

Canadian Honours Chart

This chart shows the sequence of wear for the majority of modern Canadian orders, decorations and medals. Note that some awards such as those related to the Korean conflict and some provincial awards have not been included as it is impossible or unlikely that they will be awarded to serving members of the Canadian Forces.

Victoria Cross (V.C.)

A person is eligible to be awarded a Military Valour Decoration if that person, on or after January 1, 1993 is:
a member of the Canadian Forces; or

a member of an allied armed force that is serving with or in conjunction with the Canadian Forces.

The Victoria Cross shall be awarded for the most conspicuous bravery, a daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice or extreme devotion to duty, in the presence of the enemy.

Cross of Valour (C.V.)

This Honour is administered by the Chancellery of Honours at Rideau Hall

Companion of the Order of Canada (C.C.)

This Honour is administered by the Chancellery of Honours at Rideau Hall

Officer of the Order of Canada (O.C.)

This Honour is administered by the Chancellery of Honours at Rideau Hall

Member of the Order of Canada (C.M.)

This Honour is administered by the Chancellery of Honours at Rideau Hall

Commander of the Order of Military Merit (C.M.M.)

The Order of Military Merit was established to provide a worthy means of recognizing conspicuous merit and exceptional service by members of the Canadian Forces both regular and reserve.

Appointment to the level of Commander is made for outstanding meritorious service in duties of great responsibility. This has been interpreted to mean that only officers of Brigadier-General/Commodore and above are eligible to be appointed

Commander of the Order of Merit of the Police Forces (C.O.M.)

This Honour is administered by the Chancellery of Honours at Rideau Hall

Commander of the Royal Victorian Order (C.V.O.)

This Order is bestowed as the personal gift of Her Majesty The Queen and is administered by the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood at St. James's Palace in London, England. In Canada, the three lower levels of the Order (Commander, Lieutenant and Member) are part of the Canadian Honours System and information is available at the Chancellery of Honours at Rideau Hall

Officer of the Order of Military Merit (O.M.M.)

The Order of Military Merit was established to provide a worthy means of recognizing conspicuous merit and exceptional service by members of the Canadian Forces, both Regular and Reserve.

Appointment to the level of Officer is made for outstanding meritorious service in duties of responsibility. This has been interpreted to mean that only Majors to Colonels are appointed, with the occasional Chief Warrant Officer or Chief Petty Officer First Class appointed, usually through promotion within the Order.

Officer of the Order of Merit of the Police Forces (O.O.M.)

This Honour is administered by the Chancellery of Honours at Rideau Hall

Lieutenant of the Royal Victorian Order (L.V.O.)

This Order is bestowed as the personal gift of Her Majesty The Queen and is administered by the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood at St. James's Palace in London, England. In Canada, the three lower levels of the Order (Commander, Lieutenant and Member) are part of the Canadian Honours System and information is available at the Chancellery of Honours at Rideau Hall

Member of the Order of Military Merit (M.M.M)

The Order of Military Merit was established to provide a worthy means of recognizing conspicuous merit and exceptional service by members of the Canadian Forces, both Regular and Reserve. Appointment to the level of Member is made for exceptional service or performance of duty. This has been interpreted to mean Non-Commissioned Members (NCMs), Warrant Officers, Petty Officers, and Commissioned Officers up to the rank of army or air force Captain or navy Lieutenant.

Member of the Order of Merit of the Police Forces (M.O.M.)

This Honour is administered by the Chancellery of Honours at Rideau Hall,

Member of the Royal Victorian Order (M.V.O.)

This Order is bestowed as the personal gift of Her Majesty The Queen and is administered by the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood at St. James's Palace in London, England. In Canada, the three lower levels of the Order (Commander, Lieutenant and Member) are part of the Canadian Honours System and information is available at the Chancellery of Honours at Rideau Hall

The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem (all grades)

Canadians who have performed or are prepared to perform good services for the Order, mainly through its two foundations, the St. John Eye Hospital in Jerusalem and the St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade, may be admitted to the Order. There are five main levels to the Order and usually, one is admitted at the lowest grade and is later promoted through the grades after some standard period of time. The grades are Bailiff or Dame Grand Cross, Knight or Dame of Justice or of Grace, Commander, Officer and Serving Member (Formerly known as Serving Brother or Sister).

The «Ordre national du Québec» (G.O.Q., O.Q., C.Q.)

This Honour is administered by the «Secretariat de l'Ordre national du Québec».

Saskatchewan Order of Merit (S.O.M.)

The Order of Ontario (O. Ont.)

This Honour is administered by the Ontario Honours and Awards section, Ministry of Citizenship

Order of British Columbia (O.B.C.)

This Honour is administered by the British Columbia Protocol and Events Branch, Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat

Alberta Order of Excellence (A.O.E.)

This Honour is administered by the Alberta Order of Excellence Council

Order of Prince Edward Island (O.P.E.I.)

This Honour is administered by the Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island

Order of Manitoba (O.M.)

This Honour is administered by the Order of Manitoba Advisory Council

Order of New Brunswick (O.N.B.)

This Honour is administered by the New Brunswick Office of Protocol, Intergovernmental Affairs

Order of Nova Scotia (O.N.S.)

This Honour is administered by the Protocol Office of Nova Scotia

Order of Newfoundland and Labrador (O.N.L.)

This Honour is administered by the Protocol Office of the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador

Star of Military Valour (S.M.V.)

Military Valour Decorations are national honours awarded to recognize acts of valour, self-sacrifice or devotion to duty in the presence of the enemy.

A person is eligible to be awarded a Military Valour Decoration if that person, on or after January 1, 1993 is:

a member of the Canadian Forces; or

a member of an allied armed force that is serving with or in conjunction with the Canadian Forces.

The Star of Military Valour shall be awarded for distinguished and valiant service in the presence of the enemy.

Star of Courage (S.C.)

This Honour is administered by the Chancellery of Honours at Rideau Hall

Meritorious Service Cross (M.S.C.)

This Honour is administered by the Chancellery of Honours at Rideau Hall. The nomination process for the military division however, is administered by the Department of National Defence

The Meritorious Service Cross (military division) recognizes a military deed or activity that has been performed in an outstandingly professional manner, according to a rare high standard that brings considerable benefit or great honour to the Canadian Forces.

Medal of Military Valour (M.M.V.)

Military Valour Decorations are national honours awarded to recognize acts of valour, self-sacrifice or devotion to duty in the presence of the enemy.

A person is eligible to be awarded a Military Valour Decoration if that person, on or after January 1, 1993 is:

a member of the Canadian Forces; or

a member of an allied armed force that is serving with or in conjunction with the Canadian Forces.

The Medal of Military Valour shall be awarded for an act of valour or devotion to duty in the presence of the enemy.

Medal of Bravery (M.B.)

This Honour is administered by the Chancellery of Honours at Rideau Hall

Meritorious Service Medal (M.S.M.)

The Meritorious Service Medal (military division) recognizes a military deed or activity that has been performed in a highly professional manner or of a very high standard that brings benefit or honour to the Canadian Forces.

Royal Victorian Medal (R.V.M.)

The Royal Victorian Medal is bestowed as the personal gift of Her Majesty The Queen and is administered by the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood at St. James's Palace in London, England. In Canada, the Medal part of the Canadian Honours System and information is available at the Chancellery of Honours at Rideau Hall

Sacrifice Medal (SM)

The Sacrifice Medal was created in the context of increased casualties in overseas operations to fulfill the desire of Canadians and the Government to provide formal recognition, through the award of an official medal emanating from the Crown, to those who die as a result of military service or are wounded by hostile action. This honour replaces the Wound Stripe

The Medal may be awarded to members of the Canadian Forces, members of an allied force working as an integral part of the Canadian Forces such as exchange personnel, civilian employees of the Government of Canada or Canadian citizens under contract with the Government of Canada, on the condition that they were deployed as part of a military mission under the authority of the Canadian Forces, that have, on or after October 7, 2001, died or been wounded under honourable circumstances as a direct result of hostile action on the condition that the wounds that were sustained required treatment by a physician and the treatment has been documented.

