

NEW ZEALAND AND FOREIGN CAMPAIGN MEDALS AND UNIT CITATIONS FOR OPERATIONAL SERVICE SINCE 3 SEPTEMBER 1945

NEW ZEALAND AND BRITISH
CAMPAIGN MEDALS



The New Zealand Memorial Cross (Queen Elizabeth II version)

Awarded to the next of kin of New Zealand military personnel who die while on war or operational service overseas, or who subsequently die of wounds received while on this service. It is worn as a lapel badge on the right lapel of uniform or civilian jacket.

POST SECOND WORLD WAR



The New Zealand Operational Service Medal

Instituted in 2002 to provide distinctive New Zealand recognition for operational service for New Zealand since the end of the Second World War (3 September 1945). Awarded to those who receive a campaign medal, or who complete 7 days or more operational service.



The New Zealand Service Medal 1946-1949

Instituted in 1995. Recognises service in the occupation forces in Japan between September 1945 and March 1949.



The Naval General Service Medal 1915-62

Instituted in 1918. Only one class awarded to large numbers of New Zealand military personnel. This was Malaya for naval service in the Malayan Emergency (1948 to 31 July 1960).



The General Service Medal 1918-62

Instituted in 1918. Only one class awarded to large numbers of New Zealand military personnel. This was Malaya for land and air service in the Malayan Emergency (1948 to 31 July 1960).



The Korea Medal

Instituted in 1951 to recognise service by British Commonwealth forces who took part in the Korean War (2 July 1950 to 27 July 1953).



The General Service Medal 1962

Instituted in 1964. Only two classes awarded to large numbers of New Zealand military personnel. These were 'Borneo' (1962 to 1966) and Malay Peninsula (1964 to 1966).



The Vietnam Medal

Instituted in 1968 to recognise New Zealand military personnel who served on the strength of an operational unit in Vietnam between 1964 and 1973.



The Rhodesia Medal

Instituted in 1980 to recognise service in Rhodesia between 1 December 1970 and 20 March 1980 related to the elections which led to independence.



The East Timor Medal

Instituted in 2001 to recognise New Zealand citizens (both military and non-military) who served in East Timor from 19 June 1999 until 27 April 2006.

UNIT CITATIONS

Since 1952, a small number of New Zealand military units have received Unit Citations from Australia, Korea, South Vietnam and the United States for operational service. An insignia is worn on the right side of the chest by veterans who served in the War zone. In addition, current members of the relevant units may be approved to wear the insignia while they are posted to that unit. The approved Unit Citations are:

1. The Korean Presidential Unit Citation - 16 Fd Regt (Korea)
2. The Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm Presidential Unit Citation - 161 Bty, RNZA; 2 NZATT (Vietnam)
3. The United States Army Meritorious Unit Citation - 161 Bty, RNZA (Vietnam)
4. The Australian Unit Citation for Gallantry - 161 Bty, RNZA (Vietnam) 1968
5. The Australian Meritorious Unit Citation - 3 Sqn, RNZAF (East Timor) and Force Communications Unit (Cambodia)
6. The United States Navy Presidential Unit Citation - 1 NZSAS Regt (Afghanistan)



NEW ZEALAND
CAMPAIGN MEDALS

THE NEW ZEALAND GENERAL
SERVICE MEDAL 1992



The New Zealand General Service Medal 1992 (Warlike)

Instituted in 1992 to recognise Warlike operational service for which no other medal was issued. Clasps show the operational area(s) served in.

NZGSM 1992 Clasps (Warlike)

- Near East
- Malaya 1960-64
- Vietnam
- Kuwait



The New Zealand General Service Medal 1992 (Non-Warlike)

Instituted in 1992 to recognise Non-Warlike operational service for which no other medal was issued. Clasps show the operational area(s) served in.

NZGSM 1992 Clasps (Non-Warlike)

- Korea 1954-57
- Korea 1958-2000
- Thailand
- Sinai
- Indian Ocean
- Peshawar
- Bougainville
- Iraq
- Somalia
- Mozambique
- Cambodia
- Rwanda
- Arabian Gulf

THE NEW ZEALAND GENERAL
SERVICE MEDAL 2002



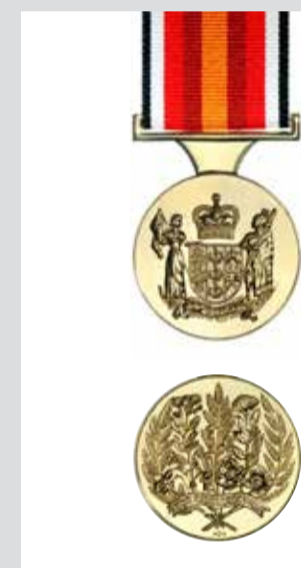
The New Zealand General Service Medal 2002 (NZGSM 2002)

Instituted in 2002 to replace the NZGSM 1992. It recognises service in Warlike and Non-Warlike operations commenced since 1 January 2000. It is issued with a different coloured ribbon for each operational area: Afghanistan primary (since 2001) and secondary operational areas (2001 to 2014), Counter Piracy (since 2009), Iraq 2003 (2003 to 2014), Korea (since 2001), Solomon Islands (2000 to 2017), Timor Leste (2006 to 2012), Iraq 2015 (since 2014) and Greater Middle East (since 2015).

