

FACT SHEET

New Zealand Special Air Service (NZSAS)

Background

- 1 New Zealand Special Air Service Group (NZSAS) is the premier combat unit of the New Zealand Defence Force. The NZSAS is based in Auckland and is made up of highly trained and motivated professional soldiers and officers. The motto of the NZSAS is "who dares wins".
- The NZSAS was established in June 1955 as an elite unit capable of undertaking unconventional warfare. Originally modeled on the British SAS Regiment, the unit has seen operational service in many locations including Malaya, Borneo, Indonesia, Vietnam and Afghanistan.
- The key roles of the NZSAS are to undertake overseas operational missions and to respond to domestic terrorist situations in support of the New Zealand Police at the request of the Government.
- The New Zealand SAS is held in high regard internationally - as demonstrated by the United States Presidential Citation awarded to the NZSAS on 7 December 2004.

Selection

- Military personnel who apply for the NZSAS go through a rigorous selection process to identify self-disciplined individuals who are capable of working effectively as part of a small group under stressful conditions for long periods of time.
- Individuals who make it through the selection process then undertake a long and intensive training cycle. The cycle involves building core skills such as navigation, weapon handling, medical and demolition work. Candidates who complete the cycle are accepted into the unit at a ceremony where they receive the coveted sand coloured beret and blue belt.

Operations in Afghanistan

- The NZSAS conducted operations in Afghanistan over the period December 2001 to November 2005. The first deployment was for 12 months, with two subsequent deployments each for six months. The size of each contingent varied between approximately 40 and 65 personnel, with all deployments working alongside other special forces as part of the United States-led Combined Joint Special Operations Task Force.

- Missions have been conducted in all seasons on ground ranging from open desert-like expanse through to the high altitude, mountainous landscape of the Hindu Kush. Tasks for deployments included special reconnaissance, direct action, close personnel protection and specialist search. In addition, personnel have been involved in the planning and conduct of Special Operations Force missions. Many of these missions resulted in the development of intelligence.
- The NZSAS's unique skill at long range and duration patrols has been a highly valued and significant enhancement to other special forces' efforts during the Afghanistan campaign. Typically patrols lasted for upwards of 20 days and were re-supplied by helicopter.
- During the first deployment (December 2001–December 2002), the NZSAS conducted operations involving both helicopter inserted foot patrols and long range vehicle-mounted special reconnaissance patrols. During the second and third deployments (May–September 2004 and June–November 2005) operations were focused on long range vehicle-mounted special reconnaissance patrols and direct action tasks.
- Throughout the deployments, the New Zealand Chief of Defence Force retained full command of all NZDF personnel and assets through a Senior National Officer appointed by the Commander Joint Forces New Zealand. This is the same for all NZDF overseas deployments.
- On several occasions NZSAS personnel have been involved in direct action. Casualties were suffered on both sides. No New Zealanders have been killed but some have been injured and that has been made known by the Government at the time.

For further information on the NZSAS see:

<http://www.army.mil.nz/our-army/nzsas/default.htm>

For further information on New Zealand Defence Force operations in Afghanistan see:

<http://www.nzdf.mil.nz/operations/deployments/afghanistan/default.htm>

FACT SHEET

The Victoria Cross

Background

The Victoria Cross (VC) was created by Queen Victoria in 1856 to recognise acts of gallantry in the presence of the enemy by members of the armed forces, regardless of rank. It enjoys a precedence before all other honours and awards.

New Zealand is not the only Commonwealth country to have retained the VC as its senior gallantry award. In 1991 the Queen of Australia instituted the 'Victoria Cross for Australia', and in 1993 the Queen of Canada instituted the 'Victoria Cross for Canada'. The New Zealand and Australian crosses are identical in both design and metal composition to the British cross.

Awards of the Victoria Cross

The VC has been awarded 1,356 times since 1856 and Corporal Apiatas is the first to a serving member of the SAS anywhere in the Commonwealth.

Since the end of World War Two, the VC has only been awarded 13 times:

- The Korean War, 1950-53 (Four British recipients, two posthumous)
- Confrontation with Indonesian forces in Borneo, 1966 (One British recipient)
- The Vietnam War, 1965-69 (Four Australian recipients, two posthumous),
- The Falklands War, 1982 (Two British recipients, both posthumous)
- Iraq, 2004 (One British recipient)
- Afghanistan, 2006 (One British recipient, posthumous).

