

Chapter 6

Updated 18 April 2026

NATO MEDALS

North Atlantic Treaty Organization Medals

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Chapter 6

NATO MEDALS

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NATO MEDALS

DESCRIPTION

A circular, bronze medal, 36-mm in diameter and 5-mm high, with raised letters on a cross-hatched background with a raised margin all around.



OBVERSE

The NATO star set in a wreath of olive leaves.

REVERSE

IN SERVICE / OF PEACE / AND FREEDOM in 3 lines in the upper portion separated by a central piece of olive leaves and AU SERVICE / DE LA PAIX / ET DE LA / LIBERTE in 4 lines in the bottom portion. In a ring around the edge of the medal are the raised words NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (top) ORGANIZATION DU TRAITE DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD (bottom).

BARS

All NATO medals have a bar except the *Former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia*.

The tour numerals are Arabic script and made of bronze.

A bronze, Arabic numeral (identical in style to the silver numerals now affixed to the United Nations medals) will be worn **below** the bar and on the ribbon in undress for second and subsequent service of an additional 180 days of qualifying service. The numerals were cancelled effective 01 January 2003.

The bar is worn centered on the ribbon. If a member has been awarded the MID, then the oak leaf is worn above the bar

MOUNTING

A solid loop (4-mm x 4-mm) on the top of the medal has a large ring (15-mm diameter) running through it and through this ring the ribbon passes.

RIBBON

The ribbon is different for each of the medals. It is 38-mm wide and is a combination of NATO blue (a bright blue technical title - Pantone 294) or dark blue and white, the white representing peace. *Article 5* medals have one or two gold stripes to represent *Article 5* operations. *Non Article 5* ribbons have one or two silver stripes signifying that the operation was ordered in accordance with one of the other articles of NATO and not Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty.

NOTE

The medal may be awarded posthumously to any person killed on active service assigned to an NATO authorized operation.

POSTNOMINALS

The use of a post-nominal is **not** authorized for this medal.

NOTE

The NATO Medals initially came after the other non-UN medals for Canadians but currently come after the United Nations Medals.

NOTE

NATO abolished the practice of **issuing tour numerals** to recognize more than one tour with NATO forces starting with the Iraq medal. The medal will be issued once to recognize all service with NTIM-I or NTM-I, regardless of the number of tours a member serves.

NATO Meritorious Service Medal

TERMS

The medal is NATO's most prestigious award and is limited to a total of 50 recipients a year across the Alliance. It was first awarded in 2003 to commend NATO staff whose personal initiative and dedication went beyond their duty to make a difference both to their colleagues, and to NATO as an organization. The Medal is the personal Award of The Secretary General of NATO who signs each citation. It can be awarded to military and civilian staff alike. The main criteria taken into consideration are: the performance of acts of courage in difficult or dangerous circumstances; showing exceptional leadership or personal example; making an outstanding individual contribution to a NATO sponsored program or activity; or enduring particular hardship or deprivation in the interest of NATO.



DESCRIPTION

Identical to the regular NATO medals but in Silver.

BAR

Meritorious

ISSUED to CANADIANS (to CG 08 August 2020)

75 Medals

2 2nd Awards



BGen Omer Lavoie

(Bottom ribbons - NATO Kosovo - CD - NATO MSM)

EXAMPLE

Lieutenant-General Angus Watt, CMM, CD (2 awards)

The Medal is considered a **Foreign Award** and is therefore not worn with the other NATO Medals but comes after all Canadian medals.

NATO MEDAL - Bar FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

**NATO Implementation Force (IFOR/NATO)
Operation Alliance**

**NATO Stabilization Force (SFOR/NATO)
Operation Palladium / Operation Joint Guard
Operation Joint Force / Operation Joint Forge**

TERMS



Thirty (30) days continuous or accumulated honourable service in the Theatre of NATO Operations defined as the territory of the Former Yugoslavia, and the Adriatic, including airspace above (aircrew accumulate one day service for each day they fly a sortie or support aircraft over the airspace) from 1 July 1992 to 01 January 2003 (**IFOR** was from 20 December 1995 to 20 December 1996 / **SFOR** was from 12 January 1996 to 01 January 2003),

or

Ninety (90) days continuous or accumulated honourable service in

the Area of Operations outside of the Former Yugoslavia and Adriatic (including Italy, Greece and Hungary) between 1 July 1992 and 01 January 2003 and replaced by the *Non-Article 5 NATO Medal* for operations in the Balkans after 01 January 2003.

Those eligible for the award of the Medal are personnel from NATO nations:

- a) Serving under NATO Command:
 - (1) In HQ AFSOUTH, HQ NAVSOUTH, HQ AIR SOUTH, and HQ 5ATAF, and in direct support of Alliance operations in the Former Yugoslavia;
 - (2) In other installations, within the Area of Operations and in direct support of Alliance operations, as designated by SACEUR (Supreme Allied Commander Europe).

- b) Serving under NATO Operational Command:
 - (1) In the NATO Airborne Early Warning Force (NAEWF);
 - (2) In ships assigned to Operations MARITIME MONITOR, MARITIME GUARD, and SHARP GUARD.
- c) Serving under NATO Operational Control:
 - (1) On Operation DENY FLIGHT;
 - (2) In ships and aircraft assigned to Operations MARITIME MONITOR, MARITIME GUARD and SHARP GUARD;
 - (3) As Liaison Officers.
- d) The medal may be awarded posthumously to any person killed on active service assigned to this operation.

BARS

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA for English speaking service personnel
EX-YOUGOSLAVIE for French speaking service personnel

A bronze, Arabic numeral (identical in style to the silver numerals now affixed to the United Nations medals) will be worn above the bar and on the ribbon in undress for second and subsequent tour.



For those who earn the medal in 30 days, the qualifying time for a second tour numeral is 180 days plus a further 30 days in the region (210 days total after award of the medal); for a third tour numeral, a total of 360 days plus 30 days (390 days total after award of the medal); for a fourth tour numeral, a total of 540 days plus 30 days (570 days total after award of the medal).

For those who earn the medal in 90 days, the qualifying time for a second tour numeral is 540 days plus 90 days (total of 630 days), 1,170 for a third numeral and 1,710 days total for a fourth numeral.

MANDATE

The United Nations gave a mandate to NATO to deploy an Implementation Force (IFOR) in Bosnia-Herzegovina for one year following the end of UNPROFOR on 20 December 1995. It was agreed that a continued military force was required and since 20 December 1996, the NATO Stabilization Force (SFOR) has secured the peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Canadian troops are deployed in the British controlled south-west sector.

CANADIAN AUTHORITY

Authorized for Canadians by PC 1995 - 1484, 30 August 1995 as per *Canada Gazette*, Part II, page 2681, 20 September 1995 and amended by PC 1995 - 2006, 28 November 1995 as per *Canada Gazette*, Part II, page 3392, 13 December 1995.

CANADIAN IFOR CONTRIBUTION (Operation Alliance)

20 December 1995 to 20 December 1996 - 5 Canadian Mechanized Brigade commanded by BGen Christian COUTURE, MSC, CD

269 from 5 Cdn Mechanized Brigade Group HQ and Signals Squadron

127 from 'A' Squadron 12e Regiment blindé du Canada (equipped with Cougars)

184 troops from 'B' Company, 1 Royal 22e Regiment

118 from a construction group of 53e Escadron de genie

247 personal as a national support element

18 personnel from an advance surgical centre

66 other Canadian Forces personnel

1,029 total CF personnel

CANADIAN INITIAL SFOR CONTRIBUTION

450 troops from the Lord Strathcona's Horse Battle Group

250 troops from 1 and 3 Battalion, PPCLI

130 soldiers from 1 Combat Engineers Regiment

50 soldiers from 1 Cdn Mechanized Brigade and Signals HQ

250 troops provide service support

50 personnel support three CH-146 Griffon helicopters

200 personnel support SFOR HQ, act as police (20), intelligence section (6), field ambulance (25), engineers (15), and communications (45)

210 Navy Frigate in support of **Operation Sharp Guard**

13 Air staff supporting AWACS aircraft **Operation Deny Flight**

OP ECHO

Canada's contribution to Task Force Aviano was six CF-18 Hornets and about 120 to 125 personnel - prior to 24 March 1999, these service personnel received the NATO medal (bar Former Yugoslavia). Service after 11 June 1999 again earns ground staff (90 days) and pilots (30 sorties on 30 different days, or a total of 90 days based in Italy) the NATO Medal (Bar Former Yugoslavia). For multiple tour bars to be awarded, an additional 540 days (6x the 90 days) must be served. Operation Echo ended for Canada in mid-December 2000 and the CF-18s returned to Canada. 6 CF air staff continued to be based in Aviano to the end of the mission but there were no Canadian aircraft.