NZGSM 2002 Ribbons

- Solomon Islands
- Korea
- Afghanistan (Primary Operational Area)
- Afghanistan (Secondary Operational Area)
- Iraq 2003
- Timor-Leste
- Counter piracy
- Iraq 2015
- Greater Middle East

NEW ZEALAND SPECIAL
SERVICE MEDALS



The New Zealand Special Service Medal (Nuclear Testing)

Instituted in 2002 to recognise the service of New Zealand citizens who were part of an official New Zealand Government deployment at an atmospheric nuclear test between 1956 and 1973.



The New Zealand Special Service Medal (Asian Tsunami)

Instituted in 2005 to recognise New Zealand citizens who were involved in rescue, relief, rehabilitation and victim identification efforts in areas devastated by the earthquake and resulting tsunami of 26 December 2004.



The New Zealand Special Service Medal (Erebus)

Instituted in 2006 to recognise the service of New Zealand citizens and approved international military personnel involved with the body recovery, crash investigation and victim identification following the crash of Air New Zealand DC-10 Flight TE901 on Mt Erebus, Antarctica, on 28 November 1979.

FOREIGN CAMPAIGN MEDALS
(APPROVED FOR WEAR)



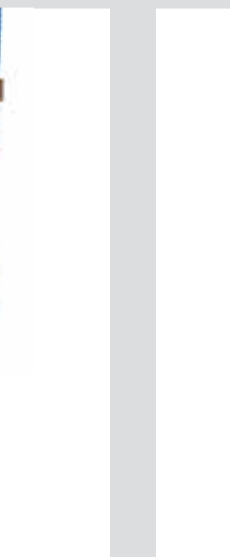
The NATO Medal with clasp 'Former Yugoslavia'

Awarded for military service under North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) command or in direct support of NATO operations in the Former Yugoslavia from 1996 to 2002.



The NATO Non-Article 5 Operations in the Balkans

Awarded to NZDF personnel for service in the Balkans from 3 December 2002 to 2 December 2004.



The NATO Medal (ISAF)

Awarded to NZDF personnel, New Zealand Police and civilian employees of the New Zealand Government for service in Afghanistan under the command of the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) from 2003 to 2014.



Clasps for other NATO Medals

- AFRICA**
Awarded to NZDF personnel for service on NATO counter piracy operations off Africa since 1 January 2008.
- AFGHANISTAN**
Awarded to NZDF personnel for service in Afghanistan under the command of the NATO-led Operation Resolute from 2015 to 2021.



European Union's Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) Service Medal

This European Union medal was awarded to NZDF personnel who served between 2 December 2004 and 30 June 2007 in support of the peace agreement for Bosnia and Herzegovina.



The Korean War Service Medal

This Korean medal is awarded for military service during the Korean War (1 July 1950 to 27 July 1953).



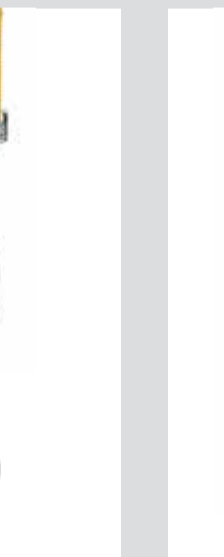
Pingat Jasa Malaysia (PJM)

This Malaysian medal is awarded for military service of 90 days or more in Malaysia from 1957 to 1966 and in Singapore from 1957 to 1965.



The South Vietnamese Campaign Medal

Instituted in 1965. Awarded by the Government of South Vietnam to New Zealand military personnel who served for six months in Vietnam between May 1964 and January 1973.



The Multinational Force and Observers Medal (MFO Medal)

Instituted in 1982 to recognise 170 or more days' peacekeeping service with the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) in the Sinai desert since 1982.



International Force East Timor Medal (INTERFET)

This Australian medal was instituted in 2000 to recognise personnel who served in the International Force East Timor (INTERFET) from 1999 to 2000.



The Timor-Leste Solidarity Medal

The 'Medalha Solidariedade de Timor-Leste' (Timor-Leste Solidarity Medal) was created in 2008 by the Government of Timor-Leste. It recognises 120 or more days' service in Timor-Leste between 1 May 2006 and 31 December 2012.

UNITED NATIONS MEDALS



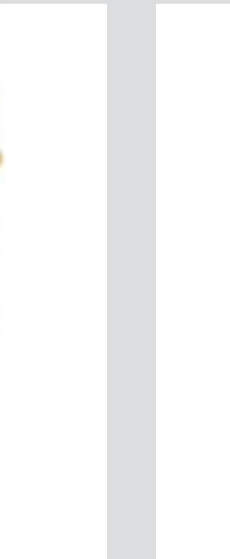
The United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation Medal (UNTSO)

Awarded for service in the Middle East with UNTSO since 1948.



The United Nations Medal (Korea)

Awarded to personnel from the 19 countries including New Zealand who participated in the UN Force in Korea between July 1950 and July 1954 (which included the first 12 months after the Armistice).



The United Nations Special Service Medal

Instituted in 1995, to recognise United Nations military or police service of at least 90 days' duration for which no other United Nations award is authorised.

UNITED NATIONS MEDAL RIBBONS

Since 1966 a standard UN medal (using the obverse and reverse of the UNTSO Medal) has been issued with a different ribbon for each mission. Some related missions may have the same distinctive ribbon.

Silver numerals sewn onto the mission ribbon denote further periods of qualifying service on the same mission.

