(1660–1727)



Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George

The Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George is a British order of chivalry founded on 28 April 1818 by George, Prince Regent, later King George IV, while he was acting as regent for his father, King George III.

It is named in honour of two military saints, St. Michael and St. George.

The Order of St. Michael and St. George was originally awarded to those holding commands or high position in the Mediterranean territories acquired in the Napoleonic Wars, and was subsequently extended to holders of similar office or position in

other territories of the British Empire. It is at present awarded to men and women who hold high office or who render extraordinary or important non-military service in a foreign country, and can also be conferred for important or loyal service in relation to foreign and Commonwealth affairs.

The Order includes three classes, in descending order of seniority and rank:

- Knight or Dame Grand Cross (GCMG)
- Knight Commander (KCMG) or Dame Commander (DCMG)
- Companion (CMG).



INSIGNIA

The collar, worn only by Knights and Dames Grand Cross, is made of gold. It consists of depictions of crowned lions, Maltese Crosses, and the cyphers 'SM' and 'SG', all alternately. In the centre are two-winged lions, each holding a book and seven arrows.

The star is an insignia used only by Knights and Dames Grand Cross and Knights and Dames Commanders. It is worn pinned to the left breast. The Knight and Dame Grand Cross' star includes seven-armed, silver-rayed 'Maltese Asterisk', with a gold ray in between each pair of arms. The Knight and Dame Commander's star is a slightly smaller eight-pointed silver figure formed by two Maltese Crosses; it does not include any gold rays. In each case, the star bears a red cross of St. George. In the centre of the star is a dark blue ring bearing the

motto of the Order. Within the ring is a representation of St. Michael trampling on Satan.

The badge is the only insignia used by all members of the Order; it is suspended on a blue-crimson-blue ribbon. Knights and Dames Grand Cross wear it on a riband or sash, passing from the right shoulder to the left hip. Knights Commanders and male Companions wear the badge from a ribbon around the neck; Dames Commanders and female Companions wear it from a bow on the left shoulder. The badge is a seven-armed, white-enamelled 'Maltese Asterisk'; the obverse shows St. Michael trampling on Satan, while the reverse shows St. George on horseback killing a dragon, both within a dark blue ring bearing the motto of the Order.

Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	28 April 1818
Founder:	George, Prince Regent
Motto:	Auspicium melioris ævi (Token of a Better Age)
Head of the order:	Queen Elizabeth II
Awarded by:	Sovereign of the United Kingdom



FOUNDER

George
Prince Regent
later King George IV of Great Britain
(1820–1830)



Distinguished Service Order

The Distinguished Service Order (DSO) is a military decoration of the United Kingdom, and formerly of other parts of the Commonwealth of Nations, awarded for meritorious or distinguished service by officers of the armed forces during wartime, typically in actual combat.

Instituted on 6 September 1886 by Queen Victoria in a Royal Warrant published in *The London Gazette* on

9 November, the first DSOs awarded were dated 25 November 1886.

Since 1993, its award has been restricted solely to distinguished service (i.e. leadership and command by any rank), with the Conspicuous Gallantry Cross being introduced as the second highest award for gallantry. It has, however, despite some very fierce campaigns in Iraq and Afghanistan, remained an officers-only award and it has yet to be awarded to a non-commissioned rank.

INSIGNIA

The medal signifying its award is a gold (silver-gilt) cross, enamelled white and edged in gold. In the centre, within a wreath of laurel, enamelled green, is the imperial crown in gold upon a red enamelled background. On the reverse is the royal cypher in gold upon a red enamelled ground, within a wreath of laurel, enamelled green. A ring at the top of the medal

attaches to a ring at the bottom of a gold 'suspension' bar, ornamented with laurel. At the top of the ribbon is a second gold bar ornamented with laurel.

The ribbon is red with narrow blue edges. The medals are issued unnamed but some recipients have had their names engraved on the reverse of the suspension bar.



Type: Military Order
Formation: 6 September 1886
Founder: Queen Victoria
Head of the order: Queen Elizabeth II



FOUNDER

Victoria
Queen of the United Kingdom
(1837–1901)



VICTORIA
ERECTED IN LOYALTY AND LOVE
BY THE WOMEN OF BATH 1901

Royal Victorian Order

The Royal Victorian Order is a dynastic order of knighthood established in 1896 by Queen Victoria. It recognizes distinguished personal service to the monarch of the Commonwealth realms, members of the monarch's family, or to any viceroy or senior representative of the monarch. The present monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, is the Sovereign of the order, its motto is Victoria, and its official day is 20 June. The order's chapel is the Savoy Chapel in London.

Grades of the Royal Victorian Order:

- Knight/Dame Grand Cross
- Knight/Dame Commander
- Commander
- Lieutenant
- Member.



INSIGNIA

The badge is common for all members. It is a Maltese cross with a central medallion depicting on a red background the Royal Cypher of Queen Victoria surrounded by a blue ring bearing the motto of the order 'Victoria' and surmounted by a Tudor crown. However, there are variations on the badge for each grade of the order: Knights and Dames Grand Cross wear the badge on a sash passing from the right shoulder to the left hip; Knight Commanders wear the badge on a ribbon at the neck; male Commanders, Lieutenants, and Members wear the badge from a ribbon on the left breast; and women in all grades below Dame Grand Cross wear the badge on a bow pinned at the left shoulder. For Knights and Dames Grand Cross, Commanders, and Lieutenants, the Maltese cross is rendered in white enamel with gold edging, while that for Knights and Dames Commander and Members is in silver. Further, the size of the badge varies by rank, that for the higher classes being larger, and Knights and Dames Grand Cross and Knights and Dames Commander have their

crosses surrounded by a star: for the former, an eight-pointed silver star, and for the latter, an eight-pointed silver Maltese cross with silver rays between each arm.

The order's ribbon is blue with red-white-red stripe edging, the only difference being that for foreigners appointed into the society, their ribbon bearing an additional central white stripe.

The collar consists of an alternating string of octagonal gold pieces depicting a gold rose on a blue field and gold oblong frames within which are one of four inscriptions: Victoria, Britt. Reg. (Queen of the Britons), Def. Fid. (fidei defensor, or Defender of the Faith), and Ind. Imp. (Empress of India). The chain supports a larger octagonal medallion with a blue enamel surface edged in red and charged with a saltire, over which is an effigy of Queen Victoria; members of the order suspend from this medallion their insignia as a badge appendant.

Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	21 April 1896
Founder:	Queen Victoria
Motto:	Victoria
Head of the order:	Queen Elizabeth II
Awarded by:	The Commonwealth realms



FOUNDER

Victoria
Queen of the United Kingdom
(1837–1901)



Order of Merit

The Order of Merit is an order of merit recognising distinguished service in the armed forces, science, art, literature, or for the promotion of culture. Established in 1902 by King Edward VII, admission into the order remains the personal gift of its Sovereign – currently Edward VII's great-granddaughter, Queen Elizabeth II – and is restricted to a maximum of 24 living recipients from the Commonwealth realms, plus a limited number of honorary members. While all members are awarded the right to use the post-nominal

letters OM and wear the badge of the order, the Order of Merit's precedence among other honours differs between countries.

New members are personally selected by the reigning monarch of the realms, currently Queen Elizabeth II, with the assistance of her private secretaries; the order has thus been described as 'quite possibly, the most prestigious honour one can receive on planet Earth.'



INSIGNIA

Upon admission into the Order of Merit, members are entitled to use the post-nominal letters OM and are entrusted with **the badge** of the order, consisting of a golden crown from which is suspended a red enamelled cross, itself centred by a disk of blue enamel, surrounded by a laurel wreath, and bearing in gold lettering the words 'For merit'; the insignia for the military grouping is distinguished by a pair of crossed swords behind the central disk.

The ribbon of the Order of Merit is divided into two stripes of red and blue.

Men wear their badges on a neck ribbon, while women carry theirs on a ribbon bow pinned to the left shoulder, and aides-de-camp may wear the insignia on their aiguillettes. Since 1991, it has been required that the insignia be returned upon the recipient's death.

Type:	State Order
Formation:	26 June 1902
Founder:	King Edward VII
Motto:	For Merit
Head of the order:	Queen Elizabeth II

The Order of the Companions of Honour is an order of the Commonwealth realms. It was founded in June 1917 by King George V as a reward for outstanding achievements and is 'conferred upon a limited number of persons for whom this special distinction seems to be the most appropriate form of recognition, constituting an honour disassociated either from the acceptance of title or the classification of merit.'

Founded on the same date as the Order of the British Empire, it is sometimes regarded as the junior order to the Order of Merit. Now described as 'awarded for having a major contribution to the arts, science, medicine, or government lasting over a long period of time', the first recipients were all decorated for 'services in connection with the war' and were listed in The London Gazette in August 1917 with the award taking effect from 4 June 1917.

INSIGNIA

The insignia of the order is in the form of an oval medallion, surmounted by an imperial crown, and with a rectangular panel within, depicting on it an oak tree, a shield with the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom hanging from one branch, and, on the left, a mounted knight in armour. The insignia's blue border bears in gold letters

the motto 'In action faithful and in honour clear', Alexander Pope's description (in iambic pentameter) in his Epistle to Mr. Addison of James Craggs, later used on Craggs' monument in Westminster Abbey. Men wear the badge on a neck ribbon (red with golden border threads) and women on a bow at the left shoulder.

COMPOSITION

The order consists of the Sovereign and a maximum 65 members. Additionally, foreigners or Commonwealth citizens from outside the realms may be added as honorary members. Membership confers no title or precedence, but those inducted into the single-class order are entitled

to use the post-nominal letters CH. Appointments can be made on the advice of Commonwealth realm prime ministers. For Canadians, the advice to the Sovereign can come from a variety of officials.



Order of the Companions of Honour



Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	June 1917
Founder:	King George V
Motto:	In action faithful and in honour clear
Head of the order:	Queen Elizabeth II
Awarded by:	Sovereign of the Commonwealth realms

Imperial Service Order



The Imperial Service Order was established by King Edward VII in August 1902. It was awarded on retirement to the administration and clerical staff of the Civil Service throughout the British Empire for long and meritorious service. Normally a person must have served for 25 years to become eligible, but this might be shortened to 16 years for those serving in unsanitary locations. There was one class: Companion. Both men and women were eligible, and recipients of this order are entitled to use the post-nominal letters 'ISO'.

The new order was announced in the 1902 Coronation Honours list published on 26 June 1902, on the day scheduled for the Coronation of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra. The coronation was postponed due

to the King's illness, however, and the statutes of the order were published on 8 August 1902, to coincide with the actual coronation on the following day. The first list of recipients was published the following month.

During the 1993 reform of the British honours system the British Government decided to make no new appointments to the Imperial Service Order; the Imperial Service Medal, however, continues to be awarded in recognition of certain individuals who make positive contributions. In recent years, only the government of Papua New Guinea continues to nominate candidates for both the Order and the Medal.

INSIGNIA

The insignia of the order for men was an eight-pointed silver star, with the top ray obscured by a crown; the golden central medallion bore the cipher of the reigning monarch surrounded by the legend 'For faithful service'. This was suspended on a ribbon of crimson with a blue central stripe.

The insignia of the order for women had the same medallion as for men, surrounded by a silver laurel wreath and topped by a crown. This was suspended on a bow of crimson with a blue central stripe.

Civil servants who complete 25 years' service are eligible for the Imperial Service Medal (ISM) upon retirement.



The Anointing of Queen Alexandra

Type: State Order
Formation: 8 August 1902
Founder: King Edward VII

FOUNDER

Edward VII
King of Great Britain
(1841–1910)



Most Excellent Order of the British Empire

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire is a British order of chivalry, rewarding contributions to the arts and sciences, work with charitable and welfare organisations, and public service outside the Civil service. It was established on 4 June 1917 by King George V, and comprises five classes across both civil and military divisions, the most senior two of which make the recipient either a knight if male or dame if female.

There are five classes of the Order:

- Knight Grand Cross or Dame Grand Cross
- Knight Commander or Dame Commander
- Commander
- Officer
- Member.

INSIGNIA

The mantle, worn by only Knights and Dames Grand Cross, was originally made of yellow satin lined with blue silk, but is now made of rose pink satin lined with pearl-grey silk. On the left side is a representation of the star.

The collar, also worn by only Knights and Dames Grand Cross, is made of gold. It consists of six medallions depicting the Royal Arms, alternating with six medallions depicting the Royal and Imperial Cypher of George V (GRI, which stands for 'Georgius Rex Imperator'). The medallions are linked with gold cables depicting lions and crowns.

The star is an eight-pointed silver star used by only Knights and Dames Grand Cross and Knights and Dames Commander. It is worn pinned to the left breast. Varying in size depending on class, it bears a crimson ring with the motto of the Order inscribed. Within the ring, a figure of Britannia was originally shown. Since 1937, however, the effigies of George V and Mary of Teck have been shown instead.

The badge is in the form of a cross patonce (having the arms growing broader and floriated toward the end), the obverse of which bears the same field as the star (that is, either Britannia or George V and Queen Mary);

the reverse bears George V's Royal and Imperial Cypher. Both are within a ring bearing the motto of the Order. The size of the badges varies according to rank. The badges of Knights and Dames Grand Cross, Knights and Dames Commander and Commanders are enamelled with pale blue crosses and crimson rings; those of Officers are plain gold; those of Members are plain silver.

The British Empire Medal is made of silver. On the obverse is an image of Britannia surrounded by the motto, with the words 'For Meritorious Service' at the bottom; on the reverse is George V's Imperial and Royal Cypher, with the words 'Instituted by King George V' at the bottom. The name of the recipient is engraved on the rim. This medal is nicknamed 'the Gong', and comes in both a full-sized and miniature version – the latter for formal white-tie and informal black-tie occasions.

A lapel pin for everyday wear was first announced at the end of December 2006, and is available to recipients of all levels of the Order, as well as to holders of the British Empire Medal. The pin design is not unique to any level. The pin features the badge of the Order, enclosed in a circle of ribbon of its colours of pink and grey. Lapel pins must be purchased separately by a member of the Order.



Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	4 June 1917
Founder:	King George V
Motto:	For God and the Empire
Head of the order:	Queen Elizabeth II
Awarded by:	Sovereign of the United Kingdom



FOUNDER

George V
King of England and Emperor of India
(1865–1936)



George Cross



The George Cross (GC) is the second highest award of the United Kingdom honours system. It is awarded 'for acts of the greatest heroism or for most conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme danger', not in the presence of the enemy, to members of the British armed forces and to British civilians. Posthumous awards have been allowed since it was instituted. It was previously awarded to Commonwealth countries, most of which have established their own honours systems and no longer recommend British honours. It may be awarded to a person of any military rank in any service and to civilians including police, emergency services and merchant seamen. Many of the awards have been personally presented by the British monarch to both recipients and in the case of posthumous awards to next of kin. These investitures are usually held at Buckingham Palace.

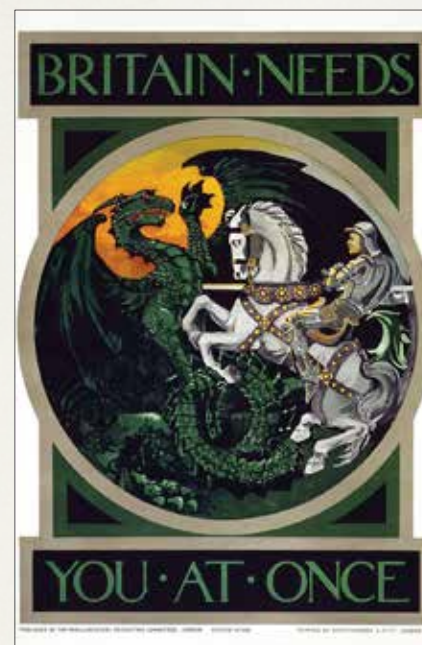
The George Cross was instituted on 24 September 1940 by King George VI. At this time, during the height of the Blitz, there was a strong desire to reward the many acts of civilian courage. The existing awards open to civilians were not judged suitable to meet the new situation, therefore it was decided that the George Cross

and the George Medal would be instituted to recognise both civilian gallantry in the face of enemy action and brave deeds more generally.

The GC, which may be awarded posthumously, is granted in recognition of acts of the greatest heroism or of the most conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme danger.

The award is for civilians but also for military personnel whose actions would not normally be eligible to receive military awards, such as gallantry not in the face of the enemy. The Warrant states:

- The Cross is intended primarily for civilians and award in Our military services is to be confined to actions for which purely military Honours are not normally granted
- The Cross shall be worn by recipients on the left breast suspended from a ribbon one and a quarter inches in width, of dark blue, that it shall be worn immediately after the Victoria Cross and in front of the Insignia of all British Orders of Chivalry
- When the Cross is worn by a woman, it may be worn on the left shoulder, suspended from a ribbon fashioned into a bow.



English recruitment poster from World War I, featuring Saint George and the Dragon.



Hans Suess von Kulmbach (attributed) – Saint George

Type:	State Award (Civil Decoration)
Formation:	24 September 1940
Founder:	King George VI
Awarded by:	Elizabeth II

FOUNDER

George VI
King of the United Kingdom
(1895–1952)



Victoria Cross



The Victoria Cross (VC) is the highest award of the United Kingdom honours system. It is awarded for gallantry 'in the presence of the enemy' to members of the British armed forces. It may be awarded posthumously. It was previously awarded to Commonwealth countries, most of which have established their own honours systems and no longer recommend British honours. It may be awarded to a person of any military rank in any service and to civilians under military command although no civilian has received the award since 1879. Since the first awards were presented by Queen Victoria in 1857, two thirds of all awards have been personally presented by the British monarch. These investitures are usually held at Buckingham Palace.

The VC was introduced on 29 January 1856 by Queen Victoria to honour acts of valour during the Crimean War. Since then, the medal has been awarded 1,358 times to 1,355 individual recipients. Only 15 medals, 11 to members of the British Army, and four to the Australian Army, have been awarded since the Second World War.

The traditional explanation of the source of the metal from which the medals are struck is that it derives from Russian cannon captured at the Siege of Sevastopol. However, research has suggested another origin for the material. Historian John Glanfield has established that the metal for most of the medals made since December 1914 came from two Chinese cannon, and that there is no evidence of Russian origin.

INSIGNIA

The decoration is a **bronze cross pattée**, bearing the crown of Saint Edward surmounted by a lion, and the inscription 'For Valour'. This was originally to have been 'For the Brave', until it was changed on the recommendation of Queen Victoria, as it implied that not all men in battle were brave.

The cross is suspended by a ring from a seriffed 'V' to a bar ornamented with laurel leaves, through which the ribbon passes. The reverse of the suspension bar is engraved with the recipient's name, rank, number and unit. On the reverse of the medal is a circular panel on which the date of the act for which it was awarded is engraved in the centre.

The ribbon is crimson, 1.5 inches (38 mm) wide. The original (1856) specification for the award stated that the ribbon should be red for army recipients and dark blue for naval recipients. However the dark blue ribbon was abolished soon after the formation of the Royal Air Force on 1 April 1918. On 22 May 1920 King George V signed a warrant that stated all recipients would now receive a red ribbon and the living recipients of the naval version were required to exchange their ribbons for the new colour. Although the army warrants state the colour as being red, it is defined by most commentators as being crimson or 'wine-red'.

Type:	Military Decoration
Formation:	29 January 1856
Founder:	Queen Victoria
Motto:	For Valour
Awarded by:	Monarch of the United Kingdom



Siege of Sevastopol



*Detail of Franz Roubaud's panoramic painting
The Siege of Sevastopol (1904)*



Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem

The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem is a royal order of chivalry established in 1831 and found today throughout the Commonwealth of Nations, Hong Kong, Ireland and the United States of America. Its world-wide mission is 'to prevent and relieve sickness and injury, and to act to enhance the health and well-being of people anywhere in the world'. It is often simply called the Order of St. John, or as the Venerable Order of Saint John (VOSJ) to distinguish it from other similarly named orders.

Grades in the Order are:

- Bailiff Grand Cross or Dame
- Knight or Dame
- Commander
- Officer
- Serving Member.



INSIGNIA

Breast star. The star of a Bailiff or Dame Grand Cross is in the shape of the insignia of the Order, 92 mm across in gold and enamel but without embellishments (lions and unicorns in the angles), worn on the left breast, below any medals and the sash badge. The breast star of a Knight or Dame of Justice or of Grace is 76 mm across, set in gold, without embellishments for Justice and in silver, with embellishments, for Grace, all enamelled white.

Sash badge of a Bailiff or Dame Grand Cross consists of the insignia of the Order in gold and enamel with embellishments, 82 mm across, worn on the left hip suspended from a 102 mm wide sash (57 mm for Dames) that passes over the right shoulder.

Neck badge of a Knight or Dame of Justice or of Grace, and Commander. The neck badge is the cross of the Order, 45 mm across, with embellishments, set in gold for Justice and silver for Grace and Commander, enamelled white. Note that Dames and female Commanders usually wear the neck badge on a bow on the left shoulder.

The Officer insignia is silver and enamelled white and worn on the left breast like other full-size medals.

The insignia of a Serving Member is also worn on the left breast but is bright silver without enamel.

Type: Order of Chivalry
Formation: 1831
Motto: Pro Fide Pro Utilitate Hominum
Head of the order: Elizabeth II
Awarded by: Sovereign of the Commonwealth realms





GRAND PRIOR
OF THE ORDER

Prince Richard
Duke of Gloucester
(1944)

Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick

The Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick is a dormant British order of chivalry associated with Ireland. The Order was created in 1783 by George III at the request of the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, The 3rd Earl Temple (created The 1st Marquess of Buckingham in 1784). The regular creation of knights of Saint Patrick lasted until 1922, when most of Ireland gained a form of independence as the Irish Free State, a dominion within what was then known as the British Commonwealth of Nations. While the

Order technically still exists, no knight of St. Patrick has been created since 1936, and the last surviving knight, Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester, died in 1974. The Queen, however, remains the Sovereign of the Order, and one officer, the Ulster King of Arms (now combined with Norroy King of Arms), also survives. St. Patrick is patron of the order; its motto is 'Quis separabit?', Latin for 'Who will separate [us]?': an allusion to the Vulgate translation of Romans 8:35, 'Who shall separate us from the love of Christ?'

INSIGNIA

For important occasions, such as Coronations and investitures of new members of the Order, Knights of St. Patrick wore elaborate vestments:

The mantle was a celestial blue robe lined with white silk. The star of the Order (see below) was depicted on the left of the mantle. A blue hood was attached to the mantle.

The hat of the Order was originally of white satin, lined with blue, but was changed to black velvet by George IV. It was plumed with three falls of feathers, one red, one white and one blue.

The collar was made of gold, consisting of Tudor roses and harps attached with knots. The two roses which comprise the Tudor rose were alternately enamelled white within red, and red within white. The central harp, from which the badge of the Order was suspended, was surmounted by a crown.

On certain 'collar days' designated by the Sovereign, members attending formal events wore the Order's collar

over their military uniform, formal day dress, or evening wear. When collars were worn (either on collar days or on formal occasions such as coronations), the badge was suspended from the collar.

Aside from these special occasions, however, much simpler accoutrements were used:

The star of the Order was an eight-pointed figure, with the four cardinal points longer than the intermediate points. Each point was shown as a cluster of rays. In the centre was the same motto, year and design that appeared on the badge. The star was worn pinned to the left breast.

The broad riband was a celestial blue sash worn across the body, from the right shoulder to the left hip.

The badge was pinned to the riband at the left hip. Made of gold, it depicted a shamrock bearing three crowns, on top of a cross of St. Patrick and surrounded by a blue circle bearing the motto in majuscules, as well as the date of the Order's foundation in Roman numerals (MDCCLXXXIII).



Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	1783
Founder:	George III
Motto:	Quis separabit?
Head of the order:	Queen Elizabeth II
Awarded by:	British monarch



FOUNDER

George III
King of the United Kingdom
(1738–1820)





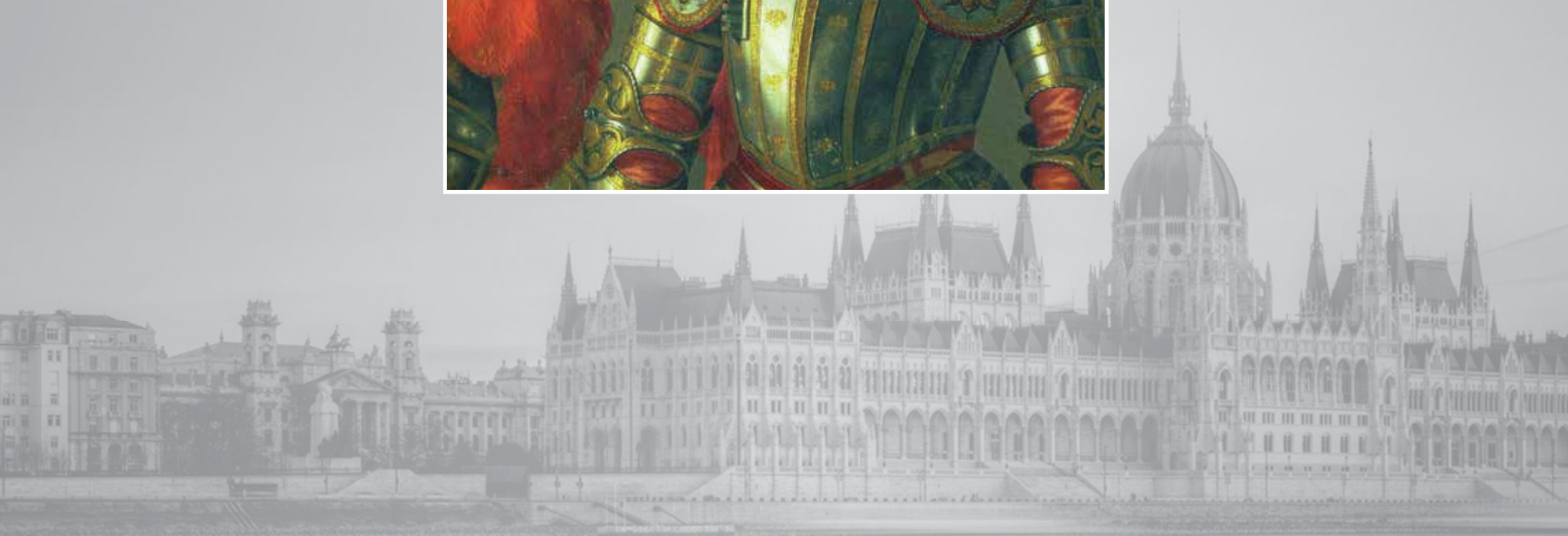
World Awards



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Awards

of the Countries across the World



Order of Australia

The Order of Australia is an order of chivalry established on 14 February 1975 by Elizabeth II, Queen of Australia, to recognise Australian citizens and other persons for achievement or meritorious service. Before the establishment of the order, Australian citizens received British honours.

The Queen of Australia is Sovereign Head of the Order.

The order is divided into a general and a military division. The five levels of appointment to the order in descending order of seniority have been:

- Knight and Dame of the Order of Australia (AK and AD)
- Companion of the Order of Australia (AC)
- Officer of the Order of Australia (AO)
- Member of the Order of Australia (AM)
- Medal of the Order of Australia (OAM).

Honorary awards at all levels may be made to deserving non-citizens – these awards are made additional to the quotas.

INSIGNIA

The badge of the Order of Australia is a convex disc (gold for AKs, ADs and ACs, gilt for AOs, AMs and OAMs) representing the Golden Wattle flower. At the centre is a ring, representing the sea, with the word 'Australia' below two branches of golden wattle. The whole disc is topped by the Crown of St Edward. The AC badge is decorated with citrines, blue enamelled ring, and enamelled crown. The AO badge is similar, without the citrines. For the AM badge, only the crown is enamelled, and the OAM badge is plain. The AK/AD badge is similar to that of the AC badge, but with the difference that it contains at the centre an enamelled disc bearing an image of the coat of arms of Australia.

The star for knights and dames is a convex golden disc decorated with citrines, with a blue royally crowned inner disc bearing an image of the coat of arms of Australia.

The ribbon of the order is blue with a central stripe of golden wattle flower designs; that of the military division has additional golden edge stripes. AKs, male ACs and AOs wear their badges on a necklet; male AMs and OAMs wear them on a ribbon on the left chest. Women usually wear their badges on a bow on the left shoulder, although they may wear the same insignia as males if so desired.

A gold lapel pin for daily wear is issued with each badge of the order at the time of investiture; AK/AD and AC lapel pins feature a citrine central jewel, AO and AM lapel pins have a blue enamelled centre and OAM lapel pins are plain.

The order's insignia was designed by Stuart Devlin.



Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	14 February 1975
Founder:	Elizabeth II, Queen of Australia
Head of the order:	Queen Elizabeth II
Awarded by:	Monarch of Australia



FOUNDER

Elizabeth II
Queen of Australia
(1926)



Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany



The Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany is the only federal decoration of Germany. It was created by the first President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Theodor Heuss, on 7 September 1951, and has been awarded to over 200,000 individuals in total, both Germans and foreigners.

Most of the German federal states (Länder) have each their own order of merit as well, with the exception of the Free and Hanseatic Cities of Bremen and Hamburg, which reject any orders.

The Order comprises four groups with seven regular and two special classes:

- **Grand Cross (Großkreuz):**
 - Grand Cross special class (Sonderstufe des Großkreuzes) – the highest class of the Order reserved for heads of state

- Grand Cross special issue (Großkreuz in besonderer Ausführung) – equivalent to Grand Cross 1st class, but with laurel wreath design
- Grand Cross 1st class (Großkreuz)
- **Grand Cross (Großes Verdienstkreuz):**
 - Grand Cross (Großes Verdienstkreuz mit Stern und Schulterband)
 - Knight Commander's Cross (Großes Verdienstkreuz mit Stern)
 - Commander's Cross (Großes Verdienstkreuz)
- **Cross of Merit (Verdienstkreuz):**
 - Officer's Cross (Verdienstkreuz 1. Klasse)
 - Cross (Verdienstkreuz am Bande)
- **Medal of Merit (Verdienstmedaille):**
 - Medal (Verdienstmedaille).

INSIGNIA

Except for the lowest class, the badge is the same for all classes, but with slightly different versions for men and women (slightly smaller badge and ribbon for women):

The badge is a golden cross enamelled in red, with a central disc bearing a black eagle.

The star is a golden star with straight rays, its size and points vary according to class, with the badge superimposed upon it:

- 8-pointed golden Star: Grand Cross special class
- 6-pointed golden Star: Grand Cross 1st class (and special issue design if golden oak crown between the cross branches around the medallion)
- 4-pointed golden Star: Grand Cross (Grand Cross of Merit with Star and Sash)
- Silver Square-upon-point: Knight Commander (Grand Officer)

The riband is red with gold-black-gold stripes.

Type: State Order (Order of Merit)
Formation: 7 September 1951
Founder: Theodor Heuss
Awarded by: President of Germany



RECIPIENT

Sonja
Queen consort of Norway
(1937)



*Photo: Jørgen Gornas,
The Royal Court*

National Order of the Southern Cross



The National Order of the Southern Cross is a Brazilian order of chivalry founded by Emperor Pedro I on 1 December 1822. This order was intended to commemorate the independence of Brazil and the coronation of Pedro I. The order was abolished by decree of February 24, 1891. It was re-established by President Getulio Vargas on December 5, 1932.

The present order is awarded only to outstanding foreigners, civil and military, who have earned the gratitude of the Brazilian Government.

The name derives from the geographical position of the country, under the constellation of the Southern Cross and also in memory of the name – Terra de Santa Cruz (Land of the Holy Cross) – given to Brazil at the time of European discovery.

The Order consists of the Grand Master and six Classes of members:

- **Grand Collar:** the recipient wears the adorned Grand Collar, a chain from which the badge of the order is suspended. The recipient is also allowed to combine the wearing of the Grand Collar with any of the following insignia, or with both: the star of

the Order (a plaque modelled after the badge of the Order, to be worn on the left breast); and the sash of the Order, that is proper to those of Grand Cross rank (a light blue sash, to be worn on the right shoulder). Awards of the Grand Collar are restricted to foreign Heads of State.

- **Grand Cross:** the recipient wears the sash of the Order, and the badge of the Order hangs from the bottom part of that sash (given that the sash is worn on the right shoulder, the badge hangs close to the left leg, by the waist line). The recipient further wears the star of the Order, displayed on the left breast.
- **Grand Officer:** the recipient wears the badge of the Order around the neck suspended from a blue ribbon necklet, and the star of the order is displayed on the left breast.
- **Commander:** the recipient wears the badge of the order around the neck, suspended from a blue ribbon necklet.
- **Officer:** the recipient wears the badge of the Order on left breast suspended from a ribbon with a rosette.
- **Knight:** the recipient wears the badge of the Order on the left breast suspended from a simple ribbon.

Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	1 December 1822
Founder:	Emperor Pedro I
Motto:	Benemerentium Praemium
Head of the order:	President of Brazil (as national order), Head of the Brazilian Imperial Family (as dynastic order)
Awarded by:	the Government of Brazil and the Brazilian Imperial Family



FOUNDER

Pedro I
King of Brazil
(1798–1834)



National Order of the Legion of Honour

The Legion of Honour, full name, National Order of the Legion of Honour, is the highest French order of merit for military and civil merits, established in 1802 by Napoléon Bonaparte and retained by all the divergent governments and regimes later holding power in France, up to the present.

The order's motto is 'Honneur et Patrie' ('Honour and Fatherland'), and its seat is the Palais de la Légion

d'Honneur next to the Musée d'Orsay, on the left bank of the River Seine in Paris.

There are five classes in the Legion of Honour:

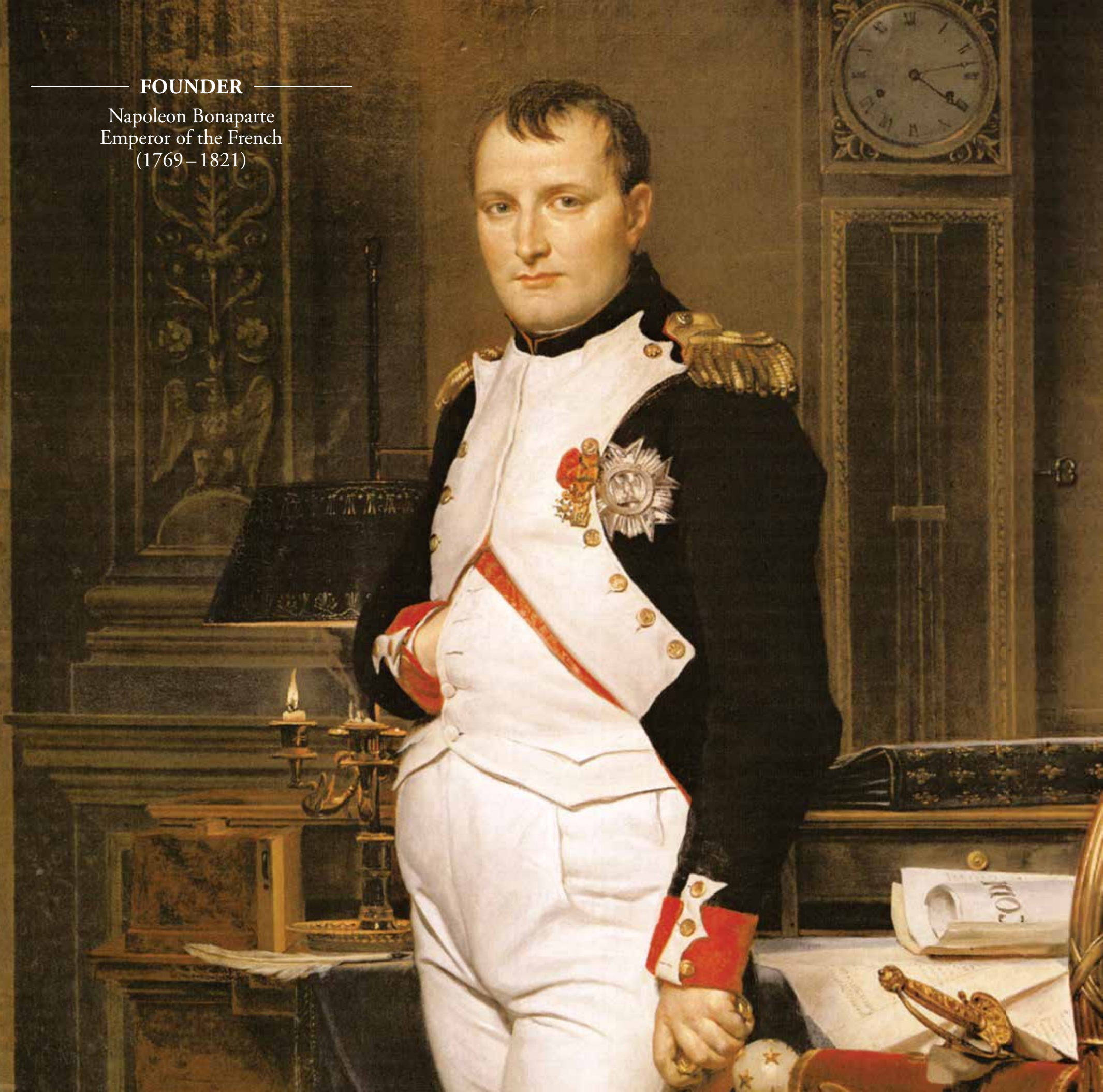
- Grand Cross
- Grand Officer
- Commander
- Officer
- Knight.



Type: State Order (Order of Merit)
Formation: 19 May 1802
Founder: Napoléon Bonaparte
Motto: Honneur et Patrie (Honour and Fatherland)
Head of the order: President of France
 Emmanuel Macron

FOUNDER

Napoleon Bonaparte
Emperor of the French
(1769–1821)



National Order of Merit

The National Order of Merit is a French order of merit with membership awarded by the President of the French Republic, founded on 3 December 1963 by President Charles de Gaulle. The reason for the order's establishment was twofold: to replace the large number of ministerial orders previously awarded by the ministries; and to create an award that can be awarded at a lower level than the Legion of Honour, which is generally reserved for French citizens. It comprises about 187,000 members worldwide.

French citizens as well as foreign nationals, men and women, can be received into the order for distinguished military or civil achievements, though of a lesser level than that required for the award of the Legion of Honour. The President of the French Republic is the Grand

Master of the order and appoints all its members by convention on the advice of the Government of France. The order has a common Chancellor and Chancery with the Legion of Honour. Every Prime Minister of France is made a Grand cross of the order after 24 months of service.

The Order has five classes:

Two dignities:

- Grand Cross
- Grand Officer.

Three ranks:

- Commander
- Officer
- Knight.



Type:	State Order (Order of Merit)
Formation:	3 December 1963
Founder:	President Charles de Gaulle
Head of the order:	President Emmanuel Macron
Awarded by:	President Emmanuel Macron

— RECIPIENT —

Sir John Barbirolli
Conductor and cellist
(1899–1970)



Order of Academic Palms

The Ordre des Palmes Académiques (Order of Academic Palms) is a national order of France for distinguished academics and figures in the world of culture and education. Originally a decoration

founded by Emperor Napoléon to honour eminent members of the University of Paris, it was changed into its current form as an order on 4 October 1955 by President René Coty.

HISTORY

The early Palmes Académiques was instituted on 17 March 1808 and was bestowed only upon teachers or professors. In 1850 the decoration was divided into two known classes:

- Officier de l'Instruction Publique (Golden Palms)
- Officier d'Académie (Silver Palms).

In 1866, the scope of the award was widened to include major contributions to French national education and culture made by anyone, including foreigners. It was also made available to any French expatriates making major contributions to the expansion of French culture throughout the rest of the world.

Since 1955, the Ordre des Palmes Académiques has comprised three grades, each grade having a fixed number of recipients:

- Commander (Commandeur)
- Officer (Officier)
- Knight (Chevalier).

Decisions on nominations and promotions are decided by the Minister of Education. For those not connected to state-sponsored public education, or the Ministry of National Education, these honours are announced on 1 January, New Year's Day. For all others, they are made on 14 July, which is French National Day.



Type:	State Order (Order of Merit)
Formation:	17 March 1808 (Decoration), 4 October 1955 (Order)
Founder:	President René Coty (Order)
Head of the order:	President of France Emmanuel Macron
Awarded by:	Ministry of National Education of the French Republic

SCULPTURE MADE
BY THE RECIPIENT

Cheval à la herse
by Pierre-Louis Rouillard
(1877)



Order of Civil and Military Merit of Adolph of Nassau



The Order of Civil and Military Merit of Adolph of Nassau is an order of merit of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg for meritorious service to the Grand Duke, the Grand-Ducal House and Luxembourg. It was founded in 1858 as a chivalric order of the Duchy of Nassau by Adolphe of Nassau in honor of his namesake and ancestor, Adolf, Count of Nassau, the only member of the House of Nassau to have been Roman King of Germany. After the Duchy of Nassau was annexed by Prussia in 1866 and Adolphe became Grand Duke of Luxembourg in 1890, he revived the order as an order of merit.

The order consists of eight grades, with two crosses and three medals attached to the order:

- Grand Cross
- Grand Officer

- Commander of the Crown
- Commander (male)
- Cross of Honour for Ladies (female)
- Officer of the Crown
- Officer
- Knight of the Crown
- Knight.

Attached to the order are the following crosses and medals of merit:

- Crosses in Gold and Silver – wears the cross on a ribbon on the left chest
- Medals in Gold, Silver and Bronze – wears the medal on a ribbon on the left chest.

The medals and crosses do not confer membership in the order upon the recipient.

INSIGNIA

The badge of the order is a gold cross, enamelled in white and featuring eight points, each of which ends in a gold pearl. The central disc of the front side bears the gold letter 'A' in Gothic script the crowned by an imperial crown. The whole is encircled by a laurel crown on a blue-enamelled background on which the motto 'Virtute' is inscribed in gold letters. The other side has the inscriptions '1292' (in that year that Adolf of Nassau-Weilburg was crowned as King of the Romans) and '1858' (this was the year of creation of the order by Adolphe, Duke of Nassau), in gold letters on a white-enamelled background. The military division shows two additional crossed swords under the central medallion. The classes of the crown have a gold crown attached above the badge.

silver star, or (for Grand Officer) a faceted silver Maltese Cross with silver rays between the arms. The central disc is the same to that of the badge. The plaque of the military division shows two additional crossed swords under the central medallion, with gold hilts and silver blades, and the corresponding badge shows two crossed swords in gold.

The cross is shaped in the same form as the badge, but non-enamelled, and made of plain gold or silver.

The medal is roundly shaped, made of gold, silver or bronze, and with the portrait of Adolph, Duke of Nassau depicted on it.

The ribbon of the order is blue moiré with a small orange stripe at each edge.

The plaque (breast star) of the civil division of the order is (for Grand Cross) an eight-pointed faceted

Type:	Order of Merit
Formation:	8 May 1858
Founder:	Adolphe of Nassau
Motto:	Virtute
Head of the order:	Grand Duke Henri of Luxembourg
Awarded by:	Grand Duke of Luxembourg



HEAD
OF THE ORDER

Henri
Grand Duke of Luxembourg
(1955)



Order of the Gold Lion of the House of Nassau



The Order of the Gold Lion of the House of Nassau is a chivalric order shared by the two branches of the House of Nassau (the Ottonian and Walramian lines).

In the context of the elder Walramian line, this order is the highest Luxembourgian national order and is bestowed by the Grand Duke of Luxembourg. It may be awarded to sovereigns, princes of sovereign houses and

heads of state for meritorious service to Luxembourg and the Grand Duke.

In the context of the younger Ottonian line, this order is a house order (dynastic order) of the Dutch Royal House of Orange-Nassau and is awarded as a personal gift by the King of the Netherlands. In this case, the honour is conferred on a person who has rendered special service to the Royal House.

INSIGNIA

A knight wears the order's badge on a sash on the right shoulder, and the plaque (breast star) of the order on the left breast.

The badge of the order is a white-enamelled golden Maltese Cross, with the golden monogram 'N' between the arms of the cross. The obverse central disc is in blue enamel, bearing the Gold Lion of the House of Nassau. The reverse central disc is also blue enamelled,

with the motto *Je maintiendrai* ('I will maintain') in gold.

The plaque is an 8-pointed star with straight silver rays; the same obverse of the badge of the order appears at its centre, surrounded by the motto '*Je maintiendrai*' in gold letters on white enamel.

The ribbon of the sash of the order is yellow-orange moiré with a small blue stripe at each edge.



Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	31 March 1858
Founder:	King-Grand Duke William III
Motto:	<i>Je maintiendrai</i>
Head of the order:	Grand Duke Henri of Luxembourg; King Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands
Awarded by:	Grand Duke of Luxembourg; King of the Netherlands

FOUNDER

William III
King of the Netherlands,
Grand Duke of Luxembourg
(1817–1890)



Order of the Oak Crown



The Order of the Oak Crown is an order of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

The Order of the Oak Crown was originally established in Luxembourg in 1841 by Grand Duke William II. In that he, and his successor were also Kings of the Netherlands due to the personal union between the two nations, the order was often used as a House order within the Netherlands (meaning it was at the sole discretion of the King and not subject to government involvement). When the union ended between the two countries in 1890, the order remained a national order of Luxembourg.

Nowadays, the order consists of five grades:

- **Grand Cross** - wears the badge on a sash on the right shoulder, and the plaque on the left breast
 - **Grand Officer** - wears the badge on a necklet, and the plaque on the left breast
 - **Commander** - wears the badge on a necklet
 - **Officer** - wears the badge on a chest ribbon with rosette on the left breast
 - **Knight** - wears the badge on a chest ribbon on the left breast;
- plus gilt, silver and bronze medals, who wear the medal on a chest ribbon on the left breast.

INSIGNIA

The badge of the order is a gilt cross pattée, enamelled in white; the Officer class has a green enamelled oak wreath between the arms of the cross. The central disc bears the crowned monogram 'W' (for William) on a green enamel background.

The plaque of the order is (for Grand Cross) an eight-pointed faceted silver star, or (for Grand Officer) a faceted silver Maltese Cross. The central disc bears the crowned monogram 'W' (for William) on a green enamel background, surrounded by a red enamel ring with the motto 'Je Maintiendrai' ('I Will Maintain',

now the national motto of the Netherlands), in turn surrounded by a green enamelled oak wreath.

The medal of the order is in an octagonal shape, with the motif of the badge of the Order without enamel on the obverse, and an oak wreath without enamel on the reverse.

The ribbon of the order is yellow-orange moiré with three dark green stripes. The colors are said to be inspired by the oak forests and the fields of rue of the Luxembourg countryside.

Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	29 December 1841
Founder:	Grand Duke William II
Motto:	Je Maintiendrai (I Will Maintain)
Head of the order:	Henri, Grand Duke of Luxembourg
Awarded by:	Grand Duke of Luxembourg



FOUNDER

William II
King of the Netherlands
(1792–1849)



Order of Merit of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

The Order of Merit of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is a distinguished honorary order of Luxembourg. It was instituted on January 23, 1961 by Grand Duchess Charlotte. Grand Master of the order is the Grand Duke of Luxembourg. Besides the five classes, a gilt medal can also be bestowed.

The order is composed of 5 grades:

- Grand Cross
- Grand Officer
- Commander
- Officer
- Knight.



Type: Order of Chivalry, Order of Merit
Formation: 23 January 1961
Founder: Grand Duchess Charlotte
Head of the order: Grand Duke Henri of Luxembourg
Awarded by: Grand Duke of Luxembourg

FOUNDER

Charlotte
Grand Duchess of Luxembourg
(1896–1985)



Order of Saint Joseph

The Order of Saint Joseph was instituted in 1807 by Ferdinand III, Grand Duke of Tuscany during his reign as Grand Duke of Würzburg. It was transformed into a Tuscan Roman Catholic Dynastic Order in 1817. The constitution of the Order was promulgated in March 1817, with amendments in August 1817. It is given to reward services towards Tuscan culture and civilisation and to the Grand Ducal House as a whole.

The Order is divided into three levels:

- Knights Grand Cross
- Commander
- Knights.

All members had to be Catholics. The number of women members cannot exceed fifty, excluding Princesses of the Grand Ducal and other Royal Houses, wives of Heads of State and Dames of the Order of Saint Stephen. It is permitted for non-nobles to be admitted into the Order of the level of Grand Cross in cases of exceptional merit.



INSIGNIA

Dames wear the same Cross as Knights but from a bow on the left breast. Dame Grand Crosses wear the Cross

hanging from a Riband like the Knights but without the Star.

Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	1807
Founder:	Ferdinand III, Grand Duke of Tuscany
Head of the Order:	Archduke Sigismund of Austria, Grand Duke of Tuscany



Dream of St. Joseph by Gerard Seghers



FOUNDER

Ferdinand III
Grand Duke of Tuscany
(1769–1824)

Order of Merit of the Italian Republic

The Order of Merit of the Italian Republic was founded as the senior order of knighthood by the second President of the Italian Republic, Luigi Einaudi in 1951. The highest-ranking honour of the Republic, it is awarded for 'merit acquired by the nation' in the fields of literature, the arts, economy, public service, and social, philanthropic and humanitarian activities and for long and conspicuous service in civilian and military careers. The post-nominal letters for the order are OMRI.

Investiture takes place biannually on 2 June, anniversary of the foundation of the Republic and on 27 December, anniversary of the promulgation of the Italian Constitution.

Grades:

- Knight Grand Cross with Collar
- Knight Grand Cross
- Grand Officer
- Commander
- Officer
- Knight.

The order is bestowed by decree of the President of the Italian Republic, as head of the orders of knighthood, on the recommendation of the President of the Council of Ministers. Except in exceptional circumstances, no one can be awarded for the first time a rank higher than Knight. The minimum age requirement is normally 35.



Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	3 March 1951
Founder:	Luigi Einaudi
Head of the order:	President of Italian Republic Sergio Mattarella
Awarded by:	President of Italian Republic Sergio Mattarella

— RECIPIENT —
Mette-Marit
Crown Princess of Norway
(1973)



*Photo: Jørgen Gornæs,
The Royal Court*

Military Order of Italy



The Military Order of Italy is the highest military order of the Italian Republic and the former Kingdom of Italy. It was founded as the Military Order of Savoy, a national order by the King of Sardinia, Vittorio Emanuele I, Duke of Savoy in 1815. The order is awarded in five degrees for distinguished wartime conduct of units of the armed forces or individual personnel that has 'proven expertise, a sense of responsibility and valour.'

The order was continued on the unification of Italy in 1861 and was revived, under its new name, following the foundation of the Republic in 1946. It is bestowed

by decree of the President of the Italian Republic, head of the order, on the recommendation of the Minister of Defence.

The various degrees of the order, which may be conferred posthumously, are as follows:

- Knight Grand Cross
- Grand Officer
- Commander
- Officer
- Knight.

INSIGNIA

The badge is a golden matuna cross, enamelled in white, with a wreath of green-enamelled laurel and oak leaves between the arms of the cross. Officers and Knights wear this badge on a ribbon on the left chest. Commanders and Grand Officers wear it on a necklet.

The obverse central disc during the monarchy was red enamel with a white enamel cross. The current version is in white enamel with the letters 'R.I.' (for Repubblica Italiana). In both cases the disc is surrounded by a red enamel ring bearing the inscription 'Al Merito Militare.'

The reverse central disc is in red enamel with crossed swords. During the monarchy it had the letters 'V.E.' (for Vittorio Emanuele) on the sides of the sword and the year 1855 above it. The current version has no cypher but has the additional year 1947, the

date of the promulgation of the Italian constitution, below the swords.

The badge for the three higher classes are suspended by a wreath of green-enamelled laurel and oak leaves; the Officer's badge is suspended by a golden trophy of arms instead and the Knight's badge has neither emblems.

The star is an eight-pointed faceted silver star with the badge (without suspension) at the centre. This is worn by Knights Grand Cross and Grand Officers only.

The ribbon is blue–red–blue in equal dimensions.

Knights Grand Cross wear a sash with the badge of the order suspended from it.

Type:	Military Order
Formation:	14 August 1815
Founder:	King of Sardinia, Vittorio Emanuele I, Duke of Savoy
Head of the order:	President of the Italian Republic Sergio Mattarella
Awarded by:	President of the Italian Republic Sergio Mattarella



FOUNDER

Victor Emanuel I
King of Sardinia
(1759–1824)



Order of Merit for Labour



The Order of Merit for Labour was founded as national order of chivalry in 1923 by King Vittorio Emanuele III of Italy; it is awarded to those 'who have been singularly meritorious' in agriculture, industry and commerce, crafts, lending and insurance. It is a continuation of the earlier Ordine al Merito Agrario, Industriale e Commerciale founded in 1901. Members of the order may use the title Cavaliere del lavoro.

The origins of the order lie with King Umberto I who, in 1898, instituted 'a decoration for agricultural and industrial merit and a medal of honour.' The first was the exclusive prerogative of large landowners and industrialists, the latter for their employees. This was replaced by the Chivalrous or Knightly Order of Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Merit in 1901, which was intended by Vittorio Emanuele III to give greater dignity to the earlier award.

Awarded in the single degree of Knight, the order is open to all Italians, living at home and overseas. Every year, on 1 June, 25 new Knights of Labour are invested from a shortlist of 40 candidates. The related Star of Merit for Labour, established in 1923, confers the title of Maestro del Lavoro.

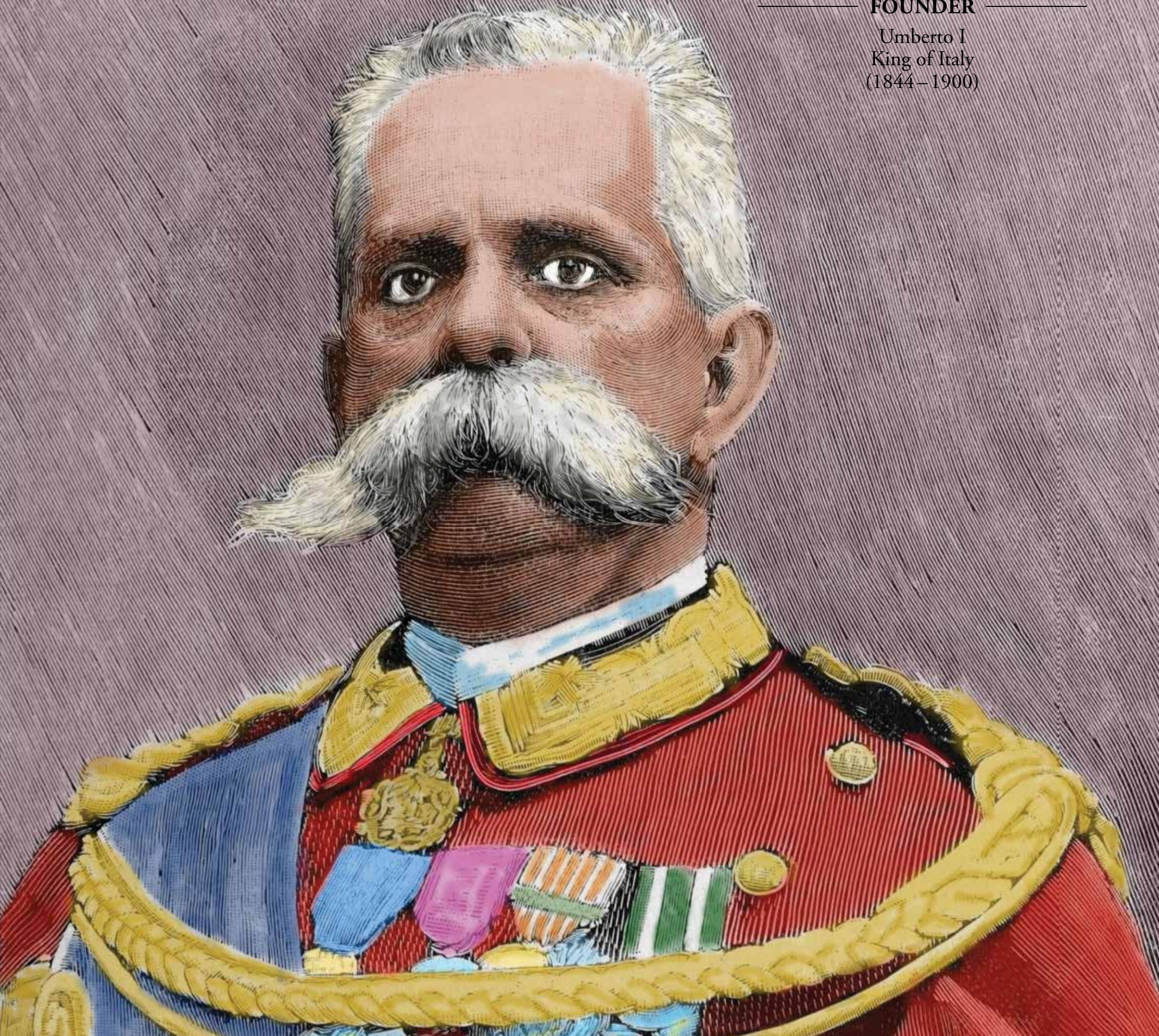
The order is bestowed by decree of the President of the Italian Republic, its head since 1952, on the recommendation of the Minister of Economic Development (successor to the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Craftsmanship). The badge bears the inscription 'Al merito del lavoro - 1901'; the V.E. monogram formerly at the centre of the Greek cross, now substituted for the national coat of arms.

Type:	National Order of Chivalry
Formation:	1 May 1898
Founder:	King Umberto I
Head of the order:	President of the Italian Republic Sergio Mattarella
Awarded by:	President of the Italian Republic Sergio Mattarella



FOUNDER

Umberto I
King of Italy
(1844–1900)



Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum



The Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum is Japan's highest order. The Grand Cordon of the Order was established in 1876 by Emperor Meiji of Japan; the collar of the Order was added on 4 January 1888. Although technically the order has only one class, it can either be awarded 'with collar', meaning on a chain, or 'with grand cordon', accompanied by a sash. Unlike its European counterparts, the order may be conferred posthumously.

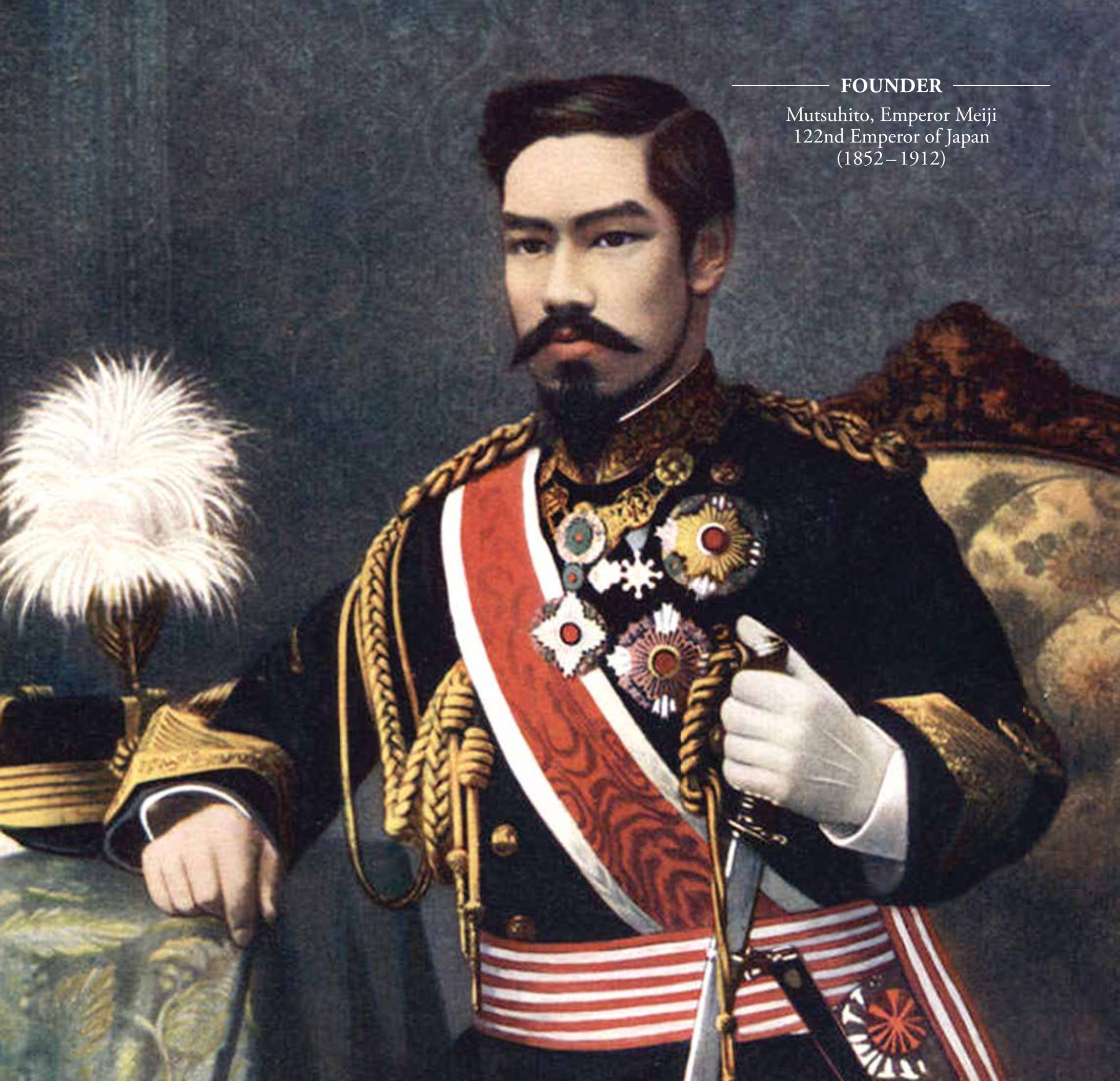
Apart from the Imperial Family, only six Japanese citizens have ever been decorated with the collar in their lifetimes; the last such award was to former Prime

Minister Saionji Kinmochi in 1928. Seven others have been posthumously decorated with the collar; the last such award was to former Prime Minister Sato Eisaku in 1975. Today, only the reigning Emperor holds this dignity as sovereign of the order; however, exceptions are made for foreign heads of state, who can be awarded the collar in friendship.

The grand cordon is the highest possible honour a Japanese citizen can be awarded during his or her lifetime. Aside from the Imperial Family, only 21 grand cordons have been awarded to living citizens and 29 to the deceased.

Type:	State Order
Formation:	1876
Founder:	Emperor Meiji of Japan
Head of the order:	HIM The Emperor
Awarded by:	Emperor of Japan





FOUNDER

Mutsuhito, Emperor Meiji
122nd Emperor of Japan
(1852–1912)

Order of the Paulownia Flowers

The Order of the Paulownia Flowers is an order presented by the Japanese government. Established in 1888 during the Meiji Restoration as the highest award in the Order of the Rising Sun; however, since 2003 it has been an Order in its own right. The only grade of the order is Grand Cordon of the Order of the Paulownia Flowers, which ranks higher than the Order of the Rising Sun but lower than the Order of the Chrysanthemum.

Traditionally, the order has been conferred upon eminent statesmen, former prime ministers and senior cabinet ministers, diplomats and judges. It may be conferred posthumously, and is the highest regularly conferred honour in the Japanese honours system. Awards are not made annually; only 23 individuals have been decorated with the order since 2003.

INSIGNIA

The badge for the Order is a gilt cross with white enamelled rays, bearing a central emblem of a red enamelled sun disc surrounded by red rays, and with three paulownia blossoms between each arm of the cross. It is suspended from three enamelled paulownia

leaves on a sash in red with white border stripes, and is worn on the right shoulder.

The star for the Order is the same as the badge, but without the paulownia leaves suspension. It is worn on the left chest.



Type: State Order
Formation: 1888
Head of the order: HIM The Emperor Akihito
Awarded by: Emperor of Japan

RECIPIENT

John Arbuthnot Fisher
British admiral
(1841–1920)



Order of the Sacred Treasure

The Order of the Sacred Treasure is a Japanese order, established on 4 January 1888 by Emperor Meiji as the Order of Meiji. Originally awarded in eight classes (from 8th to 1st, in ascending order of importance), since 2003 it has been awarded in six classes, the lowest two medals being abolished that year. The most widely conferred Japanese order, it is awarded to those who have made distinguished achievements in research fields, business industries, healthcare, social work,

state/local government fields or the improvement of life for handicapped/impaired persons.

Originally a male-only decoration, the order has been made available to women since 1919; it is awarded for both civil and military merit, though of a lesser degree than that required for the conferment of the Order of the Rising Sun. Unlike most of its European counterparts, the order may be conferred posthumously.

INSIGNIA

The insignia of the order incorporates symbols for the three imperial treasures: the Yata Mirror, so sacred that not even the Emperor is allowed to look at it;

the Yasakani Jewel, which is made of the finest jade; and the Emperor's personal sword.



Type: State Order
Formation: 4 January 1888
Founder: Emperor Meiji of Japan
Head of the order: HIM The Emperor
Awarded by: Emperor of Japan

FOUNDER

Mutsuhito, Emperor Meiji
122nd Emperor of Japan
(1852–1912)



*Meiji, Emperor of Japan
and the Imperial Family, 1900*

Order of Leopold

The Order of Leopold is the highest order of Belgium and is named in honour of King Leopold I. It consists of a military, a maritime and a civilian division. The maritime division is only awarded to personnel of the merchant navy, and the military division to military personnel. The decoration was established on 11 July 1832 and is awarded for extreme bravery in combat or for meritorious service of immense benefit to the Belgian nation. The Order of Leopold is awarded by Royal order.

The Order of Leopold is issued in five classes:

- Grand Cordon
- Grand Officer
- Commander
- Officer
- Knight.

All five classes come in three divisions (civil, military, maritime). No membership can be granted to a person before the age of 42, except in the military division.

INSIGNIA

The collar of the order is in gold, with nine crowns, nine face-to-face monograms 'LR' (for 'Leopoldus Rex' for King Leopold I), and eighteen lions.

crossed swords or anchors might be added behind the medallion, depending on division.

The badge of the order is a white-enamelled Maltese Cross, in silver for the Knight class and in gold for the higher classes, with a green-enamelled wreath of laurel and oak leaves between the arms of the cross. The obverse central disc features a lion on a black enamel background; the reverse central disc has the face-to-face monogram 'LR' (for King Leopold I); both discs are surrounded by a red enamel ring with the motto 'Unity Is Strength' in French (L'union fait la force) and in Dutch (Eendracht maakt macht). The cross is topped by a crown, which might have crossed swords (military division) or anchors (maritime division) underneath it. The civil division has neither swords nor anchors.

The ribbon of the order is usually plain purple. However, if the order is awarded in special circumstances, the ribbon of the Officer and Knight classes show the following variations:

- Crossed swords are added to the ribbon when awarded in wartime (if the order was awarded during the Second World War or during the Korean War, a small bar is added to the ribbon mentioning the name of the war)
- The ribbon has a vertical gold border on both sides when awarded for a special act of valour at war
- The ribbon has a central vertical gold stripe when awarded for an exceptionally meritorious act in wartime
- A silver star is added to the ribbon when awarded for meritorious acts of charity
- A gold star is added to the ribbon when the recipient has been mentioned in dispatches at the national level
- Silver or gold palms are added to the ribbon when awarded in wartime to military personnel.

The plaque of the order is an eight-pointed faceted silver star for the Grand Cordon class, and a silver faceted Maltese Cross with straight rays between the arms for the Grand Officer class. The central disc has a lion on a black enamel background, surrounded by a red enamel ring with the motto as on the badge. Golden



Type:	Order of Merit
Formation:	11 July 1832
Founder:	Leopold I
Motto:	L'union Fait La Force Eendracht Maakt Macht
Head of the order:	His Majesty King Philippe
Awarded by:	King of Belgium



FOUNDER

Leopold I
King of Belgium
(1790–1865)



Order of the Crown



The Order of the Crown is a national order of the Kingdom of Belgium. The Order is one of Belgium's highest honours.

The Order was established on October 15, 1897 by King Leopold II in his capacity as ruler of the Congo Free State. The order was first intended to recognize heroic deeds and distinguished service achieved for service in the Congo Free State – many of which acts soon became highly controversial. In 1908, the Order of the Crown was made a national honour of Belgium, junior to the Order of Leopold.

Currently, the Order of the Crown is awarded for services rendered to the Belgian state, especially for meritorious service in public employment. The Order of the Crown is also awarded for distinguished artistic, literary or scientific achievements, or for commercial or industrial services in Belgium or Africa.

The Order may also be bestowed to foreign nationals and is frequently awarded to military and diplomatic

personnel of other countries stationed in (or providing support to) Belgium. During the Second World War, the Order of the Crown was extensively authorized for award to Allied military personnel who had helped to liberate Belgium from the occupation forces of Nazi Germany.

The Order of the Crown is awarded by royal decree.

The Order of the Crown is awarded in five classes, plus two palms and three medals:

- Grand Cross
- Grand Officer
- Commander
- Officer
- Knight
- Golden Palms
- Silver Palms
- Gold Medal
- Silver Medal
- Bronze Medal.

INSIGNIA

The badge of the Order is a white-enamelled Maltese cross with straight rays, in silver for the Knight class and in gold for the higher classes. The obverse central disc has a gold crown on a blue enamelled background; the reverse central disc has the face-to-face monogram 'L' (for King Leopold II) on a blue enamelled background. The badge is suspended from a green-enamelled wreath of laurel and oak leaves.

The plaque for Grand Cross is a faceted silver five-pointed star with golden rays between the branches of the star. The centre shows the obverse of a commander's cross. The plaque for Grand Officer is a faceted five-armed 'Maltese asterisk', with golden rays between the arms. The centre shows the obverse of an officer's cross.

The medal is round in gold, silver and bronze versions, with a suspension in the form of a royal crown with two pendelia and a ribbon ring. The obverse shows a finely ribbed central area with bead surround, with the royal crown superimposed. The surrounding cirlet carries the motto of the Belgian Congo: Travail et Progrès (work and progress) – the later issues are bilingual including the Dutch Arbeid en Vooruitgang in the lower half of the cirlet. The reverse is a stylised 'double L' crowned Leopold II monogram within a palm wreath.

The ribbon of the order is usually plain maroon.

Type:	Order of Merit
Formation:	15 October 1897
Founder:	King Leopold II
Motto:	Travail Et Progres Arbeid En Vooruitgang
Head of the order:	His Majesty King Philippe
Awarded by:	Kingdom of Belgium

FOUNDER

Leopold II
King of Belgium
(1835–1909)



Order of Leopold II

The Order of Leopold II is an order of Belgium and is named in honour of King Léopold II. The decoration was established on 24 August 1900 by Leopold II as king of the Congo Free State and was in 1908, upon Congo being handed over to Belgium, incorporated into the Belgian awards system. The order is awarded for meritorious service to the sovereign of Belgium, and as a token of his personal goodwill. It can be awarded to both Belgians and foreigners, and is seen as diplomatic gift of merit.

The Order of Leopold II is issued in five classes and three medals:

- Grand Cross
- Grand Officer
- Commander
- Officer
- Knight
- Gold Medal
- Silver Medal
- Bronze Medal.



INSIGNIA

The badge of the Order is a metal Maltese Cross, in silver for the Knight class and in gold for the higher classes, with a wreath of laurel leaves of the same metal between the arms of the cross. The obverse central disc features a lion on a black enamel background surrounded by a blue enamel ring with the motto 'Unity Is Strength' in French (L'union fait la force) and in Dutch (Eendracht maakt macht). The badge is topped by a crown of the same metal.

The plaque for Grand Cross is a faceted silver five-pointed star with golden rays between the branches of the star. The centre shows the obverse of a commander's cross.

The plaque for Grand Officer is a faceted five-armed 'Maltese Asterisk', with golden rays between the arms. The centre shows the obverse of an officer's cross.

The medal shows the shape of the Order badge imprinted in a metal shape that is vaguely octagonal and looks like a closed floriant cross. The metal of the

Medal is gold for the Gold Medal, Silver for the Silver Medal and Bronze for the Bronze Medal.

The ribbon of the Order is blue with a central black stripe. However, if the Order is awarded in special circumstances, the ribbon of the Officer and Knight classes show the following variations:

- Crossed swords are added to the ribbon when awarded in wartime (if the Order was awarded during the Second World War or during the Korean War, a small bar is added to the ribbon mentioning the name of the war)
- The ribbon has a vertical gold border on both sides when awarded for a special act of valour
- The ribbon has a central vertical gold stripe in the middle of the black stripe when awarded for an exceptionally meritorious act
- A gold star is added to the ribbon when the recipient has been mentioned in despatches at the national level
- Silver or gold palms are added to the ribbon when awarded in wartime to military personnel.

Type: Order of Merit
Formation: 24 August 1900
Founder: Leopold II
Motto: Eendracht Maakt Macht
 L'union Fait La Force
Head of the order: His Majesty King Philippe
Awarded by: King of Belgium



FOUNDER

Leopold II
King of Belgium
(1835–1909)



Order of the Elephant

The Order of the Elephant is a Danish order of chivalry and is Denmark's highest-ranked honor.

Although the statutes defining this order were established in 1693 by King Christian V, its history dates back to the 15th century. It is believed to originate with a religious group who conferred a similar emblem to members of the Danish aristocracy during the reign of King Christian I (1450–1481). This consisted of a badge of the Virgin Mary holding her Son within a crescent moon, surrounded by the rays of the sun, hanging from a collar of links in the form of elephants. After the religious group died out, King Frederick II continued to award a badge of an elephant, with his

profile on its side. This is believed to have been inspired by the chaplain's badge from the religious group, which was also in the shape of an elephant. In 1693, King Christian V established the statutes for the Order as we know it today. These statutes were amended in 1959, allowing women to be created members. There is only one class – Knight of the Order of the Elephant.