In 2001 CANADIAN SFOR GROUND FORCES

1,666 Canadian Forces personnel based on an Infantry Battle Group

110 Other CF personnel in various staff positions in the HQ

Commander of the Multinational Division (South-West) was Major-General (later General) Rick HILLIER, OC, CMM, OStJ, MSC, CD

RIBBON

The ribbon is 38-mm wide, NATO blue (a bright dark blue technical title - Pantone 294) with a white stripe (3-mm wide), 5-mm from each edge.

ISSUED

Over **12,889** to Canadians to the end of the operation. ¹



¹ Captain Mary Ann Gilchrist, Canadian Forces Health Services – Brigadier-General Gregory C.P. Matte, CD – Lieutenant-Colonel Whittaker, MBE, Commanding Officer BC Dragoons – Commodore (now Rear-Admiral) Truelove, OMM, CD with Brigadier- General Eric Tremblay, CD – All served with the NATO Mission in the Former Yugoslavia
General Rick Hillier, OC, CMM, MSC, CD showing his medals and his NATO medal with bar Former Yugoslavia with a Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service presented by the British Government

NATO MEDAL - Bar KOSOVO
Operation KINETIC
Operation KOBALD



TERMS

Thirty **(30)** days continuous or accumulated honourable service in the Theatre of NATO Operations defined as the territory the province of Kosovo in Yugoslavia, including airspace above, between 13 October 1998 to 01 January 2003 (Canada withdrew its main Army component on 30 June 2000),

or

Ninety **(90)** days continuous or accumulated honourable service in the Area of Operations outside of the Kosovo and Adriatic (i.e. Italy) between 13 October 1998 to 01 January 2003 (Canada withdrew its main Army component on 30 June 2000).

This medal was replaced by the Non-Article 5 NATO Medal for operations in the Balkans after 01 January 2003.

Those eligible for the award of the Medal are personnel from NATO nations

The medal may be awarded posthumously to any person killed on active service assigned to this operation.

BAR

KOSOVO (for both English and French speaking persons)



CANADIAN AUTHORITY

Privy Council Order 2000-282, 02 March 2000, as published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, page 503, of 15 March 2000, authorizes acceptance by the Canadian military to wear the medal and that it follow the North Atlantic Medal (NATO) with the "Former Yugoslavia" bar in the order of precedence in the Canadian Honour System.

CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION to KFOR

Total of **1,485** CF Personnel - to 01 January 2023

RCMP and Civilian Police Members

430 ETAH Helicopter Detachment

1 Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment

Reconnaissance Squadron and Engineer Squadron

Recently (2020 - 2023) Canada has contributed 5 members - **Op Kobald**

OP ECHO

Canada's contribution to Task Force Aviano consisted of 18 fighters and about 300 personnel from 24 March to 10 June 1999 during the bombing of Yugoslavia by Allied Force with Canadian pilots completing a total of 678 combat sorties. During this period, the NATO Medal (Bar Kosovo was awarded). Aircrew receive the medal for 15 combat sorties and ground crew receive the medal if they were present for the 79 days the bombings occurred. However, if personnel only served the 79 days, they are not entitled to the Peacekeeping Medal as this medal is not awarded for hostile actions. Translation: it is possible to be awarded the NATO Medal with bar Kosovo and not receive the Peacekeeping medal for 79 days service. Aircrew who do not qualify for the 15 combat sorties will accumulate one day's qualifying service for the first sortie flown of any day. Additional sorties flown on the same day receive no further credit. This requirement exists for support as well as combat aircraft. Support aircraft include tanker, airlift and surveillance platforms. Canada withdrew all CF-18 aircraft in December 2000 and remaining CF personnel were in support of the SFOR.

RIBBON

The ribbon is 38-mm wide, NATO blue (a bright dark blue technical title - Pantone 294) with a centre white stripe (8-mm wide) and narrow wide edges (2-mm wide).

DATES

For honourable service between 1 July 1992 and a date to be specified. However, Canada largely withdrew from the force in May 2000 to concentrate its troops with SFOR. By April 2001, there were only 4 Canadian Forces personnel serving with KFOR and this ended on 01 January 2003.

NUMBERS

2,302 awarded to Canadian Forces and Police Officers served with KFOR. In April 2001, there were 4 CF personnel serving with KFOR. In 2020 to 2023, there were 5 Canadian Forces Members assigned to KFOR.



² Master Warrant Officer Paul Richard, CD has three NATO medals, the middle one being the NATO Medal with bar KOSVO – here he is receiving his second bar to his Canadian Forces Decoration

NATO MEDAL (FORMER YUGOSLAVIA REPUBLIC of MACEDONIA)
NATO - FYROM
Operation Essential Harvest

TERMS



Awarded to those who have taken part in Alliance Operations related to the Former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) provided that no other medal has been awarded for the same service.

Qualifying period for persons operating on land or in the air is as follows:

Twenty-five **(25)** days continuous or accumulated service between 01 June 2001 and 27 September 2001 up to and including the period of Operation Essential Harvest.

Then
Thirty **(30)** days continuous or accumulated service between 27 September 2001 and 31 December 2002.

Aircrew will accumulate one day service for the first sortie flown on any day. Additional sorties flown on the same day receive no further credit. This requirement exists for support as well as combat aircraft.

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.

Those eligible for the award of the medal are personnel from NATO Nations.

The medal may be awarded posthumously to any person killed on active service assigned to this operation.

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

BAR

There is NO bar to this medal.

NATO MANDATE

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.

CANADIAN AUTHORITY

Privy Council Order SI2002-103, 03 July 2002, as published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, page 1645, of 03 July 2002, authorizes acceptance by the Canadian military to wear the medal and that it follow NATO KOSOVO medal and before the NATO ARTICLE FIVE medal for OP EAGLE ASSIST medal.

CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION to FYROM

The Canadian Forces contributed 200 members to the 3,500 NATO troops in what NATO called *Operation Forage*.

When NATO mounted a follow-on mission to provide a monitoring presence, the CF undertook to provide one staff officer to work at Task Force Headquarters. The last CF member to hold this post returned to Canada at the end of September, 2002.

RIBBON

The 38-mm wide ribbon is dark blue (not the bright blue of the first two ribbons), with 2-mm wide white edge stripes and a white (3-mm) stripe placed 5-mm from each edge stripe.

DATES

For service between 01 June 2001 and 31 December 2002.

ISSUED

297 Canadians received the medal.

**NATO MEDAL with Bar ARTICLE 5 for Operation Eagle Assist
ARTICLE 5
Operation Eagle Assist**

TERMS



Awarded to NAEW&C crews that have served thirty **(30)** 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.

NATO MANDATE

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.

BAR



This medal is always issued with the 'ARTICLE 5' bar.

CANADIAN AUTHORITY

Privy Council Order SI/2003-153, as published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, page 2425, of 10 September 2003, authorizes acceptance by the Canadian military to wear the medal and that it follow the North Atlantic Medal (NATO) Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in the order of precedence in the Canadian Honour System.

RIBBON

The 38-mm wide, dark blue ribbon has a white stripe running down the centre of the ribbon with a 1-mm gold stripe running down the centre of the white stripe.

CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION to OPERATION EAGLE ASSIST

After the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, the United States requested the assistance of its NATO partners, invoking Article 5 of the Treaty (which indicates that an attack on one member is an attack on all). The request was for NATO Airborne Early Warning Force (NAEFW) aircraft assistance in the aerial surveillance of the continental United States. The North Atlantic Council (NAC) agreed to the request on 4 October, with five NATO E3A aircraft starting operations on 9 October under the name Operation EAGLE ASSIST.

The NATO aircraft operated from Tinker Air Force base in Oklahoma, home of the USAF AWACS wing. Two hundred personnel from Geilenkirchen, Germany were stationed at Tinker at a time. In January 2002, two additional NATO E3As deployed to the United States.

In April 2002, on the basis of an improved homeland security posture, the United States indicated that further support from the NATO E3As would not be required. On 30 April the NAC announced that it had agreed to terminate Op EAGLE ASSIST effective 16 May 2002. Canadians made up approximately 90 of the over 830 members of the NAEWF participated in the operation, flying over 4300 hours and 360 sorties.

DATES

Between 12 October 2001 and 16 May 2002.

ISSUED

60 awarded to Canadians

NATO MEDAL – ARTICLE 5 BAR – NATO Operation Active Endeavour
Operation SIRIUS

TERMS



Awarded for thirty **(30)** 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 on 26 October 2001 and terminating on 31 December 2010 and replaced with the same medal but Bar **OUP-LIBYA/LIBYE** and silver in the center of the white stripes.

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

NATO MANDATE

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.

BAR

This medal was issued with the '**ARTICLE 5**' bar.



Note: Those issued from 1 January 2011 onwards have a bar inscribed "ACTIVE ENDEAVOUR". See NATO Medal bar ACTIVE ENDEAVOUR. Those issued with this ribbon for service against Libya wear the OUP-Libya bar.