The ribbons for missions in which New Zealand military or police personnel have served, and are approved for wear as at 10 May 2021, are shown on the right.



APPLYING FOR YOUR MEDALS

To make an application

If you wish to make an application, please go to: <https://www.nzdf.mil.nz/nzdf/medal-and-service-records/medal-applications/>

Note: The postal and email addresses and telephone contact numbers are all in the application form.

For more general information on medals

Go to the New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF) medals website: <https://medals.nzdf.mil.nz>

Note: The legal next of kin may apply for deceased relatives' medals provided these have not been previously issued. The applicant must declare they are the most legally entitled member of the family to receive these medals, prove their relationship to the deceased veteran, and provide an acceptable proof of the veterans' death.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH ROYAL HONOURS ORDERS, MEDALS AND AWARDS

BRITISH STATE, GALLANTRY, DISTINGUISHED AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE RECOGNITION AWARDED IN NEW ZEALAND FROM THE 1850S TO THE 1990S

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE



Knight and Dame Grand Cross (GBE)

Instituted by King George VI in 1917, this Order has five classes as shown above. The Order is also divided into Civil and Military Divisions. Prior to the introduction of the New Zealand Order of Merit in 1996, the Order of the British Empire was the most common State Honour awarded to New Zealand military personnel.



Knight and Dame Commander (KBE/DBE)



Commander (CBE)



Officer (OBE)



Member (MBE)

GALLANTRY, DISTINGUISHED AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE RECOGNITION



The Victoria Cross (VC)

Instituted in 1856 by Queen Victoria as the premier award for gallantry, the British Victoria Cross was awarded to all ranks. Replaced in New Zealand in 1999 by the Victoria Cross for New Zealand.



The George Cross (GC)

Instituted in 1940 by King George VI as the highest award for gallantry available to civilians. It was also awarded to some military personnel. Replaced in New Zealand in 1999 by the New Zealand Cross.



Companion of the Distinguished Service Order (DSO)

Instituted in 1886 to recognise acts of gallantry or distinguished service by military Officers. Replaced in New Zealand in 1999 by the New Zealand Gallantry Star.



The Distinguished Service Cross (DSC)

Instituted in 1914 for award to junior Naval Officers and senior NCOs for distinguished service before an enemy. Replaced in New Zealand in 1999 by the New Zealand Gallantry Decoration.



The Military Cross (MC)

Instituted in 1914 for award to junior Army Officers and senior NCOs for distinguished service in time of war. Replaced in New Zealand in 1999 by the New Zealand Gallantry Decoration.



The Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC)

Instituted in 1919 for award to Air Force Officers and senior NCOs for valour, courage or devotion to duty on active operations. Replaced in New Zealand in 1999 by the New Zealand Gallantry Decoration.



The Air Force Cross (AFC)

Instituted in 1919 for award to Air Force Officers and senior NCOs for courage and devotion to duty on flying operations not in contact with the enemy. Replaced in New Zealand in 1999 by the New Zealand Gallantry Decoration and the New Zealand Bravery Decoration.



The Distinguished Conduct Medal (DCM)

Instituted in 1854, this is the oldest British award for gallantry. Awarded to Army NCOs and Other Ranks for distinguished conduct in the field. Replaced in New Zealand in 1999 by the New Zealand Gallantry and Bravery Awards.



The Conspicuous Gallantry Medal (CGM)

Instituted in 1855 as the Navy's equivalent to the DCM. From 1942, Air Force personnel received this medal with a different ribbon (shown above). Replaced in New Zealand in 1999 by the New Zealand Gallantry Star.



The George Medal (GM)

Instituted in 1940 by King George VI. Awarded to civilians and military personnel for acts of bravery which did not merit the award of the George Cross. Replaced in New Zealand in 1999 by the New Zealand Bravery Star.



The Distinguished Service Medal (DSM)

Instituted in 1914 for award to senior and junior Ratings of the Navy for acts of bravery in the presence of an enemy. Replaced in New Zealand in 1999 by the New Zealand Gallantry Decoration.



The Military Medal (MM)

Instituted in 1916 for award to Army NCOs and Other Ranks for acts of bravery in the field. Replaced in New Zealand in 1999 by the New Zealand Gallantry Decoration.



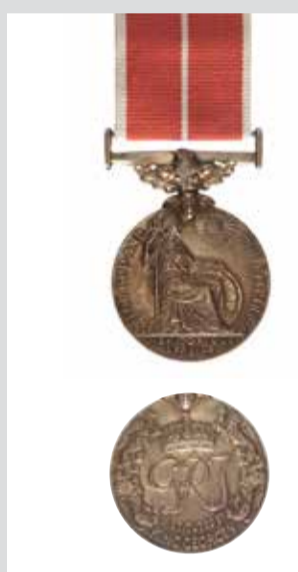
The Distinguished Flying Medal (DFM)

Instituted in 1918 for award to Air Force NCOs and Airmen for valour, courage or devotion to duty on flying operations against the enemy. Replaced in New Zealand in 1999 by the New Zealand Gallantry Decoration.