The Medal may also be awarded posthumously to any member of the Canadian Forces who served on or after 7 October 2001 in the Regular Force, Primary Reserve, Cadet Organizations Administration and Training Service or Canadian Rangers, or any member of the Supplementary Reserve who served in or with one of the components aforementioned on or after 7 October 2001, and dies under honourable circumstances as a result of an injury or disease related to military service.

When a death is obviously related to service, the SM will be issued immediately. When the cause of death is not clear, the SM will only be issued once Veterans Affairs Canada (VAC) has officially determined that the death was related to military service, in such a case, delays are to be expected before the SM can be awarded.

Gulf and Kuwait Medal

The Gulf and Kuwait Medal recognizes the participation of CF members deployed or in direct support of the operations against Iraq during the Gulf war. The medal is awarded to those employed during the build up of troops before the beginning of hostilities, and a bar is awarded for those deployed during the actual war. A person enrolled in, attached to or working with the Canadian Forces may be awarded this medal if the person served a minimum of 30 cumulative days in theatre (between 02 August 1990 and 27 June 1991), on operations to defend against aggression and to liberate Kuwait qualify for the Medal.

Those who served for one day, or more in the theatre of operations, during actual hostilities (16 January 1991

to 03 March 1991) were awarded the Medal and bar.

The theatre of operations was the special duty area of the Persian Gulf including Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, Iraq, as well as those other states on the immediate borders of Iraq.

Somalia Medal

The Somalia medal recognises the participation of CF members that have taken part in the coalition mission in Somalia to help stabilise the country from civil war, and to help deliver humanitarian aid.

A person enrolled in, attached to or working with the Canadian Forces may be awarded this medal if the person served a minimum of 90 cumulative days of honourable service in the theatre of operations during the period beginning on November 16, 1992 and ending on June 30, 1993 provided that this service has not been recognized by another medal.

South-West Asia Service Medal (SWASM)

The South-West Asia Service Medal recognizes the participation of CF members deployed or in direct support of the operations against terrorism in South-West Asia. The medal is awarded to those employed in direct support, and the AFGHANISTAN bar is added for those deployed into the theatre of operations.

The South-West Asia Service Medal is awarded for a minimum of 90 days cumulative service in direct support of operations against terrorism in South West Asia from 11 September 2001 to 31 July 2009. Direct support occurs when a member is deployed to a unit or organization outside Canada but not into a specific theatre of operations, and where his or her primary duty is to provide direct assistance on a full-time basis to the operations against terrorism in South-West Asia.

The medal with AFGHANISTAN bar is awarded for 30 days cumulative service between 11 September 2001 and 31 Jul 2009 in the theatre of operations, which is a subset of the United States Central Command Area of Operation Responsibility (USCENTCOM AOR). The theatre of operations is defined as the land, sea, or air spaces of Afghanistan, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, the Persian Gulf, Gulf of Oman, Arabian Sea, Gulf of Aden, Red Sea, Suez Canal and those parts of the Indian Ocean north of 5° South Latitude and west of 68° East Longitude.

General Campaign Star – ALLIED FORCE (GCS-AF)

This general service award has been created as a means to recognize - in a timelier manner - those who serve in operations in the presence of an armed enemy. Rather than creating a new honour for each new Canadian Forces operation as it arises, the General Campaign Star and General Service Medal - with their theatre or service specific ribbons - can be awarded in future to honour participation in any operation that meets the criteria.

The General Campaign Star (GCS) is awarded to members of the Canadian Forces and members of allied forces working with the Canadian Forces who deploy into a defined theatre of operations to take part in operations in the presence of an armed enemy.

The GCS is always issued with a ribbon specific to the theatre or type of service being recognized, and each ribbon has its own criteria.

The GCS with ALLIED FORCE ribbon is awarded to fighter pilots and AWACS crew members who flew at least 5 sorties during Operation ALLIED FORCE from 24 March to 10 June 1999 in the theatre of operations which consisted of the airspace over Kosovo and other territories of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Adriatic and Ionian seas.

Some recipients may have to exchange their previously presented NATO Medal to receive this award.

Visits and inspections do not constitute qualifying service. Specifically, visits for the purpose of leadership, familiarization, ceremonial, or morale by civilian or military VIPs as well as Staff Assistance Visits (SAVs), Staff Inspection Visits (SIVs), and specialist visits for the conduct of summary/criminal/administrative investigations, courts martial, Boards of Inquiry, trial evaluations, academic studies, surveys or other similar administrative activities are excluded from qualification.

The Star shall be awarded for honourable service.

General Campaign Star – SOUTH-WEST ASIA (GCS-SWA)

This general service award has been created as a means to recognize - in a timelier manner - those who serve in operations in the presence of an armed enemy. Rather than creating a new honour for each new Canadian Forces operation as it arises, the General Campaign Star and General Service Medal - with their theatre or service specific ribbons - can be awarded in future to honour participation in any operation that meets the criteria.

The General Campaign Star (GCS) is awarded to members of the Canadian Forces and members of allied forces working with the Canadian Forces who deploy into a defined theatre of operations to take part in operations in the presence of an armed enemy.

The GCS is always issued with a ribbon specific to the theatre or type of service being recognized, and each ribbon has its own criteria.

The GCS with South-West Asia ribbon is awarded to Canadian Forces members and members of allied forces working with the Canadian Forces who served either:

with the Canadian contribution to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan for at least 30 days cumulative between 24 April 2003 and 31 July 2009, in the theatre of operations which consisted of the political boundaries and airspace of Afghanistan; and/or in the theatre of operations consisting of the political boundaries of Afghanistan, the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman, the Gulf of Aden, the Red Sea, the Suez Canal and those parts of the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea that are west of sixty-eight degrees East longitude and north of five degrees South latitude, as well as the airspace above those areas for at least 30 cumulative days commencing on August 1, 2009, provided that the service has not been recognized by another service medal.

General Campaign Star – EXPEDITION (GCS-EXP)

This general service award has been created as a means to recognize - in a timelier manner - those who serve in operations in the presence of an armed enemy. Rather than creating a new honour for each new Canadian Forces operation as it arises, the General Campaign Star and General Service Medal - with their theatre or service specific ribbons - can be awarded in future to honour participation in any operation that meets the criteria.

The General Campaign Star (GCS) is awarded to members of the Canadian Forces and members of allied forces working with the Canadian Forces who deploy into a defined theatre of operations to take part in operations in the presence of an armed enemy.

The GCS is always issued with a ribbon specific to the theatre or type of service being recognized, and each ribbon has its own criteria.

The GCS with EXPEDITION ribbon is awarded to Canadian Forces members and members of allied forces working with the Canadian Forces who served in approved locations outside Canada and inside a specific theatre of operations in the presence of an armed enemy for at least 30 cumulative days commencing on January 1, 2003 provided that the service has not been otherwise recognized by another service medal.

This ribbon was created to provide a flexible form of recognition for those missions conducted in the presence of an armed enemy which size or scope does not justify the creation of a separate ribbon.

The only approved eligible service for this ribbon thus far is military service within the political boundaries and airspace of Iraq from 20 January 2003 onwards provided the service has not been recognized by another service medal. This means that CF exchange personnel with American Forces in Iraq are eligible because the US does not award its service medals to foreigners but those who serve with UNAMI or personnel on exchange with the British Forces are not eligible as they receive a medal for their service from either the UN or the UK.