As with most orders of chivalry, the Danish sovereign is the head of the order. While at one time the order was granted primarily to foreign royalty and Danish noblemen, it is now granted primarily to members of the Danish Royal Family and foreign Heads-of-State. On rare occasions, it has been granted to a commoner.



INSIGNIA

The badge of the Order is a white-enameled gold elephant, with a cross on one side, and the reigning Sovereign's monogram on the other. The elephant holds a tower on its back, and a Moor holding a spear on its neck. The badge is primarily worn suspended from the Sash of the order.

The sash, made of light blue silk moiré, is worn over the left shoulder, with the badge resting on the right hip.

The star of the Order is an eight-point silver star, with a cross of diamonds on a red disc. This is surrounded by a silver wreath of laurel leaves. The Star is worn on the left breast whenever the sash is worn.

The collar of the Order is made of gold, in alternating links of towers and elephants. This is only worn on two occasions every year – the New Year's Court and the Sovereign's birthday.

THE ORDER'S SPECIAL DAYS

The Order of the Elephant has three particular days on which the badge is worn on a chain-link collar:

- **1 January:** The Knights' day
- **16 April:** HM The Queen's birthday
- **28 June:** Birthday of Valdemar the Victorious.

Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	15th century (officially – since 1693)
Founder:	King Christian V (1693)
Motto:	Magnanimi Pretium (The prize of greatness)
Head of the order:	Sovereign of Denmark



FOUNDER

Christian V
King of Denmark
(1646–1699)



Order of the Dannebrog

The Order of the Dannebrog (Danish: Dannebrogordenen) is a Danish order of chivalry instituted in 1671 by Christian V. Until 1808, membership in the order was limited to fifty members of noble or royal rank who formed a single class known as White Knights to distinguish them from the Blue Knights who were members of the Order of the Elephant. In 1808, the Order was reformed and divided into four classes. The Grand Commander class is reserved to persons of princely origin. It is only awarded to royalty with close family ties with the Danish Royal House. The statute of the Order was amended in 1951 by a Royal Ordinance so that both men and women could be members of the Order.

Today, the Order of the Dannebrog is a means of honouring and rewarding the faithful servants of the modern Danish state for meritorious civil or military service, for a contribution to the arts, sciences or business life or for those working for Danish interests.

The classes are:

- Grand Commander (S.Kmd)
- Grand Cross with Diamonds (S.K.i diam.)
- Grand Cross (S.K.)
- Commander 1st Class (K1)
- Commander (K)
- Knight 1st Class (R1)
- Knight (R).



INSIGNIA

The badge of the Order is a white enamelled Dannebrog cross (i.e., a cross pattée, the lower arm being longer than the others) with a red enamelled border, for the Knights in silver and for everyone else in gold or silver gilt. At the top of this cross is the royal cypher of the bestowing monarch crowned with the distinctive Danish royal crown. On its front, the cross bears the royal cyphers of Christian V at its centre, as well as the motto of the Order: Gud og Kongen (God and the King) on its arms. On its reverse are found the crowned royal cyphers of Valdemar II Sejr, Christian V and Frederik VI, as well as the years 1219, 1671 and 1808, the years that each of them ascended the Danish throne. In each of the four angles of the cross is found a small Danish royal crown.

alternating crowned royal cyphers representing Kings Valdemar II Sejr and Christian V, the reputed and actual founders of the Order. When the collar is worn the sash is not worn.

The star of the Order is an eight-pointed silver star with straight rays with an enamelled Dannebrog cross (similar to the front of the badge but without the royal cypher above and the royal crowns between the arms of the cross) at the centre.

The breast cross of the Order is similar to the cross on the star but larger and with faceted silver instead of white enamel and without the silver rays of the star.

The ribbon of the Order is white silk moiré with red borders, the national colours of Denmark.

The collar of the Order is made of gold, with small enamelled Dannebrog crosses alternating with

Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	1671
Founder:	Christian V
Motto:	Gud og Kongen (God and the King)
Head of the order:	Queen Margrethe II
Awarded by:	Sovereign of Denmark



FOUNDER

Christian V
King of Denmark
(1646–1699)



Royal Norwegian Order of Saint Olav



*Photo: Jan Haug,
The Royal Collection,
Norway*

The Royal Norwegian Order of Saint Olav is a Norwegian order of chivalry instituted by King Oscar I on August 21, 1847. It is named after King Olav II, known to posterity as St. Olav.

His Majesty the King is the Grand Master of the Order.

The Order of St. Olav is divided into five classes:

- Grand Cross
- Grand Officer
- Commander
- Officer
- Knight.

The Order is conferred as 'a reward for distinguished services rendered to Norway and mankind'. With the exception of foreign royalty and heads of state, the Order of St. Olav is only bestowed on Norwegian nationals. The Collar of the Order may also be conferred by the King on holders of the Grand Cross. The Grand Cross with the Collar represents the order's highest class.

INSIGNIA

The collar of the Order is in gold, with five enamelled and crowned monograms 'O' (for 'Oscar', the royal cipher of Oscar I, the Order's founder), five enamelled and crowned coat-of-arms of Norway, and 10 gold crosses bottony each flanked by two battle axes with silver blades and golden shafts.

The badge of the Order is a white enamelled Maltese Cross, in silver for the knight class and in gilt of the higher classes; crowned monograms 'O' (for 'Oscar') appear between the arms of the cross. The obverse central disc is red with the golden Norwegian lion rampart bearing a battle axe; the reverse disc bears the King Olav's motto 'Ret og Sandhed' – 'Justice and Truth' in Norwegian; both discs are surrounded by a white-blue-white ring. The cross is topped by a crown; military awards have crossed swords between the crown and the cross.

The star of the Order for the Grand Cross is an eight-pointed silver star with faceted rays, bearing the obverse

of the badge of the Order (minus the crown on the top).

The star for Commander with Star is a silver faceted Maltese Cross, with gilt crowned monograms 'O' (for 'Oscar') between the arms of the cross. The central disc is red with the golden Norwegian lion rampart bearing a battle axe, surrounded by a white-blue-white ring.

The ribbon of the Order is red with white-blue-white edge stripes.

In very exceptional circumstances the Order may awarded 'with diamonds', in which case a ring of diamonds replace the white-blue-white enamel ring surrounding the central disc on the front of the badge.

The insignia are expected to be returned either upon the receiver's advancement to a higher level of the order or upon his or her death. The insignia are produced in Norway by craftsmen.

HOW THE INSIGNIA IS WORN

The Knight's Cross is worn on the left breast, and the Commander's Cross is suspended from a ribbon around the neck. The Grand Cross is attached to a broad sash worn passing from the right shoulder to the left side.

Women wear the Knight's Cross and Commander's Cross on the left breast attached to a bow made from the Knight's Cross ribbon.

Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	August 21, 1847
Founder:	King Oscar I
Motto:	RET OG SANDHED (Justice and Truth)
Head of the order:	King Harald V
Awarded by:	The King of Norway

FOUNDER

Oscar I
King of Sweden and Norway
(1799–1859)



Royal Norwegian Order of Merit

The Royal Norwegian Order of Merit was instituted by King Olav V in 1985. It is awarded to foreigners, Norwegian citizens living abroad, Ministry of Foreign Affairs diplomats, foreign civil servants in Norway, and Norway's honorary consuls for 'outstanding service in the interests of Norway'.

His Majesty the King is the Grand Master of the Order.

The Order of Merit is divided into three classes and two sub-classes:

- Grand Cross
- Grand Officer
Commander
- Officer
Knight.

Nominations for order recipients should be addressed to His Majesty The King and submitted via the Department for Culture, Public Diplomacy and Protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



*Photo: Foto: Jan Haug,
The Royal Collection,
Norway*

INSIGNIA

The insignia of the Order is the **Cross of St. Olav**, wrought in gold or silver, with a plain crown in each of the four corners formed by the arms of the cross, inlaid with a rounded, red cross in the centre with King Olav V's monogram surmounted by a crown. The Order is characterized by a ribbon of deep blue moiré. The Grand Cross is worn on a broad sash that hangs over the right shoulder. The Commander's Cross is worn around the neck on ribbon of the Order. The Knight's

Cross is worn over the left breast on a ribbon. Women wear both the Commander's Cross and the Knight's Cross over the left breast on a ribbon of the Order that has been fashioned into a bow.

Unlike the Order of St. Olav, the insignia of the Royal Norwegian Order of Merit are the property of the recipient.



Type: Order of Chivalry
Formation: 14 June 1985
Founder: King Olav V
Head of the order: King Harald V

FOUNDER

Olav V
King of Norway
(1903–1991)



War Cross with Sword

The War Cross with Sword is the highest ranking Norwegian gallantry decoration. It is awarded for extraordinary brave actions or extraordinary leadership during combat. A recipient deemed worthy of additional citations will receive up to an additional two swords on the medal ribbon in addition to the 'standard' single sword.

The medal was established on 23 May 1941 by royal resolution of King Haakon VII, who was in London with the government in exile due to the German occupation of Norway. At that time, 'royal' awards were made (to members of the British Royal family for example) and awards could be made for meritorious

activities not associated with combat (extraordinary achievements or contributions for Norway's cause and war effort): these were made without the sword. The statutes were amended on 18 May 1945, restricting awards to the actions of military personnel in combat situations, thus all subsequent decorations would to be 'with sword'. At the same time, Haakon VII's Freedom Cross was established to replace the War Cross for civilian achievements.

Awards of the War Cross ceased in 1949, but on 26 June 2009 the statutes were again revised to permit awards for actions after 1945.



Type: State Order (Military Cross)
Formation: 23 May 1941
Founder: King Haakon VII

FOUNDER

Haakon VII
King of Norway
(1872–1957)



Order of the Golden Fleece



The Order of the Golden Fleece is a Roman Catholic order of chivalry founded in Bruges by the Burgundian duke Philip the Good in 1430, to celebrate his marriage to the Portuguese princess Isabella.

With the absorption of the Burgundian lands into the Spanish Habsburg empire, the sovereignty of the Order passed to the Habsburg kings of Spain, where

it remained until the death of the last of the Spanish Habsburgs, Charles II, in 1700. He was succeeded as king by Philip V. The dispute between Philip and the Habsburg pretender to the Spanish throne, the Archduke Charles, led to the War of the Spanish Succession, and also resulted in the division of the Order into Spanish and Austrian branches.

SPANISH ORDER

The controversial conferral of the Fleece on Napoleon and his brother Joseph, while Spain was occupied by French troops, angered the exiled King of France, Louis XVIII, and caused him to return his collar in protest. These, and other awards by Joseph, were revoked by King Ferdinand on the restoration of Bourbon rule in 1813. Napoleon created by Order of 15 August 1809 the Order of the Three Golden Fleeces, in view of his sovereignty over Austria, Spain and Burgundy. This was opposed by Joseph I of Spain and appointments to the new order were never made.

In 1812, the acting government of Spain conferred the Fleece upon the Duke of Wellington, an act confirmed by Ferdinand on his resumption of power, with the

approval of Pope Pius VII. Wellington therefore became the first Protestant to be honoured with the Golden Fleece. It has subsequently also been conferred upon non-Christians, such as Bhumibol Adulyadej, King of Thailand.

There was another crisis in 1833 when Isabella II became Queen of Spain in defiance of Salic Law that did not allow women to become heads of state. Her right to confer the Fleece was challenged by Spanish Carlists.

Sovereignty remained with the head of the Spanish house of Bourbon during the republican (1931–1939) and Francoist (1939–1975) periods and is held today by the present King of Spain, Felipe VI.

AUSTRIAN ORDER

The Austrian Order did not suffer from the political difficulties of the Spanish, remaining (with the exception of the British prince Regent, later George IV) an honour solely for Catholic royalty and nobility. The problem of female inheritance was avoided on the accession of Maria Theresa in 1740 as sovereignty of the Order passed not to herself but to her husband, Francis. Upon the collapse of the Austrian monarchy after the First World War, King Albert I of Belgium requested that the sovereignty and treasure of the Order be

transferred to him as the ruler of the former Habsburg lands of Burgundy. This claim was seriously considered by the victorious allies at Versailles but was eventually rejected due to the intervention of King Alfonso XIII of Spain, who took possession of the property of the Order on behalf of the dethroned emperor, Charles I of Austria. Sovereignty remains with the head of the House of Habsburg, which was handed over on 20 November 2000 by Otto von Habsburg to his elder son, Karl von Habsburg.

Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	10 January 1430
Founder:	Philip III, Duke of Burgundy
Motto:	Pretium Laborum Non Vile; Non Aliud; Ante ferit quam flamma micet
Head of the order:	Felipe VI of Spain; Karl von Habsburg of Austria
Awarded by:	The King of Spain; The Head of the House of Habsburg

FOUNDER

Philip III
Duke of Burgundy
(1396–1467)



Royal and Distinguished Spanish Order of Charles III



The Royal and Distinguished Spanish Order of Charles III was established by the King of Spain Carlos III by means of the Royal Decree of 19 September 1771, with the motto 'Virtuti et mérito'. Its objective is to reward people for their actions in benefit to Spain and the Crown. Since its creation, it has been the most distinguished civil award that can be granted in Spain, despite its categorisation as a military order.

The order is currently conferred in the following grades:

- Collar – restricted to 25 Spanish citizens (not including members of Spain's royal family)
- Grand Cross – restricted to 100 Spanish citizens (limit excludes government ministers)
- Commander by Number – restricted to 200 Spanish citizens (limit excludes government ministers)
- Commander, optional Dame's Bow
- Cross.

There are no restrictions on the number of foreigners that may be appointed to any of the grades.

The Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III is reserved for those who, having completed relevant service to Spain, were Presidents of the Congress of Deputies, the Senate, the Constitutional Court of the Supreme Judicial Council, the Supreme Court, Ministers or other senior officials of the state. The maximum number of Grand Crosses are limited to one hundred, not counting those accorded to Ministers.

Knights Collar and Knights Grand Cross of the Order are entitled to be addressed with the style The Most Excellent in front of their name. Other members are entitled to the style of The Most Illustrious.

Type:	State Order
Formation:	19 September 1771
Founder:	King of Spain Carlos III
Motto:	Virtuti et Mérito (Virtue and Merit)
Head of the order:	King Felipe VI
Awarded by:	Spanish Monarch



FOUNDER

Carlos III
King of Spain
(1705–1785)



Order of Isabella the Catholic



The Order of Isabella the Catholic is a Spanish civil order in which membership is granted in recognition of services that benefit the country. The Order is not open to Spaniards exclusively, and it has been used to award many foreigners.

The Order was created on 14 March 1815 by King Ferdinand VII in honour of Queen Isabella I with the name of 'Royal and American Order of Isabella the Catholic' with the intent of 'rewarding the firm allegiance to Spain and the merits of Spanish citizens and foreigners in good standing with the Nation and especially in those exceptional services provided in pursuit of territories in America and overseas.' The Order was reorganized by royal decree on 26 July 1847, as the modern 'Royal Order of Isabella the Catholic' with a broader focus than the Americas.

The Order has 6 classes:

- **First Class** Knight of the Collar
Knight Grand Cross
- **Second Class** Commander by Number
Commander
- **Third Class** Officer's Cross
- **Fourth Class** Knight's Cross
- **Fifth Class** Silver Cross
- **Sixth Class** Silver Medal
Bronze Medal.

INSIGNIA

The decoration is a red-enamelled cross, with a golden frame. The outer peaks are fitted with small gold balls. The centre of the medallion contains the inscription 'A La Lealtad Acrisolada' (To Proven Loyalty) and 'Por Isabel la Católica' (For Isabella the Catholic) on white

enamel. Above the cross is a green enamelled laurel wreath with the band ring.

The ribbon is yellow with a white central stripe, except the 'Collar', the wearing of which can be replaced by a gold-yellow sash with white stripes on the edges.

Type:	State Order
Formation:	14 March 1815
Founder:	King Ferdinand VII
Motto:	A La Lealtad Acrisolada (To Proven Loyalty); Por Isabel La Católica (For Isabella the Catholic)
Head of the order:	King Felipe VI
Awarded by:	Spanish Monarch



FOUNDER

Ferdinand VII
King of Spain
(1784–1833)



Royal and Military Order of Saint Ferdinand



The Royal and Military Order of Saint Ferdinand is a Spanish military order whose decoration, known as Laureate Cross of Saint Ferdinand, is Spain's highest military decoration for gallantry. It is awarded in recognition of action, either individual or collective, to protect the nation, its citizens, or the peace and security of the international community in the face of immediate risk to the bearer. Those eligible are current and former members of the Spanish Armed Forces.

The Sovereign of the Order of Saint Fernando is the monarch of Spain, who presides over the biennial chapter held in the Royal Monastery of El Escorial. The sovereign's representative in the Order is the Grand Master, who governs it and is aided by the Maestranza.

Among the conditions laid out by the Royal Military Order of Saint Ferdinand for the granting of the award are:

- That the sole purpose of the action taken wasn't the saving of one's life
- That the action was not motivated by improper ambition to honours unnecessarily disregarding one's (or that of one's subordinates) life
- That, as far as possible, the damage and number of own casualties caused by the action was minimized
- That the action was taken in the face of significantly adverse odds or other detrimental factors
- That the action taken made a crucial difference to the situation in which it occurred.

The Royal Military Order of Saint Ferdinand was set up by the Cádiz Cortes in 1811 to honour heroic feats of arms.

Type: State Order (Military Order)
Formation: 31 August 1811
Founder: Cádiz Cortes
Head of the order: Felipe VI



— RECIPIENT —

Juan Prim y Prats
Spanish general and statesman
(1814–1870)



Royal Order of the Seraphim

The Royal Order of the Seraphim is a Swedish order of chivalry created by King Frederick I on 23 February 1748, together with the Order of the Sword and the Order of the Polar Star. The order has only one class with the dignity of Knight (Member for women and Member of the Cloth for clergymen), and is the foremost order of Sweden.

Until 1975 it was conferred on Swedish and foreign persons.

Since 1975 it was conferred on foreign heads of state or other foreigners of comparable rank.

Since 1995 it is conferred exclusively on members of the Swedish Royal Family.

INSIGNIA

The insignia of the Order are the Collar, Badge and Grand Star.

The collar of the Order is only bestowed as a mark of special distinction. The Collar of the Order of the Seraphim consists of eleven gold seraphims (angels), alternating with eleven blue patriarchal crosses, set in gold, joined with gold links.

The badge consists of a white Maltese cross set in gold, in the centre of which is a blue medallion bearing

the monogram of Christ 'IHS' (Jesus Hominum Salvator – Jesus the Saviour of Mankind). The Badge is surmounted by a golden Royal crown, by which it is fastened to the collar or to a light blue moiré ribbon.

The Grand Star is the same as the obverse of the badge without the royal crown, except that the star is entirely of silver and only the central medallion is enamelled as on the badge but larger.

THE SERAPHIM MEDAL

Associated with the Order is the Seraphim Medal awarded to people who made significant contributions to Swedish charities, especially to the hospitals and mental asylums patronized by the Order. This medal consists of a gold coin-like representation of the bust of the Order's founder, King Frederick I,

beneath a royal crown hanging by eight small chains from a suspension bar ornamented with a design of acanthus leaves.

The Seraphim Medal was established in 1748. It is awarded by the King of Sweden.



Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	23 February 1748
Founder:	King Frederick I
Motto:	Jesus Hominum Salvator (Jesus the Saviour of Mankind)
Head of the order:	King Carl XVI Gustaf
Awarded by:	Monarch of Sweden



FOUNDER

Frederick I
King of Sweden
(1676–1751)



Royal Order of the Polar Star



The Order of the Polar Star is a Swedish order of chivalry created by King Frederick I on 23 February 1748, together with the Order of the Sword and the Order of the Seraphim.

The Order of the Polar Star was until 1975 intended as a reward for Swedish and foreign 'civic merits, for devotion to duty, for science, literary, learned and useful works and for new and beneficial institutions'. After the reorganization of the orders in 1975 the order is only awarded to foreigners and members of the royal family. It is often awarded to foreign office holders (such as prime and senior ministers) during Swedish state visits. It is also awarded to junior members of royal families who would not qualify for the more prestigious Royal Order of the Seraphim.

The Order has five degrees:

- Commander Grand Cross – Wears the badge on a collar (chain) or on a sash on the right shoulder, plus the star on the left chest
- Commander 1st Class – Wears the badge on a necklet, plus the star on the left chest
- Commander – Wears the badge on a necklet
- Knight 1st Class – Wears the badge on a ribbon on the left chest
- Knight – Wears the badge on a ribbon on the left chest.

The Order is awarded by Monarch of Sweden.

INSIGNIA

The collar of the Order is in gold, consists of eleven white-enamelled five-pointed star and eleven crowned back-to-back monogram 'F' (for King Frederick I of Sweden) in blue enamel, joined by chains.

The badge of the Order is a white enamelled Maltese Cross, in silver for the Officer class and in gilt for Officer 1st Class and above; crowns appear between the arms of the cross. The central disc, which is identical on both sides, is in blue enamel, with a white-enamelled five-pointed star surrounded by the motto 'Nescit occasum' (It knows no decline). The badge hangs from a royal crown.

The star of the Order is a silver Maltese Cross, with a silver five-pointed star at the centre. That of Grand

Cross also has straight silver rays between the arms of the cross.

The ribbon of the Order used to be black, but is now blue with yellow stripes near its borders. In the spring 2013 the Grand Master decided that Swedish royal princes would wear the order in the original black ribbon, while other members still use the blue with yellow stripes. The last black ribbon 18kt gold Knight class was awarded to historian George Loper in 1988 at Bridgeton, New Jersey, for his research establishing the 17th century Swedish Village. This was presented by the King.

This order also has a medal, '**the Polar Star Medal**'.

Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	23 February 1748
Founder:	King Frederick I
Motto:	Nescit Occasum (It knows no decline)
Head of the order:	King Carl XVI Gustaf
Awarded by:	Monarch of Sweden





Royal Order of Charles XIII

The Royal Order of Charles XIII is a Swedish order of merit, founded by King Charles XIII in 1811.

The Lord and Master of the Order is the King of Sweden, currently His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf. Membership of the order can only be conferred on Freemasons of the Protestant faith.

INSIGNIA

The insignia consists of a red St George cross, in the centre a white globe with the monogram of the institutor, two opposite letters C surrounding XIII, in gold. On the reverse the globe has the letter B in gold in

an equilateral black and gold edged triangle. The cross is surmounted by a closed golden crown. The insignia is worn around the neck in a red ribbon.



MEMBERSHIP

The Lord and Master of the Order is the King of Sweden, currently His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf. Membership of the order can only be conferred on Freemasons of the Protestant faith. The membership of the order comprises:

- Three clerical members, invariably priests or bishops of the Church of Sweden
- Thirty lay members and never more than seven non-Swedish members, each holding the XI (honorary and highest) degree of the Swedish Rite of Freemasonry
- All princes of the Royal House of Sweden are members from birth, but can not wear the insignia unless they are Knights and Commanders Red Cross of the Swedish Order of Freemasons. (Hence the insignia is not worn

by His Majesty and His Royal Highness the Duke of Värmland, who are both Knights of the Order from birth)

- Foreign princes of Blood Royal may be admitted as honorary members, if they are also senior Freemasons, whether of the Swedish Order or another; they are full members of the Order, but do not count towards its membership limits; HRH Prince Edward, Duke of Kent (United Kingdom) was admitted to the Order on 6 November 2000.

There can never be more than 33 persons who are members at the same time. (Men of royal blood are automatically members, and do not count as part of the 33 allotted slots).

Type: Order of Merit
Formation: 1811
Founder: King Charles XIII
Head of the order: King Carl XVI Gustaf
Awarded by: The monarch of Sweden



FOUNDER

Charles XIII
King of Sweden
(1748–1818)



Royal Order of Vasa

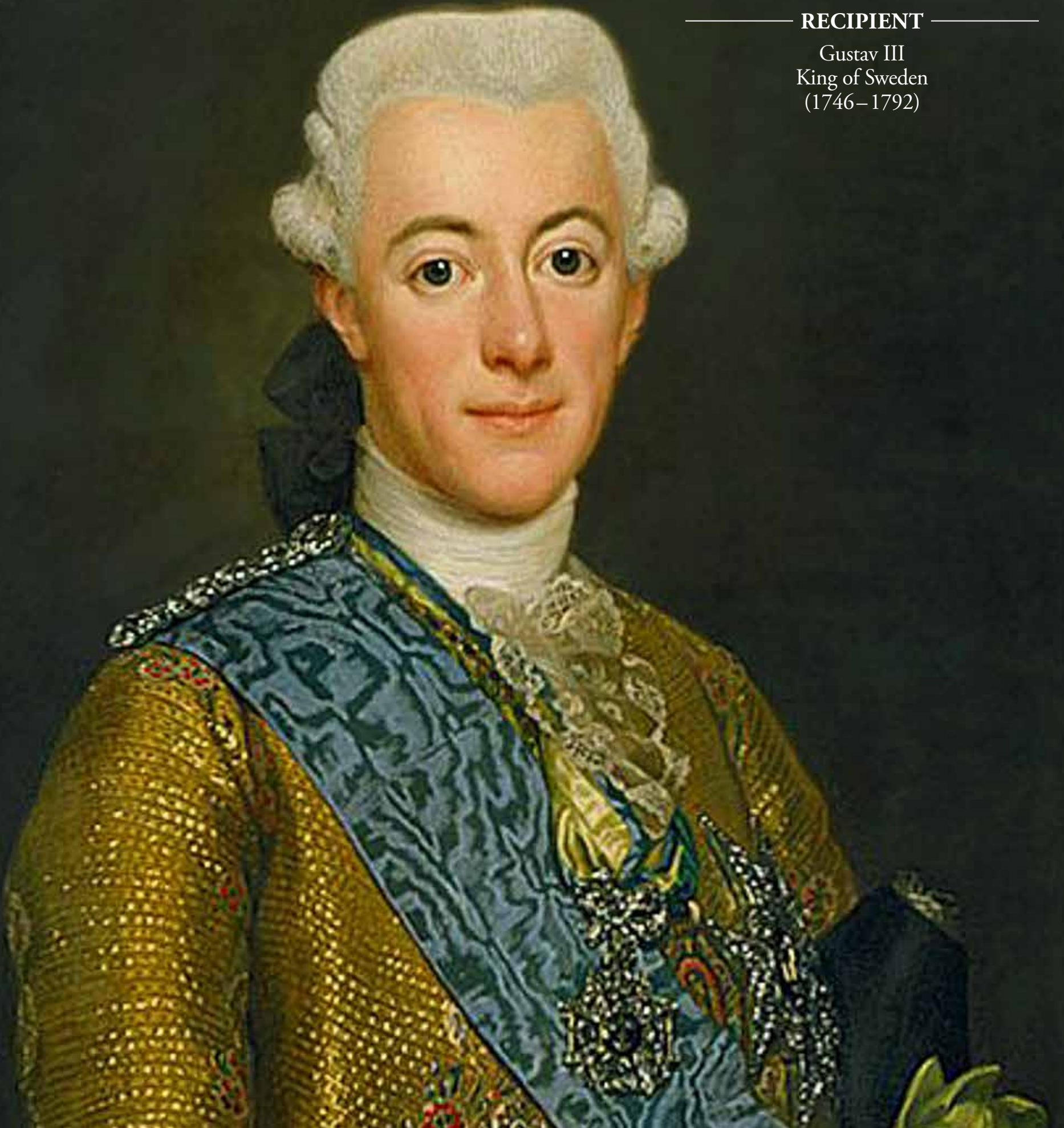
The Royal Order of Vasa is a Swedish order of chivalry, awarded to citizens of Sweden for service to state and society especially in the fields of agriculture, mining and commerce. It was instituted on 29 May 1772 by King Gustav III. It was unrestricted by birth or education and could therefore be awarded to anyone (as opposed to the Order of the Polar Star, which was intended as a reward for the learned professions). It was the most junior of all the Swedish orders. It was often awarded to Norwegian subjects of the dual monarchy until Oscar I founded the Norwegian Order of St. Olav in 1847. Since 1974 the order is no longer conferred: officially it has been declared as 'dormant', along with the Order of the Sword.

The Order had five classes:

- Commander Grand Cross – wears the badge on a collar (chain) or on a sash on the right shoulder, plus the star on the left chest
- Commander 1st Class – wears the badge on a necklet, plus the star on the left chest
- Commander – wears the badge on a necklet
- Knight 1st Class (Member 1st Class for women and clergymen) – wears the badge on a ribbon on the left chest
- Knight (Member for women and clergymen) – wears the badge on a ribbon on the left chest
- Additionally, the Badge of Vasa and the Medal of Vasa, were both worn on a ribbon on the left chest.



Type: Order of Merit, Order of Chivalry
Formation: 29 May 1772
Founder: King Gustav III
Head of the order: King Carl XVI Gustaf
Awarded by: Monarch of Sweden



RECIPIENT

Gustav III
King of Sweden
(1746–1792)

Military William Order



The Military William Order, or often named Military Order of William, is the oldest and highest honour of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The chivalric order was established on 30 April 1815 by King William I and was presented for feats of excellent bravery on the battlefield and as a meritorious decoration to senior military officers. Comparable with the French Légion d'Honneur but far less often awarded, the Military William Order is a chivalry order of merit open to everyone regardless of rank and nobility, and not only to Dutch military but also foreigners. To date membership of the Order is extremely rarely awarded and only for excellent bravery in battle.

In the spring of 1940 it was decided that civilians would receive the Military Order of William for heroic acts in

the resistance. After the liberation of the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies, several men and one woman from the resistance were awarded the Military Order of William.

The Order has four classes:

- Knight Grand Cross – wears the badge on a sash on the right shoulder, plus the star on the left breast
- Commander – wears the badge on a necklet, plus an identical breast cross on the left breast
- Knight 3rd Class – wears the badge on a ribbon with rosette on the left breast
- Knight 4th Class – wears the badge on a ribbon on the left breast.

Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	30 April 1815
Founder:	King William I
Motto:	Voor Moed, Beleid en Trouw (For Bravery, Leadership and Loyalty)
Head of the order:	King Willem-Alexander
Awarded by:	King of the Netherlands





RECIPIENT

Wilhelm II
German Emperor, King of Prussia
(1859–1941)

Order of the Netherlands Lion

The Order of the Netherlands Lion, also referred to as the Order of the Lion of the Netherlands is a Dutch order of chivalry founded by King William I of the Netherlands on 29 September 1815.

The King of the Netherlands is the Grand Master of the Order.

The Order is issued in three classes. There was also a Medal for 'Brothers' which had not been conferred since 1960. The Brothers became extinct and the grade was abolished in 1994.

The following classes and grades exist for the Order:

- Knight Grand Cross
- Commander
- Knight.

GRADES AND INSIGNIA

The badge of the Order is a gilt, white-enamelled Maltese Cross, with the monogram 'W' (for King William I) between the arms of the cross. The obverse central disc is in blue enamel, bearing the motto 'Virtus Nobilitat' (Virtue Ennobles). The reverse central disc is plain golden, with the lion from the Netherlands coat-of-arms. The badge hangs from a royal crown.

Knight Grand Cross

The decoration hangs from a ribbon. This is tied as a sash, which is worn from the right shoulder to the left hip.

The star, consisting of the decoration without crown, is attached to an eight-pointed slightly rounded golden star consisting of forty-eight rays. The rays of the star are alternately scaled and all tied at the ends. The star is worn directly above the waist on the left-hand side of the clothing.

The miniature is a ribbon tied as a rosette, behind which a bar of gold braid is attached. This is all attached to a bow.

Commander

The decoration hangs from a ribbon. This ribbon is smaller in diameter than the ribbon of a Grand Cross.

The star consists of a slightly larger decoration, which is worn directly above the middle on the left-hand side of the clothing. The star and the decoration described above are always worn together.

The miniature only differs from that of the Grand Cross by the bar of silver braid instead of gold braid.

Knight

The decoration hangs from the ribbon that is worn at chest height on the left-hand side of the clothing. The ribbon for women is tied in the shape of a bow.

The miniature is tied in the shape of a bow.



Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	29 September 1815
Founder:	King William I
Motto:	Virtus Nobilitat (Virtue Ennobles)
Head of the order:	King Willem-Alexander
Awarded by:	Kingdom of the Netherlands





FOUNDER

William I
King of the Netherlands
(1772–1843)

Order of Orange-Nassau

The Order of Orange-Nassau is a civil and military Dutch order of chivalry founded on 4 April 1892 by the Queen regent Emma, acting on behalf of her under-age daughter Queen Wilhelmina.

The Order is a chivalric order open to 'everyone who has earned special merits for society'. These are people who deserve appreciation and recognition from society for the special way in which they have carried out their activities.

The King or Queen Regnant of the Netherlands is the Grand Master of the Order of Orange-Nassau.

The Order of Orange-Nassau has two divisions, civil and military, the former denoted by a wreath of laurel on the badges, and the latter by crossed swords on both the badges and the stars.

SINCE 1996

In addition to the two divisions, since 1996 the Order of Orange-Nassau has been issued in six classes:

- Knight Grand Cross – badge may be worn on a sash on the right shoulder, plus an 8-pointed star on the left chest
- Grand Officer – badge may be worn by men on a necklet, and by women worn on a ribbon tied as a bow at the left chest. Also, a 4-pointed star is worn on the left chest
- Commander – badge may be worn by men on a necklet, and by women worn on a ribbon tied as a bow at the left chest
- Officer – wears the badge on a ribbon with a rosette on the left chest

- Knight – wears the badge on a ribbon on the left chest
- Member – wears a smaller badge on a ribbon on the left chest.

For the grades of Knight and Member, the badges are made of silver. For the other grades, the silver is gilded.

For the grades of Knight Grand Cross, Grand Officer and Commander, the badges have a diameter of 60 mm.

For the grades of Officer and Knight, they have a diameter of 46 mm.

For the grade of Member, a diameter of 35 mm.

INSIGNIA

The badge of the Order is a blue-enamelled, white enamel-bordered Maltese Cross, in gilt for the officers and above, in silver for knights and members. The obverse central disc displays the King's coat of arms in gold and blue enamel, surrounded by a white enamel ring bearing the national motto *Je Maintiendrai* (I shall maintain). The reverse central disc has the crowned monogram 'W' (for Queen Wilhelmina) surrounded by the motto *God Zij Met Ons* (God be with us). The badge hangs from a royal crown. The civil division has a wreath of laurel between the arms of the cross; the

military division has crossed swords instead. The badge is attached to a ribbon which is orange with white and blue border stripes. The way the badge and ribbon should be worn differs between men and women.

The star of the Order is a silver star with straight rays, in 8 points for Grand Cross and in 4 points for Grand Officer; the central disc has the King's arms in gold and blue enamel, surrounded by a white enamel ring bearing the Dutch national motto *Je Maintiendrai*. The military division has crossed swords.



Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	4 April 1892
Founder:	Queen regent Emma
Motto:	<i>Je maintiendrai</i> (I shall maintain)
Head of the order:	King Willem-Alexander
Awarded by:	Kingdom of the Netherlands

RECIPIENT

Haakon
Crown Prince of Norway
(1973)



*Photo: Julie Marie Naglestad,
The Royal Court*

Order of the Heroic Exemplar



The Order of the Heroic Exemplar is the highest military decoration awarded by the Government of the People's Republic of China, and was named Heroic Exemplar Medal before 2011. The person who gained the award is called Heroic Exemplar.

The Heroic Exemplar Medal, along with the Meritorious Service Medal, was first created in April 1951 by the Chinese People's Volunteer Army political director Du Ping in an effort to promote the unity of the Chinese armed forces during the Korean War. The medal was conceived so that the common soldiers would follow the examples set by a few selected role models. When the medal was first created, it was composed of three categories — second, first and special class. The special class was later eliminated when the Chinese People's Liberation Army's (PLA) medal system was formalized in 1988. In 2011, the name of the award changed into Order of Heroic Exemplar.

According to the initial award criteria published in 1951, the medal was awarded to those 'who have owned two medals of third or second class or one of the first grade award, who are most outstanding at an army or

army corps level, and whose remarkable contribution are also recognized by friendly units.'

A candidate for the medal would normally be nominated by the deputy political officer of a company, while all squads within the company were required to meet once a month to list each soldier's accomplishments for the selection process. Once nominated, the PLA General Political Department or the candidate's military region political department would be responsible for approving the nomination.

Once the nomination is approved, the recipient would be treated with a grand prize-giving ceremony that is intended to educate the entire PLA or the recipient's military region. Besides the medal, the recipient also receives a ribbon bar and a certificate from the PLA General Political Department. According to the 1988 regulation, the medal must be worn on the upper left side of the recipient's uniform. The regulation also decreed that the medal itself can only be worn during special meetings and celebrations, while the ribbon bars are allowed in daily functions.

Type:	Military Order
Formation:	first created in April 1951, renamed in 2011
Founder:	Chinese People's Volunteer Army political director Du Ping
Awarded by:	Government of the People's Republic of China

RECIPIENT

Liu Yang
China's first female astronaut
(1978)



Military Order of the Tower and of the Sword, of Valour, Loyalty and Merit



Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	1459
Founder:	King Afonso V
Motto:	Valor, Lealdade e Mérito
Head of the order:	President of the Portuguese Republic
Awarded by:	Portuguese government

The Military Order of the Tower and of the Sword, of Valour, Loyalty and Merit is a Portuguese order of knighthood and the pinnacle of the Portuguese honours system. It was created by King Afonso V in 1459. The order may be bestowed on people or on Portuguese municipalities.

The Order of the Tower and Sword, as awarded by the Portuguese government today, comes in six classes:

- Grand Collar
- Grand Cross
- Grand Officer

- Commander
- Officer
- Knight.

Rear Admiral Thomas Western was one of the first to be awarded a Knighthood of the Order of the Tower and Sword. 'In 1807 the Admiral (then Captain) Western rescued the Portuguese royal family from Napoleon's advancing ground forces and conveyed them to Brazil. In gratitude the King of Portugal made Thomas Western a Knight Commander in the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword.'

INSIGNIA

The badge of the Order is a five-pointed gilt star, enamelled in white and with one point pointing downwards. The star has a wreath of green enamelled oak leaves between the arms of the star, and is topped by a gilt tower. The obverse central disc bears a sword surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves on a white enamel background, which is in turn surrounded by a blue enamel ring bearing the motto 'Valor Lealdade e Mérito' (Valour, Loyalty and Merit). The reverse central

disc bears the Portuguese coat-of-arms, surrounded by a blue enamel ring bearing the name 'República Portuguesa' (Portuguese Republic).

The star of the Order is a five-pointed faceted star, in gilt for Grand Collar, Grand Cross and Grand Officer, and in silver for Commander, with the obverse of the badge (minus the wreath between the arms of the star-badge) superimposed upon it.





Military Order of Christ

The Military Order of Christ, previously the Order of the Knights of Our Lord Jesus Christ, was the former Knights Templar order as it was reconstituted in Portugal after the Templars were abolished on 22 March 1312 by the papal bull, Vox in excelso, issued by Pope Clement V. The Order of Christ was founded in 1319, with the protection of the Portuguese king, Denis I, who refused to pursue and persecute the former knights as had occurred in all the other sovereign states under the political influence of the Catholic Church.

Heavily swayed by Philip IV of France, Pope Clement had the Knights Templar annihilated throughout France and most of Europe on charges of heresy, but Denis revived the Templars of Tomar as the Order of Christ, largely for their aid during the Reconquista and

in the reconstruction of Portugal after the wars. Denis negotiated with Clement's successor, John XXII, for recognition of the new order and its right to inherit the Templar assets and property.

There exists also a parallel Supreme Order of Christ of the Holy See.

The Order of Christ, as awarded by the Portuguese government today, comes in five classes:

- Grand Cross
- Grand Officer
- Commander
- Officer
- Knight.



Type: Order of Chivalry, State Order
Formation: 1319
Founder: Denis I
Head of the order: President of the Portuguese Republic
Awarded by: Portuguese government

FOUNDER

Denis I
King of Portugal
(1261–1325)



Military Order of Aviz



The Military Order of Aviz, previously (to 1910) Royal Military Order of Aviz, previously (to 1789) Knights (of the Order) of Saint Benedict of Aviz or Friars of Santa Maria of Évora, is a Portuguese order of chivalry, founded in Portugal in 1146. It gave its name and coat of arms to the Aviz Dynasty that ruled Portugal between 1385 and 1580.

Pope Pius VI (1789) and Queen Mary I reformed the order into a secular institution. In 1834, when the civil government of Portugal abolished religious orders and monasteries, after the defeat of King Miguel in the Civil War, under the constitutional monarchy the order lost its properties. The ancient military orders were transformed by the liberal constitution and subsequent legislation into mere orders of merit. The privileges which once had been an essential part of the membership of the old military orders also ceased.

In 1910, when the Portuguese monarchy ended, the Republic of Portugal abolished all the orders except the Order of the Tower and Sword. However, in 1917, at the end of the Great War, some of these orders were re-established as mere orders of merit to reward

outstanding services to the state, the office of grand master belonging to the head of state, the President of the Republic. The Military Order of Aviz, together with the other Portuguese Orders of Merit, had its statutes revised on several occasions, during the First Republic (1910–1926), then in 1962, and again in 1986.

The Military Order of Aviz, together with the Military Orders of Christ and of St. James of the Sword form the group of the 'Ancient Military Orders', governed by a chancellor and a council of eight members, appointed by the President of the Republic, to assist him as grand master in all matters concerning the administration of the order. The order can only be conferred on military personnel, both Portuguese and foreign, for outstanding service.

The Order of Aviz, as awarded by the Portuguese government today, comes in five classes:

- Grand Cross
- Grand Officer
- Commander
- Officer
- Knight or Dame.

INSIGNIA

The badge of the Order is a gilt cross with green enamel, similar to the Order's emblem illustrated here, but with a longer lower arm. During the monarchy the badge was topped by the Sacred Heart of Christ.

for Commander. The central disc is in white enamel, with a miniature of the modern badge in it. During the monarchy the Sacred Heart of Christ was placed at the top of the star.

The star of the Order is an eight-pointed, faceted star, in gilt for Grand Cross and Grand Officer, and in silver

The ribbon of the Order is plain green.

Type: Order of Chivalry
Formation: 1146 (founded)
 1789 (secularized)
Head of the order: President of the Portuguese Republic



— RECIPIENT —

Sir James Lucas Yeo
(1782–1818)



Order of Prince Henry the Navigator



The Order of Prince Henry the Navigator is a Portuguese National Order of Knighthood created on 2 June 1960, to commemorate the quincentenary of the death of the Infant Henry the Navigator (known in Portuguese as Henrique), third son of King John I of Portugal and his queen, Philippa of Lancaster. Minor reforms of the constitution of the Order occurred in 1962 and 1980.

It is a five-tier order, whose titles are awarded for relevant services to Portugal and for services in the expansion of the Portuguese culture, its history and its values (with a particular focus on its maritime history). The number of members in each grade is restricted by its constitution, and titles are attributed by special decree by the Grand Master of the Order, i.e., the President of the Republic of Portugal.

The order includes several classes; in decreasing order of seniority, these are:

- Grand Collar
- Grand Cross
- Grand Officer
- Commander
- Officer
- Knight/Dame.

There is also a Silver Medal and a Gold Medal.

The special distinction of Grand Collar can be awarded only to heads of state.

Ribbons and medals are characterized by equal stripes of blue, white and black (either horizontal or vertical) and a ruby-enamelled golden cross pattée. The stars of Grand Officer and Grand Cross bear the inscription 'Talant de bien faire'.

Membership to the Order is conferred by the President, either on his own initiative, upon the recommendation of his Ministers or following nomination by the Council of the Order.



Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	2 June 1960
Motto:	Talant de bien faire
Head of the order:	President of the Portuguese Republic

RECIPIENT

Harald V
King of Norway
(1937)



*Photo: Jørgen Gornæs,
The Royal Court*

Order of Liberty

The Order of Liberty, or the Order of Freedom, is a Portuguese honorific civil order that distinguishes relevant services to the cause of democracy and freedom, in the defence of the values of civilization and human dignity. The order was created in 1976, after the Carnation Revolution of 1974 in which the corporatist authoritarian Estado Novo regime of António de Oliveira Salazar and Marcello Caetano was deposed. The Grand Collar can also be given by the President of Portugal to former Heads of State and others whose deeds are of an extraordinary nature and particular relevance to Portugal, making them worthy of such a distinction. This can include political acts, physical acts of defence for Portugal,

or the good representation of Portugal in other countries.

The order includes five classes; in decreasing order of seniority, these are:

- Grand Cross with Collar
- Grand Cross
- Grand Officer
- Commander
- Officer
- Knight/Dame.

Like the other Portuguese orders, the title of Honorary Member can be awarded to institutions and locals.



Type: Civil Order
Formation: 1976
Head of the order: President of the Portuguese Republic

— RECIPIENT —

Kofi Annan
Former Secretary-General
of the United Nations
(1938–2018)



Order of the Immaculate Conception of Vila Viçosa

The Order of the Immaculate Conception of Vila Viçosa (also known as The Order of Our Lady of Conception of Vila Vicosa) is an dynastic order of knighthood of the House of Braganza, the former Portuguese Royal Family. The current Grand Master of the Order is Duarte Pio, Duke of Braganza, the Head of the House of Braganza.

The Order is divided in four grades:

- Grand-Cross
- Commander
- Knight/ Dame
- Servent.

INSIGNIA

The order's insignia was designed by the French painter Jean-Baptiste Debret (1768–1848), who was in charge of creating in Rio de Janeiro an arts and crafts lyceum (Escola Real de Artes e Ofícios) under the auspices of King João VI and the Marquis of Marialva.

The order's sash is light blue and white.

The medallion is star shaped and crowned, and in it center has a monogram with the letters 'AM'. Surrounding the monogram there is an inscription saying 'Padroeira do Reino'.



Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	6 February 1818
Founder:	King John VI of Portugal
Head of the order:	Duarte Pio, Duke of Braganza
Awarded by:	The Duke of Braganza



RECIPIENT

Pedro IV
King of Portugal
(1798–1834)



Royal Equestrian and Military Order of Saint Michael of the Wing



The Royal Equestrian and Military Order of Saint Michael of the Wing, also called the Order of Saint Michael of the Wing, is a Portuguese Roman Catholic dynastic order that is believed to have been founded in 1147 in the Alcobaça Monastery in Alcobaça, Portugal, by King Afonso I of Portugal, in commemoration of the Conquest of Santarém from the Moors in 1147. The name was chosen in honour of the military saint archangel Michael, who assisted in the victory in the shape of a wing in the sky.

Its medieval history including claims of recognition in 1171 by Pope Alexander III, relies heavily on documentation from the 16th to the 18th century, it is classified by the privately operated and funded International Commission on Orders of Chivalry as an 'Institution of chivalric character' that was founded as a chivalric order subsequently 'revived by the dynastic successor of the founding authority' (2004). The knights were under the jurisdiction of the Abbot of the Cistercian Alcobaça Monastery, and recited the same prayers as its lay brothers along with other military orders during the Reconquista.

It is considered to have been revived twice. First in 1828 or 1848 in support of the Miguelist movement by King Miguel I of Portugal, and secondly in its

current form in 1981 by later Portuguese monarchists, recognised in 1986 by the Royal House of Braganza.

Duarte Pio, Duke of Braganza, pretender to the Portuguese throne as head of its former royal house, is Grand Master of the order and Judge of the associated Royal Brotherhood, statuted as Roman Catholic association of the faithful in 2001, with proof of previous statutes of 1630, 1848 and 1981. Ever since, the order has been conferred on individuals of merit through the brotherhood chosen exclusively by the House of Braganza.

The grade advancements include:

- Knight Grand Cross with Collar (Reserved exclusively for the Grand Master and the members of the grand council, i.e. grand chancellor, chancellor and vice-chancellors)
- Knight Grand Cross (Cross in a sash over the right shoulder and a gold plaque)
- Knight Grand Officer (Cross around the neck and gold plaque)
- Knight Commander (Cross around the neck and silver plaque)
- Knight (Cross around the neck of Knight Commander size).



Type:	Dynastic Order, 'Institution of chivalric character'
Formation:	1171
Founder:	King Afonso I of Portugal
Motto:	Quis ut Deus
Head of the order:	Duarte Pio, Duke of Braganza
Awarded by:	House of Braganza

FOUNDER

Afonso I
King of Portugal
(1109–1185)



Order of Saint-Charles

The Order of Saint-Charles is a dynastic order of knighthood established in Monaco on 15 March 1858.

This order rewards service to the State or Prince. In particular cases, it may be granted to foreigners. It is awarded by the current Grand-Master, Prince Albert II.

GRADES AND INSIGNIA

The Knight Grand Cross wears the badge of the order on a sash and the star of the order on the left breast. There is a golden necklet that is attached to the Order. It has small empty egg-shaped sections that form the necklet. The badge is sometimes worn attached to this collar instead of the sash.

The Grand Officer wears a badge and a star. The Star of the Order of St. Charles is made of silver. The badge of the Order of St. Charles is worn on a chest ribbon with rosette or on a bow. The star is worn on the right side of the chest.

The Commander of the Order of St. Charles wears the badge on a ribbon around the neck or on a bow on the left shoulder.

The Officer of the Order of St. Charles wears the badge on a chest ribbon with a rosette. The cross has a thinner laurel-wreath than the Knight of the Order of St. Charles.

The Knight of the Order of St. Charles wears the badge of the order on a chest ribbon without rosette.



Type:	State Order (Dynastic Order of Knighthood)
Formation:	15 March 1858
Head of the order:	His Serene Highness Albert II, Prince of Monaco
Awarded by:	Prince of Monaco



GRAND MASTER
OF THE ORDER

Albert II
Prince of Monaco
(1958)



Order of Honour for Services to the Republic of Austria



The Decoration of Honour for Services to the Republic of Austria or Order of Merit of the Austrian Republic is a national honour awarded by the Republic of Austria. The decoration is awarded in 15 grades and is Austria's highest national honour.

The 'Decoration of Honour for Services to the Republic of Austria' was established by the National Council in 1952. It is conferred by the Republic of Austria to honour people (from Austria and abroad) who have rendered meritorious services to the country. Recipients are selected by the government, the awards are made by the State President in accordance with the respective laws. The State President of Austria automatically receives the 'Grand Star of the Decoration for Services to the Republic of Austria' by being elected to the office and holds this honour for life.

The Decoration of Honour for Services to the Republic of Austria is divided into the 15 classes as follows:

- Grand Star
- Grand Decoration of Honour in Gold with Sash
- Grand Decoration of Honour in Silver with Sash
- Grand Decoration of Honour in Gold with Star
- Grand Decoration of Honour in Silver with Star
- Grand Decoration of Honour in Gold
- Grand Decoration of Honour in Silver
- Grand Decoration of Honour
- Decoration of Honour in Gold
- Decoration of Honour in Silver
- Decoration of Merit in Gold
- Decoration of Merit in Silver
- Gold Medal
- Silver Medal
- Bronze Medal, which is no longer awarded.

The 'Gold Medal for Services to the Republic of Austria' may also be conferred as 'Gold Medal with Red Riband' awarded for bravery and lifesaving.

Type: State Order
Formation: 2 April 1952
Founder: National Council



— **RECIPIENT** —

Dmitrii Shostakovich
Russian composer
(1906–1975)



Order of the Cross of Liberty

The Order of the Cross of Liberty is one of three official orders in Finland, along with the Order of the White Rose of Finland and the Order of the Lion of Finland. The President of Finland is the Grand Master of the two orders, and usually of the Order of the Cross of Liberty as well, Grand Mastership of which is attached to the position of Commander-in-chief.

The Order of the Cross of Liberty was founded on March 4, 1918, upon the initiative of General C. G. E. Mannerheim. The Finnish artist Akseli Gallen-Kallela was commissioned to design the Order's insignia with the swastika.

At its foundation there were seven classes: grand cross, cross of liberty (1st to 4th class) and the medal of liberty (1st and 2nd class). The decorations of the Order of the

Cross of Liberty were initially conferred only in time of war. A decree was issued on 18 August 1944 enabling the decorations to be awarded in peacetime.

The Cross of Liberty has a red ribbon when it is granted in wartime and a yellow ribbon when it is awarded in peacetime.

Decorations of the order were awarded in great numbers during the World War II, partly due to Marshal Mannerheim having issued an order that wounded soldiers were to be awarded for their sacrifice, and Finland has no separate decoration for wounded. The Cross of Liberty is usually reserved for commissioned officers, with the Medal of Liberty being awarded for soldiers of junior rank and NCOs.



Type: State Order
Formation: 4 March 1918
Motto: Isänmaan Puolesta
 (For the Fatherland)
Awarded by: President of Finland Sauli Niinistö



Order of the White Rose of Finland



The Order of the White Rose of Finland is order in Finland. The President of Finland is the Grand Master of this order. The orders are administered by boards consisting of a chancellor, a vice-chancellor and at least four members.

The Order of the White Rose of Finland was established by Gustaf Mannerheim in his capacity as regent on January 28, 1919. The name comes from the nine roses argent in the coat of arms of Finland. The order's rules and regulations were confirmed on 16 May 1919, and its present rules date from 1 June 1940. The revised scale of ranks was confirmed most recently in 1985. The original decorations were designed by Akseli Gallen-Kallela. The swastikas of the collar were replaced by fir crosses in 1963, designed by heraldic artist Gustaf von Numers. The honour can be granted for military as well as civilian merit. The ribbon for all classes is ultramarine. The motto of the Order appears on the medallion and is *Isänmaan hyväksi*, which means in Finnish: 'For [the well-being or benefit or advantage of] the Fatherland'.

The President of Finland wears the Grand Cross of the White Rose of Finland with Collar (a neck chain). The Collar is worn four centimetres from either side and hangs at equal distances at the front and back. The Grand Cross and Commander marks are awarded with a breast star.

The classes of the Order of the White Rose of Finland are:

- Grand Cross of the White Rose of Finland with Collar.
- Grand Cross of the White Rose of Finland.
- First Class Commander of the White Rose of Finland.
- Commander of the White Rose of Finland.
- First Class Knight of the White Rose of Finland.
- Knight (Chevalier) of the White Rose of Finland.
- Cross of Merit of the White Rose of Finland.
- First Class Medal of the White Rose of Finland with golden cross.
- First Class Medal of the White Rose of Finland.
- Medal of the White Rose of Finland.

Type:	State Order
Formation:	28 January 1919
Founder:	Gustaf Mannerheim
Motto:	<i>Isänmaan hyväksi</i> (For the Fatherland)
Head of the order:	President of Finland Sauli Väinämö Niinistö



FOUNDER

Carl Gustaf Mannerheim
President of Finland
(1867–1951)



Order of the Lion of Finland

The Order of the Lion of Finland is one of three official orders in Finland, along with the Order of the Cross of Liberty and the Order of the White Rose of Finland. The President of Finland is the Grand Master of all three orders. The orders are administered by boards consisting of a chancellor, a vice-chancellor and at least four members. The orders of the White Rose of Finland and the Lion of Finland have a joint board.

The Order of the Lion of Finland was founded on 11 September 1942. It was introduced in an effort to preserve the prestige of the Order of the White Rose of Finland, which could have been diminished if granted too frequently, and to facilitate the awarding of honours for various types of merit. The Lion of Finland is awarded for civilian and military merit. The ribbon for all classes of insignia is dark red.

The President of Finland wears the Star of the Order of the Lion of Finland.

The classes of the Order of the Lion of Finland are:

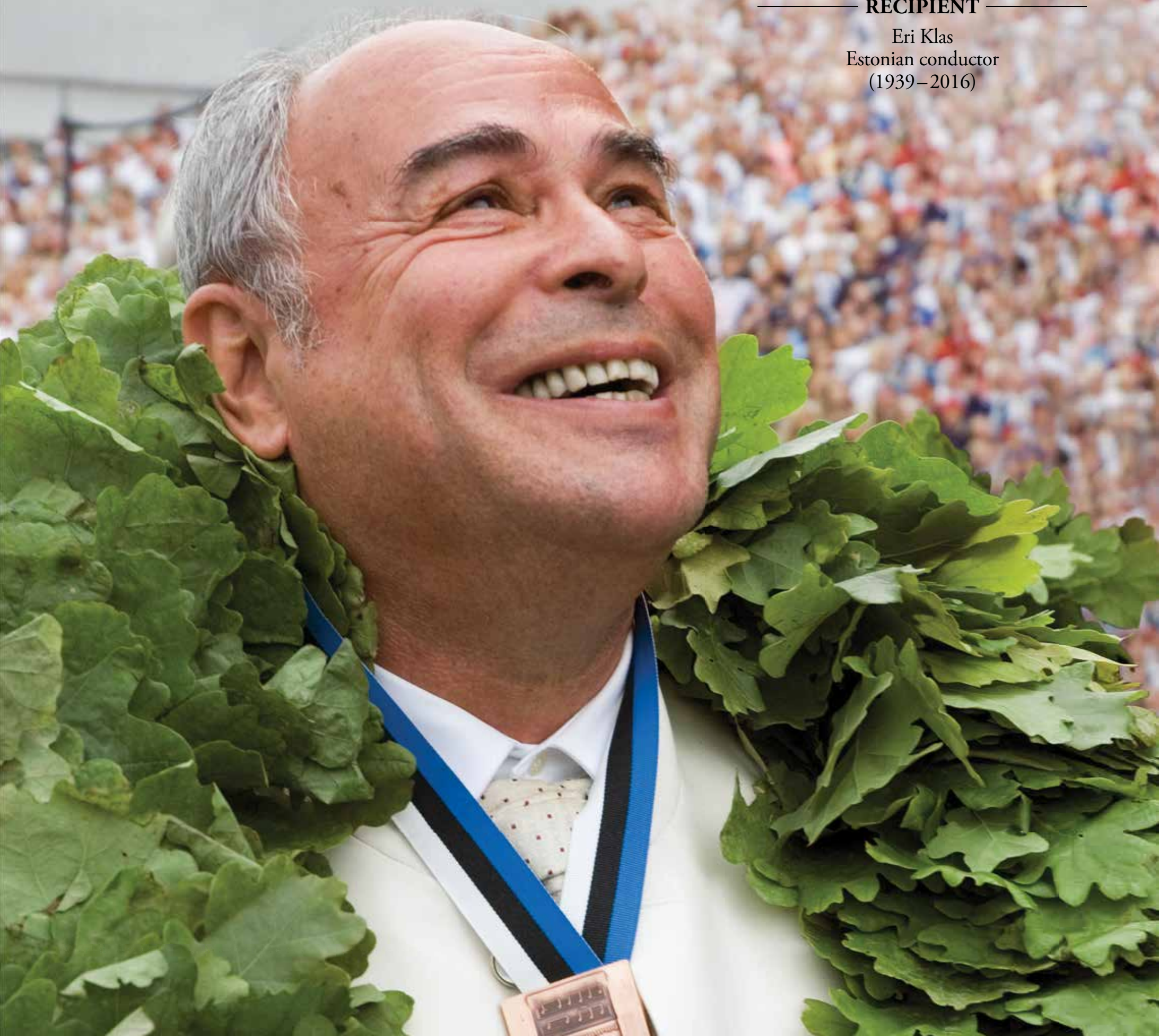
- Commander Grand Cross of the Order of the Lion of Finland
- Commander, First Class, of the Order of the Lion of Finland
- Commander of the Order of the Lion of Finland
- Pro Finlandia Medal of the Order of the Lion of Finland (awarded to artists and writers)
- Knight, First Class, of the Order of the Lion of Finland
- Knight of the Order of the Lion of Finland
- Cross of Merit of the Order of the Lion of Finland.



Type: State Order
Formation: 11 September 1942
Head of the order: President of Finland
 Sauli Väinämö Niinistö
Awarded by: President of Finland

RECIPIENT

Eri Klas
Estonian conductor
(1939–2016)



Bharat Ratna

The Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award of the Republic of India. Instituted in 1954, the award is conferred 'in recognition of exceptional service/performance of the highest order', without distinction of race, occupation, position, or sex. The award was originally limited to achievements in the arts, literature, science, and public services, but the government expanded the criteria to include 'any

field of human endeavour' in December 2011. The recommendations for the Bharat Ratna are made by the Prime Minister to the President, with a maximum of three nominees being awarded per year. Recipients receive a Sanad (certificate) signed by the President and a peepal-leaf-shaped medallion; there is no monetary grant associated with the award.

INSIGNIA

The original 1954 specifications of the award were a circle made of gold with a centred sun burst design on the obverse side. The text 'Bharat Ratna', in Devanagari Script, is inscribed on the upper edge in silver gilt with a wreath set along on the lower edge. A platinum State Emblem of India was placed in the centre of the reverse side with the national motto, 'Satyameva Jayate' (Truth alone triumphs) in Devanagari Script, inscribed in silver-gilt on the lower edge.

A year later, the design was modified. The current medal is in the shape of a peepal leaf and rimmed in platinum. There is the embossed sun burst design, made of platinum, on the obverse side of the medal. The words 'Bharat Ratna' on the obverse side remained the same as the 1954 design as did the emblem of India and 'Satyameva Jayate' on the reverse side. In 1957, the silver-gilt decoration was changed to burnished bronze.



Type:	State Order (National Civilian)
Formation:	2 January 1954
Founder:	Government of India
Awarded by:	Government of India



RECIPIENT

Jawaharlal Nehru
Prime Minister of India
(1889–1964)

Order of the State of Republic of Turkey

The Order of the State of Republic of Turkey is the highest state order awarded to foreign nationals by the President of the Republic of Turkey.

The Order of the State is conferred by the President, upon the decision of the Council of Ministers, to the Heads of State and presidents in recognition of their contributions for enhancing the amicable relations between their respective countries and Turkey.



Type: State Order
Formation: 24 October 1983
Awarded by: President of Turkey

— RECIPIENT —

Giorgio Napolitano
President of Italy
(1925)



Turkish Armed Forces Medal of Honor

Turkish Armed Forces Medal of Honour is the highest medal that can be bestowed upon an individual by the Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) and was first created on July 27, 1967.

During wartime, it is bestowed on individuals who, even though having prepared the conditions of, or having contributed to, success in battle thanks to their actions and behaviour, but whose valour might not be compensated simply by the State War Medal.

During peacetime, it is bestowed upon the Commanders of the Turkish Army, the Turkish Navy, the Turkish Air Force and the Turkish Gendarmerie who have successfully completed at least a year in their posts.

The medal can be given to civilians or soldiers, regardless of nationality.

INSIGNIA

Five large and five small gold stars on dark blue background circling an insignia of a crescent moon and

a star on red background, the symbol of the Turkish flag, pointing upwards.



Type: Military Decoration
Formation: 27 July 1967
Awarded by: Turkish Armed Forces

RECIPIENT

Ray Odierno
U.S. Army Chief of Staff Gen.
(1954)



Hero of the Russian Federation

Hero of the Russian Federation is the highest honorary title of the Russian Federation. A person on whom this title has been bestowed also receives a Gold Star medal, an insignia of honour that identifies recipients.

The title is awarded to persons for 'service to the Russian state and nation, usually connected with a heroic feat of

valour'. The title is bestowed by decree of the president of the Russian Federation. Russian citizenship or being in the service of the Russian state is not obligatory.

The title was established in 1992 and has been awarded more than 970 times since then, including more than 440 times posthumously.

INSIGNIA

The insignia of the title of 'Hero of the Russian Federation' is also called the '**Gold Star**' medal.

The 'Gold Star' medal is a gold five-pointed star with smooth dihedral rays on the obverse. The otherwise plain reverse bears the prominent relief inscription 'HERO OF RUSSIA' at its centre, in the upper portion, the award serial number.

The insignia is secured to a standard Russian square mount by a ring through the suspension loop. The

mount is covered by a silk moiré tricolour ribbon of white, blue and red.

The insignia of Hero of the Russian Federation is worn on the left side of the chest above all other medals and decorations. Its is always worn in full size; there is no ribbon bar or rosette that can be worn in lieu of the medal. When worn together with Soviet-era hero titles (Hero of the Soviet Union, Hero of Socialist Labour), the Russian title has precedence.



Type: State Order (Honorary Title)
Formation: 20 March 1992
Awarded by: President of Russian Federation

RECIPIENT

Sergei Krikalev
Cosmonaut
(1958)



Order of St. Andrew the Apostle the First-Called



The Order of St. Andrew the Apostle the First-Called is the highest order of the Russian Federation. Established as the first and highest order of chivalry of the Russian

Empire in 1698, it was abolished under the USSR before being re-established as the top Russian order in 1998.

INSIGNIA

The design of the insignia of the modern Order of St. Andrew has changed very little from the imperial design. It consists of:

A badge (double-headed eagle) is attached to a chain (called a 'collar') worn around the neck for very special circumstances, or more commonly on a 100mm-wide blue sash worn over the right shoulder.

A star is worn on the left breast.

The colour of **the sash** differs from the colour of the Imperial era, and resembles the shade of the sash of the British Order of the Garter.

Members of the military division of the Order have crossed swords added below the crown above the two eagles' heads. On the reverse of the eagle on a white ribbon the motto of the Order appears inscribed in gold letters: 'За веру **и** верность' ('For faith and loyalty').

Type: Military and Civilian Order
Formation: Original: 1698
 Re-establishment: 1998
Founder: Tsar Peter the Great
Awarded by: the Russian Federation





FOUNDER

Peter the Great
Emperor of All Russia,
Tsar of All Rus'
(1672-1725)

Order of Saint George



The Order of Saint George is today the highest purely military decoration of the Russian Federation. Originally established 26 November 1769 as the highest military decoration of the Russian Empire by Empress Catherine the Great. After the 1917 Russian Revolution it was awarded by the White movement anti-communist forces under Alexander Kolchak until their collapse in 1921. The order was revived in the Russian Federation on 8 August 2000 by Decree №1463 of the President of Russia. The current award criteria were amended on 7 September 2010 by Presidential Decree 1099.

The current Order of Saint George is awarded to highest and senior military officers for the conduct of military operations to protect the Fatherland from attack by an external enemy which resulted in the complete

defeat of the enemy, for the execution of combat and other operations in other states aimed at restoring international peace and security, or for being a model of military science with feats that exemplify military prowess; the Order is also conferred upon officers who were previously awarded state awards of the Russian Federation for distinction in combat.

The Order of Saint George is divided into four classes, from the First Class to the Fourth class; the highest degree being the Order First class. The four classes are awarded sequentially from the fourth to the first. These four classes are individually identified by the size and manner of wearing the two principal insignia of the Order, the cross and the star.

Type: Military Order
Formation: 26 November 1769
 (revived 8 August 2000)
Founder: Catherine the Great (1769)



FOUNDER

Catherine The Great
Empress of All the Russias
(1729–1796)



Order “For Merit to the Fatherland”



The Order 'For Merit to the Fatherland' is a state decoration of the Russian Federation. It was instituted on 2 March 1994 by Presidential Decree 442. Until the re-establishment of the Order of St. Andrew in 1998, it was the highest Order of the Russian Federation, though it is still the highest Civilian decoration of the

state. The Order of St. Andrew decoration is given to Military personnel only. The statute of the Order was modified on 6 January 1999 by Presidential Decree 19 and again on 7 September 2010 by Presidential Decree 1099.

INSIGNIA

The order has a collar and four classes. The collar is the unique insignia of the President of the Russian Federation. The four classes of the Order are individually identified by the size and manner of wearing the two principal insignia of the Order, the cross and the star.

Cross is a silver-gilt ruby-enamelled cross pattée bearing the gilt state emblem of the Russian Federation on its obverse. On the reverse of the cross is a circular medallion surrounded by the motto 'BENEFIT, HONOUR, GLORY' (Russian: 'Польза, Честь и Слава'). In the center of the medallion, the year of the

establishment of the Order '1994'. On the reverse of the lower arm of the cross, laurel leaves and the serial number of the Order.

Star of the Order is eight pointed. At its center on the obverse it's a circular medallion bearing the embossed gilt state emblem of the Russian Federation. Around the medallion, a red enameled band with the motto of the Order 'BENEFIT, HONOUR, GLORY' (Russian: 'Польза, Честь и Слава'). The reverse has the serial number of the Order engraved on the lower arm.



Type: Civilian and Military Order
Formation: 2 March 1994
Motto: BENEFIT, HONOUR, GLORY
 (Russian: Польза, Честь и Слава)

RECIPIENT

Vladimir Abramovich Etush
Soviet and Russian film and theatre actor
(1922)



Order of Alexander Nevsky

The Order of Alexander Nevsky is an order of merit of the Russian Federation named in honour of saint Alexander Nevsky (1220–1263) and bestowed to civil servants for twenty years or more of highly meritorious service. It was originally established by the Soviet Union as a military honour during World War II, more precisely by Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of 7 July 1942. Its statute was amended by Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of 26 February 1947. It bears a similar name to the Imperial Order of St. Alexander Nevsky which had been established by Empress Catherine I of Russia in 1725, and continued to be bestowed by the heads of the House

of Romanov after the 1917 Russian Revolution. The Order of Alexander Nevsky was reinstated by the Soviet Union, minus the words 'Imperial' and 'Saint', for award to officers of the army for personal courage and resolute leadership. The Order was retained by the new Russian Federation following the dissolution of the USSR by Decision of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation 2557-I of 20 March 1992 but was never awarded. The 7 September 2010 Decree №1099 of the President of the Russian Federation redesigned the badge of the Order closer to pre-1917 imperial model and amended the statute of the Order making it a purely civilian award.



Type: Order of Merit
Formation: 1942

— RECIPIENT —

Amet-Khan Sultan
Crimean Tatar flying ace
(1920–1971)



Medal of Honour

The Medal of Honour is the United States of America's highest and most prestigious personal military decoration that may be awarded to recognize U.S. military service members who distinguished themselves by acts of valour. The medal is normally awarded by the President of the United States in the name of the U.S. Congress. Because the medal is presented 'in the name of Congress', it is often referred to informally as the 'Congressional Medal of Honour'. However, the official name of the current award is 'Medal of Honour', as it began with the U.S. Army's version.

There are three versions of the medal, one for the Army, one for the Navy, and one for the Air Force. Personnel of the Marine Corps and Coast Guard receive the Navy version. The Medal of Honour is the oldest continuously issued combat decoration of the United States armed forces. The Medal of Honour was created as a Navy version in 1861 named the 'Medal of Valour', and an Army version of the medal named the 'Medal of Honour' was established in 1862 to give recognition to men who distinguished themselves 'conspicuously by

gallantry and intrepidity' in combat with an enemy of the United States.

The President normally presents the Medal of Honour at a formal ceremony in Washington, D.C. which is intended to represent the gratitude of the U.S. people, with posthumous presentations made to the primary next of kin. According to the Medal of Honour Historical Society of the United States, there have been 3,517 Medals of Honour awarded to the nation's soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen since the decoration's creation, with just less than half of them awarded for actions during the four years of the American Civil War.

In 1990, Congress designated March 25 annually as 'National Medal of Honour Day'. Due to its prestige and status, the Medal of Honour is afforded special protection under U.S. law against any unauthorized adornment, sale, or manufacture, which includes any associated ribbon or badge.



Type: Military Order
Formation: U.S. Navy: 21 December 1861;
 U.S. Army: 12 July 1862;
 U.S. Air Force: 14 April 1965
Awarded by: the President of the United States
 in the name of the U.S. Congress

— RECIPIENT —

Frank Dwight Baldwin
First Lieutenant, Captain
(1842–1923)



Purple Heart

The Purple Heart is a United States military decoration awarded in the name of the President to those wounded or killed while serving, on or after 5 April 1917, with the U.S. military. With its forerunner, the Badge of Military Merit, which took the form of a heart made of purple cloth, the Purple Heart is the oldest military award still given to U.S. military members – the only earlier award being the obsolete Fidelity Medallion. The National Purple Heart Hall of Honour is located in New Windsor, New York.