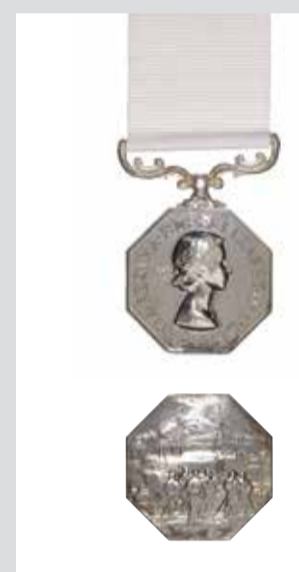
The Air Force Medal (AFM)

Instituted in 1918 for award to Air Force NCOs and Airmen for valour, courage or devotion to duty while flying. Replaced in New Zealand in 1999 by the New Zealand Gallantry Decoration and the New Zealand Bravery Decoration.



The British Empire Medal (BEM)

Instituted in 1922 as the lowest level of the Order of the British Empire. In New Zealand it was awarded to NCOs for meritorious service until 1925 and for gallantry between 1927 and 1974.



The Polar Medal

Instituted in 1904 to recognise outstanding service in the Arctic and Antarctic regions. It was awarded to many New Zealanders for their service in the Antarctic. Replaced in New Zealand in 2006 by the New Zealand Antarctic Medal.

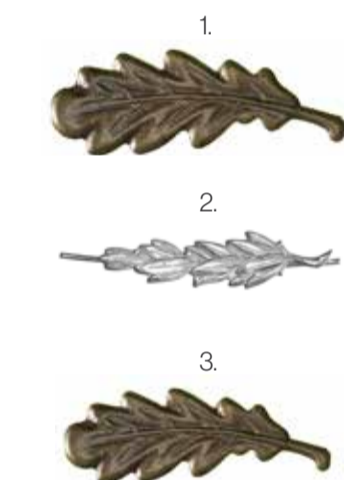
Mentions in Despatches (MID) and Commendations

There are a number of small emblems and insignia which recipients wear either on a specified medal ribbon or directly on their uniform or coat. They are generally awarded for gallantry or distinguished service. The most common are the Mention in Despatches (a bronze oak leaf), the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct (a silver laurel leaf), and the Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air (also a bronze oak leaf).

In 1999 New Zealand replaced these British awards with the New Zealand Gallantry Medal for acts of bravery in combat operations and the New Zealand Bravery Medal for acts of bravery in non-combat operations.

Citations

Most of the historic First and Second World War MID awards do not have a citation. A small number can be found in *The London Gazette* notices.



1. Mention in Despatches
2. The Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct
3. The Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air

Military Terms:

Other Ranks is used to identify all Armed Forces personnel who do not hold a Commission from the Monarch. It applies across all Services and includes Non-Commissioned Officers and junior ranks.

Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) is a member of the Armed Forces who has leadership responsibilities but is not a commissioned officer. This includes Lance Corporals, Corporals, Sergeants, Staff Sergeants and Warrant Officers and their equivalent ranks in the Air Force and Navy.

BRITISH WAR AND CAMPAIGN MEDALS FROM THE 1840S TO THE END OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR (3 SEPTEMBER 1945) OFTEN AWARDED TO NEW ZEALANDERS

THE NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH AFRICA (BOER) WARS



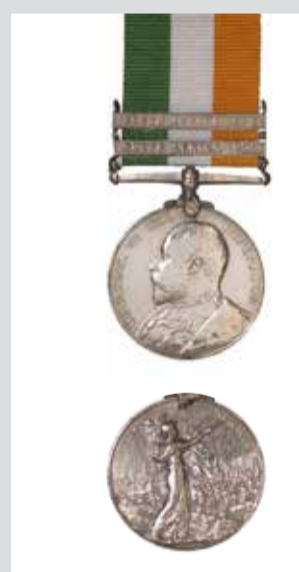
The New Zealand Medal

Instituted in 1869. This was the first New Zealand specific medal, and was awarded for service in the New Zealand Wars 1845 to 1847 and 1860 to 1866.



The Queen's South Africa Medal

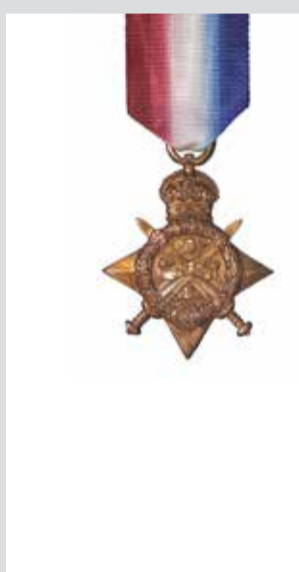
Instituted by Queen Victoria in 1899 to recognise service in the Boer War. This was the first medal awarded to New Zealanders for service overseas. Twelve of the 26 clasps were awarded to New Zealand military personnel.



The King's South Africa Medal

Instituted by King Edward VII in 1902 to recognise service in the Boer War. Two clasps were issued.

THE FIRST WORLD WAR 1914-1918



The 1914 Star

Awarded for military service in France and Belgium between 5 August and 22 November 1914. Sometimes referred to as the Mons Star.



The 1914-15 Star

Awarded for service between August 1914 and December 1915, provided the service person did not qualify for the 1914 Star. New Zealanders who served at Gallipoli and Samoa qualified for this Star.



The British War Medal

Instituted in 1919 to commemorate the successful conclusion of the First World War. Coverage was extended to 1920 to recognise mine clearing operations.