Eligible service may be added to the eligibility list for the ribbon by the Chief of the Defence Staff in consultation with Armed Forces Council and on the recommendation of the Canadian Forces Honours Committee provided the service in question meets the basic criteria and intent of the medal as described in the regulations.

The only members of allied forces eligible are those who serve in missions on behalf of Canada. They are usually foreign exchange personnel who deploy with our units or personnel seconded to the CF specifically to serve in our missions. In all cases, they must be on the CFTPO filling a Canadian position and they are usually

assigned a CF service number. Foreign personnel working in concert with the CF or reporting to a Canadian superior in an international context are not eligible for Canadian service medals.

Aircrew flying into the theatre accumulate one day of service for the first sortie flown on any day, additional sorties flown on the same day receive no further credit.

The first and last days in theatre count as full days.

General Service Medal – ALLIED FORCE (GSM-AF)

This general service award has been created as a means to recognize in a timelier manner those who provide direct support to operations in the presence of an armed enemy. Rather than creating a new honour for each new Canadian Forces operation as it arises, the General Campaign Star (GCS) and General Service Medal (GSM) - with their theatre or service specific ribbons - can be awarded in future to honour participation in any operation that meets the criteria.

The General Service Medal (GSM) is awarded to members of the CF and members of allied forces serving with the CF who deploy outside of Canada - but not necessarily into a theatre of operations - to provide direct support, on a full-time basis, to operations in the presence of an armed enemy.

The GSM may also be awarded, depending on the operation, to Canadian citizens other than members of the Canadian Forces, who are deployed outside Canada, either inside or outside a theatre of operations and working with the CF to provide direct support, on a full-time basis, to operations in the presence of an armed enemy.

The GSM is always issued with a ribbon specific to the theatre or type of service being recognized, and each ribbon has its own criteria.

The GSM with ALLIED FORCE ribbon is awarded to personnel who served at least 30 days cumulative in direct support of Operation ALLIED FORCE in Aviano and/or Vicenza, Italy or in Skopje, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia from 24 March to 10 June 1999.

Some recipients may have to exchange their previously presented NATO Medal to receive this award.

General Service Medal – SOUTH-WEST ASIA (GSM-SWA)

This general service award has been created as a means to recognize in a more timely manner those who provide direct support to operations in the presence of an armed enemy. Rather than creating a new honour for each new Canadian Forces operation as it arises, the General Campaign Star and General Service Medal - with the addition of individual operational bars - can be awarded in future to honour participation in any operation that meets the criteria.

The General Service Medal (GSM) is awarded to members of the CF and members of allied forces serving with the CF who deploy outside of Canada - but not necessarily into a theatre of operations - to provide direct support, on a full-time basis, to operations in the presence of an armed enemy.

The GSM may also be awarded, depending on the operation, to Canadian citizens other than members of the Canadian Forces, who are deployed outside Canada, either inside or outside a theatre of operations and working with the CF to provide direct support, on a full-time basis, to operations in the presence of an armed enemy.

The GSM is always issued with a ribbon specific to the theatre or type of service being recognized, and each ribbon has its own criteria.

The GSM with SOUTH-WEST ASIA ribbon is awarded to:

Canadian citizens other than members of the Canadian Forces who served either:

in direct support of the Canadian participation to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan while deployed inside the theatre of operations consisting of the political boundaries of Afghanistan and its airspace for at least 30 cumulative days between April 24, 2003 and July 31, 2009; and/or in direct support of the Canadian military operations while deployed inside the theatre of operations consisting of the political boundaries of Afghanistan, the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman, the Gulf of Aden, the Red Sea, the Suez Canal and those parts of the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea that are west of sixty-eight degrees East longitude and north of five degrees South latitude, as well as the airspace above the aforesaid areas for at least 30 cumulative days commencing on August 1, 2009.

General Service Medal – EXPEDITION (GSM-EXP)

This general service award has been created as a means to recognize in a timelier manner those who provide direct support to operations in the presence of an armed enemy. Rather than creating a new honour for each new Canadian Forces operation as it arises, the General Campaign Star (GCS) and General Service Medal (GSM) - with their theatre or service specific ribbons - can be awarded in future to honour participation in any operation that meets the criteria.

The General Service Medal (GSM) is awarded to members of the CF and members of allied forces serving with the CF who deploy outside of Canada - but not necessarily into a theatre of operations - to provide direct support, on a full-time basis, to operations in the presence of an armed enemy.

The GSM may also be awarded, depending on the operation, to Canadian citizens other than members of the Canadian Forces, who are deployed outside Canada, either inside or outside a theatre of operations and working with the CF to provide direct support, on a full-time basis, to operations in the presence of an armed enemy.

The GSM is always issued with a ribbon specific to the theatre or type of service being recognized, and each ribbon has its own criteria.

No eligible service has been approved for the GSM with EXPEDITION ribbon as of yet.

Special Service Medal (SSM)

The Special Service Medal (SSM) was created to recognize members of the Canadian Forces who are taking part in activities and operations under exceptional circumstances.

The Special Service Medal (SSM) recognizes members of the Canadian Forces (CF) who have performed a service determined to be under exceptional circumstances, in a clearly defined locality for a specified duration. The SSM recognizes approved activities underway on 11 June 1984 or subsequently established. This medal is always issued with a bar that specifies the special service being recognized, each bar having its own criteria.

Canadian Peace Keeping Service Medal (CPSM)

The prestigious Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to all United Nations Peacekeepers in 1988 in recognition of their collective efforts in the cause of peace. This inspired the creation of the Canadian Peacekeeping Service Medal (CPSM) to acknowledge the unique contribution to peace that Canadian peacekeepers have made since 1947.

UN Emergency Force (UNEF)

Through the efforts of Canada's External Affairs Minister, Lester B. Pearson, the UN General Assembly agreed to its first peacekeeping force to secure peace in the region (previous operations had been only observer forces). Under the command of a Canadian, MGen Eedson Louis Millard BURNS, (OC) DSO OBE MC, the UNEF, on 07 November 1956, was given a mandate to secure the removal of Israeli, British and French troops from the Suez canal zone and the Gaza Strip and to maintain peace in the area. The first Canadian troops arrived in Egypt on 24 November 1956, and Egypt abruptly asked them to leave in May 1967, leading to the six-day war between Israel and Egypt. Thirty-two Canadians lost their lives serving with this force.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service between 07 November 1956 to 17 June 1967.

UN Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO)

A force to observe and maintain the cease-fire and general armistice agreements between Israel, Egypt, Lebanon and Syria, following the 1948 Arab-Israeli War.

Awarded for 6 months consecutive service between 23 June 1948 to the present time.

UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan & Pakistan (UNGOMAP)

To assist the Representative of the Secretary-General to lend his good offices to the parties in ensuring the implementation of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan and, in this context, to investigate and report possible violations of any of the provisions of the agreements from May 1988 to March 1990.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service between 01 May 1988 to 15 March 1990.

UN Military Observer Group in India & Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

The mission was established in January 1948 to supervise the cease-fire between India and Pakistan, in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Awarded for 6 months consecutive service between 20 January 1949 to the present (Canadian participation ended 20 January 1979).

UN Organization in Congo (ONUC)

ONUC was established initially in July 1960 to ensure the withdrawal of Belgian forces, to assist the Government in maintaining law and order, and to provide technical assistance. The function of ONUC was subsequently modified to include maintaining the territorial integrity and the political independence of the Congo, preventing the occurrence of civil war, and securing the removal from the Congo of all foreign military, paramilitary and advisory personnel not under the United Nations Command, and all mercenaries. On completion of the mandate, the Mission was withdrawn in June 1964.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service between 14 July 1960 to 30 June 1964.

