

Ribbons of Medals awarded to New Zealanders

Medal ribbons are not only an important complement to the medals they are associated with, they are an integral part of the medal itself. The use of ribbons has varied greatly since their introduction in the 18th century. From plain ribbons used to suspend medals around the neck, the medal ribbon has developed into a multicoloured device unique to either the medal or the campaign for which it is awarded. The ribbons below are worn with the medals shown in the Medals posters pdf on our website.

The name for each medal is to the right of the photograph of its ribbon. Medals which confer the right to use a post-nominal have the post-nominal in brackets after the name of the medal. A description of the symbolism of the ribbon design and colours is included for the medals created by New Zealand, for the Second World War medals and campaign stars awarded throughout the British Commonwealth, and for some of the other medals.

Ribbons of New Zealand State Orders



The New Zealand Order of Merit

The ribbon is the same for all levels of the Order - Knight or Dame Grand Companion (GNZM) or Principal Companion (PCNZM), Knight or Dame Companion (KNZM / DNZM) or Distinguished Companion (DCNZM), Companion (CNZM), Officer (ONZM) and Member (MNZM).

Red ochre (kōkōwai) has been used in the ribbon of each Order. This colour has a spiritual significance for Māori. Kōkōwai was given official sanction as a national colour with the institution of the Queen's Service Order in 1975. (Other New Zealand national colours are black and white/silver and these may be found in the design of a variety of ribbons for other medals.) Red and gold are traditional colours associated with knighthood, and red is often used in heraldry to allude to toil, hard work and achievement.



Companion of the Queen's Service Order (QSO)

The ribbon has narrow red ochre (kōkōwai) edges with a centre of alternating stripes of red ochre, white and black descending step pattern from left to right. The design is based on the Māori Poutama (stepped) pattern used in Tukuruku wall panels. It is usually interpreted as the "stairway to heaven", but in this case alludes to "steps of service".

The same ribbon is worn with the Queen's Service Medal (QSM).



The Queen's Service Medal (QSM)



The New Zealand Antarctic Medal (NZAM)

The white ribbon is the same as used for the (British) Polar Medal.



The New Zealand Distinguished Service Decoration (DSD)

The ribbon is blue and red, with two narrow yellow stripes that signify 'achievement'. Red and blue are traditional military colours and have been used for medal ribbons since the first Military General Service Medal (1793-1814), the Waterloo Medal (1815) and the (British) Distinguished Service Order.

Ribbons of New Zealand Gallantry and Bravery Awards

Note: The medals and ribbons of the Stars, Decorations and Medals awarded by New Zealand since 1999 for gallantry and bravery were designed by Mr Phillip O'Shea, CNZM, LVO, the New Zealand Herald of Arms Extraordinary. The medal and ribbon for the Victoria Cross for New Zealand is identical to the British Victoria Cross instituted in 1856. The New Zealand Cross (1999) is similar in design to the New Zealand Cross (1869).



The Victoria Cross for New Zealand (VC)

The crimson coloured ribbon of the Victoria Cross for New Zealand is the same as the British Victoria Cross.



The New Zealand Cross (1869) and The New Zealand Cross (NZC)

The ribbon of the New Zealand Cross is bright blue, a colour traditionally associated with bravery awards.



The New Zealand Gallantry Star (NZGS)

The ribbons of the New Zealand Gallantry Star, New Zealand Gallantry Decoration and New Zealand Gallantry Medal are crimson with additional stripes of white and purple, colours previously associated with the various British awards they replaced in 1999.



The New Zealand Bravery Star (NZBS)

The ribbons of the New Zealand Bravery Star, New Zealand Bravery Decoration and New Zealand Bravery Medal are bright blue with either two, three or four red ochre (kōkōwai) additional stripes for the second, third and fourth levels accordingly. The colour kōkōwai has a spiritual significance for Māori. Kōkōwai was given official sanction as a national colour with the institution of the Queen's Service Order in 1975.