CANADIAN AUTHORITY

Privy Council Order SI/2003-152, as published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, page 2424, of 10 September 2003, authorizes acceptance by the Canadian military to wear the medal and that it follow the North Atlantic Medal (NATO) for Operation Eagle Assist in the order of precedence in the Canadian Honour System.

RIBBON

The 38-mm wide NATO blue ribbon has two 6-mm white stripes, each 6-mm from the edge, with a 1-mm gold stripe in the center of each white stripe.



CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION

Two Canadian Forces (CF) CP-140 Aurora maritime patrol aircraft and more than 65 air force personnel deployed to Sigonella, Italy on *Operation SIRIUS*, Canada's participation in a NATO Campaign against Terrorism mission known as *Operation ACTIVE ENDEAVOUR*.

Over the course of the mission, *Operation SIRIUS* comprised aircrews, support personnel and aircraft from 405 Maritime Patrol Squadron and 415 Maritime Patrol Squadron at 14 Wing Greenwood, N.S., and 407 Maritime Patrol Squadron at 19 Wing Comox, B.C. Its tasks, which are conducted in compliance with international law, included monitoring and surveillance of activity at sea, hailing ships, and tracking contacts of interest. *Operation SIRIUS* was conducted from 15 October until 14 December 2004.

Canada's Maritime Contribution (*Operation SIRIUS*) to NATO Op Active ENDEAVOUR was provided from October - December 2004, from February - March 2005 (*HMCS Montreal* - 225 Officers and Sailors), and from November-December 2005.

DATES

Medals awarded from 26 October 2001 to the end of December 2005.

ISSUED

811 awarded to Canadian Forces members - including the crew of *HMCS Toronto* who received 260 medals.



NATO MEDAL – Bar ACTIVE ENDEAVOUR

Operation Endeavour

TERMS



Awarded for thirty **(30)** 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 on 01 January 2011.

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

NATO MANDATE

The NATO Operation ACTIVE ENDEAVOUR formally began on 26 October 2001, when the activation order was issued. On 01 January 2011, the bar to this medal was changed to ACTIVE ENDEAVOUR.

BAR

This medal was issued with the '**ACTIVE ENDEAVOUR**' bar replacing the Article 5 bar but with the same ribbon.

CANADIAN AUTHORITY

Privy Council Order SI/2003-152, as published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, page 2424, of 10 September 2003, authorizes acceptance by the Canadian military to wear the medal and that it follow the North Atlantic Medal (NATO) for Operation Eagle Assist in the order of precedence in the Canadian Honour System.

RIBBON

The 38-mm wide NATO blue ribbon has two 6-mm white stripes, each 6-mm from the edge, with a 1-mm gold stripe in the center of each white stripe.



Canada's Contribution Since 2014

The Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) has members serving on Operation REASSURANCE in Central and Eastern Europe. They are there as part of NATO assurance and deterrence measures. These measures aim to reinforce NATO's collective defence.

It also shows the strength of Allied solidarity. During this operation, the CAF is conducting training, exercises, and demonstrations. The CAF also has some NATO-specific tasks. The CAF support to NATO helps make Central and Eastern Europe more secure and stable. It also shows that the CAF is a professional force that is ready for any task.

Timeline

- April 29, 2014 - the CAF sent an Air Task Force. It was made up of six CF-188 Hornets from 425 Tactical Fighter Squadron. The squadron is based at 3 Wing Bagotville (135 personnel).
- May 3, 2014 - the CAF sent a platoon-sized Land Task Force to Eastern and Central Europe (50 personnel).
- May 13, 2014 - the CAF sent a Maritime Task Force. HMCS *Regina* was sent to the Mediterranean Sea (260 personnel).
- December 19, 2014 - Canadian Army soldiers finished their LTF training with other nations' forces. They then came back to Canada.
- December 31, 2014 - Air Task Force Lithuania completed its support to the NATO Baltic Air Policing operations.
- January 6, 2015 - HMCS *Fredericton* was transferred to NATO's operational control. It arrived in the Mediterranean Sea shortly after that. When there, it joined Standing NATO Maritime Group 2 (SNMG2) (260 personnel).
- Early January 2015 - A small group of Canadian Army soldiers went to Germany. They were there to take part in an exercise with ally and partner forces.
- March 2015 - More Canadian Army soldiers from 3 Royal Canadian Regiment were sent to Central and Eastern Europe. They went to the LTF to train with soldiers from other countries (125 personnel).
- July 2015 - Canadian Army soldiers from the 3rd Battalion, Royal 22e Régiment (3 R22eR) were sent to Central and Eastern Europe. They went to relieve their counterparts (125 personnel).
- July 7, 2015 - HMCS *Winnipeg* arrived in the Mediterranean Sea. It replaced HMCS *Fredericton* (260 personnel).
- January 8, 2016 - HMCS *Fredericton* joined SNMG2. It replaced HMCS *Winnipeg* (260 personnel).
- February 2016 - Canadian Army soldiers from 5 Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group were sent to Poland. They went to take over duties from 3rd Battalion, Royal 22e Régiment (220 personnel).
- June 29, 2016 - HMCS *Charlottetown* joined SNMG2. It replaced HMCS *Fredericton* (260 personnel).
- August 2016 - Canadian Army soldiers from: 1st Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry; 1 Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group; and the Reserve Force were sent to Poland (220 personnel) to take over LTF duties from: 1st Battalion, Royal 22e Régiment; and 5 Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group.
- January 11, 2017 - HMCS *St John's* joined SNMG2 (260 personnel) to replace HMCS *Charlottetown*.
- February 25, 2017 - Canadian soldiers from 3rd Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (220 personnel) were sent to the LTF. They replaced soldiers from 1st Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.
- May 22, 2017 - CF-18 Hornet aircraft began patrolling Iceland's air space. This was part of the NATO Airborne Surveillance and Interception Capabilities to meet Iceland's Peacetime Preparedness Needs mission (180 personnel).
- June 16, 2017 - Air Task Force - Iceland concluded its NATO surveillance and intercept mission.
- June 19, 2017 - Canadian-led NATO enhanced Forward Presence battlegroup Latvia was stood up during a ceremony at Camp Adazi, Latvia (450 personnel).

- July 14, 2017 - HMCS *St. John's* completed its deployment.
- August 8, 2017 - HMCS *Charlottetown* joined Standing NATO Maritime Group One (260 personnel).
- August 17, 2017 - The Land Task Force in Poland completed its final deployment.
- September 1, 2017 - About 135 CAF members and four CF-188 Hornets began taking part in the NATO enhanced Air Policing in Romania.

ISSUED

3,520 to September 2017

	RCAF	RCN	CANADIAN ARMY
2014	135	260	50
2015	0	520 2 Ships	250 (2 rotations)
2016		260	440 (2 rotations)
2017	315	520 2 ships	220 (1 rotation Poland) 450 (1 rotation Latvia)
Totals	550	1560	1410

NATO MEDAL - with Non Article 5 Bar (for Operations in the Balkans)
End of Operation PALLADIUM
Operation BRONZE
Operation KOBOLD

TERMS



This medal replaces the NATO medals for the Former-Yugoslavia, Kosovo and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Awarded for thirty **(30)** 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 on 1 January 2003 and ending on 31 December 2004.

After 31 December 2004, thirty **(30)** consecutive days in theatre or sixty **(60)** days cumulative days in theatre. Time in support areas do not qualify. The main mission for Canada (Operation Bronze) ended 31 March 2010.

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.

NOTE: Service under **Operation KOBOLD** qualifies for this medal from August 2008 to the present. In 2015, there were 5 CF personnel in Pristina, Kosovo, performing logistics and headquarters support functions.

NATO MANDATE

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) was to stabilize the peace. The difference between the tasks of IFOR and SFOR is reflected in their names. On 12 December 1996, SFOR was authorized 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).

Operation BRONZE saw the deployment of teams of Canadian Forces members serving in key positions at NATO Headquarters Sarajevo (NHQSa). It operated from 31 December 2004 to 31 March 2010.

Operation KOBOLD is the deployment of up to 10 Canadian Forces members to Pristina, Kosovo, to serve with the NATO-led Kosovo Force (KFOR). **Launched in August 2008** with an initial mandate of one year, *Operation KOBOLD* was most recently extended to 31 December 2014. As part of Operation Kobold, Task Force Pristina comprises up to 10 Canadian Forces members in two teams: Four officers in various fields serving with the Military-Civil Advisory Division of KFOR, which co-ordinates efforts to support the new Kosovo Security Force (KSF) act as mentor; One Canadian Forces Officer serving with the NATO Advisory Team, which assists the civilian officials of the KSF Ministry and; the Canadian Forces Movement Detachment which has up to five RCAF Traffic Technicians serving with the Movement Control Multinational Integrated Logistics Unit, which coordinates the movement of equipment and materiel as part of efficient logistics support to KFOR units.