UN Temporary Executive Authority in West New Guinea (UNTEA)

Established in October 1962 to maintain peace and security in the territory under the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority established by agreement between Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands. UNSF monitored the cease-fire and helped ensure law and order during the transition period, pending transfer to Indonesia. Upon completion of the mandate, the Mission was withdrawn in April 1963.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service between 01 October 1962 to 31 April 1963.

UN Yemen Observer Mission (UNYOM)

Established in July 1963 to observe and certify the implementation of the disengagement agreement between Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic, this Mission ended its activities and was withdrawn in September 1964.

Awarded for 60 days consecutive service between 11 June 1963 to 04 September 1964.

UN Forces in Cyprus (UNIFICYP)

In the interest of international peace and security, the Mission was established in March 1964 to use its best efforts to prevent the recurrence of fighting between the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions. Since the hostilities of 1974, the mandate has included supervising the cease-fire and maintaining a buffer zone between the lines of the Cyprus National Guard and of the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces.

Awarded for 30 days service between 27 March 1964 and 27 March 1965, but 90 days consecutive service is required after 27 March 1965 to the present.

UN India Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM)

The UN Security Council established UNIPOM to ensure supervision of the cease-fire and the withdrawal of all armed personnel from the Rann of Kutch to Kashmir, a 1,000-mile segment of the western India-Pakistan

border. In February 1966, following a peace conference in Tashkent, the two armies withdrew to their own sides of the border and UNIPOM was disbanded the next month.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service between 22 September 1965 to 24 March 1966.

UN Emergency Force Middle East (UNEFME)

Established in October 1973 to supervise the cease-fire between Egyptian and Israeli forces and, following the conclusion of the agreements of 18 January 1974 and 4 September 1975, to supervise the redeployment of Egyptian and Israeli forces and to control the buffer zones established under those agreements. The mandate for this Mission expired in July 1979 and the troops were withdrawn.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service between 26 October 1973 to 24 July 1979.

UN Disengagement Observation Force (UNDOF)

Established in June 1974 to supervise the cease-fire between Israel and Syria; to supervise the disengagement (redemption) of Syrian and Israeli forces; and, to establish a buffer zone, as provided in the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces of 31 May 1974. The Mission continues to perform its functions effectively with the cooperation of the parties.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service between 1 June 1974 to the present.

UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

Following the increase of violence along the border between Israel and Lebanon which culminated by the invasion of Lebanon by Israel on 14 March 1978, this Mission was established in March 1978 to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon, to restore international peace and security, and to assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service between 19 March 1978 to the present (Canadian participation ended 6 October 1978).

UN Military Observation Group in Iran – Iraq (UNIIMOG)

This Mission was established in August 1988 to verify, confirm and supervise the cease-fire and withdrawal of all forces to the internationally recognized boundaries agreed to between Iran and Iraq.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive between 09 August 1988 to 28 February 1991.

UN Transition Assistance Group (Namibia) (UNTAG)

The mission was established to ensure the early independence of Namibia through free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations. The Mission was established April 1989 with a mandate for one year and finally closed in March 1990.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service between 01 April 1989 to 31 March 1990.

UN Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA)

Established in December 1989 to conduct on-site verification of termination of aid to irregular forces and insurrectionist movements, and the non-use of the territory of one State for attacks on other States in the countries of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. The Mission terminated in January 1992.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service between 07 December 1989 to 31 January 1992.

UN Iraq – Kuwait Observer Mission (UNIKOM)

This mission was established in April 1991, to monitor a demilitarized zone established along the boundary between the States of Iraq and Kuwait and the Khor Abdullah and to retrieve non-exploded ammunition and

de-mine the area.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service from 03 April 1991 to present.

UN Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM)

UNAVEM I was to confirm the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and to monitor the cease-fire agreement between the government of Angola and the Union for Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). UNAVEM II began following a peace accord which was signed in Lisbon in May 1991 and Canadian officers joined the observers to ensure the final withdrawal of Cuban and South African forces.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service between 20 December 1988 to 31 June 1997. Canadian participation started in May 1991.

UN Mission for the Referendum In Western Sahara (MINURSO)

This mission was established to hold a referendum for determining the future of the region and to provide movement control. The major issue was to decide if the people of the Western Sahara wanted independence or integration with Morocco. Following the election, the mandate was to monitor the cease-fire.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service from 01 May 1991 to present.

UN Observation Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL)

This Mission was established on 20 May 1991 to monitor all agreements between the Government of El Salvador and Frente Farabundo Marti para la Liberacion Nacional (FMLN). This Mission was subsequently expanded in January 1992 to assume the verification of all aspects of the cease-fire and separation of forces and the agreement on the National Civil Police which saw ONUSAL monitoring the maintenance of public order during the transitional period while a new National Civil Police was set up.

Award for 90 days consecutive service between 20 May 1991 to 30 April 1995.

UN Protection Force (Yugoslavia) (UNPROFOR)

UNPROFOR was established in February 1992 as an interim arrangement to create the conditions of peace and security required for the negotiation of an overall settlement of the Yugoslavian crisis. The role of the UN troops was to ensure that areas designated as "UN Protected Areas" (UNPA) became and remained demilitarized and that all persons residing in these areas were protected from fear of armed attack. The role of UN police monitors was to ensure that local police forces carried out their duties without discriminating against persons of any nationality or abusing any human rights. The force also assisted the humanitarian agencies of the UN in the return of all displaced persons who so desired.

There were several extensions of the original UNPROFOR covering the following purposes: reopening of the Sarajevo airport for humanitarian purposes; establishing a security zone encompassing Sarajevo and its airport; protection of convoys of released detainees in Bosnia and Herzegovina as requested by the International Committee of the Red Cross; monitoring arrangements for the complete withdrawal of the Yugoslavian Army from Croatia; the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula and the removal of heavy weapons from neighbouring areas of Croatia and Montenegro (Res 779,1992); monitoring compliance with the ban on military flights (Res 781,1992); and the establishment of the United Nations presence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

UNPROFOR also monitored the implementation of a cease-fire agreement requested by the Bosnian Government and Bosnian-Croat Forces in February 1994. In addition, UNPROFOR monitored cease-fire arrangements, negotiated between the Bosnian Government and Bosnian Serb forces, which became effective on 1 January 1995.

On 31 March 1995, the Security Council decided to restructure UNPROFOR, replacing it with three separate but interrelated peacekeeping operations: UNCRO (United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in

Croatia), UNPREDEP (United Nations Preventive Deployment Force) under the joint theatre headquarters known as UNPF (United Nations Peace Forces) located in Zagreb. Eventually, following positive developments in the former Yugoslavia and the establishment of two new United Nations Missions in Bosnia -Herzegovina and Croatia, UNPF-HQ was phased out in January 1996.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service from 01 March 1992 to 19 December 1995.

UN Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC)

This mission was established in October 1991 to assist the Cambodian Parties to facilitate communications between the military headquarters of the four Cambodian Parties in matters relating to the cease-fire and to undertake a mine-awareness training role. Subsequently, this mandate was extended to include training in mine clearance and the initiation of a de-mining programme. The mandate for this Mission expired in March 1992 with the establishment of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service between 01 October 1991 to 15 March 1992.

UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC)

UNTAC was established in February 1992, incorporating the existing Mission, UNAMIC. The mandate for this Mission relates to human rights, the organisation and conduct of free and fair elections, military arrangements, civil administration, the maintenance of law and order, the repatriation and resettlement of the Cambodian refugees and displaced persons, and the rehabilitation of essential Cambodian infrastructures during the transitional period. After the elections, the Mission was closed on 15 November 1993 and replaced by the United Nations Military Liaison Team (UNMLT). Consisting of 20 military observers, their task was to maintain close liaison with the Cambodian Government, to report to the Secretary-General on matters effecting security in Cambodia and to assist the Government in dealing with residual military matters related to the Paris Agreement. UNMLT was established for a single period of six months. Military Observers are eligible to receive the UNTAC medal.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service from 16 March 1992 to 15 November 1993.

UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM)

UNOSOM was established on 24 April 1992. In accordance with the agreements reached with the two main Somali factions in Mogadishu, the cease-fire in the capital was to be monitored by a group of 50 unarmed, uniformed United Nations military observers. The observers were to be deployed along the demarcation line separating Mogadishu into two zones. As regards humanitarian assistance, the security personnel envisaged in the agreements were to provide protection and security for United Nations personnel, equipment and supplies at the port of Mogadishu and escort deliveries of humanitarian supplies from there to distribution centres in the city and its immediate environs. They were also to provide security for United Nations personnel, equipment and supplies at the airport in Mogadishu. They were to provide the United Nations' convoys of relief supplies with a sufficiently strong military escort to deter attack; they were authorized to fire in self-defence as a last resort if deterrence should not prove effective. On 28 August, the Security Council, authorized an increase in strength of UNOSOM by four additional UN security units, for the protection of the humanitarian convoys and distribution centres throughout Somalia. Several of the Somali de facto authorities refused to agree to the deployment of United Nations troops and only one battalion and military observers were deployed to Mogadishu. Relief ships were blocked from docking and even shelled. Air and seaports came under fire resulting in the non-delivery of relief supplies to areas where the need was most acute. On 3 December 1992, the Security Council authorized the use of all necessary means to establish, as soon as possible, a secure environment for humanitarian and relief operations in Somalia. The first elements of the Unified Task Force, spearheaded by the United States of America, were deployed in Mogadishu on 9 December 1992. UNOSOM ended on the 30 April 1993.

Awarded for 90 days service from 24 April 1992 to 30 April 1993.

UN Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ)

The Mission was established 13 October 1992 to monitor and verify the cease-fire, the separation and concentration of forces, their demobilization and the collection, storage and destruction of weapons; to monitor and verify the complete withdrawal of foreign forces; to monitor and verify the disbanding of private and irregular armed groups; to authorize security arrangements for vital infrastructures; to provide security for the United Nations and other international activities in support of the peace process, especially in the corridors; to provide technical assistance and monitor the entire electoral process; to coordinate and monitor all humanitarian assistance operations, in particular those related to refugees, internally displaced persons, demobilized military personnel and the affected local population and to facilitate the implementation of the general peace agreement for Mozambique. Upon completion of the task, the Mission was terminated in January 1995.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service between 13 October 1992 to 31 January 1995.

UN Observer Mission Uganda – Rwanda (ONOMUR)

This mission was established on 22 June 1993 to monitor the Uganda/Rwanda border and to verify that no military assistance reached Rwanda. The focus was placed primarily on transit by transport of lethal weapons and ammunition across the border, as well as any other material which could be of military use. Upon completion of the task, the Mission was terminated in October 1994.

Awarded for 180 days consecutive service from 22 June 1993 to 31 October 1994.

UN Assistance Mission For Rwanda (UNAMIR)

This mission was established 5 October 1993 to monitor cease-fire, security situation, process of repatriation of refugees, to assist with mine clearance, the coordination of humanitarian assistance and to contribute to the security of the city of Kigali. UNAMIR also contributed to the security of personnel of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and of human rights offices in Rwanda and assisted in the establishment and training of a new, integrated national police force. The UNAMIR mandate came to end in March 1996.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service between 5 October 1993 to 31 March 1996.

UN Mission in Haiti (UNMIH)

This mission established to help implement certain provisions of the Governors Island Agreement signed by the Haitian parties on 3 July 1993. In 1993, UNMIH's mandate was to assist in modernizing the armed forces of Haiti and establishing a new police force. That mandate could not be carried out due to the non-cooperation of the Haitian military authorities. On the 31 July 1994 the UN approved the establishment of an advance team of UNMIH to institute the appropriate means of coordination with the multinational force, to carry out the monitoring of the operations of the force, to assess requirements and to prepare for the deployment of UNMIH upon completion of the mission of the multinational force. The Mission terminated in June 1996.

UNMIH was succeeded in July 1996 by the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH). Its mandate expired on 31 July 1997. The Security Council established the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH) 28 June 1996. In setting up UNSMIH, the Council underlined the need to support the commitment of the Government of Haiti to maintain the secure and stable environment established by the Multinational Force in Haiti.

UNSMIH was the third in the series of UN Peacekeeping Operations in Haiti. It was established the 30 July 1997 for a single four-month period ending on 30 November 1997. It was established to assist the Government of Haiti by supporting and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian National Police (HNP).

UNSMIH was succeeded in December 1997 by the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH). The Security Council established MIPONUH on the 28 November 1997. Unlike the three previous Missions, MIPONUH had no military component. Its mandate was to continue the work of the United Nations to support the Haitian National Police and to contribute to its professionalization.

MIPONUH was succeeded by the new International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti (MICAH) on 16 March 2000. Its mandate is to consolidate the results achieved by MIPONUH and its predecessor Missions of the United Nations in Haiti. MICAH is tasked with further promoting human rights and reinforcing the institutional effectiveness of the Haitian police and the judiciary, and with coordinating and facilitating the international community's dialogue with political and social actors in Haiti.

Awarded for 90 consecutive days of service in any of the missions listed above.

United Mission for the verification of Human Rights in Guatemala (MINUGUA)

In September 1994, the General Assembly decided to establish a Human Rights Verification in Guatemala acting on a recommendation by the Secretary-General that such a mission could make a contribution to a persisting pattern of human rights abuse. The mission terminated in May 1997.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service between 01 September 1994 to 27 May 1997.

UN Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA)

In 1996, the Central African Republic was shaken by a politico-military crisis that stemmed to a large extent from widespread public discontent over social and economic problems. On 25 January 1997, an agreement was signed in Bangui, and from 31 January 1997 an inter-African force in the Central African Republic was established in order to restore peace and security in the Central African Republic by monitoring the implementation of the Bangui agreements.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service between 15 April 1998 to 28 February 2000.

UN Preventive Deployment Force (Macedonia) (UNPREDEP)

This mission was established in March 1995 which decided that the activities of UNPROFOR, within the former Republic of Macedonia, shall be known as UNPREDEP. The mandate was essentially preventive, to monitor and report any development in the border areas that could undermine the confidence and stability in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia or threaten its territory. The Mission terminated in February 1999.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service between 31 March 1995 to 28 February 1999.

UN Mission in Bosnia – Herzegovina (UNMIBH)

This Mission was established in 15 December 1995 for a period of one year from the transfer of authority from the United Nations Protection Force (UNPF) to the multinational implementation force (IFOR). The main tasks of the United Nations civilian police force include: monitoring, observing and inspecting law enforcement activities; training and advising law enforcement personnel; facilitating, within the International Police Task Force mission of assistance, the parties' law enforcement activities; and ensuring the existence of conditions for free and fair elections

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service between 21 December 1995 to 31 December 2002. The Canadian contribution ended in February 2000.

UN Military Observer Mission in Prevlaka (Croatia) (UNMOP)

This observer Mission was established in January 1996. The mandate was to monitor the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula in accordance with Resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995).

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service between 15 January 1996 to 15 December 2002.

UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)

UNMIK was established on 10 June 1999 by adoption of the Security Council Resolution 1244. The goal of the mission is the resolution of the grave humanitarian situation in Kosovo, through the implementation of return of

refugees and prevention of the escalation of conflict between parties in the region.
Awarded for 6 months consecutive service between 01 June 1999 to the present.