The New Zealand Gallantry Decoration (NZGD)



The New Zealand Bravery Decoration (NZBD)



The New Zealand Gallantry Medal (NZGM)



The New Zealand Bravery Medal (NZBM)

Ribbons of New Zealand Campaign Medals

Note: The medals and ribbons of all except two of New Zealand's Campaign Medals have been designed by Mr Phillip O'Shea, CNZM, LVO, the New Zealand Herald of Arms Extraordinary. Mr O'Shea has held this role since 1978. The two New Zealand's Campaign Medals designed before Mr O'Shea was appointed were the New Zealand War Service Medal and the Vietnam Medal.



The New Zealand War Service Medal (for Second World War service)

This medal was the first distinctively 'New Zealand' war service medal, which was emphasised by the use of the fern leaf motif on the suspender and the reverse, and the national colours of black and white in the ribbon.



The New Zealand Operational Service Medal (for operational service from 3 September 1945 to the present)

The colours of the ribbon allude to those generally regarded as the national colours of New Zealand, black and white. These colours were first adopted by the New Zealand troops in the South African War (1899-1902). The colours were used for the New Zealand War Service Medal, the New Zealand Service Medal 1946-1949 and the East Timor Medal. The distinctive design makes the statement that it is a New Zealand medal. When worn and overlapped with other medals the distinctive design remains visible.



The New Zealand Service Medal 1946 – 1949

The ribbon incorporates the colours generally regarded as the national colours of New Zealand (black and white) and the national colours of Japan (red and white).



The Vietnam Medal

The ribbon incorporates the colours traditionally symbolic to the three Armed Forces (red, white and blue) and the national colours of Vietnam (red and yellow).



The New Zealand General Service Medal 1992 (Warlike)

The design and colours of the ribbon are based upon the New Zealand Medal 1845-1847 and 1860-1866, thus are directly linked with the beginnings of New Zealand's military history. As the first occasion upon which New Zealand had issued a war or warlike service medal outside of the two World Wars or the Vietnam War it was considered that the link with the first military campaigns in New Zealand best reflected New Zealand's military heritage.



The New Zealand General Service Medal 1992 (Non Warlike)

The design and colours of the ribbon are the same as the New Zealand General Service Medal 1992 (Warlike) except that there is a narrow white stripe in the centre of the ribbon, instead of the narrow black stripe in the ribbon of the Warlike version of this medal.



The East Timor Medal

The colours of the ribbon allude to the national colours of New Zealand (black and white) and of East Timor (green and red). The design of the ribbon is based on that approved for the New Zealand War Service Medal (black with narrow white edges) with the addition, in the centre, of the East Timorese colours.



The New Zealand General Service Medal 2002 (Solomon Islands)

The proportions of the ribbon follow those used for the New Zealand General Service Medal 1992. The ribbon is comprised of stripes of green, blue and yellow. These are the main colours of the Flag of the Solomon Islands.



The New Zealand General Service Medal 2002 (Afghanistan: Primary Operational Area)

The proportions of the ribbon for the primary operational area follow those used for the New Zealand General Service Medal 1992 and the New Zealand General Service Medal 2002 (Solomon Islands).

The ribbon is comprised of stripes of black, red and green. These colours have been used as the basic colours of a variety of traditional Afghanistan flags since 1900, and in 1929 were recognised as the national colours of the country. It is generally accepted that black alludes to the past, red to blood shed for independence, and green to hope. Green also represents the Islamic faith and is regarded as a sacred colour.



The New Zealand General Service Medal 2002 (Afghanistan: Secondary Operational Area)

The ribbon is the same as that for the New Zealand General Service Medal 2002 (Afghanistan: Primary Operational Area), except that there is also a narrow stripe of light blue on each outer edge of the ribbon. Light blue represents the sea and air service performed by New Zealand personnel in areas surrounding Afghanistan.



The New Zealand General Service Medal 2002 (Iraq 2003)

The ribbon is comprised of stripes of black, light green, white, and red. These colours have been used as the basic colours of various Iraqi national flags since 1919. Red (blood), black (oppression), and white (shining future) have been used as the basis of Arabic liberation flags of a number of Arabic countries. Green alludes to the Islamic faith and hope. Black and white are also regarded as national colours of New Zealand.