This medal replaces the NATO medals for the Former-Yugoslavia, Kosovo and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

With the creation of this medal, NATO has abolished the practice of issuing tour numerals to recognize more than one tour with NATO forces. The "NON ARTICLE FIVE" medal will be issued once to recognize all service in the Balkans, regardless of the number of tours a member serves.

NATO no longer recognizes service in support areas such as Italy, Greece, Hungary and Austria as qualifying time towards the "NON ARTICLE FIVE" medal. A member must serve thirty days in the

theatre of operations to qualify for the medal.

BAR

The medal is issued with the 'Non-Article 5' bar. Those issued from 1 January 2011 onwards have a bar inscribed "BALKANS" but Canada was no longer part of this mission at that time.



CANADIAN AUTHORITY

Privy Council Order SI/2003-151, as published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, page 2423, of 10 September 2003, authorizes acceptance by the Canadian military to wear the medal and that it follow the Article 5 NATO Medal for Operation Active Endeavour in the order of precedence in the Canadian Honour System.

RIBBON

The 38-mm wide, NATO-blue ribbon has a 6-mm white centre stripe, with a thin (1-mm) silver stripe in the centre of the white stripe.



CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION

Canada had a force of approximately 650 members serving in this theatre from January 2003 to October 2004. The Canadian contingent in SFOR was reduced in early October 2004 to less than 85 CF members. 10 CF personnel deployed on Operation BRONZE to serve at NATO Headquarters in Sarajevo on 05 October 2004. Most Canadian members left this operation on 02 December 2004 when the European Union Force (EUFOR) took over except eight continue to serve at NATO HQ in Sarajevo until 31 December 2004.

Canadian Forces have 5 members serving on Operation Cobold since January 2020 (Current to April 2026).

DATES

For service after 01 January 2003 to 31 March 2010 (although the majority of Canadian Forces Members left on 02 December 2004). Canada continued to supply 6 members after 2010 with another extension going until 31 December 2014.

3

ISSUED

2,894 medals to members of the Canadian Forces to **April 2026**.



Brigadier-General (Padre) Karl McLean, CD, QHC, Chaplain General

³ Brigadier-General (Padre) Karl McLean, CD, QHC served as the Senior NATO Chaplain with SFOR in Sarajevo from November 2003 to March 2004. In 2005 he became the Command Chaplain for the Air Force. (QHC = Queen's Honorary Chaplain). He was appointed Chaplain General of the Canadian Forces on September 1, 2010. He wears the NATO ribbon for service in the Former Yugoslavia (1st ribbon 2nd row) and the NATO ribbon Non-Article 5 for operations in the Balkans

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

NTM-IRAQ

TERMS



Awarded for thirty **(30)** 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 on 31 December 2011.

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

NATO MANDATE

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.

BAR

The medal is always issued with a bar, inscribed NTM-IRAQ.



CANADIAN AUTHORITY

Privy Council Order, as published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, page, of, authorizes acceptance by the Canadian military to wear the medal and that it follow the Article 5 NATO Medal for Operation Active Endeavour in the order of precedence in the Canadian Honour System.

RIBBON

The ribbon is NATO-blue ribbon with two white stripes centered on the two outer thirds of the ribbon, with a silver stripe in the center of each white stripe.

NATO abolished the practice of issuing tour numerals to recognize more than one tour with NATO forces with this medal. The medal will be issued once to recognize all service with NTIM-I or NTM-I, regardless of the number of tours a member serves.

CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION

Canada has contributed several million dollars to this operation.

DATES

From 18 August to 16 December 2004 for the NATO Training Implementation Mission.

The NATO Training Mission began on 14 August 2004 with the official end on 31 December 2011.

Canada had no staff in theatre after 2009.

ISSUED

In 2007, Canada supplied **30** personnel as part of NTIM to train the Iraq Security Force. These personnel were under NATO command and not the USA.

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

TERMS



Awarded for thirty **(30)** 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 31 December 2007.

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.

NATO MANDATE

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

BAR

The medal is always issued with a bar, inscribed "AMIS".



CANADIAN AUTHORITY

Privy Council Order 2007-41, as published in the *Canada Gazette*, 27 April 2004, Part II, page 366, authorizes acceptance by the Canadian military to wear the medal and that it follow the Article 5 NATO Medal for Operation Active Endeavour in the order of precedence in the Canadian Honour System.

RIBBON

The 38-mm wide ribbon is NATO-blue ribbon with two white stripes centered on the two outer thirds of the ribbon, with a silver stripe in the center of each white stripe. No additional tour numerals will be issued with this medal.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

Canada provided 105 armoured vehicles, training and maintenance assistance, and personal protective equipment in support of the efforts of the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) to bring peace and stability to the Darfur region. The loan of the armoured vehicles, which includes the provision of spare parts, is for a period of one year starting in July 2005.

An implementation team of up to 80 Canadian Forces personnel deployed to Senegal, which will host the vehicle staging base in Dakar, and a training centre in Thiès. The implementation team will provide the African Union (AU) soldiers with training in the operation and maintenance of the armoured vehicles. This training is expected to commence in early August and will be completed in mid-September.

The 100 "Grizzly" general purpose armoured vehicles and five "Husky" armoured recovery vehicles will be moved from Dakar, Senegal, to the Darfur region of Sudan, and are expected to be operational by mid-September. The vehicles will be used by AU troops from Nigeria, Rwanda and Senegal.

Task Force Addis Ababa was the Canadian mission supporting AMIS. The last Commander was Lieutenant-Colonel Gary Meisner and it comprised 11 CF members, including five in Addis Ababa employed in mission support and as staff officers with the Darfur Integrated Task Force (DITF), an African Union formation; two in Khartoum handling contracts and logistics; and four in El Fashir, Darfur, doing logistics support and training troops from Nigeria, Rwanda and Senegal to operate Canadian armoured fighting vehicles.

DATES

Canadian involvement was 13 July 2005 to 31 December 2007.

ISSUED

66 awarded to Canadians to end of the mission.

Non-Article 5 NATO Medal with bar AFRICA for North Atlantic Council Approved NATO operations and activities in relation to AFRICA AFRICA

TERMS



Awarded for **30 days** continuous or **60 days** cumulative service under NATO command or control for all North Atlantic Council (NAC) approved NATO support activities in relation to the African Union (AU), starting 1 January 2008.

Aircrew will accumulate one day's service for the first sortie flown on 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.

Any person who dies or is evacuated because of injuries or medical reasons directly attributable to service is deemed to have satisfied the time criteria set above.

Applications for the medal must be submitted within two years of the end of the deployment in question. Applications received after this limit will not be approved by NATO.

NATO MANDATE

The medal will be awarded for NATO activities which includes:

- Staff Capacity Building within the African Union
- Strategic airlift support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)
- Op ALLIED PROVIDER between 25 October 2008 & 12 December 2008
- Op ALLIED PROTECTOR between 24 March 2009 & 23 April 2009 (Phase 1)
- Op ALLIED PROTECTOR between 1 May 2009 and 16 August 2009 (Phase 2)
- Op OCEAN SHIELD starting 17 August 2009.

BAR

The medal is always issued with a bar AFRICA.



RIBBON

The 38-mm wide ribbon is NATO-blue ribbon with two white stripes centred on the two outer thirds of the ribbon, with a silver stripe in the centre of each white stripe. The white represents peace and the silver signifies that the operation was ordered in accordance with another article than the Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty.

Where the undress ribbon is worn, a miniature version of the bar is centered on the ribbon.



SEQUENCE

This medal comes after the Non-Article 5 NATO Medal for NATO Logistical Support to the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) and before the ICSC medal.

CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION

Operation Ocean Shield

In April 2009, *HMCS Winnipeg* for 10 weeks of anti-piracy work. *HMCS Fredericton* joined Standing NATO Maritime Group 1 (SNMG1) to conduct counter-piracy operations in the Gulf of Aden and off the Horn of Africa ending in May 2010.

DATES

Operations noted under terms beginning on 01 January 2008.
Op ALLIED PROVIDER between 25 October 2008 and 12 December 2008.
Op ALLIED PROTECTOR between 24 March 2009 and 23 April 2009 (Phase 1) or 1 May 2009 and 16 August 2009 (Phase 2).
Op OCEAN SHIELD starting 17 August 2009.

POSTNOMINALS

The use of a post-nominal is not authorized for this medal.

**Non-Article 5 NATO Medal for Service on NATO Operation UNIFIED PROTECTOR - bar OUP-LIBYA/LIBYE
Operation Mobile - LIBYA**



TERMS

Awarded for **30 consecutive** or **60 cumulative** days of honourable service under NATO operation UNIFIED PROTECTOR commencing on 23 March 2011 and ending on 31 October 2011. Service as part of or in direct support of Operation Unified Protector within the political boundaries, territorial waters and airspace of Libya is eligible as well as service in or over the central southern Mediterranean Sea between 10 degrees East and 28 degrees East and South of 41 degrees North, service at the support Bases of Trapani and Sigonella and at NATO and Canadian Supporting Headquarters in Naples and Poggio Renatico Italy.