Corporal Apiata becomes the 14th recipient and the first commonwealth recipient since Australian Warrant Officer Keith Payne received the award in 1969.

There are 13 living VC recipients, including Corporal Apiata. Lance Corporal Johnson Beharry of the Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment, British Army, who received his award for gallantry in Iraq in 2004, is the only other recipient still serving in the military.

A History of New Zealand Recipients

- The VC has now been awarded to 22 New Zealand military personnel (including Corporal Apiata).
- Captain Charles Upham is the only combat soldier, and only the third ever recipient to have been awarded a second VC (VC and Bar).
- The first member of the New Zealand military to win the VC was English born, Major Charles Heaphy, serving with the Auckland Rifle Volunteers during the New Zealand Wars in 1864.

- The first New Zealand born recipient was Captain Henry Cecil Dudgeon D'Arcy (born at Wanganui on 11 August 1850), who was awarded the VC in 1879 for an act of gallantry while serving with the British Army during the Zulu Wars.
- Farrier Sergeant Major William James Hardham was the first New Zealand born recipient who also won his VC for service with New Zealand military forces. The award was made for Hardham's gallantry during the Boer War in 1901, when he rescued a wounded colleague under enemy fire.
- There were 11 VCs awarded to New Zealanders in World War One (1914-1918). All were to members of the New Zealand Army; three were awarded posthumously.
- In World War Two (1939-1945), there were nine awards of the VC to eight individuals. Of the nine awards, six were to members of the New Zealand Army, three to members of the Royal New Zealand Air Force. Two were posthumous awards, one to an officer in the Army and one to an officer in the Air Force.
- The first VC to be won by a Maori was awarded posthumously to 2nd Lieutenant Moana-nui-a-Kiwa Ngarimu for gallantry in North Africa in 1943.
- Five VCs have been awarded to people born in New Zealand but serving with either the British or Australian forces at the time of the award.
- 14 VCs were awarded to British military personnel for gallantry in New Zealand during the New Zealand Wars between 1860 and 1866.
- One of the most famous VC recipients connected with New Zealand was Bernard, Lord Freyberg, who commanded the 2nd New Zealand Expeditionary Force in World War Two and later served as Governor-General of New Zealand. Freyberg received his VC for gallantry during the first Battle of the Somme in 1916, while serving with the British Army. He was raised and educated in New Zealand.

Manufacture

The VC is cast in gunmetal from guns captured from the Russian Army during the Crimean War. The metal is chemically treated to give a dark bronze finish. The rank, name, and unit of service of the recipient is engraved on the reverse of the suspender bar and the date of the act or acts for which the cross is awarded is engraved on the central portion of the reverse.

The Victoria Cross for New Zealand is manufactured by the London jewellers Hancock and Co, who have made the VC since its inception.

For further information on the history of the VC see:

<http://collections.iwm.org.uk/server.php?show=ConWebDoc.941&navId=00g003>

For further information on the manufacture of the VC see:

http://www.hancocks-london.com/victoria_cross.htm

For further information on New Zealand recipients of the VC see:

The Victoria Cross by PP O'Shea (pages 558-561) in *The Oxford Companion to New Zealand Military History*, Edited by Ian McGibbon, published by Oxford University Press in 2000.

In the Face of the Enemy by Glyn Harper and Colin Richardson, published by Harper Collins in 2006.

Where the Prize is Highest by G Bryant, published by Collins in 1972.

BIOGRAPHY

Corporal Bill (Willy) Henry Apiata VC NZSAS

Bill (Willy) Henry Apiata (pronounced A-pea-a-ta) was born on 28 June 1972 in Mangakino in the Waikato. His birth certificate carries the first name "Bill" but he is known as Willy.

His father is a Maori New Zealander and his mother a Pakeha New Zealander, his parents are separated and he is close to his mother but has not had contact with his father for several years. Bill has three sisters and is the third youngest in the family.

Bill spent the early years of his life in Northland before moving to Te Kaha in the eastern Bay of Plenty. At Te Kaha he attended the Whanau-a-Apanui Area School which he left on the day of his fifteenth birthday.

At the age of 16, his mother sent Bill to live with relatives in Northland; he is close to this family.

Bill has a four year old son with his partner of seven years. Though separated from his partner Bill is a devoted father who spends every weekend he can with his son.