UN Observer Mission in Sierra Leone/UN Mission In Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL/UNAMSIL)

UNOMSIL's purpose is to monitor the military and security situation in the country as a whole, as security conditions permit; monitor the disarmament and demobilization of former combatants concentrated in secure areas of the country; assist in monitoring respect for international humanitarian law, including at disarmament and demobilization sites, where security permit; advise, in coordination with other international efforts, the Government of Sierra Leone and local police officials on police practise, training, re-equipment and recruitment, in particular on the need to respect internationally accepted standards of policing in democratic societies.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service between 22 October 1999 to the present.

UN Assistance Mission East Timor/UN Transitional Authority East Timor (UNAMET/UNTEAT)

The main goals of the Mission are to provide security and maintain law and order throughout the territory of East Timor, to establish an effective administration, to assist in the development of civil and social service and to support capacity-building for self-government.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service between 25 October 1999 to 15 May 2001.

Members serving with the International Force East Timor (INTERFET) do not qualify for this medal.

UN Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC)

The main goals of the Mission are to monitor the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and to investigate violations of the ceasefire, to work with the parties to obtain the release of all prisoners of war and to supervise and verify the disengagement and redeployment of the parties' forces.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service between 24 February 2000 to the present.

UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE)

The main goals of the Mission are to monitor the cessation of hostilities, to assist in ensuring the observance of the security commitments agreed by the parties, to monitor and verify the redeployment of Ethiopian forces from positions taken, to monitor the positions of Ethiopian forces once redeployed and the positions of Eritrean forces.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service between 31 August 2000 to the present.

UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

In February 2004 anti-Aristide forces began a march on Port-au-Prince, leading to the overthrow of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. At the new government's request, the UN sent in an interim force to re-establish peace. MINUSTAH followed, with a mandate to re-establish a secure environment, promote human rights and assist in the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service between 1 June 2004 to the present.

UN Operation in Ivory Coast (ONUCI)

This mission was established under UN Security Council resolution 1528, of Feb 27, 2004, to monitor the cease-fire and movements of armed groups, support disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation and resettlement, protect UN Personnel, institutions and civilians, support humanitarian assistance and the implementation of the peace process, provide assistance in the field of human rights and restore a civilian policing presence in the country et re-establish the authority of the judiciary and the rule of law

throughout Cote d'Ivoire.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service between 4 April 2004 to the present.

UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)

The United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) was established under UN Security Council Resolution 1590 of March 24, 2005, with a mandate to support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, and to perform functions relating to humanitarian assistance, and protection and promotion of human rights.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service between 24 March 2005 to the present.

United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)

The United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) was authorized on 25 August 2006 by U.N. Security Council Resolution 1704. This mission is to support the Government of Timor-Leste in consolidating stability, enhancing a culture of democratic governance, and facilitating political dialogue among Timorese stakeholders, in their efforts to bring about a process of national reconciliation and foster social cohesion.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service since 25 August 2006.

United Nations - African Union Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)

The Security Council resolution 1769 of 31 July 2007 and the communiqué of the 79th meeting of the African Union Peace and Security Council of June 2007 established the United Nations - African Union Hybrid Mission in DARFUR. The mission, which stood up at El Fasher, Sudan, on 1 January 2008 and replaced the African Mission in Sudan (AMIS), is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective of supporting the implementation of the DPA and subsequent agreements, prevent disruption of their implementation, prevent armed attacks, and protect civilians without prejudice to the responsibility of the Government of Sudan. UNAMID will also contribute to security for humanitarian assistance, monitor and verify implementations of agreements, assist an inclusive political process, and contribute to the promotion of human rights and rule of law.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service since 1 January 2008.

UN Special Service Medal (UNSSM)

This medal was established in June 1995 to recognize those personnel serving the United Nations in capacities other than established peace-keeping missions and United Nations Headquarters.

This medal is awarded for 90 days consecutive service for the following UN missions:

Service with the mine clearance and education team in Afghanistan and Pakistan 1989-90. Service requirement is 90 consecutive days. Eligible personnel have already received the Canadian Special Service Medal (SSM) with PAKISTAN 1989-90 Bar for this service. Therefore, recipients must indicate whether they wish to retain this medal or request the UNSSM. If the UNSSM is requested, then the SSM with PAKISTAN 1989-90 Bar (or PAKISTAN Bar if SSM has two or more bars) must be returned to NDHQ/DHH 4;

Operation AIRBRIDGE: for 90 consecutive days service with UNHCR at support base, Geneva or Sarajevo airport, or for those personnel who participated in the delivery of supplies and who took part in 100 or more landings at Sarajevo airport during UNPROFOR (15 Feb 92 to 31 Mar 95);

UNSCOM: Eligible personnel will have been seconded to the Special Commission assigned to Iraq for a minimum period of 90 consecutive days or by fulfilling a total of 180 non-consecutive days in Iraq;

Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) for CF members who served 90 consecutive days with CMAC since 17 Feb 94;

Operation ACCIUS: 90 consecutive days with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) since November 2002; and

Operation SOLITUDE: 90 consecutive days with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General in West Africa since 22 March 2003;

Operation SAFARI: 90 days consecutive days with the United Nations Advance Mission to Sudan (UNAMIS) from July 2004 to 23 March 2005; and

Operation IOLAUS: 90 days consecutive days with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI) since 02 Oct 2004.

UN Headquarters Medal (UNHQ)

From time to time countries may provide, on a secondment basis, staff trained, military officers to serve in staff positions at United Nations Headquarters in New York to assist with the planning and implementation of new missions.

Awarded for 90 days consecutive service between 20 June 1979 to the present.

NATO Medal for Former Yugoslavia (NATO-FY)

On 14 December 1995 North Atlantic Council launched the largest military operation ever undertaken by the Alliance, Operation Joint Endeavour. Based on UN Security Council Resolution 1031, NATO was given the mandate to implement the military aspects of the Peace Agreement. A NATO-led multinational force, called the Implementation Force (IFOR), started its mission on 20 December 1995. IFOR was given a one-year mandate.

After the peaceful conduct of the September 1996 elections, IFOR successfully completed its mission of implementing the military annexes of the General Framework Agreement for Peace. However, it was clear that much remained to be accomplished on the civil side and that the political environment would continue to be potentially unstable and insecure. On 25-26 September, one week after the Bosnian elections NATO Defence Ministers concluded that the Alliance needed to re-assess how it might continue to provide support for the establishment of a secure environment after the end of IFOR's mandate in December. The role of IFOR (Operation Joint Endeavour) was to implement the peace. The role of SFOR (Operation Joint Guard / Operation Joint Forge) is to stabilise the peace. The difference between the tasks of IFOR and SFOR is reflected in their names.

12 December 1996, SFOR was authorised to implement the military aspects of the Peace Agreement as the legal successor to IFOR. Like IFOR, SFOR operates under Chapter VII of the UN Charter (peace enforcement).

ELIGIBILITY & CRITERIA

Awarded for :

thirty days continuous or accumulated service in direct support of NATO operations, on land, at sea or in the air spaces of the Former Yugoslavia, Albania, the Former Republic of Macedonia, and the Adriatic Sea (the theatre of operations) commencing 1 July 1992 and ending 31 December 2002; or

ninety days continuous or accumulated service commencing 1 July 1992 and ending 31 December 2002, in the territories of Italy, Greece, Hungary and Austria, in direct support of the NATO operations in the Former Yugoslavia (the adjacent area).

Four numerals are awarded:

on completion on an additional 180 days service in the theatre of operations; or on completion on an additional 540 days service in the adjacent area.

This medal was replaced on 1 January 2003, by the Non-Article 5 NATO Medal, for Operations in the Balkans.

Personnel arriving in theatre before 3 December 2002 count their time towards this medal and its associated four numerals until the end of the deployment. Personnel arriving in-theatre on or after 3 December 2002 count their time towards the Non-Article 5 NATO Medal for Operations in the Balkans. No personnel can receive the two medals for the same deployment regardless of its duration.