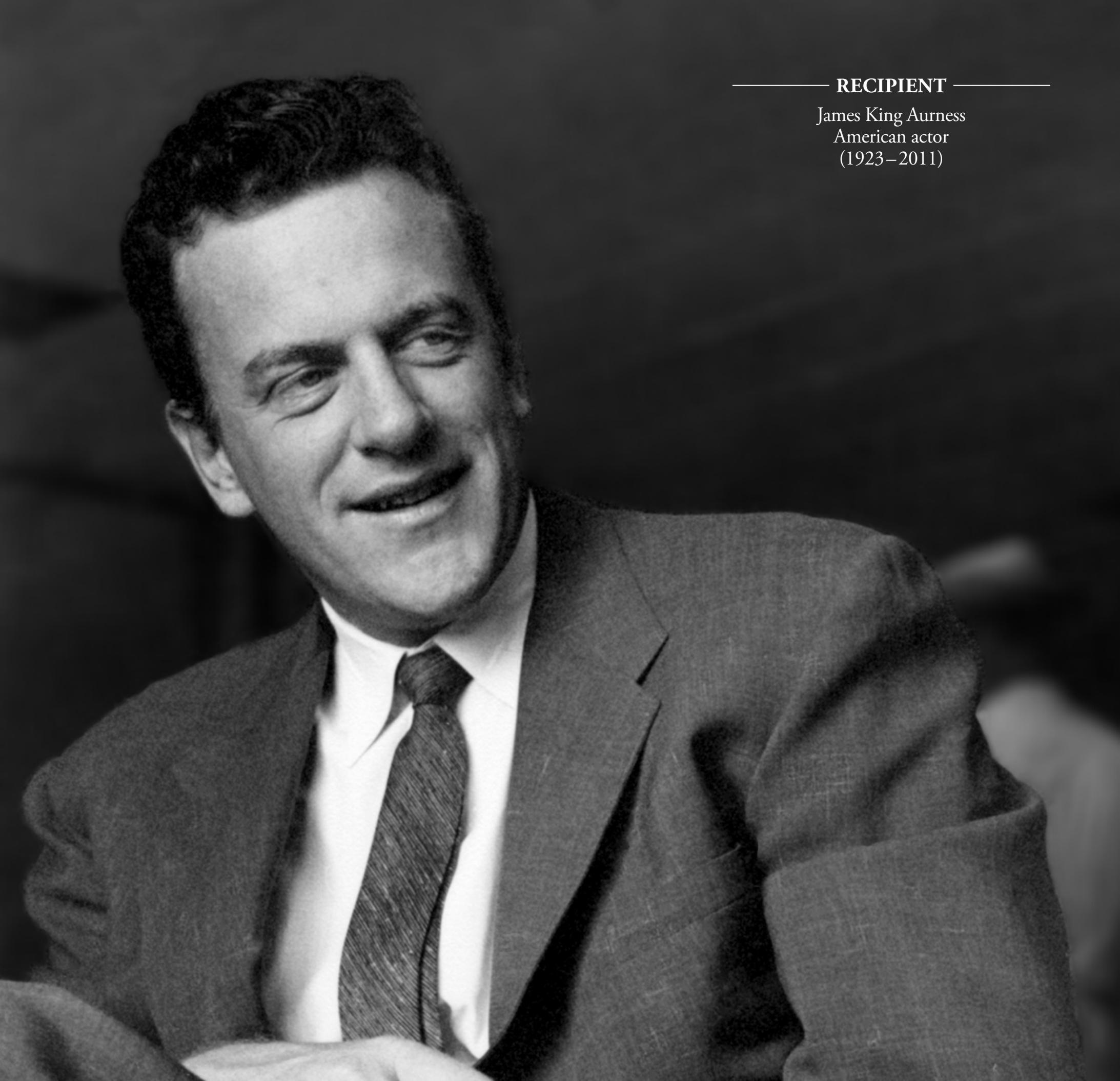
The original Purple Heart, designated as the Badge of Military Merit, was established by George Washington – then the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army – by order from his Newburgh, New York headquarters on 7 August 1782. The Badge of Military Merit was only awarded to three Revolutionary War soldiers by Gen. George Washington himself. General Washington authorized his subordinate officers to issue Badges of Merit as appropriate. From then on, as its legend grew, so did its appearance. Although never abolished, the award of the badge was not proposed again officially until after World War I.

On 7 January 1931, Summerall's successor, General Douglas MacArthur, confidentially reopened work on a new design, involving the Washington Commission of Fine Arts. Elizabeth Will, an Army heraldic specialist in the Office of the Quartermaster General, was named to redesign the newly revived medal, which became known as the Purple Heart. Using general specifications provided to her, Will created the design sketch for the present medal of the Purple Heart. The new design, which exhibits a bust and profile of George Washington, was issued on the bicentennial of Washington's birth. Will's obituary, in the edition of 8 February 1975 of *The Washington Post* newspaper, reflects her many contributions to military heraldry.

The Commission of Fine Arts solicited plaster models from three leading sculptors for the medal, selecting that of John R. Sinnock of the Philadelphia Mint in May 1931. By Executive Order of the President of the United States, the Purple Heart was revived on the 200th Anniversary of George Washington's birth, out of respect to his memory and military achievements, by War Department General Order No. 3, dated 22 February 1932.



Type: Military Decoration
Formation: February 22, 1932
Awarded by: Department of Defense,
 Department of Homeland Security



— RECIPIENT —

James King Aurness
American actor
(1923–2011)

Presidential Medal of Freedom

The Presidential Medal of Freedom is an award bestowed by the President of the United States and is the highest civilian award of the United States. It recognizes those people who have made 'an especially meritorious contribution to the security or national interests of the United States, world peace, cultural or other significant public or private endeavours'. The award is not limited to U.S. citizens and, while it is a civilian award, it can

also be awarded to military personnel and worn on the uniform.

It was established in 1963 by President John F. Kennedy, superseding the Medal of Freedom that was established by President Harry S. Truman in 1945 to honour civilian service during World War II.



Type:	State Order (Civil Order)
Formation:	1963
Founder:	President John F. Kennedy
Awarded by:	President of the United States



FOUNDER

John F. Kennedy
35th President
of the United States of America
(1917–1963)

Presidential Citizens Medal

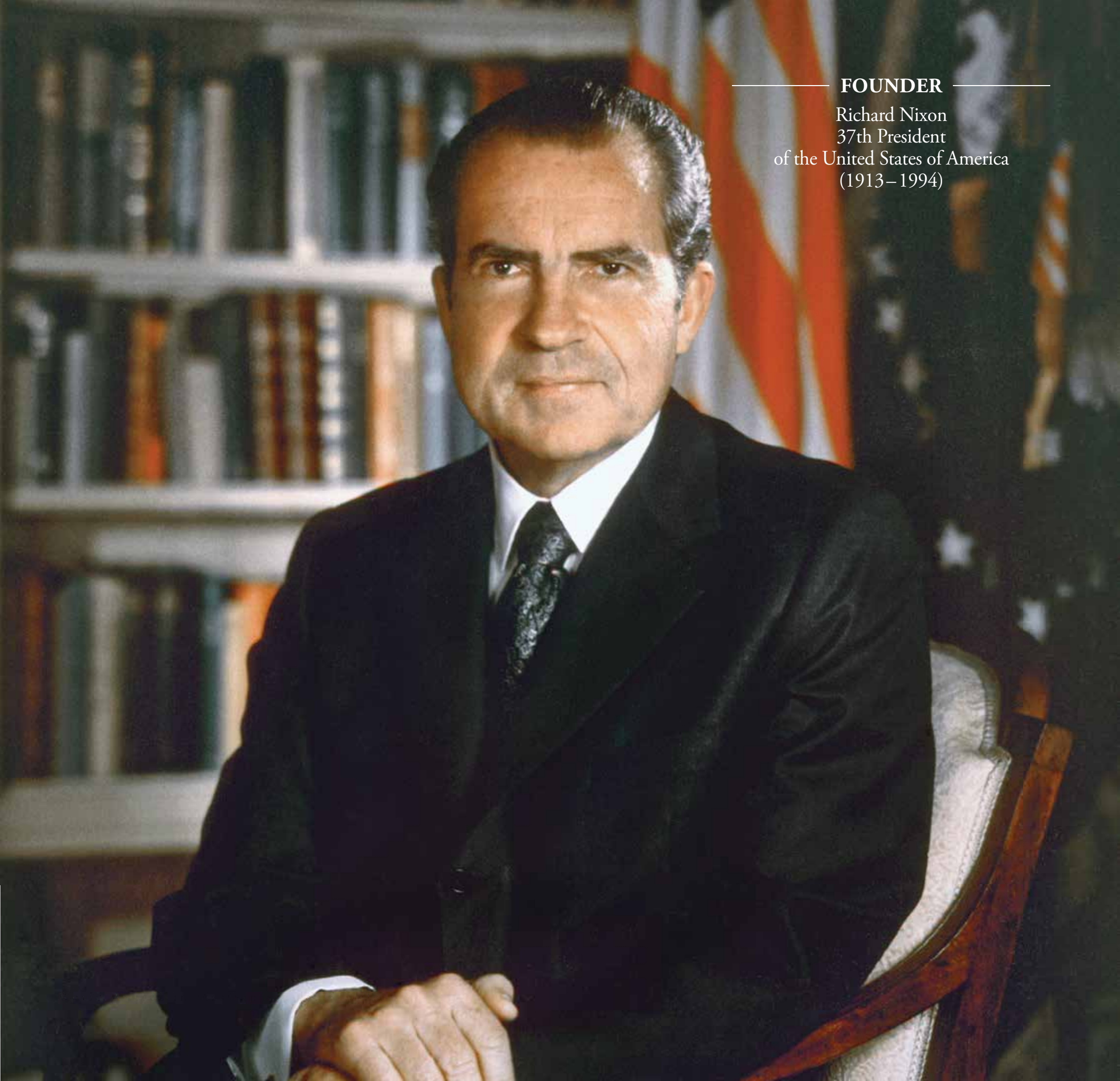
The Presidential Citizens Medal is an award bestowed by the President of the United States. It is the second-highest civilian award in the United States, second only to the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Established by executive order on 13 November 1969, by President Richard Nixon, it recognizes an individual 'who has performed exemplary deeds or services for his or her country or fellow citizens.' Only United

States citizens are eligible for the medal, which may be awarded posthumously.

The medal is a disc of gilt and enamel, based on the Seal of the President of the United States, with the eagle surrounded by a wreath of leaves. The medal is suspended on a ribbon, dark blue with a light blue central stripe and white edge stripes.



Type:	Medal
Formation:	13 November 1969
Founder:	Richard Nixon
Awarded by:	President of the United States



FOUNDER

Richard Nixon
37th President
of the United States of America
(1913–1994)

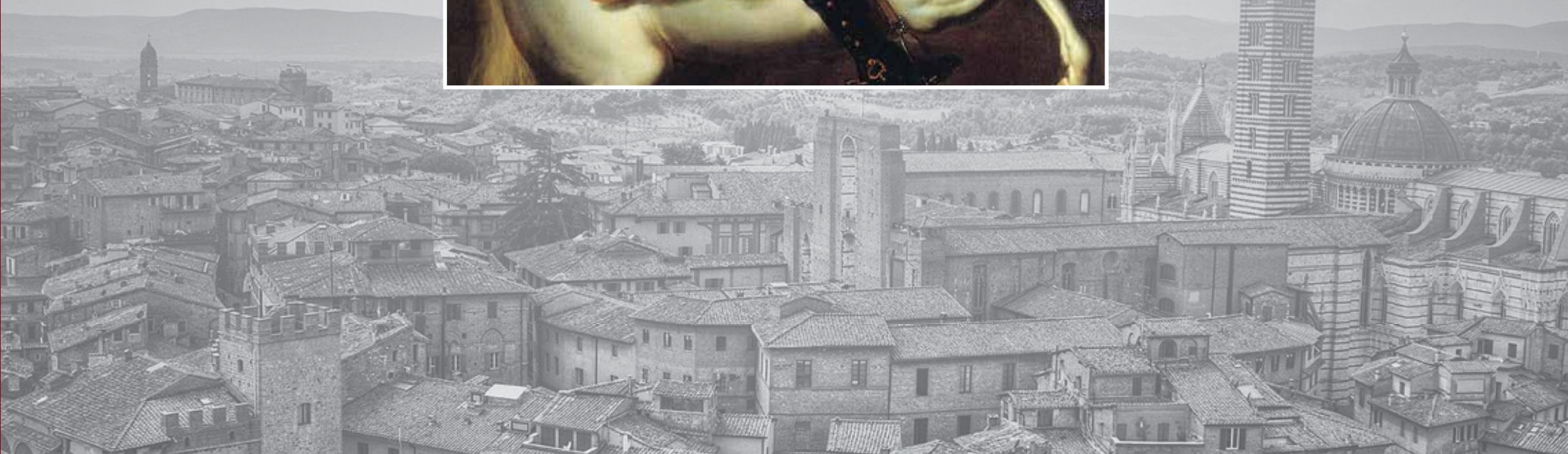


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ORDER OF MERIT

Antigua and Barbuda

The Most Illustrious Order of Merit is an Antiguan and Barbudan order of merit recognizing meritorious service to Antigua and Barbuda, the CARICOM region or the international community.



ORDER OF PRINCELY HERITAGE

Antigua and Barbuda

The Most Precious Order of Princely Heritage is an order of merit of Antigua and Barbuda recognizing invaluable service to Antigua and Barbuda, the CARICOM region or the international community in any field of heritage and other cultural endeavours. The Order of Princely Heritage was established and constituted under the National Honours Act 1998, which was amended in 2000, 2001 and 2015.



ORDER OF THE NATION

Antigua and Barbuda

The Most Distinguished Order of the Nation is an Antiguan and Barbudan order of chivalry recognizing distinguished and outstanding service to Antigua and Barbuda, the CARICOM region or the international community.



ORDER OF THE NATIONAL HERO

Antigua and Barbuda

The Most Exalted Order of the National Hero is an Antiguan and Barbudan order of chivalry recognizing pre-eminently distinguished service to Antigua and Barbuda or to humanity at large.



ORDER OF HONOUR STAR

Arab Republic of Egypt

The Order of Honour Star is one of Egypt's highest military decorations. It is awarded to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the Egyptian Armed Forces for performing acts of extraordinary gallantry and intrepidity in direct combat with the enemy.



ORDER OF THE NILE

Arab Republic of Egypt

The Order of the Nile was established in 1915 and served as one of the Kingdom of Egypt's principal orders until the monarchy was abolished in 1953. It was then reconstituted as the Republic of Egypt's highest state honour.







ORDER OF THE SINAI STAR

Arab Republic of Egypt

The Order of the Sinai Star is a two-degree military order in the Arab Republic of Egypt. It is awarded for personal acts of extraordinary gallantry and intrepidity in direct combat with the enemy. It was created in 1972, and it consists of a ribbon and a medal.



BARBADOS STAR OF GALLANTRY

Barbados

The Barbados Star of Gallantry (SG) is a bravery decoration for an act of conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme peril.



CROWN OF MERIT

Barbados

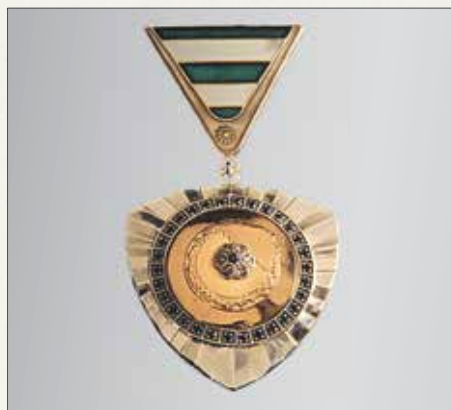
The Crown of Merit is made in two grades: The Gold Crown of Merit (GCM) and the Silver Crown of Merit (SCM). It is awarded for high meritorious service or achievement in Science, the Arts, Literature, Sport, Civic duties or any other endeavour worthy of national recognition.



BARBADOS SERVICE AWARD

Barbados

The Barbados Service Award is made in two grades: the Barbados Service Star (BSS) and the Barbados Service Medal (BSM). It is awarded for meritorious work in the civil, fire, military, police, prison or other protective services or in any similar field or endeavour.



ORDER OF FREEDOM

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Order of Freedom is the highest decoration of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is awarded for special merits in realization of freedom and human rights, for development of understanding and trust between citizens and people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and for merits in construction of democratic relations. Order was established in 1994.



ORDER OF THE GOLDEN LILY

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Instituted 1994 in 3 classes: Sash of the Golden Lily (used as Presidential insignia), Golden Lily with Gold Wreath and Golden Lily with Silver Wreath.



**ORDER OF THE GOLD COAT OF ARMS
WITH SWORDS**

Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Order was instituted in 1994. It is awarded to the members of Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina for personal courage in battle.



**NATIONAL ORDER
OF BURKINA FASO**

Burkina Faso

It comprises a Collar for the Grand Master and then Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer and Knight. The Officer has this unique specificity to have a gilded circle inside the rosette and a gilded star in the middle of the rosette. For Knight Grade there is a single gilt rosette in the middle of the ribbon (where red meets green).



**VICTORIA CROSS
OF CANADA**

Canada

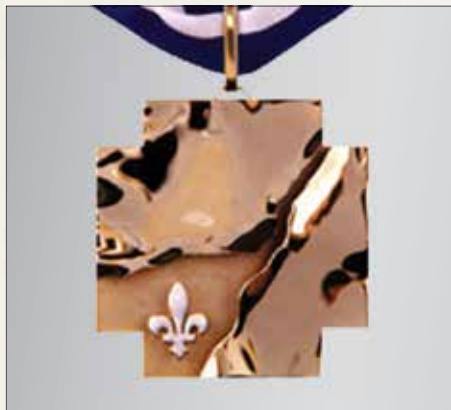
It is awarded by either the Canadian monarch or his or her viceregal representative, the Governor General of Canada, to any member of the Canadian Forces or allies serving under or with Canadian military command for extraordinary valour and devotion to duty while facing hostile forces.



CROSS OF VALOUR

Canada

It was created in 1972. The medallion is presented to individuals, both Canadians and foreigners, living and deceased, who have performed acts of the most conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme peril and grants recipients the ability to use the post-nominal letters CV.



NATIONAL ORDER OF QUEBEC

Canada

It was instituted in 1984.

The order contains three grades, each with accordant post-nominal letters and place in the Canadian order of precedence for honours, decorations, and medals. They are, in hierarchical order.



ORDER OF CANADA

Canada

The Order of Canada is a Canadian national order and the second highest honour for merit in the system of orders, decorations, and medals of Canada. It comes second only to membership in the Order of Merit, which is the personal gift of Canada's monarch.





THE ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT

Canada

It was created in 1972 to replace a grouping within the Order of Canada, the order was established to recognize members of the Canadian Forces – either regular or reserve personnel – who have demonstrated dedication and devotion beyond the call of duty, achieving conspicuous merit and exceptional military service.



ORDER OF CENTRAL AFRICAN MERIT

Central African Republic

The Order of Central African Merit is the highest civil decoration of the Central African Republic. It was instituted on 20 June 1959, with the Grand Officer class being added on 13 October 1961.

It is awarded for special merit in the humanitarian, economic and social spheres.



BRAVERY MEDAL

Commonwealth of Australia

The Bravery Medal (BM) is a bravery decoration awarded to Australians. It is awarded for acts of bravery in hazardous circumstances. The BM was created in February 1975. The decorations recognise acts of bravery by members of the community.



CROSS OF VALOUR

Commonwealth of Australia

The Cross of Valour was established in 1975. The awards were established as part of the institution of the Australian Honours System. The Cross of Valour has been awarded to five Australian civilians and, although there has been no Australian military recipient, they would be eligible in situations where normal honours to the military do not apply.



STAR OF COURAGE

Commonwealth of Australia

The Star of Courage (SC) is a bravery decoration awarded to Australians. It is awarded for acts of conspicuous courage in circumstances of great peril. The SC was created on 14 February 1975. The decoration recognizes acts of bravery by members of the community. They selflessly put themselves in jeopardy to protect the lives or property of others.



PUBLIC SERVICE MEDAL

Commonwealth of Australia

The Public Service Medal (PSM) is a civil decoration awarded to Australian public servants (at all levels) for outstanding service. The PSM was introduced in 1989 and replaced the Imperial awards discontinued in 1975, supplementing the Order of Australia introduced that same year. Recipients of the Public Service Medal are entitled to use the post-nominal letters 'PSM'.



GENDARME MEDAL OF HONOUR

Comoro Islands

The Medal is awarded to reward citations to officers and NCO's of the Gendarmerie nationale. It may also be awarded to individuals who have, through special missions, rendered significant assistance to the police.



ORDER OF THE STAR OF ANJOUAN

Comoro Islands

The Ordre de l'Étoile d'Anjouan was a French colonial order of knighthood founded in 1874. It was established in 1874 by sultan Mohamed-Saïd-Omar of the Comoros island of Anjouan, reorganized on 18 June 1892 and authorized and recognized by the French government on 12 September 1896. It was made a French Overseas Order in 1950.



THE STAR OF COMOROS

Comoro Islands

The Order was founded in the 19th Century by Sultan Saïd Ahmet ben Saïd Ali. Saïd Ali attempted to unify the sultanates of Grand Comoro and requested French protection on 6 January 1886.

The Order was revised by Saïd Ali ben Saïd Omar on 3 February 1910.



ORDER OF EXCELLENCE OF GUYANA

Cooperative Republic of Guyana

The Order of Excellence of Guyana is the highest national award of Guyana. It was established in 1970 under the Constitution of the Orders of Guyana, it is limited to 25 living citizens of Guyana.



THE FIRE SERVICE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL

Cooperative Republic of Guyana

The Medal was instituted in 1970 following Guyana becoming a republic and is awarded to members of the Guyana Prison Service, Fire Service and Police Force for dedicated and sustained service of a high order.



ORDER OF RORAIMA OF GUYANA

Cooperative Republic of Guyana

The Order of Roraima of Guyana is the second highest National Award of Guyana and is limited to only thirty-five living Guyanese recipients. It was established in 1976, it is awarded to any citizen of Guyana who has given outstanding service to the nation. Citizens of foreign nations may be appointed as honorary members of the order.



ORDER OF TOMÁŠ GARRIGUE MASARYK

Czech Republic

The Order was established in 1990 after the Velvet Revolution, and re-established in 1994. The President of the Czech Republic awards it to individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the development of democracy, humanity and human rights. The order has five classes.



ORDER OF THE WHITE LION

Czech Republic

The Order of the White Lion is the highest order of the Czech Republic. It continues a Czechoslovak order of the same name created in 1922 as an award for foreigners. It was inspired by the Czech Nobility Cross created in 1814 by the Emperor and King Francis I and awarded to 37 Bohemian noblemen.



MEDAL OF HEROISM

Czech Republic

The Medal of Heroism is principally a military award, but has occasionally been awarded to civilians. It rewards acts of 'heroism in combat' or those 'deeds aimed at saving other human lives or substantial material values' which put the recipient at significant risk of death. It is unique amongst current Czech decorations in that it has only a single grade or class.



MEDAL OF MERIT

Czech Republic

The Medal of Merit is awarded to people for service to the Republic in a number of different public areas.

The Medal of Merit was originally created by the Parliament of the Czechoslovak Federative Republic in 1990.



ORDER OF FRIENDSHIP

Czech Republic

The Order of Friendship was established by Act #152/1976 Sb.

The Order was awarded exclusively to foreigners for merits for rapprochement, consolidation and development of friendly relationships with the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.



SOLDIER'S MEDAL OF HONOUR

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The Soldier's Medal of Honour is an award of North Korea given to soldiers for acts of individual gallantry in combat. It exists in two grades, first Class and Second Class.





ORDER OF ADMIRAL LI SUN SIN

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Order of Admiral Ri Sun-sin is an award that is named after famous Korean naval leader Yi Sun-sin, and it was given to Korean People's Navy personnel of North Korea at least during the Korean War.

There are two grades of the award.



ORDER OF FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The order was instituted on 7 July 1950, during the Korean War.

It is awarded for bravery, courage, and auspicious command of military operations. The order is awarded with the Order of the National Flag of the same rank.



ORDER OF KIM IL-SUNG

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The order, named after the country's first leader Kim Il-sung, was instituted in 1972 during a reform of the North Korean honors system. Its history is not fully known, but the order was initially round, being changed to a five-pointed star design later, and the picture of Kim Il-sung updated in 2012.



ORDER OF KIM JONG-IL

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The Order of Kim Jong-il was instituted on 3 February 2012. The order can be awarded to individuals as well as organizations for service to the cause of the Juche ideology and socialism. Recipients include people who have contributed to the space and nuclear programs of the country.



HERO OF LABOUR OF THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

It is awarded for exceptional merit and efficiency in professional labour. The recipient of this title was also awarded the Order of the National Flag 1st Class which was also the nation's highest order until the Order of Kim Il-Sung. This award is based upon the Soviet award 'Hero of Socialist Labour'.



HERO OF THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

It is awarded for extreme heroic exploits during war. The recipient is also awarded with the Order of the National Flag 1st Class which was the nation's highest Order until the Order of Kim Il-Sung. Along with the Gold Star and Order the Recipient is also honoured with the erection of a personal statue at their birthplace.



ORDER OF THE NATIONAL FLAG

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

It was established in 1948. The order is awarded to both individuals and organizations, for political, cultural or economic work.



NATIONAL ORDER OF THE LEOPARD

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The National Order of the Leopard is the highest honorific decoration of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It was instituted on 24 May 1966 in the Ordinance-law Number 66-330 by President Joseph-Désiré Mobutu. It rewards the high military or civil merits rendered in the Congo.



ORDER OF TIMOR-LESTE

Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste

The Order of Timor-Leste is the highest honour currently awarded by East Timor. Established in 2009, the order was created after the original honours granted by East Timor. The order recognizes the contributions of East Timorese and foreign nationals who have made a significant contribution to East Timor, the Timorese or Mankind in general.



PARAMA WEERA VIBHUSHANAYA

Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

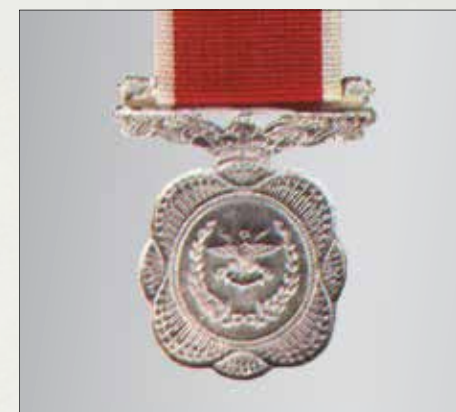
The medal is awarded to all ranks of the triservices, to both regular and volunteer forces, in recognition of individual acts of gallantry and conspicuous bravery of a non-military nature.



RANA SURU PADAKKAMA

Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Rana Sura Padakkama is awarded to servicepersons of all ranks of the regular and volunteer forces of the Military of Sri Lanka for individual acts of bravery and otherwise distinguished conduct in the face of the enemy during active deployment.



RANA WICKRAMA PADAKKAMA

Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

The Rana Wickrama Padakkama is awarded to Sri Lankan military service personnel serving in both the regular and volunteer forces as a reward for individual or associated acts of bravery in the face of the enemy and performed voluntarily.



WEERA WICKRAMA VIBHUSHANAYA

Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

The Military Decoration is awarded for individual acts of gallantry and conspicuous bravery of a military nature.



WEERODARA VIBHUSHANAYA

Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

The Weerodara Vibhushanaya is the second-highest decoration awarded by the Military of Sri Lanka awarded for individual acts of gallantry and conspicuous bravery of a non-military nature.



ORDER OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

Dominican Republic

The Order of Christopher Columbus is an order of the Dominican Republic. It was established on 21 July 1937. The Head of State confers the order, by advice of the council of the order, both to civilians and military personnel to recognize services.

The order is divided into seven grades.



ORDER OF MERIT OF DUARTE, SÁNCHEZ AND MELLA

Dominican Republic

The Order of Merit of Duarte, Sánchez and Mella is the principal order of the Dominican Republic. It was established on 24 February 1931 as the Juan Pablo Duarte Order of Merit and renamed on 9 September 1954. The Head of State confers the order both to civilians and military personnel for distinguished services.



THE ORDER OF EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE I

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

The Order is primarily intended to recognize outstanding Pan-Africanists and contributors to Pan-African heritage, and ranks equally with the Order of the Menelik II in precedence. In particular, the Order has been conferred on African kings and presidents and on African and Caribbean prime ministers.



THE ORDER OF EMPEROR MENELIK II

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

The Order of Menelik II is an Ethiopian order established in 1924 by then-Regent Tafari Makonnen, during the reign of Empress Zewditu I, to honor the memory of Emperor Menelik II. It was often referred to as the Order of the Lion, for the lion depicted in the center of the red and green cross.







ORDER OF SOLOMON

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

The Imperial Order of Solomon was an order of knighthood of the Ethiopian Empire founded in 1874. A special class Collar was created by Empress Zauditu in 1922. It was a split off from the Order of the Seal of Solomon and created as an independent order with a single grade of 'Collar' by Emperor Haile Selassie I in 1930.



ORDER OF THE QUEEN OF SHEBA

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

The Order of the Queen of Sheba was originally instituted as a ladies' order in 1922 in the Ethiopian Empire by Empress Zauditu.



THE ORDER OF ST. ANTHONY

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

The Order of Saint Anthony was a possibly apocryphal chivalric order of Ethiopia, which according to legend founded around 370 by the Emperor of Ethiopia. It was bestowed exclusively on clerics. It was revived by the Ethiopian monarchy-in-exile after 1987, and is today awarded by the Crown Council of Ethiopia, it is an award given mostly to clerics and to academics of distinction.



THE ORDER OF THE ETHIOPIAN LION

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

The Order is bestowed for distinguished and meritorious service to the Crown Council and is under the personal Grand Mastership of Prince Ermias Sahle-Selassie Haile-Selassie. The Order has been accorded to Christians and Moslems and thus departs from most other Imperial Orders in that there is no overt religious symbolism.



THE ORDER OF THE HOLY TRINITY

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Haile Selassie established the Order of the Holy Trinity on 2 November 1930, as a way to celebrate his coronation as Emperor of Ethiopia following the death of Empress Zewditu on 2 April. Initially established in five grades, it was only awarded to a select group of Ethiopian aristocracy, high-ranking clergy, and senior members of the Imperial Court.



THE ORDER OF THE STAR OF ETHIOPIA

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

The Order of the Star of Ethiopia was founded by Emperor Menelik II in 1884–1885, in his capacity as Negus of Shoa, 26 and before he became Emperor of Ethiopia (in 1889). It is one of the older awards in the Imperial pantheon.



ORDER OF THE STAR OF NEPAL

Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal

The Most Refulgent Order of the Star of Nepal was founded by King Tribhuvan on 19 November 1918.

The order consists of the Sovereign, Grand Master and ordinary members. For the ordinary members there are five grades and an associated medal. The order is presented for outstanding civil or military merit.



ORDER OF TRI SHAKTI PATTA

Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal

Conferred on members of the Royal Family or Nepali citizens who make outstanding contributions to the nation, and to foreigners making special contributions to the welfare of Nepal. The medal was first instituted by King Tribhuvan Bir Bikram Shah Dev in 1936. The order was later instituted on 27 November 1937 by King Tribhuvan.



ORDER OF GORKHA DAKSHINA BAHU

Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal

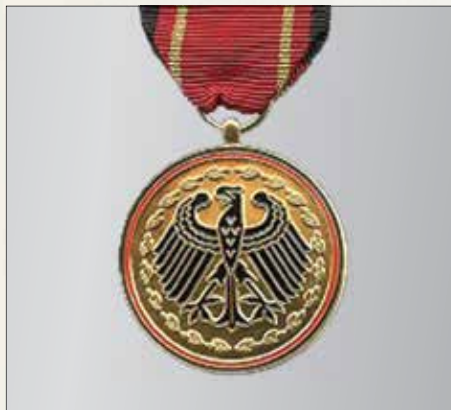
The order was instituted in 1896. The order was later revived and reformed on 7 September 1932. Attached to the order is a medal instituted by King Tribhuvan in 1936. It can be awarded to both the military and civilians, including foreign nationals, for the distinguished contribution to the country in the field of arts, literature, sports, science, and social service.



BUNDESWEHR CROSS OF HONOUR FOR VALOUR

Federal Republic of Germany

The Bundeswehr Cross of Honour for Valour is the highest military decoration of the Bundeswehr, and is the highest class of the Bundeswehr Cross of Honour. The decoration is the first combat valour award presented by Germany since World War II.

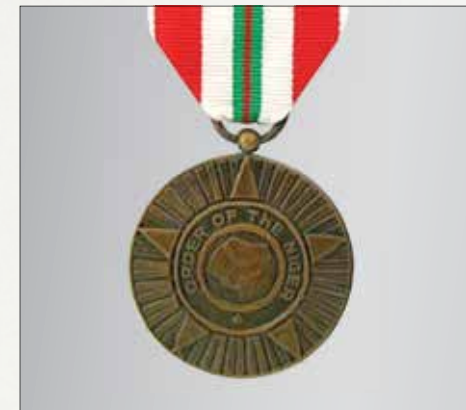


COMBAT ACTION MEDAL OF THE BUNDESWEHR

Federal Republic of Germany

It was instituted on 9 November 2010.

It is awarded for active participation in combat actions or in dealing with terrorist attacks.



ORDER OF THE NIGER

Federal Republic of Nigeria

The Order has four grades: Grand Commander, Commander, Officer and Member.

There is a Civil Division and a Military Division. The ribbon of the latter division has a small red line in the middle.







ORDER OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Federal Republic of Nigeria

The Order of the Federal Republic (OFR) is one of two orders of merit, established by the Federal Republic of Nigeria in 1963. It is senior to the Order of the Niger.

The order has four grades: Grand Commander, Commander, Officer and Member.



ORDER OF NAVAL MERIT

Federative Republic of Brazil

The Order of Naval Merit is a Brazilian military decoration established on 4 July 1934 by President Getúlio Vargas.

The five grades are Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer and Chevalier.



ORDER OF AERONAUTICAL MERIT

Federative Republic of Brazil

The Order of Aeronautical Merit is an award of the Brazilian Air Force, established on 1 November 1943 by President Getúlio Vargas. The order is presented in five grades and recognizes distinguished service and exceptional contributions to the Brazilian Air Force.



ORDER OF MERIT FOR DEFENCE

Federative Republic of Brazil

The Order of Defence Merit is an award of the Brazilian Military, established on 10 June 2002 by decree #4263. The order is presented in five grades and recognizes distinguished service and exceptional contributions to Brazil by members of the Brazilian Military and the armies of friendly nations as well as civilians, and, less common, to organizations and institutions.



NATIONAL ORDER OF MERIT

Federative Republic of Brazil

The National Order of Merit is a decoration created to reward Brazilian citizens over 25 years of age who have rendered services relevant to the Brazilian nation, and foreigners who, according to the government, are worthy of this distinction.



NATIONAL ORDER OF SCIENTIFIC MERIT

Federative Republic of Brazil

The National Order of Scientific Merit is an honor bestowed upon Brazilian and foreign personalities recognized for their scientific and technical contributions to the cause and development of science in Brazil.



ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT

Federative Republic of Brazil

The Order of Military Merit is an award of the Brazilian Army, established on 11 June 1943 by President Getúlio Vargas. The order is presented in five grades and recognizes distinguished service and exceptional contributions to Brazil by members the Brazilian Army and the armies of friendly nations.



ORDER OF AGRICULTURAL MERIT

French Republic

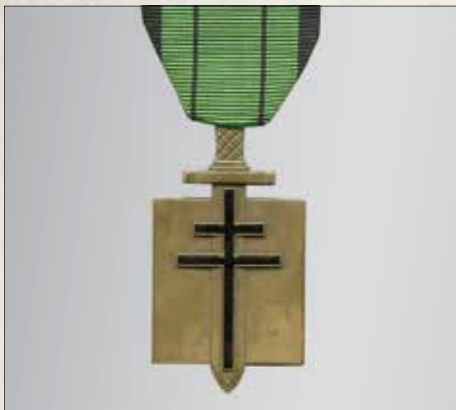
The Order of Agricultural Merit is an order of merit bestowed by the French Republic for outstanding contributions to agriculture. The order was established on 7 July 1883, in an effort to adequately reward services to agriculture in view of the maximum number of the Legion of Honour that could be awarded yearly.



ORDER OF ARTS AND LETTERS

French Republic

The Ordre des Arts et des Lettres is an Order of France, established on 2 May 1957 by the Minister of Culture, and its supplementary status to the Ordre national du Mérite was confirmed by President Charles de Gaulle in 1963. Its purpose is the recognition of significant contributions to the arts, literature, or the propagation of these fields.



ORDER OF LIBERATION

French Republic

The Order of Liberation is a French Order which was awarded to heroes of the Liberation of France during World War II. It is a very high honor, second only after Legion of Honor. Very few people, military units and communes were ever awarded it; and only for their deeds during World War II.



ORDER OF MARITIME MERIT

French Republic

Order of Maritime Merit is a French order established on 9 February 1930 for services rendered by the seafarers to distinguish the risks involved and the services rendered by seamen; stressed over the importance of the economic role of the Merchant Navy to the country. The order was reorganized in 1948, and again by decree on 17 January 2002.



NATIONAL ORDER OF MERIT

Gabonese Republic

The Order was instituted in 1971 to reward personal merit and service to the nation and is both a military and civil award.

It may only be awarded to Gabonese nationals and, except for awards for exceptional bravery or devotion, requires a minimum of 15 years' service.







ORDER OF AGRICULTURAL MERIT

Gabonese Republic

The Order of Agricultural Merit is an order having three Classes – Commander, Officer and Knight.



ORDER OF THE EQUATORIAL STAR

Gabonese Republic

The Order of the Equatorial Star is an Order of Merit of Gabon.

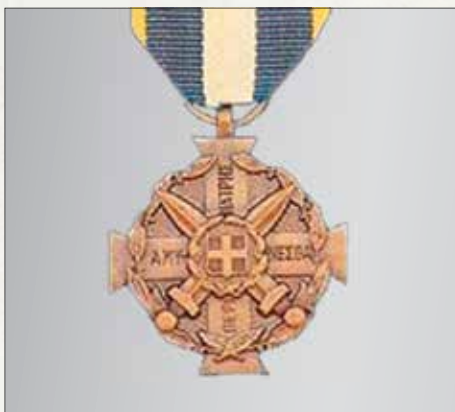
It was instituted on 6 August 1959, it is awarded for personal merit and service to the nation, both civil and military. It has five grades: Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer and Knight.



CROSS OF HONOUR AND MILITARY MERIT

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Cross of Honour and Military Merit is a military decoration of Luxembourg established by Charlotte, Grand Duchess of Luxembourg in May 1951. The cross is awarded for distinguished service to the military in times of peace. In times of war the cross is awarded for outstanding acts of courage and bravery. The cross is awarded in three classes: gilt, silver, and bronze.



MEDAL FOR EXCEPTIONAL ACTS

Hellenic Republic

The Medal of Military Merit is a military decoration of Greece. It was originally created in 1916 for wartime meritorious service, but post-World War II became a peace-time medal reserved for officers. After the abolition of the Greek monarchy in 1974, its design was slightly altered.



ROYAL HOUSE ORDER OF SS. OLGA AND SOPHIA

Hellenic Republic

It was instituted in January 1936 by King George II in the memory of his grandmother (Queen Olga) and his mother (Queen Sophia). It was reserved for women. The order was abolished in 1973 by the Greek state and today is awarded only by the head of the former Greek royal family.



ORDER OF HONOUR

Hellenic Republic

The Order of Honour is an order of Greece. It was established in 1975. It is awarded to Greek citizens, senior executives of the public administration, eminent personalities of the arts and letters, distinguished scientists or individuals who excelled in the field of trade, shipping and industry. It is also conferred upon foreigners.



ORDER OF THE PHOENIX

Hellenic Republic

The Order of the Phoenix is an order of Greece, established on 13 May 1926, by the republican government of the Second Hellenic Republic to replace the defunct Royal Order of George I. The order was retained after the restoration of the monarchy in 1935 and continues to be awarded by the current Third Republic.



THE ORDER OF THE REDEEMER

Hellenic Republic

The Order of the Redeemer, also known as the Order of the Saviour, is an order of merit of Greece. The Order was initiated by the first Greek king Otton on 20 May 1833 as a reminder of the liberation of Greece from God's mercy. After the establishment in Greece of the republic in 1973, the Order was divided into two parts: royal and republican.



ORDER OF WELFARE

Hellenic Republic

The Order was instituted on 7 May 1948. It is awarded to women, Greek and foreign, for the good services they have rendered to the Fatherland in the field of charity as well as for their performance in the arts and letters. The Order has 5 grades.



ROYAL HOUSE ORDER OF SS. GEORGE AND CONSTANTINE

Hellenic Republic

It was instituted in January 1936 by King George II in the memory of his grandfather (King George I) and his father (King Constantine I). The order is awarded only to men. The order is not awarded since 1975 by the Greek state after the abolition of monarchy and today is awarded only by the Greek Royal Family.



ROYAL HUNGARIAN ORDER OF SAINT STEPHEN

Hungary

The Order of Saint Stephen was an order of knighthood founded by Maria Theresa in 1764. In 1938 the name of the Order changed to The Royal Hungarian Order of Saint Stephen. The Order was terminated at the time of the proclamation of the Republic of Hungary in 1946. It was recreated in 2011 as the Hungarian Order of Saint Stephen.



THE PRESIDENT OF ICELAND'S MEDAL OF HONOUR

Iceland

It was instituted in 1954 and is awarded for services to the President of Iceland. It has 1 grade.



THE ICELANDIC LIFE-SAVING MEDAL

Iceland

The Medal was instituted on 9 October 1950. It is awarded for saving the life of an Icelander at the risk of one's own life. It has 2 grades: gold and silver.



CROSS OF THE ICELANDIC RED CROSS

Iceland

It was instituted in February 1949 and is awarded for humanitarian deeds. It has 2 grades.

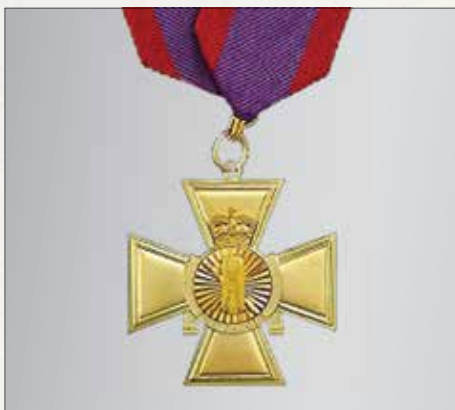


ORDER OF THE FALCON

Iceland

The Order of the Falcon is a national Order of Iceland, established on 3 July 1921 by King Christian X of Denmark and Iceland.

It may be awarded to both Icelanders and citizens of other countries for achievements in Iceland or internationally.



CROSS OF VALOUR

Independent State of Papua New Guinea

This Order consists of one level, the Cross of Valour is awarded for only the most selfless acts of bravery in times of extreme personal danger. This bears resemblance to its counterparts in the Canadian and Australian honours systems. Prior to this award, citizens of Papua New Guinea would have received the George Cross for their actions.



ORDER OF LOGOHU

Independent State of Papua New Guinea

The Order of Logohu is the principal order of the Order of Papua New Guinea. Logohu is a Motuan word for the bird-of-paradise, the official national symbol of Papua New Guinea since its independence. The Order consists of four ranks.



ORDER OF THE STAR OF MELANESIA

Independent State of Papua New Guinea

This Order also consists of one level, the Companion of the Star of Melanesia. It is awarded for distinguished service of a high degree to Papua New Guinea and Melanesia, sustained over a period of fifteen years.



PAPUA NEW GUINEA INDEPENDENCE MEDAL

Independent State of Papua New Guinea

The Papua New Guinea Independence Medal was created in 1975 to commemorate the transition from self-government to the full independence of Papua New Guinea. It is a part of the Papua New Guinea honours system.



ORDER OF ARYAMEHR

Islamic Republic of Iran

The Order was founded by Nasser al-Din Shah Qajar, the King of Persia, in February 1873. The order came in two classes, the first class restricted to female sovereigns or consorts of reigning rulers and the second class to princesses and ladies of high rank, and those deserving of special recognition or signs of conspicuous appreciation by the Shah.



ORDER OF PAHLAVI

Islamic Republic of Iran

The Order was instituted in 1932 by Rezā Shāh, the founder of the Dynasty of the Pahlavi, and it was awarded in two classes. The order was abolished by the Islamic Republic of Iran after the fall of the last Shah. Since then, the order exists as the highest dynastical decoration of the Imperial House of Pahlavi.



FATH MEDAL

Islamic Republic of Iran

The Fath Medal is a military award of the Iranian armed forces which is awarded by Commander-in-chief, Supreme Leader of Iran.

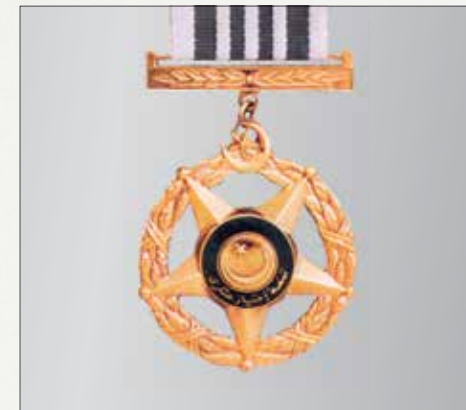
The medal is the likeness of three Palm leaves over Khorramshahr's grand mosque (as a symbol of resistance), Flag of Iran and the word 'Fath'.



HILAL-I-JUR'AT

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

It was created on 16 March 1957 by the President of Pakistan. The medal is only conferrable to those who are ranked at an Officer level only and it is only allowed to be given to the Army (excluding paramilitary personnel), Navy and Air-force.



NISHAN-E-IMTIAZ

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

The award was established in 19 March 1957. The award is the top decoration in the country, given to a person who has accomplished duty beyond what is assigned to him/her. The person has to show eminence and be outstanding in providing excellent service in a significant field of activity. It means that he/she has to prove that he/she has achieved distinction.





CLEMENS XIII PONT MAX
AQVAM VIRGINEM
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NISHAN-E-HAIDER

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

The Nishan-e-Haider was established by the Government of Pakistan and named after Ali ibn Abi Talib on 16 March 1957. It was applied retrospectively from the date of Pakistan's independence on 14 August 1947.



HILAL-E-KASHMIR

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Hilal-e-Kashmir (abbreviated as 'HK') is the highest military gallantry award of Azad Jammu and Kashmir.



HILAL-I-IMTIAZ

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

The honour recognizes individuals who have made an 'especially meritorious contribution to the security or national interests of Pakistan, world peace, cultural or other significant public endeavors'. It is a civilian award and not limited to the citizens of Pakistan.



ORDER OF THE STAR OF ITALY

Italian Republic

The Order was founded in 1947 to recognize civilian and military expatriates or foreigners who made an outstanding contribution to the reconstruction of Italy after World War II.

In 2011, the order was reformed by the 11th President, Giorgio Napolitano.

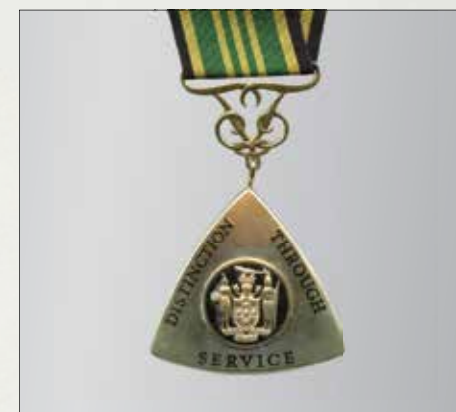


ORDER OF THE NATION

Jamaica

The Order is a part of the Jamaican honours system and was instituted in 1973.

The Order is only conferred on the Governor-General of Jamaica and upon any person who has been appointed as Prime Minister of Jamaica, unless they are already recipients of the Order of National Hero.



ORDER OF DISTINCTION

Jamaica

It is instituted in 1968.

The Order of Distinction is conferred upon citizens of Jamaica who have rendered outstanding and important services to Jamaica, or to distinguished citizens of a country other than Jamaica. The former are made Members of the Order, and the latter are made Honorary Members.



ORDER OF EXCELLENCE

Jamaica

The Order of Excellence is the most recent honour to be created, having been brought into being in 2003. The Order of Excellence took over the function of the Order of Merit, which is now awarded to those 'persons of notable achievement in particular fields of study'.



ORDER OF JAMAICA

Jamaica

The Order was established in 1969.

Membership in the Order can be conferred upon any Jamaican citizen of outstanding distinction. Honorary membership in the Order can be conferred upon any distinguished citizen of a country other than Jamaica.



ORDER OF MERIT

Jamaica

The Order of Merit is conferred upon Jamaicans or distinguished citizens of other countries who have achieved eminent international distinction in the field of science, the arts, literature or any other endeavour. The award can be held by no more than 15 living persons.

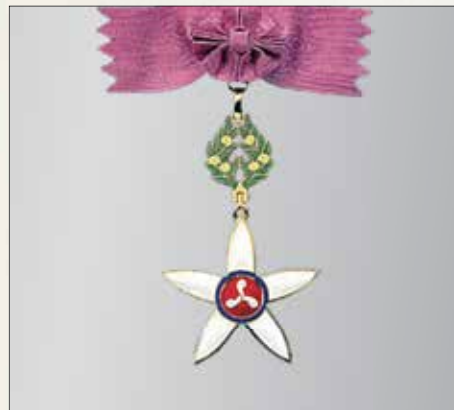


ORDER OF NATIONAL HERO

Jamaica

The Order is a part of the Jamaican honours system that has been in place since 1969.

The Order is given only to Jamaican citizens for 'services of the most distinguished nature' to the nation. It can be awarded either posthumously or on occasion of the recipient's retirement from active public life.



ORDER OF CULTURE

Japan

The Order of Culture was established on 11 February 1937. The order has one class only, and may be awarded to men and women for contributions to Japan's art, literature, science, technology, or anything related to culture in general; recipients of the order also receive an annuity for life. The order is conferred by the Emperor of Japan in person on Culture Day (on 3 November) each year.



CIVIC DECORATION

Kingdom of Belgium

The Civic Decoration was first established by royal decree on 21 July 1867 to reward exceptional acts of bravery, devotion or humanity. A further royal decree of 15 January 1885 extended the award to state civil servants for long service by a mere change of ribbon.





**HONORARY INSIGNIA
OF WORK**

Kingdom of Belgium

The medal is awarded to those that, voluntarily and in immediate and serious danger of losing their lives, save the life of a fellow human. The gold medal is nearly always posthumous. The silver medal is awarded for a remarkable act of heroism in which the recipient was seriously wounded. The bronze medal serves to reward life-saving acts of heroism in which risk of one's life was definitely present.



**ORDER OF GREAT VICTORY
OF THE THUNDER DRAGON**

Kingdom of Bhutan

Druk Yugyel ('Victorious Thunder Dragon') was instituted by King Jigme Singye Wangchuck on 17 December 1991, it was awarded for outstanding dedication, loyalty and commitment. Reorganized by King Jigme Khesar Namgyal Wangchuck on 7 November 2008. And now it is bestowed as a reward for distinguished national service.



**ORDER OF POWER
OF THE THUNDER DRAGON**

Kingdom of Bhutan

Druk Wangyel ('Power of the Thunder Dragon') was instituted by King Jigme Dorji Wangchuk on 9 February 1967. Reorganized by King Jigme Khesar Namgyal Wangchuck on 7 November 2008. And now it is bestowed as a reward for distinguished national service.



**BELOVED SON
OF THE DRAGON**

Kingdom of Bhutan

The Order was instituted by King Jigme Dorji Wangchuk on 9 February 1967 as Druk Shung Thugsey ('Beloved Son of the Dragon') as a meritorious service medal. Reorganized by King Jigme Khesar Namgyal Wangchuck on 7 November 2008. And now it is bestowed as a reward for distinguished national services.



**ORDER OF THE DRUK GYALPO
(DRAGON KING)**

Kingdom of Bhutan

Druk Gyalpo (the Order of the Dragon King) was founded by King Jigme Khesar Namgyal Wangchuck on 7 November 2008. It is bestowed upon on individuals who have devoted a lifetime of service to 'Tsa-Wa-Sum', the king, country and the people. It is awarded in two classes.



**WHEEL
OF THE DRAGON KINGDOM**

Kingdom of Bhutan

Druk Khorlo ('Wheel of the Thunder Dragon') was instituted by King Jigme Dorji Wangchuk on 9 February 1967 as Druk Gyal Khorlo ('Wheel of the Dragon Kingdom'). Reorganized by King Jigme Khesar Namgyal Wangchuck in January 2008 as the honour bestowed as a reward for distinguished national services.





ROYAL ORDER OF SAHAMETREI

Kingdom of Cambodia

The Royal Order of Sahametrei was instituted in three classes on 9 September 1948 and was expanded to five classes on 23 August 1956. The order was not used during the Khmer Rouge period and was reinstated on 5 October 1995.



ROYAL ORDER OF MONISARAPHON

Kingdom of Cambodia

The Order of Monisaraphon was founded by King Sisowath of Cambodia on 1 February 1905. Reformed by King Norodom Sihanouk on 9 September 1948. Awarded for services in the fields of literature and the fine arts, education, justice, administration, and science. Revived by King Norodom Sihanouk on 5 October 1995.



GRAND ORDER OF NATIONAL MERIT

Kingdom of Cambodia

The Grand Order of National Merit was founded by King Norodom Sihanouk on 5 October 1995. Awarded in one class to foreign Heads of State and to Cambodian nationals who have performed exceptional services to the nation.



ORDER OF SUVADARA

Kingdom of Cambodia

The Order of Suvadara was founded by King Sisowath on 22 June 1923. It is awarded for services in the fields of agriculture and economic endeavour and conferred in three classes. Reformed by King Norodom Sihanouk on 23 August 1956 and extended to five classes. Revived by King Norodom Sihanouk on 5 October 1995.



ROYAL ORDER OF CAMBODIA

Kingdom of Cambodia

The Royal Order of Cambodia was founded by King Norodom I on 8 February 1864, reformed by King Sisowath on 16 September 1905 and 1 January 1925, and entirely nationalized by King Norodom Sihanouk on 25 August 1948. Obsolete 1970. Revived by King Norodom Sihanouk on 5 October 1995 and reformed again in 2002.



THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL

Kingdom of Denmark

The medal was instituted on 30 May 1962 and awarded to pilots or aircrew for meritorious services or acts in the air.



INGENIO ET ARTI

Kingdom of Denmark

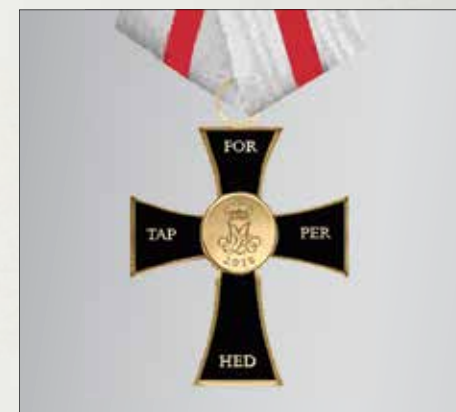
Ingenio et Arti is a Danish medal awarded to prominent Danish and foreign scientists and artists. The honour, a personal award of the Monarch, was instituted by King Christian VIII in 1841 and could be awarded to women as well as men.



MEDAL OF MERIT

Kingdom of Denmark

Medal was instituted on 16 May 1792 by King Christian VII. Normally awarded in silver to persons who have been employed in the public sector for 40 consecutive years or military personnel who doesn't qualify for the Order of Dannebrog or Long Service Medal with Oak Leaf Device.



VALOUR CROSS

Kingdom of Denmark

The Valour Cross is the highest military decoration of Denmark. Established on 14 November 2011, and first awarded on 18 November 2011, it is awarded for outstanding acts of courage in combat

The Valour Cross is suspended from a white ribbon with a red centre stripe.



ROYAL ORDER OF KING SOBHUZA II

Kingdom of Eswatini

The Royal Order of King Sobhuza II was founded by King Sobhuza II in 1975. Awarded in three classes: Grand Counsellor, Chief Counsellor, Counsellor.



ORDER OF THE STAR OF JORDAN

Kingdom of Jordan

The Order of the Star of Jordan is awarded for military or civil merit. It was founded by King Abdullah I on 22 June 1949. The Grand Cordon class was introduced by King Hussein on 23 September 1967. It is awarded to members of the Royal Family in two classes.

The award comprises 5 Grades plus a medal.



AL-HUSSEIN ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT

Kingdom of Jordan

The Al-Hussein Order of Military Merit was founded by King Hussein in 1976 to reward distinguished services by members of the Jordanian armed forces. Civilians may also receive the order in reward for exceptional services in the defence of the kingdom. The order is awarded in five classes.



ORDER OF AL-HUSSEIN BIN ALI

Kingdom of Jordan

The Order of al-Hussein bin Ali is the highest order of the Kingdom of Jordan. It was founded on 22 June 1949 with one class by King Abdullah I of Jordan with the scope of rewarding benevolence and foreign Heads of State. The class of Grand Cordon was introduced by King Hussein on 23 September 1967.



ORDER OF INDEPENDENCE

Kingdom of Jordan

The Order of Independence is the fourth knighthood order of the Kingdom of Jordan. It was instituted in 1921 by Emir Hussein bin Ali, Sharif of Mecca. The Order of Independence is divided into five classes and a medal.

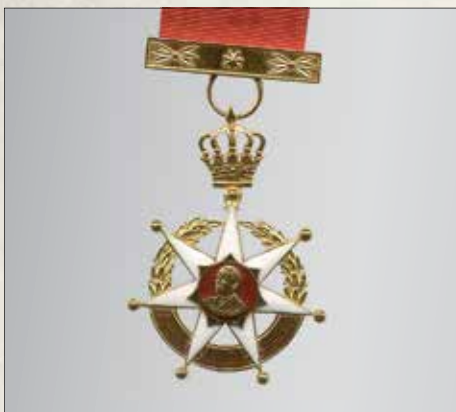


SUPREME ORDER OF THE RENAISSANCE

Kingdom of Jordan

The order was instituted in 1917 by Emir Hussein bin Ali, Sharif of Mecca. The Supreme Order of the Renaissance is divided into six classes and a medal.

The ribbon is, since 1952, of equal stripes of black, white and green; with a narrow red stripe in the centre of the white stripe.



ORDER OF THE HASHEMITE STAR

Kingdom of Jordan

It is awarded to all members of the military for the performance of heroic acts of other distinguished services in the face of the enemy. It was established by King Hussein ibn Talal in 1971.



ORDER OF RAMATSEATSANE

Kingdom of Lesotho

The Order was instituted in 1972 and is awarded for distinguished service by members of the public service, armed forces and police.

The Order has 3 classes.



MOST COURTEOUS ORDER OF LESOTHO

Kingdom of Lesotho

The Most Courteous Order of Lesotho is the highest national order in the honours system of Lesotho. It was founded by King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho in 1972 in three grades.





MOST DIGNIFIED ORDER OF MOSHOESHOE

Kingdom of Lesotho

The most Dignified Order of Moshoeshoe is also called the 'Order of Dignity'. It was instituted in 1972 and it is awarded in recognition of extraordinary merit in a single class.



ORDER OF MOLOMI

Kingdom of Lesotho

The Order of Molomi was instituted in 1972. It is awarded for services in the social sphere and has 3 grades: Knight Commander, Commander and Officer

The ribbon is blue with red edges and a white-edged green central stripe.



THE ORDER OF THE THRONE

Kingdom of Morocco

The Order of the Throne was founded by King Muhammad V on 16 November 1955 as a general award of merit for distinguished services of a civil or military nature. It was modified by King Hassan II on 16 May 1963. It is awarded in an exceptional class and four ordinary classes.



THE ORDER OF THE FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE

Kingdom of Morocco

The Order of the Fight for Independence was founded by King Muhammad V on 16 November 1955 to recognize the services of those who participated in or contributed through patriotic actions towards the attainment of national independence. It was modified by King Hassan II on 16 May 1963 and 14 December 1966.



ORDER OF MUHAMMAD (ORDER OF SOVEREIGNTY)

Kingdom of Morocco

The Order was instituted on 16 November 1956 by King Mohammed V of Morocco. The Order is only eligible for monarchs and foreign heads of state, members of the Royal Family and foreign princes and princesses. But with great exception also ordinary Moroccans can be taken up in this order.



ORDER OF OUISSAM ALAOUITE

Kingdom of Morocco

The decoration was established on 11 January 1913. It is bestowed by the King of Morocco upon those civilians and military officers who have displayed heroism in combat or have contributed meritorious service to the Moroccan state.





THE ORDER OF FIDELITY

Kingdom of Morocco

The Order was founded by King Muhammad V on 16 November 1955 to recognize personal services and proven loyalty to the sovereign. It was modified by King Hassan II on 16 May 1963 and 14 December 1966. It is awarded in an exceptional class and two ordinary classes. Reorganized on 12 April 1976 and now limited to a single class.



THE ROYAL ORDER OF THE CRESTED CRANE

Kingdom of Rwanda

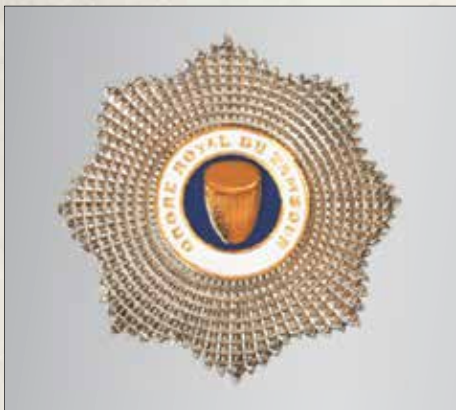
The Order was created by H.M. King Mutara III as a continuation of the Impotore tradition. The Order was reaffirmed by H.M. King Kigeli V on the 3 of January 1998, and it is inspired by the national bird of Rwanda, the crested crane. The bird also serves as a supporter in H.M. King Kigeli V's heraldry.



ROYAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF RWANDA

Kingdom of Rwanda

The Royal Order of the Crown was envisioned by H.M. King Mutara III in 1950, and it was formally instituted by his successor, Kigeli V, in 1959. In 1950, King Mutara III had his staff weave a miniature of the Crown of Rwanda as a gift for a state visit from another royal. This gift was a physical precedent for the Order, and it was also a prelude to its official introduction years later.



ROYAL ORDER OF THE DRUM

Kingdom of Rwanda

The Royal Order of the Drum is the highest honor granted by the Royal House of Rwanda. This order was designed by King Mutara III, and finally established by King Kigeli V in 1959.

The Royal Order of the Drum is granted in two classes: Grand Collar and Commander.



ROYAL ORDER OF THE LION OF RWANDA

Kingdom of Rwanda

There are five ranks in the Order. The highest rank is Grand Cross, which is followed by the Grand Officer rank. The third-highest rank is Knight Commander or Dame Commander, which is followed by the Officer rank. The lowest rank is the Knight or Dame rank. The Order may be granted as a hereditary award or as a non-hereditary honor. Nobility is conferred upon the grantee.

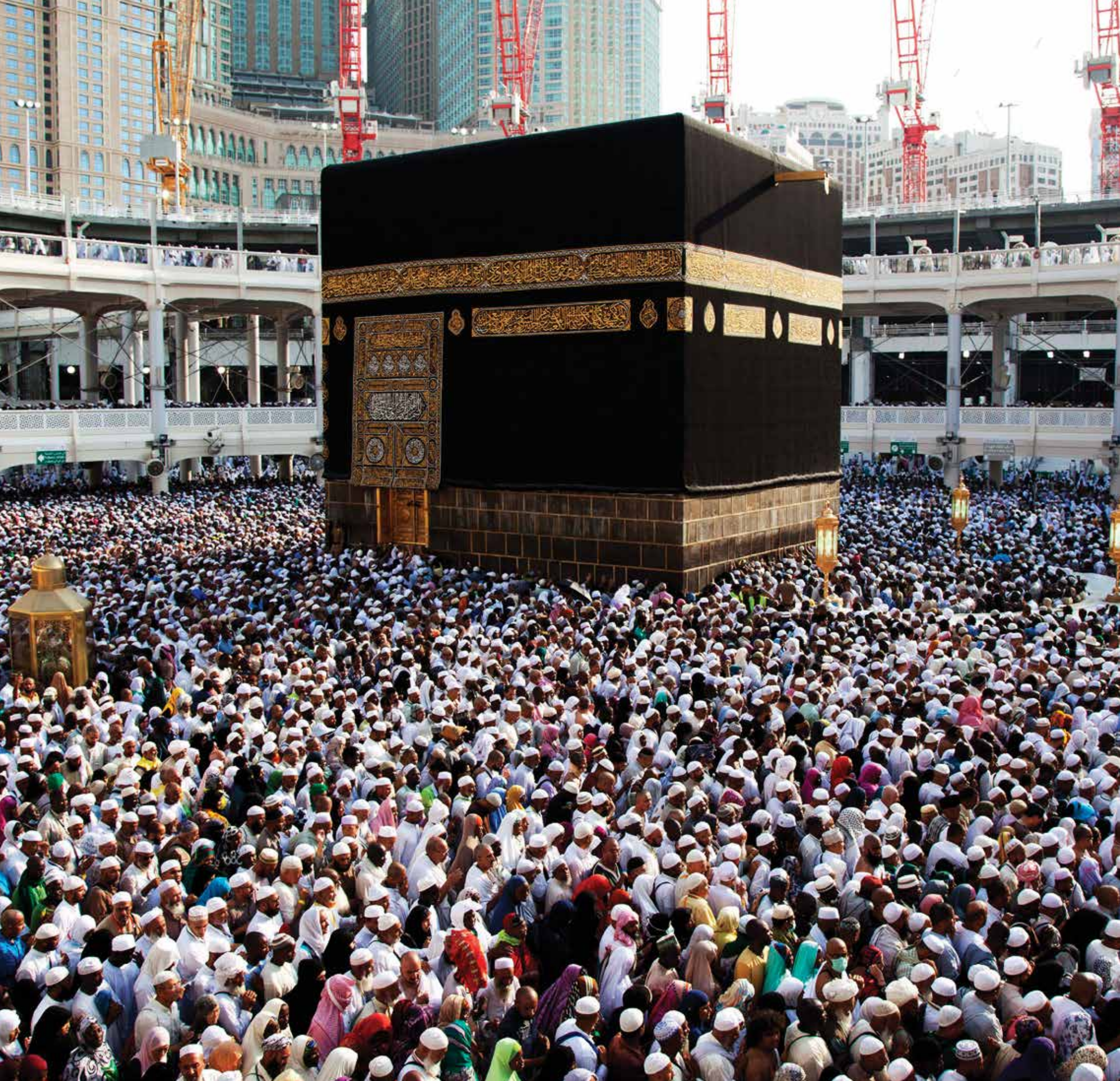


ORDER OF KING ABDULAZIZ

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

The Order was instituted by King Faisal on 20 March 1971.

The order is awarded to citizens of Saudi Arabia and foreigners for meritorious service to the Kingdom.





**MEDAL FOR THE LIBERATION
OF KUWAIT**

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

The Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait was instituted by King Fahd ibn Abdulaziz of Saudi Arabia for service during the Liberation of Kuwait campaign.



**ORDER OF THE CROSS
OF ST. RAIMOND DE PENAFORT**

Kingdom of Spain

It was established on 23 January 1944. It has five classes recognize service to and contributions toward the development and perfection of the law and jurisprudence. The three medals of the order recognize years of unblemished service within the legal and administrative professions under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice.



**ROYAL AND MILITARY ORDER
OF ST HERMENEGILDO**

Kingdom of Spain

The Royal and Military Order of Saint Hermenegild is both a general military honor and a legion created by Ferdinand VII of Spain on 28 November 1814.

According to its current statutes, the order is divided into four classes.



**ROYAL ORDER FOR CIVIL RECOGNITION
OF THE VICTIMS OF TERRORISM**

Kingdom of Spain

The Order was instituted on 8 October 1999.

It is awarded to those who are victims of terrorist action: The Grand Cross is awarded to those killed, the Commander grade to those wounded or affected in other ways.



**ORDER
OF MILITARY MERIT**

Kingdom of Spain

Established on 3 August 1864 by Queen Isabella II as the Order of Military Merit. During the Spanish Civil War it was recognized by both sides of the conflict. Awarded originally in four classes, in 1995 it lost the rank of an order of merit, and the classes were reduced to two and the number of categories extended to four.



**ORDER
OF CIVIL MERIT**

Kingdom of Spain

The Order of Civil Merit was established by King Alfonso XIII of Spain in 1926. The order recognizes 'the civic virtue of officers in the service of the Nation, as well as extraordinary service by Spanish and foreign citizens for the benefit of Spain'. The Order of Civil Merit comes in seven classes.





**THE MOST EXALTED ORDER
OF THE WHITE ELEPHANT**

Kingdom of Thailand

The Order was established in 1861 by King Rama IV. Originally, there was no sash but later added onto by the decree of King Rama V. This Order consists of eight classes.



**THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER
OF CHULA CHOM KLAO**

Kingdom of Thailand

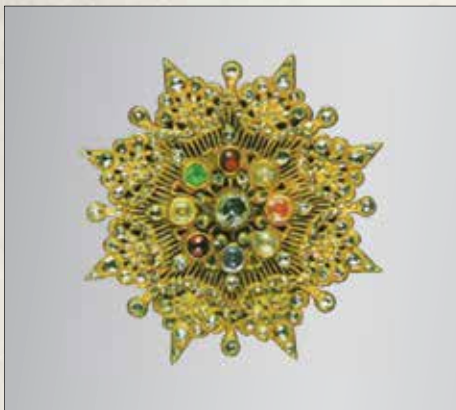
The Most Illustrious Order of Chula Chom Klao was established on 16 November 1873 by King Rama V of The Kingdom of Siam (now Thailand) to commemorate the 90th Jubilee of the Chakri Dynasty, and bears his name.



**THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER
OF THE ROYAL HOUSE OF CHAKRI**

Kingdom of Thailand

The Most Illustrious Order of the Royal House of Chakri was established in 1882 by King Rama V of the Kingdom of Siam (now Thailand) to commemorate the Bangkok Centennial. The order is awarded to members of the House of Chakri (the Thai royal family), foreign heads of state and members of other royal houses.



ORDER OF THE NINE GEMS

Kingdom of Thailand

The Ancient and Auspicious Order of the Nine Gems was established in 1851. The order is bestowed upon the members of the Thai royal family and distinguished high-ranking officials who have given service to the kingdom and who are Buddhist. In practice, it is the highest Thai order granted to Thai citizens, as the two higher orders are reserved for royalty or foreign heads of state.



ORDER OF THE RAJAMITRABHORN

Kingdom of Thailand

The Most Auspicious Order of the Rajamitrabhorn is the highest royal order of Thailand. It was established on 11 June 1962 by King Rama IX to be bestowed upon foreign heads of state.



THE HONOURABLE ORDER OF RAMA

Kingdom of Thailand

The Order was established in 1918 by King Rama VI to be bestowed onto those who have rendered special military services either in peace or in wartimes. The Order is divided into six classes.





BRONZE LION

Kingdom of the Netherlands

The Bronze Lion is a high Royal Dutch award, intended for servicemen who have shown extreme bravery and leadership in battle favoring The Netherlands; in some special cases it can however be awarded to Dutch or foreign civilians. It was first created in 1944. Proposals for an award are reviewed by the Dutch Board for Bravery Awards, which is part of the ministry of Defence.



AIRMAN'S CROSS

Kingdom of the Netherlands

The Airman's Cross was created in 1941. The cross is meant for those Dutch military, who displayed during one of more flights in an aircraft, initiative, courage and perseverance against the enemy or during hostile actions. The cross is also awarded to allied pilots, whose actions or performances in the air were of high importance for the Netherlands.



BRONZE CROSS

Kingdom of the Netherlands

The Bronze Cross of the Kingdom of the Netherlands was instituted on 11 June 1940 by Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands while she was residing in London during the German occupation of the Netherlands. The Bronze Cross has precedence after the Resistance Star East Asia, but is the third highest military decoration still being awarded for bravery.



DECORATION OF MERIT

Kingdom of the Netherlands

The Decoration of Merit is an important military decoration for bravery in the Netherlands. The medal was established on 16 April 1987. The award was created by ministerial decree and is therefore a medal of the Netherlands Ministry of Defence and not a royal decoration.



HONORARY MEDAL FOR MERITS TOWARD MUSEUM COLLECTIONS

Kingdom of the Netherlands

The Honorary Medal for Merits toward Museum Collections is one of the oldest Dutch honors. The medal was instituted by King William I in a Royal Decree on June 26, 1817. The decision speaks of a 'Honorary Medal for expressions of interest in its rich collections shown by donation'.



THE DE RUYTER MEDAL

Kingdom of the Netherlands

De Ruyter Medal was created on 23 March 1907, to be awarded to those members of the Dutch Merchant fleet who distinguish themselves by praiseworthy acts of duty for the Dutch Ship transport. Awarding is on basis by nomination of the Netherlands government and by royal decree.



**THE ROYAL MILITARY ORDER
OF ST. GEORGE**

Kingdom of Tonga

The Royal Military Order of St. George was founded by King George Tupou V in 2009 to reward distinguished and meritorious military services by members of the uniformed services, including the Tonga Defence Services. Awarded in five classes: Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer and Member, and three associated medals.



**THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER
OF QUEEN SALOTE TUPOU III**

Kingdom of Tonga

The Order was established on 28 June 2008 by His Late Majesty King George Tupou V to commemorate the grand figure of his grandmother, Queen Sālote Tupou III, who, during the nearly fifty years of her government, had guided the state of Tonga to a substantial economic and social evolution.



**THE ORDER
OF THE CROWN**

Kingdom of Tonga

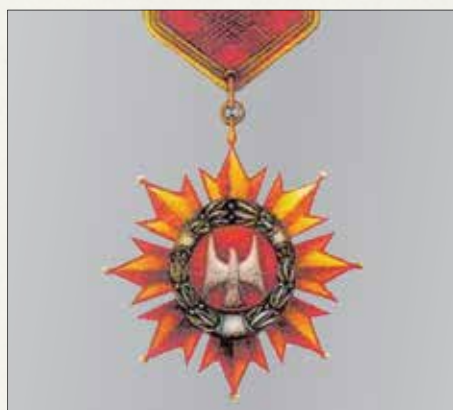
The Order was established on 16 April 1913 by George Tupou II to reward those who distinguished themselves by exceptional services to the State and the Crown. It was reorganized on 31 July 2008 by King George Tupou V, in particular relatively to all the classes of merit.



ORDER 'KURMANZHAN DATKA'

Kyrgyz Republic

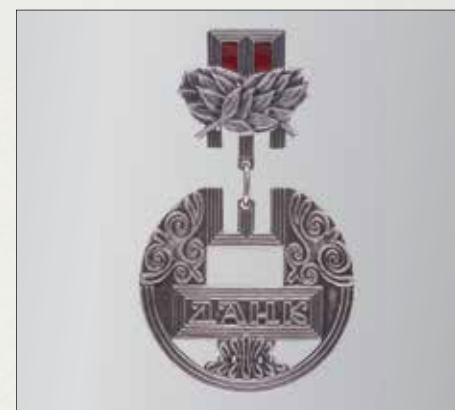
The Order was established on 26 November 2016. The Order 'Kurmanzhan Datka' is awarded for merits in social and political activities and for labor achievements, contribution to the protection and strengthening of the state, the unity of the people, the education of the younger generation in the spirit of love and respect for their homeland.



HERO OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Kyrgyz Republic

It was established by law 'On the establishment of the state awards of the Kyrgyz Republic' dated 16 April 1996. The highest degree of excellence is given to citizens for outstanding service to the state and the people, committing heroic deeds in the name of freedom and independence of the Kyrgyz Republic.



MEDAL OF DANK

Kyrgyz Republic

Medal of 'Dank' was established by law 'On the establishment of the state awards of the Kyrgyz Republic' on 16 April 1996. Medal of 'Dank' is awarded to individuals for significant achievements in public service, industrial, scientific, technical, artistic, educational, social and charitable activities.



MEDAL OF ENE DANKY

Kyrgyz Republic

Medal of 'Ene Danky' was established on 16 April 1996. Medal of 'Ene Danky' is awarded to: mothers who gave birth to and raised nine children; women who have worked flawlessly for more than 15 years in teaching and educational institutions for orphans and children with disabilities; women who are actively working in charities and institutions.



MEDAL OF ERDIK

Kyrgyz Republic

Medal of 'Erdik' was established on 16 April 1996. Medal of 'Erdik' is awarded to individuals for their selfless act of courage and bravery shown during the rescue of people, protection of public order, in the fight against crime, in times of natural disasters, fires, accidents and other emergencies, as well as brave and decisive acts performed during military, call of duty and civic services, in circumstances involving risk to life.



ORDER OF BAATYR ENE

Kyrgyz Republic

Order of 'Baatyr ene' was established on 16 April 1996. The Order is awarded to: mothers with and fully brought-up up to ten or more children; mothers whose children received the highest degree of difference – Kyrgyz Respublikasynyn Baatyr.



ORDER OF DANAKER

Kyrgyz Republic

It was established on 24 November 1999. It is awarded to individuals for outstanding contribution to the strengthening of peace, friendship and cooperation between nations, for a particularly fruitful activity in the inter-ethnic harmony, achievements in science, rapprochement and mutual enrichment of national cultures.



ORDER OF MANAS

Kyrgyz Republic

The Order was instituted on 16 April 1996. The Order 'Manas' is awarded to citizens for their outstanding contribution to the protection and strengthening of the state and democratic society, the unity of the people, the multiplication of economic, spiritual and intellectual potential of the country.



ORDER OF CIVIC MERIT OF LAOS

Lao People's Democratic Republic

The Order of Civic Merit was established on 20 November 1950. It is awarded for meritorious and courageous service to the State in three classes.





ORDER OF MERIT

Malaysia

The Order of Merit is a Malaysian federal award presented for those who have made significant contributions in art, science or humanity and are renowned at national and international level. This award was instituted on 26 June 1975.



MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF MALAYSIA

Malaysia

The award was instituted on 18 April 1966. The Most Excellent Order of the Royal Family of Malaysia is a Malaysian federal award conferred to the Malay rulers who were appointed as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia. It only has one rank.



GRAND KNIGHT OF VALOUR

Malaysia

The Grand Knight of Valour was created on 29 July 1960. It is awarded to those Malaysians who have shown 'supreme courage and bravery in extraordinary and highly dangerous situations'. The number of awards is not limited, and may be conferred to any eligible person, both civilian and military.



MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF THE DEFENDER OF THE REALM

Malaysia

The Most Distinguished Order of the Defender of the Realm is a Malaysian federal award presented for meritorious service to the country. The order was instituted on 6 August 1958 and initially had the five highest ranks. The medal was added on 19 August 1960.



MOST ESTEEMED ORDER OF THE CROWN OF MALAYSIA

Malaysia

The Most Esteemed Order of Loyalty to the Crown of Malaysia is a Malaysian federal award presented for meritorious service to the country.

The order was instituted on 15 April 1966. The order has three ranks.



ORDER OF THE POLAR STAR

Mongolian People's Republic

Order of the Polar Star is an award of Mongolia.

The Order is founded in 1936.





**ORDER OF THE RED BANNER
OF MILITARY VALOUR**

Mongolian People's Republic

It was instituted in 1926 as The Order of Military Valour and renamed in 1931.

It is awarded for military services, and for strengthening the armed forces of the Republic.



**ORDER
OF GENGHIS KHAN**

Mongolian People's Republic

The Order of Genghis Khan is the highest state award of Mongolia.



**HERO OF LABOUR
OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC**

Mongolian People's Republic

It was instituted on 31 December 1956.

It is awarded for services rewarded with the title 'Hero of Labour'.

Medal has red ribbon.



**HERO OF THE MONGOLIAN
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC**

Mongolian People's Republic

The title Hero of the Mongolian People's Republic was the highest distinction in the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR). It was modeled on the Soviet Union's highest award, the Hero of the Soviet Union title.



**ORDER
OF SUKHBAATAR**

Mongolian People's Republic

The Order was instituted on 16 May 1941. It was awarded to Mongolians and foreigners 'for special services to defenses, economic and cultural construction of the MPR, and also for acts of heroism in the struggle against external and internal enemies'. It was named after the Mongolian national hero, Damdin Sükhbaatar.



**ORDER
OF SAINT PETER**

Montenegro

Order of Saint Peter was instituted in 1869. The Order is bestowed upon prominent members of the Petrovic-Njegoš family, as well as to prominent foreign citizens, and is currently held by all four Princes and Princesses of the Royal House.





ORDER OF PRINCE DANILO I

Montenegro

The Order of Prince Danilo I of Montenegro was an order of the Principality, and later Kingdom, of Montenegro. It is currently granted as a dynastic honor by the undisputed head of the House of Petrović-Njegoš, Nicholas Petrović Njegoš II. Although no longer a state order, recognition is indicated by the acceptance of the former President of Montenegro, Filip Vujanović.



THE MOST BLESSED ORDER OF LOYALTY TO THE STATE OF BRUNEI

Nation of Brunei, the Abode of Peace

The Order was instituted on 29 November 1959 by Sultan Muda Haji 'Omar' Ali Saif ud-din III and awarded for loyal, faithful and distinguished service in 4 classes.



MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF MERIT OF BRUNEI

Nation of Brunei, the Abode of Peace

The Most Distinguished Order of Merit was established in February 1964 by Sultan Muda Haji 'Omar' Ali Saif ud-din III, and awarded for meritorious service in 3 classes.



MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE CROWN OF BRUNEI

Nation of Brunei, the Abode of Peace

The Order was instituted on 1 March 1954 by Sultan Muda Haji 'Omar' Ali Saif ud-din III and awarded for services to the Sultan of Brunei, or which are worthy of recognition by the state in 3 classes: Grand Commander, Commander and Companion.



ROYAL FAMILY ORDER OF THE CROWN OF BRUNEI

Nation of Brunei, the Abode of Peace

The Order was instituted on 15 August 1982 by Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah and awarded in a single class. The post-nominal letters are DKMB.



THE NEW ZEALAND ANTARCTIC MEDAL

New Zealand

The New Zealand Antarctic Medal was instituted as a New Zealand Royal Honor on 1 September 2006. It may be awarded to those who have made an outstanding contribution to exploration, scientific research, conservation, environmental protection, or knowledge of the Antarctic region; or in support of New Zealand's objectives or operations, or both, in the Antarctic region.





COMPANION OF THE QUEEN'S SERVICE ORDER

New Zealand

The Queen's Service Order was instituted by New Zealand in 1975 to supplement British honors. It is a single-class New Zealand Order. Military personnel are not eligible for appointment to this Order as a result of their military service, however, community service performed in a civilian capacity can be recognized.



NEW ZEALAND BRAVERY STAR

New Zealand

The New Zealand Bravery Star was instituted in 1999 as part of a Government move to replace British awards for bravery with distinctively New Zealand awards. It replaced the George Medal.

It is awarded 'for acts of outstanding bravery in situations of danger'.



NEW ZEALAND GALLANTRY STAR

New Zealand

The New Zealand Gallantry Star was instituted in September 1999 as part of a Government move to replace British awards for gallantry with distinctively New Zealand awards.

It is awarded 'for acts of outstanding gallantry in situations of danger'.



ORDER OF NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand

The Order of New Zealand is the highest honor in New Zealand's honors system, created 'to recognize outstanding service to the Crown and people of New Zealand in a civil or military capacity'. It was instituted by royal warrant of 6 February 1987. The order is modeled on the British Order of Merit and Order of the Companions of Honor.



QUEEN'S SERVICE MEDAL

New Zealand

The Queen's Service Medal was instituted by New Zealand in 1975. The purpose of the medal is to recognize voluntary service to the community and also elected or appointed public office.



THE NEW ZEALAND ORDER OF MERIT

New Zealand

Instituted in 1996, the New Zealand Order of Merit has five levels: Knight or Dame Grand Companion, Knight or Dame Companion, Companion, Officer and Member. The award of titles was discontinued in 2000, but was reinstated in 2009.



THE NEW ZEALAND DISTINGUISHED SERVICE DECORATION

New Zealand

The New Zealand Distinguished Service Decoration was instituted as a New Zealand Royal Honor in 2007 to recognize distinguished military service, by regular, territorial and reserve members of the New Zealand Defense Force, including command, leadership and service in an operational environment, or in support of operations.



MILITARY ORDER OF MERIT OF THE COMPANIONS OF ARTIGAS

Oriental Republic of Uruguay

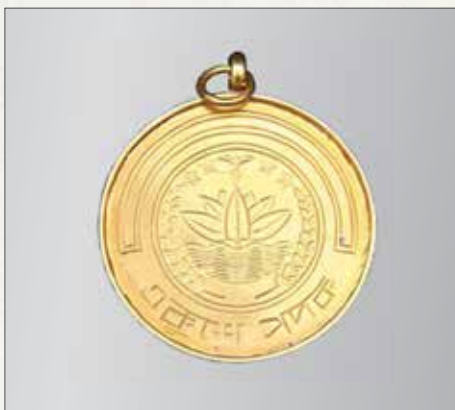
The Order was established by Law #14.955 on 13 November 1979. The statutes governing the order were further modified in 1980, and ultimately repealed on 6 March 1985.



ORDER OF THE ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

Oriental Republic of Uruguay

The order was instituted in the year 1985 by the civilian-military administration that ruled the Republic of Uruguay. After the transition from the civilian-military administration in 1985, the order fell into disuse. Some sources claim that the order had one single grade; that of a Grand Cross. Others state that there are crosses of a Commander and a silver cross of a Knight in existence.



EKUSHEY PADAK

People's Republic of Bangladesh

Ekushey Padak is the second highest civilian award in Bangladesh, introduced in memory of the martyrs of the Bengali Language Movement of 1952. The award is given to recognize contributions in a number of fields, including culture, education, and economics. The Ministry of Cultural Affairs administers the award.



INDEPENDENCE DAY AWARD

People's Republic of Bangladesh

The Independence Day Award is the highest state award given by the government of Bangladesh. Introduced in 1977, this award is bestowed upon Bangladeshi citizens or organizations in recognition of substantial contribution to one of many fields.



THE ORDER OF THE CONDOR OF THE ANDES

Plurinational State of Bolivia

The Order of the Condor of the Andes is a state decoration of the Plurinational State of Bolivia instituted on 12 April 1925. The Order is awarded for exceptional merit, either civil or military, shown by Bolivians or foreign nationals. There are six grades: Grand Collar, Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer and Knight.



THE ORDER OF CHARLEMAGNE

Principality of Andorra

The Order of Charlemagne is the only order and civil decoration issued by the Principality of Andorra. The Order of Charlemagne was created on 7 December 2007 by the Minister of Culture Juli Minoves Triquell to 'reward the merits of those who have excelled in their field of work and who have made outstanding services to the Andorran State'.



THE ORDER OF GRIMALDI

Principality of Monaco

The Order of Grimaldi is an Order established in Monaco on 18 November 1954. It is awarded to people who have contributed to the prestige of the Principality with distinction. As the Order rewards personal service to the Sovereign Prince of Monaco, it is awarded on the sole discretion of the Grand-Master.



THE ORDER OF THE CROWN

Principality of Monaco

The Order of the Crown is an order established in Monaco on 20 July 1960. This decoration is awarded to people, who have done something exceptional or by their exceptional conduct. It is awarded to people with high merit by the Grand-Master.



THE ORDER OF CULTURAL MERIT

Principality of Monaco

The Order of Cultural Merit was established by Prince Ranier III in 1952 to recognize those who have made distinctive contributions to the arts, letters, and sciences through their work or teaching. There are three different classes awarded: Commander, Officer and Knight.



MEDAL OF GRATITUDE

Republic of Albania

The Medal of Gratitude is a medal awarded by the President of Albania. The medal is given to active combatants, servicemen, military retirees, soldiers in support, civilian personnel and members of the Armed Forces inside and outside the country. This medal is also awarded to foreign soldiers who received special honors while serving in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Albania.



NATIONAL FLAG ORDER

Republic of Albania

The National Flag Order is one of the highest decorations to be given in Albania among the Civil awards and decorations, and was instituted on 28 March 1996.

This award is granted to Albanians or foreigners for extraordinary contributions for the sublimation of the Albanian nation and Albania.





NATION'S HONOUR ORDER

Republic of Albania

The Nation's Honour Order was instituted on 28 March 1996. This award is granted to Albanian citizens or foreign nationals, who by their acts and good name contribute to honouring the Albanian nation, inside and outside of the country.



ORDER OF THE FIDELITY

Republic of Albania

The Order of Fidelity was founded by King Zog I on the 22 December 1926. Awarded in four classes: Grand Cordon with star, Grand Officer, Commander and Knight, and a medal. Remodelled in 1932 and reduced to three classes: Grand Cordon with star, Commander and Knight. Retained, remodeled and expanded to five classes by the Italians in 1940. Retained by King Leka as a dynastic order.



NATIONAL ORDER OF MERIT

Republic of Algeria

The National Order of Merit which is awarded for all kinds of services to the country. It was instituted on 2 January 1984 by President Chadli Bendjedid to recompense for outstanding services to the country in the civil, public or military fields, as well as the exceptional services rendered to the revolution. It is also designed for citizens who have contributed to the rise of the country's prestige.



MEDAL FOR THE FIRST CONGRESS OF THE POPULAR MOVEMENT OF LIBERATION OF ANGOLA

Republic of Angola

It is awarded to commemorate the First Congress of The People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola and the foundation of the Party in 1977.



NATIONAL UNION OF ANGOLESE WORKERS MEDAL

Republic of Angola

The medal is commemorative and is awarded for merits to the working class of Angola and participation in the strengthening of Angolan independence.



ORDER OF THE LIBERATOR GENERAL SAN MARTIN

Republic of Argentina

The Order of the Liberator General San Martin was established in 1943. It is awarded to foreign politicians or military, deemed as worthy of the highest recognition from Argentina. It is granted by the sitting President of Argentina.





ORDER OF MAY

Republic of Argentina

The Order of May is one of the highest decorations in Argentina. The order is named after the May Revolution which led to the birth of the Republic of Argentina. It was founded as the Order of Merit, and revised to its current form on 17 December 1957. In 1958, the regulation was further amended and the Necklace of Civil Merit category was abolished.



ORDER FOR SERVICES TO THE MOTHERLAND

Republic of Armenia

The order for 'Services to the Motherland' is awarded for state, social and political activity and significant achievements in the spheres of economy, the defense of the motherland, national security, as well as in humanitarian sphere and for other outstanding services.



ORDER OF FRIENDSHIP

Republic of Armenia

The Order of Friendship is awarded for significant services in promoting mutual understanding in the political, scientific and educational, cultural and religious spheres, as well for strengthening and bolstering friendly ties between peoples.



ORDER OF ST. MESROP MASHTOTS

Republic of Armenia

The Order of St. Mesrop Mashtots is awarded for significant achievements in economic development of the Republic of Armenia, natural and social sciences, inventions, culture, education, healthcare, and public service, as well as for activities promoting scientific, technological, economic and cultural cooperation with foreign countries.



ORDER ST. VARDAN MAMIKONIAN

Republic of Armenia

The Order St. Vardan Mamikonian is awarded for exceptional courage demonstrated while fulfilling military duty to the Motherland, as well as for outstanding services in army building and ensuring military combat training.



THE ORDER OF GLORY

Republic of Armenia

The Order of Glory is awarded for outstanding contribution to strengthening and development of interstate relations, ensuring peace and international security, protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as for activities aimed at promotion of economic ties and preservation of spiritual and cultural values.





THE ORDER OF HONOR

Republic of Armenia

The Order of Honor is awarded for notable services in protecting state and national interests of the Republic of Armenia and establishment of independence and democracy, as well as for significant contribution to building, strengthening and promoting friendship and reinforcing peace between peoples.



ORDER TIGRAN THE GREAT

Republic of Armenia

The Order Tigran the Great is awarded for exceptional services rendered to the Republic of Armenia.



NATIONAL HERO OF ARMENIA

Republic of Armenia

National Hero of Armenia is the highest title in Armenia. The law on the title was signed by President Levon Ter-Petrosyan on 22 April 1994. It is awarded 'for outstanding services of national importance to the Republic of Armenia in defense and strengthening of the state system and creation of important national values.'



LAW ENFORCEMENT MERIT DECORATION

Republic of Austria

The Law Enforcement Merit Decoration is a state award of the Republic of Austria, established by federal law on 1 December 1985. Decoration is awarded for 30 years of flawless service as an executive officer or civil servant in one of the law enforcement organizations of Austria, for outstanding performance and bravery in the face of danger, achievements in rescue operations.



MILITIA MEDAL

Republic of Austria

The Militia Medal is a military medal of Austria awarded to members of the militia in recognition of services rendered in militia activities. It can only be awarded once. The Militia Medal is awarded to members of the militia who have completed 30 days of voluntary militia service. It may also be awarded to those members of the militia at the termination of their militia commitment.



HEYDAR ALIYEV ORDER

Republic of Azerbaijan

The Order was ratified by legislation of Azerbaijan Republic on 22 April 2005. The Order is given to the citizens of Republic of Azerbaijan for special contributions to prosperity, greatness and glory of Azerbaijan; for courage and bravery displayed in defense of Motherland and state interests of Azerbaijan Republic.





ISTIGLAL ORDER

Republic of Azerbaijan

The Istiglal Order was requested to be reviewed and created by the President Abulfaz Elchibey on 10 November 1992. The Istiglal Order is given to the Citizens of Azerbaijan for the following services: for exceptional contributions to national independence movement of Azerbaijan; distinguished services to Motherland and its people; special contributions in statehood building of the country.



SHAH ISMAIL ORDER

Republic of Azerbaijan

Shah Ismail Order was requested to be reviewed and created by the President Abulfaz Elchibey on 10 November 1992. The Order is given for special contributions in organization of development and strengthening of Azerbaijani Armed Forces; distinguished acts in defending the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan Republic; distinguished courage in the military; special contributions in eliminating emergency situations in the country.



SHOHRAT ORDER

Republic of Azerbaijan

The order was created by President of Azerbaijan, Heydar Aliyev on 6 December 1993. The Order is given to the citizens of Republic of Azerbaijan, foreign nationals and non-citizens for special contributions to the economic, scientific, socio and cultural development, establishing and strengthening of peace and friendships among and development of cooperation between people, special contributions in science, education and health sector.



ORDER OF FRIENDSHIP OF NATIONS

Republic of Belarus

The Order of Friendship of Nations is presented for: a significant contribution to the strengthening of peace, friendly relations and cooperation between states, consolidation of the society and unity of peoples; a big personal contribution to the development and enrichment of the spiritual and intellectual potential of the Republic of Belarus, commitment to protecting human rights and social interests.



THE ORDER OF MILITARY GLORY

Republic of Belarus

The Order is presented to the military of the Republic of Belarus for: outstanding achievements in managing troops, maintaining their high combat readiness and professional excellence; gallantry and intrepidity in protecting the Fatherland and its state interests, in the execution of other service duties; the contribution to enhancing comradeship-in-arms and military cooperation with foreign states.



THE MEDAL FOR COURAGE

Republic of Belarus

The Medal for Courage is awarded for personal courage and gallantry displayed: during a combat mission while protecting the Fatherland and its state interests; in the execution of military duty, service or civil duties, protection of the constitutional rights of citizens; in saving people in the water, during natural hazards, fires, accidents, catastrophes and other emergencies involving the risk to life.





HERO OF BELARUS

Republic of Belarus

The Hero of Belarus is the highest title that can be bestowed on a citizen of Belarus. The title is awarded to those 'who perform great deeds in the name of freedom, independence and prosperity of the Republic of Belarus'. The deed can be for military performance, economic performance or great service to the State and society.



ORDER FOR PERSONAL COURAGE

Republic of Belarus

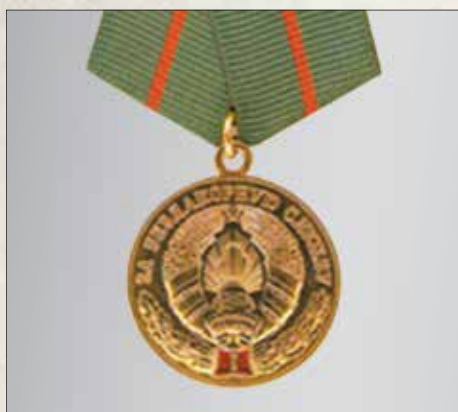
The Order for Personal Gallantry is presented in recognition of: exceptional gallantry and personal courage in the execution of military duty, civil or service duties; selfless deeds performed in emergency situations; courage in protecting the state border; courage in maintaining public order; bold and decisive actions performed in life-threatening situations.



ORDER OF THE FATHERLAND

Republic of Belarus

The Order of the Fatherland is awarded for: excellent results in the manufacturing, scientific, social, cultural, charity and other activities aimed at raising the wellbeing of people and strengthening the power of the state; gallantry and courage displayed while protecting the Fatherland and its state interests, enforcing the law and public order; a big contribution to the development of economic, scientific, technical and cultural ties between the Republic of Belarus and other countries.



THE MEDAL FOR IMPECCABLE SERVICE

Republic of Belarus

The Medal for Impeccable Service is bestowed upon the military, senior and enlisted personnel of interior bodies, financial investigation bodies of the State Control Committee of the Republic of Belarus, emergencies bodies, customs bodies who have served impeccably for ten, fifteen and twenty calendar years respectively.



THE MEDAL FOR LABOUR SERVICES

Republic of Belarus

The Medal is presented for: great achievements in the manufacturing sector, agriculture, construction, transport, services sector, science, education, environmental protection, healthcare, culture, civil service and other work activities; useful inventions and rationalization proposals; achievements in education and professional training of the youth, promotion of physical education and sport.



THE ORDER FOR SERVICE TO THE HOMELAND

Republic of Belarus

The Order is awarded for: exemplary fulfilment of military duties, achievements in the combat training of troops in subordinate military units of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus established in line with the legislation of the Republic of Belarus; courage and intrepidity in the execution of military duty; other services to the Homeland.



**THE MEDAL FOR EXCELLENCE
IN MILITARY SERVICE**

Republic of Belarus

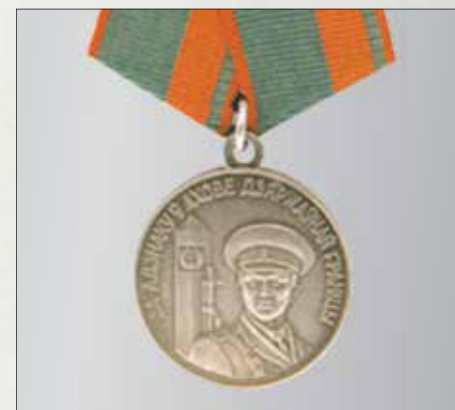
The Medal for Excellence in Military Service is presented to the military in recognition of: outstanding achievements in military service; achievements in managing troops and military units; excellent results in military training, exercises and manoeuvres, in combat duty; special merits in mastering, operating and maintaining military hardware, professional excellence.



**THE MEDAL FOR EXCELLENCE IN THE
MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER**

Republic of Belarus

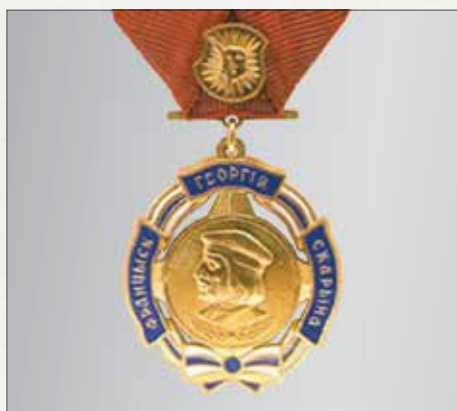
The Medal is awarded for: personal courage, bravery and heroism displayed while apprehending offenders or fighting criminal gangs, protecting the lives and health of people; skilful and courageous actions which helped to prevent criminal and other illegal acts; effective work of interior bodies, troops and units of interior forces in the maintenance of public order and fighting crime.



**THE MEDAL FOR EXCELLENCE
IN THE STATE BORDER PROTECTION**

Republic of Belarus

The Medal is awarded for: courage and intrepidity displayed while apprehending border trespassers; heroic deeds and special merits in the state border protection; high vigilance and decisive activities which helped apprehend border trespassers; assistance provided to border troops in their work to protect the state border.



THE ORDER OF FRANCYSK SKARYNA

Republic of Belarus

The Order of Francysk Skaryna is presented for: considerable achievements in national revival, profound research in the history of Belarus, the national language, literature, art, book publishing, cultural and educational activities, popularization of the Belarusian cultural heritage; special merits in humanitarian and charity activities.



THE MEDAL OF FRANCYSK SKARYNA

Republic of Belarus

The Medal of Francysk Skaryna is presented to scientists, pedagogues and cultural figures in recognition of professional excellence, a big personal contribution to the development and enrichment of the spiritual and intellectual potential, cultural heritage of the Belarusian people.



THE ORDER OF HONOUR

Republic of Belarus

The Order of Honour is presented for: great achievements in the manufacturing, scientific, public, social, cultural, sports and other activities; introduction of new equipment, technologies, especially valuable inventions and rationalization proposals; contribution to the development of economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other ties between the Republic of Belarus and other states.



THE ORDER OF MOTHER

Republic of Belarus

The Order of Mother is bestowed upon women for giving birth and raising five and more children.



NATIONAL ORDER OF BENIN

Republic of Benin

The National Order of Benin is conferred on individuals that have achieved high merits in their field, and is awarded by the President of Benin. It is one of two post-colonial national medals of Benin, the other being the Medal of Honor of the Police. Recipients of this award include Aliko Dangote, President Dr. Ernest Bai Koroma, and Bunmi Makinwa.



CROSS OF GALLANTRY BOTSWANA

Republic of Botswana

The honour was instituted on 11 August 1995. The honour is awarded in time of peace or war for gallantry.



LONG SERVICE ORDER

Republic of Botswana

The Order is awarded to any member of the other ranks of the Botswana Defence Force who has had service in the Botswana Defence Force, with good conduct, for a period of not less than 15 years.



ORDER OF HONOUR

Republic of Botswana

The Order was instituted in 1979. The Order is awarded for efficient and devoted service to the Republic of Botswana. Recipients can add the letters P.H. after their name.



ORDER OF MERITORIOUS SERVICE

Republic of Botswana

The Order was instituted in 1967. The Order is awarded for meritorious service. Recipient can add the letters P.M.S. after his name.





POLICE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER

Republic of Botswana

The Order is awarded to any member of police forces for devotion to duty.



PRESIDENTIAL ORDER OF BOTSWANA

Republic of Botswana

The Order was instituted in 1979.

The recipient can add the letters P.O.B. after his name.



ORDER OF SAINTS CYRIL AND METHODIUS

Republic of Bulgaria

The Order of Saints Cyril and Methodius is an award conferred by the Republic of Bulgaria. It has had three incarnations. The Order was reinstated on 29 May 2003 as the second order of the republic after the Order of Stara Planina and is awarded for merit in the fields of art, science, education and culture.



ORDER OF STARA PLANINA

Republic of Bulgaria

It is awarded to Bulgarian citizens with particularly great merit to Bulgaria and foreigners for particularly great merit to bilateral relations and international cooperation.



PUBLIC SERVICE ORDER

Republic of Bulgaria

The Order is awarded to Bulgarian citizens who have greatly contributed to the development and strengthening of civil society, strengthening of democratic institutions and human rights and freedoms, and contributed to defence, security and public order in the Republic of Bulgaria.



THE ORDER OF PRINCE RWAGASORE

Republic of Burundi

The Order was founded by King Mwambutsa IV on 1 July 1962 to commemorate the life and work of his son and heir and to recognize pre-eminent services to the state, especially in attaining independence, promoting national unity and safeguarding the integrity of the nation. Awarded in five classes and a medal in silver. Modified and retained by the Republic after 1966.





**ORDER
OF VALOUR**

Republic of Cameroon

The Order of Valour is an order of knighthood of the Cameroon.

It is regulated by the ordonnance #72/24 of 30 November 1972. It is one of the four orders of Cameroon.



**GABRIELA MISTRAL ORDER
OF EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL MERIT**

Republic of Chile

The Order was instituted on 31 August 1977, as a reward for Chilean citizens and foreigners for their outstanding contribution to education, culture and teaching.

The Order has three classes.



**ORDER
OF BERNARDO O'HIGGINS**

Republic of Chile

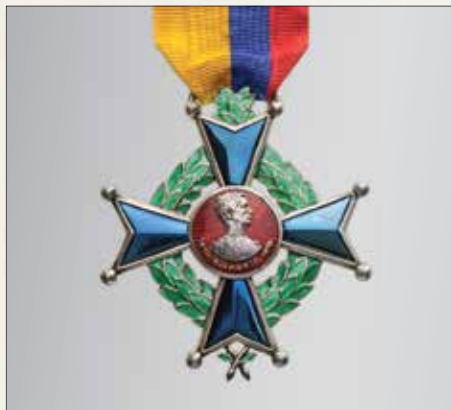
The Order of Bernardo O'Higgins was established in 1956 as an extension of the Order of Merit of Chile in order to recognize foreign nationals for their 'outstanding contribution to the arts, sciences, education, industry, trade or social and humanitarian cooperation'. The order was originally established in two classes. In 1967 the order was reorganised into five classes.



ORDER OF MERIT

Republic of Chile

The Order of Merit is a Chilean military order and was created in 1906. Succeeding the Medal of the Merit, which was created during the term of the President Germán Riesco through the Minister of War decree #1350 on 4 September 1906. This new national distinction was created to recognise the meritorious service provided by foreign military personnel to Chilean officials.



ORDER OF THE CROSS OF ST. MATTHEW

Republic of Colombia

It was instituted in 1913.

It is awarded to military personnel for acts of courage and for meritorious service to the armed forces.



ORDER OF SAN CARLOS

Republic of Colombia

The Order of San Carlos is a state order granted by Colombia. The order was founded on 16 August 1954 to honor Colombian citizens and foreign civilians and military officers who have made outstanding contributions to the nation of Colombia, especially in the field of international relations.





NATIONAL ORDER OF MERIT

Republic of Colombia

It was created with the purpose of establishing a national decoration to honor and praise national and foreign persons and institutions, which have distinguished themselves through exceptional service to the country, as well as those who have carried out exceptional acts of bravery or sacrificed their lives for the defense of national values.



ORDER OF BOYACÁ

Republic of Colombia

It was established in 1922, reestablished in 1919 as an award for military personnel the order has undergone revisions and expansions into its current form, with the biggest change happening in 1922 where civilians became eligible to be awarded the Order of Boyaca.



ORDER OF MERIT

Republic of Congo

The Order of Merit is the highest-ranking Order. It was created on 25 February 1959 and originally had only 3 grades. A decree #127/59 from 6 July 1959 instituted a Grand Cross for exceptional merit and a Collar for the head of Government.



MEDAL OF HONOUR OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Republic of Congo

The Medal of Honour of Public Health was instituted on 16 June 1964. It is a three-class medal for those who gave service for hygiene and child protection.



MEDAL OF HONOUR

Republic of Congo

The Medal of Honour was instituted on 28 July 1960. The Medal of Honour is awarded twice a year: on 1 May (Labour Day) and on 28 November (National Day).

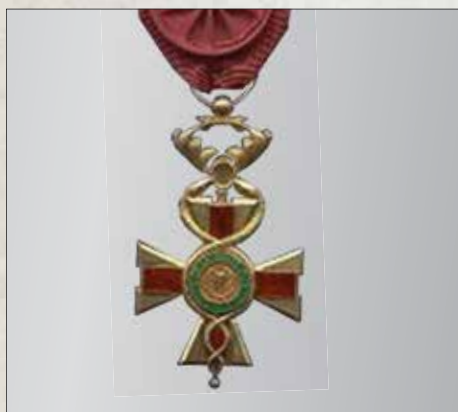


ORDER OF DEVOTION

Republic of Congo

It was instituted on 28 July 1960 (3 weeks prior to formal Independence from France). Despite being a five-class Order, the higher classes are extremely rare, and the breast star is a rarity.





ORDER OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

The Order was instituted on 17 February 1964. It is awarded for distinguished medical assistance, particularly in the case of epidemics.

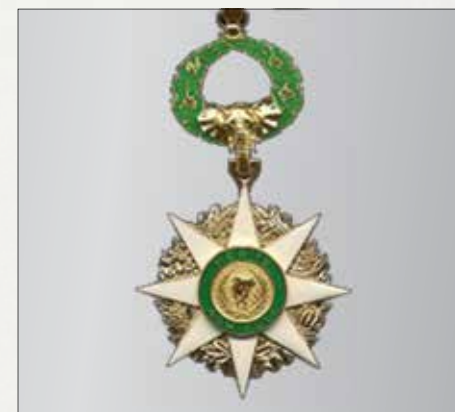
It has 3 grades: Commander, Officer and Knight. The ribbon is dark red.



NATIONAL ORDER OF THE IVORY COAST

Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

The Order was founded on 10 April 1961 to celebrate the independence of the Ivory Coast which was until 1960 a French colony. As the highest state honour, it is awarded to those who have highly distinguished themselves to the service to the state. The Collar is awarded solely to foreign heads of state.



ORDER OF AGRICULTURAL MERIT

Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

The Order was instituted on 16 April 1964. It is awarded for distinguished contributions to agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry. It has 3 grades: Commander, Officer and Knight.



ORDER OF IVORY MERIT

Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

The Order was instituted on 11 September 1970. It is awarded for distinguished merit in the public, private or military sectors.

It has 5 grades: Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer and Knight.



ORDER OF MERIT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

The Order of Merit of National Education was instituted on 16 January 1962. It is awarded for distinguished service to the Ministry of Education or significant services in the field of education.

It has 3 grades: Commander, Officer and Knight.



GRAND ORDER OF QUEEN JELENA

Republic of Croatia

The Order was established in 1995. It is awarded to dignitaries, other state officials and heads of international organizations, Croatian and foreign statesmen and parliamentary and government leaders, senior armed forces officers.





**GRAND ORDER
OF KING PETER KREŠIMIR IV**

Republic of Croatia

The Order had been established on 20 June 1992 and reconstituted on 1 April 1995.

Only highly ranked state officials, foreign officials, and senior military officials are eligible for this order.



**GRAND ORDER
OF KING TOMISLAV**

Republic of Croatia

It is usually awarded to top foreign officials for their contribution to the improvement of Croatia's good standing internationally as well as achievements in developing international relations between Croatia and their respective countries. It is awarded by the President of Croatia. The order has one class.



**GRAND ORDER
OF KING DMITAR ZVONIMIR**

Republic of Croatia

The order is among only four orders that hold the title of grand order and has one class, like all Croatian orders and decorations.

Only highly ranked state and religious officials, whether foreign or national, are eligible for this order.



ORDER OF ANTONIO MACEO

Republic of Cuba

The Order is to reward revolutionary servicemen for extraordinary successes in military operations, high level combat qualities, and for training and readiness which contribute to the defense, development and consolidation of the socialist homeland.



ORDER OF CAMILO CIENFUEGOS

Republic of Cuba

The order is awarded to members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba, who are either in the active military service, in the reserve or retired, and it was awarded to the military of 'friendly countries' like the Soviet Union, for 'extraordinary merit in planning or accomplishing combat actions, in defense of the achievements and sovereignty of Cuba'.



ORDER OF ERNESTO CHE GUEVARA

Republic of Cuba

The Order of Ernesto Che Guevara was founded by the National Council of Republic of Cuba decree-law #30 'About awards, honorary titles and distinctions' 10 December 1979.





**ORDER OF MERIT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS**

Republic of Cyprus

Order of Merit of the Republic of Cyprus – a state award of the Republic of Cyprus.

The Order is designed to reward people who distinguished themselves in various fields of activity for the benefit of the Republic of Cyprus.



**MEDAL
OF EUDOKIMOS DIOKESIS**

Republic of Cyprus

The Medal was instituted in 1950.

The Medal is named in honor of the Cypriot philosopher and teacher Eudokimos Diokesis, the hero of the liberation war in beginning of the XIX century.



**ORDER
OF MAKARIOS III**

Republic of Cyprus

The Order of Makarios III is the highest order of merit awarded by Cyprus. Established in 1991, the order is named after the first President of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios III.

The Order of Makarios III is awarded in six grades.



**NATIONAL ORDER OF THE STAR
OF EDUCATION**

Republic of Djibouti

Order was instituted on 7 May 2002. It is awarded for meritorious service to the Ministry of Education, or to education in general.

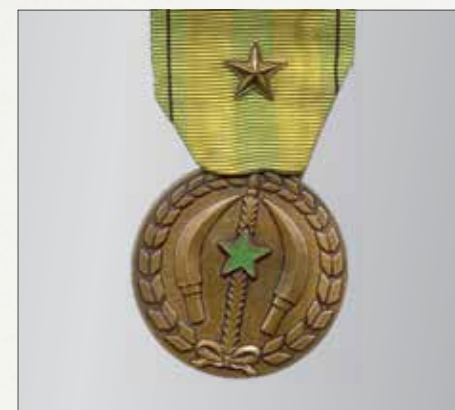
It has 3 grades: Commander, Officer and Knight.



**ORDER OF THE GRAND STAR
OF DJIBOUTI**

Republic of Djibouti

The Order was instituted by Ordinance No.78-032/PR of 28 March 1978, and is awarded for services to the country. The Order has 3 classes.



**STAR
OF BRAVERY**

Republic of Djibouti

It comes in 3 classes and seems to be a military award. The 1st Class has a palm on ribbon, 2nd Class – a silver star and the 3rd Class – a bronze star.



MEDAL FOR COURAGE AND DEVOTION

Republic of Djibouti

Medal was instituted on 29 March 1978.

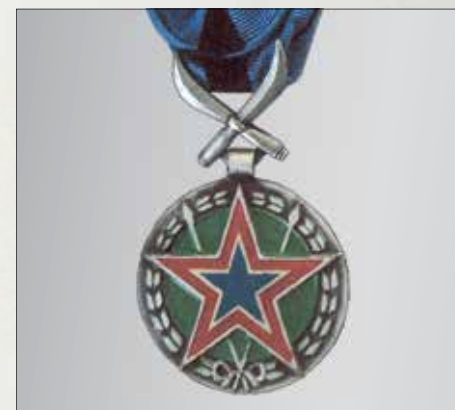
Medal is awarded to officers and agents of the National Security Force for outstanding acts of courage and devotion.



MEDAL OF DEFENCE OF THE TERRITORY

Republic of Djibouti

The medal was instituted in 1994. It is awarded to military personnel who served for 180 days or in a major combat during the civil unrest of 1991-93.



STAR OF DEVOTION

Republic of Djibouti

The Star of Devotion is the National Order of June 27. It was instituted on 27 June 1977 - the day Djibouti became an independent republic.



NATIONAL ORDER OF MERIT

Republic of Ecuador

The history of the National Order of Merit begins on 8 October 1921, when President José Luis Tamayo established the Medal of Merit to reward citizens for their merits to the state. On 2 December 1929, the statute of the National Order of Merit was approved by President Isidro Ayora.



NATIONAL ORDER OF SAN LORENZO

Republic of Ecuador

The National Order of San Lorenzo was established on 17 August 1809.

It was restored on 10 August 1959. Finally the law was restructured on 4 June 2001. Nowadays it is the highest award granted in Ecuador, both in civil and military fields.



ORDER OF JOSÉ MATÍAS DELGADO

Republic of El Salvador

The Order was established on 14 August 1946 to recognize exceptional services in the humanitarian, literary, scientific, artistic, political and military fields. The order is named after José Matías Delgado who was a priest and doctor known as The Father of the Salvadoran Fatherland. He was a leader in the independence movement of El Salvador from Spain.



ORDER OF THE NATIONAL COAT OF ARMS

Republic of Estonia

The Order of the National Coat of Arms was instituted by Konstantin Päts on 7 October 1936 to commemorate 24 February 1918, the day on which Estonian independence was declared. The Order of the National Coat of Arms is bestowed only on Estonian citizens, as a decoration of the highest class for services rendered to the state.



THE ORDER OF THE CROSS OF THE EAGLE

Republic of Estonia

The Order of the Cross of the Eagle was instituted in 1928. It was adopted as a state order in 1936. The Order of the Cross of the Eagle is bestowed to give recognition for military services and services in the field of national defence. It is awarded in civil and military divisions. The awards made to members of the military are denoted by the addition of crossed swords to the decoration



THE ORDER OF THE ESTONIAN RED CROSS

Republic of Estonia

The Order of the Estonian Red Cross was instituted in 1920 by the Estonian Red Cross Society. The Order of the Estonian Red Cross is bestowed in order to give recognition for humanitarian services rendered in the interests of the Estonian people and for the saving of life.



THE ORDER OF THE WHITE STAR

Republic of Estonia

The Order of the White Star was instituted on 1936. The Order of the White Star is bestowed on Estonian citizens and foreigners to give recognition for services rendered to the Estonian state.



THE ORDER OF THE CROSS OF TERRA MARIANA

Republic of Estonia

The Order of the Cross of Terra Mariana was instituted in 1995. The Order is bestowed upon the President of the Republic. Presidents of the Republic who have ceased to hold office keep the Order of the Cross of Terra Mariana. The Collar of the Order was used de facto as the badge of office of the President of the Republic.



FIJI INDEPENDENCE MEDAL

Republic of Fiji

The Medal was authorized by Queen Elizabeth II on the occasion of the granting of independence to Fiji to give recognition to individuals of the Armed Forces, Police Force, Prison Service, Aerodrome Fire Service, Forest Guards who were serving on the 10 October 1970 and members of the Civil Service and other residents of Fiji who have rendered outstanding public service.





HONOR MEDAL

Republic of Georgia

Established in 1992, the Honor Medal is awarded to Georgian citizens who actively participated in the revival of Georgia and devoted themselves to noble deeds.



MEDAL MILITARY HONOR

Republic of Georgia

Established in 1992, the Military Honor Medal is awarded to Georgian military personnel and citizens who actively participated in the protection of their motherland and its territorial unity.



MILITARY COURAGE MEDAL

Republic of Georgia

Created in 1992, the Military Courage Medal is awarded to military and police personnel for protecting their motherland while displaying bravery and courage when carrying out military duties, for heroic and daring actions.



ORDER OF NATIONAL HERO

Republic of Georgia

The Order of National Hero is the highest honour awarded by the government of Georgia together with the title of National Hero.

The Order of National Hero was established on 24 June 2004. It is conferred on individuals for an 'exceptional, distinguishable heroic' service to Georgia.



ORDER OF QUEEN TAMAR

Republic of Georgia

Established in 2009, the Order of Queen Tamar is awarded to regular citizens for their significant achievements in public or social spheres and outstanding service to the country and its people.



DIDGORI CROSS

Republic of Georgia

Established in 2014, in honour of the Battle of Didgori, the Didgori Cross is awarded to servicemen and women of the Georgian Armed Forces for extraordinary courage and achievements during battle, leadership and initiative.





ORDER OF THE EAGLE OF GEORGIA

Republic of Georgia

The Order is commonly known as the Order of the Eagle of Georgia, is the highest order of chivalry awarded by the House of Bagration, whose Chief and Grand Master is Prince David Bagration of Mukhrani, Duke of Lasos, Prince of Kakheti, Prince of Kartli and Prince of Mukhrani.



ORDER OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE

Republic of Georgia

The Order of the Golden Fleece is an honor awarded by the government of Georgia. It was established in 1998 and follows the Order of St. Nicholas in rank. The Order is named after the mythical Golden Fleece, which was held in Colchis in what is now western Georgia.



SAINT GEORGE'S ORDER OF VICTORY

Republic of Georgia

Saint George's Order of Victory is an honor awarded by the government of Georgia, which comes second in rank to the Order of National Hero. Saint George's Order of Victory was established on 24 June 2004. It is conferred on Georgian and foreign nationals for an 'exceptional role played in victories for Georgia'.



ORDER OF ST. NICHOLAS

Republic of Georgia

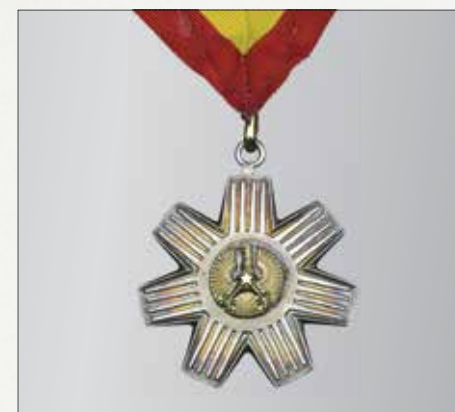
Established on 31 July 2009, in accordance with parliamentary decree number 1553, the Order of St. Nicholas is awarded to individuals for outstanding charitable or social activities in free service to the country and the people.



MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY

Republic of Ghana

The ribbon consists of central navy blue stripe with a thin red stripe towards the border, and a broad yellow stripe border.



ORDER OF THE STAR OF GHANA

Republic of Ghana

The Order of the Star of Ghana is the highest award given by the Government of Ghana to any individual who had helped the cause of the country in one way or the other. Recipients of this award are decorated at a state function, chaired by the President of the Republic.



ORDER OF THE VOLTA

Republic of Ghana

The Order of the Volta is an order of merit from the Republic of Ghana. It was instituted in 1960 and is awarded to people for their outstanding service to the country.

The ribbon bar of the order is navy blue with red borders and a central black stripe.



ORDER OF THE FIVE VOLCANOES

Republic of Guatemala

The Order was instituted on 25 March 1961 and is awarded for service to Central American unity.

The Order has 5 grades.



ORDER OF THE QUETZAL

Republic of Guatemala

The Order of the Quetzal is Guatemala's highest honour.

Established in 1936, it is bestowed by the Government of Guatemala. The award acknowledges officials of nations, organizations and other entities.



NATIONAL ORDER OF MERIT

Republic of Guinea

The National Order of Merit is the preeminent state decoration of the Republic of Guinea.



NATIONAL ORDER OF HONOUR AND MERIT

Republic of Haiti

The Order was instituted on 28 May 1926 and is awarded in five grades to both Haitians and foreign nationals. The award is given to acknowledge distinction in not only the realms of diplomacy and politics but also the arts, charitable works and other fields of benefit or interest to Haiti.



ORDER OF SANTA ROSA AND CIVILIZATION

Republic of Honduras

The Order of the Holy Rose and Civilization is the highest state award of the Republic of Honduras.

The Order was established on 21 February 1868 by the Constitutional President of Honduras, José Maria Medina, to be rewarded for civil, religious, or military merit. The Order was reinstated in 1901.



CROSS OF MERIT OF THE ARMED FORCES

Republic of Honduras

The Cross, known as the 'Cruz de las Fuerzas Armadas' (Cross of the Armed Forces) is awarded to members of the Honduran armed forces for distinguished conduct and long service.



ORDER OF FRANCISCO MORAZAN

Republic of Honduras

The Order was instituted on 1 March 1941.

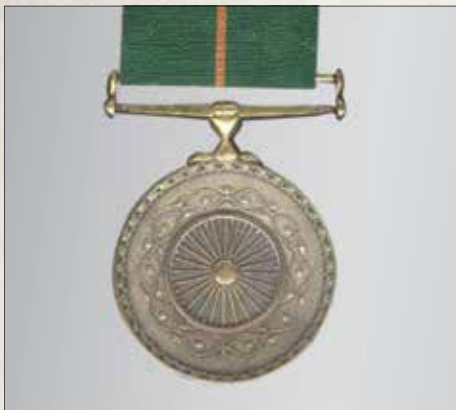
The Order is awarded to Hondurans and foreigners for extraordinary achievements in both the civil and military fields. Francisco Morazán was a Honduran politician who was president of the Federal Republic of Central America from 1830 to 1839.



TERRITORIAL ARMY DECORATION

Republic of India

The Decoration was instituted on 1 February 1952 by the President of India. It is awarded to officers of the Territorial Army for twenty years of efficient service.



ASHOKA CHAKRA

Republic of India

The Ashoka Chakra is awarded for valour, courageous action or self-sacrifice away from the battlefield. It is the peacetime equivalent of the Param Vir Chakra and is awarded for the 'most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent valour or self-sacrifice' other than in the face of the enemy. The decoration may be awarded either to military or civilian personnel.



KIRTI CHAKRA

Republic of India

The Kirti Chakra is an Indian military decoration awarded for valour, courageous action or self-sacrifice away from the field of battle. It may be awarded to civilians as well as military personnel, including posthumous awards.



SHAURYA CHAKRA

Republic of India

The Shaurya Chakra is an Indian military decoration awarded for valour, courageous action or self-sacrifice while not engaged in direct action with the enemy. It may be awarded to civilians as well as military personnel, sometimes posthumously.





MAHA VIR CHAKRA

Republic of India

The Maha Vir Chakra (MVC) (literally great warrior medal) is the second highest military decoration in India, after the Param Vir Chakra, and is awarded for acts of conspicuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air. It replaced the British Distinguished Service Order (DSO). The medal may be awarded posthumously.



PARAM VIR CHAKRA

Republic of India

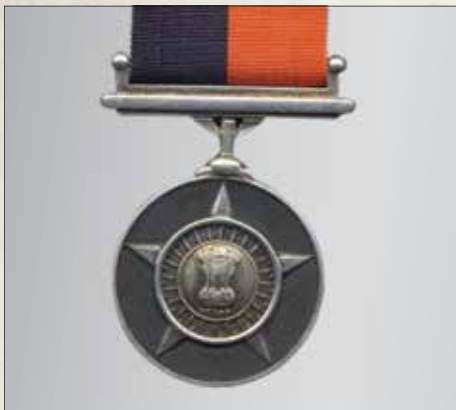
The Param Vir Chakra (PVC) is India's highest military decoration, awarded for displaying distinguished acts of valour during wartime. The PVC is equivalent to the Medal of Honour in the United States and the Victoria Cross in the United Kingdom. Only 21 soldiers have received this award to date.



AIR FORCE STAR

Republic of India

The 'Air Force Meritorious Service Star' (BSBP) is awarded to personnel of the Indonesian Air Force for meritorious service and going beyond the call of duty for advancement of the Indonesian Air Force. The BSBP can also be awarded to civilians who provide extraordinary service for advancement of the Indonesian Air Force.



VIR CHAKRA

Republic of India

Vir Chakra is an Indian gallantry award presented for acts of bravery on the battlefield.

Established by the President of India on 26 January 1950 (with effect from 15 August 1947). The statutes were amended 12 January 1952 to readjust the order of wearing as new decorations were established.



STAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Republic of Indonesia

The Star of the Republic of Indonesia is Indonesia's highest order awarded to both civilians and the military for their merits to the republic and the people. It was officially instituted in 1959.

The order is awarded in five classes.



GUERRILLA STAR

Republic of Indonesia

The 'Guerrilla Star' (BG) is awarded to a military serviceman/servicewoman who has given extraordinary service to fight in order to maintain the sovereignty of Republic of Indonesia from foreign aggression. Most BG recipients are military personnel involved in the Indonesian National Revolution.





SACRED STAR

Republic of Indonesia

'The Sacred Star' (BS) is awarded to personnel of the Indonesian National Armed Forces who distinguished themselves by acts of valor and going beyond the call of duty during military operations. The BS can also be awarded to any civilian for extraordinary service and acts of valor beyond the call of duty in the same circumstances.



STAR OF MAHAPUTERA

Republic of Indonesia

The 'Star of Mahaputera' (BMP) is awarded to a person who has given extraordinary service to the Motherland in certain areas outside the military. It is the second highest decoration awarded by the Government of The Republic of Indonesia.

The BMP is awarded in 5 classes.



WOUNDED MEDAL

Republic of Iraq

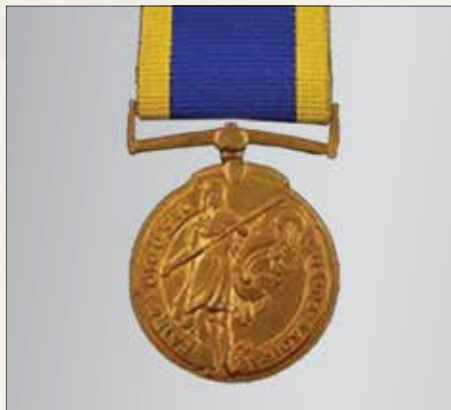
This is an Iraqi wound medal. The award was established in 1983. Issued to soldiers who were wounded during the execution of military operations.



POLICE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

Republic of Iraq

The Medal was instituted in 1958, to replace the royal Police Distinguished Service Medal. It is awarded to police officers for distinguished service.



DEFENCE FORCES RESERVE SERVICE MEDAL

Republic of Ireland

The medal was instituted in June 1961. It is awarded to members of An Fórsa Cosanta Áitiúil or An Slua Muirí for service with the Defence Forces Reserves.



MILITARY MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY

Republic of Ireland

The Military Medal For Gallantry (MMG) is a military decoration awarded by the Government of Ireland. Created in 1944, the Military Medal for Gallantry is awarded in three different classes. Originally referred to as 1st, 2nd and 3rd class, but since 1984 they have been respectively been referred to with Honour, with Distinction, and with Merit.





SCOTT MEDAL FOR VALOUR

Republic of Ireland

The Walter Scott Medal for Valour is a medal awarded for acts of bravery in An Garda Síochána. It is not a state award, being in the gift of the commissioner, who awards same.



ORDER OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE

Republic of Kazakhstan

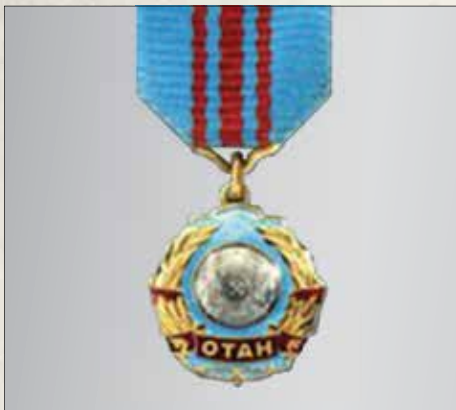
The order was established in 1995. It recognizes outstanding service to Kazakhstan. The Order of the Golden Eagle may be awarded to individuals who have previously been awarded orders by Kazakhstan or the Soviet Union. The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan becomes a Commander special class of the Order of Altyn Kyran.



HERO OF KAZAKHSTAN

Republic of Kazakhstan

The award was established on 21 December 1993. On 23 May 1994, Defense Minister Sagadat Nurmagambetov received the title, becoming the first People's Hero of Kazakhstan.



ORDER OF OTAN

Republic of Kazakhstan

The Order of Otan is one of the highest orders of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The order is usually awarded to citizens for the following, but there have been several notable non-citizen recipients: outstanding achievements in public and social activities; development of economy, social sphere, science and culture, democracy and social progress; state, law enforcement and military service.



ORDER OF THE GOLDEN HEART OF KENYA

Republic of Kenya

Order of the Golden Heart is the senior Order of Kenya. Like the Order of the Burning Spear it was instituted in 1966 and exists in 3 classes.



THE ORDER OF THE BURNING SPEAR

Republic of Kenya

It was instituted on 21 April 1966. It is awarded for services to Kenya. It has 3 grades: Chief, Elder and Moran.



UHODARI MEDAL

Republic of Kenya

The highest Kenya military award is Uhodari Medal.

The Medal was instituted on 21 April 1966.

The Medal is awarded to members of the uniformed services for conspicuous gallantry or self-sacrifice.



DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL

Republic of Kenya

The Medal was instituted on 21 April 1966.

The Medal is awarded to members of the armed forces for distinguished conduct.



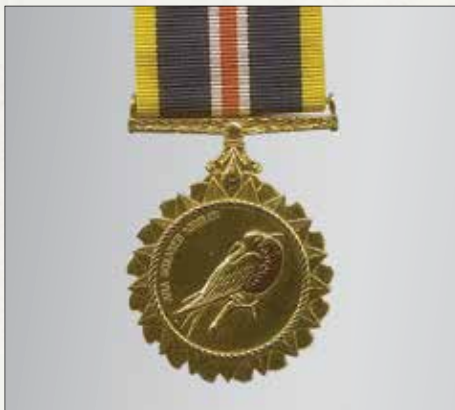
KIRIBATI CROSS

Republic of Kiribati

It was instituted in 1989.

It is awarded to those who have risked their lives to save others from the sea or fire, or in the face of public disorder.

The ribbon is red with white edge stripes.



**KIRIBATI GRAND ORDER
ANA TOKABETI KIRIBATI**

Republic of Kiribati

It was instituted in 1989.

It is awarded to former Presidents of Kiribati and citizens who have made great contributions to the nation.



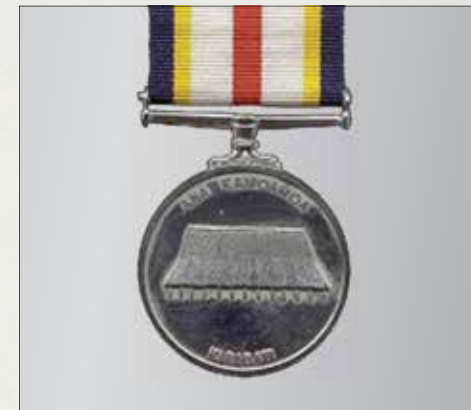
MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARD

Republic of Kiribati

It was instituted in 1989.

It is awarded to members of the disciplined forces for exceptional service for at least 20 years.

The ribbon is red with blue edges and yellow and white edge stripes.



NATIONAL ORDER

Republic of Kiribati

It was instituted in 1989.

It is awarded for outstanding or exceptional contributions to the common welfare in Kiribati in their respective professions, callings, vocations or other fields of human endeavour or activity.



ORDER OF MERIT

Republic of Kiribati

It was instituted in 1989.

It is awarded for contributions to the reputation or the common welfare of Kiribati by the display of extraordinary talent, skill or knowledge in traditional, scientific, artistic or similar fields.



GRAND ORDER OF MUGUNGHWA

Republic of Korea

It was founded on 13 August 1949. It is awarded to the President of South Korea, and it may be awarded to their spouse, heads or former heads of state of South Korean allies, and their spouses. The order is presented for 'outstanding meritorious services in the interest of promoting the development and security of the Republic of Korea.'



ORDER OF DIPLOMATIC SERVICE MERIT

Republic of Korea

The Order is awarded by the President of South Korea for 'outstanding meritorious services in the interest of enhancing national prestige and promoting amity with allies.' It is a relatively rare honor, being usually awarded to a handful of people every year, and is one of the highest civilian awards of South Korea.



ORDER OF MERIT FOR NATIONAL FOUNDATION

Republic of Korea

The Order of Merit for National Foundation is one of South Korea's orders of merit. It is awarded by the President of South Korea for 'outstanding meritorious services in the interest of founding or laying a foundation for the Republic of Korea.' The order was established in 1962, under the military rule of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction.



ORDER OF NATIONAL SECURITY MERIT

Republic of Korea

The Order of National Security Merit is one of South Korea's orders of merit. It is awarded by the President of South Korea for outstanding meritorious services in the interest of national security.

The order is divided into five grades.



CROSS OF RECOGNITION

Republic of Latvia

The Cross of Recognition was instituted on 13 May 1710, discontinued in 1940, and reinstated in 2004. It is awarded for special services in public, cultural, science, sports and education. It has 5 classes: Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer and Knight plus a Medal of Honour in 5 grades.



興禮門



ORDER OF THE THREE STARS

Republic of Latvia

Order of the Three Stars is the highest civilian order awarded for meritorious service to Latvia. It was established in 1924 in remembrance of the founding of Latvia. Its motto is 'Per aspera ad astra', meaning 'Through hardships to the stars'. The Order has five ranks and three grades of medals of honour.



ORDER OF VIESTURS

Republic of Latvia

The Order of Viesturs was established in 1938 in celebration of the ancient might of Latvia. It was reinstated in 2004 and has as its motto 'Confortamini et pugnate' (Be Strong and Fight).

The Order of Viesturs has five classes and three levels of medals.



ORDER OF MERIT

Republic of Lebanon

The Lebanese Order of Merit was created on 16 January 1922. It consists of two dignities and four ordinary classes as follows:

- The extraordinary grade
- Grand cordon
- Four ordinary classes.



MILITARY MEDAL

Republic of Lebanon

The Medal was instituted by the law of 2 June 1948.

It is awarded to non-commissioned officers and to enlisted personnel for meritorious actions or years of service, as well as to major-generals and higher ranks who have commanded the army two years at least, or have been appointed ministers.



NATIONAL ORDER OF THE CEDAR

Republic of Lebanon

The National Order of the Cedar is the highest state order of Lebanon, established on 31 December 1936. It is offered in five grades.



ORDER OF THE STAR OF AFRICA

Republic of Liberia

The Order of the Star of Africa is an order presented by the government of Liberia from 1920. It is presented in five grades: Knight, Officer, Commander, Grand Officer, and Grand Cross. Liberian and foreign citizens may be invested with the order for distinguished service to the Republic of Liberia or to Africa in public service or in the arts and sciences.





**HUMANE ORDER
OF AFRICAN REDEMPTION**

Republic of Liberia

The Order was founded on 13 January 1879 during the presidency of Anthony W. Gardiner. It is awarded for humanitarian work in Liberia for acts supporting and assisting the Liberian nation and to individuals who have played a prominent role in the emancipation of African Americans and the pursuit of equal rights.



**ORDER OF THE PIONEERS
OF LIBERIA**

Republic of Liberia

The Order of the Pioneers of Liberia is an order presented by the government of Liberia. The order may be presented to Liberian or foreign citizens for outstanding and distinguished service in international affairs, government, religion, art, science or commerce, and for singular acts of philanthropy and deeds of heroism and valor.



**MEDAL OF THE FOUNDING VOLUNTEERS
OF THE LITHUANIAN ARMY**

Republic of Lithuania

The Medal of the Founding Volunteers of the Lithuanian Army is conferred on persons who contributed to the establishment of the Armed Forces of Lithuania and the strengthening of the national defence system of the country.



ORDER OF VYTAUTAS THE GREAT

Republic of Lithuania

The Order was instituted in 1930 to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the death of the Lithuanian Grand Duke Vytautas the Great.

The Order of Vytautas the Great has five classes.



THE LIFE SAVING CROSS

Republic of Lithuania

The Life Saving Cross may be awarded to both Lithuanian citizens and foreign nationals for saving human life on the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and saving the life of Lithuanian citizens in foreign countries.



THE ORDER OF THE CROSS OF VYTIS

Republic of Lithuania

The Order of the Cross of Vytis is the first state decoration of the pre-war Lithuania reinstated on 15 January 1991.

The Order of the Cross of Vytis is conferred on persons for acts of bravery performed in defending the freedom and independence of the Republic of Lithuania.



INDEPENDENCE MEDAL

Republic of Lithuania

The Independence Medal is conferred on persons for distinction in the cause of restoration and consolidation of the Independent State of Lithuania during the period from 1990 to 2000.

The Medal is produced at the Mint of Lithuania.



ORDER 8-SEPTEMBER

Republic of Macedonia

The Order is awarded to Heads of State, parliaments and governments, senior officials and foreign diplomats, the top officials of international organizations, and institutions for outstanding merit in establishing, developing and strengthening friendly relations and peaceful cooperation among relevant equitable states, organizations or institutions and the Republic of Macedonia.



ORDER OF MERIT FOR MACEDONIA

Republic of Macedonia

The Order of Merit for Macedonia is the fourth highest state recognition of Macedonia. As its name implies, is recognition of Merit for Macedonia. Order was established in 2002.



NATIONAL ORDER OF MADAGASCAR

Republic of Madagascar

The National Order of Madagascar is the highest of honorific orders of Madagascar.

The National Order was created on 14 October 1958, the date on which the Malagasy Republic was proclaimed.



MALAWI MEDAL

Republic of Malawi

It was instituted in 1967.

It is awarded for acts of great bravery.

The ribbon is green with 3 white stripes.



REPUBLIC OF MALAWI CROSS

Republic of Malawi

The Cross was instituted in 1967.

The Cross is awarded for eminent acts of valour, self-sacrifice or extreme devotion to duty.



NATIONAL ORDER OF MALI

Republic of Mali

The National Order of Mali was founded on 31 May 1963 to celebrate the independence of the country acquired in 1960 after decades of French colonisation. As such, the order was granted to deserving personalities to the state and could also be granted to foreign heads of state as a sign of friendship.



ORDER PRO MERITO MELITENSI

Republic of Malta

The Order pro Merito Melitensi is the order of merit of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, established in 1920. It is awarded to recipients who have brought honor to the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, promoted Christian values and charity as defined by the Roman Catholic Church.



NATIONAL ORDER OF MERIT

Islamic Republic of Mauritania

It is awarded from 1960.

The Order has 5 grades.

The ribbon of the Order is green with 2 yellow edge stripes and a silver central stripe.



ORDER OF THE STAR AND KEY OF THE INDIAN OCEAN

Republic of Mauritius

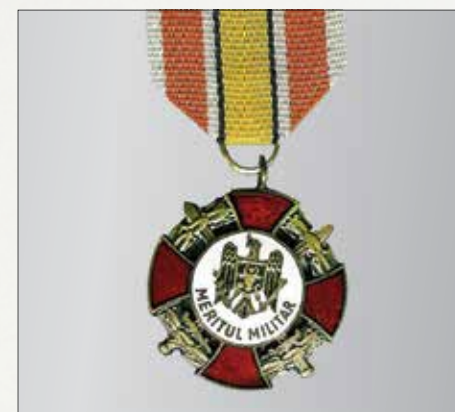
The Most Distinguished Order of the Star and Key of the Indian Ocean is the highest distinct order of merit in the honors system of Mauritius. It was founded in 1992 to decorate people who have made a contribution to social progress in the nations of the Indian Ocean. It may be awarded to non-Mauritian citizens.



ORDER OF WORK GLORY

Republic of Moldova

The Order of Work Glory is a Moldovan official order conferred for outstanding achievements in an individual's field of work, esteemed public activity during their career, and great contributions to the development of the Moldovan cultural, scientific, socio-economic, sporting and public spheres.



MILITARY MERIT MEDAL

Republic of Moldova

It is awarded for the courage and heroism shown during the fighting to protect the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Moldova, to ensure public order, to protect human rights and freedom, for impeccable military service.





ORDER OF HONOUR

Republic of Moldova

Order of Honour is a state order of the Republic of Moldova established by Parliament of Moldova in 2002, which is awarded by presidential decree. It is the fourth highest distinction of Moldova. The Order of Honour can be awarded also to organizations, institutions, etc.



ORDER OF STEVEN THE GREAT

Republic of Moldova

The Order was founded on 30 July 1992 and it is the highest military award. It is awarded for the heroic deeds and skillful leadership in the fighting; the special courage shown in ensuring public order, the protection of human rights and freedoms, security of the state, the implementation of special tasks; other important merits in defending the freedom and independence of the Republic of Moldova.



ORDER OF THE REPUBLIC

Republic of Moldova

The Order of the Republic is Moldova's highest order. It is awarded by the President of Moldova for exceptional merits in all fields which benefit Moldova and humanity as a whole. The order was established in 1992.



ORDER OF MIGUEL LARREYNAGA

Republic of Nicaragua

It was instituted on 16 September 1968.

It is awarded for service to Nicaragua and to humanity in the areas of diplomacy and international relations.

The Order has 6 grades: Collar, Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer and Knight.



ORDER OF RUBEN DARIO

Republic of Nicaragua

It was instituted on 16 February 1951.

It is awarded for service to Nicaragua and to humanity in the fields of art, literature, science and international relations. The Order has 7 grades: Collar, Grand Cross with Gold Star, Grand Cross with Silver Star, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer and Knight.



ORDER OF VASCO NUÑEZ DE BALBOA

Republic of Panama

The Order was instituted on 1 July 1941. It is awarded for distinguished diplomatic services and contributions to international relations between Panama and other states.





ORDER OF MANUEL AMADOR GUERRERO

Republic of Panama

The Order of Manuel Amador Guerrero is the highest honour of Panama. Named after Manuel Amador Guerrero, the first president of Panama, the order was established on the 50th anniversary of Panama's independence on 29 October 1953. It is awarded to recognize distinguished people (Panamanians and non-Panamanians) in the sciences, arts, and politics.



ORDER OF MANUEL JOSÉ HURTADO

Republic of Panama

The Order was established on 27 November 1959. Annually on 1 December the Order is awarded to teachers, schools, civic groups, religious associations, parents, business, institutions or organizations who have made work of cultural and educational value.



ORDER OF THE SUN OF PERU

Republic of Peru

The Order was instituted on 8 October 1821. It was discontinued four years later, after many grantees started to use the award as a nobility title, similar to the earlier Castile titles awarded by the colonial government. All such nobility titles were abolished by 1828. The Order was reestablished in 1921.



DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER

Republic of Peru

The Order was instituted by decree 11474 on 18 July 1950 to be awarded to both Peruvians and foreign nationals to recognize distinguished contributions to the prestige of Peru and to honour valuable service to Peru in the fields of the arts, sciences, industry and commerce.



MILITARY CROSS OF MERIT, NAVY CROSS OF MERIT, AIR FORCE CROSS OF MERIT

Republic of Poland

The Crosses are military decorations awarded to members of the Polish Armed Forces. The crosses were established by the Law of 14 June 2007, which amended the Act of 16 October 1992, concerning medals and decorations.



ORDER OF THE REBIRTH OF POLAND

Republic of Poland

Order of the Rebirth of Poland is a Polish state order established on 4 February 1921. It is conferred on both military and civilians as well as on foreigners for outstanding achievements in the fields of education, science, sport, culture, art, economics, national defense, social work, civil service, or for furthering good relations between countries.





ORDER OF THE CROSS OF INDEPENDENCE

Republic of Poland

The Order of the Cross of Independence was established on 5 August 2010, to honor those who between the years of 1939-1956 voluntarily served with merit in defending the independence of the Polish State. At its establishment it was declared to be a continuation of Cross of Independence which was established on 29 October 1930. It is fifth in the order of precedence of Polish awards and decorations.



ORDER OF THE MILITARY CROSS

Republic of Poland

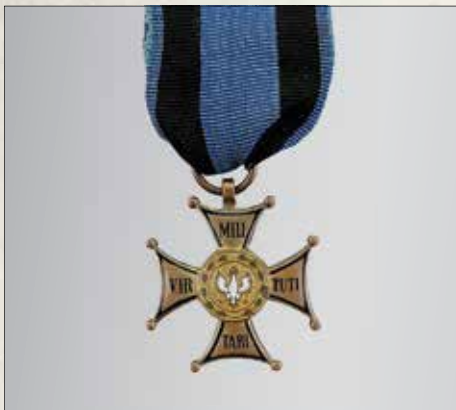
The Order of the Military Cross is a Polish order established on 18 October 2006. It is awarded for 'distinguished service, sacrifice, and courage in actions against terrorism in the country or during foreign deployments of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland in times of peace.'



ORDER OF THE WHITE EAGLE

Republic of Poland

The Order of the White Eagle is Poland's highest order awarded to both civilians and the military for their merits. It was officially instituted on 1 November 1705 by Augustus II the Strong and bestowed on eight of his closest diplomatic and political supporters.



WAR ORDER OF VIRTUTI MILITARI

Republic of Poland

The War Order of Virtuti Militari is Poland's highest military decoration for heroism and courage in the face of the enemy at war. It was created in 1792 by Polish King Stanisław II August and is one of the oldest military decorations in the world still in use.



MILITARY CROSS

Republic of Poland

The Military Cross was established on 14 June 2007. The Military Cross has the distinction of being the reward for acts of bravery and courage made during operations against acts of terrorism in the country, or during use of the Polish Armed Forces outside the country in time of peace.



ORDER OF SAINT AGATHA

Republic of San Marino

The Order of Saint Agatha is a State order established on 5 June 1923 by the Grand and General Council of the Republic of San Marino. It is named after Saint Agatha, on whose feast day 5 February, Pope Clement XII reestablished the sovereignty of the republic in 1740.



ORDER OF SAN MARINO

Republic of San Marino

The Order of San Marino or Civil and Military Equestrian Order of Saint Marinus is an Order of Merit of San Marino, established on 13 August 1859, the order is presented for outstanding civil or military services to the Republic, or for humanitarian, artistic, political or scientific accomplishment.



NATIONAL ORDER OF THE LION

Republic of Senegal

The National Order of the Lion was founded on 22 October 1960. It has a green ribbon. It has the following ranks: Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer and Knight.



ORDER OF ACADEMIC PALMS OF SENEGAL

Republic of Senegal

It was instituted by Law 74-1280 of 23 December 1974 in 3 Classes: Knight, Officer and Commander.



MILITARY MEDAL

Republic of Senegal

The Medal is instituted on 28 April 1964 by Law 64-312.

It is awarded to military personnel for the courage shown during wartime, as well as for a long, exemplary service in peacetime.



ORDER OF AGRICULTURAL MERIT

Republic of Senegal

Order of Agricultural Merit was instituted by Law 82-600 of 7 August 1982. The Order has 3 classes.

Ribbon of the Order is ocean blue with a center marron stripe bordered by a green stripe.



ORDER OF MERIT

Republic of Senegal

The Order of Merit was founded on 22 October 1960. Its ribbon is green with a narrow yellow central stripe.

It is awarded for the outstanding services to the state in the spheres of public activity: public or private, civil or military. The order may be awarded to foreigners.



ORDER OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Republic of Serbia

Order of the Republic of Serbia was founded on 26 October 2009. It is awarded to heads of foreign states and governments for exceptional services in the development and strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation between Serbia and another state.



THE ORDER OF THE WHITE EAGLE

Republic of Serbia

It is the state award of Republic of Serbia. It was instituted on 26 October 2009. It has 3 classes.



ORDER OF ST. PRINCE LAZAR

Republic of Serbia

The Order of Saint Prince Lazar is a chivalric order created by King Alexander I of Serbia to commemorate the five hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Kosovo that took place on 28 June 1389. The order is named after Prince Lazar who commanded the Serbian armies in the battle.



ORDER OF THE KARADORĐE'S STAR

Republic of Serbia

The Order of Karađorđe's Star is Serbia's highest civilian and military decoration. It was founded on 1 January 1904. It originated in the Kingdom of Serbia, and was initially awarded exclusively to Serbian citizens in return for services rendered to the Serbian monarchy, the Serb people and the Serbian state, though it is now bestowed upon Serbs and non-Serbs alike.



ORDER OF THE ROKEL

Republic of Sierra Leone

The Order was founded in 1972 by President Siaka Stevens. It may be awarded to recognize Sierra Leoneans who have distinguished themselves by making valuable contributions to the country. The award is normally awarded by the President of Sierra Leone.



ORDER OF THE REPUBLIC

Republic of Sierra Leone

It was established in 1972 by President Siaka Stevens and comprises four classes across both civil and military divisions.





BINTANG TEMASEK

Republic of Singapore

Bintang Temasek was instituted in 1970. The badge of the Bintang Temasek may be awarded to any member of the Singapore Armed Forces, the Singapore Police Force or the Singapore Civil Defence Force who has performed acts of exceptional courage and skill or exhibited conspicuous devotion to duty in circumstances of extreme danger.



THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER

Republic of Singapore

The Distinguished Service Order was instituted in 1968. The Order may be awarded to any person who has performed within Singapore any act or series of acts constituting distinguished conduct. In special circumstances, the order may be awarded to any person who has performed outside Singapore any act or series of acts constituting distinguished conduct.



ORDER OF NILA UTAMA

Republic of Singapore

The Order of Nila Utama was instituted in 1975. There are 3 grades of the Order of Nila Utama: the First Class, the Second Class and the Third Class. The Order is conferred by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

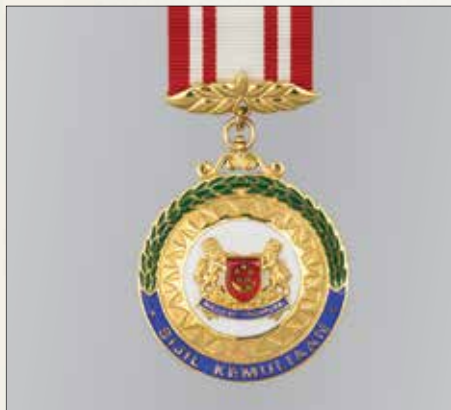


ORDER OF TEMASEK

Republic of Singapore

Order of Temasek is Singapore's second most important national honour and was instituted in 1962. Its Grand Master is the President of Singapore.

There are 3 grades of the Order of Temasek: the First Class, the Second Class, and the Third Class.



CERTIFICATE OF HONOUR

Republic of Singapore

The Certificate of Honor was instituted in 1962. Ordinarily, only Singapore citizens could be awarded the Certificates of Honor, but in special circumstances, Honorary Certificates of Honor may be awarded to non-Singapore Citizens.



ORDER FOR EXCEPTIONAL MERITS

Republic of Slovenia

The Order is awarded usually for exceptional work and services rendered in advancing the sovereignty, prosperity, renown and progress of Slovenia in the cultural, economic, scientific, social and political spheres. It is conferred to nationals of the country and, exceptionally, groups of citizens, legal persons and other organizations and foreign top statesmen.





THE ORDERS OF FREEDOM OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

Republic of Slovenia

The Orders of Freedom of the Republic of Slovenia are a special class of decorations 'for services rendered in the defence of freedom and assertion of the sovereignty of the Republic of Slovenia or only in connection with the said acts related to the gaining of independence.'



ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE

Republic of South Africa

The central motif for this Order is Mapungubwe. Mapungubwe Hill is a sandstone hill located on a mudstone deposit in the northern part of Limpopo, known for its arid subtropical climate and erratic summer rains. The artefacts found on Mapungubwe Hill serve as further design elements for the Order named after it.



ORDER OF THE BAOBAB

Republic of South Africa

The Order is awarded to those for service in business and the economy; science, medicine, and for technological innovation; and community service. It was instituted on 6 December 2002, and is awarded annually by the President of South Africa.



ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF O.R. TAMBO

Republic of South Africa

The Order is awarded in three categories to eminent foreign nationals and other foreign dignitaries for friendship shown to South Africa. It therefore concerned primarily with matters of peace, cooperation, international solidarity and support and is integral to the execution of South Africa's international and multilateral relations.



ORDER OF IKHAMANGA

Republic of South Africa

The Order of Ikhamanga is awarded to South African citizens who have excelled in the fields of arts, culture, literature, music, journalism or sport.



HONORARY ORDER OF THE YELLOW STAR

Republic of Suriname

The Order was instituted in 1975 at the independence of Suriname and replaced the Dutch Order of the Netherlands Lion. It is awarded to individuals for their meritorious service to the Surinamese people or nation. Foreigners are also eligible to receive the order. The president of Suriname is the Grand Master of the order.



HONORARY ORDER OF THE PALM

Republic of Suriname

The Order was instituted in 1975 at the independence of Suriname and replaced the Dutch Order of Orange-Nassau. It is awarded to individuals for special service in the civil or military field. The order is also eligible for foreigners. The president of Suriname is the Grand Master of the Order.



ORDER OF FRIENDSHIP

Republic of Tajikistan

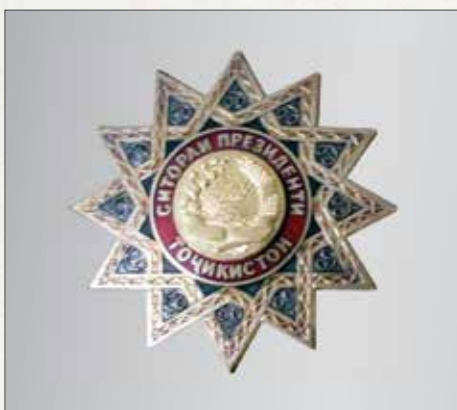
The Order of Friendship is awarded for active and fruitful activities on peace-building, strengthening of friendship and cooperation between nations, protection of human rights and their social interests, for great personal contribution to development and multiplication of spiritual and intellectual potential of the Republic of Tajikistan.



ORDER OF ISMOILI SOMONI

Republic of Tajikistan

The Order of Ismoili Somoni is awarded to state and public figures, scientists and cultural workers and other citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan for their significant achievements in labor, for their noticeable contribution to state-building and great successes in military service, social and cultural, social and charitable activities.



ORDER 'STAR OF THE PRESIDENT OF TAJIKISTAN'

Republic of Tajikistan

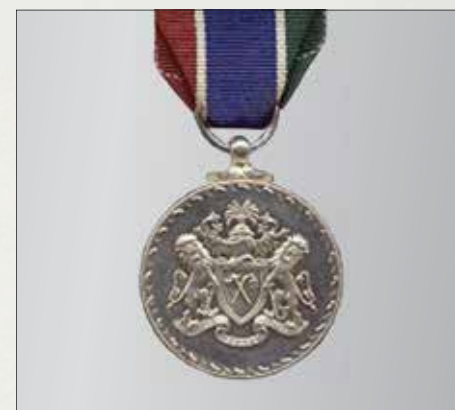
This is the highest order. It is awarded for outstanding merits in peacekeeping and development, political and public spheres, economic and social spheres, science and culture, state service.



ORDER OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA

Republic of the Gambia

The Order of the Republic of The Gambia (Order of the Republic of the Gambia) is the name of an order that has been awarded in the West African state of Gambia since 1972. The Order has five degrees.



LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

Republic of the Gambia

It is awarded for long service and good conduct in the armed forces.



MEDAL OF HONOUR

Republic of the Maldives

It is awarded for acts of gallantry or outstanding leadership in the defense of the realm.

The ribbon is yellow with red edges and white edge stripes bearing green and black stripes.



ORDER OF SIKATUNA

Republic of the Philippines

The Order is conferred upon individuals who have rendered exceptional and meritorious services to the Republic of the Philippines, upon diplomats, officials and nationals of foreign states who have rendered conspicuous services in fostering, developing and strengthening relations between their country and the Philippines.



PHILIPPINE LEGION OF HONOR

Republic of the Philippines

The Honor was established on 3 July 1947. Today, the Philippine Legion of Honor is conferred upon a Filipino or foreign citizen in recognition of valuable and meritorious service in relation to the military affairs of the Republic of the Philippines. It is thus the primary order of military merit of the Republic of the Philippines.



QUEZON SERVICE CROSS

Republic of the Philippines

The Quezon Service Cross is a decoration conferred by the President of the Philippines with the concurrence of the Congress of the Philippines on Filipino citizens for 'exemplary service to the nation in such a manner and such a degree as to add great prestige to the Republic of the Philippines, or as to contribute to the lasting benefit of its people'.



ORDER OF LAKANDULA

Republic of the Philippines

The Order of Lakandula is one of the highest honors given by the Republic of the Philippines. It is an order of political and civic merit, awarded in memory of Lakandula's dedication to the responsibilities of leadership, prudence, fortitude, courage and resolve in the service of one's people.



ORDER OF GABRIELA SILANG

Republic of the Philippines

The Order of Gabriela Silang is a female order of the Philippines.

The Order of Gabriela Silang is a single-class Order may be conferred upon the wives of heads of State and/or of government, both Filipino and foreign.



PIUES



ISPEN



CAHTAN

TRIA HAEC



**THE ORDER
OF TWO NILES**

Republic of the Sudan

The Order was instituted on 16 November 1961. Awarded for merits to the state in the military and civil service.

It has five classes.



**THE ORDER
OF MERIT**

Republic of the Sudan

Shall be awarded for both Sudanese and foreigners who provided great services to the State, for those employees who spent a long time in government service and performed their duty honestly and faithfully during which they were known for their good moral. The medal shall be pinned on the left side of the chest.



**THE ORDER OF THE LOYAL SON
OF THE SUDAN**

Republic of the Sudan

The Order was instituted in 1974. It is awarded to Sudanese Nationals who devotedly defend the interests of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, exert exceptional efforts resulting in the progress of the Sudanese people or the welfare thereof in any walk of life. The same person may be awarded such Order more than once.



STAR OF MILITARY ACCOMPLISHMENT

Republic of the Sudan

This Order is awarded to commands, units or branches and not to individual members of the Sudanese Armed Forces for varied achievements over a period of time or for a specific single act or deed in the military fields for activities that positively contribute and/or result in the progression and development of the Sudanese Armed Forces.



PYIDAUNGSU SITHU THINGAHA

Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Pyidaungsu Sithu Thingaha was founded on 2 September 1948. Awarded in two divisions (military and civil) and has five classes: Grand Commander, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer and Member), and a single medal in silver.



THIRI THUDHAMMA THINGAHA

Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Thiri Thudhamma Thingaha was founded on 2 September 1948. It is awarded in two divisions (military and civil) and three classes: Grand Commander, Grand Officer and Companion.



INDEPENDENCE MAWGUNWIN TITLE

Republic of the Union of Myanmar

This award was for participation in both military and civil struggles of Burma's independence. This award is granted for service in three different periods:

- 8 January to 26 July 1942
- 27 July 1942 to 26 March 1945
- 27 March to 15 August 1945.



THE CHACONIA MEDAL

Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

The Medal was aptly named after the Chaconia flower, which is the National Flower of Trinidad and Tobago and coincidentally blooms annually around August 31, just in time for Independence Day. It was first awarded in 1969 on the introduction of National Awards in Trinidad and Tobago. The identifying colour on the border of the ribbon for this medal is light green.



THE HUMMING BIRD MEDAL

Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

The Humming Bird Medal is awarded to persons in the private or public sector for loyal and devoted service to their community and country. Additionally, the medal, which is awarded in gold, silver and bronze to a maximum of fifteen persons, may also be presented to persons for their gallantry or any other heroic action.



THE MEDAL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN

Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

The Medal for the Development of Women was awarded for the first time in 2018. It is to be granted to individuals, for their contribution to the development of women's rights and issues.



THE ORDER OF THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

The Order of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago is the highest honour of Trinidad and Tobago. Established in 2008, it replaced the Trinity Cross as the decoration for distinguished and outstanding service to the country.



THE PUBLIC SERVICE MEDAL OF MERIT

Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

The Public Service Medal of Merit is awarded to the members of the Civil and Protective Services. This Medal also includes recipients from the Defence and Cadet Forces, members of Statutory Boards and Committees of other quasi-Public Services. The Medal is awarded in gold, silver and bronze.



ORDER OF INDEPENDENCE

Republic of Tunisia

The Order of Independence was instituted on 16 September 1956 by the King of Tunisia, Muhammad VIII al-Amin, to award citizens for outstanding merits during gaining independence from France. In 1957 it was the only royal order to enter the republican system of awards, and in March 1959 the statute of the order was amended.



ORDER OF THE REPUBLIC

Republic of Tunisia

The Order was instituted on 16 March 1959 to commemorate the proclamation of the first Constitution of the Republic of Tunisia.

The Order was awarded in five classes for civil and military merits in the creation of the Republic of Tunisia, its formation and development.



ORDER OF THE REPUBLIC

Republic of Turkey

The Order is conferred by the President of Turkey, upon the decision of the Council of Ministers, to the prime ministers, ministers and members of foreign missions in recognition of their contributions for bringing the nations closer and enhancing the amicable relations between their respective countries and the Republic of Turkey.



GALKYNYS ORDER

Republic of Turkmenistan

Galkynys Order is the state order of Turkmenistan. It was instituted by the Law of 23 September 1994.



STAR OF PRESIDENT ORDER

Republic of Turkmenistan

Star of President Order is order of Turkmenistan. It was instituted on 30 September 1992.



WATAN ORDER

Republic of Turkmenistan

The Order can only be awarded to the current president, and only once in the president's tenure, for 'outstanding achievements in domestic and foreign policies.' The order was created for Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedow by Turkmenistan's rubberstamp parliament in 2007, and Berdimuhamedow was subsequently made the first ever recipient on his 50th birthday.





**ALTYN AY
MEDAL**

Republic of Turkmenistan

Altyn Ay Medal is a medal of Hero of Turkmenistan.

It is awarded by President of Turkmenistan to Turkmenistan citizens.



**ORDER
'STAR OF OGUZHAN'**

Republic of Turkmenistan

The Order was established by the Law of Turkmenistan of 8 February 2014.

The Order is awarded to senior military officers of the Armed Forces, other troops and military bodies of Turkmenistan and other military personnel.



**ORDER OF SAPARMURAT TURKMENBASHI
THE GREAT**

Republic of Turkmenistan

The Order of the First President of Turkmenistan, Saparmurat Turkmenbashi the Great, is a state award of the Republic of Turkmenistan, established by President of Turkmenistan Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov in honor of his predecessor Saparmurat Niyazov. This order is awarded only to outstanding state and public figures – the highest officials of foreign countries.



ORDER 'FEMALE SOUL'

Republic of Turkmenistan

It is awarded to women for various services to the state and the nation. The Order was established on 8 February 2014 to replace the Order of 'Gurbansoltan-edje'.

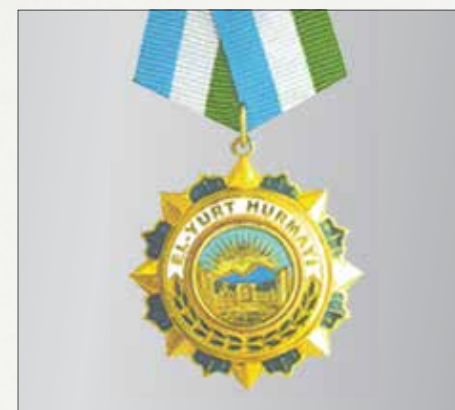


ORDER BUYUK XIZMATLARI UCHUN

Republic of Uzbekistan

Order Buyuk Xizmatlari Uchun is the highest state order of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

It was instituted on 29 August 1996.



ORDER EL-YURT HURMATI

Republic of Uzbekistan

It was instituted on 28 August 1998.

It is awarded for the great contribution to the strengthening of the country's independence, its economic power, the growth of national spirituality and culture.





ORDER JALOLIDDIN MANGUBERDI

Republic of Uzbekistan

It was instituted on 30 August 2000.

It is awarded to commanders who showed high military skills, heroism and courage in defending the independence of the country and its borders, who made a great contribution to strengthening the defense power of the state.

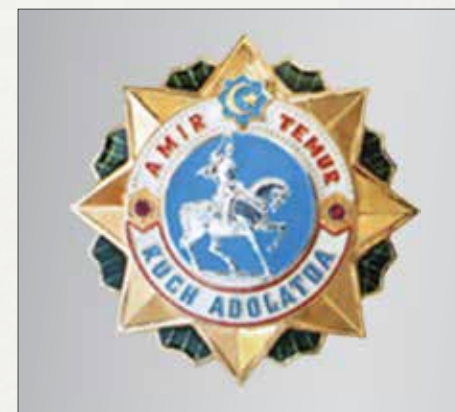


ORDER OF INDEPENDENCE

Republic of Uzbekistan

It was instituted on 5 May 1994.

It is awarded to the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan for their outstanding contribution to strengthening an independent legal state, ensuring peace and progress in the republic. In exceptional cases, the Order may be awarded to persons who are not citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan.



ORDER AMIR TEMUR

Republic of Uzbekistan

It was instituted on 26 April 1996.

The Order is dedicated to the founder of the state Timuridov Tamerlan.



VANUATU GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL

Republic of Vanuatu

A medal to be known as the Vanuatu General Service Medal is instituted for the purpose of according recognition to persons who hold certain offices or of certain lengths of service or who have rendered good and special service to Vanuatu.

It is awarded for historic events.



THE ORDER OF FRANCISCO DE MIRANDA

Republic of Venezuela

The Order of Francisco de Miranda is conferred by the Republic of Venezuela in memory of Francisco de Miranda. This national honour and decoration was created to recognize Venezuelan citizens and foreigners who have contributed to the sciences, to the progress of the country, to the humanities or who have exemplified outstanding merits.



ORDER OF THE STAR OF ROMANIA

Romania

The Order of the Star of Romania is Romania's highest civil Order and second highest State decoration after the defunct Order of Michael the Brave. It is awarded by the President of Romania. Currently there are six grades: Collar, Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer and Knight.



NATIONAL ORDER OF FAITHFUL SERVICE

Romania

The Order was established as the Medal of Faithful Service in 1878. In 1906 the Cross of Faithful Service was added to the existing medal, as a superior class. It was discontinued by the communist authorities in 1948, along all the other Romanian decorations. It was reinstated on 31 March 2000, alongside the Cross and Medal of Faithful Service.



NATIONAL ORDER FOR MERIT

Romania

The National Order for Merit is awarded in five grades in civil and military divisions, as well as a wartime division: Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer and Knight. It may be awarded to Romanians, foreign citizens, and military units.



ORDER OF CAROL I

Romania

The Order was instituted on 10 May 1909 by King Carol I. It is currently a dynastic order of the former Romanian royal family. It is the highest-ranking award among all the decorations of the Romanian Royal House and is administered by its head. There are currently no foreign knights or dames of the order, except for members of the Romanian royal family.



ORDER OF MICHAEL THE BRAVE

Romania

The Order was instituted by King Ferdinand I during the early stages of the Romanian Campaign of the First World War, and was again awarded in the Second World War. The Order, which may be bestowed either on an individual or on a whole unit, was named in honor of Michael the Brave, a late 16th-century Prince of Wallachia, Transylvania, and Moldavia.



ĽUDOVÍT ŠTÚR ORDER

Slovak Republic

The Order is conferred upon Slovak citizens: for defending the democracy and its development, human rights and freedoms; for the defense and security of the Slovak Republic; special achievements in politics, managing and governing the country; development of economy, local authorities, science and technology, education, culture, arts, sports and social affairs.



MEDAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Slovak Republic

It is given to Slovak citizens: for significant merit in the management and governance of the country; for development of defense and security of Slovakia; for development of economy, local authorities, science and technology, education, culture, arts, sport and social affairs; for spreading good reputation of Slovakia abroad.



ANDREJ HLINKA ORDER

Slovak Republic

Andrej Hlinka Order is conferred upon Slovak citizens 'for Special Merit for the establishment of the Slovak Republic.' The Order is awarded by the President of the Slovak Republic at the suggestion of the Slovak Government. Awards are given on the occasion of anniversaries of the Slovak Republic.



ORDER OF THE WHITE DOUBLE CROSS

Slovak Republic

The Order was instituted on 1 March 1994 after Slovakia became independent on 1 January 1993. It continues the Czechoslovak Order of the White Lion, which was created in 1922 as an award for foreigners.

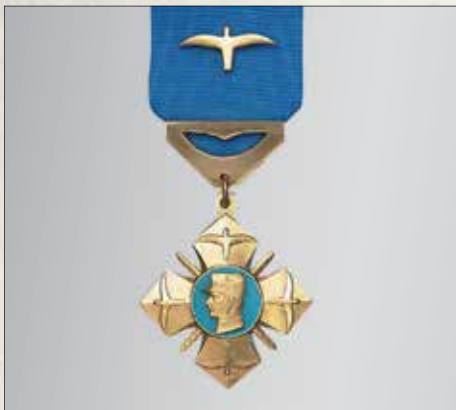
The Order of the White Double Cross has two divisions, civil and military, and three classes.



PRIBINA CROSS

Slovak Republic

Pribina Cross is awarded to Slovak citizens for 'special merit for economic, social or cultural development of the Slovak Republic'. The badge of this Order represents the Pribina' head on a red background; the ribbon of the order is dark red with a central crown. Pribina Cross is broken into three different classes: 1st class, 2nd class and 3rd class.



MILAN RASTISLAV ŠTEFÁNIK CROSS

Slovak Republic

The Milan Rastislav Štefánik Cross is awarded to Slovak citizens 'for risking own life to defend Slovakia, for risking own life to save other person's life, or for risking own life to save material values.' The badge of this Order represents the Milan Rastislav Štefánik's head on a pale blue background; the ribbon of the order is pale blue.



ORDER 'FOR BRAVERY'

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

The Order was instituted on 26 November 2003.

The Order 'For Bravery' is awarded to civilians, officers, soldiers, police officers, regardless of social status and age, who have committed courageous brave actions to save people or state property.



ORDER OF GREAT UNIFICATION OF THE NATION

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

The Order was instituted on 26 November 2003.

The Order is awarded to individuals who have been loyal to the state for a long time, who have rendered great decent services and have exceptional achievements in the pursuit of great unification of the nation.





BRASS FORTRESS ORDER

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

This award was established on 23 September 1963.

The Brass Fortress Order is awarded by the NLF in three classes to both units and individuals for superior service in liberating the south.



GOLD STAR ORDER

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

The Gold Star Order is awarded by the Government of Vietnam for a military or civil 'personnel who completed exceptional service or organization established excellent achievement for the revolutionary cause of the Party and Nation'. The order was established on 6 June 1947, it was reestablished on 26 November 2003.



ORDER OF HO CHI MINH

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

The Order of Ho Chi Minh is a decoration of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that was first instituted on 6 June 1947. The creator of the order was the president Hồ Chí Minh.



ORDER OF INDEPENDENCE

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

The Order was instituted on 6 June 1947. It is divided into three classes.

The Order of Independence is awarded to individuals who have exceptional achievements in political, economic, social, technological, diplomatic, scientific fields, in defense, security, literature and art.



ORDER OF LABOR

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

The Order was instituted on 1 May 1950.

The Order of Labor is awarded to individuals, military personnel and groups who have outstanding achievements in labor, creativity or national construction, in particular for the creation of inventions, scientific works or opus magnum of the state level.



ORDER 'FOR FEAT OF ARMS'

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

The Order was instituted on 15 May 1947.

The Order consists of three classes.

The Order 'For feat of arms' is awarded to individuals, military personnel or groups who have accomplished a feat of arms during war and military service.





ORDER OF MILITARY MERITS

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

The Order was instituted on 16 May 1947.

The Order consists of three classes.

The order is awarded to citizens and military personnel of the Armed Forces of Vietnam.



ORDER OF FRIENDSHIP

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

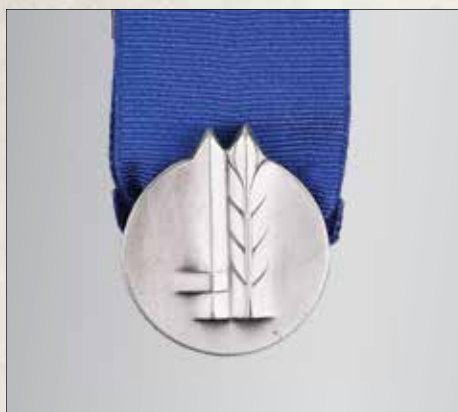
The Order of Friendship was instituted in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to reward individuals, enterprises, organizations, institutions and teams for their great services in providing fraternal assistance to the people of Vietnam in various areas of state, industrial, social, cultural, scientific and other spheres of labor activity. On 26 November 2003 the order was reformed and received a new description.



ORDER OF DEFENSE OF FATHERLAND

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

The Order was instituted on 26 November 2003. It is divided into three classes. The Order is awarded to individuals or groups who have achievements during training and forming-up, strengthening the protection of people and public safety, loyalty to the armed forces, as well as for creation of inventions, scientific works or opus magnum of the state level.



MEDAL OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

State of Israel

The medal was instituted in 1970 by act of law in the Knesset and could also be awarded also for actions performed before 1970. It consists of a blue ribbon bearing a metal circle with a sword in its centre alongside wheat, two symbols that are common in the fighting organizations of Jewish communities before the country was founded in 1948.



MEDAL OF VALOUR

State of Israel

The medal was established in 1970 by the Knesset in an act of law as a replacement for the Hero of Israel military decoration that was awarded during the 1947–1948 Civil War in Mandatory Palestine and the 1948 Arab-Israeli War. Awards of the medal were also made for actions prior to 1970, and all recipients of the Hero of Israel automatically received the Medal of Valor as well.



REGIONAL COMMANDER APPRECIATION MEDAL

State of Israel

The Regional General Medal of Appreciation is an Israeli military decoration. The medal is awarded to both civilians and military personnel who contribute to the strengthening of the IDF or the security of Israel. The medal could also be awarded to foreign civilians.





MILITARY COURAGE MEDAL

State of Israel

Created in 1992, the Military Courage Medal is awarded to military and police personnel for protecting their motherland while displaying bravery and courage when carrying out military duties, for heroic and daring actions.



ORDER OF KUWAIT

State of Kuwait

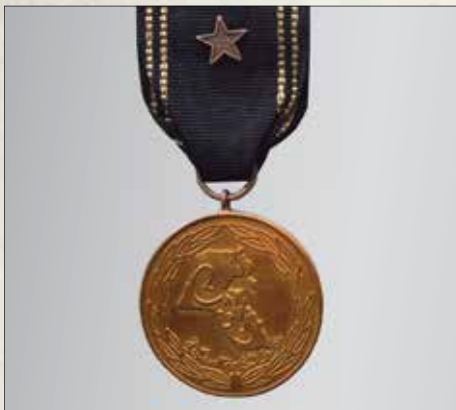
The Order of Kuwait was founded by Amir Sabah III on 16 July 1974, reformed and modified 1991. Awarded in a superior class Grand Cordon or Special Class reserved for Princes and Heads of Government and five ordinary classes. The insignias of the order were completely redesigned and the ribbon colours changed in 1992.



ORDER OF MILITARY DUTY

State of Kuwait

The Order of Military Distinction was founded by Shaikh 'Abdullah III in 1962 to reward bravery and distinguished service in the Kuwait Defence Force and Kuwait Police Force. It is awarded in three classes.



MILITARY SERVICE MEDAL

State of Kuwait

The Military Service Medal: instituted by Shaikh 'Abdullah III in 1962 to recognise distinguished services by members of the Kuwait Defence Forces, Kuwait Police Force, paramilitary forces and civilians in the service of these forces or attached to them. Awarded in three classes: First Class in gold, Second Class in silver, and Third Class in bronze.



ORDER OF MUBARAK THE GREAT

State of Kuwait

The Order was founded on 16 July 1974.

The Order is awarded to Heads of State and foreign Sovereigns and to members of foreign royal families in sign of friendship.



ORDER OF THE JIHAD

State of Libya

The Order of the Jihad was instituted in 1971. It is awarded for contributions to the well-being of the Libyan people.



ORDER OF THE REPUBLIC

State of Libya

The Order of the Republic is the highest award of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. It was founded in 1969.

It has 2 grades and is awarded to heads of state.



ORDER OF COURAGE

State of Libya

The Order of Courage is awarded to members of the armed forces active in the 1969 revolution or in subsequent support of the revolution, and to foreign heads of state. The ribbon of the Order is red.



THE ORDER OF MERIT OF QATAR

State of Qatar

The Order of Merit of the State of Qatar was founded by Shaikh Khalifa bin Hamad in 1978. It is awarded in two superior classes: Collar of Merit and Grand Cordon or Sash of Merit, and five ordinary classes.



ORDER OF INDEPENDENCE

State of Qatar

The Order of Independence of the State of Qatar was founded by Shaikh Khalifa bin Hamad in 1978.

Awarded in two classes: the Collar of Independence – awarded to Heads of State, and Sash of Independence – awarded to Prime Ministers and those of equivalent rank.



ORDER OF OMAN

Sultanate of Oman

The Order of Oman was founded by Sultan Qaboos on 23 July 1970, expanded and modified in 1976 and 1982. Awarded in a special class (al-Sharif or the Honourable), and five ordinary classes (First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth class). The latter is awarded in a military and a civil division.



ORDER OF SULTAN QABOOS

Sultanate of Oman

The Order of Sultan Qaboos was founded by Sultan Qaboos in 1985. Awarded in three classes (First, Second and Third class).



ORDER OF NA'OMAN

Sultanate of Oman

The Order of Na'oman was founded by Sultan Qaboos in 1982. Conferred for outstanding services in the fields of diplomacy and foreign relations. Awarded in a special class (al-Qiladat or Collar), and three ordinary classes (First, Second and Third class).



ORDER OF AL-SAID

Sultanate of Oman

The Order of Al-Said was instituted in 1913 by Faisal bin Turki, Sultan of Muscat and Oman. The order had different grades which fell in disuse over the years. Sultan Qaboos reformed the old order of knighthood in 1982 to bring it to a one-grade order. The new name is 'Wisam Al-Sa'id'.



ORDER OF THE RENAISSANCE OF OMAN

Sultanate of Oman

The Order of the Renaissance of Oman was founded by Sultan Qaboos in 1974, modified and extended in 1982. Awarded in a special class (al-Ali or the Exalted) and four ordinary classes (First, Second, Third and Fourth class).



ORDER OF MILITARY HONOR

Syrian Arab Republic

It was established by Legislative Decree #166 of 4 July 1953.

Syria's highest purely military decoration is awarded for bravery and leadership on the battlefield.



ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT

Syrian Arab Republic

Order of Military Merit was instituted on 4 July 1953.

It is awarded for bravery in battle or for services rendered.

There are 5 grades: Excellent Class, 1st Class, 2nd Class, 3rd Class, 4th Class.



ORDER OF CIVIL MERIT

Syrian Arab Republic

Order of Civil Merit is a Syrian decoration. It was established on 25 June 1953. The decoration is awarded for service to the state or to the Arab cause. It has five classes, including the Excellent Class awarded in badge of star; the First Class, awarded in badge or star; the Second Class; the Third Class and the Fourth Class.



مركز الملك عبدالعزيز الثقافي العالمي
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ORDER FOR COURAGE

Ukraine

The Order For Courage was established on 21 August 1996. The Order has 3 classes. Recipients of Awards of the President of Ukraine are considered to be equal to the recipients of the Order For Courage and they are recognised as holders of the Order For Courage retaining the right to wear decorations that have been granted.



ORDER FOR MERIT

Ukraine

The Order of Merit originates from the Honorary Award of the President of Ukraine, the first decoration of independent Ukraine. The Honorary Award was instituted on 18 August 1992. On 22 September 1996, it was transformed into three classes of the Order of Merit.

The order can be granted posthumously.



HERO OF UKRAINE

Ukraine

Hero of Ukraine (HOU) is the highest national title that can be conferred upon an individual citizen by the President of Ukraine. The title was created in 1998 by President Leonid Kuchma and as of 23 August 2018 the total number of awards is 442. The title is granted to two different order recipients, a civilian Order of State and a military Order of Gold Star.



MEDAL 'FOR IRREPROACHABLE SERVICE'

Ukraine

The Medal 'For Irreproachable Service' is a service medal of Ukraine. It was established by presidential decree on 5 October 1996. The medal rewards reaching a high level of combat and professional training, success in exercising authority over subordinates and serving as an example of fidelity and allegiance while performing all other service duties in an excellent manner.



MEDAL FOR MILITARY SERVICE TO UKRAINE

Ukraine

It was established on 5 October 1996 to honor servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations created in accordance with the Ukrainian legislature and other individuals for courage and valor displayed at protection of state interests and for excellent execution of service duty.



ORDER FOR BRAVE MINERS' WORK

Ukraine

The Order For Brave Miners' Work was instituted on 2 September 2008, by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine to honour workers that extract coal, iron ore, non-ferrous metal ores, rare-earth ores, manganese and uranium ores, workers of mine building enterprises.



ORDER OF PRINCESS OLGA

Ukraine

The Order of Princess Olga is a Ukrainian civil decoration, featuring Olga of Kiev and bestowed to women for 'personal merits in state, production, scientific, educational, cultural, charity and other spheres of social activities, for upbringing children in families'. It was established on 15 August 1997 and has three grades.



ORDER OF PRINCE YAROSLAV THE WISE

Ukraine

The Order of Prince Yaroslav the Wise is an award of Ukraine. It is awarded for distinguished services to the state and people of the Ukrainian nation. The Order was instituted on 23 August 1995 by the Ukrainian President, Leonid Kuchma.

The Order is awarded in five grades.



ORDER OF BOHDAN KHMELNYTSKY

Ukraine

The Order of Bohdan Khmelnytsky is a Ukrainian military award named after Bohdan Khmelnytsky, Hetman of the Ukrainian Cossacks. The award was established to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II on 3 May 1995.

The Order has 3 grades.



ORDER OF DANYLO HALYTSKY

Ukraine

The Order of Danylo Haltsky was instituted on 20 February 2003, to honour the military men of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations created in compliance with the laws of Ukraine, as well as public servants for significant personal contribution in building of Ukraine, thorough and faultless service to the Ukrainian people.



ORDER OF LIBERTY

Ukraine

The Order was instituted on 10 April 2008, by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine to honour special merits of citizens for strengthening the Sovereignty and Independence of Ukraine, consolidating Ukrainian society, developing Democracy, advancing socio-economic and political reforms, and advocating the Constitutional Rights and Liberties of Man and Citizen.



ORDER OF ZAYED

United Arab Emirates

The Order of Zayed is the United Arab Emirates' highest civil decoration.

It has one grade and it is awarded only to heads of foreign state.



ORDER OF GUADALUPE

United Mexican States

The Order of Guadalupe was established by Emperor Agustín I of Mexico in 1821. The Order fell out of use 2 times. The Order is divided into four ranks, each with civilian and military divisions: Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Knight.



ORDER OF THE AZTEC EAGLE

United Mexican States

It was created by decree on 29 December 1933 by President Abelardo L. Rodríguez as a reward to the services given to Mexico or humankind by foreigners. It is given by the office of the foreign minister on the instructions of a Council established for this purpose headed by the President.



DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

United States of America

The Distinguished Service Cross can be given to a member of the United States Army for extreme gallantry and risk of life in actual combat with an armed enemy force.



AIR FORCE CROSS

United States of America

The Air Force Cross is awarded for extraordinary heroism not justifying the award of the Medal of Honor. It may be awarded to any individual who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Air Force, distinguishes him or herself by extraordinary heroism in combat.



NAVY CROSS

United States of America

The Navy Cross was established by Act of Congress (Public Law 65-253) and approved on 4 February 1919.

The Navy Cross is bestowed by the Secretary of the Navy and may also be awarded to members of the other armed services, and to foreign military personnel while serving with the U.S. naval services.



SILVER STAR MEDAL

United States of America

The Silver Star Medal, unofficially the Silver Star, is the United States Armed Forces's third-highest personal decoration for valor in combat. The Silver Star Medal is awarded primarily to members of the United States Armed Forces for gallantry in action against an enemy of the United States.





World Awards



in Masterpieces of Timeless Art

Religious Awards





CHRISTIANITY

Christianity is the largest world religion, based on the life and teachings of Christ. According to statistics, the annual growth of believers here is 20.7 million people, or 0.34% of the world population. As the New Testament text of the Acts of the Apostles testifies, the term 'Christians', or followers of Christ, was first used to refer to the supporters of new faith who lived in the Syrian-Hellenistic city of Antioch in the first century. Historians confirm that it was then that Christianity arose in the Jewish environment in Palestine, under the Roman Empire, which sooner (especially through the activities of Apostle Paul), gained many followers among other pagan nations. However, for the first time Christianity was accepted as a state religion in Great Armenia only in 301, and beginning from the Edict of Free Exercise of Religion (313), it began to gain this important status in the Roman Empire.

Christianity confesses the Old Testament, ascending to Abraham, the tradition of honouring the one God, the Creator of the Universe and man (monotheism). At the same time, the main directions of Christianity bring the idea of Trinity to this truth (God the Father, God the Son, God the Holy Spirit), that is, the three hypostases of the Lord, united in their divine nature.

In 1054, the Christian Church split into Western (Catholic) and Eastern (Orthodoxy), and as a result of the reform movement in the Catholic Church, Protestantism appeared in the 16th century. Today these three confessions are the most important trends of Christianity.

ISLAM

Islam (from Arabic – 'submission', 'devotion') is considered one of the youngest and second largest, after Christianity, world monotheistic Abrahamic religion (19.6%, or one fifth of the world's population in more than 120 countries). The annual growth of believers is about 24.9 million people, or 0.4% of the world's inhabitants. Adherents of Islam are called Muslims. Prophet Mohammed (died in 632) is the founder of Islam, Qur'an is the holy book. The second most important source of Islamic doctrine and law is the Sunnah, which contains legends (Hadith) about the deeds of Mohammed and his sayings. Divine services are held in Arabic.

Islam arose at the beginning of VII century in Western Arabia. Paganism also prevailed here, and each tribe had its own gods, idols of which were situated in Mecca. This period is marked by the gradual destruction of patriarchal tribal system and the emergence of classes. The main idea of Prophet Mohammed's preaching was the purification of truth of monotheism (tawhid) from deviationism brought by Jews, Christians and polytheists. And although other revered prophets acted in the era of Mohammed in Arabia, ideologically and politically he was an exceptional person, which became one of the most important postulates of the success of Islam.

Muslims proclaim five major religious duties defined during the lifetime of Prophet Mohammed: confession of faith (shahadah), prayer (namaz), Ramazan (fasting) in Ramadan, charity of 2.5% of income and pilgrimage to Mecca. But some theologians add to them one more – jihad (from Arab 'effort', 'struggle for faith'), which is expressed in zealous activities on Islam spreading. In the IX century Islamic dogmatism united five forms of jihad: spiritual (self-improvement of consciousness on the way to God), jihad of the sword (armed struggle with unbelievers), jihad of the heart (struggle with one's own passions), jihad of language (command of the approved and prohibition of the reprovved), and jihad of the hand (disciplinary punishment of criminals). In the modern world, the armed form of jihad is often used by terrorist and extremist groups of Muslims.

According to the Qur'an, God (Allah) is the one and all-powerful Creator of all things, who does not have a specific image. He is the absolute ruler of the world, who constantly takes care of his creations, but he is formidable and stern with unbelievers and sinners. Islam categorically rejects such Christian dogmas as the Trinity and Divine Incarnation, seeing in them a deviation from true monotheism. Islam forbids depicting not only God, but also humans and animals, because it is considered as idolatry.

BUDDHISM

Buddhism is the religious and philosophical doctrine (dharma) of the spiritual awakening (Bodhi) that arose in ancient India in the middle of the 1st millennium BC. Siddhartha Gautama is its founder, later named Buddha Shakyamuni, the very same term 'Buddhism' was created by Europeans in the XIX century. According to the latest data of world statistics, today Buddhists make up 5.9% of humanity, and the annual increase in their number is 3.9 million inhabitants of the Earth, or 1.1%. It is the oldest of the world's religions, recognized by numerous peoples with different traditions. Various researchers have also defined it as philosophy, ethical teaching, cultural tradition, civilization, education and

even as a 'science of consciousness'. In 781, by decree of King Tisong Dechen, Buddhism was declared the state religion of Tibet.

The awards of Buddhism are very peculiar and demonstrate the Buddha's recognition of some success in learning the teachings. It is known, for example, that in 2009 in Australia four women received for the first time a bhikshuni initiation (a fully dedicated nun in Buddhism) into the Theravada nuns (the teachings of the oldest surviving school of Buddhism). The appropriation of title Enlightened is considered the highest mark of distinction.

MASONRY AS A PHENOMENON

Freemasonry (French: Franc-maçonnerie, English: Freemasonry) is a movement that appeared in 1717 as a secret community. The ethics and philosophy of masonry are based on monotheistic religions, on ancient constitutions of free masons, their regulations, statutes and codes. Masonry originates from little-known sources in the late 16th – early 17th century, presumably from construction guilds of masons. The name 'mason' or 'freemason' comes from Fr. 'franc-maçon' (Old French: 'masson', English: 'freemason'), a word-for-word translation of this name is also used – a free mason.

Masonry is administratively divided into sovereign grand lodges (in some countries 'The Great East'); each of these grand lodges directs Masonic lodges within its own jurisdiction. The number of lodge members, as a rule, varies from 15 to 100 people, united territorially. Local lodges are established by a grand lodge, which is only one per a country. Some great lodges recognize each other, some do not, it depends on ancient Masonic rules.

There are also organizations of additional degrees, which include members of symbolic Masonic lodges

and have their own independent governing bodies. However, in some Masonic organizations, symbolic lodges can be subordinated to the governing bodies of these additional organizations.

Masonry symbolically uses the tools of construction partnerships and the legends about construction of the Temple of Solomon to metaphorically express what the Masons and their critics describe as 'a system of morality hidden in allegories and illustrated with symbols.'

The version of origin of masonry from medieval construction guilds is the main one, but there are theories about a more ancient origin of masonry, the beginning of which comes from the orders of Knights Templars, or – in other versions – from the Rosicrucian order.

Now masonry is spread all over the world and is represented in various organizational forms – lodges, grand lodges, supreme councils, chapters, courts of justice, consistories, federations and confederations. The total number of freemasons in the world is estimated at 4,000,000.



Supreme Order of Christ



The Supreme Order of Christ is the highest order of chivalry awarded by the Pope. According to some scholars owes its origin to the same Order of Christ of the Knights Templar, from which came the Order of Christ that was awarded by the Kings of Portugal and

the Emperors of Brazil. The Portuguese order had originally both a secular and religious component; by the 18th century, the religious component had died out.

HISTORY

The papacy insisted that the right of the Portuguese monarchs to award the honour had been granted by a pope in the Papal Bull *Ad ea ex quibus* issued in Avignon on 14/15 March 1319. While the Bull in itself does not explicitly grant to the Pope the right to issue the Order, successive popes since Pope John XXII have done so. For many years the Portuguese monarchy disputed the right of the papacy to award the Order, and in one famous case arrested someone for wearing the papal Order. The position of the Crown of Portugal was, that the only legitimate *fons honorum* was the Crown. The position of the Catholic Church is that the pope is the head of every religious order and may appoint, at his discretion without the permission of its Superior General, any individual he deems worthy.

As part of the general reorganisation of papal honours in 1905 by Pope Pius X, the papal Order of Christ

was made the most senior papal honour. It was traditionally awarded to senior Catholic heads of state, notably Éamon de Valera as President of Ireland by Pope John XXIII.

The usage was restricted by Pope Paul VI in his 15 April 1966 Papal Bull *Equestres Ordinis*, to Catholic heads of state to whom it might be given only to commemorate very special occasions at which the Pope himself was present. It has rarely been awarded since; the last award was made by Pope John Paul II in 1987 to Frà Angelo de Mojana, 77th Prince and Grand Master of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta. With the death of King Baudouin of the Belgians in 1993 there are no living members of the Order of Christ.

In ecclesiastical heraldry, individuals awarded this Order may depict a Collar completely encircling the shield on their coat of arms.

Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	14/15 March 1319
Head of the order:	Pope Francis
Awarded by:	The Pope

GRAND MASTER
OF THE ORDER

Pope Francis
Bishop of Rome
(1936)



Order of the Golden Spur



The Order of the Golden Spur, officially known also as the Order of the Golden Militia, is a Papal Order of Knighthood conferred upon those who have rendered

distinguished service in propagating the Catholic faith, or who have contributed to the glory of the Church, either by feat of arms, by writings, or by other illustrious acts.

HISTORY

On 7 February 1905, in commemoration of the golden jubilee of the dogmatic definition of the Immaculate Conception, Pope Pius X in his motu proprio *Multum ad excitandos*, divided the order into two, one taking the name of Order of St. Sylvester and the other taking the older name of the Order of the Golden Spur, and placed it under the patronage of the Blessed Virgin Mary. In modern times the order has only one class,

Knights, and its membership has been restricted to one hundred knights throughout the world. The honour is conferred by a Motu Proprio of the Pope. It is used to award merit, without any consideration of noble birth, and no longer confers nobility, as it did before 1841. It is the second highest of the papal orders (the first being the Supreme Order of Christ).

INSIGNIA

The emblems of the order after the 1905 reorganization consist of:

The badge, an eight-pointed, enamelled gold cross, in whose center is a small white medallion on one side of which is the word 'Maria' surrounded by a golden circle, and on the other the year MDCCCCV and in its surrounding circle the words 'Pius X Restituit'. Pendant from the bottom of the cross is a small golden spur. The decoration is suspended from a red ribbon with white borders.

The star, which is worn on the left breast, is the same cross centred upon the rays of a silver star.

The official uniform is a red tunic decorated with two rows of gilt buttons, black velvet collar and cuffs

embroidered in gold, black trousers with gold side stripes, epaulettes ornamented with gold fringes and surmounted on top with the emblem of the order, gold spurs, oblong two-peaked hat trimmed with gold and bearing the papal colours, and a sword whose hilt forms a gilt cross in a black scabbard, held in place with a gold sword belt with red fringe.

In the early days of the order its members were entitled to wear a gold livery collar (chain), but when the order was revived in 1905 this was not resumed, though the collar remains a symbol of the order.

In ecclesiastical heraldry, individuals awarded this Order may depict the gold livery collar completely encircling the shield on their coat of arms.



Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	By some accounts 1539
Head of the order:	Pope Francis
Awarded by:	The Pope

RECIPIENT

Tiziano Vecellio
Italian painter
(1480–1576)



Order of Pope Pius IX

The Order of Pope Pius IX is a papal order of knighthood founded on 17 June 1847 by Pope Pius IX. Since November 1993, it has been granted to women.

The highest rank awarded by the Pope is the gold Collar of the Order, awarded to heads of state on official visits to the Holy See. The Grand Cross is the highest Papal award given to lay men and women, often given to Ambassadors accredited to the Holy See after two years in post as well as exceptional Catholics in the wider

world for particular services, mainly in the international field and for outstanding deeds for Church and society.

The next rank is that of Knight (and now Dame) Commander, to whom the Star (the same as worn by the Grand Crosses) may be given as a higher distinction. The lowest rank is that of Knight or Dame. It is awarded to Catholics and non-Catholics and, on occasion, to non-Christians.

INSIGNIA

The decoration is a regular octagram made of blue enamel, the spaces between the rays filled with gold flames. On the white medallion in the centre the name of the founder surrounded by the words Virtuti et Merito ('Virtue and Merit') is engraved. The reverse side is the same save for the substitution of Anno 1847 for Pius IX. The rarely worn official uniform consists of an elaborately embroidered dark blue evening coat with golden epaulettes, white trousers, and a white-plumed bicorne.

Knights with the Collar wear a gold decorated chain around the neck, and a star on the left breast; Knights Grand Cross wear a sash and a star on the left breast; Commanders wear a cross around the neck; and Knights wear a smaller cross on the left breast of the uniform.



Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	17 June 1847
Founder:	Pope Pius IX
Motto:	VIRTUTI ET MERITO (Virtue and Merit)
Head of the order:	Pope Francis
Awarded by:	The Pope

FOUNDER

Pope Pius IX
Bishop of Rome
(1792–1878)



Pontifical Equestrian Order of St. Gregory the Great



The Pontifical Equestrian Order of St. Gregory the Great was established on 1 September 1831, by Pope Gregory XVI, seven months after his election to that seat by the College of Cardinals.

The honour is bestowed upon Roman Catholic men and women (and sometimes in rare cases to non-Catholics) in recognition of their personal service to the Holy See and to the Roman Catholic Church, through their unusual labours, their support of the Holy See, and their excellent examples set forth in their communities and their countries.

The Order of St. Gregory the Great has four 'classes' in civil and military divisions:

- Knight/Dame Grand Cross of the First Class (GCSG)
- Knight/Dame Commander with Star (KC*SG/DC*SG)
- Knight/Dame Commander (KCSG/DCSG)
- Knight/Dame (KSG/DSG).

The inaugural brief states, in part, that 'gentlemen of proven loyalty to the Holy See who, due to their nobility of birth and the renown of their deeds or the degree of their munificence, are deemed worthy to be honoured by a public expression of esteem on the part of the Holy See'. The end of the brief states that they must progressively maintain, by continued meritorious deed, the reputation and trust they had already inspired, and prove themselves worthy of the honour that had been conferred on them, by unswerving fidelity to God and to the sovereign Pontiff.

The awarding of the Order of St. Gregory the Great presents no particular obligations on the recipients toward the Roman Catholic Church – except for the general ones stated above.

INSIGNIA

An **eight-pointed cross**, the insignia of the Order, bears a representation of St. Gregory on the obverse and on the reverse the motto *Pro Deo et Principe* ('For God and Ruler'). The cross is suspended from a red and gold ribbon. In ecclesiastical heraldry, laymen awarded the high rank of Grand Cross can display a red and gold ribbon surrounding the shield in their personal coats

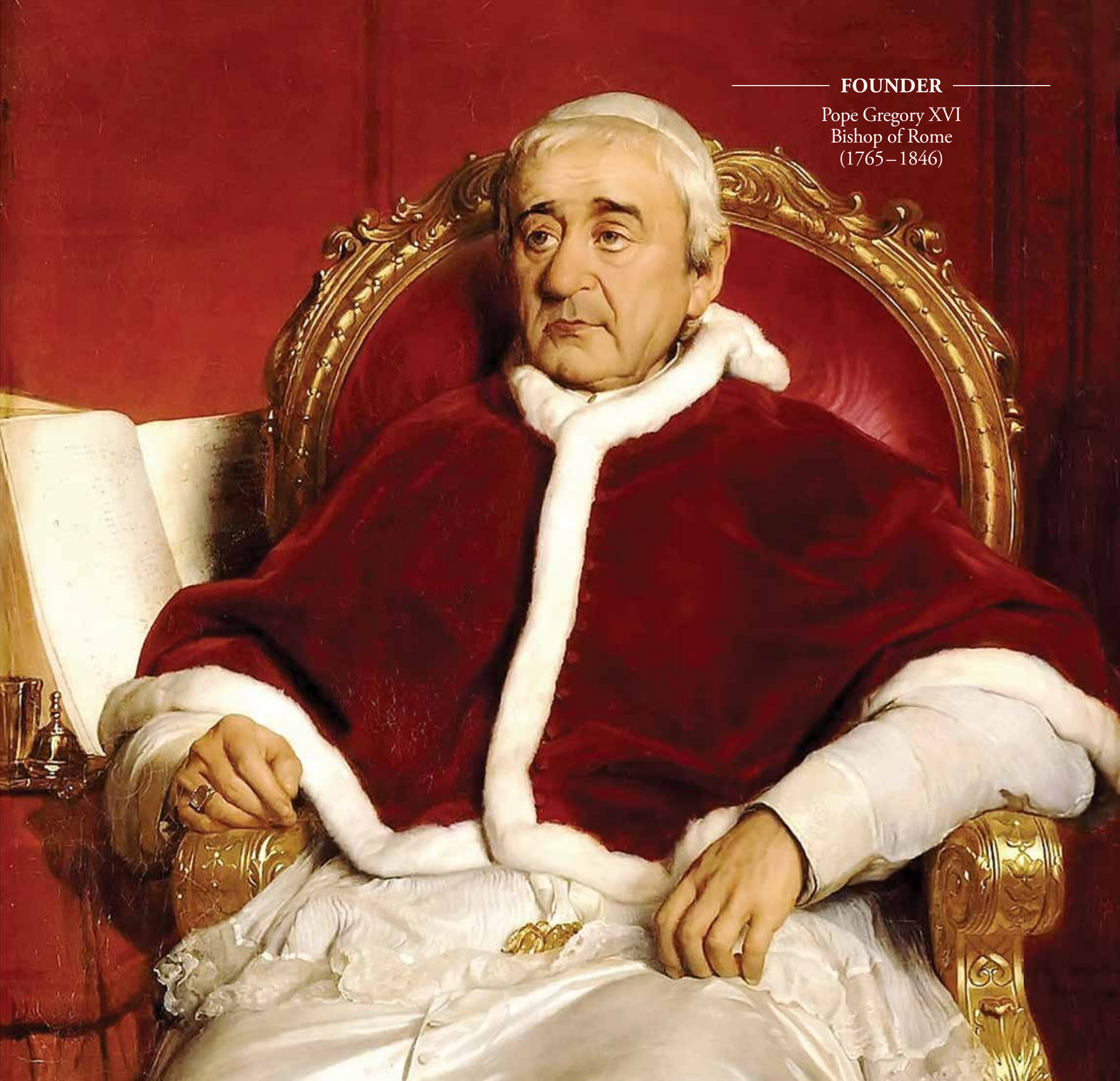
of arms, but the recipients of the lower ranks place an appropriate ribbon below the shield. The difference between the civilian and military insignia is that the former group wears the cross hanging from a green crown of laurel, whereas the latter group wears the cross hanging from a trophy of arms.

Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	1 September 1831
Founder:	Pope Gregory XVI
Motto:	<i>Pro Deo et Principe</i> (For God and Ruler)
Head of the order:	Pope Francis
Awarded by:	The Pope



FOUNDER

Pope Gregory XVI
Bishop of Rome
(1765–1846)



Pontifical Equestrian Order of Saint Sylvester Pope and Martyr



The Pontifical Equestrian Order of Saint Sylvester Pope and Martyr, sometimes referred to as the Sylvestrine Order, or the Pontifical Order of Pope Saint Sylvester, is one of five Orders of Knighthood awarded directly by the Pope as Supreme Pontiff and head of the Catholic Church and as the Head of State of Vatican City.

This Order was at one time united with the Order of the Golden Militia. Pope Pius X in his motu proprio of 7 February 1905, entitled *Multum ad excitandos*, divided the Sylvestrine Order into two Orders of Knighthood, one retaining the name of St. Sylvester and the other taking the ancient name of the Order, i.e. Order of the Golden Militia, or Order of the Golden Spur.

It is intended to honour Roman Catholic lay people who are actively involved in the life of the church,

particularly as it is exemplified in the exercise of their professional duties and mastery of the different arts. It is also conferred on non-Catholics and in the UK current recipients include prominent Anglicans, Muslims and Jews.

Awards of the Order are generally made on the recommendation of Diocesan Bishops, or of Apostolic Nuncios (nominations may be made by parish priests to their bishop for his consideration). Awards are also granted on recommendation of the Papal Secretary of State. Pope John Paul II extended membership in the Order to ladies as well as gentlemen. Awards of the highest rank of Knight or Dame Grand Cross are exceptional and currently there is only one holder of this rank in the UK and Ireland, and one in the United States, Mary Bruemmer of Saint Louis University.

INSIGNIA

The current decoration or **cross of the Order** is a gold cross of white enamelled surface, in the centre of which is impressed the image of St. Sylvester, surrounded by a blue enamelled circle bearing the inscription in letters of gold SANC. SYLVESTER P. M. On the obverse, in the centre, are the Papal tiara and crossed keys with the date of the Order's restoration under Gregory: MDCCCXXXR, and that of the Pius X renovation, MDCCCXCV, impressed in characters of gold upon a blue circle.

The ribbon of the decoration is black silk with three narrow red stripes.

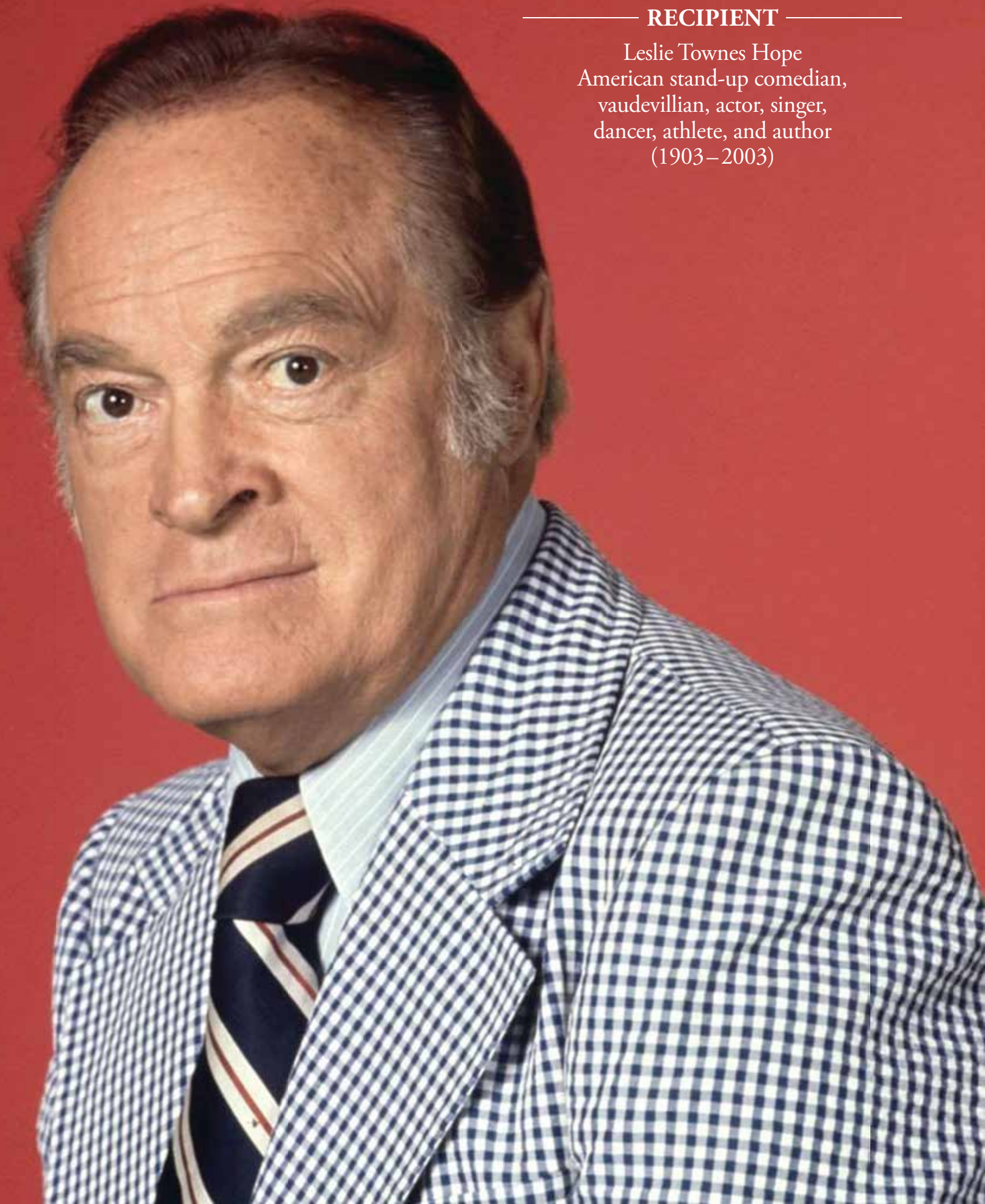
The star or badge is the cross of the Order attached to a silver star.

Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	31 October 1841
Founder:	Pope Gregory XVI
Motto:	MULTUM IN PARVO
Head of the order:	Pope Francis
Awarded by:	The Pope



— RECIPIENT —

Leslie Townes Hope
American stand-up comedian,
vaudevillian, actor, singer,
dancer, athlete, and author
(1903–2003)



Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem



The Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem, also called Order of the Holy Sepulchre or Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, is a Roman Catholic order of knighthood under the protection of the Holy See. The Pope is sovereign of the Order. Founded as Milites Sancti Sepulcri attached to the Augustinian Canons Regular of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, recognised in 1113 by Papal bull of Pope Paschal II and of Pope Calistus II in 1122. It traces its roots to circa 1099 under the Frankish Duke Godfrey of Bouillon, Advocatus Sancti Sepulchri, 'Defender of the Holy

Sepulchre', one of the leaders of the First Crusade and first ruler of the Kingdom of Jerusalem. It is an internationally recognised order of knighthood.

Ranks:

- Knight or Dame/ Lady of the Collar
- Knight or Dame/ Lady Grand Cross
- Knight or Dame/ Lady Commander with Star
- Knight or Dame/ Lady Commander
- Knight or Dame/ Lady.

INSIGNIA

Collar. Certain dignitaries of the Order, generally including the Grand Master, the Latin Patriarch, and the Papal Secretary of State, totalling twelve in memory of the twelve Apostles, are designated Knights of the Collar, and wear a ceremonial collar of metal links of fine design, suspending in the centre the seal of the Risen Christ, the military trophy and the cross of the Order.

Members of the Order who have distinguished themselves by extraordinary service to the Order and the Holy Land may be awarded '**The Palm of Jerusalem**' (of gold, silver and bronze).

The Pilgrim Shell is the most significant decoration of the Order. It may be awarded by the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem to any Knight or Lady of the Order in good standing, who makes a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and prays at the Holy Sepulchre of our Risen Lord. This

decoration consists of a scallop shell, the ancient badge of a pilgrim, in oxidized silver, in the centre of which is placed the cross of the Order in red fired enamel bordered with gold.

Cross of Merit. Persons, Catholic or non-Catholic, of unquestionable moral conduct, who have served the Church and have shown great charity and love for the Holy Land, may receive a merit decoration. The Decorations of Merit are in three grades:

- Cross of Merit of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem
- Cross of Merit of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem with Silver Plaque
- Cross of Merit of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem with Gold Plaque.

Individuals who receive these Decorations do not thereby automatically become Members of the Order.

Type: Order of Chivalry
Formation: c. 1099
Founder: Godfrey of Bouillon
Motto: 'Deus Lo Vult'
Head of the order: Pope Francis
Awarded by: Grand Prior





Reproduction of an illustration of Godfrey de Bouillon entering Jerusalem in the First Crusade

Golden Rose



The Golden Rose is a gold ornament, which popes of the Catholic Church have traditionally blessed annually. It is occasionally conferred as a token of reverence or affection. Recipients have included churches and sanctuaries, royalty, military figures, and governments.

The exact date of the institution of the rose is unknown. According to some it is anterior to Charlemagne (742-814), according to others it had its origin at the end of the 12th century, but it certainly antedates the year 1050, since Pope Leo IX (1051) speaks of the rose as of an ancient institution at his time.

Golden Roses have been awarded to people – men, women, and one married couple – as well as to states and churches.

Until the sixteenth century Golden Roses were usually awarded to male sovereigns. From the sixteenth century onwards, it became more common to award them to female sovereigns and to the wives of sovereigns. The last male to receive a Golden Rose was Francesco Loredan, Doge of Venice, in 1759. The last female and the last sovereign to receive a Golden Rose was Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg in 1956.

Among the principal churches to which the rose has been presented are St. Peter's Basilica (five roses), the Archbasilica of St. John Lateran (four roses), and the Basilica di Santa Maria Maggiore (two roses).

In the twentieth century Pope Pius X, Pope Benedict XV, Pope John XXIII, and Pope John Paul I made no awards of the Golden Rose.

Pope Pius XI revived the practice which was continued by Pope Pius XII.

Pope Paul VI (1963–1978) made five awards.

Pope John Paul II (1978–2005) made nine awards.

Pope Benedict XVI (2005–2013) made eighteen awards.

Pope Francis has made four awards of the Golden Rose during his reign (in November 2013, July 2016, May and October 2017).

Since Pope Paul VI, all Golden Roses have been awarded to churches; all of Pope Benedict XVI's awards were to Marian shrines.



Type:
Awarded by:

Gold Ornament
The Pope

RECIPIENT

Elisabeth of Bavaria
Empress of Austria
(1837–1898)



Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice

The Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice (Latin: For Church and Pope) decoration is an award of the Roman Catholic Church. It is also known as the 'Decoration of Honour'. The medal was established by Leo XIII on July 17, 1888, to commemorate his golden sacerdotal jubilee and was originally bestowed on those men and women who had aided and promoted the jubilee, and by other means assisted in making the jubilee and the Vatican Exposition successful.

The current version is only awarded in gold. The obverse depicts the Apostles Saint Peter and Saint Paul. On the left arm of the cross is the inscription Pro Ecclesia (For Church), on the right arm of the cross is Et Pontifice (And Pope). At the point of the top arm of the cross is the coat of arms of the reigning Pope. At the points of the other arms are small Greek crosses. Below the depiction of the Saints is the Latin name of the Pope. The reverse depicts a Greek cross.

It is currently conferred for distinguished service to the church by lay people and clergy. It is the highest medal that can be awarded to the laity by the Pope.



Type: Religious Award
Formation: 17 July 1888
Founder: Pope Leo XIII
Awarded by: The Pope

FOUNDER

Pope Leo XII
Bishop of Rome
(1810–1903)



Miraculous Medal

The Miraculous Medal (French: Médaille miraculeuse), also known as the Medal of Our Lady of Graces, is a medal, the design of which was originated by Saint Catherine Labouré following her apparitions of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Rue du Bac, Paris, France, and made by goldsmith Adrien Vachette.

According to the teaching of the Catholic Church, the use of sacramentals such as this medal prepare people to receive grace and dispose them to cooperate with it.

According to the verbal process of the investigation on 16 February 1836, the medal is assumed to be oval in shape. It also bears the words, 'O Mary! conceived

without sin, pray for us who have recourse to thee!'; these start at Mary's right hand, continue over her head, and end at her left hand.

According to an account written by Sister Catherine's own hand, Mary was clothed in a robe of auroral light and her robe had a high neck and plain sleeves. According to Catherine's notes, the medal should also have half a globe upon which Mary's feet rest, hands raised up to her waist, fingers giving off rays of light, and a frame slightly oval with golden letters saying, 'O Mary! conceived without sin, pray for us who have recourse to thee!'



Formation: 19 July 1830
Founder: Saint Catherine Labouré

FOUNDER

Saint Catherine Labouré
Sister of Charity, Marian visionary
(1806–1876)



Patriarchal Order of the Holy Cross of Jerusalem



Type: Religious Order
Formation: 14 September 1979
Founder: Patriarch Maximos V Hakim
Motto: Greek: Φως και Ζωη [Fos kai Zoe]
'Light and life'
Head of the order: Patriarch Gregory III Laham

The Patriarchal Order of the Holy Cross of Jerusalem is a Catholic honorific lay order and ecclesiastical decoration founded by Patriarch Maximos V Hakim of the Melkite Greek Catholic Church on 14 September 1979, originally based in Santa Maria in Cosmedin, Rome, Italy. It aims to promote Catholic faith and to support religious, cultural and social works of the Melkite Greek Catholic Church, as well as to promote its Byzantine liturgy. Its current Grand Master is Patriarch Gregory III Laham, and its Grand

Italian Republic, Syrian Arab Republic

Prior is Archbishop Joseph Jules Zerey, Apostolic Vicar of Jerusalem.

In 1997, new statutes were introduced and the seat was moved to Damascus, Syria.

Grades:

- Knight or Dame Grand Cross
- Knight or Dame Grand Officer
- Knight or Dame Commander
- Knight or Dame.

INSIGNIA

The symbol of the order is a golden cross on red or blue background. Its vertical inscription is Φως ('light'), and its horizontal inscription is Ζωη ('life'), together forming

the orders motto in Greek: Φως και Ζωη ('Fos kai Zoe') – 'Light and life'. Prominent feast days include Saint George's Day and the Feast of the Cross.



**GRAND MASTER
OF THE ORDER**

Gregory III Laham
Melkite Greek Patriarch of Antioch
(1933)



Saint Benedict Medal



The Saint Benedict Medal is a Christian sacramental medal containing symbols and text related to the life of Saint Benedict of Nursia, used by Roman Catholics, as well as Anglicans, Lutherans, Methodists and the Western Orthodox, in the Benedictine Christian tradition, especially votarists and oblates.

The medal is one of the oldest and most honored medals used by Christians and, due to the belief in its power against evil, is also known as the 'devil-chasing medal'. As early as the 11th century, it may have initially had the form of Saint Benedict's cross, and was used by Pope Leo IX.

The reverse side of the medal carries the Vade retro satana ('Begone, Satan!') formula which has been used by Christians to ward off evil since the 15th century. Sometimes carried as part of the rosary, it is also found individually.

In widespread use after its formal approval by Pope Benedict XIV in the 18th century, the medal is used by Roman Catholics to ward off spiritual and physical dangers, especially those related to evil, poison, and temptation.



Type: Religious Medal

Saint Benedict of Nursia
blessing Saint Maurus



Order of St. Sava

The Order of St. Sava was a decoration of the Kingdom of Serbia established by Milan I on 23 January 1883. The Order of Saint Sava was established originally to recognize civilians for meritorious achievements to the Church, to arts and sciences, the royal house and the state. In 1914 a change was made permitting military personnel to receive the honor for military merit. The Order of St Sava was then awarded by the king of Yugoslavia until the abolishment of the monarchy in 1945.

There are five grades:

- Grand Cross
- Grand Officer
- Commander
- Officer
- Knight.



Type: Religious Order
Formation: 23 January 1883
Founder: Milan I
Awarded by: Serbian Orthodox Church

RECIPIENT

Giovanna of Italy
Tsaritsa of Bulgaria
(1907 – 2000)



Order of St. Andrew the Apostle the First-Called with Diamond Star

Order of St. Andrew the First-Called with a diamond star – the highest order of the ROC.

The Order was established by the definition of Patriarch Pimen and the Holy Synod on December 28, 1988, in honour of the 1000th anniversary of the Conversion of Russia.

The order is presented to Celebrants of Local Orthodox Churches for outstanding services in regard to strengthening Christianity.

The Order has one degree.

At the awarding ceremony, the order's badge, a diamond star, a ribbon and a diploma are awarded. The order's badge is worn on the ribbon on the right side of the upper part of the chest. When wearing the order's badge on the shoulder strap, it is located under the diamond star of the Order. All other orders of the Russian Orthodox Church are worn below.

INSIGNIA

The order's badge has the shape of an oval. In the centre there is a medallion with the image of St. Andrew the First-Called.

The star of the Order is a circle placed on a rhombus with sharp rays diverging from the centre. The rays

are grouped in beams of 5 and 7 rays and form two four-pointed crosses. In the central circle, on a slightly convex white enamel surface, there is a relief gilded monogram – 'SA' ('Saint Andrew'). The star is made of silver.



Type:	Religious Order
Formation:	28 December 1988
Founder:	Patriarch Pimen and Holy Synod
Motto:	АЗЪ ЕСМЪ СВЕТЪ МИРУ
Awarded by:	Russian Orthodox Church

RECIPIENT

Catholicos Karekin II
Supreme head of the Armenian
Apostolic Church
(1951)



The Order of the Holy Great Prince Vladimir, Equal of the Apostles

The Order of The Holy Great Prince Vladimir, Equal of the Apostles, is the oldest order of the Russian Orthodox Church, the second according to seniority.

It was established in 1958 to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the restoration of the Patriarchate in the Russian Church (1957). The order was originally called 'breastplate in honour of the Holy Great Prince Vladimir, Equal of the Apostles'. It was intended to award representatives of foreign Orthodox Churches and heterodox confessions.

The Order of the Holy Great Prince Vladimir, Equal of the Apostles, is awarded to celebrants and bishops of Local Orthodox Churches, eparchs and clergymen

of the Russian Orthodox Church for many years of service in a sacred office or for services to the Russian Orthodox Church. The Order of the Holy Great Prince Vladimir, Equal of the Apostles, can be awarded to churchmen and public figures for useful work for the benefit of Orthodoxy.

The Order of the Holy Great Prince Vladimir, Equal of the Apostles, may be awarded to eparchies, monasteries, religious educational institutions and other church organizations.

The Order of the Holy Great Prince Vladimir, Equal of the Apostles, is celebrated on July 28, its Memorial Day.



Type: Religious Order
Formation: 1958
Motto: For church merits

RECIPIENT

Haile Selassie I
Emperor of Ethiopia
(1930–1974)



Order of Holy Prince Daniel of Moscow



The Order was created by the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, Pimen I, and the Holy Synod of 28 December 1988 to mark the 1000th anniversary of the Baptism of Russia.

The award may be conferred upon clergy, lay people and, in exceptional cases organisations. It is awarded for services in the revival of spiritual life in Russia.

GRADES

The Order has three grades:

1st class

The badge is a nickel-silver Byzantine cross (with truncated beams to the centre and slightly concave external parties). In the centre of the cross, there is a white enamel gilt embossed half-length image of St. Daniel in an oval with an image framed by two palm branches with dark blue enamel. On the broad ribbon connecting the laurel branches, specify the extent of the Order. On the branches of the cross are gilded letters Church Slavonic letters at the top: – 'faithful' to the left – 'KNZ' on the right – 'DANIIL' at the bottom – 'ISKCON' ('Pious Prince Daniel of Moscow') along the diagonals of the cross, adjacent to oval with a picture, are four crowns, each of which is decorated with rhinestones and ends with four-armed cross. At the top of the sign of the heraldic trefoil.

2nd class

The badge is similar to that of the 1st class, but it is made of silvered nickel silver. Instead, the crowns are rays emanating from the centre. The central image of St. Daniel's background and bay frame, with a ribbon bearing the symbol of degree II, gilded.

3rd class

The badge is similar to the 2nd class but is made with the technique of blackening. The central image of St. Daniel's laurel branches frames the blue enamel, with a ribbon bearing the sign of the degree III.

RULES OF WEARING

Worn on the left breast. Only the most senior class of the Order is to be worn.



Type: Religious Order
Formation: 28 December 1988
Founder: Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, Pimen I, and the Holy Synod

FOUNDER

Pimen I (Sergey Mikhailovich Izvekov)
14th Patriarch of Moscow
(1910–1990)



Order of Venerable Nestor the Chronicler of the Kiev Caves



Order of Venerable Nestor the Chronicler of the Kiev Caves, classes I, II, III – an award of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Moscow Patriarchate for the rewarding of episcopate, clergy, lay people, statesmen, journalists, writers, poets and educators for their personal contribution to publishing, ecclesial-literary and writing activities, as well as for the spread of goodly ideals of Orthodoxy in the socio-political life of Ukraine.

Awarding of the order is carried out with the blessing of the Primate of the Orthodox Church of Ukraine.

Order recipients receive an order and a diploma.

Presentation of the same order of the same class is not carried out for the second time.

The Order is awarded to citizens of Ukraine and foreign citizens.

Distinction 'Order of Venerable Nestor the Chronicler of the Kiev Caves' has three classes.

- Order of Venerable Nestor the Chronicler of the Kiev Caves, class I
- Order of Venerable Nestor the Chronicler of the Kiev Caves, class II
- Order of Venerable Nestor the Chronicler of the Kiev Caves, class III.

First class of the order is the highest class.

Awarding of order is carried out gradually, beginning from class III.



Type:
Formation:

Religious Order
2003

Kyiv Pechersk Lavra
Orthodox Christian monastery
(founded in 1051)



Military and Hospitaller Order of Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem



The Military and Hospitaller Order of Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem is a Christian ecumenical lay order statuted in 1910 by a council of Catholics in Paris, France,

initially under the protection of Patriarch Cyril VIII Jaha of the Melkite Greek Catholic Church.

HISTORY

Owing to schism in 1969 the order became divided into two competing 'obediences', known as Malta and Paris. In 2008 these rival obediences were reconciled and reunited into a single order once again, led by a Grand Master, and with protection of the former Patriarch Gregorius III Laham of the Melkite Greek Catholic Church. However, during the period of separation, the Paris obedience had experienced further schism, with the creation in 2004 of the Orléans obedience, led by Count Jan Dobrzenský z Dobrzenicz with protection of Henri d'Orléans, Count of Paris, and this group then itself experienced schism in 2010, with the break-away of the Jerusalem obedience, led by Prince Sixtus Henry of Bourbon-Parma.

The membership of the Order of St Lazarus is open only to Christian men and women living in accordance with Christian values and desirous of helping others and working for Christian unity.

Membership of the Order of Saint Lazarus is by invitation only and is an honour granted by the Grand Magistrty of the order. The order includes among their members people of the European nobility, academics, politicians and senior clergy. Membership in the order is divided into two classes, knights of justice and knights of magistral grace, the former restricted to members of families with noble titles.

The Order shall be divided into the following Grades:

- Knights and Dames Grand Cross of Justice with Collar
- Knights and Dames Grand Cross of Grace with Collar
- Knights and Dames Grand Cross of Justice
- Knights and Dames Grand Cross of Grace
- Knights and Dames Commander of Justice
- Knights and Dames Commander of Grace
- Knights and Dames of Justice
- Knights and Dames of Grace
- Commanders
- Officers
- Members.

Type:	Order of Christian Chivalry
Formation:	1910
Founder:	council of Catholics
Motto:	Atavis et armis (By Ancestors and Arms)
Head of the order:	Orléans – Count Jan Dobrzenský z Dobrzenicz; Jerusalem – Prince Sixtus Henry of Bourbon-Parma.
Awarded by:	Grand Magistrty of the Order



SUPREME
GRAND PRIOR

Richard Comyns of Ludston



Order of St. Lamb

Order of St. Lamb was founded by Finnish Orthodox Church in 1935 for the services to the church.

The Order is the only one half-official Order in Finland, in other words isn't founded by the state.

Grand Master of the Order is the Head of Finnish Orthodox Church, Archbishop of Helsinki and all Finland. Church government administrates the Order.

The day of the Order is 26 November.

The Order consists of 7 classes:

- Grand Cross with Star
- Commander with Star 1st class
- Commander with Star 2nd class
- Knight 1st class
- Knight 2nd class
- Medal 1st class
- Medal 2nd class.



Type: Religious Order
Formation: 1935
Founder: Finnish Orthodox Church

**HEAD
OF THE ORDER**

Leo (Makkonen)
Archbishop of Karelia and All Finland,
head of the Finnish Orthodox Church
(1948)





World Awards



in Masterpieces of Timeless Art

World prizes





Performance-related pay or pay for performance, not to be confused with performance-related pay rise, is a salary or wages paid system based on positioning the individual, or team, on their pay band according to how well they perform. Car salesmen or production line workers, for example, may be paid in this way, or through commission.

The person recommended for the awarding of prize is called a nominee. The person who received the prize is called a laureate.

Only in the XVIII century the practice of awarding honorary prizes for major scientific research,

discoveries and inventions began to develop. For example, leading academies of sciences awarded prizes for successful solution of tasks brought to special competitions: since 1720 – French Academy of Sciences, since 1746 – Prussian Academy of Sciences in Berlin, since 1747 – Petersburg Academy of Sciences, since 1756 – Bavarian Academy of Sciences. Later, scientists, rich philanthropists, scientific and other societies, foundations, editorial boards of scientific journals began to establish prizes for scientific works, etc. The Copley medal of the Royal Society of London (awarded since 1731) is the oldest existing scientific award in the world.

World prizes

The prize was established by Alfred Nobel. In 1895 a well-known scientist, inventor and manufacturer Alfred Nobel left a will concerning the creation of a fund, the interest from which were intended to be given out as a prize to those people who were helpful to the mankind in the previous year. These interests were divided into 5 equal parts, each of which was intended as a reward for discoveries in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature and for a special contribution to the cause of peace.

The Nobel Committee was established in 1900, the first awarding ceremony took place on December 10, 1901 in Stockholm and Oslo.

For all this time only one innovation was introduced: the Swedish Bank in 1968, on the occasion of its 300th

anniversary, offered to create a prize for economy, and the Nobel Committee undertook a commitment on their distribution.

Officially, the first economics prize was awarded in 1969.

By tradition, prizes for physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and economics are awarded by the King of Sweden in the Stockholm Concert Hall.

Each laureate receives a gold medal with the image of Alfred Nobel, a diploma and a check with money reward, the amount of which depends on the income of the Nobel Foundation (approximately 1,500,000 USD).



NOBEL PRIZE

Formation:	1895
Awarded by:	Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, Sveriges Riksbank Prize, Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet, Swedish Academy, Norwegian Nobel Committee

The Abel Prize is a Norwegian prize awarded annually by the Government of Norway to one or more outstanding mathematicians. Named after Norwegian mathematician Niels Henrik Abel (1802–1829) and modelled after the Nobel Prizes, the award was established in 2001 by the Government of Norway and complements its sister prize in the humanities, the Holberg Prize. It comes with a monetary award of 6 million Norwegian kroner (NOK) (around €650,000).

According to Academic Excellence Survey by ARWU, Abel Prize is the second top award in the field of

mathematics worldwide after Fields Medal, while in another reputation survey conducted by IREG in 2013–2014, Abel Prize barely beat Fields Medal to be listed as the most prestigious international award in mathematics.

The award ceremony takes place in the Atrium of the University of Oslo Faculty of Law, where the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded between 1947 and 1989. The Abel Prize board has also established an Abel symposium, administered by the Norwegian Mathematical Society.



ABEL PRIZE

Formation:	2001
Founder:	Government of Norway
Awarded by:	Government of Norway



ANTOINETTE PERRY AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN BROADWAY THEATRE

Formation: 1947
Founder: Committee of the American Theatre Wing headed by Brock Pemberton

The Antoinette Perry Award for Excellence in Broadway Theatre, more commonly known as the Tony Award, recognizes excellence in live Broadway theatre. The awards are presented by the American Theatre Wing and The Broadway League at an annual ceremony in New York City. The awards are given for Broadway productions and performances, and an award is given for regional theatre. Several discretionary non-competitive awards are also given, including a Special Tony Award, the Tony Honors for Excellence in Theatre, and the Isabelle Stevenson Award. The awards are named after Antoinette 'Tony' Perry, co-founder of the American Theatre Wing.

The rules for the Tony Awards are set forth in the official document 'Rules and Regulations of The American Theatre Wing's Tony Awards', which applies for that season only. The Tony Awards are considered the highest U.S. theatre honor, the New York theatre industry's equivalent to the Academy Awards (Oscars) for film, the Emmy Awards for television, and the Grammy Awards for music. It also forms the fourth spoke in the EGOT, that is someone who has won all four awards. The Tony Awards are also considered the equivalent of the Laurence Olivier Awards in the United Kingdom and the Molière Awards in France.



BRITISH ACADEMY OF FILM AND TELEVISION ARTS

Formation: 1947
Founder: David Lean, Alexander Korda, Carol Reed, Charles Laughton, Roger Manvell and others

The British Academy of Film and Television Arts or BAFTA Film Awards are presented in an annual award show hosted by the British Academy of Film and Television Arts (BAFTA) to honor the best British and international contributions to film. These awards are the British equivalent of the Academy Awards.

Between 2008 and 2016, the ceremony was held in central London at the Royal Opera House, having taken over from the flagship Odeon cinema in Leicester Square. The location was changed again in 2017, for

the 70th British Academy Film Awards and subsequent ceremonies, to the Royal Albert Hall in London.

The ceremony previously took place in April or May, but since 2002 it has been held in February in order to precede the Academy Awards. Most of the awards are open to all nationalities, though there are awards for Outstanding British Film and Outstanding Debut by a British Writer, Producer or Director. Only UK films are eligible for the categories of The British Short Film and British Short Animation awards.

World prizes

The Charlemagne Prize is a prize awarded for work done in the service of European unification. It has been awarded annually since 1950 by the German city of Aachen to people who contributed to the unity of Europe. It commemorates Charlemagne, ruler of the Frankish Empire and founder of what became the Holy Roman Empire, who resided and is buried at Aachen. Traditionally the award is given to the recipient on Ascension Day in a ceremony in the town

hall of Aachen. In April 2008, the organizers of the Charlemagne Prize and the European Parliament jointly created a new European Charlemagne Youth Prize, which recognizes contributions by young people towards the process of European integration. Patrons of the foundation are King Philippe of Belgium, King Felipe VI of Spain and Henri, the Grand Duke of Luxembourg.



CHARLEMAGNE PRIZE

Formation:	1950
Awarded by:	Society for the Conferring of the International Charlemagne Prize of Aachen

An Emmy Award, or simply Emmy, is an American award that recognizes excellence in the television industry, and is the equivalent of an Academy Award (for film), the Tony Award (for theatre), and the Grammy Award (for music).

Because Emmys are given in various sectors of the American television industry, they are presented in different annual ceremonies held throughout the year. The two events that receive the most media coverage are the Primetime Emmy Awards and the Daytime Emmy Awards, which recognize outstanding work in American primetime and daytime entertainment

programming, respectively. Other notable Emmy Award ceremonies are those honoring national sports programming, national news and documentary shows, national business and financial reporting, and technological and engineering achievements in television, including the Primetime Engineering Emmy Awards. Regional Emmy Awards are also presented throughout the country at various times through the year, recognizing excellence in local and statewide television. In addition, International Emmys are awarded for excellence in TV programming produced and initially aired outside the United States.



EMMY AWARD

Formation:	1949
Founder:	Academy of Television Arts & Sciences (ATAS)



FIELDS MEDAL

The Fields Medal is a prize awarded to two, three, or four mathematicians under 40 years of age at the International Congress of the International Mathematical Union (IMU), a meeting that takes place every four years.

The Fields Medal is widely regarded as the highest honor a mathematician can receive, and has been described by many as the mathematician's 'Nobel Prize'. According to Academic Excellence Survey by ARWU, Fields Medal is the top award in the field of mathematics worldwide, and in another reputation survey conducted by IREG in 2013–2014, Fields Medal came closely after Abel Prize as the second most prestigious international award in mathematics.

The prize comes with a monetary award, which since 2006 has been \$15,000 CAD. The colloquial name is in honor of Canadian mathematician John Charles Fields. Fields was instrumental in establishing the award, designing the medal itself, and funding the monetary component.

The medal was first awarded in 1936 to Finnish mathematician Lars Ahlfors and American mathematician Jesse Douglas, and it has been awarded every four years since 1950. Its purpose is to give recognition and support to younger mathematical researchers who have made major contributions. In 2014, Maryam Mirzakhani became the first Iranian and first woman to win the Fields Medal.



GRAMMY AWARD

Awarded by: The Recording Academy

A Grammy Award (stylized as GRAMMY, originally called Gramophone Award), or Grammy, is an award presented by The Recording Academy to recognize achievement in the mainly English-language music industry. The annual presentation ceremony features performances by prominent artists, and the presentation of those awards that have a more popular interest. It shares recognition of the music industry as that of the other performance awards such as the Academy Awards (film), the Emmy Awards (television), and the Tony Awards (theater).

The first Grammy Awards ceremony was held on 4 May 1959, to honor and respect the musical accomplishments by performers for the year 1958. Following the 2011 ceremony, the Academy overhauled many Grammy Award categories for 2012.

The 60th Annual Grammy Awards, honoring the best achievements from 1 October 2016 to 30 September 2017, were held on 28 January 2018, at Madison Square Garden in New York City.

The 'General Field' is four awards which are not restricted by genre.

World prizes

The Hans Christian Andersen Awards are two literary awards by the International Board on Books for Young People (IBBY), recognizing one living author and one living illustrator for their 'lasting contributions to children's literature'. The writing award was inaugurated in 1956, the illustration award in 1966. The former is sometimes called the 'Nobel Prize for children's literature'.

The awards are named after Hans Christian Andersen, the 19th-century Danish author of fairy tales, and each winner receives the Hans Christian Andersen Medaille, a gold medal with the bust of Andersen. Medals are presented at the biennial IBBY Congress. The Patron of the Andersen Awards is Her Majesty Queen Margrethe II of Denmark and the awards are sponsored by Nami Island Inc.

National Sections of IBBY may nominate one author and one illustrator each and the Hans Christian Andersen Award Jury considers only those nominees. National Sections also nominate the ten distinguished, international Jury Members plus the Jury President. The shortlist of nominees is presented in January and the award winners are announced at the annual Bologna Children's Book Fair, in March or April.

The selection criteria include the aesthetic and literary qualities of writing and illustrating as well as the ability to see things from the child's point of view and the ability to stretch the child's curiosity and imagination. The complete works of the author and of the illustrator will be taken into consideration.



HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN AWARDS

Awarded by: International Board on Books for Young People

The London International Awards, or LIA (formerly known as London International Advertising Awards, LIAA), are a worldwide awards annually honoring 'pioneers, and embodiments of excellence' in advertising, digital media, production, design, music & sound and branded entertainment. It was the first truly international advertising award of its kind to acknowledge all media and methods from all over the world to be judged by a diverse global jury.

The Awards, founded in 1986 by President Barbara Levy, began by celebrating advertising in the realms of cinema, television, print, and radio internationally,

evolving since its inception into 22 unique media types: Ambient, Billboard, Branded Entertainment, Design, Digital, Health & Wellness, Health & Wellness – Craft, Integration, Medical, Medical – Craft, Music & Sound, Music Video, Non-Traditional, Package Design, Poster, Print, Production & Post-Production, Radio & Audio, Social Influencers, The NEW, Television/Cinema/Online Film and Verbal Identity. In 2004, the word 'Advertising' was removed from the competition's name to reflect the fact that it observes more than just 'advertising' in an ever-changing industry.

LIA has one main office in New York.



LONDON INTERNATIONAL AWARDS

Formation: 1986
Founder: President Barbara Levy



MAN BOOKER PRIZE FOR FICTION

The Man Booker Prize for Fiction (formerly known as the Booker–McConnell Prize and commonly known simply as the Booker Prize) is a literary prize awarded each year for the best original novel written in the English language and published in the UK. The winner of the Man Booker Prize is generally assured international renown and success; therefore, the prize is of great significance for the book trade. From its inception, only novels written by Commonwealth, Irish, and South African (and later Zimbabwean) citizens were eligible to receive the prize; in 2014,

however, this eligibility was widened to any English-language novel – a change which proved controversial.

A high-profile literary award in British culture, the Booker Prize is greeted with great anticipation and fanfare. It is also a mark of distinction for authors to be selected for inclusion in the shortlist or even to be nominated for the 'longlist'.

Booker Prize is awarded by Man Group.



ACADEMY AWARDS (OSCAR)

Formation: 16 May 1929 (first Academy Awards presentation)
Awarded by: Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences

The Academy Awards, also known as the Oscars, are a set of 24 awards for artistic and technical merit in the American film industry, given annually by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences (AMPAS), to recognize excellence in cinematic achievements as assessed by the Academy's voting membership. The various category winners are awarded a copy of a golden statuette, officially called the 'Academy Award of Merit', which has become commonly known by its nickname 'Oscar'. The sculpture was created by George Stanley. The awards, first presented in 1929 at the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel, are overseen by AMPAS.

The awards ceremony was first broadcast on radio in 1930 and televised for the first time in 1953. It is

now seen live in more than 200 countries and can be streamed live online. The Academy Awards ceremony is the oldest worldwide entertainment awards ceremony. Its equivalents – the Emmy Awards for television, the Tony Awards for theater, and the Grammy Awards for music – are modeled after the Academy Awards.

The 90th Academy Awards ceremony, honoring the best films of 2017, was held on 4 March 2018, at the Dolby Theatre, in Los Angeles, California. The ceremony was hosted by Jimmy Kimmel and was broadcast on ABC. A total of 3,072 Oscars have been awarded from the inception of the award through the 90th.



World prizes

The Polar Music Prize is a Swedish international award founded in 1989 by Stig Anderson, best known as the manager of the Swedish band ABBA, with a donation to the Royal Swedish Academy of Music. The award is annually given to one contemporary musician and one classical musician. Exceptions were made in 2001, when it was awarded to three musicians (one composer, one contemporary musician and one inventor), and 2003, when it was awarded only to one musician. Without any restrictions of nationality, the prize is to be 'awarded for significant achievements in music and/or musical activity, or for achievements which are

found to be of great potential importance for music or musical activity, and it shall be referable to all fields within or closely connected with music'. The prize has been called the 'Nobel Prize of Music' in Sweden.

The first recipients were the British musician, Paul McCartney, and the Baltic States. Laureates are awarded 1 million kr (approximately US\$120,000 by 2016 rates) handed over by king Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden in a ceremony at Stockholm Concert Hall in June every year.



POLAR MUSIC PRIZE

Formation:	1989
Founder:	Stig Anderson
Awarded by:	Stig Anderson Music Award Foundation

The Pritzker Architecture Prize is awarded annually 'to honor a living architect or architects whose built work demonstrates a combination of those qualities of talent, vision and commitment, which has produced consistent and significant contributions to humanity and the built environment through the art of architecture.' Founded in 1979 by Jay A. Pritzker and his wife Cindy, the award is funded by the Pritzker family and sponsored by the Hyatt Foundation. It is considered to be one of the world's premier architecture prizes, and is often referred to as the Nobel Prize of architecture.

The prize is said to be awarded 'irrespective of nationality, race, creed, or ideology.' The recipients receive US\$100,000, a citation certificate, and since 1987, a bronze medallion. The designs on the medal are inspired by the work of architect Louis Sullivan, while the Latin inspired inscription on the reverse of the medallion – firmitas, utilitas, venustas (English: firmness, commodity and delight) – is from Ancient Roman architect Vitruvius. Before 1987, a limited edition Henry Moore sculpture accompanied the monetary prize.



PRITZKER ARCHITECTURE PRIZE

Formation:	1979
Founder:	Jay A. Pritzker and his wife Cindy



THE BERLIN INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL

The Berlin International Film Festival, usually called the Berlinale, is a film festival held annually in Berlin, Germany.

The Berlin International Film Festival was founded in West Berlin in 1951, with film historian Dr. Alfred Bauer as its first director, a position he would hold until 1976. Alfred Hitchcock's *Rebecca* opened the first festival which ran from June 6-17th.

Bauer was succeeded by film journalist Wolf Donner in 1976. After his first Berlinale in June 1977, he successfully negotiated the shift of the festival from

the summer to February (February 22nd – March 5th 1978), a change which has remained ever since.

After only three years in the role, Donner was followed by Moritz de Hadeln who held the position from 1980 until current director Dieter Kosslick took over in 2001.

With around 300,000 tickets sold and 500,000 admissions each year, it has the largest public attendance of any annual film festival. Up to 400 films are shown in several sections across cinematic genres. Around twenty films compete for the festival's top awards, called the Golden Bear and several Silver Bears. Since 2001 the director of the festival has been Dieter Kosslick.



THE ASTRID LINDGREN MEMORIAL AWARD

The Astrid Lindgren Memorial Award is an international children's literary award established by the Swedish government in 2002 to honour the Swedish children's author Astrid Lindgren (1907–2002). The prize is five million SEK, making it the richest award in children's literature and the one of the richest literary prizes in the world. The annual cost of 10 million SEK (in 2008) is financed with tax money.

The Lindgren Award annually recognizes one or more living people and extant institutions (twelve in the first ten years), people for their career contributions and institutions for their long-term sustainable work. Specifically, they should be 'authors, illustrators, oral storytellers and promoters of reading' whose 'work is of the highest quality, and in the spirit of Astrid Lindgren.' The object of the award is to increase

interest in children's and young people's literature, and to promote children's rights to culture on a global level.

The award is administered by the Swedish Arts Council funded solely by the central government. Officially it is called 'An award by the Swedish people to the world'.

The award recipients are chosen by a jury with broad expertise in international children's and young adult literature, reading promotion and children's rights. The 12 members include authors, literary critics and scholars, illustrators and librarians. One member represents Astrid Lindgren's family.

The annual cycle begins no later than December about 9 months before nominees are announced, 15 months before the winner is announced and 18 months before the presentation.

World prizes

The Pulitzer Prize is an award for achievements in newspaper, magazine and online journalism, literature, and musical composition in the United States. It was established in 1917 by provisions in the will of American (Hungarian-born) Joseph Pulitzer who had made his fortune as a newspaper publisher, and is administered by Columbia University in New York City. Prizes are awarded yearly in twenty-one categories. In twenty of the categories, each winner receives a certificate and a US\$15,000 cash award (raised from \$10,000 in 2017). The winner in the public service category of the journalism competition is awarded a gold medal.

Many people have won more than one Pulitzer Prize. Nelson Harding, Stanley Forman and Andrew Schneider have received Prizes in consecutive years.

Awards are made in categories relating to journalism, arts, letters and fiction. Reports and photographs by United States-based newspapers, magazines and news organizations (including news websites) that 'publish regularly' are eligible for the journalism prize.



PULITZER PRIZE

Formation:	1917
Founder:	the will of American (Hungarian-born) Joseph Pulitzer
Awarded by:	Columbia University

The Cannes Festival is an annual film festival held in Cannes, France, which previews new films of all genres, including documentaries from all around the world. Founded in 1946, the invitation-only festival is held annually (usually in May) at the Palais des Festivals et des Congrès.

The Cannes Film Festival has its origins in 1932 when Jean Zay, the French Minister of National Education, on the proposal of historian Philippe Erlanger and with the support of the British and Americans, set up an international cinematographic festival. Its origins may be attributed in part to the French desire to compete with the Venice Film Festival, which at the time was shocking the democratic world by its fascist bias. The first festival was planned for 1939, Cannes was selected

as the location for it, but the funding and organization were too slow and finally the beginning of World War II put an end to this plan.

The Cannes Festival acquired modern scale and prestige after 1951, when Jean Cocteau was the chairman of the jury for several years. Since 1952 it has been held annually in May. The Palace of Festivals and Congresses is the venue (in 1968, due to student unrest, the festival was interrupted, and no prizes were awarded).

The most honourable prize is 'Golden palm'. It is awarded for the best film. Sometimes (the last time was in 1997) the Golden Palm is given to several films at once.



THE CANNES FESTIVAL



THE COPLEY MEDAL

The Copley Medal is the oldest and most prestigious award of the Royal Society of London and the oldest scientific award in the world today. It is awarded annually for outstanding achievements in scientific research, the themes of which alternate in odd and even years, respectively. The laureate is awarded a medal and a cash prize of £ 25,000. Among the winners of Copley medal are Albert Einstein and Charles Darwin.

The medal was established by Sir Godfrey Copley (1653-1709), a wealthy landowner, a lover of science and a member of the Royal Society. In his will, he directed to establish a fund, the interest from which must be annually directed to encourage scientific activity at the discretion of the Royal Society. In addition to the medal, the laureate received a cash prize of £ 100.



THE SHAW PRIZE

The Shaw Prize is an annual award first presented by the Shaw Prize Foundation in 2004. Established in 2002 in Hong Kong, it honours 'individuals who are currently active in their respective fields and who have recently achieved distinguished and significant advances, who have made outstanding contributions in academic and scientific research or applications, or who in other domains have achieved excellence. The award

is dedicated to furthering societal progress, enhancing quality of life, and enriching humanity's spiritual civilization.'

The prize is widely regarded as the 'Nobel of the East'. It is named after Sir Run Run Shaw, who was a philanthropist and forerunner in the Hong Kong media industry.

World prizes

The ACM A.M. Turing Award is an annual prize given by the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) to an individual selected for contributions 'of lasting and major technical importance to the computer field'. The Turing Award is generally recognized as the highest distinction in computer science and the 'Nobel Prize of computing'.

The award is named after Alan Turing, a British mathematician and reader in mathematics at the University of Manchester. Turing is often credited

as being the key founder of theoretical computer science and artificial intelligence. From 2007 to 2013, the award was accompanied by an additional prize of US \$250,000, with financial support provided by Intel and Google. Since 2014, the award has been accompanied by a prize of US \$1 million, with financial support provided by Google.

The first recipient, in 1966, was Alan Perlis, of Carnegie Mellon University. The first female recipient was Frances E. Allen of IBM in 2006.



ACM A.M. TURING AWARD



The UNESCO Albert Einstein Medal is awarded to outstanding scientific personalities who made a great contribution to science and international scientific cooperation. The medal was established by UNESCO to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Albert Einstein in 1979. The medal is awarded in gold, silver and bronze.

The medal was designed by the French engraver Max Léognany. The medal's obverse features a portrait of Albert Einstein in his later years. On the reverse, a silhouette of Einstein's head forms the backdrop for three of the mathematical equations that sum up his essential contributions to physics. First, his most famous equation

$$E = mc^2$$

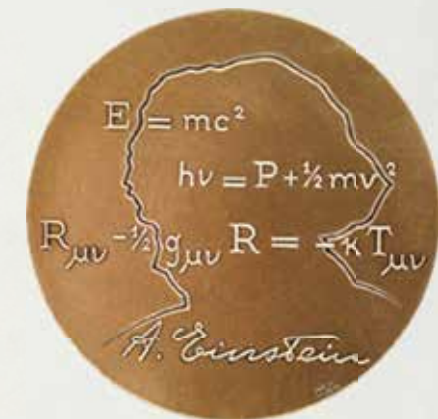
The second equation represents Einstein's research into the photoelectric effect, for which he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921

$$h\nu = P + 1/2 mv^2$$

The third is related to his work on the general theory of relativity

$$R_{\mu\nu} + 1/2 g_{\mu\nu} R = k T_{\mu\nu}$$

Below these is an autograph of a scientist. Medal executed in gold, silver and bronze.



UNESCO ALBERT EINSTEIN MEDAL

Formation: 1979



World Awards



in Masterpieces of Timeless Art

Awards of Europe Business Assembly

Symbol of Honor, Achievements and Success



The success of the EBA

**means the success of every member
of our global community.
Together we are building
a world of excellence**





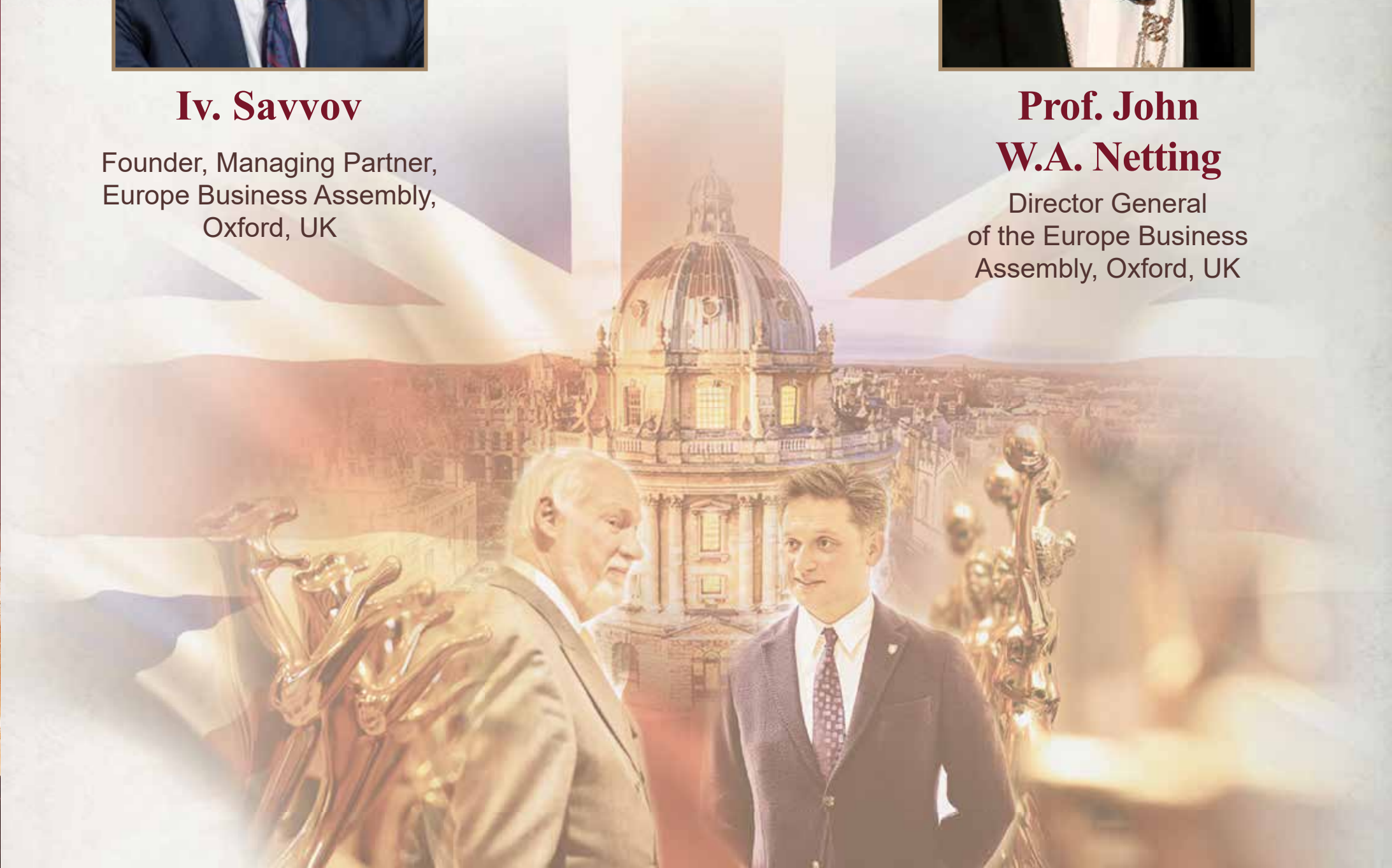
Iv. Savvov

Founder, Managing Partner,
Europe Business Assembly,
Oxford, UK



Prof. John W.A. Netting

Director General
of the Europe Business
Assembly, Oxford, UK



*EBA is a global community of professionals –
leaders of business, politics, academia, science and art*

- The EBA business community comprises a growing cohort of more than 12,000 top managers of global, national and regional companies from 54 countries worldwide.
- The EBA is an academic and scientific community including more than 400 professionals in the field of science and education from over 200 universities around the globe.
- The EBA arts community comprises more than 100 talented artists, sculptors, journalists, and fashion designers.





Historic record of the EBA



- Over 200 successful forums, conferences, and business receptions, which were attended by over 20,000 leaders from different countries.
- A powerful information hub: thousands of print publications, electronic newspapers and magazines, as well as our own internet portals.
- Luxury training lounges in the center of Oxford, equipped with super high-speed Internet and the state of the art equipment for visualization and transmission of information in different languages.
- Exclusive educational programmes in the fields of leadership, marketing, city management and university management.
- An expert crisis management center for the provision of consulting services to governments, organizations, enterprises and individuals - members of our community.



The EBA and the United Nations



The EBA holds a special consultative status with Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). On 30th of October an EBA delegation attended Bi-Annual meeting with Mr Michael Møller, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva. During the meeting the Director-General informed the participants about UN developments and priorities.

Amongst most important issues were disarmament, the impact of digital technology on the work of mediators in preventing violent conflicts, and Geneva Peace week 2018, with an overarching theme of building peace in a turbulent world. The Director-General also outlined projects such as a Newsletter on Impact Stories offering insights into the massive impact that the Geneva has in everybody's lives, and the Iceberg series, which is a collection of 9 books about added value of the work of international organisations.

Mr Ivan Savvov, the Head of the EBA Delegation, congratulated Mr Michael Møller on the UN initiatives and reaffirmed the strong support of Europe Business Assembly for developing social, economic and educational programmes around the world. The next visit of EBA Delegation will be to ECOSOC meeting at the UN Headquarters in New York.

Speakers, experts and EBA Ambassadors (2000-2019)



Digby Marritt Jones, Baron Jones of Birmingham (Sir Digby Jones)

British businessman and politician, who has served as Director General of the CBI (2000–2006) and Minister of State for Trade and Investment (2007–2008)



Baroness Susan Greenfield

CBE, Professor of Pharmacology at Oxford University, neuroscientist, writer, broadcaster, member of the House of Lords, UK



Derek Roland Clark

British politician, and Member of the European Parliament for the East Midlands. Member of the UK Independence Party, first elected in 2004, and subsequently re-elected in 2009



Elise Benjamin

Lord Mayor of Oxford (2011-2012)



Sir John Michael Middlecott Banham

British business leader. He has been the chairman of Whitbread, a major brewer since 2000, and is also chairman of ECI Ventures and Johnson Matthey



Barbara Kudrycka

Professor of administrative law and public administration science and a Polish politician, served as the Minister of Science and Higher Education in the cabinet of Donald Tusk from 2007 to 2013



Cllr Ian Hudspeth

County Councillor for the Woodstock Division, Leader of Oxfordshire County Council



Prof. Dr. Vincenzo Costigliola,

President, European Medical Association, Belgium



Christina Briggs

Global Club of Leaders President, Founder of a group of senior executives called Business Alliance under the auspices of Thames Valley Chamber of Commerce. CEO of NewWorld Insight, UK, USA



Jörgen Eriksson

Founding Partner, Bearing Consulting, France



Dr. Rui Verde

Author, Professor of Law, Human Rights Adviser, Head of Law & Economics Department, Academic Union Oxford, Ph.D. Law, University of Newcastle, UK



Dr. Nina Kruglikova

Visiting Research Associate at the University of Oxford, Ph.D., expert in technology studies, cross-cultural communications and in Public Relations



Mr. Heinz Wehrle

Managing Partner, Horwath HTL, Switzerland, CEO of the Prime Business Destinations investment promotion programme, UK



Dr. Rami Hikmat Fouad Al-Hadeethi

Associate Professor, University of Jordan, Jordan



Dr. Od Phongsavanh

President, Chairman of Honorary Advisory Committee, Phongsavanh Group of Companies, Lao PDR



Dato' Sri Dr. Jessy Lai,

Founder & Group CEO, Monospace Multinational Corporation, Malaysia



Ruslanbek Khamdamov

Director General, O.P.P.S STROI, OPSS Building company, Kyrgyz Republic



Rui Amorim

President, Chairman of CEO, ECOPAINT CORPORATION, Angola



EBA Ceremonies take place in the most prestigious locations around the world

Institute of Directors, London, UK



Oxford Town Hall, Oxford, UK



Hotel Schweizerhof, Lucerne, Switzerland



Häcker's Grand Hotel, Bad Ems, Germany



InterContinental Hotel Carlton, Cannes, France



Hofburg Imperial Palace, Vienna, Austria



EBA Awards



The Europe Business Assembly is a multinational research and analytical center of image technologies, PR projects, and international cooperation programmes in various spheres of human activity. The center was founded in 2000 in Oxford (Great Britain). Our founders were scientists of universities and heads of commercial structures and public organizations of Old Europe, who work in close cooperation with colleagues from all continents.

EBA has a consultative status with Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the United Nations.

The mission of EBA is to build a world of successful people, which means creating the most comfortable environment for international partnership with the goal of solving global problems of mankind. To realise this mission, EBA and its partners developed a number of socially significant international projects and programmes and established world-renowned club distinctions.

EBA Awards – Symbols of Honor, Achievements and Success

The exclusivity and international public support for EBA distinctions stems from their prestige and the stringent selection criteria used in consideration of our nominees:

EBA awards are exclusive distinctions, the product of the intellectual work of the EBA team and its partners, their attributes are of real material value and manufactured by the best UK jewelers.

Our awards are officially registered and certified in the UK, which means that all distinctions are legal in the United Kingdom.

The main regulatory and organizational body that regulates the mechanisms for awarding distinctions is the Socrates Nomination Committee – a structure that goes beyond the EBA and unites the world's leading influential people and experts who decide on award candidates, nominated by public organizations, rating institutions, and the general public.

The Socrates Nomination Committee includes respectable and noteworthy people, who are successful professionals in their field. When deciding on nominees, they rely on the results of the work of 40 professional marketing specialists, sociologists, journalists, and businessmen. Today, the EBA Expert Council is represented by: **Professor John Netting**, Joint Managing Partner, International Strategic Management, Director General of the EBA, Oxford; **Dr. Heinz Wehrle**, Managing Partner, Horwarth AG Switzerland-Global (Switzerland), one of the world's leading experts in hotel industry; **Dr. Vincenzo Costigliola**, recruiter with 40 years of experience, President of the European Medical Association, official speaker of the EU in the field of Medical Tourism (Belgium); **Dr. Rui Verde**, an expert in the field of jurisprudence (Great Britain); public figure **Christina Briggs**, Global Club of Leaders President (Great Britain).





“Business Triumph” Prize

The award was established by Socrates Nomination Committee and International Club of Leaders in 2017. The nominees of the award are companies headed by holders of distinctions of EBA and its partners, members of 'EBA-Global' loyalty club, who have achieved great success in professional activity over the past two years and climbed to the top of staircase of professional triumph.

The distinction is given to the best representatives of national business elites at the annual business festival of professional achievements and quality in Cannes (France). The attributes include a memorable handmade statuette, a wall diploma, a certificate, and a license.





Certificate
Business Triumph

*Winner of the 2023
Executive of the Year*

Eric Seddy Kuntz

Chairman, CEO of First City Bank

Business Ambassador

Ambassador of Mercy

The distinction is presented to laureates, participants of projects and programs of EBA and its partners in token of deep respect and recognition of their merits in the development of international partnership, globalization of business, its significance for its citizens and all of mankind.

The delivery of this nomination is recognition of reliability of its owner as a business partner on the national arena and in international relations, as well as the introduction of institution of public diplomacy into the practice of EBA. Business Ambassador

(Ambassador of Mercy) is a certified representative of EBA, International Club of Leaders and International Socrates Committee in his country, a regional coordinator with all rights and powers to initiate business and humanitarian projects on behalf of the above-mentioned organizations.

The attributes of the award include:

- Flag with the name of nomination
- Certificate and license
- Distinction
- Commemorative exclusive jewelry chain.





Diplomatic Mission
Ambassador



International Socrates Prize

The highest award of Socrates Nomination Committee is the International Socrates Award presented to our outstanding contemporaries for significant personal contribution to intellectual, social, and spiritual development of modern world.

The award (registration number 2349306) was established by the Socrates Nomination Committee with the purpose of stimulating the efforts of leaders of states and social movements aimed at establishing world experience and universal values in their countries, strengthening international economic, scientific and cultural ties, developing integration processes in the modern geopolitical space.

The set of award attributes includes:

- Exclusive jewelry chain with an order sign
- Figurine
- Commemorative diploma 'Grawerton'
- License to use award attributes.

The victory in this nomination indicates the best human and professional qualities of the nominee,

his impeccable reputation and experience worthy of attention of contemporaries and descendants. Laureates of International Socrates Award are the golden fund of their states and all mankind, the driving force of positive changes in modern society. They are VIP-participants in Socrates ceremonies and the annual academic image and presentation edition of the Socrates Nomination Committee – 'Socrates Almanac'.

Among prize winners are Dr. José Alfonso Esparza Ortiz Rector Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, Mexico; Daniel Chukwudozie Executive Chairman Dozzy Oil & Gas Limited, Nigeria; Iliya Garkov, General Manager/Vice President, Dundee Precious Metals Chelopech EAD, Bulgaria; Ismail Rozali, Executive Chairman, Puncak Niaga Holdings Berhad, Malaysia; Jumaah Mazin Mohammed Ali President Royal University For Women, Bahraine; Ryukichi Kawaguchi, President and CEO, San Roque Power Corporation, Philippines, and many other worthy nominees.





Europe Business Assembly
Cooperation of Social Partnership

Licence

In accordance with EU Trade Mark No. 1598
and EUIPO trademark regulations the rights are granted
for the period of 1 year to the Trade Mark

SOCRATES INTERNATIONAL AWARD
The Cooperation of Social Partnership Award

The awardee, designated as:

Syedeha George
Executive Director of the Municipal Investment Fund, UAE

Terms of Award valid from 01/12/2017 until 30/11/2018

Member of the
Awarding Committee

[Signature]
Chairman

Chairman
Awarding Committee



Queen Victoria Award

The award is presented to nominees for feats of arms, charities, personal contribution to the development of spirituality, science and culture, service to universal human values.

The award is made of pure metals, including gold, brass, enamel, and inlaid with Swarovski stones.

It is made by a London jeweler Alfred Vinjecki, the winner of the award of Union of masters of jewelry, London, Great Britain.

Registration No. 2367599.

The set of trophy includes an order sign, a pendant, a badge, a 'Grawerton' memorable diploma.

Applicants for this distinction are nominated by knightly unions and societies, club structures of patrons

and benefactors, military unions, journalists and wide audience.

The distinction is presented during summits of leaders in London and Oxford by prominent public figures of Great Britain.

Among award recipients are H.H. Mohammed Bin Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Chairman Al Ain Equestrian, Shooting & Golf Club, UAE; Abdul Hamid Ahmad Sarji, Chancellor Universiti Tun Abdul Razak, Malaysia; Ramez Al Khayat, Managing Director, UrbaCon Trading & Contracting, Qatar; Ernesto Soto Cuellar CEO Sociedad Cooperativa de Producción y Prestación de Servicios Cuauhtémoc, S.C.L., Mexico; Igor Legostaev, Director General Railway Trade Company, JSC, Russia; Bogićević Miroslav Director and Owner Koncern Farmakom M.B., Serbia.





“The Name in Science” Award

This award is given to scientists and researchers who have made worthy contributions to the intellectual development of the modern world, intercultural communication and partnership, promoting establishment of social progress and humanization of society.

The award was established by a joint decision of the International Club of Leaders, the Club of Rectors of Europe and Europe Business Assembly in 2010 (Protocol No. 2010.11.10) in Oxford (United Kingdom).

Attributes of the award are manufactured by a London jeweler Alfred Vinjecki. The kit includes:

- Memorial sign on a blue ribbon 'For contribution to the world science'. On the front side of the sign you will see the bas-relief of Socrates and inscription 'Glory to the Scientist'. On the reverse side there is inscription 'For Contribution to the World Science', Oxford, Great Britain.
- Diploma of the Knight of the title 'The Name in Science', confirming that the name of the nominee is put into the world register of outstanding scientists (in a metal case).
- Annual update of the World Register 'Scientists of the World' in the information and biographical publication 'Socrates Almanac' (Publication in December each year).

The right to nominate candidates for international award in the field of scientific research 'The Name in Science' is given to scientific groups, scientific societies,

government bodies, public organizations, business structures, individual scientists, politicians and public figures.

When deciding upon giving award 'The Name in Science', the Socrates Nomination Committee is guided primarily by the following principles:

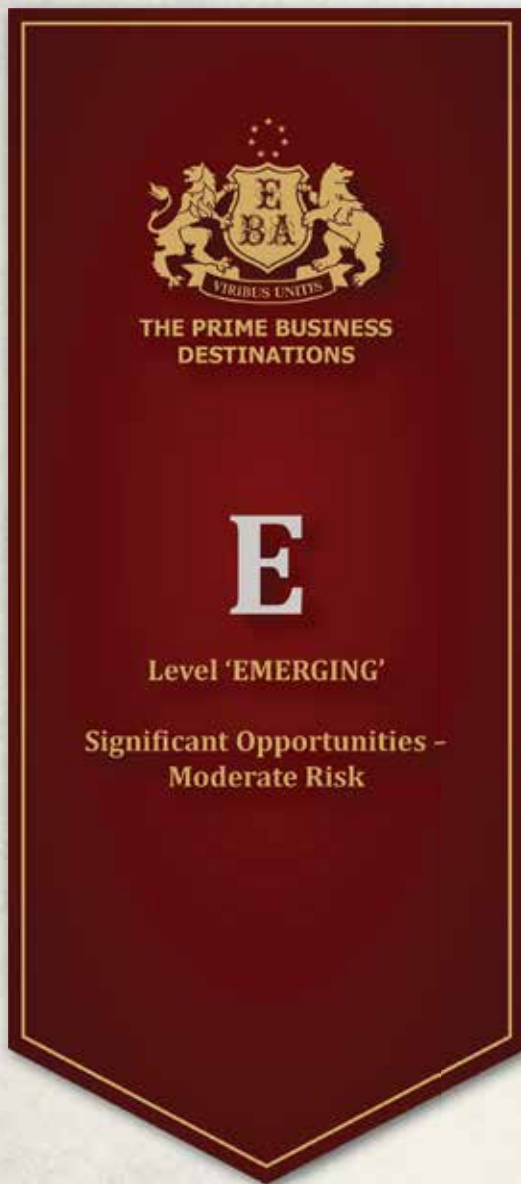
- Relevance of scientific research for the development of civil society, democratic foundations of governance; economic efficiency
- Personal contribution of the applicant to scientific research, his personal achievements in the development of national science
- Possibility of transforming scientific research in order to address regional and global social, political and economic problems
- Evaluation and feedback of scientific press and public, recommendations of profile committees, scientific societies, and scientists.

Among winners are such worthy scientists as Vasile Burlui, President, Apollonia University of Iasi, Romania; Prof Gheorghe Rudic, Director, Learning without borders, Center of Modern Pedagogics, Canada; Stefan Sivkov, Vice Rector of Quality and Accreditation Medical University – Plovdiv, Bulgaria; Vasyl Tatsiy, Rector of Yaroslav the Wise National Law University, Ukraine; Mesaros Marian, President, University of Security Management in Kosice, Slovakia; Hussin Kamarudin, Vice Chancellor, Universiti Malaysia Perlis, Malaysia and many others.





Flag of Europe



The purpose of this image project is to support investment attractive regions, cities, territories and certain regional companies that are interested in international cooperation, and communicate information about them.

As part of the program, the marketing platform for promoting the best goods, technologies, works and services in the international market – Prime City Market – is functioning successfully.

The project draws attention of potential investors and producers of goods and services wishing to expand the geography of business, to the territories that are interested in cooperation and are ready to offer concrete projects for joint implementation, to identify the needs for specific products and services. The favorable business climate of such territories is confirmed by program experts.

Municipalities, free economic zones, relevant government structures, business representatives act as stakeholders. Companies, manufacturers and developers of goods, technologies, works and services of high quality participate in the project too.

The winners of the rating are presented with:

- Souvenir Flag of Europe
- Commercial license
- Quality sign 'Quality Standard' (can be presented separately).

The best municipalities of countries are the winners. Among them are Kaunas District Municipality, Lithuania; Municipality of Timisoara, Romania; Municipality of Braga, Portugal; Municipality of Budapest, Hungary; Municipality of Rzeslow, Poland; Haifa Municipality, Israel and others.



THE PRIME BUSINESS DESTINATIONS

E

Level 'EMERGING'

Significant Opportunities -
Moderate Risk

Oxford, UK

“Best Enterprise” Award

The world register of effective, dynamically developing companies is formed by EBA (Oxford, England) and its international partners on the basis of statistics data, recommendations of analytical, sociological, information and advertising, rating and PR agencies, results of international and national competitions of professional achievements.

The distinction is awarded at summits of leaders. The presentation of this nomination is an evidence of the company's strong position in the national market, an impeccable business reputation, a positive image and pursuance of international quality standards. The success of the company is largely determined by its leader, his innovations, creativity, professionalism, exceptional management skills and business ethics, that is why the head of company-laureate receives title 'Manager of the Year'.

The set of attributes includes a personal certificate confirming the company's high status in the global business community, a special prize, as well as a diploma and badge of honor 'Top-manager of the year'.

Criteria of expert estimation:

- Growth in production
- Building of export potential, development of integration processes
- Expansion of distribution network
- Increase of innovative level, investment attractiveness of the company
- Introduction of advanced technologies
- Competitiveness and quality of products / services, renewal of assortment
- Use of modern management technologies (financial sphere, innovation policy, quality of products / services, introduction of progressive ecological systems, personnel management, social policy)
- Efficient management of PR resource
- Impeccable reputation in business.

Among winners of this nomination are best companies of all inhabited continents. Among them are Doha Bank, Qatar; Dubai Duty Free, UAE; First Sky Ltd, Ghana; FYI Grupo Empresarial, Ecuador; INTEK sp. z o.o., Poland; RP-Sanjiv Goenka Group, India, and many others.





International award “European Quality”



The distinction is presented for the desire to achieve high quality of products and services in accordance with European standards.

Award recommendation is based on the results of research of a group of analytical centers affiliated with EBA, business media, embassies, chambers of commerce and industry, information and sociological agencies. Among the nominees are leading enterprises of their countries and regions that have state and international certificates, as well as other confirmations of quality of their products.

The award has a state registration number of British Patent Office. It is manufactured in the workshop of a famous London jeweler Alfred Vinjecki, made of precious metals, covered with gold of 999.9 finesse, and inlaid with crystal.

The set of attributes includes a memorable handmade figurine, a wall art diploma with the name of company-winner, a certificate and a license to use the attributes of the award.

Legal, patent and other rights belong to Europe Business Assembly and are protected by the law of Great Britain. Among the award recipients are such prestigious companies as CHC HOTELS - Chnaris Hotel Management, Development & Consulting S.A., Greece; Ankol SP. Z O.O, Poland; Bucharest Airports National Company, Romania; Eriochem S. A., Argentina; SMB-Gradnja, D.O.O. Subotica, Serbia; Wockhardt Limited, India; Tarabya British Schools, Turkey; Louzan Fashion, UAE.





EUROPEAN QUALITY AWARD

Corniche Hospital, UAE
Chief Executive Officer Linda Clark

2014

Rose of Paracelsus



The International Award 'Rose of Paracelsus' was established for best doctors, healers, health professionals and medical tourism specialists of their countries, whose activities are of international importance. This distinction, which confirms the high professional competence of its owner, was established in cooperation with the European Medical Association (Belgium) and is awarded together with personal certificate 'Best Medical Practice'.

The award was established in 2015 upon the initiative of European medical community.

Attributes of the award are manufactured by a London jeweler Alfred Vinjecki. The kit includes:

- EMA accreditation certificate 'Best Medical Practice'
- Diploma with the name of the nominee
- A table medal 'Rose of Paracelsus' depicting Philippe Hohenheim, known as Paracelsus, a famous healer of medieval Europe.

The Expert Council of 'Best Medical Practice' project (which includes both members of the Socrates Nomination Committee and experts of the European Medical Association – the best organizers of public health events in Europe), when choosing nominees, focuses on customer loyalty programs, confidence in the clinic, and innovative management.

The EMA Accreditation Certificate 'Best Medical Practice' is a symbol of reliability of a medical institution and its impeccable reputation in the eyes of ordinary patient, first of all, not an official!

Jorge Borges has a wonderful philosophical essay – Rose of Paracelsus – a kind of anthem to the power of reason, the natural talent of man and his belief in a miracle... It was the poetic allegory of this essay that was used as the basis for the development of the award, which is presented to best clinics and practitioners whose professionalism is confirmed not only by formal standards, but also an impeccable reputation among colleagues and patients.

Today among the project participants are leaders of innovative clinics and practitioners, as well as scientists involved in research in the field of medicine and pharmacy. We will list only some of them: Prof. Nurullah Zengin, Hospital Manager, Ankara Numune Training and Research Hospital, Turkey; Dr. Hector Sainz, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Hospital de Alta Complejidad en Red El Cruce, Argentina; Eduardo Jorge Bastos Côrtes, M.D., PhD Director General, Hospital Universitário Clementino Fraga Filho Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Dr. Natalia Zemna (Zubitska), president of Ukrainian society 'Green Planet', Ukraine; Prof. Amr Hegab, General Manager & CEO, International Medical Center, Egypt; Mary C H Quah, CEO, Loh Guan Lye Specialists Centre, Malaysia; Apurba Ganguly, Founder and Chairman, OPTM Health Care, India; Mr. Leonid Grinblat, Director General of Avantgarde Clinics LTD (Israel); João Caramês, Director, Implantology Institute, Portugal.





ROSE OF PARACELSUS AWARD

Delmon Clinic & Diagnostic Cent

Director Dr. Hal M. Miller

Phoenix, AZ

Honorary professor of the Academic Union, Oxford



The award was established in 2015 by the Socrates Nomination Committee, the Club of Rectors of Europe, the Academic Union (Oxford), and scientific community.

Adjudgement of this honorary title is a symbol of recognition of merits and expression of gratitude to people who promote extension of integration in the field of science, culture and education, development of innovative processes, strengthening the role of science and education in all spheres of human activity.

The title is given for special merits in the field of science and production, implementation of advanced technologies in the sphere of business that contribute to the rise of national economy.

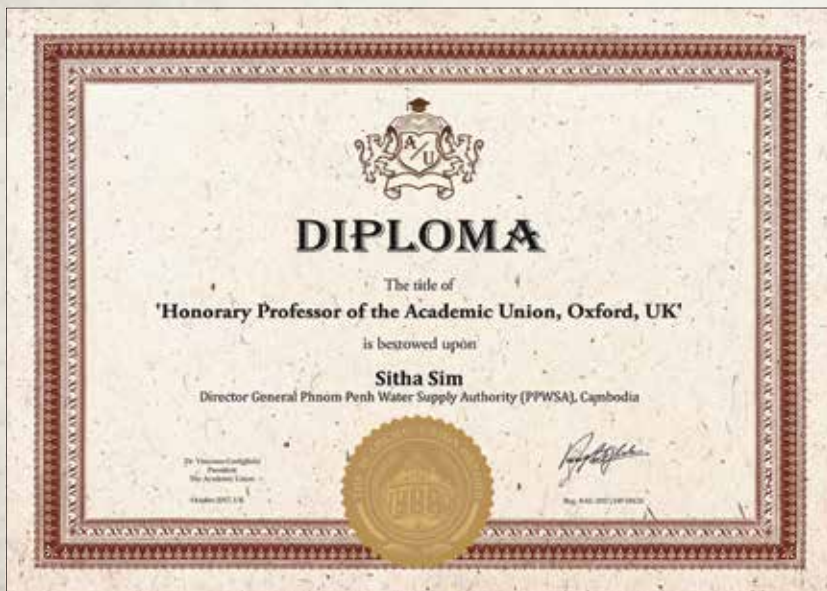
The title of Honorary Professor of the Academic Union is given to individuals who have personal merits before the Academic Union and the Club of Rectors of Europe in any important sphere of human activity. Science, education, medicine, information, management, engineering and culture are priority areas. Among the holders of the title are outstanding scientists, distinguished teachers, successful leaders of institutions, organizations and enterprises of all forms

of ownership, prominent public and political figures, masters of culture and arts, diplomats.

The right to nominate candidates for the title of Honorary Professor of the Academic Union, Oxford, belongs to the Presidium of the Academic Union and the Academic Council of the Club of Rectors of Europe, members of the Socrates Committee, public organizations, professional, scientific and creative unions.

The diploma, academic robes and chain of Honorary Professor are presented in a solemn atmosphere at the meetings of Academic Union during scientific conferences and forums.

We are glad to present you some holders of this distinction. Among them are Dr. Ibrahim Jusufrić Rector International University Travnik, Bosnia and Herzegovina; Henry Jones Aboagye, CEO/Founder, Palmers Green International Limited, Ghana; Prof. Mustafa Massad President Jordan Academy for Maritime Studies (JAMS), Jordan; Fritz Pinnock Executive Director Caribbean Maritime Institute, Jamaica; Abay Baigenzhin, Chairman of the Board National Scientific Medical Center JSC, Kazakhstan.





La Vallette chevalier award



The Order is named after Grand Master of Knights of Malta, Jean Pariso de La Valette, a brave and skillful commander. The capital of Malta, city of Valletta, is named in his honor.

The Order unites politicians, businessmen, scientists, artists, writers who carry out charitable, volunteer or socially significant activities for peace on earth, as well as all those who respect common human values: honor, loyalty, courage, generosity, charity, nobility.

The mission of the Order: generation of new ideas aimed at supporting humanistic values, harmonizing human relations, building a civil society, raising social standards of life, as well as personalizing the carriers of advanced modern experience and practices.

The Council of the Grand Master leads the Order. The Council includes the Grand Priors of national and regional branches of the Order.

Admission of members of the Order is carried out by decision of the Council of the Grand Master and takes place in historical knight's places.

The attributes of the Knight of the Order include:

- Purple robe
- Memorable diploma
- Neck order with the image of La Vallette
- Badge
- Impressed personalized monogram-seal.

Knightly attributes are made by the creative workshop of a famous English jeweler Alfred Vinjecki in London. They are made of precious metals, covered with gold of 999.9 finesse, and inlaid with crystal (Swarovski crystals).

The Knight's Order of Grand Master La Valette is registered in Great Britain with registration number 2511555.





*Register of prizes,
awards and titles
of EBA*

**BUSINESS
Triumph
AWARD**



Recognizes truly outstanding business as well as CEOs who uses their private sector skills and creativity to help the community overcome social or environmental problems

**EBA
Business
AMBASSADOR**




Consent to jointly implement business initiatives aiming at business collaboration coordination, investment attraction and strengthening of business liaisons to different countries

**BEST
Enterprises
PRIZE**



For professional achievements in commercial activities

**LUCA
Pacioli
AWARD**



For a special personal contribution to economic development and implementation of efficient financial mechanisms

**SOCRATES
International
PRIZE**



For intellectual development of today's society

**THE NAME
in Science**




International prize in the field of scientific research

**MEDAL
Commemorative**



For preservation of historical heritage and philanthropy

**INTELLIGENCE
of the Nation
AWARD**



For personal contribution to the development of world science and education

**Queen Victoria
COMMEMORATIVE
MEDAL**



For maintaining traditional values of virtue, bravery and integrity

**ROSE
of Paracelsus
AWARD**



Was established for best doctors, healers, health professionals and medical tourism specialists of their countries, whose activities are of international importance

KNIGHT ORDER OF GRAND MASTER
La Talette



EUROPEAN
Quality
AWARD



For aspiration to achieve high quality in accordance with European standards

EXCELLENCE
in Quality
PRIZE



For exemplary management, business ethics and aspiration to the international standards of quality

THE HIGHEST
Hallmark



For high quality of products, permanent catering for the customers' interests

EBA
Quality
STANDART




For suppliers of the best products, technologies and services for today's fastest growing cities and territories

PRIZE
Achievements



Power
AND
Energy




EBA Prize for personal contribution to the development of world economy and business

EBA PRIZE
Reputation



For unblemished reputation in business

ART-EBA
PRIZE
Perfection



For personal contribution to the development of world culture and art

UNITED
Europe
AWARD



(Flag of Europe) for personal contribution to the development of European integration

SERTIFICATE
of Investment
ATTRACTIVENESS



Certifies a high level of management and technology implementation

GLOBAL
Club
OF LEADERS



THE ACADEMIC
Union
OXFORD



CLUB
of Rectors



HONORARY
Professor
OF ACADEMIC UNION



Visit of the President of Malta



On the 15th of January The President of Malta, Her Excellency Marie-Louise Coleiro Preca with H.E. Joseph Cole, Malta's High Commissioner to the United Kingdom paid the official visit to EBA Academic Lounge in Oxford, the UK.





World Awards

in Masterpieces of Timeless Art

Success Stories



Alexandru Badea

General Manager, S.C. CORAL IMPEX S.R.L.

Address: No 8, Penes CurcanuL Street,
Building 151C, Ap. 10,
Ploiesti, Romania

Tel: 0040744349113

Email: a.badea@coralimpex.ro

Website: www.coralimpex.ro

Date of birth: 27.01.1956

Alexandru Badea is the founder and general manager of Coral Impex, the most important provider of pest control services in Romania and one of the most important in Europe. 22 years ago Alexandru Badea laid the foundations of a company, which currently generates revenues of over 7 million euros. Against the backdrop of a weakened national economy, not far from the communist era, an economy in which companies' quality standards were declining, Alexandru Badea has, since the first moment, set out to create a strong, serious company to provide best quality services. And, after thousands of hours of work and sleepless nights, the

new firm has gradually grown, becoming a landmark on its field of activity. According to Alexandru Badea long-term success of a business lies in the managerial team's ability to keep up the pace with the evolution of the market. The success of Coral Impex and Alexandru Badea have been recognized both nationally and internationally through numerous awards and trophies, awarded in Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna, Istanbul, Dubai, Honolulu, Las Vegas. In 2015 the company was included in the top 5,000 companies in Europe with the fastest growth in turnover, by Inc5000 Europe magazine.

HONOURS AND AWARDS:

- World Leader Businessperson – The Bizz 2017
- World Leader Businessperson – The Bizz 2014
- World Leader Businessperson – The Bizz 2013
- Excellence in Business Leadership Honorary Title – The Bizz 2014
- Excellence in Business Management Honorary Title – The Bizz 2017
- Excellence in Business Management Honorary Title – The Bizz 2015
- Excellence in Business Management Honorary Title – The Bizz 2014
- Excellence in Business Management Honorary Title – The Bizz 2013.



Alireza Pahlevanzade

**Director of academic and research center
for the international educational programs
of Odessa International Humanitarian University**

Doctor of Medicine

Professor

He was born on 24 September 1966 in Iran. At home he served in the army, took part in combat operations, then did a business, was the director of the production of laundry detergents.

In 1993 he moved to Ukraine to study at the Odessa State Medical Institute. Specialized in the field of orthopedics, after graduation he continued his education and research activities, defended first his master's and then his doctoral thesis. Now he is Doctor of Medicine, Professor.

For many years he has been working in Odessa universities, also supervising international educational programs and cooperation with foreign universities at International Humanitarian University.

He also conducts successful commercial activity, and manages company 'International-Ivan' (Great Britain). Animal protection activity is another priority in his work. He heads a charitable organization – World Animal Protection Fund. He is the president of 'Amazon', that owns a zoo in the Odessa region. Zoo staff manages to achieve captive breeding of many animals, including rare and endangered species.

He is the author of 60 scientific papers in the field of medicine and international relations, the participant in many international scientific conferences, congresses, workshops.

The merits of Professor Pahlevanzade were highly appreciated on the global stage.

He is an honorary professor and member of the Academic Union, Oxford, winner of the 'Rose of Paracelsus' award of the European Medical Association (Belgium). In 2018 the achievements of Alireza Pahlevanzade were marked by the International Scientific Award 'The Name in Science' with his name being registered in the world best scientists list. The activities of the international research center of international educational programs, which is headed by Alireza Pahlevanzade, are highly appreciated. The merits of the center's team were awarded with the International Quality Certificate of the Swiss Quality Standards Institute 'SIQS' for striving to achieve the highest standards of service quality.

Thanks to the work of Professor Alireza Pahlevanzade, the International Humanitarian University has been awarded the Certificate of Achievements Recognition of the Europe Business Assembly. With his active participation, an agreement about the formation of the multidisciplinary department of the International Humanitarian University on the basis of the Academic Union, Oxford was signed.

Thanks to the great personal contribution of Professor Pahlevanzade, the International Humanitarian University became the winner in the nomination 'The best university in the field of international activities 2018–2019' of the prestigious national rating 'National recognition'.





Certificate

Ali Yusef Pahlavan

International Pharmaceutical University, Ukraine

Faculty of Research and Development, Center of International Programs, Aliyev International University

ROSE OF PARACELSUS AWARD

International Pharmaceutical University, Ukraine

Faculty of Research and Development, Center of International Programs, Aliyev International University



INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN UNIVERSITY

Dynamic development, prestige and quality



Sergiy V. Kivalov

*President of International Humanitarian University,
Academician of NALSU, Doctor of Law, Professor,
Honored Lawyer of Ukraine*



Tetiana Kivalova

*First vice-president of the International Humanitarian
University (Odessa), Professor of the Department of Civil
Law of the National University 'Odessa Law Academy'.
Director General of 'TSK' law firm.*

The International Humanitarian University (IHU) was founded in Odessa (Ukraine) in 2002 upon the initiative of academician Sergey Kivalov, currently the President of the University. IHU is the leader of the Southern region of Ukraine concerning the number of foreign students. They represent 44 countries of the world. The university offers great opportunities for learning foreign languages – in addition to familiar European languages (English, German, French, Italian and Spanish) the students have the opportunity to learn Arabic, Chinese and New Greek. The Department of Linguistics and Translation prepares translators and teachers. The major focus is on the development of practical skills of future philologists – the students undertake an internship in the countries of studied languages. Internship abroad (in Europe, USA, China) is also used in other departments. For this end International Humanitarian University has concluded cooperation agreements with a number of foreign companies, travel agencies and educational institutions.

During internships all students receive a salary, the receiving party is responsible for all necessary travel and accommodation costs. IHU students also participate in various international conferences, scientific symposia and study visits to universities in other countries. Foreign scientists, experts, public figures come to the university, they give lectures for students, carry out trainings and master classes in foreign languages. Together with their expat communities, foreign students organize ethnographic feasts, exhibitions and festivals of cuisine. This creates a unique multicultural environment with respect for all nations and peoples.

The continuity of education is another advantage of studying at IHU. The University has economic-legal and medical colleges. Their graduates enter the 3rd year of university without additional exams. Conditions have been created also for those who, after receiving a master's degree, want to devote themselves to science and education. Postgraduate studies in law, economics, management, philology, and culturology have been opened at IHU, several specialized councils have been formed for the defence of a doctoral thesis. Scientists, postgraduates and students have the opportunity to publish in university's professional

scientific publication – 'Reporter of the International Humanitarian University'.

The management of IHU studies labor market trends and introduces new popular specialties at the university. Among them are 'Sports Management', 'Management in Healthcare', 'Art Management', 'Film Producing', 'Jazz Vocal' and 'Artist of Musical Theater'. Specialties 'Law Enforcement Activities', 'Customs Management', and areas of study: pedagogy (Department of Linguistics and Translation), sea and customs law (on the basis of the Institute of Law, Economics and International Relations) remain very popular.

Along with usual lectures, studies at IHU are held in the format of case solving, business games and discussions. During lectures multimedia and modern equipment is used.

Students work as trainees at both state-owned enterprises and private companies of Ukraine and other countries. The high standard of education makes graduates of IHU competitive in the global labor market, and many students are offered jobs during their studies subsequent to the results of internship.

The IHU campus is equipped at a state-of-the-art level: new academic buildings, cozy and bright lecture rooms, shady aisles and a fountain at the campus, a sports stadium. However the ultra-modern sports and fitness complex, located on the very seashore, is the main pride of the university. The complex includes both summer and winter sports grounds, a tennis court and an outdoor gym. All elements of the 'University' sports complex are suitable for both physical exercise and competitions. Also, the university structure includes two student dental clinics fitted with state-of-the-art medical equipment. Here students-dentists do practical training.

Based on the results of long-term fruitful work, International Humanitarian University was awarded the title 'The Best University in the Field of International Activity' according to the 'National Recognition' prestigious rating (2018), but the growing number of applicants is the main success criterion.



Babek Beidullaev

**Director General and Founder
of LLC 'Ukrspetsmekhanomontazh'**

In November 2018 the company of Babek Alievich Beidullaev celebrated 27 years of successful work in the field of industrial construction in the Dnepr region of Ukraine.

This is the time when young Ukraine came through the formation period, the time when active, talented entrepreneurs started up businesses, reconstructed and established the production, set it on its feet.

And Babek Beidullaev was such a successful entrepreneur. He was born in Azerbaijan, graduated from the local school, and after the army he moved to Dnepr, where in 1981 he graduated from the Metallurgical Institute. Since then, his life has been closely associated with this city, and his career – with the construction of industrial facilities.

In the 90s, many entrepreneurs drew upon credits for setting up production within a short period of time, but the team decided to reconstruct production from the ground up, working with the largest metallurgical enterprises of the Dnepr region, which trusted

such a reliable contractor as small private enterprise 'Spetsmekhanomontazh'.

And things got rolling. In a short time, the company became profitable and still achieves excellent results.

'My task is to find orders and provide the team with work, and I manage to do this together with my team' – the main motto of B. Beidullaev.

He just smiles when he is asked whether he wants to return home. There are relatives there, of course, but his three daughters grow up, they go to the Ukrainian school, learn Ukrainian language, but Babek can't imagine his life without his native city.

During his career, he received 12 orders, is the commander-in-chief of the International Corps of Officers and the holder of 50 diplomas and certificates. All of this confirms that his work is admitted, he is the talented leader, professional, manager of the European level in the field of industrial construction.





Larisa Vasilievna Bezukladova

**President of the International Public Organization
for the Advancement of Culture and Science
'International Academy of spiritual sciences'**

Candidate of philosophical sciences

**Academician of IAEIS (International Academy
of energoinformational sciences)**

Member of the Club of Rectors of Europe

**Honorary Professor
of the International University of Vienna**

Member of Academic Union (Oxford, Great Britain)

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Website: www.madn.su



Scientific achievements and personal merits of Larisa Vasilievna Bezukladova are highly appreciated by the world community. She was elected an honorary professor of the International University of Vienna and admitted as a member of the Club of Rectors of Europe. By the decision of the Socrates Committee, her name was entered in the world register of scientists of the twenty-first century 'Name in Science'. Among other honorable distinctions are international awards – the Socrates Award, the Order of Queen Victoria and 'Commonwealth', 'Golden Mercury', 'Golden Jaguar', honorary ones – 'Saint Sophia' and 'Intelligence of the Nation', as well as honorary award 'Golden Pectoral'.

In 2019 the International Public Organization for the Advancement of Culture and Science 'International Academy of spiritual sciences', which Larisa Vasilievna Bezukladova has been heading since 1994, celebrates its 25th Anniversary. Doctors of philosophy, medicine, pharmaceuticals, psychology, pedagogy, law, physics and mathematics and other sciences take part in the activity of the Academy. All of them are united by an ambitious goal – to direct modern science to the course of preservation of spiritual and physical health of a person through the introduction of scientific concept 'Ecology of Thought'. The Academy's motto is to restore the spirit for science.

Nowadays representative offices of IASS IPO operate in Ukraine, Germany, Austria, Czech Republic, Serbia, Poland, Georgia, Lebanon and Egypt.

Members of the Academy together with scientists of the Department of Philosophy of Tavrida Academy of V.I. Vernadsky Crimean Federal University developed a set of materials for scientific and educational activity in multicultural Crimea and published the book 'Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Crimea' in 2016. The encyclopedia includes information about peoples (Azerbaijani, Armenians, Belarusians, Bulgarians,

Greeks, Jewry, Italians, Kazan Tatars, Karaites, Koreans, Crimean Tatars, Krymchaks (inhabitants of Crimea), Moldovans, Mordovians, Germans, Poles, Russians, Ukrainians, French, Gypsies, Czechs, Chuvashes, Swiss, Estonians), whose communities or individual representatives have made a significant contribution to the development of cultural space of Crimea.

In the Year of Ecology (2017) in the Russian Federation upon the initiative of the President of IASS IPO L.V. Bezukladova and with the support of the Ministry of Culture of Crimea and the Rostov region, together with scientists of Southern Federal University, an international scientific and practical conference 'Ecology of Thought in the Unity of National Cultures' was held as a part of annual holiday of national cultures 'A close-knit family of peoples' on 1-3 November 2017 in Rostov-on-Don. The goal of ISC is to communicate the scientific concept of the Academy: 'Ecology of Thought' to public figures, scientists, leaders of national communities, students and all the participants. The reports of scientists of CFU and SFU and members of Rostov representative office of IASS IPO were placed on a separate page of website of Regional Arts Center: <http://folkro.ru/novosti/841/doklad/>

The members of IASS IPO also took part in the IV International Scientific and Practical Conference 'Humanities Knowledge and Spiritual Security', which was held at Chechen State Pedagogical University in Grozny in 2017. Scientists of CSPU have been developing a scientific concept concerning spiritual security in educational field, which meets the objectives of the Academy. By the decision of the Presidium, a Chechen representative office of IASS IPO was registered in the city of Grozny of Chechen Republic under the auspices of State Federal-Funded Educational Institution of Higher Professional Training 'Chechen State Pedagogical University'.



Emilia Tokar

**Doctor of Medicine
(Doctor of Naturopathic Medicine)**

Master of Naturopathic / Complementary Medicine

**Naturopathic Medicine Consultant
concerning usage of bioactive substances**

**Distance Learning Teacher
of the European Institute of Research and Education,
Department of Rehabilitation, Psychology and Health.
Hanover, Germany**

**Member of All-Ukrainian Public Organization
'Association of Ukrainian professionals
in the field of folk and alternative medicine'**

**Incumbent member of European Community
of Naturopathic Medicine and Metaphysics**

HEALTHY FOOD, HEALTHY PEOPLE!

Being a famous Ukrainian healer, researcher, inventor, educator and nutritionist, Emilia Tokar helped many Ukrainians and citizens of other countries to bring back their health and enjoy life pleasures.

By the Committee of Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for Health Protection she was presented with 'Patriot of Ukraine' order and 'For patriotism and impeccable service to Ukraine' certificate.

Laureate of international project 'Ukraine and Ukrainians – The Cream of Nation, Ukraine's Pride'.

Emilia Tokar also possesses 'Pride and Glory of Ukraine' order, 'For Significant Achievements, High Professionalism, Proactive Attitude and Conscientious Work for the Development of Ukraine' diploma, honorary award – 'Medical Glory' order, 'For Significant Personal Contribution to the Health Protection of the Nation, High Professionalism and Long-Term Conscientious Work for the Development of Ukraine' diploma, Anthony of Kiev Medal 'The Flagship of Folk and Alternative Medicine' and 'For Significant Contribution to Strengthening the Stability and Development of Folk and Alternative Medicine' diploma.

The European Council of the Academy of Naturopathic Medicine and Metaphysics presented Dr. Tokar with the following honours:

- Nicolaus Copernicus Medal 'For Outstanding Achievements in Professional Activity for the Benefit of Humanity'.
- Albert Schweitzer Medal 'For Humanism and Service to the People'.
- Avicenna Medal 'For Outstanding Achievements in Professional Activity for the Benefit of Humanity.'
- Title of honour 'Prominent researcher of Europe', Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz 'For highly-efficient methods and means of natural health improvement'.
- Winner of the European Award 'Outstanding naturopath of Europe'.
- In 2018 she received the 'Rose of Paracelsus' international award (UK-Belgium) with the 'Best Medical Practice' certificate. She became an incumbent member of the European Medical Association (EMA) (Brussels, Belgium).

- 'Dietary supplements 'TRANSCARPATHIAN INFUSIONS', specifications of Ukraine 10.8-2187021621-001:2017, 'HERBAGE OF TRANSCARPATHIA', specifications of Ukraine 10.8-2187021 621-002:2017 and aromatic oils, State Standards of Ukraine 4767:2007, – 'ALONG THE ROADS OF ANCESTRY', developed by Dr. Emilia Tokar, were awarded with Robert Koch Medal of Honour.
- She became the nominee of prestigious publications:
 - 'Flagships of Folk and Alternative Medicine'
 - 'Your names, Ukraine'
 - 'Pride of Ukraine. Names and Achievements'
 - 'Medical Olympus of Ukraine'.

Success and knowledge came with time: Emilia Tokar practiced, trained a lot and perfected herself. She has many effective know-hows, based both on personal achievements and the experience of world-famous gurus of naturopathic, complementary, folk and alternative medicine. Sincerely respects clinical medicine, which is an inexhaustible source of knowledge. She wants all types of medicine to be united, so that people could effectively use the achievements of academic medicine and traditional methods of treatment.

Dr. Emilia Tokar developed the author's health-improving system 'The Comprehensive Approach of Naturopathic / Complementary Medicine for the Restoration and Improvement of the Human Body', which is a synthesis of accumulated experience of many patients who were considered incurable, but managed to recover'.

Dr. Emilia's system includes such methods as phytotherapy, homeopathy, bioresonance diagnostics and therapy, body clearance, balanced low diet or separation diet, as well as clinical laboratory studies and consultations of clinical medicine professionals. The key feature of this technique is that it is an early diagnostics, and it helps to detect the dysfunction of vital organs.

Combining methods of naturopathic / complementary and clinical medicine, Emilia Mikhailovna achieves optimal therapeutic outcome in the restoration and improvement of the human body.

She uses bioresonance technologies in animal husbandry and crop production with great pleasure.



Joseph Chan

Founder and CEO of AsiaPay

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Mr. Joseph Chan, Chief Executive Officer of AsiaPay, founded the company in Hong Kong in August 2000. He spearheaded the business, operation and product strategy and development of the company together with his management team, making it by far one of the most successful and comprehensive electronic payment service and technology company in Asia. It offers advanced, secure, integrated, multi-channel digital payment processing services and solutions to banks and merchants, across 12 markets in Asia, including Hong Kong, Macau, China, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Australia, Taiwan, Vietnam, India and Indonesia.

Prior to founding AsiaPay, Joseph took various management positions at Barings, Citibank N.A., Bank of America and Dah Sing Bank. Through successive positions in banking and finance industries, Joseph consolidated his expertise and experience in strategic planning, product and project management, as well as implementation of various cutting-edge financial, electronic banking, Internet and mobile product services and systems in Asia to well serve the needs of the customers.

The distinguishing factors throughout Joseph's career have been his entrepreneurial spirit, his passion for the fintech industry, and his belief of how best leveraging fintech services and technologies could be

used to enhance values and benefits for businesses and consumers. His love for innovation has always helped him set the vision of the company, build and lead this like-minded team across Asia to fulfill the objectives and create an environment of continual reinvention in the digital payment service and technology space. With the strong support of governments in Asia for digital economy and cashless society, and along the strong growth of digital payment adoption of consumers in Asia, he will continue ride the trend and seize the coming growth and expansion opportunities.

He is widely recognized as an influencer in the fintech sector and has strong relationships with payment schemes, leading banks and payment brands, industry associations and corporate clients. Besides, he is also an active keynote speaker in many of the FinTech & e-Payment conferences across Asia and beyond.

Joseph received his Bachelor of Science degree and Master of Economics degree in Monash University in Australia.

He received the following awards:

- 'Cards & Electronic Payments International (CEPI) Asia Disruptor 2016'
- '2017 (Industry) Influential Leader'
- and 2018 'The 50 Most Influential Payment Professionals Award'.



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WORLD CONFEDERATION OF BUSINESSES

Kazhimkan Kassymovich Massimov

General Director of Wellness Centre of Massimov LLP

**Honorary Professor of the Department of Sports
Medicine at Kazakh Academy of Tourism and Sports**

President of the Kazakhstan Yoga Association



WELLNESS CENTER OF MASSIMOV LLP

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Kazhimkan Kassymovich was born in 1939 in the Aksu village, Taldykorgan Province.

In 1969 he graduated from Omsk Railway Institute.

In 1974 he graduated from Pavlodar Industrial Institute gaining the second qualification.

In 1989 he became a graduate of the Almaty Institute of Physical Education.

In 1991 Kazhimkan Kassymovich completed a series of theoretical and practical lessons on traditional healing methods and yoga instructor courses, which allowed him to master the techniques of physical, respiratory and meditative exercises and apply bioenergetic regulation methods, as well as study the methodological foundations of yoga.

In 1991 Kazhimkan Kassymovich also received a certificate of completion of training courses for Hatha Yoga instructors.

In 2002 he graduated from the course of theoretical and practical training at Emil Bagirov's School, specializing in cosmoenergy.

In 2007 he was awarded the top international medal 'For merits in development of information society'.

In 2008 he was elected a full member of the Academy of the Russian Federation.

In 2009 he was awarded the title of Honorary Professor of the Department of sports medicine at Kazakh Academy of Tourism and Sports.

In 2012 he built a mosque in his native village for the people of Aksu, Aksu district, Almaty Pprovince.

In July, 2013 Wellness Centre of Massimov LLP was recognized by the European Business Assembly, and was awarded the international award 'Best Enterprises', while Kazhimkan Kassymovich was awarded the medal 'Manager of the year'.

On December 19, 2013 he received the title of laureate of 'International Socrates Award' in the field of medicine and pharmacy according to E.B.A. The awarding ceremony was held in Oxford, UK.

On March 14, 2014 he received the personal nominal order 'GLORY OF KAZAKHSTAN' (the only issue in the Republic of Kazakhstan) as evidence of recognition of personal contribution to the development of the country's economy, and Wellness Centre of Massimov LLP took the second place in the Republic of Kazakhstan according to the 'Corporate Income Tax' criterion.

On April 24, 2014 Wellness Centre of Massimov LLP was awarded the 'TOP OF SUCCESS' – 'THE BIZZ 2014' award, the awarding ceremony was held in Venice, Italy.

On April 25, 2015 he took part in the 'Achievements Forum' within the framework of the London Leaders Summit.

On August 20, 2015 he received a personal nominal order 'Pride of Economy' as evidence of recognition of personal contribution to the development of the country's economy, and Wellness Centre of Massimov LLP is entitled 'Industry Leader 2014', and was awarded a new high award of the Union of National Business Ratings – 'Industry Leader 2015'.

On December 17, 2016 he was awarded the highest Order of public recognition 'HONORARY CITIZEN OF KAZAKHSTAN'.

On November 10, 2017 he was awarded the Order 'Khalyk maktanyshy' ('Pride of the Nation') at the ceremony 'Leader of the Year 2017'.

On December 9, 2017 in Astana City he was awarded the Order 'Honorary Citizen of the Customs Union' for his active contribution in strengthening economic relations between the countries of the Customs Union.

On December 19, 2017 at the ceremonial part of the program of the International Congress 'Open Russia', the Annual Ceremony of awarding the winners of the program 'National Greatness' was held at the State Kremlin Palace. By decision of the Expert Council, he was awarded the International Prize 'Business Standard' along with the Honorary Award and the Diploma of the winner.

In October 2018, he was awarded the certificate 'Manager of the year' at the Cannes International Festival 'Business Triumph 2018'.



MELLEHOMT

Lyudmila Zhukova

**Director of the Center
of Alternative Medicine 'Energetika'**

**Vice President of the Ukrainian Federation
for Public Health and Environment Protection**

**Vice President of the International Academy
of Science and Education**

'I give my heart to people!'. A leading Ukrainian bioenergophysician, diagnostician, publicist and educator Lyudmila Petrovna Zhukova is guided by this motto in her professional activity.

Lyudmila Zhukova is a native of Donetsk; she graduated from Donetsk Polytechnic Institute. She has been engaged in folk medicine for several decades, completed specific training in China and the United States, and in the late 80s of the last century she received documentary evidence of her gift from scientists of A.A. Bogomolets Institute of Physiology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. After a number of experiments, the Institute's specialists concluded: Lyudmila Zhukova has a very strong biofield and can have energy-information impact on biological objects. It was the luminaries of Ukrainian medicine and science, including one of the greatest Ukrainian surgeons N.A. Amosov, who blessed Lyudmila Petrovna for professional medical practice.

In 1993, Zhukova founded one of the first centers of alternative medicine 'Energetika'. Together with like-minded people, she created an irreproachable reputation for 'Energetika', fought for each patient, guided by the principle of treating a sick person, and not a disease; she gave all her strength, knowledge and skills to her beloved child. Highly qualified, attentive specialists (among them was the healer's daughter, talented bioenergophysician Alina Voitenko), cozy atmosphere, and, most importantly, excellent treatment results made the center popular not only among inhabitants of Kyiv, but also among the guests of the capital of Ukraine, including visitors from far abroad. The international recognition of the work of the center's staff is evidenced by its numerous awards, among which the most significant is a business prize 'European Quality' (Oxford, Great Britain).

Lyudmila Zhukova is one of the few folk healers in the world and is practically the only one of her brothers and sisters in trade in Ukraine, whose merits have been so highly appreciated at the international level.

The healer possesses such honorable distinctions as 'World Peace Prize' (USA), an exclusive British award – the Order of Queen Victoria, a Maltese Cross 'Knight of Mercy' with a title 'Dame of the Order of Malta', the Cross of St. John of Jerusalem.

L.P. Zhukova was elected an honorary professor of the International University of Vienna and Academic Union (Oxford), a full member and academician of Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, International Academy of Science and Education, Academy of Science of Higher Education of Ukraine, a full Cavalier of the Ukrainian-French Order of Queen Anne 'Honor of the Fatherland', a Knight of the Order 'For Creative Success' of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. She was presented with Grand prix of highest achievements competition in scientific and creative spheres of the Assembly of business circles of Ukraine 'Golden Pectoral', international awards 'Saint Sofia' and 'Award of Millennium', a title 'Ukrainian Madonna' of the International Charitable Foundation of St. Mary, and many other regalia. For her personal contribution to the intellectual and spiritual development of modern society, Lyudmila Zhukova was presented with the highest award of Europe Business Assembly – the International Socrates Award.

In 2015, she became Honorary Professor of the Academic Union, Oxford. In 2017, she was presented with the 'Best Medical Practice' certificate of the European Medical Association (Belgium) for her professional achievements. And in 2018, the Higher Education Academy of Sciences of Ukraine gave L.P. Zhukova the A.A. Bogomolets medal 'for outstanding achievements in the field of health protection and training of highly skilled medical personnel. In the same year, the International Socrates Committee gave Lyudmila Zhukova another distinction – the award 'The Name in Science'; her name was entered in the Register of the best scientists of our times.



Natalia Zemna

**President of non-governmental organization
'All-Ukrainian organization – Ukrainian society
'Green Planet'**

Academician of Ukrainian Ecological Academy

**Professor of International University of Vienna
and Academic Union, Oxford.**



Dr. Zemna is an outstanding herbal practitioner, diagnostician, educator and poet, the author of six poetry collections and a number of herbal publications for adults and children.

Author and host of radio and television programs, chief editor of All-Ukrainian newspaper 'Green Planet', frequent guest on central and local TV and radio channels, heroine of numerous publications in the media.

Her life credo is one of the favorite sayings of her father, who often repeated it in her childhood: 'The more you give to people, the more you get'.

The first years of life Natalia Zemna spent in a German concentration camp, to where her parents were exiled – ordinary Ukrainian workers.

After the Victory, the family returned to their native village Krekhaev (Central Ukraine). It was here, when a passionate love for Mother Nature was born in the heart of the girl, which she will carry through all her life. This love is the source of her life force and poetic inspiration.

Natalia started working immediately after school as a zoo farm worker.

Later she received three higher educations: she graduated from Kyiv Institute of Culture (1979), Moscow Institute of Literature (1981) and Kiev Institute of Alternative Medicine (1993).

She has encyclopedic knowledge in her field of activity – she has studied volumes of medical literature, did courses of leading national and foreign healers.

She has made a huge personal contribution to revival of folk medicine in Ukraine.

From 1991 to 1998 she was in charge of a well-known Kyiv 'Pharmacy of Folk Medicines'. Later, she founded and headed network of pharmacies 'Green Planet' and All-Ukrainian public organization 'Green Planet', bringing together talented, passionate doctors, pharmacists and healers from the whole country.

Today, pharmacy network 'Green Planet' has about 80 branches in different regions of the country. The medicines here are exclusively natural, developed by author's methods based on medicinal Ukrainian herbs. In order to

make herbal medicinal products of network of pharmacies 'Green Planet' more effective, Natalia Zemna and her associates collect raw materials for them in the most environmentally friendly, protected reserves of Ukraine. And, of course, they continue improving long-known recipes and inventing new ones, even more effective.

Currently, the doctors working under the auspices of 'Green Planet' have more than 150 patented medicines, the healing power of which has been felt by hundreds of thousands of people.

In 2005-2012 she became the chairman and initiator of creation of the concept of Ukrainian party 'Green Planet', the goal of which is to teach fellow countrymen the ecology of thought, defend their native nature, the health of people. The party received great support of Ukrainians, and, despite the lack of advertising, it took prestigious 17th place out of 120 places in parliamentary elections in 2005. In 2012, for a number of objective and subjective reasons, the party ceased to exist.

Natalia Zemna is a holder of Order 'For Merit' of class III and Order of St. Vladimir of Ukrainian Orthodox Church, an honorary professor of Academic Union, Oxford, and International University of Vienna, a member of International Club of Leaders (Great Britain). She is a laureate of the highest European distinction for her contribution to the intellectual development of modern world 'International Socrates Prize', a holder of 'Rose of Paracelsus' award for achievements in the field of medicine. She was awarded a certificate of 'Best Medical Practice' twice. Natalia Petrovna has an honorary award 'Saint Sophia' for her personal contribution to the development of Ukrainian science, spirituality and culture, International Prize in the field of Scientific Research 'The Name in Science', the award for the highest professional achievements of Business Assembly of Ukraine 'Golden Pectoral', title 'A Great Ukrainian' in the field of medicine and health. Natalia Zemna is a laureate of healer Eupraxia award for achievements in medicine and V.I. Vernadsky Prize for her significant contribution to environment protection. Natalia is a many-time winner of the All-Ukrainian literary competition 'Ukrainian language is the language of unification'. For active cooperation in the field of medicine and healthcare, participation in international cooperation and charity, in 2018 she won the distinguished title 'Ambassador of Mercy' with the right to organize health conferences under the auspices of the International Socrates Committee in Ukraine.



Rostislav Zhelyaskov

Director of 'Green Planet' Ltd.

Honorable Professor of the International Institute of Vienna and Academic Union of Oxford

As it was noticed fairly by the wise men of the past, 'a good healer is an assistant of the nature'. True healers exist to turn the nature's force to the good for every person who needs help, they should be qualified specialists, combine profound knowledge in the field of methods of treatment that exist in the culture of every people for thousands of years, with the achievements of modern medicine and pharmacology. Director of 'Green Planet' company Rostislav Zhelyaskov is among such people in Ukraine.

There are a few facts about him. He was born on 6 January in 1971. He graduated from the nautical college and then from two departments of the Kharkov National Pharmaceutical Academy (now – the National Pharmaceutical University). At present he works on his scientific thesis. He is a pharmaceutical chemist of a high grade, the author and co-author of a number of publications on folk medicine and natural treatment. Rostislav Petrovich was a co-author of a book 'Prescriptions Collection for All Seasons' that was published in 2011. The publication received a high appraisal from specialists and a wide circle of readers.

For a decade Rostislav Petrovich has been a member of the All-Ukrainian public organization – nature conservation society 'Green Planet' that unites the followers and disciples of the prominent representative of Ukrainian folk medicine Natalya Zemnaya. Practically all members of the organization are highly-skilled experts – doctors, pharmaceutical chemists, healers. Medicine, produced by them and sold via their own pharmacy network, is developed on the basis of medicinal herbs. The herbs are collected in the ecologically pure regions of Ukraine, on prescriptions of folk healers of the past that are transformed and supplemented with a glance of modern requirements, with the use of up-to-date technologies and innovations.

The effectiveness of these medicines in treating a great number of illnesses is confirmed by corresponding certificates and diplomas. Among them there is the International award 'European Quality' (Oxford, United Kingdom), the International Certificate of the

Institute of Quality Standards (Switzerland), other awards in the field of quality and competitiveness. But the main proof of their effectiveness is a constant popularity among the consumers. Many people from various corners of our country seriously consider phytomedicine of 'Green Planet' as a wonder-working panacea that restores health and joy of life.

At present R. P. Zhelyaskov is the director of 'Green Planet' Ltd., a pharmaceutical company that produces products for the network of chemist's 'Green Planet', the branches of which are open in more than a hundred of towns and cities of Ukraine.

He takes part in the development of new medicines as well as improvement of existing ones; he does a lot to popularize achievements of the folk medicine. He constantly upgrades his knowledge, participates in the international and national congresses of pharmaceutical chemists, scientific conferences and symposia.

Rostislav Zhelyaskov's merits are highly praised. He is an honorable professor of the International University, Vienna (Austria), a member of the International Club of Leaders (United Kingdom), a laureate of the International Prize in the field of scientific researches 'The Name in Science'. He was given an honorable title 'Kharkovite of the Year' for his contribution to health improvement of the citizens of Kharkov. Among his other decorations are an honorable award 'The Knight of Homeland' for his personal contribution to the restoration of Ukrainian spirituality, a title of the Knight of the Order of Grand Master of La Valette (United Kingdom). For active work in the field of medicine and healthcare, participation in international cooperation and charity, in 2015 he won the distinguished title 'Honorable Professor of Academic Union of Oxford'. In 2016 he became the laureate of 'Rose of Paracelsus' Award with the 'Best Medical Practice' certificate of the European Medical Association (Belgium) for her professional achievements. In 2018 the International Socrates Committee gave Rostislav Zhelyaskov the distinction for effective management – 'TOP-manager of the Year' Award.



Sagadat Edigeruly Abdigapar

Academician

Vice President and Member of the Presidium of the International Academy of Informatization (IAIN)

Member of Academic Union, Oxford

Corresponding Member of the Kazakhstan National Academy of Natural Sciences

President of the Scientific-Technological Consortium of STC 'SuluNur'

TO SERVE THE SCIENCE AND PEOPLE!

Famous Kazakh scientist and businessman, public figure and statesman, athlete and philanthropist, was born on 1 January 1958.

In 1980 after graduating from the Department of Physics of the Kazakh State University, he began his career at the A.F. Ioffe Physical-technical Institute (Leningrad), starting as an intern – researcher, and then – as a postgraduate.

In 1986 he defended his thesis on 'Physics of semiconductors and dielectrics' at the scientific council headed by the future Nobel Prize Laureate in the field of Physics J. Alferov.

In 1987, heading a group of young scientists, he was awarded the title of Laureate of the Award of the Scientific-Technical Union of Kazakhstan, a prestigious award at that time, for a work on computerization of measuring processes in semiconductors.

In 1988, he was elected by Chairman of the Council of Young Scientists and Specialists as a Member of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan.

In 1989 he is general director of the Scientifically-Technical Association 'Device', founded by him for the release of high-tech products.

In 1990–1997 he was elected as Vice President of the Foundation of Young Entrepreneurship and member of the Board of the Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs under the Government of the RK, he was the winner of the first award 'People of the Year in Business and Science', he was trained at the best Japanese companies and received of the Asian Productivity Organization Certificate (Management).

He took part in international scientific and educational conferences and forums as part of government delegations and in official visits of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan abroad.

In 1997–2005 he was appointed by the Administration of the President of the RK to the position of Akim's Advisor of the Zhambyl Region, then an Advisor Chairman of the Board of JSC 'National Innovation Fund' and JSC 'Kazakh telecom'.

In 2005–2010, he was appointed by the Government of the RK to the position of Deputy Chairman of Board of the National Company 'KazKosmos'. Then assumed major positions: Advisor at the Ministry of Industry RK, Adviser of the Minister and Co-Chairman of the Scientific, Technical and Educational Council at the Ministry of Education of the RK, Director of the 'Scientific and Technical Center of Information' of the Government RK.

In 2011 he founded Scientific-Technological Consortium 'SuluNur', and to unite some of scientific and technological companies in the field of energy saving and industry, and to produce of unique LED lamps of the STC 'SuluNur' brand by means hi-tech innovation technology.

STC 'SuluNur' is the owner of the international patent for the invention 'Method of thermal stabilization of the LED heating system' (Eurasian Patent # 024889 of 02/09/16)

Achievements of the consortium team are marked by prestigious awards: Europe Business Assembly and Socrates Committee 'Best Enterprise', 'Quality Standard', International Investment Program 'Prime Business Destination' and others.

The winner of the prestigious ranking 'TOP-manager of the Year' and of the award 'Name in Science' (UK)/ His name being registered to the list of the best scientists in the world.

He has more than 80 scientific articles (personal and in co-authorship) in the sphere of innovation and economics and same of international patents for the inventions.

S. Abdigapar with a group of young scientists received priority on the international patent for an invention: 'The method of forming and creating of the Digital Universal Platform which can be used as an 'assistant tool' for performing 'thinking' interactive operations by carrying out any transactions without intermediaries and protected from cyber-attacks by means of the blockchain technology.

And within the integration of unique technological equipment, it allows to obtain DNA detailed information of the any human material with resolution, that in 100 times better than analogs.

At the result of innovation is to create a virtual image of a person quickly, and immediately to receive scientifically grounded recommendations in many spheres of activity with instant information transfer to the consumer.

Now he founded and sponsored the 'Amateur Hockey Confederation 50+' and he is a member of Senators working group in the sphere of law of RK.

But the main his achievement – his family, strong and loving, he is proud of his sons, grandsons and granddaughters – the successors of the glorious family and national traditions.

Among them are the great-grandfathers of S. Abdigapar: Khan – Abdigapar Zhanbosyn and the scientist-educator – Ahmet Baitursyn in honor of which, with the help of UNESCO, the streets of Kazakh cities were named.



Shalini Kamal Sharma

Group Managing Director

Website: www.formulaonefurniche.website

**SUCCESS IS NOT FINAL.
FOR CONTINUED SUCCESS
A SUCCESSFUL COMPANY
MUST INNOVATE EVERY DAY**

Shalini Kamal Sharma has attained many accreditations in her successful journey including recognition as one of Asia's 100 Greatest Leaders. She is the Founder and Group Managing Director of the multiple award winning FORMULA ONE FURNICHE, a powerhouse in the world of hospitality solutions and the only company in the world to provide a full range of FF&E Products, Services, Technology, valueengineered Hospitality Solutions.

Before embarking on her entrepreneurial journey, this Cathedralite was elected both House Captain and Sports Captain in her elite high school. She received the Rotating Trophy 'Most Likely To Succeed'. As the founder of 'Politique' magazine in her college, Shalini topped her University in Political Science Honours.

Today, she is the proud founder of three global business brands established in less than 10 years, each having a formidable reputation internationally in the areas of hospitality solutions, furnishings, healthcare, beauty and lifestyle. Shalini also takes great joy in offering her time and resources towards social causes and organisations, and has been doing so for nearly two decades.

For consistent positive results, she has carefully built a motivated, creative and competent team around herself and within all her organizations. Under Shalini's reign, she has cemented the practice of rewarding people for innovation, knowledge and integrity, and promoted a culture where people truly care about making a difference and share a common commitment to quality and service.

She does not believe in resting on her laurels even after her innumerable professional and personal achievements, and therefore keeps creating and searching for new and enthralling opportunities. She reckons 'Success is not final. For continued success a successful company must innovate every day'.

She is a truly gifted entrepreneur with a natural knack to rise as one of the finest business magnates of our time.

Awards:

- Spirit of Enterprise 2008
- Successful Entrepreneur 2010
- Super Brands 2011
- Singapore Excellence Award 2011/2012
- Super Brand Singapore's Choice Award 2012-2013
- Promising 500 – 2012
- TOP 100 Singapore 2012–2013
- Asia Business Brands Award 2013–2014
- Top 25 Prestige Award 2014
- Singapore Enterprise Awards 2016
- Singapore Luminary Award 2016–2017
- Asia Pacific Entrepreneurship Awards 2016
- Asia's 100 Greatest Brands & Leaders
- Lifetime Achievement Award 2018
- World Business Leader 2018.



Tamara Belousova

Director of the educational and health center

Master-rehabilitation therapist

Professor

Member of the Academic Union, Oxford



The nature of humanity is that each of us is looking for and waiting for a miracle and is sincerely happy if, even once in life, it is possible to come into contact with it. And for Tamara Belousova, doing miracles is a daily practice... And she creates miracles with her own hands – attentive to the pain of others, light and magical.

This delicate woman is one of the strongest bonesetters in Ukraine, the author of a unique method of body repair, which was highly appreciated by the international medical community, the mentor whose students effectively help their patients from almost all regions of Ukraine, as well as from near and far abroad. She possesses seven patents for inventions in the field of medicine, effective for the treatment of torticollis, scoliosis, spinal disc herniation and other spinal diseases, the after-effects of injuries of the musculoskeletal system.

The international recognition of her work is the evidence of significance of her merits. T.P. Belousova is a member of five academies, a member of the Ukrainian National Society of Folk Medicine, a full member of the Academic Union of Oxford. The Presidium of the International Image Program 'Leaders of the XXI Century' awarded her with the 'Saint Sophia' honorary award for personal contribution to the development of Ukrainian spirituality, science and culture. In 2011, the T.P. Belousova Educational and Health Center became one of the winners of the national rating 'The Best Enterprises of Ukraine' with the presentation of title 'Manager of the Year' to its Director, and in 2014 it won the Certificate of the Swiss Institute of Quality Standards for high quality of services. In Germany, the European Academy of Naturopathy gave Zaporozhian healer the honorary title 'Honored Scientist of Europe' and awarded with the W.G. Leibniz medal for significant contribution to the development of folk medicine. The academy also presented the center with the Paracelsus Medal. By the decision of the Europe Business Assembly Scientific Advisory Board (UK), Tamara Pavlovna's name was entered in the register of the best scientists of the world with the delivery of the 'Name in Science' international award. She is also a holder of the Order of Socrates, the Order of the Fatherland in the status of general commander, the Saint Sophia award, the Maria Theresa award, the 'Man of the Year' distinction, the European Order of Honor, the Vernadsky, Copernicus and Avicenna medals, the 'Naturopath without Borders' distinction, the status of Honorary Scientist of Europe and the World.

Tamara Belousova has dreamt about medicine since her childhood. After graduating from a medical college with an honours diploma, she worked as a sister of mercy in the department of neurology, nursing 'heavy' patients back to health. Dealing with goners, she cried for her own powerlessness, inability to help, and wanted to find a panacea for ailments and heal all the sick.

In the years since, T.P. Belousova continued her education at Zaporozhian Humanitarian University, became a rehabilitation therapist. On the basis on her own and colleagues' experience, the study of special literature, she came to the conclusion: in many respects the spine is the source of man's health. This conclusion formed the basis of her comprehensive concept of health improvement.

'The Nature has delicately adjusted the interactions between organs and their functions, and designed the backbone to be the center of these interactions,' Tamara Pavlovna explains the principles of her work. 'Nerve fibers that control all vital organs go from the backbone. Depending on which nerve terminal was squeezed as a result of the vertebrae deformation, disturbances in the general mechanisms of stomach, urogenital system and ENT-organs appear... But sometimes it is enough to put the damaged vertebrae in proper place, and a person who has suffered from chronic ailment for many years, begins to feel considerable relief. In addition, the functioning of body systems is regulated by certain parts of the brain. Knowing the skull anatomy, it is sometimes enough to 'examine' the patient's head to determine his/her abilities and inclinations. And knowing correction methods, it is even possible to steer his/her potential on the right course.

The remodeling of the spine is one of our centre's priorities. The prevention of ailments is the second important direction. In our center we 'sculpture' new figures, help to correct the erectness and, most importantly, we teach patients to be healthy, because it has been known since ancient times, that a sound spirit is in a sound body.

Tamara Pavlovna brought up hundreds of students, including representatives of the new generations of her family – daughters and beloved grandson. Together with them, other like-minded people, she carries out an important mission – to help her compatriots to become healthier and more successful.



Valentyna Blokhina

Director of LLC 'TTK 'Blokhin Trans'

**THE VALUE IS NOT WHAT YOU
KNOW, BUT WHAT YOU CAN.
AND ONLY EXPERIENCE TURNS
KNOWLEDGE INTO SKILLS**

Valentyna Blokhina, by the decision of Expert Council of International Image Program 'Leaders of the 21st Century', was honored with International 'Millennium Award' for mastering and effective use of advanced modern technologies in professional field, developing and implementing innovative progressive solutions.

A person of business, science, a specialist in the field of psychology, constantly promoting development of others and self-development, she has 3 higher educations:

1. Chemist. Teacher. Specialist degree, DNU, Faculty of Chemistry, Dnipropetrovsk.
2. Specialty 'Psychology'. Master's degree with honors, Department of Psychology and Pedagogy, Alfred Nobel University, Dnipro.
3. Specialty 'Psychology in the international business', majoring in 'Management'. Master's degree with honors, WSZOP in Katowice, Poland (studied and graduated in Polish).

She received Certificate of All-Ukrainian training-marathon for practical psychologists 'LShP 2018', Certificate of NLP practitioner, Enneagram Practitioner, Training of trainers at the International Erickson Coaching University, 'NLP-Hub'.

Since 03/2018 up to the present day she has been studying postgraduate training program, full-time, Alfred Nobel University, writing a dissertation, a future Ph.D.

She is proficient in Ukrainian, Russian, Polish and English.

For 7 years in a row, she has been successfully managing LLC 'TTK 'Blokhin Trans'.

One of the business partners is a world-famous company with foreign investments PrJSC 'Linde Gas Ukraine'. The company in a letter of recommendation dated 30/11/2018 to the Director General of the Business Circles Assembly Savvov A.I. responds literally like this: 'Our company has been cooperating with LLC 'TTK 'Blokhin Trans' for 11 years. The quality of services provided by LLC 'TTK 'Blokhin Trans' meets the highest standards, and the enterprise itself is a reliable business partner, is in constant development.

The credit for this belongs to the Director Valentyna Blokhina. Under her leadership, LLC 'TTK 'Blokhin Trans' has risen to a new level of efficiency and quality of services provided.

Valentyna Blokhina is constantly developing, raising the level of her education and professionalism; she is the initiator of introduction and widespread use of innovative projects and technologies that allow us to achieve high results.'

In the letter of recommendation No. 1377 dated 05/12/2018 to the Director General of the Business Circles Assembly Savvov A.I., signed by the Principal of Alfred Nobel University, Sergei Kholod, stated:

'Valentyna Blokhina completed a program that is accredited according to international standards by the Central Agency for Evaluation and Accreditation of Education Quality (ZEvA, Germany).

In March 2018, Valentyna Blokhina entered a postgraduate program to continue scientific research and obtain an academic title. The head of postgraduate and doctoral studies at the University notes a high level of training, the ability to quickly assimilate new information and potential.

Now Valentyna Blokhina conducts master classes and workshops for students of the University, simultaneously demonstrating professional experience, knowledge and active life position.'

From the interview in 2018:

She was asked about a new direction of activity, about psychology in her life and received the answer:

'Mastery is a special attitude on a person. Belief in the fact that everyone is OK and everyone has enough resources for a purpose, for a happy life.'

For the question of how to deal with their weaknesses, they received the answer:

'Struggle is a difficult way, energy-consuming and long. It is better to create something new, better, in which the old will naturally disappear. No need to focus on the concepts of 'weak spot'. A person is initially complete, strong and positive creature, with good intentions. And his/her essence is to transmit love to this world. The only question is, at what stage of the path he/she is now.'

People are looking for an answer to the question of how to live right?

'Right – this is from the zone of the mind that says: 'I am so not significant, let someone tell me how to live'. In fact, people are looking for love, self-realization, recognition, resource status. But for this you need to take responsibility for yourself.'



DIPLOMA
THE INTERNATIONAL
MILLENNIUM AWARD



This is to certify that

Valentya Blokhina

*For innovative mastery
and efficient use of advanced
technologies to produce outstanding results*

Assembly of Business Circle

April, December
2019

Zhasan Zekeiuly

**Founder, Director General and head physician
of the medical center 'Zhas-Ai'**

Holder of Habilitation degree in Medicine

Professor

Academician

**GUARD PEOPLE'S HEALTH.
CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT
OF THE COUNTRY.
RAISE YOUNG PEOPLE, INSTIL FEELINGS
OF PATRIOTISM, MERCY
AND NOBILITY IN THEM**



An outstanding physician and researcher Zhasan Zekeiuly was born on 3 June 1967 in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (XUAR) in the People's Republic of China.

Distinctions

In 1995 he was put in the list of one hundred best specialized professionals in China.

In the same year he won the title of 'Highly skilled senior physician investigator'. In 1998, the International Acupuncture Academy gave him the title of academician.

In 2002 Zhasan Zekeiuly passed Ph.D. defense 'Prevention and treatment of processes of recurrence of surgical diseases according to the methods of Tibetan medicine'.

Since 2004 – a member of the Association of Traditional Practitioners of Kazakhstan, the owner of medals 'Oteyboydak' and 'Hippocrates'.

In 2007 he was awarded the badge 'Outstanding worker in the field of Public Health Service of the Republic of Kazakhstan', at the same time he became an academician of the Academy of Traditional Medicine and Cosmic Energy, the holder of Diploma 'For effective search in medical business'.

In 2008, the Association of Traditional Practitioners and Psychologists presented him with the title 'Healer of the International Category', at the same time he became a nominee for the national project 'Golden Heart', and was also awarded the medal 'Astana-10 years'.

Since 2008, Professor Zhasan Zekeiuly has been working as Editor-in-Chief of scientific medical information magazine 'Zhas-Ai'.

In 2009, he was awarded the title 'Honorary Professor of the University of Vienna' (Austria).

In 2010, he participated in the International Scientific and Practical Conference 'Global', supported by the World Health Organization (WHO) in Tokyo (Japan), where he was presented with the certificate 'Efficient Management of Medical Institutions. Experience of Japan'.

Then he became an academician of the Russian International Academy of Creative Work, and was given

the International Socrates Prize for his contribution to the development of world science.

In 2011, Zhasan Zekeiuly, a member of the Nur-Otan party, was awarded the Letter of Appreciation of the President and the anniversary medal 'Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan – 20 years' for his active participation in the presidential election campaign.

In the same year, he took part in the International Conference 'Modern Health Clinic: Management and Purchasing', held in New York, and was awarded the Medal of Honor of the US Department of Health.

In 2012, he defended in Moscow his doctorate thesis 'Treatment of patient with an exhausted nervous system by non-drug methods and control of his recovery'. By the decision of the Higher InterAcademy Council he was awarded the degree of holder of Habilitation degree in Medicine.

In 2014, the Association of Traditional Practitioners of Kazakhstan gave him the title of 'Unrivaled Healer of the 3rd Millennium'.

In 2016, Zhasan Zekeiuly was awarded the UN International Order 'Honor Badge'. At the same time, the medical center 'Zhas-Ai' was awarded the distinction 'The best clinic' of Europe Business Assembly (United Kingdom).

For his successes in work Dr. Zekeiuly was awarded the distinction 'The Leader of Industry-2016' and the Order 'Decus oeconomicae'.

In 2017, he was awarded the title of 'Honorary Professor of the Academic Union of Oxford.' In 2018, he received the title of honor and the rank 'Ambassador of Mercy' of Europe Business Assembly (UK). Dr. Zhasan also has other distinctions, diplomas and recognition signs.

Dr. Zhasan is a man of many talents. He reads a lot, preferring biographical books, plays the accordion, sings, does sports, travels. He is supported in everything he does by his wife and children.

He has big plans ahead related to the development of Tibetan medicine in Kazakhstan, research in the field of prevention and treatment of serious ailments, as well as opening of next-generation medical schools in the country.





World Awards



in Masterpieces of Timeless Art

Secular Clubs of Europe





Arthurian knight by Charles Ernest Butler



A Club of Gentlemen by Joseph Highmore, c. 1730

A man is a social being and cannot be happy without help and support of other people. Therefore, the creation of communities that unite like-minded people is a necessary condition for existence of political and religious ideas, life principles, traditions and customs. The leaders of all times and peoples, who sought to bring together as many allies as possible, understood this very well.

In medieval Europe spiritual and knightly orders became the first prototypes of authoritative and influential communities, which actively participated in all socio-economic processes. Their ideology was based on the mission of serving lofty principles, and, at the same time, the persons, who implemented them, above all, clergy.

With the development of statehood and the strengthening of power of monarchs, secular knightly orders appeared, along with spiritual and chivalric ones. The British Order of the Garter is the oldest and most famous of them, dating back to 1348. It was established by an outstanding politician of the Middle Ages, King Edward III, who, according to legend, felt sorry for a secular lady who lost a garter from a stocking at the ball and was cruelly ridiculed by other members of the ball. He raised the garter and put it on himself with words 'Shame on him who thinks evil of it.' Since then wearing a garter that proves belonging to the Order is not only honorary, but also extremely prestigious – the Order has passed the test of time and is successful even nowadays.

Perhaps, even without realizing it, Eduard became the legislator of European fashion for creation of orders – the privileged communities of aristocrats, who owned the minds of European rulers for several centuries. Order of the Golden Fleece, Order of the Bath, Order of the Thistle... Despite unserious names, these organizations became extremely influential, not only politically, but also economically, as they developed. It was so because those people wishing to become members of the Order had to donate substantial funds for its maintenance and development.

The idea of knighthood as a service to moral ideals has passed the test of time – knightly orders, as charitable and humanitarian communities, successfully fulfil their mission nowadays, being part of European tradition of serving noble ideals.

However, times have changed. Since the XVII century, which opened the era of bourgeois revolutions, aristocratic origin was no longer the main condition of gaining power and influence, and the ascent to Olympus of success was getting more and more dependent on professionalism and financial possibilities.

Therefore, along with the orders, various clubs, as well as privileged communities, begin to have an impact on the development of society, but not only for aristocrats, but also for representatives of commons, who achieved success. In this case a club is considered a public organization. In order to attend meetings of this organization, it was necessary to become its member, pay a fee, share common interests and follow the rules of the group.

Clubs become popular in the XVII-XVIII centuries. First authoritative clubs united... lovers of tea and coffee. These drinks, which came to Europe in the Age of Discovery, were a novelty for a European inhabitant in the mentioned period, provoked controversy and attracted attention. Therefore, the clubs of coffee-lovers and tea-lovers have become a kind of association of mods – people who keep up with the times and even outstrip it. These clubs, despite the seeming frivolity, were representative and respectable communities, and it was not easy for a person from the street to get there – you needed recommendations and patronage of already existing club members. These associations of, as minimum casual friends, as maximum spiritually close people, quickly turned into discussion communities, where important social, political and economic topics were discussed. By the XIX century, all self-respecting

professional and business departments had their clubs. There were clubs of officers, sailors, judges, members of parliament, lawyers, scientists, etc. For example, the university world was divided into club structures: The United University, Oxford and Cambridge, the New University; army and naval authorities also visited such clubs as the United Service, the Junior United Service, the Army and Navy. St. James Club was the first club for diplomats, then the Traveller's Club, the East India United Service, and the Oriental were created for this circle. For joint meetings their management bought land plots, where club buildings were built, or leased premises from other owners at the expense of club visitors. Over time, prestigious clubs have developed their statutes, a dress code, as well as a system of club differences. For example, in Boodle's club on St. James Street you can wear only a dark blue jacket. And in order to join the Travellers Club, founded in 1819, it was necessary to present not only recommendations, but also a proof of the trip no less than 800 km from London (in the 20th century the club made an allowance for modern times – now its members have to go abroad at least once).

Good old England was a pioneer in creating clubs in a new sense of this word. In the XVI century Friday Street Club was created exactly here, the first club community, established by Sir Walter Raleigh in Mermaid tavern (London). Among the members of Friday Club were William Shakespeare and many of his eminent contemporaries.

And in the XVII century in London (again – ahead of the whole planet) the first political clubs appeared, prototypes of future political parties. They were established by two main competing groups of the English parliament – Whigs (supporters of the constitutional monarchy) and Tory (adherents of traditional values and absolutism) several decades after the Bourgeois revolution. Deciding to make their parliamentary battles available to the public and acquire new followers, the Tory founded their own White Club, and the Whigs – Brook's Club. These clubs become the centres of formation and distribution of bourgeois ideology. Later, new clubs for politicians appeared – Charlton Club (former Tory, now – conservatives) and Reform Club (former Whigs, now – liberals).

It was in these clubs that the basic principles, slogans, party management mechanisms, methods and means, used to attract voters to their side, were formed. In other words, exactly here the big-league politics of



Russian Tea by Irving R. Wiles, c. 1896

the United Kingdom and the principles of modern parliamentarism were born.

Thus, the emergence and growth of popularity of political clubs was a decisive factor of development of modern British political system – a gold standard for a democratic state.

It should be noted, however, that any innovative ideas, born in clubs, coexist and sometimes internally conflict with strict adherence to traditions. Only one example of recent history of Carlton club, founded in 1832 by conservatives. All Prime Ministers from the Conservative Party must be members of this partnership. In this case, in accordance with the statute, only members of the stronger sex are admitted to the club. Therefore, when the post of Prime Minister was occupied by Margaret Thatcher, the leadership of the club had some confusion. However, for a short time: with true English equanimity, the club's council decided to proclaim Margaret 'Honourable Man' – it was easier than to neglect old rules and accept a lady as a member of the club.

At the same time women's clubs existed exclusively for women. Initially, they united ladies from upper class society, engaged in charity. Later, there were clubs for a wider circle of women. Thus, at the end of the nineteenth century, women's professional clubs appeared in connection with emancipation. A typical club of an intelligent middle-income woman, forced to earn money by giving lessons or other activities, was the Somerville Club in London, which in 1894 included more than 800 ladies and accepted men only as guests. Then there were clubs of female workers and women's hobby clubs, which, however, did not have such an impact on society, as the above-mentioned communities for gentlemen.

Therefore, modern English ladies, like their predecessors from earlier eras, still tend to become members of prestigious, and therefore – traditionally men's clubs. In a number of cases they manage to do it – almost every year the number of clubs that do not accept women is steadily declining, which, however, does not make them less popular in the eyes of English gentlemen.

Nowadays the most prestigious and old clubs of Great Britain are situated on Pall Mall Street in London. It received its name in the XVII century from the paille-maille game, played here (balls, something like cricket that appeared later). This is the first street in London

with gas lanterns that appeared in the 19th century. This circumstance made this street attractive for the construction of offices of influential club structures.

The United Services Club, built in 1826, was the very first club on this street. Its members included high-ranking officials of the army and navy. The club was disembodied in 1978. Today the building houses the Royal Institute of Directors.

The other Pall Mall clubs exist today. Among them:

- **The Travelers Club**, founded in 1819, moved to Pall Mall in 1832. It unites many famous people.
- **Reform Club**. It was founded by Edward Ellais in 1836 and was located on Pall Mall in 1841. The club was intended for debates of members of Parliament, especially concerning Parliamentary reform. A famous hero of Jules Verne Phileas Fogg, the main character of novel 'Around the World in 80 Days', was a member of this club. Real celebrities were also there: J.M. Barry, Henri Cartier Bresson, Winston Churchill, E.M. Forster, Henry James, Lord Palmerston, William Makepeace Thackeray and H.G. Wells. Nowadays, among its members are academicians, artists, business people, doctors, lawyers, politicians, writers. In 1981, the club finally allowed women.
- **Royal Automobile Club**. It was founded with the beginning of automobile era (in 1897) by Frederic Richard Simms for the popularization of driving in a car. In 1907, King Edward VII gave a royal title to the club. Of course, the club is the oldest and most influential British organization of motorists.
- **Oxford and Cambridge Club** is another building a la grecque. It was built according to the project of architect Robert Smirk in 1837. Almost 200 years ago, graduates of two old British universities created a club for business and friendly meetings in the capital. It is still working nowadays, and since 1996 has been accepting not only male graduates, but also female graduates of Oxford and Cambridge.
- **Army and Maritime Club**, known as The Rag, was founded in 1837. It was the first English club that accepted women at the end of the last century. Only members of parliament, who do not hold official offices in London, can be members of the club.





At the ball by Frederick Vezin, c. 1925

In these clubs and many other club structures in the UK, things are humming, new ideas are being discussed, and the best minds of different countries and the whole world give speeches, because now foreigners are accepted into most clubs. Times change, and clubs change with them, actively using new achievements of modern civilization. But the main thing – the corporate spirit and noble goals of activity of English clubs – remain unchanged and attract more new members to the ranks of these prestigious structures.

Briefly about the development of club movement in other European countries.

In France, word 'cercle' is used to designate the club. It originally meant a collection of female aristocrats, who were sitting in the presence of the queen, forming a circle. Subsequently, this concept expanded, and under Louis XIV cercle meant a group of men and women meeting in the evenings for a conversation. The French bourgeois revolution was the catalyst of the development of French clubs in a new sense of this word, followed by a terrible period of terror and mass executions. Soon after the restoration of monarchy, the aristocracy was fascinated by fashionable clubs, called 'Balls of Victims'. These structures allowed only those people whose immediate relatives were executed on the guillotine. These clubs have become a phenomenon in the secular life of France. Here, for the first time, people started to dance waltz, which was previously considered to be the dance of the mob, dancers put on cambric semi-transparent 'tunics' on the naked body, committed other shocking acts that drove the youth mad. All this increased the popularity of clubs.

Somewhat later French politicians became the main creators of new clubs. So, in 1830, shortly after the French Revolution, two highly respected political clubs emerged: Société des amis du peuple and Société des droits de l'homme, and in the 1840s a whole wave of new clubs for politicians appeared, Société républicaine centrale, founded by Louis Auguste Blanqui, was the most famous. In July 1848 there was another takeover and return to reaction. As a result, all political clubs were banned for some time.

But the club movement continued to develop. Literature, art, military, trade, and spiritual clubs became especially popular. The most famous French clubs were located, of course, in the capital. Among them were such Parisian clubs as the Agricultural Club,

the Jockey Club, the Artistic Union, Saint-Simon Club (historical), and the Club of Fine Arts. All clubs were in the department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and subordinated to the Directorate of Public Security.

The permission to open the club was given only under certain conditions, the main ones are the following: organization of the committee responsible for all costs incurred on behalf of the club; women and minors are not allowed, gambling is not allowed, debates about political and religious issues, it is forbidden to change the charter without the permission of the administration, a list of all members is corrected each year, etc. These conditions were not always respected: some clubs existed solely through gambling, others did not receive permits. Clubs that offered only a pastime, paid a special tax, this tax was referred to luxury taxes.

But military clubs that spread throughout the country in the late nineteenth century didn't have to pay such a tax. But participation in such clubs was voluntary-compulsory. All officers of active service had to be members of such clubs. Cercle national, a Parisian army club, published a weekly edition 'Revue du cercle militaire', one of the most popular media of that era.

At the same time, Catholic clubs became no less popular, with a premium on church support and charity. In 1888 there were approximately 350 clubs, the number of their members reached 37,000.

Both military and Catholic clubs have contributed to the development of modern France, a democratic and strong country, and nowadays exist in a somewhat modernized form.

In Germany clubs appeared by the close of the 18th century. Initially, the name 'club' was given to entertainment societies. But the eighteenth century brought its own corrections. The clubs that appeared at that time were of political nature, oppositional to the government, and therefore were banned by the imperial law of 1793. However, not for long. Revolutionary movements in various European countries (and in Poland in 1830) contributed to the revival and development of clubs that cultivate revolutionary and social ideas.

In the XIX century, in Austria, parliamentary groups were sometimes called clubs. Such structures include Hohenwart club, Liechtenstein club and others.

Another popular direction for the development of club movement – officer clubs. They were generously funded by the state treasury. Initially, their main purpose was to serve as mess halls for unmarried officers. Such clubs were called 'casinos'. In the following their mission changed – the issues of social protection of German military and support of veterans come to the forefront. Also, since the end of the XIX century, the popularity of creative and intellectual clubs has been growing. For example, the best intellectuals of Germany have united under the auspices of the first German chess club; later the clubs of admirers of arts and painting became widespread.

The development of club movement in other European countries was practically the same.

However, the second half of the XX – beginning of the XXI century brought new accents to the club movement. The epoch of globalization began; therefore the best and elite clubs became not only international, but also world ones.

Let's consider the most private, but also the most famous club among modern international clubs – the Bilderberg Club – as an example.

The first meeting of this club took place in 1954 at the Bilderberg Hotel in the Netherlands. The founding fathers of the organization are unknown, the charter and all other documents regulating the activities of the club are classified. Nevertheless, the club openly announces the topics of its meetings, and the list of its participants is not a secret for the media and the general public. It includes the most influential people

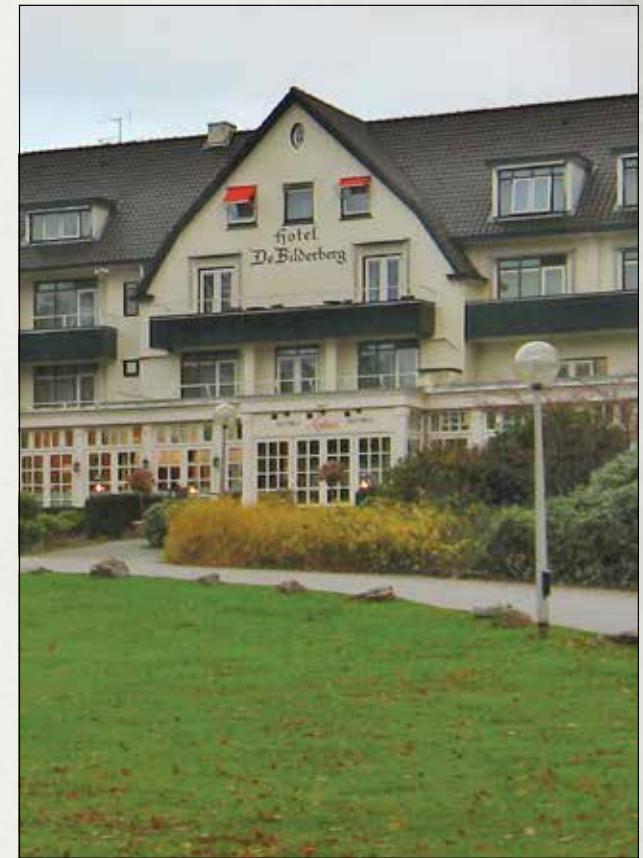
of the planet – from top IMF officials to presidents and EU leaders. All guests are guaranteed the best security arrangements and anonymity. All that was said at the meetings, as well as who said it, remains a mystery.

Despite such peculiarities, the atmosphere here is traditional for a classical club structure – the same debates and discussion of important political and social issues, this time with a global reach, in a narrow circle of dedicated people and in a relaxed atmosphere.

The club includes about four hundred people, one third of them are Americans, and the rest are Europeans and Asians. After each conference an informal meeting report is prepared. It is distributed exclusively among the participants of the event. In the report the speakers are designated only by their country, so it will take great efforts to find out all actual members of the club.

Some people consider the Bilderberg Club to be a secret community and use it in conspiracy theories and political speculations. Whether this is or is not the case – one can only guess. However, it is indisputable fact that big-league politics of modern civilization is born here and the destinies of the powerful are resolved.

Thus, the influence of club movement on the development of modern world doesn't weaken through the years, but grows even stronger, turning clubs into more and more authoritative structures, a powerful instrument of strength. Today global leadership is impossible without unification in clubs and communities, because only an alliance with like-minded people increases our strength a hundredfold.



Bilderberg Hotel



ALPINE CLUB

Formation: 1857
Address: 55–56 Charlotte Road, Shoreditch, London, UK

The Alpine Club was founded in London in 1857 and is the world's first mountaineering club. It is the only UK-based mountaineering club catering for those who climb in the Alps and the Greater Ranges of the world's mountains.

On 22 December 1857 a group of British mountaineers met at Ashley's Hotel in London. All were active in the Alps and instrumental in the development of alpine mountaineering during the golden age of alpinism (1854–1865). It was at this meeting that the Alpine Club, under the chairmanship of E. S. Kennedy, was born. John Ball was the first president and Kennedy, the first vice-president, succeeded him as president of the club from 1860 to 1863. It then moved its headquarters to the Metropole Hotel.

One hundred and fifty years later, the Alpine Club continues, and its members remain extremely active in the Alps and the Greater Ranges, as well as in mountain arts, literature and science.

The club's history has been documented by George Band in his book *Summit: 150 Years of the Alpine Club*, and its artists in *The Artists of the Alpine Club* by Peter Mallalieu.

The club encourages and sponsors mountaineering expeditions, and the reports of these are a valuable

source of knowledge for mountaineers. As of 2009, the membership subscription costs between £39 and £60 per year, with a £27 rate for younger members. There is no joining fee.

The club's first premises were at 8 St Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, where it rented rooms in 1858. In 1895 the club moved to 23 Savile Row, and in June 1907, the Scottish artist Sholto Johnstone Douglas held an exhibition of his portraits at the Club.

From 1937 to 1990 the club was based at 74, South Audley Street, in Mayfair, London. In 1936–1937 the surveying firm of Pilditch, Chadwick and Company had converted the ground floor of the building into suitable premises for the club. The club's library was at the back of the building, in what was once the picture gallery of Sir William Cuthbert Quilter. In 1990 the club sold its lease of 74, South Audley Street and briefly shared quarters with the Ski Club of Great Britain at 118, Eaton Square.

In 1991 the Alpine Club acquired the freehold of a five-storey Victorian warehouse at 55, Charlotte Road, on the edge of the City of London, and this building remains its current headquarters. The club's lecture room, bunk-house, library, and archives are all housed there.



The Army and Navy Club in London is a private members club founded in 1837, also known informally as The Rag.

The club was founded by Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Barnes (1776–1838) in 1837. His proposal was to establish an Army Club, with all officers of Her Majesty's Army on full or half pay eligible for membership. However, when The Duke of Wellington was asked to be a patron, he refused unless membership was also offered to officers of the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines, and this was agreed. On 28 August 1837 a meeting representing the various services took place, to elect a Committee and to settle the new club's Rules.

Sir Edward Barnes died on 19 March 1838, just two weeks before the first general meeting of the club.

By 1851, the club was in a strong position, with sixteen hundred members and a waiting list of 834. This pressure led to the founding of the separate Naval and Military Club in 1862.

Membership of the Army and Navy Club is now offered also to members of Commonwealth armed services, to

members' immediate families and to individuals who have no service background who are nominated and seconded by existing members. Men and women have equal standing as members.

As of 2011, the membership subscription costs between £223 and £465 per year, with a £130 rate for younger members (under 29); there are reduced rates for spouses and a rate for family membership. There are joining fees.

Presidents of the Club

- 1838–1841: Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington
- 1841–1845: Admiral Sir Philip Durham GCB
- 1845–1850: Prince Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge

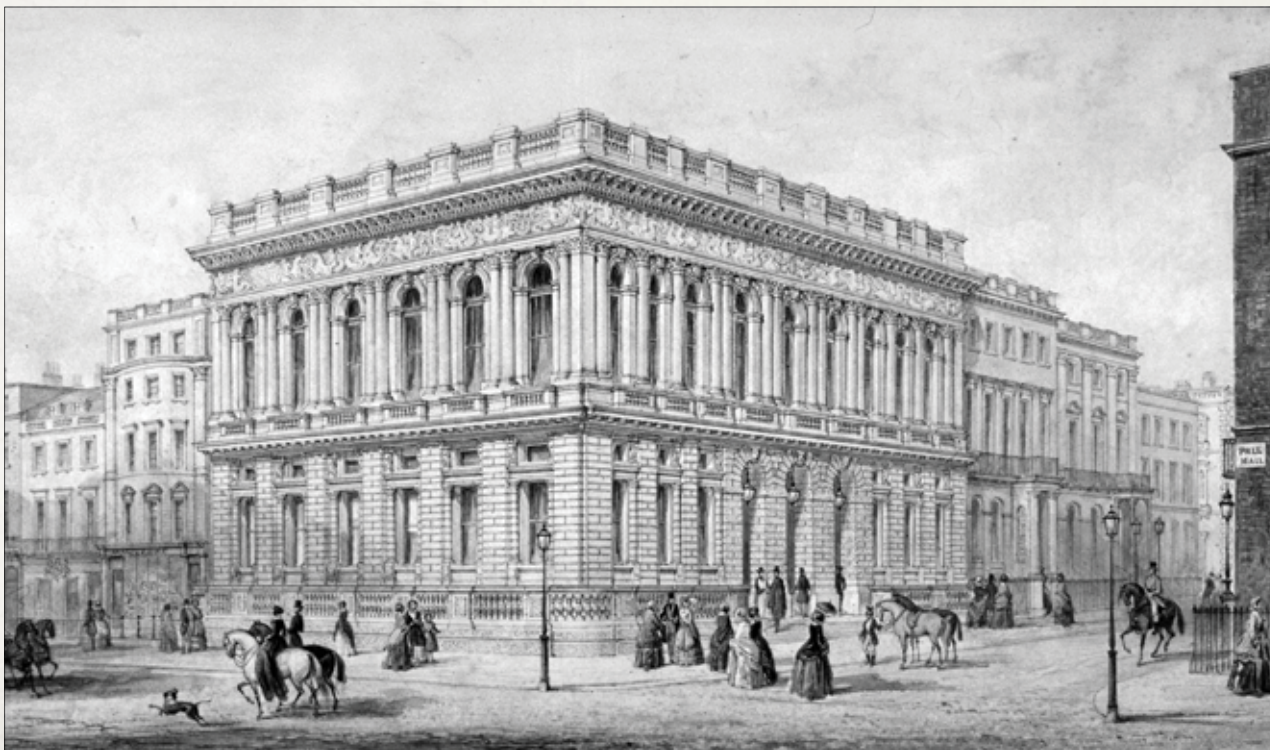
Notable members:

- Sir Gerald Nabarro MP (1913–1973)
- Admiral of the Fleet Lord Hill-Norton (1915–2004)
- Field Marshal Lord Bramall (born 1923)
- Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fieldhouse (1928–1992)
- Field Marshal Lord Inge (born 1935)
- Lord Robertson of Port Ellen (born 1946), Secretary General of NATO (1999–2004)



THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB

Formation:	1837
Founder:	Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Barnes
Address:	36-39 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5JN
Tel:	020 7930 9721
Email:	club@armynavyclub.co.uk





ADELAIDE CLUB

Formation:	1863
Address:	165 North Terrace, Adelaide, SA 5000
Tel:	(0061) 88 231 3348
Fax:	(0061) 88 231 2251
Email:	reception@adelaide-club.asn.au
Website:	www.adelaide-club.asn.au

The Adelaide Club is an exclusive gentlemen's club in the South Australian capital city of Adelaide. Founded in 1863, the club comprises members of the Adelaide establishment.

The land in North Terrace on which the Club House stands was bought in the same year and building work rapidly proceeded, the Club House being, it seems, occupied by the end of 1864. The main structure fronting North Terrace remains virtually unaltered but in 1890 there was significant rebuilding at the rear of the premises. In 1963, the Annexe was opened on the top floor for mixed dining and in recent years there has been much refurbishment. A bar has been provided on the ground floor and bedroom accommodation brought up to standards appropriate for mixed use.

Members regard the Club as a home away from home and every effort is made to justify that perception of the Club. The Club takes particular pride in its staff and in its custom that staff serve food and beverage without the signing of chits, a custom which requires staff to know the Members.

Honorary Members are most welcome and invited to approach members of the staff for information or anything they need. Their attention is drawn particularly to the Library (on the first floor) where they will find both light and serious reading. Honorary Members may entertain guests at the Club and are encouraged to do so.

Accommodation is available for members and guests. Reciprocal guests are allowed to stay for up to one month.

Ladies are restricted on when they can use the Main Dining Room and the Large and Small Smoking Rooms.

The Club is closed during Easter, Christmas/New year and Public Holidays.

The facilities include Billiards and Snooker.

Dress code is Jacket & Tie – Casual dress is permissible on the First Floor Balcony, Breakfast and when entering or exiting the Club.

The car parking is limited on street. Off street parking is available on request.

The Club is situated 20 minutes from the airport and is in the heart of the city. A short walk will take you shopping, to the theatre, the museum and the Art Gallery or for a relaxing stroll along the Torrens River and Parklands.

Members have included:

- John Baker
- Arthur Blyth
- George Fife Angas
- John Howard Angas
- Henry Ayers
- Robert Barr Smith
- Alexander Downer
- Thomas Elder
- James Hurtle Fisher
- Edward Angus Hamilton
- Walter Watson Hughes
- George Mayo
- John Morphett.

Secular Clubs of Europe

The equivalent elite club for women, the Queen Adelaide Club, is located a short distance to the east along North Terrace.

The Queen Adelaide Club is an exclusive women's club, similar to a gentlemen's club, in the South Australian capital city of Adelaide. It is named for Queen Adelaide, after whom the city of Adelaide was named.

The Queen Adelaide Club began at the initiative of Mrs Margaret Annie Box early in 1909.

She gained the support of the most eminent women in South Australia. Together they secured a location which the Club still occupies on the corner of North Terrace and Stephens Place, directly across the Terrace from Government House, five minutes' walk from the Adelaide Club and only a little further from Parliament House: the geographical apex of social and economic power and pleasure.

There they established an exclusive residential club 'for social and non-political purposes'; a place, as a later president was to observe, carried on by 'a few women who wanted a social centre with a certain standard of living and were prepared to pay for it'. They named their club after Queen Adelaide, wife of William IV of England, who was already represented in the name of their city.

A century later, the membership is larger and more democratic. The Club is no longer residential; the neighbouring Adelaide Club offers mixed residential accommodation. Today the Club is connected to a network of distinguished residential clubs across the world, offers its members an ideal environment in which to play bridge, to enjoy discussions organised by an array of interest groups, and – above all – to savour its justly prized cuisine, and its excellent wines.



QUEEN ADELAIDE CLUB

Formation:	1909
Address:	165 North Terrace, Adelaide SA 5000
Tel:	(08) 8231 3348
Email:	admin@adelaide-club.asn.au, hallporter@adelaide-club.asn.au
Website:	www.adelaide-club.asn.au www.public.adelaide-club.asn.au www.queenadelaideclub.com





ATHENAEUM CLUB

Address: 87 Collins Street, Melbourne,
Victoria 3000
Tel: (0061) 39 654 3200
Fax: (0061) 39 650 3756
Email: concierge@athenaeumclub.com.au
Website: www.athenaeumclub.com.au

Located in Collins Street, in the heart of Melbourne's stylish shopping and business precinct, the Club is situated minutes away from world-class restaurants, theatres and sporting facilities.

Contemporary and traditional styles combine in a working harmony at the Athenaeum Club offering our members and reciprocal guests all the accommodation comforts one would expect from a modern five-star hotel and the

ambience of one of Melbourne's most respected clubs. Similarly, members have access to over 120 clubs in Australia and overseas through the Club's reciprocal network.

Who may use the Club?

- Members
- Any guests of a member
- Club and private function attendees
- Reciprocal club members and accompanying guests.



AUSTRALIAN CLUB

Formation: 1838
Address: 165 Macquarie Street,
Sydney, NSW 2000
Tel: (0061) 29 229 0400
Fax: (0061) 29 229 0555
Email: reception@australianclub.org
Website: www.165macquariestreet.com.au

The Australian Club is a private club founded in 1838 and located in Sydney at 165 Macquarie Street. Its membership is men-only and it is the oldest gentlemen's club in the southern hemisphere. It enjoys reciprocal arrangements with other clubs of its type including; the Melbourne Club, Boodle's and Brooks's in London, the Pacific-Union Club in San Francisco, California Club in Los Angeles, Union Club and Knickerbocker Club of New York City and the Somerset Club in Boston.

The Club provides excellent dining facilities, en-suite bedrooms and apartments, a fully equipped gym, and on Level 7 of the building in which the Clubhouse is

located, are first rate business facilities which Members and resident guests may access.

The Australian Club has reciprocal arrangements with several other private members' clubs nationally and internationally.

Standard of Dress: Members and gentlemen guests should wear a long sleeved jacket and tie (business attire) and ladies may wear a dress, skirt, tailored trousers with a jacket, or evening pants in the Club.

Members and guests resident in the Club may wear smart casual dress appropriate to their destination when entering or leaving the Club. Denim is not permitted.

The Authors' Club is a British membership organisation established as a place where writers could meet and talk. It was founded by the novelist and critic Walter Besant in 1891. It is headquartered at the National Liberal Club.

Founded in 1891 to provide a place where writers could meet and talk, the Authors' Club is one of Britain's oldest literary institutions, and at the same time one of its most modern, inclusive and welcoming. Within the magnificent premises of the National Liberal Club in Whitehall, we provide a home from home for writers, editors, agents and all those professionally engaged with literature and the publishing industry.

The Club is a space where members can gather for informal drinks, dinner, and to socialise, work or study.

Our monthly lunches provide a unique opportunity to hear acclaimed authors discuss their latest work within an intimate gathering – recent guest speakers have included Tom Holland, Alex von Tunzelmann, Peter Frankopan, David Owen, Sue Hubbard and Julian Sayarer. A lively programme of evening events includes readings, panel discussions, and our popular Valentine's and Halloween nights.

The Club also supports the best in contemporary writing through its four annual literary awards: the Art Book Prize, in association with the Whitechapel Gallery; the Best First Novel Award; the Stanford Dolman Award for travel writing; and most recently the Jhalak Prize for BAME writing in the UK.



AUTHORS' CLUB

Formation: 1891
Founder: Walter Besant
Address: Whitehall Place, London SW1A 2HE
Email: info@authorsclub.co.uk

The Cercle Gaulois, in full the Cercle Royal Gaulois Artistique et Littéraire, is a Belgian club that promotes art. The club has the aim of constituting a friendly, intellectual, artistic and literary meeting place, free of any political, cultural or philosophical tendency. Its current President is Geoffroy Generet.

The club is situated in the historic Vauxhall building, in Brussels Park, behind the Théâtre Royal du Parc, on 5 Rue de la Loi.

The Cercle Royal Artistique et Littéraire ('Artistic and Literary Royal Circle') was founded in Brussels on 23 November 1848. The Cercle de la Toison d'Or ('Circle of the Golden Fleece') was founded in Brussels on 23 December 1911, its name was changed on 13 June 1919 into Cercle Gaulois ('Gallic Circle'). The Cercle Gaulois became Cercle Royal Gaulois ('Gallic Royal

Cercle') by authorization of his Majesty King Leopold III of Belgium on 16 February 1937. In 1950 the Cercle Royal Gaulois merged with the Cercle Royal Artistique et Littéraire, and changed its name into Cercle Royal Gaulois Artistique et Littéraire.

There is no accommodation – accommodation available nearby at Hotel Astoria.

Opening hours 11am – 7pm from Monday to Friday. Closed on weekends and public holidays.

Dress code – jacket and tie for gentlemen, smart casual for women.

There are restrictions on access for ladies to certain areas of the club.



CERCLE ROYAL GAULOIS

Formation: 23 November 1848
Address: Rue de la Loi 5, 1000 Brussels
Tel: (0032) 2 500 1080
Fax: (0043) 2 513 9972
Email: info@cerclegaulois.be
Website: www.cerclegaulois.be



CLUB OF ROME

Formation:	1968
Address:	Lagerhausstrasse 9, 8400 Winterthur, Canton Zurich, Switzerland
Tel:	+41 52 244 0808
Fax:	+41 52 244 0809
Website:	www.clubofrome.org

The Club of Rome is an organization of individuals who share a common concern for the future of humanity and strive to make a difference. Founded in 1968 at Accademia dei Lincei in Rome, Italy, the Club of Rome consists of notable scientists, economists, businessmen and businesswomen, high level civil servants and former heads of state from around the world. Their efforts are supported by the Secretariat in Winterthur, Switzerland, the European Research Centre registered in Constance, Germany and National Associations in more than 30 countries.

The Club of Rome conducts research and hosts debates, conferences, lectures, high-level meetings and events.

The Club also publishes a limited number of peer-reviewed 'Reports to the Club of Rome', the most famous of which is 'The Limits to Growth'.

The Club of Rome's mission is to promote understanding of the global challenges facing humanity and to propose solutions through scientific analysis, communication and advocacy. Recognizing the interconnectedness of today's global challenges, distinct perspective is holistic, systemic and long-term.

Since 1 July 2008 the organization has been based in Winterthur, Switzerland.



COMMONWEALTH CLUB

Formation:	1954
Founder:	Frank Lukis
Address:	25 Foster Crescent, Yarralumla ACT 2600
Tel:	(0061) 26 120 2100
Fax:	(0061) 26 120 2122
Email:	admin@commonwealth.com.au
Website:	www.commonwealth.com.au

The Commonwealth Club is a private members' club in Canberra, Australian Capital Territory, founded by Frank Lukis in 1954 as a social meeting place for ladies and gentlemen.

The clubhouse overlooks Lake Burley Griffin, and has been the club's home since 1965. It is on Forster Crescent, Yarralumla, between the Embassy of the Russian Federation and Embassy of Brazil, and shares a garden fence with the Embassy of South Africa and the Embassy of Pakistan.