Bill affiliates to the Nga Puhi iwi (tribe) through his father, but as he has spent so much time in the Eastern Bay of Plenty, he feels very strong affiliation to Whanau-a-Apanui, which is also the iwi of his partner. Bill's home marae is Tukaki Marae in Te Kaha.

Bill enlisted into the New Zealand Army on 6 October 1989 as a Territorial Force (TF), or part time, soldier in the Tauranga based Hauraki Regiment of the Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment. He was encouraged to join by friends already in the TF.

Bill first became aware of the New Zealand Special Air Service (NZSAS) when, as a TF soldier, he acted as a member of the enemy party for a NZSAS training exercise. In 1996 while still in the TF he attempted NZSAS selection but was not successful.

From July 2000 – April 2001 he served in East Timor as a member of New Zealand's 3rd Battalion Group as part of the United Nations operations there. When he returned to New Zealand in April 2001, he became a full time soldier, transferring to the regular force of the New Zealand Army.

In November 2001 he attempted and passed NZSAS selection and attended the NZSAS training cycle in early 2002. On completion of the training cycle he was made a member of the NZSAS.

Since joining the Army, Corporal Apiata has set himself a high standard and consistently managed to achieve it. He is regarded as a role model by his peers, and has won awards or received above average results on every military training course he has attended.

The NZSAS now lay claim to having two of the most highly decorated New Zealand soldiers ever, in their ranks. In 1974, Sergeant Murray Ken Hudson was posthumously awarded the George Cross, (the equivalent of the VC for acts not involving an enemy action), for bravery during a grenade training incident in Waiouru. Sergeant Hudson was a former member of the NZSAS and had served operationally with the unit in Borneo in 1966.

Corporal Apiata's medal ribbons, worn on his left breast, are:

- Top row: The Victoria Cross for New Zealand, The New Zealand Operational Service Medal.
- Bottom row: The New Zealand East Timor Medal, The United Nations East Timor Medal and The New Zealand General Service Medal for Afghanistan.
- On his right breast he wears the emblem of the US Presidential Unit Citation.

FACT SHEET

The New Zealand Gallantry Awards

Background

The 1995 Prime Minister's Honours Advisory Committee recommended the discontinuance of British awards for gallantry and bravery and the institution of a series of distinctive New Zealand awards. The government accepted the committee recommendation that the Victoria Cross (VC) should remain New Zealand's highest award for acts of gallantry in war and for war-like operations.

The New Zealand Gallantry Awards are designed to recognise those military, and certain other categories of support personnel, who perform acts of gallantry while involved in war and warlike operational service (including peacekeeping). Gallantry awards do not necessarily involve the saving or attempting to save the life of another person.

The four Gallantry Awards, instituted by a New Zealand Royal Warrant dated 20 September 1999, are:

The Victoria Cross for New Zealand (VC)

"For most conspicuous gallantry, or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self sacrifice or extreme devotion to duty in the presence of the enemy or belligerents"

The New Zealand Gallantry Star (NZGS)

"For acts of outstanding gallantry in situations of danger"

The New Zealand Gallantry Decoration (NZGD)

"For acts of exceptional gallantry in situations of danger"

The New Zealand Gallantry Medal (NZGM)

"For acts of gallantry"

There are also four New Zealand Bravery Awards (the New Zealand Cross, the New Zealand Bravery Star, the New Zealand Bravery Decoration, and the New Zealand Bravery Medal) that are primarily designed for civilians who put their lives at risk while saving or attempting to save the life of another person. They may be awarded to military personnel where a gallantry award is not considered appropriate.

New Zealand Gallantry Awards bestowed since 1999

Since 1999, not including the awards announced today, the following Gallantry Awards have been made to members of the New Zealand Defence Force:

VC for NZ	None
NZGS:	1 award for gallantry in East Timor.
NZGD:	4 awards for gallantry in East Timor, Sierra Leone and Cambodia.
NZGM:	1 award for gallantry in East Timor.

Presentation of Gallantry Awards

Awards for gallantry are presented to the recipient by the Governor General at an investiture ceremony normally held at Government House. Typically the investiture takes place some time after the announcement of the award.

Wearing of insignia

Because it is impractical to wear medals on a daily basis, it is most common to see recipients of orders decorations and medals wearing a small piece of the distinctive coloured ribbon associated with that award on their left breast when in uniform.

Recipients of orders decorations and medals can wear the appropriate ribbon from the time the award is announced, even though it may be some time before they receive the actual insignia of the award.