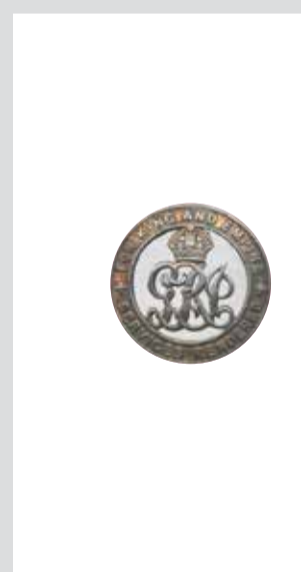
The Mercantile Marine War Medal

Instituted in 1919 for award to all Merchant Seamen who undertook one or more voyages through a war or danger zone during the First World War.



The Victory Medal

Issued to those who qualified for the 1914 or 1914-15 Stars or the British War Medal. It has a unique double rainbow silk ribbon.



The Silver War Badge

Awarded to service personnel who sustained a wound or disability in the course of the War as a result of which they were invalided. Each badge was numbered and intended to allow discharged personnel to show they had rendered war service.



The First World War Memorial Plaque

Awarded, with a parchment scroll, to the next of kin of those men and women who lost their lives on active service during the War. They were individually cast with the name of the casualty shown.



The ANZAC Commemorative Medallion

Instituted in 1967 for award to Australian and New Zealand personnel who served in the Gallipoli campaign in 1915. It is often referred to as the Gallipoli Medallion and the recipient's name is engraved on it. The bronze medallion is not designed to be worn, but those Gallipoli veterans who were still alive in 1967 also received a lapel badge. Those who claimed the award on behalf of a deceased relative received only the medallion. Only one medallion was awarded in respect of each veteran.

THE SECOND WORLD WAR 1939-1945



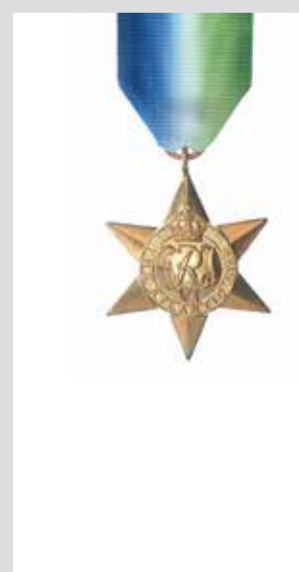
The New Zealand Memorial Cross (King George VI version)

Instituted in 1947, the Cross was issued to the next of kin of New Zealand servicemen and women who were killed while on Second World War service overseas, or who subsequently died of wounds received while on war service. It is worn on a purple ribbon around the neck.



The 1939-45 Star

The first in a series of nine stars issued to recognise service between 3 September 1939 and 2 September 1945. Awarded for six months' service in specified operational areas. Clasps: Battle of Britain, Bomber Command.



The Atlantic Star

Awarded for six months' naval or four months' air service in the Battle of the Atlantic, including in UK waters and North Russian waters. The 1939-45 Star needed to be qualified for first. Clasps: Air Crew Europe, France and Germany.



The Arctic Star

Awarded for one day's service north of the Arctic Circle, including on the Russian Convoys, between 3 September 1939 and 8 May 1945.



The Air Crew Europe Star

Awarded for flying operations over Europe from UK bases between September 1939 and June 1944. Clasps: Atlantic, France and Germany.



The Africa Star

Awarded for service in North Africa between June 1940 and May 1943. Clasps: 8th Army, 1st Army and North Africa 1942-43.



The Pacific Star

Awarded for service in the Pacific theatre between December 1941 and September 1945. Clasp: Burma.



The Burma Star

Awarded for service in the Burma campaign between December 1941 and September 1945. Clasp: Pacific.



The Italy Star

Awarded for service in Italy and adjacent countries between June 1943 and May 1945. No clasps.



The France and Germany Star

Awarded to New Zealand military personnel who served overseas in a non-operational area such as Great Britain, Palestine or Fiji.



The Defence Medal

Awarded to full-time members of the Armed Forces who completed at least 28 days' service between September 1939 and September 1945, regardless of where they served.



The War Medal 1939-45

Awarded to full-time members of the Armed Forces who completed at least 28 days' service between September 1939 and September 1945, regardless of where they served.



The New Zealand War Service Medal

Awarded for 28 days' full-time service or six months' part-time service in the New Zealand Armed Forces between September 1939 and September 1945. Includes the Territorial Forces, Reserves and Home Guard.

NEW ZEALAND HONOURS, ORDERS, MEDALS AND AWARDS

NEW ZEALAND STATE ORDERS

NOMINATION FOR A NEW ZEALAND ROYAL HONOUR

Anyone can nominate a person they think is worthy of a New Zealand Royal Honour.

Nomination forms and information on the honours system can be found at www.dpmc.govt.nz honours or you can contact the Honours Unit of the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet:

Honours Unit
Cabinet Office, Executive Wing,
Parliament Buildings
Wellington 6011

Phone: (04) 830 5011
Email: honours@dpmc.govt.nz
Website: www.dpmc.govt.nz/our-programmes/new-zealand-royal-honours

THE ORDER OF NEW ZEALAND

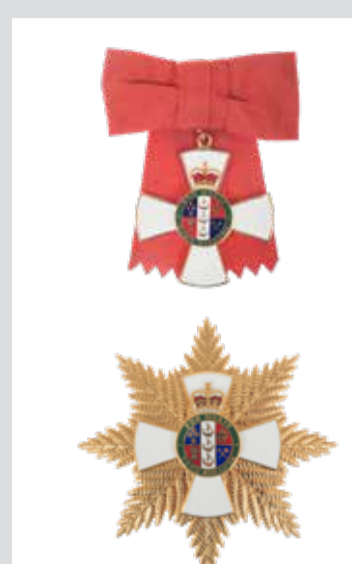


The Order of New Zealand (ONZ)

The Order of New Zealand is New Zealand's most senior honour.