Aircrew flying from a location other than those listed above will accumulate one day's service for the first sortie flown into the theatre on any day. Additional sorties flown on the same day receive no further credit.

NATO MANDATE

In the spring of 2011, a multi-state coalition began a military intervention in Libya in response to events during the Libyan civil war. The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1973 was implemented to create a Libyan no-fly zone and to take all necessary measures to prevent attacks on civilians by the government forces of Colonel Muammar Gaddafi. The NATO Operation UNIFIED PROTECTOR formally began on 23 March 2011 and ended on 31 October 2011. The Commander of the exercise was Canadian Lieutenant-General Bouchard.

RIBBON

The 38-mm wide ribbon is NATO-blue ribbon with two white stripes centred on the two outer thirds of the ribbon, with a silver stripe in the centre of each white stripe. The white represents peace and the silver signifies that the operation was ordered in accordance with another article than the Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty.

BAR

The medal is always issued with a bar, inscribed: "OUP-LIBYA/LIBYE".

**SEQUENCE**

After the Non-Article 5 NATO Medal for North Atlantic Council Approved NATO Operations and Activities in Relation to Africa (NATO-AFRICA Medal) and before the ICSC medal;

Where the undress ribbon is worn, a miniature version of the bar is centered on the ribbon.

CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION

American, British, French and Canadian aircraft and ships took part in the Operation under the direction of Canadian Lieutenant-General Charles Bouchard, OC, CMM, MSC, CD. Air sorties were flown across Libya and a naval blockade was put in place by the Coalition forces.

Royal Canadian Navy

HMCS Charlottetown was on station with the Standing NATO Maritime Group (SNG1) on 17 March 2011 to 17 August 2011 (Commanding Officer Commander Craig Skjerpen). The ship had a crew of 240 members all ranks and a CH-124 Sea King Helicopter with an air detachment to support the helicopter.

HMCS Vancouver replaced *HMCS Charlottetown* on station from 18 August 2011 to 01 November 2011.

Royal Canadian Air Force

Task Force Libeccio comprised seven CF-18 Hornet fighter aircraft, two Boeing CC-177 Globemasters, two CP-140 Auroras and about 200 Canadian Forces personnel, including aircrews and ground technicians from 425 Tactical Fighter Squadron from 3 Wing, CFB Bagotville and 409 Tactical Fighter Squadron from 4 Wing CFB Cold Lake.

The force also included two CC-150 Polaris air-to-air refuelling detachment from 437 Transport Squadron and one CC-130J Hercules from 436 Transport Squadron, both from 8 Wing CFB Trenton. The seven (3 pairs and a spare) CF-188 Hornets and two CC-150 Polaris were based at Trapani-Birgi in Sicily, Italy and arrived in theatre on 18 March 2011.

In addition, two CP-140 Aurora aircraft, one from 405 Long Range

Patrol Squadron based at 14 Wing, CFB Greenwood in Nova Scotia and one from 407 Long Range Patrol Squadron at 19 Wing, CFB Comox, B.C. and were based at the Naval Air Station Sigonella in Sicily, Italy.

Two CC-117 Globemaster III supported the operation flying between Canada and Italy from 429 (RCAF) Squadron Trenton.

RCAF Aircraft involved

CF-188 Hornets	7 aircraft - two pairs and a spare
CC-150 Polaris	2 refuelling tanker aircraft
CC-130J Hercules	1 refuelling tanker aircraft
CP-140 Aurora	2 Long Range Patrol aircraft
CC-117 Globemaster III	2 Long Range Transport aircraft

DATES

The medal was for service between 23 March 2011 and 31 October 2011.

COMMANDER of OP LIBYA

Lieutenant-General Charles Bouchard, OC, CMM, MSC, CD was named the commander of Op Libya with Rear-Admiral Russell ("Russ") Harding, OBE, RN as Deputy Commander (who received a Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service).



POSTNOMINALS

The use of a post-nominal is not authorized for this medal.

HISTORICAL NOTES

The medal is accompanied by a certificate.

4

ISSUED

950 Medals to the Canadian Forces members.



⁴ Lieutenant-General Charles Bouchard, OC, CMM, MSC, CD – Commander of Operation Unified Protector
Captain Sophia Polwin – Corporal Alixandra Ferwerda

**NATO MEDAL - Bar SEA GUARDIAN with Non-Article 5 ribbon for service with NATO in relation to Operation "SEA GUARDIAN" (2017 - current) for operations with the Standing Naval Force (SNF) in the Mediterranean Sea - Bar SEA GUARDIAN
Op Reassurance**

TERMS



Awarded for **30 days continuous** or **60 cumulative days** 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 9 November 2016 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.

NATO strictly applies their medals policy and will not consider requests for initial issue of NATO medals that are submitted more than two years after repatriation from mission area.

NATO Regulations state that **any person who dies or is evacuated** because of injuries of medical reasons directly attributable to service is deemed to have satisfied the time criteria.

NATO MANDATE

Operation Sea Guardian is a non-article 5 maritime security operation aimed at working with Mediterranean stakeholders to maintain maritime situational awareness, deter and counter terrorism and enhance capacity building.

Some of the tasks include: supporting to maritime situational awareness, upholding freedom of navigation, conducting interdiction tasks, maritime counter-terrorism, contributing to capacity building, countering proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and protecting critical infrastructure.

NATO MEDAL - Bar SEA GUARDIAN with Non-Article 5 ribbon for service with NATO in relation to Operation "SEA GUARDIAN"

RIBBON

The 38-mm wide ribbon is NATO-blue ribbon with two white stripes centred on the two outer thirds of the ribbon, with a silver stripe in the centre of each white stripe. The white represents peace and the silver signifies that the operation was ordered in accordance with another article than the Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty.

BAR

The medal is always issued with a bar, inscribed: "SEA GUARDIAN".

SEQUENCE

After the Non-Article 5 NATO Medal for Service on NATO Operation UNIFIED PROTECTOR - bar OUP-LIBYA/LIBYE and before the ICSC medal;

Where the undress ribbon is worn, a miniature version of the bar is centered on the ribbon.

CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION

Canada had *HMCS Charlottetown* working with the Standing NATO Maritime Group One in the Mediterranean Sea when Operation Sea Guardian was approved. Members of *HMCS Charlottetown* would be the first members of the Canadian Armed Forces to receive this medal. Since then, there have been 9 further ship rotations.

The RCAF contributed 135 members of the Royal Canadian Air Force and approximately 5 CF-188 Hornet aircraft participating in NATO enhanced Air Policing. The CAF has sent an air task force to three different countries: Romania (four times), Iceland, and Lithuania.

The Canadian Army has supplied 540 soldiers leading a NATO enhanced Forward Presence Battle Group in Latvia.

DATES

The medal was for service starting on 9 November 2016 and is ongoing in 2024.

NATO MEDAL – Bar SEA GUARDIAN with Non-Article 5 ribbon for service with NATO in relation to Operation "SEA GUARDIAN"

POSTNOMINALS

The use of a post-nominal is not authorized for this medal.

HISTORICAL NOTES

The medal is accompanied by a certificate.

ISSUED

1,375 Medals approximately to January 2024

NOTE: The Canadian Special Service Medal with bar Expedition is awarded to the Canadian Army serving in Latvia.

NATO MEDAL - Bar "VIGILANCE" (2022 - current) - ribbon for deployment under NATO Command or control within Supreme allied Command Europe's (SACEUR) area of Operations (AOO) boundaries from 24 February 2022.

Eligibility



The Non-Article 5 NATO VIGILANCE Medal recognizes personnel who have deployed under NATO command or control within the Supreme Allied Commander Europe's (SACEUR) area of operations (AOO) boundaries from 24 February 2022. **Canadian Forces member are eligible from 15 December 2024 on.**

The deployment must be in support of NATO operations and may include ground units, ships or aircraft providing patrol, guard, reconnaissance, electronic surveillance or other military support services. To be considered as deployed, personnel and forces must depart their national land, air and sea boundaries and remain outside these boundaries for the duration of the qualifying service. For NATO headquarters (HQ), this is to be considered the nation in which the organization is permanently assigned/hosted (e.g. a CAF member posted to a NATO HQ in Belgium must be operationally deployed outside that country to be eligible).

Forces and personnel on exercises and official travel are not eligible.

TERMS

Awarded for **30 days continuous or 60 cumulative days service** in the designed AOO from 24 February 2022.

In light of Canadian honours policy, which precludes dual recognition, no person shall be awarded two medals for the same service. Many CAF members have already been awarded the SSM-NATO for the service which is eligible for the new NATO medal. These individuals are not eligible for the new NATO medal and no application shall be made for them.