NATO Medal for Kosovo (NATO-K)

The conflict in the Kosovo province of the Yugoslav Federal Republic started at the beginning of 1998 with the armed incidents between the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) and the Yugoslav military and police force. The armed conflict caused a humanitarian catastrophe which had to be urgently addressed by a concerted action of the broad international community. From the very beginning NATO took an active part in the peace campaign

as well as contributing to Kosovo reconstruction process after the conflict has been terminated with the help of the international community.

ELIGIBILITY & CRITERIA

Awarded for:

thirty days continuous or accumulated service from 18 October 1998 to 31 December 2001 on the land, at sea or in the air space of Kosovo and other territories of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Albania, the Former Republic of Macedonia, and the Adriatic and Ionian Seas (the theatre of operations); or

Ninety days continuous or accumulated service from 18 October 1998 to 31 December 2001, in the territories of Italy, Greece, and Hungary, in direct support of the NATO operations in Kosovo (the adjacent area); or
Aircrew who participated in Operation ALLIED FORCE between 24 Mar and 10 Jun 99 will be deemed to have qualified after flying 15 sorties during the operation in the airspace of Kosovo and the other territories of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Aircrew who completed less than 15 sorties under this criteria will be allowed to aggregate the number of sorties completed with other qualifying service.

This medal was replaced by the Non-Article 5 NATO Medal for Operations in the Balkans on 1 January 2003.

Personnel arriving in theatre before 3 December 2002 count their time towards this medal and its associated tour numerals until the end of the deployment. Personnel arriving in-theatre on or after 3 December 2002 count their time towards the Non-Article 5 NATO Medal for Operations in the Balkans. No personnel can receive the two medals for the same deployment regardless of its duration.

NATO for Former Republic of Macedonia (NATO-FYROM)

Insurgents agreed to the weapons collection plan and to voluntarily hand-in their weapons. Part of this plan was a list of weapons and ammunition which the insurgents committed to provide as one of their obligations as a confidence-building measure and one element of a broader peace plan proposed by President Trajkovski. TFH accepted what was passed in within the established timeframe. In accordance with the agreement between the ethnic Albanian insurgents and the government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*, it was the responsibility of the insurgents to de-mine weapons caches and bring any hidden weapons to the collection sites. TFH's only mandate was to collect weapons that were voluntarily turned in by the armed extremists; the responsibility to ensure a safe and secure environment remained with the government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

(1) Turkey Recognizes Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name.

ELIGIBILITY & CRITERIA

Awarded for twenty five days continuous or accumulated service on the land, or in the air space of former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for service time that includes dates between:

1 June 2001 and 27 August 2001, during the period prior to OP ESSENTIAL HARVEST and between; and
27 August 2001 and 27 September 2001, during the period of OP ESSENTIAL HARVEST.

Awarded for thirty days continuous or accumulated service on the land, or in the air space of former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia between 27 September 2001 and 31 December 2002.

This medal was replaced by the Non-Article 5 NATO Medal for Operations in the Balkans on 1 January 2003.

Personnel arriving in theatre before 3 December 2002 count their time towards this medal and its associated tour numerals until the end of the deployment. Personnel arriving in-theatre on or after 3 December 2002 count their time towards the Non-Article 5 NATO Medal for Operations in the Balkans. No personnel can receive the two medals for the same deployment regardless of its duration.

Article 5 NATO Medal for Operation "Eagle Assist"

Operation Eagle Assist began on 12 October 2001 following the North Atlantic Council's 4 October decision to take measures to operationalize Article 5 of the Washington Treaty. This was done following the terrorist

attacks against the United States on 11 September 2001 and the mission's aim was to help the US Forces control the North American airspace. The mission was deemed as completed on the 16 May 2002.

Awarded to NAEW&C crews that have served thirty days continuous or accumulated service in the air space of United States of America, and the air space of North America as tasked by NORAD between 12 October 2001 and 16 May 2002:

Aircrew will accumulate one day's service for the first sortie flown of any day in the Area of Operation; additional sorties flown on the same day receive no further credit. This requirement exists for support as well as combat aircraft, support aircraft including tanker, airlift and surveillance platforms.

Article 5 NATO Medal for Operation "Active Endeavour"

On 12 September 2001 NATO implemented Article 5 of the Washington Treaty following the 11 September attacks against the United States. Following US requests, NATO subsequently agreed to implement 8 specific measures to expand the options available in the campaign against terrorism. These measures included the deployment of elements of NATO's Standing Naval Forces to the Eastern Mediterranean in order to provide a NATO presence and demonstrate resolve.

The NATO Operation ACTIVE ENDEAVOUR formally began on 26 October 2001, when the activation order was issued. However, patrolling in the Eastern Mediterranean had already started on 6 October, when the Standing Naval Force Mediterranean was dispatched to conduct maritime presence operations in support of the international campaign against terrorism.

ELIGIBILITY & CRITERIA

Awarded for thirty days continuous or accumulated service as part of an element of the Standing Naval Force (SNF) operating in the international waters of the Mediterranean Sea and in the air space above it commencing the 26 October 2001 and terminating at date to be determined:

Aircrew will accumulate one day's service for the first sortie flown of any day in the Area of Operation; additional sorties flown on the same day receive no further credit. This requirement exists for support as well as combat aircraft, support aircraft including tanker, airlift and surveillance platforms.

Non-Article 5 NATO Medal for Operations in the Balkans

On 14 December 1995 North Atlantic Council launched the largest military operation ever undertaken by the Alliance, Operation Joint Endeavour. Based on UN Security Council Resolution 1031, NATO was given the mandate to implement the military aspects of the Peace Agreement. A NATO-led multinational force, called the Implementation Force (IFOR), started its mission on 20 December 1995. IFOR was given a one-year mandate.

After the peaceful conduct of the September 1996 elections, IFOR successfully completed its mission of implementing the military annexes of the General Framework Agreement for Peace. However, it was clear that much remained to be accomplished on the civil side and that the political environment would continue to be potentially unstable and insecure. On 25-26 September, one week after the Bosnian elections NATO Defence Ministers concluded that the Alliance needed to re-assess how it might continue to provide support for the establishment of a secure environment after the end of IFOR's mandate in December. The role of IFOR (Operation Joint Endeavour) was to implement the peace. The role of SFOR (Operation Joint Guard / Operation Joint Forge) is to stabilise the peace. The difference between the tasks of IFOR and SFOR is reflected in their names.

12 December 1996, SFOR was authorised to implement the military aspects of the Peace Agreement as the legal successor to IFOR. Like IFOR, SFOR operates under Chapter VII of the UN Charter (peace enforcement).

ELIGIBILITY & CRITERIA

Awarded for thirty days continuous or accumulated service on the land or in the air spaces of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslavia (including Kosovo), Albania, and the Former Republic of Macedonia, starting the 1 January 2003 and ending at a date to be determined.

Aircrew will accumulate one day's service for the first sortie flown of any day in the Area of Operation; additional sorties flown on the same day receive no further credit. This requirement exists for support as well as combat aircraft, support aircraft including tanker, airlift and surveillance platforms. This medal replaces the NATO medals for the Former-Yugoslavia, Kosovo and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Non-Article 5 NATO Medal for service with the NATO Training Implementation Mission and the NATO Training Mission in Iraq (NTM-IRAQ)

Following the US-led campaign in Iraq to topple the regime of dictator Saddam Hussein, NATO has undertaken the task to help train the new Iraqi Armed Forces through its NATO Training Implementation Mission (NTIM-I) and NATO Training Mission (NTM-I) in Iraq.

ELIGIBILITY & CRITERIA

Awarded for thirty days continuous or accumulated service under NATO command or control in Iraq or in any neighbouring country of Iraq that hosts elements of the force and provide direct support to NTIM-I and NTM-I, starting 18 August 2004 and ending at a date to be determined.