Corporal Apiata wears the ribbon of the VC next to the ribbons of other medals he has been awarded for service in East Timor and Afghanistan.

For further information on NZ Gallantry and Bravery Awards see:

www.dpmc.govt.nz/honours/overview/gallantry-bravery.html

<http://medals.nzdf.mil.nz/category/d/index.html>



Executive Council Chambers

CABINET OFFICE, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

GUIDE TO NOMINATIONS FOR NEW ZEALAND GALLANTRY AWARDS

NEW ZEALAND GALLANTRY AWARDS AND CRITERIA

1. The New Zealand Gallantry Awards are Royal honours. They are designed to recognise acts of gallantry carried out at risk to or sacrifice of life, by members of the New Zealand Armed Forces and support personnel involved in operational service being, for the purpose of these awards, 'a deployment of personnel, approved by Government, to a situation where New Zealand Defence Force units or personnel are engaged in warlike or non-warlike operations and includes activities designed to restore peace between other elements involved in warlike operations where the expected or potential hazards are greater than those normally encountered in peacetime service'. Acts of gallantry may not necessarily involve the saving of life, and may include those acts which include the taking of life in an offensive operation with an enemy or a belligerent force.
2. The New Zealand Gallantry Awards were instituted by Her Majesty The Queen by Royal Warrants dated 20 September 1999.
3. Bravery Awards are primarily for civilians. They may be awarded to military personnel for acts in which Gallantry or other military awards are not appropriate.
4. The four levels of awards and criteria are as follows:
 - a. **Victoria Cross for New Zealand (VC)**

"For most conspicuous gallantry, or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice or extreme devotion to duty in the presence of the enemy or belligerents."
 - b. **The New Zealand Gallantry Star (NZGS)**

"For acts of outstanding gallantry in situations of danger."
 - c. **The New Zealand Gallantry Decoration (NZGD)**

"For acts of exceptional gallantry in situations of danger."
 - d. **The New Zealand Gallantry Medal (NZGM)**

"For acts of gallantry."

5. A recipient of any Award who performs a further act of gallantry, worthy of recognition by the same Award, may be awarded a Bar to be attached to the ribbon of their Award.

6. All of the above would be for acts while involved in warlike or non-warlike operational service, including peacekeeping operations.

7. The level of an award is generally determined by the nature of the incident which has resulted in the act of gallantry, including the level of threat of the operational service, whether there is any threat caused by an enemy or a belligerent, and if so the level of that threat, the degree of risk to the life of the person performing the act or whether that person's life has been sacrificed, his or her personal skills and qualifications and whether the actions were taken with disregard for his or her own safety. The extent of the command or leadership demonstrated during the incident should also be evaluated and whether this was at the initiative of the person being nominated or whether they were acting on orders.

8. In making a nomination the proposed level of award recommended may be stated.

WHO MAY MAKE A NOMINATION?

9. Nominations made by New Zealand Defence Force personnel are to be made on form MD 592 and are to be directed as appropriate to the Chief of Navy, Chief of Army, Chief of Air Force or the Vice Chief of Defence Force, for New Zealand Defence Force Headquarters personnel, through their command chain.

10. The processing of nominations for Gallantry Awards may take a considerable period of time, especially if the incident for which recognition is sought involve, court, Courts martial, coroner or other investigation.

11. Gallantry Awards are not usually included in regular (New Year or Queen's Birthday) Honours lists. Awards are processed and announced as and when required.

POSTHUMOUS AWARDS

12. Unlike awards for merit, the New Zealand Gallantry Awards may be given to persons who are now deceased, i.e. posthumously. If the nominee is now deceased, the name and address of his or her next of kin must be provided (refer to paragraph 25).

DETAILS OF THE ACT OF GALLANTRY

13. A nomination for a Gallantry Award must include precise details of the act or acts of gallantry for which recognition is sought.

14. Witness statements, including from Commanding Officers, either originals or certified copies, are helpful.

15. Copies of newspaper or other media reports may be submitted but should not be used as the sole basis of the nomination.

16. Videos or tapes relating to an incident should not be submitted.

RISK TO LIFE

17. Nominations should, where possible, include an indication of either the degree of risk to the life of the person being nominated caused by the operational service during which the act of gallantry occurred, including whether the risk to life was caused by the offensive action of an enemy or belligerent, or whether that person's life was in fact sacrificed in the course of the act of gallantry.