In order to comply with Canadian policy, the CDS, in consultation with Armed Forces Council, on the recommendation of the CF Honours

Policy Committee, has directed that the NATO VIGILANCE Medal can be awarded only for eligible service from 15 December 2024 onwards, replacing the SSM-NATO from that date. Exceptions are built in for those who qualified for the SSM-NATO before the start date for the NATO VIGILANCE Medal and also meet the criteria for the NATO VIGILANCE Medal, or served on more than one distinct tour, meaning there is no duplication since each medal recognizes distinct periods of service. The specific direction is as follows:

1. service before 15 December 2024 remains eligible for the SSM-NATO and is not recognized by the NATO VIGILANCE Medal except in the cases detailed at sub-paras c and d;
2. eligible service from 15 December 2024 forward is recognized by the NATO VIGILANCE Medal instead of the SSM-NATO, and NATO multiple tour indicators for subsequent deployments;
3. those who earned the SSM-NATO for service before 24 February 2022, or for service not eligible for the NATO VIGILANCE Medal, and also meet the criteria for the NATO VIGILANCE Medal for service from 24 February 2022 onwards may retain the SSM-NATO and be awarded the NATO VIGILANCE Medal; and
4. those who earned the SSM-NATO for service after 24 February 2022 but completed two distinct eligible deployments after that date may retain the SSM-NATO and be awarded the NATO VIGILANCE Medal.

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, and support aircraft including tanker, airlift, and surveillance platforms.

NATO strictly applies their medals policy and will not consider requests for initial issue of NATO medals that are submitted more than two years after repatriation from mission area.

NATO Regulations state that any person who dies or is evacuated because of injuries of medical reasons directly attributable to service is deemed to have satisfied the time criteria.

RIBBON

The ribbon is the Non-Article 5 ribbon. It is NATO-blue with two white stripes centred on the two outer thirds of the ribbon, with a silver stripe in the centre of each white stripe. The white represents peace and the silver signifies that the operation was ordered in accordance with another article other than Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty.



BAR

The medal is always issued with a bar inscribed "VIGILANCE".

DATES

Canadian Forces member will be awarded for eligible service from **15 December 2024** onwards, replacing the SSM-NATO from that date.

SEQUENCE

The medal shall be worn after the Non-Article 5 NATO Medal for Service on NATO Operation SEA GUARDIAN and before the International Commission for Supervision and Control Indo-China (ICSC) Medal. The bar is worn centered on the ribbon.

POST-NOMINALS

The use of a post-nominal is not authorized for this medal.

ISSUED**UNITS TRANSITIONING to the MEDAL**

According to the CANFORGEN, the following organizations, excluding posted personnel, will now be recognized with the NATO Vigilance Medal instead of the SSM-NATO:

- Forward Land Forces (FLF) Multinational Brigade-Latvia (MNB-LVA) and all subordinate units and sub-units
- Multinational Medical Unit (MMU)
- Multinational Logistics Unit (MLU)
- Health Service Support (HSS) - Role 2B Medical Facility
- Light Infantry Battalion (LIB)
- Latvian Allied Augmentation Team (LAAT) under the Latvian Mechanized Infantry Brigade (LVA MI BDE), itself under Multi-National Division-North (MND-N)
- Air Task Force (ATF) Latvia / Tactical Air Detachment (TAD)
- HMC Ships under SNMG 1 or 2 and SNMCMG 1 or 2, "and their associated Forward Logistic Sites (FLS) only when the FLS are under NATO command or control."
-

NATO MEDAL - Bar "VIGILANCE" (continues next page)

NATO MEDAL - Bar "VIGILANCE"

Not all personnel or units will qualify for the new medal. According to the message, the following organizations "do not meet the aforementioned NATO criteria and will continue to qualify for the SSM-NATO where applicable":

- OUTCAN posted personnel on OP REASSURANCE, including those under the LAAT
- Task Force Latvia Headquarters (TFL HQ)
- Theatre Signals Unit (TSU)
- National Support Element (NSE)
- OP REASSURANCE Black Sea Mine Counter-Measures (Black Sea MCM) Clearance Diver Team (CDT)
- Other OP REASSURANCE organizations or personnel remaining under national command and control, including "liaison officers, counter-intel positions, FLS in support of ships (except when the FLS falls under NATO command or control) and other similar positions."

NATO MEDAL - Bar "VIGILANCE" (end)

NATO MEDALS NOT AWARDED to CANADIANS

**NATO MEDAL - International Security Assistance Force
ISAF**

TERMS



The qualifying period in the Afghanistan JOA is **30 days** continuous service or **60 days accumulated** service within a two year period, from 1 June 2003 to the present time

Personnel eligible for the award of the ISAF medal are those who are members of units or staffs taking part in, or supporting NATO operations in Afghanistan. Entitlement will be acquired by those forces under NATO command or control whilst in the Joint Operational Area (JOA), and those deployed to the JOA under national command in support of the NATO operation.

The JOA includes Afghanistan and all neighbouring countries that have borders contiguous with Afghanistan where forces could assemble and from which ISAF may be supported. The ISAF area of operations includes the airspace of Afghanistan.

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

BAR

The Medal is issued with a bar ISAF.



NATO MANDATE

The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), often called the Coalition Forces, is a NATO-led security mission in Afghanistan that was established by the United Nations Security Council in December 2001 by Resolution 1386 as envisaged by the Bonn Agreement. Its main purpose is to train the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) and assist Afghanistan in rebuilding key government institutions but is also engaged in the 2001 to present war with insurgent groups.

ISAF was initially charged with securing Kabul and surrounding areas from the Taliban, al Qaeda, and factional warlords, so as to allow for the establishment of the Afghan Transitional Administration. In October 2003, the UN Security Council authorized the expansion of the ISAF mission throughout Afghanistan, and ISAF subsequently expanded the mission in four main stages over the whole of the country. From 2006 to 2011, ISAF had been involved in increasingly more intensive combat operations in southern and eastern Afghanistan.

Troop contributors include from the USA, United Kingdom, NATO Member states (including Canada) and a number of other countries. The intensity of the combat faced by contributing nations varies greatly, with the United States, United Kingdom, and Canada sustaining the majority of casualties in intensive combat operations, with other contributors sustaining significantly less. As of early 2010, there were at least 700 military bases inside Afghanistan but more were expected to be built in the coming years. About 400 of these were used by U.S.-led NATO forces and 300 by ANSF.

CANADIAN AUTHORITY and CONTRIBUTION

The mission began as Canada fulfilled their NATO obligation to assist a NATO country that had been attacked and in the early years their main goal was to help train Afghan National Army and police, facilitate reconstruction, and provide security. In 2006, Canada took on an increasingly offence role moving to Kandahar Province.

Canadians are **NOT ALLOWED TO ACCEPT** this medal except as a souvenir as the Canadian General Campaign Star and Canadian General Medal with Southwest Asia ribbon is awarded for this operation.

RIBBON

The 38-mm wide ribbon is NATO-blue ribbon with two white stripes centred on the two outer thirds of the ribbon, with a silver stripe in the centre of each white stripe. The white represents peace and the silver signifies that the operation was ordered in accordance with another article than the Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty.

DATES

2001 to March 2014.

ISSUED

None except as souvenirs to Canadians serving in the Canadian Forces.

EXAMPLE

Colonel Bryan Gagné with his NATO Medal bar ISAF - a souvenir.



**NATO MEDAL - Non Article 5 - Support to Pakistan Earthquake Relief Operations
Pakistan**

TERMS

Approved for NATO Support to Pakistan earthquake relief operations during the period 08 October 2005 to 01 February 2006.

Awarded for thirty **(30)** 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.

BAR

The medal is always issued with a bar, inscribed PAKISTAN.



RIBBON

The 38-mm wide ribbon is NATO-blue ribbon with two white stripes centered on the two outer thirds of the ribbon, with a silver stripe in the center of each white stripe.

CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION

Canadian **did not** contribute to the NATO relief effort and thus no medals with the PAKISTAN bar have been received by Canadians.

=====

NATO MEDAL - Non Article 5 - Support to Afghanistan Security Forces - Resolute Support



Terms

Following the completion of the mission of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) at the end of 2014, a new follow-on NATO-led mission called RESOLUTE SUPPORT was launched on 1 Jan 2015 to provide further training, advice and assistance for the Afghan security forces and institutions. Members must be contributing towards the NATO lead mission RESOLUTE SUPPORT from 1 Jan 2015. Completed 30 days continuous or 60 days accumulated service (60 days accumulated service must be achieved within a two year period) in the designated Area of Operation.

=====

**PEACEKEEPING MEDALS
OTHER THAN UNITED NATIONS**

**INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION AND CONTROL SERVICE MEDAL
ICSC**

TERMS



The medal was awarded for **90** days consecutive or non-consecutive service as a member of the Commission between 07 August 1954 and 15 June 1974, calculated from the date the member came under the command of the Commission; or less than 90 days if such service was terminated by death, injury or any other disability received in carrying out official duties and a certificate is given to this effect by the Senior Military Advisor. There were actually three separate ICSC Commissions (Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia).