Aircrew will accumulate one day's service for the first sortie flown of any day in the Area of Operation; additional sorties flown on the same day receive no further credit. This requirement exists for support as well as combat aircraft, support aircraft including tanker, airlift and surveillance platforms

Non-Article 5 Medal for NATO Logistical Support to the African Union Mission in Sudan

NATO deployed troops in Sudan and certain other African countries to provide logistical support to the African Union Mission in Sudan.

Awarded for thirty days continuous or accumulated service under NATO command or control in Sudan or in other African countries approved by NATO that host elements of the force providing direct support to the mission, starting 13 July 2005 and ending at a date to be determined.

Aircrew will accumulate one day's service for the first sortie flown of any day in the Area of Operation; additional sorties flown on the same day receive no further credit. This requirement exists for support as well as combat aircraft, support aircraft including tanker, airlift and surveillance platforms

International Commission for Supervision and Control Indo-China (ICSC)

The ICSC Cambodia monitored the Geneva Accords and helped the Khmer resistance forces disband and return home and the Viet Minh to leave the country. Much of the work was done from 1954 to 1955 and Canada had only token representation after 1958. The commission withdrew completely in 1969.

Awarded for 90 days cumulative service between 7 August 1954 to 15 June 1974.

International Commission of Control and Supervision Vietnam (ICCS)

Note that although this a military honour, the [Chancellery of Honours](#) at Rideau Hall is responsible for the administration of the replacements.

The 1,160 personnel of the commission were from Canada, Hungary, Indonesia and Poland and their role was to monitor the cease-fire in South Vietnam as per the Paris Peace Conference. The Commission arranged the release and exchange of more than 32,000 prisoners of war.

Awarded for 90 days cumulative service between 28 January 1973 to 30 April 1975.

Multinational Force and Observers (SINAI) (MFO)

The force was to observe the 1979 Camp David accord between Israel and Egypt and was set up by the United States.

Awarded for six months cumulative service between 25 April 1982 to present.

European Community Monitor Mission (Yugoslavia) (ECMMY)

To monitor the cease-fire agreement in the former Yugoslavian countries and to report on violations of the cease-fire agreements.

Awarded for 90 days cumulative service between 8 September 1991 to 19 December 1995.

International Force East Timor (INTERFET)

The Government of Australia established the International Force East Timor (INTERFET) to provide security and maintain law and order throughout the territory of East Timor, and to establish an effective administration of civil and social service and to support capacity-building for self-government.

ELIGIBILITY & CRITERIA

Awarded for 30 days cumulative service in the area of operations between the 15 September 1999 to 10 April 2000.

The area of operations includes:

East Timor;

The sea adjacent to East Timor to a distance of 12 nautical miles; and

The CF staging base at Darwin, Australia.

Staff visits do not count as qualifying service.

Members serving with United Nations Assistance Mission East Timor (UNAMET) do not qualify for this medal

European Security and Defence Policy Service Medal (ESDP)

The European Union (EU) established this medal on 1 January 2003 to provide recognition to those who serve in EU-led crisis management operations.

Awarded to military and civilian personnel who have served 30 consecutive days either in the area of operations of a designated EU-led crisis management operations or in a EU HQ in designated positions in direct support of such operations.

The medal is always awarded with a bar to denote the mission for which it has been awarded

Canadian Centennial Medal

This medal commemorates the Centennial of Canada's Confederation in 1867, and was awarded to people recommended by governments and associations. This commemorative medal program is now closed. This medal is administered by the [Chancellery of Honours at Rideau Hall](#).

Canadian Forces members were recommended by the Chief of Defence Staff to the Government of Canada.

This medal program is now closed

Queen Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee Medal

The Queen's Silver Jubilee medal commemorates the 25th anniversary of the accession of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second to the throne. National organizations in every important field of endeavour, including the professions, education and arts, veterans' groups, sports associations, philanthropic and charitable bodies and welfare services were asked to participate in submitting nominations.

All members of the Order of Canada, Order of Military Merit and recipients of the Canadian Bravery Decorations received the Queen's Silver Jubilee medal. This commemorative medal program is now closed.

This medal is administered by the [Chancellery of Honours at Rideau Hall](#).

Selection criterion for members of the Canadian Forces was based on merit, with length of service and prestige of current appointment as secondary consideration. This medal program is now closed

125 Anniversary of the Confederation of Canada Medal

The medal was awarded to those making a significant contribution to their fellow citizens, their community, or to Canada. Persons deceased prior to 01 January 1992 were not eligible for consideration. This commemorative medal program is now closed. This medal is administered by the [Chancellery of Honours at Rideau Hall](#).

Military nominees were selected by the chain of command based on merit. This medal program is closed.

Queen Elizabeth II Golden Jubilee Medal

The Queen's Golden Jubilee medal commemorates the 50th anniversary of the accession of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second to the throne. This commemorative medal program is now closed. This medal is administered by the [Chancellery of Honours at Rideau Hall](#).

Canadian Forces members must be recommended by the Chief of Defence Staff to the Government of Canada. Selection is computer generated and distributed proportionally to Regular and Reserve members (including Cadet Instructors, Canadian Rangers and Honorary Positions) by component, rank, Military Occupation and years of service. CANFORGEN 024/02 CDS 017 refers.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) Long Service Medal

This Honour is administered by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Canadian Forces' Decoration (C.D.)

The Canadian Forces' Decoration is awarded to officers and Non-Commissioned Members of the Canadian Forces who have completed twelve years of service. The decoration is awarded to all ranks, who have a good record of conduct.

The decoration is awarded to the regular forces, reserve forces, officers of the Cadet Instructors Cadre (CIC), Canadian Rangers and holders of honorary appointments in the CF. Service in the regular and reserve or auxiliary forces of the British Commonwealth of Nations will be counted towards the medal if the final five years have been served with the Canadian Forces and no other long service, good conduct or efficiency medal has been awarded for the same service. The medal may be awarded to persons in possession of any long service, good conduct or efficiency decoration or medal clasps, provided that the individual has completed the full qualifying periods of service for each award and that no service qualifying towards one award is permitted to count towards any other. The service need not be continuous. This award supersedes all other long service awards for members joining the Canadian Forces after 01 September 1939.

Police Exemplary Service Medal

This Honour is administered by the Chancellery of Honours at Rideau Hall

Corrections Exemplary Service Medal

This Honour is administered by the Chancellery of Honours at Rideau Hall

Fire Service Exemplary Service Medal

This Honour is administered by the Chancellery of Honours at Rideau Hall

Canadian Coast Guard Exemplary Service Medal

This Honour is administered by the Chancellery of Honours at Rideau Hall

Emergency Medical Services Exemplary Service Medal

This Honour is administered by the Chancellery of Honours at Rideau Hall

Peace Officer Exemplary Service Medal

This Honour is administered by the Chancellery of Honours at Rideau Hall

Queen's Medal for Champion Shot

The Queen's Medal for Champion Shot was originally created under the British Honours System. In June 1968, after the unification of the Canadian Forces, Her Majesty the Queen gave her approval to the granting in Canada of the British Queen's Medal for Champion Shot. It wasn't until 1991 that the Privy Council for Canada advised that there should be created and instituted in Canada the Queen's Medal for Champion Shot. On August 28, 1991, Letters Patent were signed by Her Majesty to create the Queen's Medal for Champion Shot in Canada. Note that although this a military honour, the [Chancellery of Honours at Rideau Hall](#) is responsible for its administration.

ELIGIBILITY & CRITERIA

Two medals are awarded annually since 1991: one to a member of the Canadian Forces (Regular) and one to a member of the Canadian Forces (Reserves) or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who obtains the highest aggregate score in stages one and two of the Queen's Medal Competition.