18. The degree of risk to the person may vary according to whether he or she has been involved in service which was warlike service or non-warlike, including peacekeeping and whether there was a risk caused by an enemy or belligerents.

19. If the actions of the nominee were with complete disregard for his or her own safety (selflessness) this should also be stated. Any injuries received by the nominee should be outlined.

20. Nominations which do not involve risk to the nominee's life are not usually successful. However, such cases may be considered in the context of a New Zealand Royal Honour for meritorious services.

TWO OR MORE NOMINEES

21. If more than one person is nominated for the same act of gallantry, a separate form should be completed for each person. The precise part played by each person must be clearly stated.

22. If other nominees were involved in the incident but not nominated for an award, the reasons for the omission should be stated.

NON-NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS

23. Persons who are not New Zealand citizens or citizens of Commonwealth countries of which The Queen is Head of State, are eligible to be considered for the New Zealand Gallantry Awards for acts performed while on secondment or attached to the New Zealand Defence Force or serving in support of the New Zealand Defence Force.

24. In the case of a person who is not a New Zealand citizen, the Government of the country of which the nominee is a citizen may need to be consulted by the Honours Secretariat, Cabinet Office, before an award is made. This consultation process may delay the processing of a nomination.

CONSENT OF THE NOMINEE

25. It is not necessary to have the consent of the person being nominated.

TIME LIMITS FOR NOMINATIONS

26. Nominations for acts of gallantry should normally be made within twelve months of the incident. Nominations relating to events more than five years ago are unlikely to be successful or considered.

UNSUCCESSFUL NOMINATIONS

27. No reasons will be given for unsuccessful nominations.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF HONOURS

28. All nominations for honours and awards are treated in the strictest confidence. Details of the person making the nomination are not to be disclosed.

NEW ZEALAND BRAVERY AWARDS

29. Acts involving the saving or attempting to save life while on operational service but which may not be in the presence of an enemy or belligerents, or not considered appropriate for nomination for a Gallantry Award, may be considered for a New Zealand Bravery Award. New Zealand Defence Force personnel are to use MD 592 in making such a nomination. A 'Guide to Nominations for New Zealand Bravery Awards' should be obtained.

MERIT AWARDS

30. A separate form is available for making an external nomination for an award for meritorious services. New Zealand Defence Force personnel are to use form MD 592 in making such a nomination. These awards are announced in the regular New Year and Queen's Birthday Honours lists.

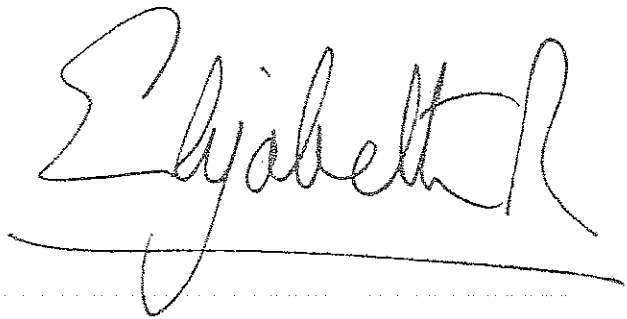
31. New Zealand Royal Honours for meritorious services are: The Order of New Zealand, The New Zealand Order of Merit (five levels) and The Queen's Service Order and associated Queen's Service Medal, the New Zealand Antarctic Medal and the Distinguished Service Decoration. New Zealand Defence Force personnel are normally ineligible for The Queen's Service Order and The Queen's Service Medal for service.

ENQUIRIES

32. Currently serving New Zealand Defence Force personnel wishing to make enquiries relating to the New Zealand Royal Honours system, including the New Zealand Gallantry Awards, or who wish to make a nomination, should direct any enquiry or nomination, or both, to the Assistant Chief Personnel, Headquarters, New Zealand Defence Force through their command chain.

33. All other enquiries relating to the New Zealand Royal Honours System, including the New Zealand Gallantry Awards and New Zealand Bravery Awards, and nominations, should be directed to the

Honours Secretariat
Cabinet Office
Parliament Buildings
Wellington.
Telephone: 04 817 9840
E-mail: honours@dpmc.govt.nz
www.honours.govt.nz



THE NEW ZEALAND GALLANTRY AWARDS

ROYAL WARRANT

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God Queen of New Zealand and Her Other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these Presents shall come,

GREETING!

WHEREAS We are desirous of honouring New Zealand Defence Force personnel and certain other persons who perform acts of gallantry while on operational service:

WE do by these Presents for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, institute and create four New Zealand Gallantry Awards.