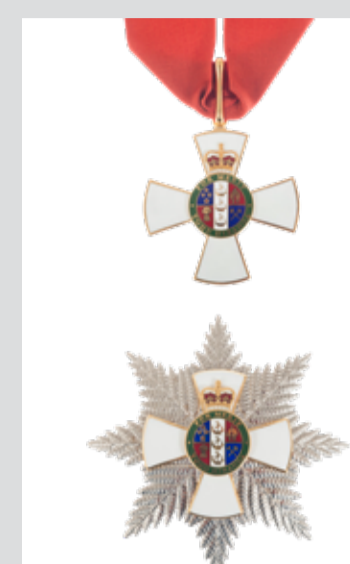
Queen Elizabeth II established this order in 1987 to recognise outstanding service to the Crown and people of New Zealand. Ordinary membership of the Order is restricted to 20 living persons.

THE NEW ZEALAND ORDER OF MERIT



Dame/Knight Grand Companion (GNZM)

Queen Elizabeth II established in 1996 the New Zealand Order of Merit as a unique New Zealand Order to recognise New Zealanders who have given meritorious service to the Crown and Nation, or have become distinguished by their contribution to their individual fields. Appointments to Dame/Knight Grand Companions are restricted to 30 living persons, Dame/Knight Companions, Companions, Officers and Members to 15, 40, 80, and 140 respectively per annum. Military personnel are usually appointed as additional members of the Order and Non New Zealand citizens as Honorary Members.



Dame/Knight Companion (DNZM/KNZM)



Companion (CNZM)



Officer (ONZM)



Member (MNZM)

THE QUEEN'S SERVICE ORDER



Queen's Service Order (QSO)

Queen Elizabeth II established the Queen's Service Order (QSO) with its associated Queen's Service Medal (QSM) in 1975. The awards recognise voluntary service to the community and also elected or appointed public office. These awards do not recognise military service, but military personnel can be nominated for their non-military voluntary community service.

The QSO is usually awarded for service at a national level, while the QSM is usually for voluntary service to the community at a local or regional level.



Queen's Service Medal (QSM)

NEW ZEALAND STATE AWARDS



The New Zealand Antarctic Medal (NZAM)

Instituted by Queen Elizabeth II in 2006 to replace the British Polar Medal. This is awarded to recognise New Zealanders and other people who have made an outstanding contribution to exploration, scientific research, conservation, environmental protection, or knowledge of the Antarctic region.



The New Zealand Distinguished Service Decoration (DSD)

Instituted by Queen Elizabeth II in 2007 to recognise distinguished military service, by regular, territorial and reserve members of the New Zealand Defence Force, including command, leadership and service in an operational environment, or in support of operations. The Decoration may be awarded to all military ranks of the New Zealand Defence Force, or uniformed members of allied forces operating with or alongside units of the New Zealand Defence Force. Recipients may use the letters DSD after their name. The Decoration may be awarded posthumously.

NEW ZEALAND GALLANTRY AWARDS

These awards were instituted in 1999 to replace the British gallantry awards. These awards are designed to recognise those military, and certain other categories of support personnel, who perform acts of gallantry while involved in War and Non-Warlike operational service (including peacekeeping). Gallantry awards do not necessarily involve the saving or attempting to save the life of another person. All can be issued with bars signifying a second award.



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 of belligerents'. The medal is identical in design to the British Victoria Cross.



The New Zealand Gallantry Star (NZGS)

For award for 'acts of outstanding gallantry in situations of danger'.



The New Zealand Gallantry Decoration (NZGD)

For award for 'acts of exceptional gallantry in situations of danger'.



The New Zealand Gallantry Medal (NZGM)

For award for 'acts of gallantry'.

NEW ZEALAND BRAVERY AWARDS

These awards were instituted in 1999 to replace the British bravery awards. These awards are designed to recognise the actions of those civilians or military personnel who save or attempt to save the life of another person and in the course of which they place their own safety or life at risk. All can be issued with bars signifying a second award.



The New Zealand Cross (NZC)

Awarded for 'acts of great bravery in situations of extreme danger'. The Cross is similar in design to the original New Zealand Cross instituted by the Government in 1869 to recognise acts of bravery during the New Zealand Wars of the 19th century.



The New Zealand Bravery Star (NZBS)

Awarded for 'acts of outstanding bravery in situations of danger'.



The New Zealand Bravery Decoration (NZBD)

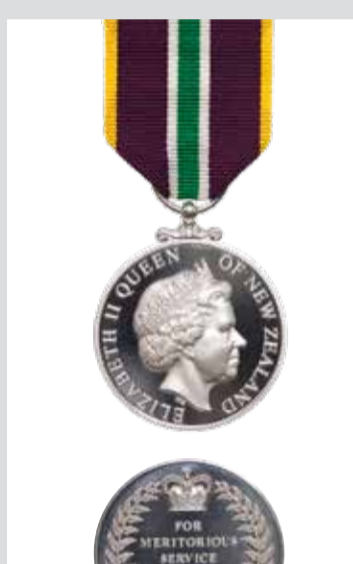
Awarded for 'acts of exceptional bravery in situations of danger'.