MANDATE

The mandate of the **ICSC Vietnam** was to supervise the cease-fires, the withdrawal of French troops and supervise the movement of refugees. Canadians served in North Vietnam in 1954-1955. Canadians then served in Saigon until March 1973.

The **ICSC Laos** was to supervise the cease-fire and promote negotiations between the Royal Laotian Government and the Pathet Lao. Canadians participation in the ICSC Laos was 1954-1958 and then 1961-1969. Canada again participated in the **ICSC Laos** from July 1973 to 15 June 1974 with one Canadian Forces officer and one civilian from Canada's External Affairs.

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. Canadians served from August 1954 until 1958 and Canada had only token representation after 1958. This portion of the ICSC ended on 31 December 1969.

DESCRIPTION

A circular, dark brown (bronze) medal, 36-mm in diameter.

OBVERSE

The emblem of the ICSC: crossed flags, a maple leaf on the left one and a central horizontal line on the right one, with a dove of peace where the flag staffs cross and lions between the flags facing left, centre and right. Around the edge are the words INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION AND CONTROL - PEACE with the word PEACE at the bottom and in larger, more widely spaced letters.

REVERSE

The reverse has a map of Indochina showing the three countries, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos with their names in the script of the respective countries.

MOUNTING

A floral attachment welded to the top of the medal joins a wide bar made up of three indented horizontal lines. A narrow horizontal bar is held above the first bar by end supports and the ribbon passes between.

RIBBON

The ribbon is **32-mm wide**, with three equal stripes of dark green, white, and red. The green represents India and the red represents Canada and Poland.

NAMING

The recipient's rank, surname and initials appear on the edge of the medal and then are filled in with a white epoxy substance.



DATES

The medal was created in 1967 for service between 07 August 1954 and 15 June 1974.

ISSUED

Canadians received **1,550** (133 on duty at any given time)

EXAMPLES

Major-General Sherwood Lett, CBE, DSO, MC - Head of Canadian Delegation



Major-General Thomas Eric D'O. Snow, CM, OBE, KStJ, CD
- Commissioner in Cambodia in 1955

Major-General Robert Edward Morton, DSO, CD
- Senior Cdn Military Advisor in Vietnam 1955-1956

Brigadier Frederick Clifford, OBE, CD
- Senior Cdn Military Advisor in Vietnam 1956-1957

Colonel Robert Taylor Bennett, OC, OBE, CD
- Military Advisory in Vietnam 1961-1962

Brigadier-General G.J.H. Wattsford, CD
- Senior Military Advisor in Laos 1965

Sergeant James Sylvester Byrn, CD, RCASC
Corporal Vernon John Perkin, The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada
- Both killed in an aircraft accident 18 October 1965

End ICSC Medal

**INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF CONTROL AND SUPERVISION VIET NAM 1973
ICCS
Operation Gallant**

TERMS

The ICCS medal was awarded for **90** days service with the Commission between 28 January 1973 and 31 July 1973 (184 days in total). This 1,160 member Commission was composed of 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.

Canada sent 240 Military Personnel and 50 officials from the Department of External Affairs. The ICCS operated until 30 April 1975; two years after the Canada withdrew.



DESCRIPTION

A circular, bright gold medal, 36-mm in diameter

OBVERSE

The symbols of the four contributing countries are displayed in the centre with the Canadian Maples Leaf in the left upper position, Hungarian coat-of arms, Polish Eagle and the Indonesian coat-of arms making up the other three symbols. Around the edge are the words: INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF CONTROL AND SUPERVISION.

REVERSE

The reverse has a wreath of laurel around the edge and the legend in three lines: SERVICE / VIETNAM / 17 - 1 - 1973.

MOUNTING

It is the mounting that gives it the 'cracker Jack box' appearance. There is a small ring welded to the top of the medal. A small ring passes through this ring and attaches the medal to a ring at the bottom end of a thin laurel bar.

RIBBON

The ribbon is 38-mm wide and consists of nine equal stripes: red, white, red, white, light green (centre), white, red, white, and red.

NAMING

The medals were issued unnamed.

ISSUED

There were **384** medals to Canadians issued as follows:

352 to observers and support staff of the Canadian Forces
(248 of them Observers)

32 to civilians (these were the Canadian produced medals)

⁵



NOTES: The medal issued to Canadians can be distinguished from those of the other three countries by a small maple leaf at the top of the laurel ring on the reverse side.

At a reunion of the ICS members, Michal Gauvin, OC, CVO, DSO, was asked why he was not wearing his ICS medal. He explained that he was in Vietnam as a civilian and only the military received the ICS medal. The Foreign Affairs Minister, the Right Honourable Joe Clark, then ordered that Canada reproduce the medal and that these medals be presented to all the civilians involved in the ICS operation. The Canadian medal was of a much better quality than the initial medals issued to the CF members.

The Canadian issue differed from the original 1973 version in many ways, the medal is thicker, it has a solid straight suspender bar and claw and the reserve features a maple leaf above the words Vietnam 17-1-73. The revamped Canadian issue was designed by Bruce Beatty and was manufacture by Rideau of St. Laurent Quebec. It is issued in a black leatherette case similar to those the Canadian Exemplary medals are awarded in.

(Information courtesy of Eugene Stairs).

End ICS Medal

⁵ Major-General Duncan A. McALPINE, CMM CD - Senior Military Advisor – ICSC medal is right after his UN Cyprus Medal (5th Medal from the Right)

**MULTINATIONAL FORCE AND OBSERVERS AND OBSERVERS (SINAI)
MFO
Operation Calumet**

TERMS

The medal is awarded for **6 Months** service from 25 April 1982 to present. Canadians became members of the Force in March 1986. The Force was to observe the 1979 Camp David accord between Israel and Egypt and was set up by the United States. It is not a United Nations operation.

CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION

Rotary Wing Aviation Unit (RWAU) composed of nine Twin Huey Helicopters from 403, 408, 427 and 430 Squadrons plus staff officers for the MFO HQ. THE RWAU was withdrawn in March 1990.

25 to 28 CF personnel serve in various staff, air traffic control and administrative support to the mission since 1990.

DESCRIPTION

A circular, bronze medal, 35-mm in diameter.

OBVERSE

A large Dove of Peace with an olive branch inside is seen inside a large inner circle. Between this circle and the raised edge are the words: MULTINATIONAL FORCE / & OBSERVERS. The background to the entire medal is chequered.

REVERSE

The reverse is plain with (in 5 lines):
UNITED / IN / SERVICE / FOR / PEACE.

MOUNTING

A large ring attached to the top of the medal has a small fine ring linked to it and the second ring is welded to the bottom of a thick straight bar. The ends of the bar turn up and attach to a second bar, with the ribbon passing between.

RIBBON

The ribbon, 36-mm wide with corded edges, has 5 stripes: bright orange (10-mm), black (3-mm), centre white (10-mm), black (3-mm), and bright orange (10-mm).



NAMING

The medals are issued unnamed.

DATES

MFO created in 1981 and Canadians became involved March 1986. Canadians still serve in this operation. Canadian Government mandate was extended to March 2022 in April 2019 and now to March 2028.

ISSUED

2,300 Total Medals awarded to Canadians to July 2026

129	Rotary Wing	1987 to 1990
8	Observers	1987 to 1990
25 to 30	Observers	1990 to 2014
55	Observers	2014 to 2023
40	Observers	2024 to Current

6



⁶ Top: Lieutenant-General Eric Allan ('Rick') Findley, CMM, MSC, CD - Commanding Officer 427 Tactical Helicopter Squadron 1988 in MFO
 Bottom: Major-General Duval, CMM, CD Colonel (now BGen) Guy Hamel, MSM, CD Colonel Keddy, CD
 All served with the MFO

**EUROPEAN COMMUNITY MONITOR MISSION YUGOSLAVIA SERVICE MEDAL
ECMMY
Operation Bolster**

TERMS

Canadians received the medal for 30 days honourable service between 07 July 1991 (Canadians began on 08 September 1991) and 12 May 1992. Members serving as monitors from 13 May 1992 to 30 September 1994 must have **90** days honourable service. Service may be continuous or cumulative.

**EUROPEAN COMMUNITY and UNITED NATIONS
MANDATE**

Initially only in Slovenia (where the war had already ended) and later in Croatia, to monitor the European Community cease-fire agreements in the former Yugoslavian countries, to report on violations of the cease-fire agreements and to observe the withdrawal of Yugoslav Army units from Slovenia and Croatia.