The New Zealand General Service Medal 2002 (Timor-Leste)

The proportions of the ribbon follow those used for the New Zealand General Service Medal 1992. The ribbon is comprised of stripes of red, yellow, black and white. These are the colours of the National Flag of the Democratic Republic of East Timor / Timor-Leste.



The New Zealand General Service Medal 2002 (Korea)

The proportions of the ribbon are similar to those used for the New Zealand General Service Medal 1992. The ribbon colours for the NZGSM 2002 (Korea) are light blue, yellow, and red.

Light blue and yellow were the colours of the ribbon of the British Korea Medal awarded for service by Commonwealth forces during the Korean War of 1950-1953. Light blue also alludes to the United Nations. Red and blue are used in the flags of the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.



The New Zealand General Service Medal 2002 (Counter-Piracy)

The colours of the ribbon allude to the vast Indian Ocean and other operational waters (blue); the countries and their coasts are desert or sandy (sandy yellow); the dangers presented by the operations (red). The addition of the central white stripe alludes to the Equator.

The national flags of the majority of the countries bordering the operational area include red and to a lesser extent yellow, blue and light blue, white, green and black.



The New Zealand General Service Medal 2002 (Iraq 2015)

The colours of the ribbon symbolise sand (yellow), the flora (green) with white symbolising peace and truth, and the traditional military colour of red. Red, white and green also reflect the colours on national flags of the region.



The New Zealand General Service Medal 2002 (Greater Middle East)

The colours of the ribbon symbolise the arid nature of the regions (yellow), the flora (green) with white symbolising peace and truth, and blue for the oceans and seas of the region. Green and white also reflect the colours in many of the national flags of the region.

Ribbons of New Zealand Special Service Medals

Note: The New Zealand Special Service Medal and all three of its ribbons have been designed by have been designed by Mr Phillip O'Shea, CNZM, LVO, the New Zealand Herald of Arms Extraordinary.



The New Zealand Special Service Medal (Nuclear Testing)

The ribbon has an orange-yellow central stripe with crimson, red, white and black stripes. The central stripe of the ribbon represents the core of the nuclear explosion fireball and stripes either side allude to the red luminous spherical wave formation radiating from it. The black represents the destruction caused by the explosion.



The New Zealand Special Service Medal (Asian Tsunami)

The ribbon is composed of 11 vertical stripes: red, white, blue, orange, green, yellow, green, orange, blue, white, and red. The six colours used in the ribbon are the principal colours of the national flags of those countries affected by the earthquake and resulting tsunami of 26 December 2004:

- Bangladesh (red and green)
- India (white, green and orange)
- Indonesia (red and white)
- Madagascar (red, white and green)
- Malaysia (red, white, blue and yellow)
- The Maldives (red, white and green)
- Mauritius (red, blue, green and yellow)
- Myanmar (red, white and blue)
- Seychelles (red, white, blue, green and yellow)
- Somalia (white and blue)
- Sri Lanka (green, yellow and orange)
- Thailand (red, white and blue)



The New Zealand Special Service Medal (Erebus)

The ribbon is composed of seven vertical stripes: dark blue, light (or astral) blue, white, black, white, light (or astral) blue, and dark blue. Dark blue alludes to the sea that surrounds Antarctica, and also alludes to the New Zealand Police who were involved with the recovery and identification of bodies. Light (or astral) blue alludes to the sky and to Air New Zealand. White alludes to the ice and snow of Antarctica. Black alludes to the aircraft disaster (the aircraft crash on the slopes of Mount Erebus left a black streak across the polar ice). Black and white are also regarded as the national colours of New Zealand.

Ribbons of New Zealand Merit, Efficiency and Service Awards (including Long Service Awards)

Note: The New Zealand Meritorious Service Medal and most of the long service awards use the same ribbon as the equivalent British military awards which were awarded in New Zealand before the New Zealand versions of these awards were established.