The New Zealand Bravery Medal (NZBM)

Awarded for 'acts of bravery'.

NEW ZEALAND DEFENCE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL



The New Zealand Defence Meritorious Service Medal

Instituted in 2013 to recognise meritorious service by military and civilian members of the New Zealand Defence Force. Meritorious service is defined as service and achievement that is outstanding and worthy of special recognition.

The Medal can be awarded in circumstances where personnel demonstrate exceptional performance, commitment or innovation. Recipients can be military personnel of any rank, or civilian employees. There is no minimum length of service required.

The service may be performed anywhere, including on operations.

The Chief of Defence Force approves and presents this award.

NEW ZEALAND SERVICE AWARDS

2020 Changes to the Long Service awards

In 2020 Queen Elizabeth II approved the revised qualifying service for the Long Service Awards from 15 years for the first award and 15 years for each subsequent clasp to 14 years for the first award and 7 years for each subsequent clasp. This is the same as for all other Long Service Awards within the New Zealand public sector.

Service is now accumulative and transferable within the New Zealand and Commonwealth Armed Forces. The design for the existing awards remains the same.



The New Zealand Meritorious Service Medal

Awarded from 1998 to 2013 to selected Warrant Officers and Senior Non-Commissioned Officers and Warrant Officers for 21 years of meritorious service.



The New Zealand Armed Forces Award

Instituted in 1985. Awarded to Regular Force Officers who complete 14 years of service with good conduct. In 2020 eligibility was backdated to 6 February 1952.



The New Zealand Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal

Instituted in 1985. Awarded to Other Ranks of the NZ Army who complete 14 years of service with good conduct. Eligibility was backdated to 1 December 1977.



The Royal New Zealand Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Medal

Instituted in 1985. Awarded to RNZN Ratings who complete 14 years of service with good conduct. Eligibility was backdated to 1 December 1977.



The Royal New Zealand Air Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal

Instituted in 1985. Awarded to Other Ranks of the RNZAF who complete 14 years of service with good conduct. Eligibility was backdated to 1 December 1977.



The New Zealand Efficiency Decoration (ED)

Awarded since 1931 to Officers of the New Zealand Territorial Force (Army), who complete 12 years of efficient service. Service since 1 December 1977 can be accumulated.



The New Zealand Efficiency Medal

Awarded since 1931 to Other Ranks of the New Zealand Territorial Force (Army), who complete 12 years of efficient service. Service since 1 December 1977 can be accumulated.



The Royal New Zealand Naval Reserve Decoration (RD)

Instituted in 1985. Awarded to Officers of the RNZNVR who complete 14 years of service, 12 of which must be efficient. Eligibility was backdated to 1 December 1977.



The Royal New Zealand Naval Volunteer Reserve Decoration (VRD)

Instituted in 1985. Awarded to Officers of the RNZNVR who complete 14 years of service, 12 of which must be efficient. Eligibility was backdated to 1 December 1977.



The Royal New Zealand Naval Volunteer Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal

Instituted in 1985. Awarded to Ratings of the RNZNVR who complete 14 years of service, 12 of which must be efficient. Eligibility was backdated to 1 December 1977.



The New Zealand Air Efficiency Award (AE)

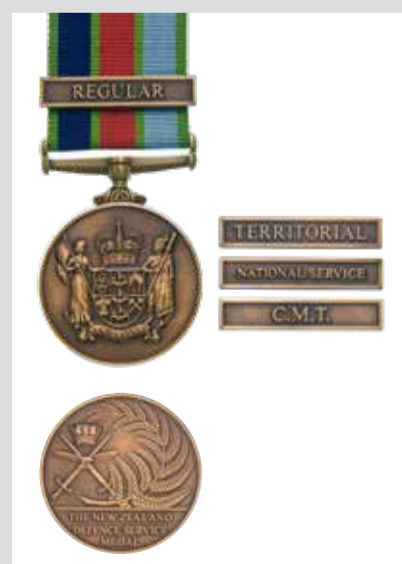
Instituted in 1942 for award to both Officers and Other Ranks of the Territorial Air Force and Air Force Reserve for 10 years efficient service. Service since 1 December 1977 can be accumulated. Only Officers may use the post-nominal letters.

Military Terms:

Other Ranks is used to identify all Armed Forces personnel who do not hold a Commission from the Monarch. It applies across all Services and includes Non-Commissioned Officers and junior ranks.

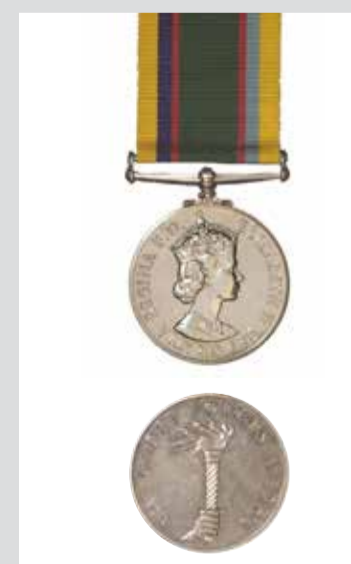
Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) is a member of the Armed Forces who has leadership responsibilities but is not a commissioned officer. This includes Lance Corporals, Corporals, Sergeants, Staff Sergeants and Warrant Officers and their equivalent ranks in the Air Force and Navy.