CANADIAN AUTHORITY FOR MEDAL:

Privy Council Order 1994-629, 21 April 1994, as published in the **Canada Gazette**, Part II, page 2027, of 04 May 1994, authorizes acceptance by the Canadian Armed Forces to wear the medal and that it follow the Multinational Force and Observes Medal (Sinai) in Canadian National Honours System.

CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION

Initially 15 and never less than 11 Canadian Forces members acted as monitors for the mission.

DESCRIPTION

A circular, silver medal, 36-mm in diameter.

OBVERSE

In the centre of the obverse is the raised outline of the former Yugoslavia and the raised legend EC / MONITOR / MISSION in three lines, contained within a raised ring. Between the ring and the raised rim are 12 equally spaced stars.

REVERSE

The reverse shows a large Dove of Peace in flight, an olive branch in its beak.

MOUNTING

A small ring at the top of the medal is linked to a larger ring through which the ribbon passes.

RIBBON

The 36-mm wide watered royal blue ribbon has a 10-mm blue centre with a 2-mm yellow stripe, 3-mm blue, 3-mm red, 3-mm white stripe and 2-mm blue stripe on each side of the . A circular emblem of the obverse of the medal is worn on the ribbon in undress.

DATES

The mission operated from 07 July 1991 to 30 September 1994. Canadian Forces members participated between 08 September 1991 and 30 September 1994.

ISSUED

78 awarded to Canadian monitors.

EXAMPLES

Captain D.C. HOLT, CD

Major Joseph Jacques Reginald SERVAIS, MSM, CD

**INTERNATIONAL FORCE EAST TIMOR MEDAL
INTERFET
Operation TOUCAN**

TERMS

Service of 30 days or more, continuous or in the aggregate, with INTERFET commencing on 15 September 1999 and ending on 10 April 2000. The operational area for the award of the medal is East Timor and the sea adjacent to East Timor out to a distance of 12 nautical miles from the low water mark. The medal may be awarded for 30 sorties within the operational area, provided that those sorties were conducted over a period of not less than an aggregate of 30 days at a rate of one sortie per day. The medal may be awarded for official visits, inspections or other occurrences of a temporary nature with the military contribution to the operation for a period of 30 days, or for periods amounting in the aggregate to 30 days. Except for visitors, where a person does not complete the required 30 days qualifying period owing to his or her death, evacuation due to illness, injury or other disability due to service, the member will be deemed to have qualified for the medal. Service outside the operational area will not qualify (e.g. Darwin or Jakarta). This last Australian stipulation would mean that some Canadian Air Force support staff and aircrew (about 115) would not receive this medal. However, it was decided in Canada that this was not applicable to Canadians and that all Canadians serving with INTERFET in East Timor or in Australian would receive the medal.

DESCRIPTION

The circular medal is 38-mm in diameter, antique matte finish, with a raised and polished outer edge.



OBERVERSE

A central design of an outline map of East Timor and its territories, contour raised and textured, overlaid with an outline figure of the dove of peace with olive branch, surrounded by the words **INTERNATIONAL FORCE EAST TIMOR**, with one spray of olive leaves at the bottom central edge, all raised and polished.

REVERSE

A central circular panel, 27-mm across, surrounded by the words **TOGETHER AS ONE FOR PEACE IN EAST TIMOR**, both raised and polished.

MOUNTING

The Commonwealth (Federation) Star, which ensigns the medal and symbolises that the International Force was lead by Australia, attaches the medal to a broad bar.

RIBBON

The ribbon is 32-mm wide, having a central red stripe (2-mm wide representing the turbulent past of East Timor), flanked by two green stripes (4-mm wide representing the army and regrowth of a new nation), flanked by two white stripes (7-mm wide representing the navy and peace), and outer light blue stripes (4-mm wide representing the air force and the sea).

CANADIAN AUTHORITY

Authorized for Canadians by PC 2001-39, 14 March 2001 as per *Canada Gazette*, Part II, page 547, 14 March 2001 to accept and wear the International Force East Timor medal and that it follow the NATO medals (this was amended to follow the ECMMY medal).

CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION

HMCS Protecteur, with a crew of 250, operated between East Timor and Australia bringing supplies to the operation. HMCS Protecteur arrived in theatre on 18 October 1999.

A 250 member light infantry company from the Royal 22e Regiment of Canada was based in East Timor.

Two CC-130 Hercules and 114 Canadians operated out of Darwin, Australia to provide support to INTERFET. While some of these do not meet the Australian terms for the medal, all will receive the medal.

DATES

On 25 March 2000, the Australian government approved the **International Force East Timor Medal**. The Medal was issued to Canadian Forces members for service between 15 September and 10 April 2001.

ISSUED

760 awarded to Canadians

7



⁷ Rear-Admiral Roger Girouard, OMM, CD – He commanded the Canadian Joint Task Force in Operation Toucan
Commander Todd Bonar, CD – Executive Officer (now Commanding Officer) HMCS Protecteur in Operation Toucan
Chief Warrant Officer Steve Manny, MMM, CD, RCA – served in East Timor in Operation Toucan

**European Security and Defence Policy Service Medal
ESDP**

TERMS



Awarded to military and civilian personnel who have served 30 consecutive days in the area of operations of a designated EU-led crisis management operations. The medal is always awarded with a bar to denote the mission for which it has been awarded.

MANDATE

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

BARS

There have been five bars issued to date of which Canadians have participated in four of the missions:

EUPM (European Union Police Mission)

For service with the EU Police Mission in Bosnia from 1 January 2003. Six Canadian police officers have been awarded the medal with this bar, five from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and one from the Service de Police de la Communauté Urbaine de Montréal.

ARTEMIS (Democratic Republic of Congo)

For service with the European military operation in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) between 12 June and 1 September 2003. The CF sent 2 CC-130 Hercules with support staff in the summer of 2003 to assist this mission by providing airlift from Entebbe, Uganda to Bunia in the DRC under the Canadian operation name CARAVAN. (53 CF members have been awarded this bar).

CONCORDIA (Military mission in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)

For service with the EU military operation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia between 31 March and 15 December 2003. Five Canadians have received this bar.

PROXIMA (Police Mission former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)

For service with the European Union Police Mission in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia from 15 December 2003 (no Canadian recipient to date).

ALTHEA

For service with the European Union Force (EUFOR) in Bosnia-Herzegovina from 2 December 2004. Op BOREAS is the CF contribution to this operation and 69 CF members have been awarded this bar to date.

The bars to the medal are of the slide-on type, silver coloured with a raised edge and bear the name of the operation for which it is awarded on a stippled background. The bar is worn centred on the ribbon; and where the undress ribbon is worn, a miniature version of the bar is centered on the ribbon.

DESCRIPTION

The circular, silver medal is 35-mm in diameter

OBVERSE

The emblem of the European Union, which consist of a circle of 12 stars around the circumference of the medal.

REVERSE

The Latin inscription "PRO PACE UNUM" in three lines (For Peace Together).

MOUNTING

The medal is attached to the ribbon by a ring, which passed through a small ball attached to the top of the medal.

RIBBON

The ribbon is 36-mm wide and is EU blue with a central 10-mm stripe of yellow gold.

SEQUENCE

Between the INTERFET Medal and the Canadian Centennial Medal.

ISSUED

A total of **133** Canadians have received this medal with various bars. The medal is accompanied by a certificate.

DAG HAMMARSKJOLD UNITED NATIONS MEDAL

TERMS



The medal is awarded to members of peacekeeping operations who have lost their lives during service with a peacekeeping operation under the operational control and authority of the United Nations except in the case of death arising from misconduct or criminal acts during the period of assignment with the United Nations peacekeeping operation. No minimum period of service in a United Nations peacekeeping operation is required for award of the Medal. Military, police and civilian personnel are eligible.

DESCRIPTION

The Medal is composed of two parts: a clear colourless lead glass crystal ellipsoid approximately 73-mm x 32-mm x 43-mm, grit blasted (monaired), with the name and date of death of the recipient, the United Nations logo, and the inscription 'The Dag Hammarskjold Medal. In Service of Peace', in English and French; and the presentation package made of cardboard with the title of the Medal and the United Nations logo imprinted on a blue United Nations field, the crystal Medal to rest on a cushioned black velvet base with a blue United Nations ribbon affixed, approximately 101-mm by 101-mm.

DATES

The order for this medal was promulgated on 1 December 2000. However, both deaths before and after this date qualify for the Medal.

ISSUED

99 to the end of 2010.

EXAMPLES

ANGLE, Harry Herbert	BGen	DSO	ED	UNMOGIP	17/07/1950	India
HARPER, Earle Douglas	W/C	DFC		UNEF I	02/11/1963	Egypt
HESS-VON KRUEDENER, Paeta	Major	MSC	CD	UNTSO	25/07/2006	Lebanon
ROACH, Aloysius	Cpl	CD		UNCYP	17/02/1974	Cyprus

INTERNET: http://members.home.net/macmurph/lest_we_forget.htm