The New Zealand Meritorious Service Medal



The New Zealand Defence Meritorious Service Medal

Historically, crimson has been used in the design of long service and merit awards since 1830 in the British Army and since the 1887 for distinctive New Zealand military medals, e.g. the New Zealand Long and Efficient Service Medal (1887-1931), the original and 1985 New Zealand Meritorious Service Medal. The ribbon of the New Zealand Long and Efficient Service Medal (1887-1931) was crimson with two narrow white central stripes.

The ribbon of the 1985 New Zealand Meritorious Service Medal is crimson with a green central stripe. This design has been amended for the New Zealand Defence Meritorious Service Medal ribbon by the addition of a narrow white stripe either side of the central green stripe and a narrow yellow stripe at each edge.

The colours have been selected to provide a link with the two MSMs awarded in New Zealand and the historic New Zealand Long and Efficient Service Medal (1887-1931)

Yellow alludes to achievement or brilliance. In heraldry, yellow also often refers to gold.

Green is a colour associated with all three Services (Navy, Army and Air).



The New Zealand Police Meritorious Service Medal



The New Zealand Armed Forces Award

The medal ribbon colours of dark blue, crimson and light blue represent the three Services with a black central stripe symbolising New Zealand. The ribbon of the Award was designed by Mr Phillip O'Shea, CNZM, LVO, the New Zealand Herald of Arms Extraordinary



The New Zealand Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal



The Royal New Zealand Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Medal



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



The New Zealand Efficiency Decoration (ED)



The New Zealand Efficiency Medal



The Royal New Zealand Naval Reserve Decoration (RD)



The Royal New Zealand Naval Volunteer Reserve Decoration (VRD)



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



The New Zealand Air Efficiency Award (AE)



The Cadet Forces Medal



The New Zealand Defence Service Medal

The medal ribbon reflects the colours of the Navy, Army and Air Force as dark blue, red and light blue respectively. Light green stripes have been added between these colour stripes to reflect the volunteer and territorial elements of the Services.

Ribbons of Other New Zealand Medals and Awards



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



The Queen's Medal (for Champion Shots of the New Zealand Military Forces)



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



The New Zealand 1990 Commemoration Medal



The New Zealand Suffrage Centennial Medal 1993

Ribbons of British Commonwealth State Orders awarded to New Zealanders



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (the Military Division ribbon 2nd type (1936 onwards))

- The ribbon is the same for all classes of the Order - Knight and Dame Grand Cross (GBE), Knight and Dame Commander (KBE / DBE), Commander (CBE), Officer (OBE), and Member (MBE).



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (the Military Division ribbon 1st type (1918 to 1936))

- The ribbon is the same for all classes of the Order - Knight and Dame Grand Cross (GBE), Knight and Dame Commander (KBE / DBE), Commander (CBE), Officer (OBE), and Member (MBE).



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (the Civil Division ribbon 2nd type (1936 onwards))

- The ribbon is the same for all classes of the Order - Knight and Dame Grand Cross (GBE), Knight and Dame Commander (KBE / DBE), Commander (CBE), Officer (OBE), and Member (MBE).



The British Empire Medal (BEM) (the Military Division ribbon 2nd type (1937 onwards))



The British Empire Medal (BEM) (the Military Division ribbon 1st type (1922 to 1937))



The British Empire Medal (BEM) (the Civil Division ribbon 2nd type (1937 onwards))



Knight Bachelor's Badge

Ribbons of British Commonwealth Gallantry, Meritorious and Distinguished Service Awards



The Victoria Cross (VC)



The George Cross (GC)



The George Medal (GM)



Companion of the Distinguished Service Order (DSO)



Companion of the Imperial Service Order (ISO)



The Imperial Service Medal



The Distinguished Service Cross (DSC)



The Military Cross (MC)



The Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC)



The Air Force Cross (AFC)



Knight or Dame of Justice or of Grace of the Order of St John (KStJ)



The Distinguished Conduct Medal (DCM)



The Conspicuous Gallantry Medal (CGM)



The Distinguished Service Medal (DSM)



The Military Medal (MM)



The Distinguished Flying Medal (DFM)



The Air Force Medal (AFM)



The Polar Medal

Ribbons of British Commonwealth War and Campaign Medals Awarded to New Zealanders

1840 to 1902 - New Zealand Wars and the South African / Boer War



The New Zealand Medal



The Queen's South Africa Medal



The King's South Africa Medal

1914 to 1918 - First World War



The 1914 Star (also known as the Mons Star)



The 1914 - 1915 Star



The British War Medal 1914 - 1920



The Mercantile Marine War Medal

The ribbon is green on the left side, and red on the right side, with a thin central white stripe, which symbolise port and starboard masthead steaming lights.