1. *Style*—The New Zealand Gallantry Awards shall consist of four levels and shall be styled and designated—

- I "The Victoria Cross for New Zealand"
- II "The New Zealand Gallantry Star"
- III "The New Zealand Gallantry Decoration"
- IV "The New Zealand Gallantry Medal".

2. *Design of Awards*—(1) The Victoria Cross for New Zealand shall be a bronze cross *paty* or *formy* (with straight edges) with, in the centre, Our Royal Crest above a scroll inscribed with the words "FOR VALOUR", and attached by the letter "V" to a straight bronze suspender bar bearing laurel leaves.

(2) The New Zealand Gallantry Star shall be a silver eight-pointed star of equal points with, in the centre, a Royal Crown within a wreath of New Zealand fern fronds, both gilt, and on the reverse the inscription "FOR GALLANTRY - MŌ TE TOANGA".

(3) The New Zealand Gallantry Decoration shall be a silver cross with four equal arms (or a *Creek* cross) with, in the centre, a Royal Crown within a wreath of New Zealand fern fronds, both gilt, and on the reverse the inscription "FOR GALLANTRY - MŌ TE TOANGA".

(4) The New Zealand Gallantry Medal shall be of bronze and circular in shape, bearing on the obverse the Effigy of the Sovereign within the Royal Styles and Titles for New Zealand, and on the reverse the inscription "FOR GALLANTRY - MŌ TE TOANGA" within a wreath of New Zealand fern fronds ensigned by a Royal Crown.

3. Design of Bars—The Bars to the Awards shall,—

- (a) For the Victoria Cross for New Zealand, be of bronze, oblong in shape, and bearing laurel leaves:
- (b) For the New Zealand Gallantry Star and the New Zealand Gallantry Decoration, be of silver, oblong in shape, and bearing two New Zealand fern fronds:
- (c) For the New Zealand Gallantry Medal, be of bronze, oblong in shape, and bearing two New Zealand fern fronds.

4. Ribbons—Each Award shall be worn from the left breast suspended from a distinctive ribbon that is,—

- (a) For the Victoria Cross for New Zealand, 38 mm in width, of crimson:
- (b) For the New Zealand Gallantry Star, 32 mm in width, of crimson with white, purple, and white stripes in the centre:
- (c) For the New Zealand Gallantry Decoration, 32 mm in width, with seven narrow vertical stripes of crimson, white, crimson, purple, crimson, white, and crimson:
- (d) For the New Zealand Gallantry Medal, 32 mm in width, with nine narrow vertical stripes of crimson, white, crimson, purple, crimson, purple, crimson, white, and crimson.

5. Criteria—The criteria for each Award shall be—

- (a) The Victoria Cross for New Zealand: for most conspicuous gallantry, or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice or extreme devotion to duty in the presence of the enemy or of belligerents:
- (b) The New Zealand Gallantry Star: for acts of outstanding gallantry in situations of danger:
- (c) The New Zealand Gallantry Decoration: for acts of exceptional gallantry in situations of danger:
- (d) The New Zealand Gallantry Medal: for acts of gallantry.

6. Eligibility for Awards—(1) The following persons, while involved in warlike or non-warlike operational service (including peacekeeping), shall be eligible for the Awards and Bars to the Awards:

- (a) Members of the New Zealand Defence Force, including Territorial and other auxiliary units established from time to time, and including members on secondment or attachment to, or deployment with, other Commonwealth and foreign nations; and
- (b) Members of the New Zealand Defence Force and other New Zealand personnel serving with United Nations and other peacekeeping or peace enforcement missions; and
- (c) Military personnel of other Commonwealth and foreign nations while on secondment or attachment to, or deployment with, the New Zealand Defence Force; and

- (d) Members of the New Zealand Merchant Navy and crews of civil airlines, registered in New Zealand, and members of recognised New Zealand philanthropic and welfare organisations, operating under the direction or supervision of the New Zealand Defence Force; and
 - (e) Civilians working on a permanent or temporary basis under the direction or supervision of the New Zealand Defence Force; and
 - (f) Such other persons whom Our Governor-General of New Zealand, on the advice of Our Prime Minister of New Zealand or a Minister of the Crown acting for Our Prime Minister, may determine from time to time.
- (2) Citizens of other Commonwealth and foreign countries who satisfy the criteria specified in subclause (1) are eligible for the Awards and Bars to the Awards.