Membership, while not limited to a particular profession or demographic, is prohibitively expensive for the general public.

Parliament House, the National Library and the Australian National Gallery and many other attractions in the National Capital are all within easy walking distance.

The Commonwealth Club provides quality accommodation for Club members, guests of members and members of reciprocal clubs. All seventeen rooms are tastefully appointed and feature ensuite bathrooms, remote digital televisions, air-conditioning, direct dial telephones, free wireless internet and personal bars.

Most rooms enjoy magnificent views over the lake and the city. Residents have the convenience of using room service or making use of the fully equipped pantry located on the accommodation floor where tea and coffee facilities are provided.

A room tailored for the needs of a person with a disability is available and a guest elevator allows easy access to accommodation. There is ample parking for cars within the grounds of the Club at all times.

Queensland Club is a heritage-listed club house at 19 George Street, Brisbane City, City of Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. It was designed by Francis Drummond Greville Stanley and built from 1882 to 1888 by J Smith & Sons. It was added to the Queensland Heritage Register on 21 October 1992.

The Queensland Club building was constructed between 1882–84. The club was established in December 1859 following the apparent success of the North Australian Club in Ipswich, and coinciding with the establishment of Queensland as a separate colony. Adopting the British tradition of private clubs for influential members of the community, it provided a recreational venue and accommodation for men of common interests and socio-economic backgrounds. Members were mainly pastoralists, politicians, and business and professional men.

The club met initially in small premises in Mary Street. As membership increased, a larger venue was required and in 1881 the club purchased three allotments on the corner of George and Alice Streets, which was known as Hodgsons Corner. FDG Stanley, a member of the club, was appointed architect.

The Western Australian Club (originally known as the Exchange Club, and in 1897 renamed as the West Australian Club) is a club in Perth, Western Australia.

The Western Australian Club began, in 1893, as a gentlemen's club. The Club was a Limited Company with capital of 'five hundred pounds divided into 500 Shares of £1 each.' The original Memorandum of Association included the Club purpose: 'For the purpose of establishing a Club of a non-political character for the accommodation and mutual benefit and privilege of the members of the Company and to provide a Club house and other accommodation and convenience for the use of the members of the Company and to furnish and maintain the same and to permit the same to be used by the members of the Company.'

Accommodation is available in Perth Permelia Hotel and Rydges Hotel situated close by.

The proximity to the seat of government made it an appropriate locale for the new club premises. Stanley's plans were modified by the members and finally approved in March 1882. The contractor was J. Smith and Sons and the contract sum was £14,150.

The building was opened in June 1884 and contained 41 members' bedrooms, eight bathrooms, a clubroom, dining room, billiard room, smoking room, visitors room, offices and the necessary kitchens, servants rooms and toilets, providing a 'home away from home' for society's male elite.

In September 1888 the club purchased the adjoining site in Alice Street for £4,000, and stables, laundry and a bottle house were erected. Three years later these buildings were demolished and a bowling green established. The green remained mostly unused and in 1900, it was converted to a tennis court.

In 1985 a fire caused damage to the club premises and changes to the room layout of the upper floor bedrooms were carried out in conjunction with the repair work. Minor renovations were undertaken during 1990–1991.

The dress code is business casual or relaxed professional.

The club is closed on weekends.

The club is situated close to shops, theatres, commercial centre and is just a 25min drive from both International and Domestic airports. There is a public car park in close proximity. Sporting facilities include two squash courts, gymnasium, indoor golf driving range, billiards. Other facilities include Library, Reading or Writing Rooms, Lounge, Bar, Dining Room.

Membership

Original members of the club included Sir John Forrest and his brother Alexander. Other significant business and political leaders belonging to the club included J.B. Hardwick, A.B. Bunning, Sir George Shenton, Newton Moore, Sir Edward Horne Wittenoom, Sir Ross McLarty and Honorary Life Member, Sir Charles Court.

The Queensland Club

QUEENSLAND CLUB

Formation:	December 1859
Address:	19 George Street, Brisbane 4001
Tel:	(0061) 73 007 2200
Fax:	(0061) 73 221 9996
Email:	reception@queenslandclub.com
Website:	www.queenslandclub.com



WESTERN AUSTRALIAN CLUB

Formation:	1893
Address:	The Penthouse, Level 11, 12 St George's Terrace, Perth, WA 6000
Tel:	(0061) 89 481 7000
Fax:	(0061) 89 481 7022
Email:	administration@waclub.com.au
Website:	www.waclub.com.au



The Reform Club is a private members club on the south side of Pall Mall in central London. As with all London's original gentlemen's clubs, it comprised an all-male membership for decades, but was the first to change its rules to include the admission of women on equal terms in 1981. Since its founding, the Reform Club has been the traditional home for those committed to progressive political ideas, with its membership initially consisting of Radicals and Whigs. However, today it is no longer associated with any particular political party, and now serves a purely social function.

'The Reform' (as it is known in common parlance) currently enjoys extensive reciprocity with similar clubs around the world; and attracts a significant number of foreign members, such as diplomats accredited to the Court of St. James's. Of the current membership of around 2,700, some 500 are overseas members, and over 400 are women.

Notable members: John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, 1st Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair, Herbert Henry Asquith, Donald Adamson, 1st Earl of Oxford and Asquith, Sir Martin Stuart Sorrell, Lord Noel-Buxton, Richard Grosvenor, 2nd Marquess of Westminster.

THE REFORM CLUB

Address: Reform Club, 104 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5EW
Tel: 020 7930 9374
Fax: 020 7930 1857



ROTARY CLUB

Address: Rotary International, One Rotary Center, 1560 Sherman Ave., Evanston, IL 60201-3698, USA
Tel: +1 866-976-8279, +1 847-866-3000
Email: my.rotary.org/en/contact
Website: www.rotary.org/en

Rotary is a global network of 1.2 million neighbors, friends, leaders, and problem-solvers who see a world where people unite and take action to create lasting change – across the globe, in our communities, and in ourselves. For more than 110 years, Rotary members have been addressing challenges around the world.

Solving real problems takes real commitment and vision. For more than 110 years, Rotary's people of action have used their passion, energy, and intelligence to take action on sustainable projects. From literacy and peace to water and health, we are always working to better our world, and we stay committed to the end.

Grassroots at the core, Rotary links 1.2 million members to form an organization of international scope. It started with the vision of one man – Paul Harris. The Chicago attorney formed the Rotary Club of Chicago on 23 February 1905, so professionals with diverse backgrounds could exchange ideas, form meaningful, lifelong friendships, and give back to their communities.

Rotary is made up of three parts: our clubs, Rotary International, and The Rotary Foundation. Together, we work to make lasting change in our communities and around the world.

President

Rotary's president presides over the Board of Directors and is elected to a one-year term.

Rotary's name came from the group's early practice of rotating meetings among the offices of its members.

The Savile Club is a traditional London gentlemen's club founded in 1868. Though located somewhat out of the way from the main centre of London's gentlemen's clubs, closer to the residences of Mayfair than the clubs of Pall Mall and St James's Street, it still contains prominent names among its members. It was originally formed after a division of opinion within the old Eclectic Club as to whether to accept an offer of rooms by the Medical Club and cease to be simply a 'night club' (in its 19th-century sense).

Savile Club members are known as Savilians and the Club's motto of Sodalitas Convivium implies convivial companionship. The traditional mainstays of the Savile are food and drink, good conversation, playing bridge and poker, and Savile Snooker. This is a 19th-century version of the game, whose rules were first written down in the mid-20th century by Stephen Potter. It is a form of volunteer snooker, with some unusual features (the brown ball is spotted behind baulk on the opposite

equivalent of the black spot, and counts eight; yellow and green are not used, 'push shots' are allowed, fouling a ball with one's tie has no penalty, and sinking two reds at once means a score of two, for example). The dining-room includes two long club tables, derived from the Club's original table d'hôte (a contrast to the contemporary habit of other clubs, where members tended to eat à la carte at small separate tables).

To encourage interesting members the Savile has always had a policy of keeping costs and subscriptions low, so as not to exclude potential good members of more modest means, who might find the high cost of the grander London clubs too daunting. Unlike most other gentlemen's clubs, the Savile Club also has no black-ball system: candidates simply require the unanimous support of the membership committee. If they fail at the first meeting they are deferred to the next meeting; if they suffer three deferrals their application is dropped.



SAVILE CLUB

Formation: 1868
Address: 69 Brook Street, Mayfair, London W1K 4ER
Tel: 020 7629 5462
Email: admin@savileclub.co.uk

Union, University & Schools Club is a private, social club founded in 1857 and based in Sydney at 25 Bent Street. The Club was formed by a merger between the Union Club and the University & Schools Club in January 2007. Members must be nominated and seconded and the annual membership fee is only disclosed to potential members. The Club has reciprocal relationships with other like minded clubs around the world, including the Melbourne Club, the Alexandra Club in Melbourne, the Turf Club, the Garrick Club and the Athenaeum Club, London, the Hong Kong Club, the Jonathan Club in Los Angeles and the Metropolitan Club and the Lotos Club in New York.

The Club is situated in the Sydney Central Business District close to department stores, shopping malls,

theatres, public transport and major hotels. Sydney's international airport is 20 minutes away by taxi. It is within easy walking distance from the Sydney Opera House on the foreshores of Sydney Harbour, the historic Rocks area, the Royal Botanic Gardens, the State Library and the Art Gallery of New South Wales.

There is accommodation for members and guests.

Dress code is jacket and tie for gentlemen in public rooms, casual attire entering or leaving, modern professional on ground floor, no denim or sportswear.

The Union club is open 24 hours a day, 365 days per year.



UNION, UNIVERSITY & SCHOOLS CLUB

Formation: 1857
Address: 25 Bent Street, Sydney, NSW 2000
Tel: (0061) 29 232 8266
Fax: (0061) 29 232 1814
Email: porter@uusc.com.au
Website: www.uusc.com.au



Est. 1861

TASMANIAN CLUB

Formation:	1861
Address:	132 Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tasmania 7000
Tel:	(0061) 36 223 2701
Fax:	(0061) 36 223 6341
Email:	reception@tasmanianclub.org.au
Website:	www.tasmanianclub.org.au

Located in one of Hobart's colonial architectural gems at 132 Macquarie Street, the Tasmanian Club is one of Australia's oldest and finest clubs. The Club combines its heritage and traditions with a contemporary and enlightened outlook whilst offering its Members the old-fashioned traditions of service, comfort, and courtesy. It provides its Members and guests the options to dine in one of our magnificent dining rooms or relax in the library or reading room, play snooker, or stay in one of the Club's accommodation rooms.

The Club's purpose is to serve its Members and is viewed as a home away from home for its members and their guests. It is a social organisation – a place to gather and enjoy the fellowship, traditions, and facilities of the Club. The facilities, services and fine dining enhance its reputation. The Members are proud to bring both their male and female guests to enjoy the attributes of the Club.

The Club enjoys reciprocity with many similar clubs in Australia and world-wide and it welcomes Members from those Clubs to use our facilities.

The Club was founded in 1861, when 70 gentlemen met in Hobart to form the Tasmanian Club. Rooms were leased in John Webb's Murray Street catering and confectionery establishment, which became the present Hadley's Hotel. It was founded on the London-style of Clubs where prospective candidates were elected by ballot by the current Members.

In April 1873, the Club moved to its present location of 132 Macquarie Street. The Club building was built in the Georgian architectural style in 1846, originally as the Derwent Bank for Captain Charles Swanston to a design of architect James Alexander Thomson. A Billiard Room, designed by leading architect Henry Hunter, was added in 1873 and the Club house continued to be leased until offered for sale by the estate of the late John James at auction in 1886. The Club made a successful pre-auction bid of 4250 pounds. The same year the parcel of land occupied by the former Barley Mow Hotel, situated immediately behind the Club, with a frontage on to Davey Street was purchased and the two sites combined.

After discussing several options, which included purchasing the Royal Tennis Court and building a new Club House adjacent to it, major improvements were approved based on an original concept of Henry Hunter. The concept was expanded with architectural plans for the larger site by architect, Robert Huckson and these extensions were constructed during 1889 and 1890. These extensions provided Members with a magnificent Dining Room and upstairs bedroom accommodation.

A Grand Ball was held in August 1890 to celebrate the opening.

Expenditure on the new building, alterations to the old one, together with furniture and fittings amounted to 6,792 pounds.



Secular Clubs of Europe

The Arts Club is a London private members club founded in 1863 by, amongst others, Charles Dickens, Anthony Trollope, and Lord Leighton in Dover Street, Mayfair. It remains a meeting place for men and women involved in the creative arts either professionally or as patrons.

The Arts Club was a hub of the arts during the 19th century and, although a social venue, it was known to be a place where influence could be exerted and careers developed. It was seen as the powerhouse behind the dealings of the Royal Academy. Its members and guests included Dickens, Millais, Whistler, Kipling, Monet, Rodin, Degas and Turgenev. As early as 1891, James Whistler, one of the Arts Club's leading members, broke away to found the rival Chelsea Arts Club.

The Arts Club has continued to provide a forum and meeting place for those involved in all the arts. The visual arts predominate the professional artists amongst today's membership; the vast majority of Royal Academicians still present amongst the members. Members not professionally active as artists include art dealers, gallery owners, artists' agents, as well as those who simply have an amateur or recreational interest in the arts.

Various scandals undermined the club during the last century, including the disappearance of the club's extensive collection of first-edition books and silver during refurbishments (the crates when opened were full of bricks) as well as fifty artworks from its collection.

The Club was completely refurbished in 2011/12.

Current membership includes a number of Royal Academicians, architects, musicians, actors and writers. HRH Prince Philip is the Patron and Sir Peter Blake is the President of the Club. The Chairman of the Club is Gary Landesberg and the Chief Operating Officer is Remy Lyse. Current members include Grayson Perry, the photographer Tom Hunter, the actresses Gwyneth Paltrow and Kim Cattrall and also Ronnie Wood. Well known 'non-artist' members include Richard Attenborough, Matthew Parris, and Henry Blofeld.

There are regular activities, recitals and lectures. The Arts Club operates a smart dress code. Membership requirements are a participation or interest in art, literature or science. Members must be proposed and seconded by existing members.

As of 2012, the Club has no reciprocal clubs in the UK. However, a number of clubs outside the UK of similar character and prestige have reciprocal arrangements, including the Cercle de l'Union interalliée in Paris, The Arts and Letters Club of Toronto, the St. Botolph and Algonquin Clubs in Boston, the Cosmos Club in Washington DC, the Arts Club of Chicago and the Arts Club of Washington DC, and the Century Association, The Coffee House, National Arts Club and Salmagundi Club in New York.



THE ARTS CLUB

Formation: 1863
Address: The Arts Club, 40 Dover Street, Mayfair, London, W1S 4NP
Tel: 020 7499 8581
Email: reservations@theartsclub.co.uk





THE AUSTRALIAN CLUB

Formation: 1878
Address: 110 William Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3000
Tel: (0061) 39 672 1700
Fax: (0061) 39 600 0656
Email: accommodation@theaustralianclub.com.au
Website: www.theaustralianclub.com.au

Established in 1878, The Australian Club is one of nine clubs founded in Melbourne by English settlers in the 19th century. The Australian Club has a rich history and was originally founded as a venue for Melbourne and Victorian businessmen to lodge and associate.

Today, The Australian Club still serves as a destination for those looking to escape the strain of modern life, and relax in an inviting and friendly atmosphere. All the original architecture remains intact, showing the club's true 19th century Victorian origins. Although many of the rules of the club have changed over the years, it still retains its tradition and prosperity as one of Melbourne's finest clubs.

Today, members bring both male and female guests into the Club to enjoy not only its special surroundings, but also its fine cuisine and attentive service.

Banquet Rooms & Facilities

The magnificent splendour of its 1880s boom time architecture makes The Australian Club a perfect venue for private functions. The chefs and kitchen staff provide the very best in traditional and modern cuisine, and the banquet and waiting staff are highly trained and attentive to every detail.

Whether it's a function for eight to 280 guests, there will be a room that meets your needs – including the splendid Main Dining Room and the Ellis Rowan Room with its exquisite murals. There are many handsome rooms designed to suit functions such as weddings, private dinners, cocktail parties, meetings and corporate functions.



THE ROYAL EXCHANGE OF SYDNEY
 ESTABLISHED IN 1851

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE OF SYDNEY

Formation: 1851
Address: 1 Gresham Street, Sydney, NSW 2000
Tel: (0061) 29 247 4374
Fax: (0061) 29 251 1716
Email: reciprocalclubs@royalexchange.com.au
Website: www.royalexchange.com.au

The purpose of the Royal Exchange of Sydney is to provide a venue for professional people to meet and conduct business.

With an outstanding list of reciprocal clubs around the world, the Royal Exchange also provides opportunities for international business in some of the world's finest establishments.

The Royal Exchange of Sydney can trace its origins back to the 1820's where several attempts were made to form an exchange to facilitate business and commerce in New South Wales. However, it was not until 1851 that The Royal Exchange Company was finally formed

with the aim of providing a place of meeting for the commercial community.

A grant of land was obtained in Gresham Street, opposite Macquarie Place, and in 1853 plans were commenced for the construction of a permanent building.

The Royal Exchange today occupies the same location in Gresham Street and continues to provide a meeting place for business people, with a deserved reputation as one of the premier luncheon venues in Sydney combining old world ambience with a modern approach to dining.

Secular Clubs of Europe

Established in 1882, the Launceston Club is only a short stroll to the centre of the CBD. It also serves as a central location for all of Northern Tasmania's stunning natural attractions. The Club offers old world style and charm whilst blending traditional beliefs, values and service with the modern contemporary necessities expected in today's society.

Members and Reciprocal members are encouraged to enjoy many of the Clubs facilities and social events including many fine epicurean experiences, arts, literature and musical events, club sporting activities, private and social functions and whilst travelling, enjoying the hospitality of our national and international reciprocal clubs.

Reciprocal members are encouraged to visit the Launceston Club and experience all the spectacular

attractions Tasmania has to offer. The friendly efficient team at the Launceston Club is only too happy to assist members and reciprocal members with accommodation and destination arrangements.

History

On January 16th 1882 a meeting was held in Launceston, where it was resolved to form '...a club for the association of gentlemen residents in Northern Tasmania to be called the 'Launceston Club', consisting of sixty-four original members and such other members as may be hereafter admitted'. Early Club records show that there were fifty-seven original members and a further twenty-two members from the first election on February 27th 1882. The Honorable George Gilmore was elected President, and it was decided to have both Town and Country members.



THE LAUNCESTON CLUB

Formation:	16 January 1882
Address:	61 Tamar Street, Launceston, Tasmania 7250
Tel:	(0061) 36 331 4011
Fax:	(0061) 36 331 1866
Email:	ltonclub@bigpond.net.au
Website:	www.launcestonclub.com.au

The Weld Club is a gentlemen's club in Perth, Western Australia, founded in 1871 by members of the establishment of Perth. It was named after the then Governor of Western Australia, Sir Frederick Weld who was the first patron. The club building was designed by Talbot Hobbs and constructed in 1892.

The club was involved in raising teams in cricket in the 1890s.

It is situated at the corner of the Esplanade and Barrack Streets in Perth, immediately across the street from Stirling Gardens. The building has been appraised for conservation work.

It is listed in Heritage lists, and has a number of histories of the club and building published.

Accommodation is available for members and guests.

Ladies are only permitted if accompanied by a member or honorary member.

Dress: Gentlemen – smart casual at breakfast and when entering and leaving the Club. A jacket and tie is required (whilst on the ground floor) at all other times. Ladies may wear tailored trousers.



WELD CLUB

Formation:	1871
Address:	3 Barrack Street, Perth, WA 6000
Tel:	(0061) 89 323 7000
Fax:	(0061) 89 323 7099
Email:	reception@weldclub.org.au
Website:	www.weldclub.org.au



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Phaleristics





Phaleristics (from the Greek mythological hero: Phaleros 'Phalerus' via the Latin phalera 'heroics'; sometimes spelled faleristics) is an auxiliary science of history which studies military, chivalric, dynastic, fraternal, civil and student orders, awards, medals and decorations and their systems of awards in differing countries (such as the British honours system). The field also studies the medals' accessories, such as ribbon bars, and award certificates. It studies the historical, sociological and art history dimensions. It also defines the study of badges and pins created for civilian usage. The term defines a field of collecting. Although established as a scientific sub-discipline of history, phaleristics usually studies orders and decorations 'detached from their bodies'.

The expression Phaleristics is said to have sprung in former Czechoslovakia, around 1937, deriving from

the Latin word Phalerae, one of the honorific military awards used by the Romans.

Phaleristics is commonly defined as the science devoted to the study and collecting of the insignia of orders of chivalry and of merit; medals and other decorations, which for a long time were regarded, and still are by many, as a branch of Numismatics.

Indeed, Numismatics in its origins had a wider scope of study including not only coins, but also a vast range of metallic pieces with an artistic or collectible value.

However, the development of Numismatics and the increment of studies of the several metallic specimens concerned with this science gradually led to the creation



of specialized areas of study which in turn became increasingly.

In Phaleristics a medal is always studied as a decoration, whereas in Medallistics, medals are studied regardless having or not an honorific value.

Therefore, to Phaleristics, a decoration means the metallic piece which symbolizes or denotes certain honours attached to an honorific award.

This said Phaleristics can now be defined as the science which studies, classifies and catalogues decorations.

Within decorations studied in Phaleristics, there are many types or categories, commonly defined according to the type of services or deeds for which the awards

were conceived or according to the recipients, civil or military, although some can have a mixed nature, and whatever their designation, namely: insignia of orders of merit or of chivalry, military medals, commemorative or campaign medals and gallantry medals.

Also included in its scope of study are some insignia of office, if having a metallic nature, which certain institutions – cultural, scientific, academic, religious or professional – confer to its members or as an honorific distinction to non-members.

Auctions



BALDWIN'S OF ST JAMES

Address: 10 Charles II Street, St. James's,
London SW1Y 4AA
Tel: +44 (0)207 930 7888
Fax: +44 (0)207 930 8214
Email: info@bsjauctions.com
Website: www.bsjauctions.com

St. James's Auctions was established in 2004 as the auction division of Knightsbridge Coins, a thriving business founded in the mid-1970s by Stephen Fenton. Based in the prestigious quarter of St. James's in the heart of London, St. James's Auctions rapidly grew into one of the UK's most reputable auction houses for coins, medallions, tokens, paper money and related objects.

In January 2017, St. James's Auctions began a new venture with Baldwin's Auctions – a division of A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd that, having been founded in 1872, was one of the largest and longest established numismatic dealers and auction houses in the world. It was decided to merge the two names, forming a new auction company called Baldwin's of St. James's.



Phaleristics

Established in 1990, Dix Noonan Webb Ltd are the UK's leading specialist auctioneers and valuers of coins, tokens, medals, militaria and paper money of all types staging regular auctions throughout the year. They expanded into the specialist fields of jewellery, watches and objects of vertu with the opening of the Jewellery department in November 2015 and are now one of the top Jewellery Auctioneers in Mayfair.

Directors Nimrod Dix, Pierce Noonan and Christopher Webb each spent some of their formative years at one

or more of the country's leading auction houses and dealers. They lead an experienced team of in-house specialist staff with over 250 years combined experience, backed up by a worldwide group of knowledgeable representatives and consultants.

They held their first auction in 1991. Since then they have sold over 300,000 lots including many important collections and now turn over in excess of £10 Million a year.



DIX NOONAN WEBB LTD

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Sotheby's is a British founded, American multinational corporation headquartered in New York City. One of the world's largest brokers of fine and decorative art, jewelry, real estate, and collectibles, Sotheby's operation is divided into three segments: auction, finance, and dealer. The company's services range from corporate art services to private sales. It is named after one of its cofounders, John Sotheby.

Sotheby's is the world's fourth oldest auction house in continuous operation, with 90 locations in 40 countries. As of December 2011, the company had 1,446 employees worldwide. It is the world's largest art business with global sales in 2011 totalling \$5.8 billion.

Sotheby's was established on 11 March 1744 in London. The American holding company was initially incorporated in August 1983 in Michigan. In June

2006, Sotheby's Holdings, Inc. reincorporated in the State of Delaware and was renamed Sotheby's. In July 2016, Chinese insurance giant Taikang Life became Sotheby's largest shareholder.

Sotheby's auctions are usually held during the day. The majority are free and open to the public, with the exception of occasional evening auctions, which require tickets. All attendees have no obligation to bid. When an auction takes place, Sotheby's auctioneers begin the sale by describing the item in house and announcing the beginning price that is lower than its reserve price. The bid begins and is finished when a sole bidder remains willing to purchase the lot at the bidder's declared price. The auctioneer 'knocks down' the lot, declaring it sold to the winning bidder. The winning bid for a lot is also called the hammer price. Sotheby's organises the delivery of the lot in private with the buyer.

Sotheby's

SOTHEBY'S

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nomos

NOMOS AG

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Website: www.nomosag.com

Nomos AG presented its first public sale on 6 May 2009 in Zürich, Switzerland. It contained 203 very carefully selected lots and after two and a half hours of spirited bidding nearly 90% sold. The hammer price

of CHF 4,000,195 was considerably in excess of their combined pre-sale estimate of 2,964,250, representing a 35% premium over the estimates.



MACDOUGALL'S

Address: 33 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4JS
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MacDougall's is a privately owned international auction house based in London, England. Founded in 2004, it is one of Britain's youngest, but fastest growing auction houses. With around 20 million pounds per year in auction sales, MacDougall's is now the 5th or 6th largest auction house in Britain, and consistently one of the three largest in the world for its speciality: Russian Art. The firm has its salerooms in London and representatives in Paris, Moscow, and Kiev.

As it held its first auction in November 2004, the firm is relatively young. However, with most of the staff speaking Russian, with leading art experts based in Russia, and given the founders' experience as Russian

Art collectors, it has been able to exploit this specialist niche and grow quickly.

Two seasons of Russian Art Sales in London – June and December – dominate the world market for Russian Art, with specialised sales at Sotheby's, Christie's, MacDougall's and Bonham's. In 2008 MacDougall's reached second place behind Sotheby's, while in December 2009, it outsold all three competitors in Russian paintings.

In June 2010, MacDougall's sold 900,000 pounds' worth of icons, the largest icon sale of the year, and held its inaugural auction of Russian Works on Paper, the world's first specialist sale in this sector, raising over 1.5m pounds.

Phaleristics

Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd is an Australian company trading in coins, medals, stamps, banknotes and related material. Annually the company conducts three major, international numismatic auctions. All auction enquiries are welcomed and free to the public.

Noble Numismatics also trades retail in a variety of numismatic material and offers immediate settlements to purchase all types of collections.

According to the results of auctions, the corresponding catalogs are published, telling about the lots sold – 'Important Australian, World & Ancient Coins, Banknotes and Medals'.

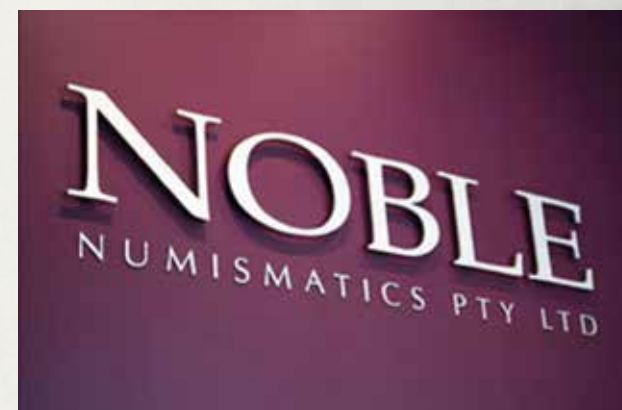


The Dorotheum, established in 1707, is one of the world's oldest auction houses. It has its headquarters in Vienna on the Dorotheergasse and is the largest auction house in both Continental and German-speaking Europe. Besides auctions, the retail sector also plays a major role in Dorotheum's business. In the Dorotheum, works of art, antiques, furniture, and jewellery from various centuries are put up for auction. The building is constructed in the neo-classical style. It is an attraction for Viennese natives and numerous tourists alike.

Branches exist in Vienna in the Austrian states, the Czech capital of Prague, and the Italian cities of Milan

and Rome, as well as in Düsseldorf, Munich and Brussels.

The firm's establishment as the Versatz- und Fragamt zu Wien was carried out by Emperor Joseph I in 1707. Seventy years later it moved into the former Dorotheerkloster, which gave it its current name of Dorotheum. The new building of the Dorotheum Palace in the location of the old cloister was completed in 1901. At the end of the 1980s, the building's foyer and interior were redesigned by the Viennese architect and designer Luigi Blau. In 2001, the Dorotheum was sold to an Austrian consortium and since then has greatly expanded.



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Bonhams

BONHAMS

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Bonhams is a privately owned British auction house and one of the world's oldest and largest auctioneers of fine art and antiques. It was formed by the merger in November 2001 of Bonhams & Brooks and Phillips Son & Neale. This brought together two of the four surviving Georgian auction houses in London, Bonhams having been founded in 1793, and Phillips in 1796 by Harry Phillips, formerly a senior clerk to James Christie. Today, the amalgamated business handles art and antiques auctions. It operates two salerooms in London – the former Phillips sale room at 101 New Bond Street, and the old Bonham's sale room at the Montpelier Galleries in Montpelier Street, Knightsbridge – with a smaller sale room in Edinburgh. Sales are also held around the world in New York, Hong Kong, Los Angeles, Paris, San Francisco, Sydney, and Singapore.

Bonhams was set up in 1793 when Thomas Dodd, an antique print dealer, joined forces with the book specialist Walter Bonham. The company expanded and by the 1850s was handling all categories of antiques including jewellery, porcelain, furniture, arms and armour, and wine. After returning from the war, in the early 1950s, Leonard Bonham purchased some land in Knightsbridge and erected a saleroom on Montpelier Street. The first sale was held in June 1956. In 2000, Bonhams became Bonhams & Brooks when

it was acquired by Brooks auction house. Brooks had been founded in 1989 by the former Head of Cars at Christie's, Robert Brooks who specialized in the sale of classic and vintage motorcars. Brooks continued a major acquisition programme aimed at creating a new international fine art auction house.

In 2001 Bonhams & Brooks merged with Phillips Son & Neale to form a new UK company trading as Bonhams. Phillips Son & Neale had been based in 101 New Bond Street, which subsequently became the new headquarters of Bonhams. The building consisted of seven different freeholds and had been described as 'a Dickensian rabbit warren'. The first of the sites to be acquired was Blenstock House, an Art Deco building at the junction of Blenheim Street and Woodstock Street, eventually acquiring the complete building in 1974.

Acquisition activity continued, and in 2002 Bonhams purchased Butterfields, a leading auction house on the West Coast founded in 1865. Bonhams changed Butterfields' name to Bonhams & Butterfields, and Malcolm Barber, formerly of Brooks, became the chief executive officer of the American subsidiary. Bonhams remained the company's brand name outside of the United States.



Phaleristics

By the end of 2003 Bonhams was conducting more than 700 annual sales with revenues of \$304 million. The company's worldwide network of sales included two major London venues, nine additional UK locations, and salerooms in Switzerland, Monaco, Germany, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Sydney. Bonhams & Butterfields conducted its first East Coast sale in 2003 with an auction of Edwin C. Jameson's collection of classic cars and antiques in Massachusetts.

During 2005, Bonhams continued to expand its presence in the USA and acquired a new saleroom on Madison Avenue in New York. The company also expanded further in Europe with the opening of the Paris office in June 2005.

In October 2005, Bonhams gained full independence after buying back a 49.9% stake held by French luxury goods conglomerate LVMH.

Bonhams opened a new office in Hong Kong in 2007, to further support its expansion into the Asian market. The business in Hong Kong works with clients in mainland China, Japan, India, South Korea, Indonesia and, until 2014, Singapore. A new sale room launch in Singapore was announced in April 2014.

In March 2008, Bonhams New York moved to new salerooms on the corner of 57th Street and Madison Avenue – formerly the home of the respected Dahesh Museum of Art. The inaugural sale featured 20th century furniture and decorative arts.

By 2007 Bonhams sales totalled US \$600 million.

With Christie's, Bonhams is a shareholder in the London-based Art Loss Register, a privately owned database used by law enforcement services worldwide to trace and recover stolen art.

Bonhams has a worldwide network of offices and regional representatives in 25 countries. It has four sale rooms in the UK; two major sales rooms in London – New Bond Street and Knightsbridge, as well as two regional sale rooms located at Edinburgh and Oxford. There are nineteen regional offices around the UK that perform valuations and consignments. Elsewhere in Europe, the Paris office holds regular auctions within the city. In the USA, sales are held in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and New York. In Asia-Pacific there are two sale rooms in Hong Kong and Sydney; and a sale room in Singapore was announced in April 2014. The 101 New Bond Street saleroom was redesigned by architects Lifschutz Davidson Sandilands to create three new salerooms and offices for the organisation.



DROUOT PARIS

DROUOT PARIS

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Hôtel Drouot is a large auction house in Paris, known for fine art, antiques, and antiquities. It consists of 16 halls hosting 70 independent auction firms, which operate under the umbrella grouping of Drouot.

The firm's main location, called Drouot-Richelieu, is situated on the Rue Drouot in the 9th arrondissement of Paris, on a site once occupied by the Paris Opera's Salle Le Peletier. The nearest Métro station is Richelieu – Drouot.

Other locations are Drouot-Montaigne, Drouot-Montmartre, and Drouot-Véhicules.

Details of forthcoming auctions are published in the weekly Gazette de l'Hôtel Drouot, sold at newsstands and by subscription.

In 2008 Hôtel Drouot was ranked fifth by sales amongst Paris auction houses, after Sotheby's, Christie's, Artcurial, and Ader-Picard-Tajan.

The Hôtel Drouot was inaugurated on 1 June 1852. From 1976 to 1980, while its present building was being constructed, sales took place in the former Gare d'Orsay. In 2000, reform of the monopolistic French auction laws, regulated through the system of commissaires-priseurs, opened Drouot up to international competition. It is now owned by a subsidiary of BNP Paribas.

Hundreds of Sacred Relics were sold at the Hôtel Drouot auctions. Those being sold include Native American, Eskimo and pre-Columbian artefacts. Despite the pleas of the United States embassy, urging a stop to the 2014 sale of items cherished by the Navajo and Hopi people, the items were sold at auction. The Navajo Nation was only able to buy back seven of the possibly 270 items that were being sold.



Christie's is a British auction house. It was founded in 1766 by James Christie. Its main premises are on King Street, St James's, in London, and in the Rockefeller Center in New York City. The company is owned by Groupe Artémis, the holding company of François-Henri Pinault. Sales in 2015 totalled £4.8 billion (\$7.4 billion). In 2017 the Salvator Mundi was sold for \$450.3 million at Christie's. At that time it was the highest price ever paid for a single painting at an auction.

The official company literature states that founder James Christie conducted the first sale in London, England, on 5 December 1766, and the earliest auction catalogue

the company retains is from December 1766. However, other sources note that James Christie rented auction rooms from 1762, and newspaper advertisements for Christie's sales dating from 1759 have also been traced.

Christie's soon established a reputation as a leading auction house, and took advantage of London's new-found status as the major center of the international art trade after the French Revolution. From 1859, the company was called Christie, Manson & Woods. In 1958, it established its first overseas office, by placing a representative in Rome. The first overseas salesroom opened in Geneva, where Christie's holds jewellery auctions.



CHRISTIE'S

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Beijing Poly International Auction is a leading auction house in China. As a state-dominated shareholding company, founded in July 2005, it is a subsidiary to China Poly Culture Group which got listed on March 6, 2014 in Hong Kong (Poly Culture 3636.HK). As of 2016 spring sales, Poly Auction tops first in transaction volume for 17th times consecutively within home.

Beijing Poly has a wide range of business including not only covering ancient paintings, modern paintings

and calligraphies, antiques and ceramics, modern and contemporary arts, modern ink paintings, rare books and manuscripts, works of art, but also in clocks and jewels, Dzi bead, Tibetan Buddhism arts and wines and liquors, antiques of scientific instruments.

Beijing Poly is the best auction house in China. Beijing Poly is capable of undertaking any sales event and endeavors to provide first class service in arts.

POLY AUCTION

BEIJING POLY INTERNATIONAL AUCTION CO. LTD.

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UPPSALA AUKTIONSKAMMARE

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Uppsala Auktionskammare was founded in 1731 and is one of the oldest auction houses in the world. Auctions have a long and solid tradition in Uppsala and the first auction in Sweden mentioned in written sources was held in 1639 in Uppsala.

Today the auction house is one of the leading auction houses in Sweden with auctions of fine art and antiques. Over the last decade the auction house has sold over 200 lots that have reached over one million Swedish kronor, many within the Russian segment, but also Old master paintings and Chinese objects. Our successful Important Sales have attracted a lot of attention internationally.

Uppsala Auktionskammare continues to explore new markets and segments. In recent years, sales of Chinese objects, modern & contemporary art and modern design have resulted in many successful results for our clients.

Since 1996, Knut Knutson, known from the Antiques Roadshow on Swedish television, is the main owner of Uppsala Auktionskammare. The market shares have since then increased. The auction house have now offices in Stockholm, Gothenburg, Malmö and Uppsala.



Bukowskis

BUKOWSKIS

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The auction house Bukowskis was founded in 1870 in Sweden by the emigrated Polish nobleman Henryk Bukowski. Henryk Bukowsky attached great importance to the sale of high-quality works of art and antiques. Between 1870 and 1940, he made several important sales of collections of royal origin, thanks to which the house gained a worldwide reputation. The auction house Bukowskis is the leading auction house in Scandinavia and has representative offices all over the world. Swedish Bukowskis holds four major auctions a

year. Two of them, the spring and autumn Bukowskis Modern Sales are devoted to modern and modern art, including design objects, furniture, silver, glass.

In 1979, an office was opened in Finland, which quickly became the leading auction house in that country, conducting more than 100 auctions a year. According to the house itself, thanks to the general history of Finland and Russia, many Russian works of art are found in the catalogs of both auctions.

Stockholms Auktionsverk was founded in 1674, on the initiative of Baron Claes Rålamb, who was Governor of Stockholm at that time. As such, we are the oldest auction house in the world still operating today. In fact, we have sold items in styles now known as Baroque, Rococo and Gustavian while they were still contemporary. Our list of distinguished customers over the centuries features names such as King Karl XI, King Gustav III, our Swedish national bard Carl Michael Bellman, and authors August Strindberg and Selma Lagerlöf.

Today, Stockholms Auktionsverk is a leading Nordic marketplace for art, crafts and antiques from a variety of ages and epochs. We operate our business in Stockholm from two addresses: Stockholms Auktionsverk at Nybrogatan 32 in Östermalm, where we hold our large quality and special auctions, and at Magasin 5 in Frihamnen, where we hold online auctions.

Stockholms Auktionsverk also has branches in Gothenburg and Malmö.

Internationally, Stockholms Auktionsverk is represented in London, Paris, Nice, New York, Brussels, Geneva, Helsinki and Oslo. Our network of international customers, dealers, collectors and other contacts is vast and growing steadily.

In addition to the large quality auctions we hold every spring and autumn at our own premises in Stockholm (Modern Art & Design, Contemporary and Fine Art & Antiques), and the online auctions we run at Magasin 5, we also organise special auctions both at our Nybrogatan premises and at Magasin 5. Stockholms Auktionsverk is the only operator on the market to hold special auctions for Books, Maps & Manuscripts (a tradition that dates back to the 1600s). Between 2004-2016 we held Selected Wines & Spirits auctions in collaboration with Systembolaget (The Swedish Alcohol Retail Monopoly).

Since 1995, Stockholms Auktionsverk has also comprised the very popular Antiques School. Every year, this school provides around 500 pupils with lessons in a range of areas in the fields of art, applied art and antiques, and organises a wide variety of greatly appreciated study travels, lectures, events and other activities.

Stockholms Auktionsverk can be viewed as a 'stock exchange trading floor' for Swedish and international art, applied art, antiques and design. Our business is built on confidence, knowledge, tradition and personal contacts. Our staff comprises around thirty highly educated experts in a range of specialist areas, different cultures and historical periods in art, applied art and antiques.



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Museums

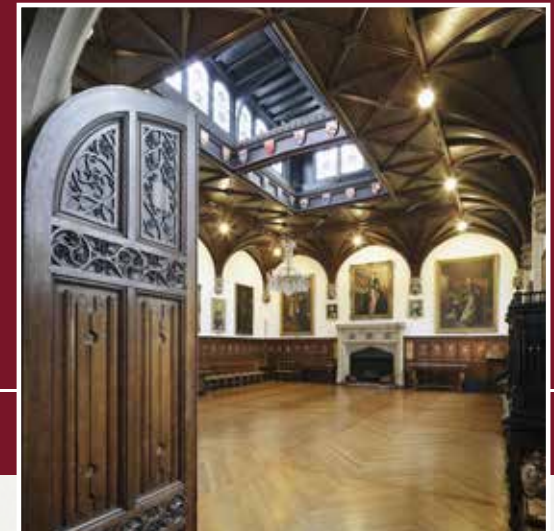


Photo: Nathan Willock



THE CANADIAN WAR MUSEUM

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Toll Free: 1-800-555-5621
**TTY for People
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Website: www.warmuseum.ca
www.facebook.com/warmuseum

The Canadian War Museum is Canada's national museum of military history. Located in Ottawa, Ontario, the Museum covers all facets of Canada's military past, from the first recorded instances of death by armed violence in Canadian history thousands of years ago to the country's most recent involvement in conflicts. It includes major permanent exhibitions on wars that have been fought on Canadian soil, the First and Second World Wars, the Cold War and peace support operations abroad, and Canada's history of honouring and remembrance. There is also an open storage area displaying large objects from the Museum's collection, from naval guns to tanks, from motorcycles to jet aircraft. The exhibits depict Canada's military past in its personal, national and international dimensions, with emphasis on the human experience of war and the manner in which war has affected, and been affected by, Canadians' participation.

Much of the Museum's public exhibition space is devoted to its Canadian Experience Galleries. These displays demonstrate the effect that war has had on Canada's development and the role Canadians have

played in international conflicts. Their content is a mixture of about 2,500 objects from war art to armoured vehicles, as well as audio-visual displays and many hands-on activities. As well as the permanent galleries, the museum provides an changing schedule of temporary or focused exhibitions, plus public programs and special events.

The Museum also houses the Military History Research Centre, a leading library and archival research facility, and a collection of about 500,000 artifacts, including uniforms, medals, weapons, war art, aircraft, military vehicles and artillery. Besides exhibitions, the Museum also supports educational outreach with programs like Supply Line.

The Museum originated in 1880. Its current building opened in May 2005 and is located less than 2 km west of Canada's Parliament Buildings. The building's architecture has received professional and public acclaim. The Museum is part of a corporation that also operates the Canadian Museum of History, the Canadian Children's Museum and the Virtual Museum of Canada.

Phaleristics

Le musée de la Légion d'honneur et des ordres de chevalerie (French for 'National museum of the Legion of Honour and of orders of chivalry') is a French national museum of orders of merit and orders of chivalry. It is located in the Palais de la Légion d'Honneur beside the Musée d'Orsay at 2, rue de la Légion-d'Honneur, in the 7th arrondissement of Paris, France. It is open daily except Monday and Tuesday; admission is free. The nearest métro and RER stations are Musée d'Orsay, Solférino, and Assemblée Nationale.

The Museum of the Legion of Honor harbors exceptional objects. Beyond their intrinsic qualities, these works of art exemplify the values carried forward by the orders and decorations throughout the course of history.

The Museum of the Legion of Honor and the Orders of Chivalry offers a unique voyage through time and culture thanks to its 5.000 art objects and decorations from around the world.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR AND OF ORDERS OF CHIVALRY

Address: 2, rue de la Légion d'honneur F-75007 Paris
Website: www.legiondhonneur.fr

There are over 10,000 items in the Museum's Collection.

About one quarter are medals, which reflect the service of some 800 individuals, over the past 250 years.

These medals include those earned for service, bravery, sporting success and temperance.

The medals span the ages, from service in the French West Indies, during the early 1800's, through to those

awarded for service in Northern Ireland, Iraq and Afghanistan today.

Six of the fourteen Victoria Crosses (VCs), earned by men of the Regiment, are on display in the Museum along with a wide range of other Gallantry Awards such as the Distinguished Conduct Medal (DCM) and Military Medal (MM).



MUSEUM OF THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT

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MUSEUM OF THE ORDER OF ST JOHN

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The Museum of the Order of St John in Clerkenwell, London, tells the story of the Order of St John, from its roots as a pan-European Order of Hospitaller Knights founded in Jerusalem in the 11th century, to its revival in England in the 19th century and its present commitment to providing first aid and care in the community through the international humanitarian charity St John, and through the St John Eye Hospital in Jerusalem and the Palestinian territories. The Museum is a member of the London Museums of Health & Medicine.

The collections of artefacts from the history of the Order of St John are extremely varied, covering all aspects of the history of an Order that spans 900 years. There are archaeological finds, architectural fragments and social history material relating to the Priory site; seals and numismatics, including an important

collection of Crusader coins; arms and armour, mainly European plate armour but also an example of Turkish Ottoman mail; drug jars, mortars and weights from the Hospitallers' pharmacy in Malta; decorative arts (portrait medals, ceramics, glass, silver, furniture, jewellery, insignia, textiles, ecclesiastical vestments) reflecting the tastes of the European aristocrats who joined the Order and became significant patrons of the arts.

The painting collection includes religious art, portraits of Grand Masters, Knights and clergy, sea and landscapes, depicting naval battles and views of Malta; prints and drawings include portraits of the Knights, topographical views and maps showing the famous fortifications on their island homes, as well as prints of the English Priory and the surrounding area of Clerkenwell.



THE BRITISH MUSEUM

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The Department of Coins and Medals is home to one of the world's finest numismatic collections, comprising about one million objects. The collection spans the history of coinage from its origins in the seventh century BC to the present day, and related material such as coin weights, tokens and money boxes.

The department also holds the national collection of paper money, ranging from one of the earliest fourteenth century Chinese banknotes to the euro, as well as a magnificent selection of commemorative and art medals from the Italian Renaissance to the present.

The most extensive numismatic library in the country is also housed within the department and, like the collection itself, exists for the benefit of the scholar and general public alike. This material is brought to a wide audience through exhibitions, publications, a broad programme of educational events and through our study room facilities.

Temporary exhibitions are mounted by the department on a range of themes, featuring different parts of the collection. The department's most recent gallery, the

Citi Money Gallery, chronicles the development and use of money throughout the world.

The British Museum houses around one million objects in one of the world's finest numismatic collections.

Coinage, coin weights, tokens and money boxes from the 7th century BC to the present day complement a magnificent collection of commemorative medals that range from the Italian Renaissance to modern times. From the first coins made in Lydia (modern Turkey) and China, to the latest credit cards and art medals, these objects represent every continent. It is a unique collection that provides a vital insight into the social, economic, political and artistic histories of the world.

The Museum's online collection database is a unique resource that allows everyone, everywhere, to explore the collection. Some areas of the numismatic collection are already well represented, but some important gaps remain. Many existing entries are far from complete and many images still need to be added. More work is needed to make the whole collection available internationally.

Phaleristics

The museum will offer an experience that draws personal and emotional connections to Medal of Honor recipients and their stories, while shedding light on the wars in which they fought and the ideals that the Medal of Honor represents. Visitors will come to understand the meaning and price of freedom—and appreciate the virtue of putting service above self.

The National Medal of Honor Museum will also include an education center aimed at character development in our nation's youth. A critical part of our mission will be to use the stories of our Medal of Honor recipients to inspire young people, and motivate them to be their best selves.

In concert with the Medal of Honor Society, the National Medal of Honor Museum – at the museum

itself and virtually – will include a robust educational component aimed at youth character development. Designed by teachers, the Character Development Program will provide students with opportunities to explore the concepts of courage, patriotism, sacrifice, integrity and humility, and how these values can be exemplified in daily life.

3,519 – Total Medals of Honor Awarded
2,451 – Medals Awarded to Members of the US Army
749 – Medals Awarded to Members of the US Navy
299 – Medals Awarded to Members of the US Marines Corps
18 – Medals Awarded to Members of the US Air Force
1 – Medal Awarded to Members of the US Coast Guard

The Torpedo Bay Navy Museum is the official museum of the Royal New Zealand Navy. It opened in 2010, to replace an earlier naval museum. The museum is in Devonport, Auckland.

The first Royal New Zealand Navy (RNZN) museum was established in 1974 and was housed in a single room within HMNZS Philomel, the navy's main administrative facility at Devonport. It was only open to RNZN personnel for two hours per week, though groups visiting the base could also view the museum by appointment. In 1982 the Royal New Zealand Navy Museum was moved to a small building on Spring Street at the edge of HMNZS Philomel. This building proved too small, however.

On 9 October 2010 the RNZN Museum moved to larger premises at Torpedo Bay in Devonport. It is housed in buildings which were constructed in 1896 to control naval mines at the mouth of Waitematā Harbour. These buildings were refurbished at a cost of \$NZ 1.5 million.

The exhibits on display at the Torpedo Bay Navy Museum trace New Zealand's naval history since the Flagstaff War in 1845.

One of the first displays covers the New Zealand-funded British battlecruiser HMS New Zealand, and includes the piupiu (Māori warrior's skirt) which was presented to the ship's commanding officer during the vessel's visit to New Zealand in 1913. The piupiu was worn by the battlecruiser's captains in battle during World War I as a good luck charm.

Displays on World War II cover topics such as the cruiser HMNZS Achilles and the battle fought between the small minesweepers HMNZS Kiwi and HMNZS Moa and the larger Japanese submarine I-1 on 29 January 1943 off the island of Guadalcanal.

The museum also has displays on the RNZN's role in the Korean War, Malayan Emergency, Vietnam War, Gulf War, and the current War in Afghanistan, as well as the navy's contribution to the New Zealand peacekeeping force which was deployed during the Yugoslav Wars. Other displays cover the RNZN's peacetime roles of fisheries protection, search and rescue, disaster relief, and conducting hydrographic surveys.

Also in the museum there is a permanent exhibition of orders and medals received by Royal New Zealand Navy during the military operations – Korean War, Malayan Emergency, Vietnam War, Gulf War and other military conflicts.



THE NATIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR MUSEUM

Address: 28 Bridgeside Blvd, Suite 101, Mount Pleasant, SC 29464
Tel: 843-284-8030
Website: www.mohmuseum.org
www.facebook.com/pg/mohmuseum



THE TORPEDO BAY NAVY MUSEUM

Address: Auckland, New Zealand, 64 King Edward Parade, Torpedo Bay, Devonport
Tel: + 64 9 445-5186
Fax: + 64 9 445-5046
Email: info@navymuseum.co.nz
Website: navymuseum.co.nz
www.facebook.com/torpedobaynavymuseum



CROWN JEWELS OF LONDON TOWER

Address: Tower of London, London, EC3N 4AB
Tel: +44 (0)20 3166 6000
Fax: 18001 020 3166 6000
Website: www.hrp.org.uk

The tradition of housing the Crown Jewels in the Tower of London probably dates from the reign of Henry III (1216–1272). The Jewel House was built specifically to house the royal regalia, including jewels, plate, and symbols of royalty such as the crown, sceptre, and sword. When money needed to be raised, the treasure could be pawned by the monarch. The treasure allowed the monarch independence from the aristocracy, and consequently was closely guarded. A new position for 'keeper of the jewels, armouries and other things' was created, which was well rewarded. The position grew to include other duties including purchasing royal jewels, gold, and silver, and appointing royal goldsmiths and jewellers.

In 1649, during the English Civil War, the contents of the Jewel House were disposed of along with other royal properties, as decreed by Cromwell. Metal items were sent to the Mint to be melted down and re-used, and the crowns were 'totally broken and defaced'.

When the monarchy was restored in 1660, the only surviving items of the coronation regalia were a 12th-century spoon and three ceremonial swords. (Some pieces that had been sold were later returned to the

Crown.) Detailed records of old regalia survived, and replacements were made for the coronation of Charles II in 1661 based on drawings from the time of Charles I. For the coronation of Charles II, gems were rented because the treasury could not afford to replace them.

In 1669, the Jewel House was demolished and the Crown Jewels moved into Martin Tower (until 1841). They were displayed here for viewing by the paying public. This was exploited two years later when Colonel Thomas Blood attempted to steal them. Blood and his accomplices bound and gagged the Jewel House keeper. Although they laid their hands on the Imperial State Crown, Sceptre and Orb, they were foiled when the keeper's son turned up unexpectedly and raised the alarm.

Since 1994, the Crown Jewels have been on display in the Jewel House in the Waterloo Block. Some of the pieces are used regularly by the Queen. The display includes 23,578 gemstones, the 800-year-old Coronation Spoon, St. Edward's Crown (worn during all crownings at Westminster Abbey) and the Imperial State Crown.



Phaleristics

A classic order is a corporation of honourable and meritorious people. The members of such organisations are often called knights and dames. They demonstrate their membership by wearing the insignia of the order, most commonly a badge, which is bestowed upon them when they are accepted into such a corporation.

In our museum we have gathered a unique collection of badges, stars, collars and other decorations – so called insignia – by the means of which we would like to tell you the history of orders. And although the majority of the insignia presented in these rooms belong to royal, religious or military orders of knighthood, you will also be able to see here many State decorations.

The Armoury Chamber, a treasure-house, is a part of the Grand Kremlin Palace's complex. It is situated in the building constructed in 1851 by architect Konstantin Ton. The museum collections were based on the precious items that had been preserved for centuries in the tsars' treasury and the Patriarch's vestry. Some of the exhibits were made in the Kremlin's workshops, others were accepted as ambassadorial gifts. The museum was named after one of the oldest Kremlin's treasury stores.

The Armoury Chamber preserves ancient state regalia, ceremonial tsar's vestments and coronation dress, vestments of the Russian Orthodox Church's hierarchs, the largest collection of gold and silverware by Russian craftsmen, West European artistic silver, ceremonial weapons and arms, carriages, horse ceremonial harness.

The State Armoury presents more than four thousands items of applied art of Russia, European and Eastern countries of the 4th - early 20th centuries. The highest artistic level and particular historical and cultural value

All the exhibits at our Museum are originals, meticulously collected through the years by some of the world's leading private collectors. There are more than 700 unique decorations on display – only a part of the museum's collection, however, which continues to constantly grow.

The Museum aims to tell the history of orders of knighthood through their insignia. It serves as a resource for both those who are already familiar with orders and those for whom this subject is new. The ultimate aim is to encourage inquiry and to heighten public understanding and appreciation of our common World History.

of the exhibits have made the State Armoury of the Moscow Kremlin a world-wide known museum.

The collection of orders and medals of the period from the XVIIth century till nowadays comprises more than 4600 exhibits. The basic fund composites are collections of phaleristics (Russian and foreign orders and award medals), commemorative medals (Russian, foreign and modern authorial medals), sigillography (seals) and statutes of Russian orders.

The high artistic quality of items is the bright characteristic of the collection. Many orders and medals belonged to either Russian and foreign rulers or members of the Royal family or eminent statesmen.

The stars of the collection are the rarest insignia of the English Order of the Garter of the XVIIth century, reliquiae of the Order of Malta (including the Crown of Malta), service insignia and medals of the Peter the Great's time.



TALLINN MUSEUM
of Orders of Knighthood

TALLINN MUSEUM OF ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD

Address: Kuninga 3, 10146 Tallinn, Estonia
Tel: +372 53339380
Email: info@tallinnmuseum.com
Website: tallinnmuseum.com
www.facebook.com/tallinnmuseum

МУЗЕЙ
МОСКОВСКОГО
КРЕМЛЯ

THE ARMOURY CHAMBER

Address: Russia, Moscow, Kremlin 103132
Tel: +7 495 695-41-46
+7 495 697-03-49
Website: armoury-chamber.kreml.ru

Award Traders



Award Gallery is recognized as India's leading Trophy & Award Manufacturing Company. The trophies and awards created by Awards Gallery come in varieties having traditional or modern approach towards design. The trophies are made from a selection of materials that includes Brass, Aluminum, Resin, Fiber Glass, Ceramic, Granite, Silver etc. Engravings of Crystal, Glass, Acrylic, Silver & Internal 3D Laser on the trophies is now possible. Award Gallery has explored its imagination with a range of innovatively designed trophies. Taking a step ahead in the production of the trophies, they now have a gleam finish.

Vijay Sonawane & Sons guide a team of 40 highly talented and skilled men equipped in the art and craftsmanship of making trophies. Every time the company is given an assignment of creating personalized trophies, mementoes or awards, the designers use their knowledge and skills to create the best products. The designers and artists are able to creatively express their skills, while meeting the service requests and description given by the clients.

The awards facility is sprawled across an area of 2500 sq.ft, equipped with advanced technology that aide in the design and manufacture of trophies.

AWARD GALLERY

Address: 201, 202 Nigos Building, Opp. Torrid Fiat Service Center, Cama Estate, Near Hub Movietime, Goregaon East, Mumbai: 400 063
Tel: +91 22 2685 3096 / 97
Fax: +91 22 6699 1570
Mobile: +91 9773702097
Email: theawardgallery@gmail.com
trophies@theawardgallery.com
Website: www.theawardgallery.com



Phaleristics

Country Wide Medals & Trophies is a multi-generation family business that has been providing products and services in the sports award industry for over 20 years.

Country Wide Medals & Trophies was established in 1994 by Harold & Sandra Newton, developing

business into one of South Africa's most trusted sports award entities.

They have managed this process by combined modern technologies for fast manufacturing while preserving high quality control systems to ensuring they meet their clients' needs and expectations.



COUNTRY WIDE MEDALS & TROPHIES

Address: 66 Wepener Street, Booyens, Johannesburg
Address: PO Box 82433, Southdale, 2135
Tel: 011 493 8399; 011 493 2329; 011 493 6983; 011 493 4267; 011 493 9312
Fax: 011 493 7704
Email: info@cwmedals.co.za
Website: www.cwmedals.co.za
www.facebook.com/cwmedals

Robert R. Johnson Coin and Stamp Company, Inc. of San Francisco is one of the oldest and most prestigious independent companies in the fields of numismatics and philatelics. Founded in 1954 by renowned expert numismatist Robert R. Johnson, the company is known for its integrity, professionalism, and high level of experience.

Over the years, the company has built and developed strong relationships with clients throughout the world. The values and principles upon which Mr. Johnson founded the company many years ago still exist today.

The Robert R. Johnson Coin and Stamp Company, Inc. is an authorized dealer for the Professional Coin Grading Service and Numismatic Guaranty Corporation. It is also longtime member of the American Numismatic Association and the American Philatelic Society. As well as, the American Stamp Dealer's Association, Ephemera Society of America, Manuscript Society, U.S. Classics Society and Collector's Club of New York.

Located in the Union Square area of San Francisco in the historic Phelan Building, the company has served Northern California and the world for nearly 60 years.



ROBERT R. JOHNSON COIN AND STAMP COMPANY, INC.

Contacts: 5 Third St., Suite 1020, The Hearst Building, San Francisco, California 94103
Tel: 1 (415) 421-9701
1 (800) 491-7636
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Website: robertjohnson.com

ELM™
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ENG LEONG MEDALLIC INDUSTRIES

Address: 57 Medal House, Yishun Industrial Park A, Singapore 768730
Tel: +65 6487 7777
Fax: +65 6756 0366
Email: info@medals.com.sg
Website: elm.com.sg

Eng Leong Medallc Industries Pte Ltd (ELM Medallist & Jeweller) is a privately owned company based in Singapore, specialising in the manufacture of State and Military Order, Decorations and Medals and bespoke gifts. The company was founded by Singaporean Chua Kang Leong and his elder sister Chua Tee.

The core specialisation and primary business of ELM is in crafting Orders, Decorations and Medals for States and Military groups. Through this business, other opportunities were created to develop various types of communicative gifts. At present, the company has extended their range of products to include bespoke object d'art objet d'art, ceremonial swords, custom commemorative medallions & plaques and ornate presentation cases.



Custom Luxury Gifts are the second most important business for ELM. Having created Bejeweled Luxury Gifts for families of prestige in Asia Pacific opened up more similar business in the Middle East.

ELM operates their wholly owned manufacturing facility. This allows full internal control over the production processes including gem setting, plating, die making, etching, laser engraving, casting, and finishing. The company's in-house product design team contributes to the development of new consumer end products as well as individual custom pieces on requests.



PRESTIGE AWARDS

Address: 427 York Avenue, Ferndale, Randburg, Gauteng
Tel: +27 (0)11 781 0833
Fax: +27 (0)11 781 0838
Email: sales@prestigeawards.co.za
Website: www.prestigeawards.co.za

Designer, manufacturer, importer and supplier of a wide range of trophies, medals, certificates, name badges and signage, nationally.

Prestige Awards began in 1983 as a badge-making foundry. Thirty-five years later, they are associated with more than 3000 schools and numerous well-known corporates and marketing organizations.

In addition to the resale of trophies and medals, they design and manufacture custom-made trophies using 3D printing proto-typing, laser-enabled branding, sandblasting, vinyl printing, UV-cured printing and engraving as well as the essentials of carpentry, moulding and acrylic work. In addition, the portfolio consists of custom-made badges and lapel pins.

This all makes Prestige Awards one of the most versatile companies in the awards arena.

Phaleristics

They started in 1996 with a collecting shop in Ipswich town centre, and began auctioneering in 1997. As the years went by they expanded into three neighbouring units whilst conducting their auctions at local hotels. They have since become Eastern England's premier coin dealers and auctioneers of collectables, with an annual turnover in excess of £3million. To house their expanding operation they have relocated to their own dedicated auction house facility at 52 Barrack Square,

Martlesham Heath, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP5 3RF, which is part of the historic former Martlesham airfield, nearby BT's Adastral Park.

They correspond with a database of over 15 thousand customers world-wide, and they are always picking up new clients on their travels. For each public auction they publish a full colour illustrated catalogue, which is posted out to their subscribers.



The owner of the company Mr. Jiri (George) Vandas is known mainly for professional numismatic public.

He started to collect coins more than 40 years ago. In 1984 he became a trader in the field of coins and other collectibles (stamps, medals) and in 1990 founded his own 'Coin Shop'.

In addition to business he publishes professional literature for collectors (developed by a series of small price lists for collectors – Prices of Cz. coins, Prices of

coins of Franz Joseph I, Prices Of Cz. paper money and others), is the author of 'Coins and others' for beginners. His publishing credits include also the issue of Numismaticky sbornik XIX in collaboration with the Institute of Archaeology and a book of Lubomir Nemeškal 'The beginning of mintage of the Czech tolar and the End of the mintage of the Prague Grossus'.

In 1992 he co-founded the company Zlatá Koruna Ltd., which is engaged in emissions medals in gold and silver.



LOCKDALES

Address: Lockdales, 52 Barrack Square,
Martlesham Heath, Ipswich, Suffolk
IP5 3RF
Tel: 0044 1473 627110
Email: sales@lockdales.com
Website: www.lockdales.com

The logo for Mince, featuring the word 'Mince' in a blue, sans-serif font. The 'M' is larger and more prominent than the other letters.

SLUŽBY V OBLASTI
NUMISMATIKY S
30 LETOU TRADICÍ

MINCE

Address: Parizska 8, 110 00 Prague 1
Tel: 420 222 313 285
420 724 925 706
Email: info@mince.cz
Website: www.mince.cz
www.facebook.com/MincePraha

SAINT FLAIRS AWARDS LIMITED

Contacts:	
Abuja	3, Gombe Close, Off Kano Street, By Shagari Mosque, Area 1, Garki, FCT Abuja, Nigeria. Tel: +234(0)8130380961 +2348077420022
Lagos	10 Bolaji Street, Off Kudirat Abiola way, By Radio Bus Stop, Behind Mobil Station, Ikeja, Lagos State, Nigeria. Tel: +234(0)8077420498 +234(0)7038666879
Awka	St. Flairs Hall, St. Flairs Legacy Center, Awka, Anambra State, Nigeria. Tel: +234(0)8077420018
Port Harcourt	607B, Ikwerre Road, by MCC, Port-Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria. Tel: +234(0)8036750060 +234(0)8023115584
Website:	stflairsglobal.com

SAINT FLAIRS AWARDS LIMITED is the leading company, and one of the pioneers in the Awards, promotional, and specialty products industry in Nigeria.

Founded in 1985, company has a longstanding tradition of quality service delivery; penchant for high creativity, excellent craftsmanship, and efficient service delivery.

It has a skilled and experienced workforce, and employs the most modern machineries and tools in the industry. It has an extensive network in Nigeria, Africa, and across different continents of the world; building an enduring partnership with clients, suppliers, and experts in its chosen line.



Phaleristics

Chelsea Military Antiques was formed in 1997 by Richard Black, and for thirteen years operated from the world famous Antiquarius Antique Centre on the Kings Road, London.

British Campaign and Gallantry Medals have always formed a major part of the business and in 2003 John Peters, formerly of Empire Medals, joined the Business.

Medal specialist Roan Hackney, joined company in 2005 and since then medals have become very much the core of the business.

THE LONDON MEDAL COMPANY

Military Medals, Orders, Decorations & Militaria

LONDON MEDAL COMPANY

Contacts: 13 Cecil Court, London, WC2N 4AN
Tel: +44 (0)20 7836 8877
Email: shop@london-medals.co.uk
london-medals.co.uk
www.facebook.com/
TheLondonMedalCompany



Medal Societies



**The Birmingham Medal Society
formed 1964**

E-mail: birminghammedsoc@btopenworld.com

BIRMINGHAM MEDAL SOCIETY

Formation: 1964
President: Roger Bragger
Website: www.birminghammedalsociety.com

The BMS was formed in May 1964, when a Mutiny Medal could be bought for £1.00 and a Waterloo for £6.00! Medal collectors in the Birmingham area got together to share their hobby and used to meet on Saturdays in a coin and medal shop owned by Michael Forman who suggested that a numismatic society be formed locally for coin and medal collectors.

The BMS meets on the first Thursday of each month from 7.00 pm for 7.30 pm at The Holiday Inn, Kidderminster Road, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, B61

9AB and is not restricted to Birmingham residents as members travel from as far as Hereford, Leamington Spa and Coventry to be there. A range of speakers give talks on a variety of subjects relating to medals and history. There are evenings where members are encouraged to participate, swap stories, show off their latest acquisitions and militaria bring and buys. Some members are happy to be fully involved, others are content to sit and listen, all are welcome and it is the fact that everyone shares the medallic interest that is of importance.



Phaleristics

The Medal Society of Ireland was founded in 1986. The society promotes and supports the collecting and study of medals, badges, arms and armour and militaria in their various collecting forms, with a special emphasis on Irish and Irish related material. Areas covered include:

- The disbanded and existing Irish regiments of the British Army
- The Militia and Volunteers in Ireland
- Irish individuals and units who saw service in British Empire, Commonwealth and overseas armies and civil emergency services
- The Royal Irish Constabulary, Dublin Metropolitan Police, Royal Ulster Constabulary and Garda Siochana

- The Irish Defence Forces since 1922
- The Civil and Emergency Services of the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

The Society produces a quarterly Journal, which contains articles, many of them illustrated, on these subjects. As many members have wider interests, features on foreign awards are also included from time to time. The Medal Society of Ireland is happy to accept for publication in the Journal articles of interest to the membership, from both members and non-members.

Society meetings are held quarterly in Dublin, the dates and venues for which are announced in advance in the society journal and on the society website.



MEDAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND

Formation:	1986
Website:	www.msou.eu www.facebook.com/MedalSocietyofIreland

Medec was founded on 30 April 1988. Its purpose was and is to give collectors of orders, decorations and medals the possibility to meet with other aficionados and, most importantly, to exchange information. To that extent five times a year members receive a journal which contains studies, results of research and a range of information concerning official and non-official Belgian and foreign orders and decorations.

Meetings are held in Ruggenhof, Frans Van Dijkstraat 46, Deurne-Antwerpen.

Only members are admitted, but their families are welcome. If you want to attend a meeting without being a member a small fee is asked which will be settled when becoming a member that same day.

In November each year a phaleristic day is organized, starting at 10 am with a lecture and an extensive exhibition. The subject is announced in advance. The 'regular' meeting like the ones in February, April, June and September, takes place in the afternoon.



MEDEC

Formation:	1988
Website:	www.vereniging-medec.be



ORDERS AND MEDALS SOCIETY OF AMERICA (OMSA)

Website: www.omsa.org

With a current membership of over 1500 members, OMSA is the largest society in America devoted to the collection, preservation, research, and dissemination of information on world-wide orders, decorations, and medals. As with many societies and organizations, OMSA's origins are humble and started as just an idea in the mind of one individual.

The OMSA Journal (JOMSA)

The Journal is currently published six times per year and is given to all OMSA members as a member's benefit. Included in each issue are articles by members on a variety of medallic subjects, with accompanying photographs or illustrations, book reviews and a collectors marketplace for member advertising. Indexes of articles are published annually.

ORDERS AND MEDALS SOCIETY OF DENMARK

Formation: 1966
Website: www.omsd.dk

The Orders and Medals Society of Denmark was founded on 27 April 1966 with the purpose of promoting the study of the history of orders and medals on a broad scale. It is attempted to fulfill this purpose by arranging meetings with lectures, exhibitions and by publishing.

The Society seeks to arrange 8 meetings per year – usually at the Tojhusmuseet or Kastellet in Copenhagen, but it can also be in the form of museum visits or similar.

From a modest start the Society has proved its eligibility with an increasing number of members and by publishing significant contributions to the history of orders and medals.

The publishing activities varies from the OMSD Journal to books primarily about danish orders and medals. The Journal has recently had a facelift and it is anticipated that it will be a more attractive frame for articles from the members.



THE MILITARY COLLECTORS' CLUB OF CANADA

Formation: 1963
Website: www.facebook.com/groups/512667625459922/?ref=bookmarks

The Military Collectors' Club of Canada was formed in 1963 to serve as the focal point for Canadian Collectors of all types of military artifacts, ranging from medals, insignia, documents and artwork, to military arms, vehicles and anything militaria related.

the entire spectrum of militaria collecting, military history and research.

Since that time, it has grown into an organization of over 400 Members in Canada, USA and Overseas, (making it an International Club) whose interests cover

The Club encourages members to submit articles on their collecting interests to website.

There are several chapters in Canada that meet regularly. The highlight of the year is annual convention. This is a great time for members to meet, talk and deal militaria as well as enjoy the extensive social activities of the weekend.

Phaleristics

The Phaleristics Academy of Portugal is an international association of collectors, researchers, amateurs and others, interested in promoting and developing the study of Phaleristics – orders, medals and decorations – through publications, namely a

regular bi-annual Bulletin – 'Pro Phalaris' – meetings, conferences, exhibitions and visits.

Among its members, 25 are from 13 foreign countries, namely from the E.U., USA, Canada, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Australia.



PHALERISTICS ACADEMY OF PORTUGAL

Formation: 2008
Email: acd.faleristica@sapo.pt
Website: www.facebook.com/groups/afaleristica

The Token and Medal Society, Inc. is an educational and non-profit organization devoted to furthering the exonomia field consisting of all forms of tokens, medals, badges and other items of a related nature. The aims of TAMS are:

- To promote and stimulate the study of tokens and medals
- To cultivate fraternal collector relations
- To encourage research and articles and recordings pertaining thereto
- To disperse information and knowledge in a society's journal
- To advance interest and prestige
- To promote meetings at conventions

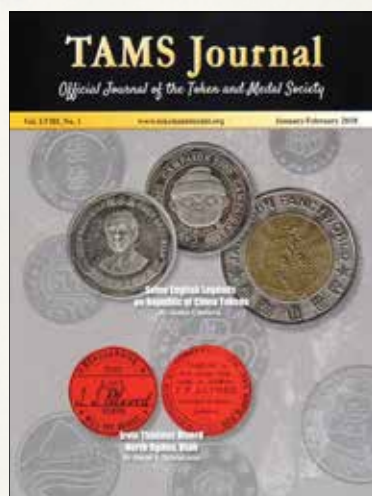
- To promote and encourage distinct classifications at exhibits
- To endeavor values of rarities
- To permanently record historical information relating to tokens and medals by publishing original works by members, and by reprinting old works not readily available to present day collectors.

The TAMS Journal is the official publication of the Token and Medal Society. Published six times a year, this venerable magazine is as old as the organization itself; the first issue was mailed to members in April 1961.



TOKEN AND MEDAL SOCIETY (TAMS)

Website: www.tokenandmedal.org



1. www.hdrauch.com
2. coins.numizmat.net
3. www.muenzenzentrum.com
4. www.lockdales.com
5. www.coins.ru
6. wawards.narod.ru
7. wawards.org
8. onagradah.ru
9. faleristu.ru
10. ww2awards.info
11. german-medal.com
12. web.mit.edu/dryfoo/Masons
13. www.faleristica.org
14. www.oscars.org
15. annapraxmayer.wixsite.com/sculptor
16. bsjauctions.com
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45. www.drouot.com
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47. amsamedals.org/eugene-daub
48. eugenedaubsculpture.net
49. www.festival-cannes.com
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64. london-medals.co.uk
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67. amsamedals.org/michael-berman
68. www.mince.cz
69. www.facebook.com/MincePraha
70. armoury-chamber.kreml.ru
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73. www.facebook.com/pg/mohmuseum
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89. robertrjohnson.com
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105. www.medallicart.ca
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107. museumstjohn.org.uk
108. mohmuseum.org
109. www.christiancorbet.com
110. www.pulitzer.org
111. royalsociety.org/awards/copley-medal
112. shawprize.org
113. www.gotavapen.se/gota/artiklar/fs/new/stalingrd
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115. www.tokenpublishing.com
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