THE QUEEN'S MEDAL FOR CHAMPION SHOTS



The Queen's Medal for Champion Shots of the New Zealand Naval Forces

Instituted in 1958.

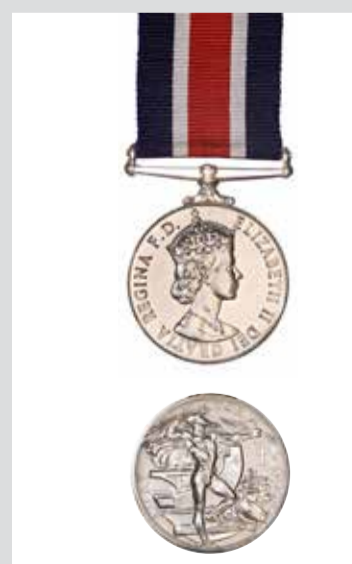


The Queen's Medal for Champion Shots of the New Zealand Army and Air Force

Instituted in 1969. Coverage extended to New Zealand in 1923.

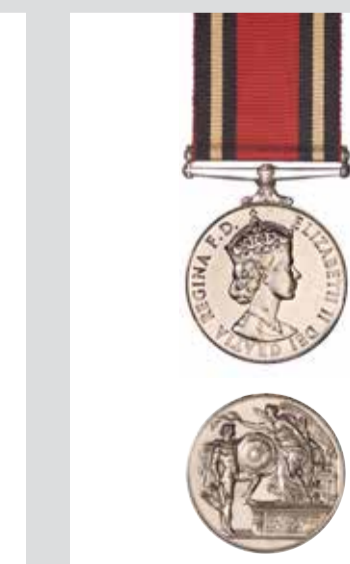
THE QUEEN'S MEDAL FOR CHAMPION SHOTS

These medals can be awarded annually to the champion small arms shot in the Navy, Army and Air Force, respectively. The year of the award is inscribed on a clasp attached to the medal ribbon.



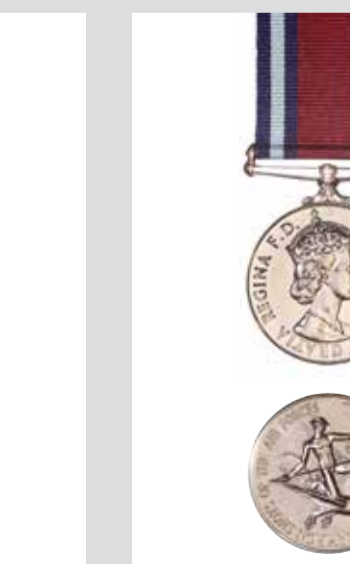
The Queen's Medal for Champion Shots of the New Zealand Air Forces

Instituted in 1953.



The Queen's Medal for Champion Shots of the New Zealand Army

Instituted in 1923.



The Queen's Medal for Champion Shots of the New Zealand Navy

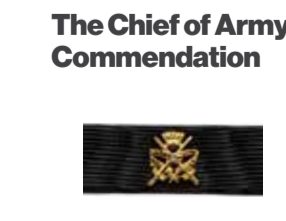
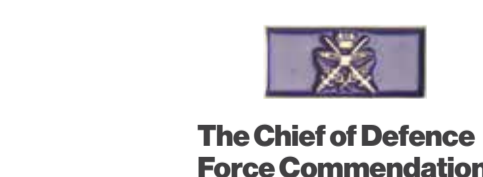
Instituted in 1923.

COMMENDATIONS

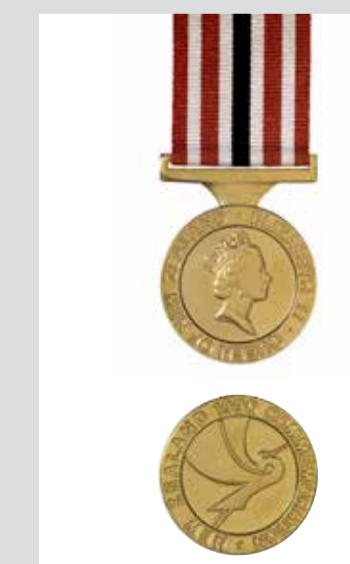
Commendations are awarded by the Chief of Defence Force and the Chiefs of Navy, Army and Air Force for their specific commendations and by Senior Executive Portfolio Heads for the award of the New Zealand Defence Force Commendation. The New Zealand Defence Force Commendation has the equivalent status as commendations from the Single Service Chiefs. Commander Joint Forces New Zealand can award the New Zealand Defence Force Commendation for service on operations.

Commendations are awarded to individuals and units in recognition of an act, conduct or service that is considered to be beyond the demands of normal duty and worthy of special recognition. Commendations are worn on the right breast of uniforms or the right lapel of a civilian jacket.

Nominations for commendations are made through normal management and command channels for consideration by the relevant awarding authority.



NEW ZEALAND COMMEMORATION AWARDS



The New Zealand 1990 Commemoration Medal

Instituted to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi. It was awarded to 3,632 people who had made a recognised contribution to New Zealand's life, especially the various 1990 celebrations.



The New Zealand Suffrage Centennial Medal 1993

Instituted to celebrate 100 years of votes for women. It was awarded to 500 people who had made a recognised contribution to women's rights or women's issues in New Zealand.