The Victory Medal 1914 - 1918

The ribbon is watered silk with a double rainbow, with indigo at the edges and red in the centre.

1939 to 1945 - Second World War



The 1939 - 1945 Star

The ribbon has three equal vertical stripes of dark blue, red and light blue. The dark blue stripe symbolises the service of the Navy and the Merchant Navy, the red stripe symbolises the service of the Army, and the light blue stripe symbolises the service of the Air Force.



The Atlantic Star

The ribbon is watered silk coloured blue, white and green. These colours symbolise service in the Atlantic Ocean, and in the United Kingdom and North Russian waters.



The Air Crew Europe Star

The ribbon is light blue with black edges, with a narrow vertical yellow stripe on each side between the light blue and the black. The colours and layout symbolise the continuous service of the Air Force by night and day.



The Arctic Star

Three of the colours of the ribbon represent the forces which were involved in the campaign, light blue for the Air Forces, dark blue for the Navy and red for the Merchant Navy, while the central white band, edged in black, represents the Arctic.



The Africa Star

The ribbon is pale buff in colour, with a central vertical red stripe, and narrower stripes, one dark blue and the other light blue. The pale buff background symbolises the desert, the central red stripe symbolises the Army, the dark blue stripe symbolises the Navy and Merchant Navy, and the light blue stripe symbolises the Air Force.



The Pacific Star

The centre of the ribbon is dark green (symbolising the jungle) with a central yellow stripe (symbolising the beaches). On the outer edges are wide stripes of red (representing the Army), with narrow stripes of dark blue and light blue (representing the Navy and Air Force) between the stripes of dark green and red.



The Burma Star

The centre of the ribbon is red (representing the Commonwealth forces) with outer stripes of dark blue (representing the British forces). The dark blue bands each have at their centres a stripe of bright orange (symbolising the sun).



The Italy Star

The ribbon has five equal stripes of red, white, green, white and red. These three colours are the national colours of Italy.



The France and Germany Star

The ribbon has five equal stripes of blue, white, red, white and blue. These colours are the national colours of the United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands.



The Defence Medal

The centre of the ribbon is flamed-coloured, and the edges are green, symbols of the enemy attacks on Great Britain. Two black stripes represent the blackout in Great Britain.



The War Medal 1939 – 1945

The ribbon is the red, white, and blue of the (British) Union Flag. There is a narrow central red stripe with a narrow white stripe on either side. There are broad red stripes at either edge, the two intervening stripes being blue.

1946 to 2003 - most commonly awarded to New Zealanders for service in Korea, Malaya, Borneo or Rhodesia



The Korea Medal



The Naval General Service Medal 1915 - 1962



The General Service Medal 1918 - 1962



The General Service Medal 1962



The Rhodesia Medal

Ribbons of British Commonwealth Jubilee and Coronation Medals



King George V's Silver Jubilee Medal 1935



King George VI's Coronation Medal 1937



Queen Elizabeth II's Coronation Medal 1953



Queen Elizabeth II's Silver Jubilee Medal 1977

Ribbons of United Nations Medals



The United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation Medal

The ribbon comprises a United Nations blue background with a thin white stripe near each edge. These are the basic colours of the United Nations.

New Zealand military personnel have served continuously with UNTSO from July 1954 to the present.



The United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan Medal



The United Nations Medal for Korea (for service during the Korean War and the first 12 months after the Armistice agreement was signed).

The ribbon is designed with a United Nations blue background and a series of white stripes across its width. These are the basic colours of the United Nations.



The United Nations Medal (shown with UNAVEM Ribbon) is awarded with different ribbons for each United Nations peacekeeping operation which has started since 1956.

The 28 distinctive ribbons for the 36 United Nations missions recognised by the United Nations Medal on which New Zealand personnel have served between 1956 and 2021.



First United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF I) - Middle East



United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL)



United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC). If qualified for before 1963 the clasp "CONGO" is worn on the UNTSO Medal instead of a separate medal for ONUC being awarded and worn.



United Nations Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM)



United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)



United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM)



Second United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF II) - Middle East



United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) - Golan Heights



United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)



United Nations Iran/Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG)



United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) - Namibia



United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II and UNAVEM III) /
United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA)



United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC)



United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) / United Nations
Military Liaison Team (UNMLT)



United Nations Operations in Somalia (UNOSOM and UNOSOM II)



United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) - Former Yugoslavia / United
Nations Confidence Restoration Operation (UNCRO) - Croatia



United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH)



United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ)



United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) - Former Yugoslav
Republic of Macedonia



United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and
Western Sirmium (UNTAES)



United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP)



United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL) / United Nations
Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)



United Nations Assistance Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) / United Nations
Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) / United Nations Mission of Support in
East Timor (UNMISSET)

The same ribbon was awarded for all three of these United Nations missions in East Timor / Timor-Leste. The two outer bands of the ribbon are in United Nations blue, representing the United Nations presence in East Timor. The narrow stripes of crimson and sunrise yellow represent the brilliant and spectacular sunrises and sunsets experienced in East Timor. The centre of the ribbon is a band of white, traditionally the colour of peace and hope, the goal the missions sought to achieve.



United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)



United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)



United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)



United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)

The light blue of the ribbon represents the United Nations. Black symbolises the oil rich state of South Sudan. Green represents the fertile land of the state, whereas white symbolises the hope of peace and prosperity brought to South Sudan after long struggle for independence.



United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS)

The medal ribbon contains a UN blue background with stripes in white, green and rose-red. White represents the desire for peace within the region. Green is the colour of life and energy, symbolising the Ghouta Oasis where Damascus is situated. Rose-red symbolises Syria which was called Suriston, meaning rose land, in ancient times.



United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)



The United Nations Special Service Medal

The colours of the ribbon for the UNSSM are light blue in the centre and white on the edges, which are the basic colours of the United Nations. These colours represent service in the field under United Nations auspices that was not with a specific peacekeeping operation.

Ribbons of Foreign Campaign Medals Awarded to New Zealanders

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)



The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation Medal for the Former Yugoslavia – always worn with the Clasp 'FORMER YUGOSLAVIA'



The NATO Medal for Non-Article 5 Operations in the Balkans – always worn with the Clasp 'NON ARTICLE 5'



The NATO Medal for the Non-Article 5 ISAF Operation in Afghanistan - for service from 11 August 2003 to 31 December 2014. The Clasp 'ISAF' is worn on the ribbon only by persons whose first period of service with ISAF was on or after 1 January 2011.



The NATO Medal for Africa - always worn with the Clasp 'AFRICA'



The NATO Medal for Afghanistan - always worn with the Clasp 'AFGHANISTAN' - for service from 1 January 2015 to 2021 on NATO Operation RESOLUTE SUPPORT

Other Foreign Campaign Medals



The European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) Service Medal – The Clasps 'ALTHEA' and 'SOPHIA' have been awarded to NZDF personnel.



The International Force East Timor (INTERFET) Medal



The Pingat Jasa Malaysia Medal

The colours of the ribbon are those of the Malaysian flag.



The South Vietnamese Campaign Medal

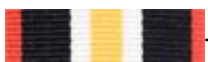


The Multinational Force and Observers Medal

The colours of the ribbon are those of the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) in the Sinai desert.



The Korean War Service Medal



The Timor-Leste Solidarity Medal

Insignia of Unit Citations Awarded to New Zealand Military Units



The Korean Presidential Unit Citation



The United States Army Meritorious Unit Commendation



The United States Navy Presidential Unit Citation



The Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm Presidential Unit Citation



The Australian Meritorious Unit Citation with the Federation Star



The Australian Meritorious Unit Citation without the Federation Star



The Australian Unit Citation for Gallantry with the Federation Star