7. Bars to Awards—A recipient of an Award who performs a further act of gallantry that is worthy of recognition by the same Award may be awarded a Bar to be attached to the ribbon of his or her Award.

8. Posthumous awards—The Awards and Bars to the Awards may be awarded posthumously.

9. Ribbon emblems—The emblems to be worn on the ribbon of an Award, when the ribbon is worn alone, are,—

- (a) For the Victoria Cross for New Zealand, a small bronze representation of the cross, which shall be worn on the ribbon of the Award, and for each Bar awarded an additional emblem shall be worn on the ribbon:
- (b) For the New Zealand Gallantry Star and the New Zealand Gallantry Decoration, a small silver representation of an uncoiled fern frond, which shall be worn on the ribbon for each Bar awarded:
- (c) For the New Zealand Gallantry Medal, a small bronze representation of an uncoiled fern frond, which shall be worn on the ribbon for each Bar awarded.

10. Postnominal letters—Recipients of the Awards shall have the privilege of placing the appropriate letters after their names as follows:

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| I The Victoria Cross for New Zealand | — | V.C. |
| II The New Zealand Gallantry Star | — | N.Z.G.S. |
| III The New Zealand Gallantry Decoration | — | N.Z.G.D. |
| IV The New Zealand Gallantry Medal | — | N.Z.G.M. |

11. Promulgation—All Awards and Bars to the Awards shall be published in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

12. Register—The names of all those persons who receive an Award or a Bar to an Award shall be recorded in a register kept by the Clerk of the Executive Council of Our Realm of New Zealand.

13. Engraving of Awards—The name of the recipient shall be engraved on each Award.

14. **Certificate**—Every Award and every Bar to an Award shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and countersigned by Our Governor-General and Commander-in Chief in and over Our Realm of New Zealand.

15. **Order of wear**—It shall be competent for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, to determine from time to time, the order of wear of the four New Zealand Gallantry Awards in relation to the insignia of Orders of Chivalry and Orders, Decorations, and Medals that have been or may be conferred in Our Realm of New Zealand.

16. **Miniatures**—Reproductions of the Awards and Bars to the Awards in miniature, which may be worn on certain occasions by those persons who have received an Award or Bar to an Award, shall not exceed one-half of the size of the full-size Award or Bar.

17. **Lapel Badge**—(1) A Lapel Badge may be worn by recipients of an Award on those occasions it is inappropriate to wear the full-size or miniature Award.

(2) The Lapel Badge shall not exceed 18 mm in diameter, and shall consist of a crimson enamel disc with, in the centre, a silver cross *paty* or *formy* (with straight edges), in the centre of which is a silver Royal Crown on a small crimson disc.

18. **Making of Awards**—Awards of a New Zealand Gallantry Award and of a Bar to an Award shall be made by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, only on a recommendation by Our Prime Minister of New Zealand or a Minister of the Crown acting for Our Prime Minister.

19. **Delegated powers**—Delegated powers to make awards of a New Zealand Gallantry Award or a Bar to an Award under the terms of this Our Warrant may, from time to time, be vested in Our Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our Realm of New Zealand.

20. **Forfeiture and restoration**—It shall be competent for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, on a recommendation by Our Prime Minister of New Zealand or by a Minister of the Crown acting for Our Prime Minister—

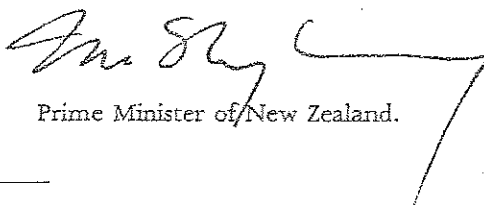
(a) To cancel and annul the conferment of an Award or a Bar to an Award, or both, on any person, and to remove the person's name from the register; and

(b) Where the conferment of an Award or a Bar to an Award, or both, on any person has been cancelled or annulled, to restore the Award or the Bar, or both, to that person, and to restore the person's name to the register.

21. **Annulment**—We reserve to Ourselves, Our Heirs and Successors, full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting, or dispensing with this Our Royal Warrant, or any part of it, by a notification under Our Sign Manual.

GIVEN at Our Court at Saint James's this 20th day of *September* in the
48th Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,



Prime Minister of New Zealand.

Issued under the authority of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989.

Date of notification in *Gazette*:

This warrant is administered in the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet.