

## NATO Arms Embargo and No Fly Zone Implementation for Operation UNIFIED PROTECTOR



As of 31 March 2011, being renamed as Combined Force Air Command (CFAC) Izmir, upon tasking by Joint Force Command Naples (JFCNP), and as authorized by United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1970 and 1973, this Command assumed responsibility for enforcing the UN-mandated arms embargo and no-fly-zone over Libya. It is directly subordinate to Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF) Operation UNIFIED PROTECTOR (OUP), Naples, Italy.

CFAC Izmir's actions are parts of NATO's contribution to the broad international effort to protect civilians in Libya from attacks by Qaddafi armed forces.



Political guidance for OUP is provided by the North Atlantic Council, Brussels, Belgium. The operation is commanded by Lieutenant General Charles Bouchard from CJTF Naples, Italy. All NATO air assets participating in Operation UNIFIED PROTECTOR are under the command of Lt Gen Ralph J. Jodice, CFAC Izmir, Turkey. Real-time tactical control is exercised by NATO's Combined Air Operations Centre (CAOC) in Poggio Renatico, Italy.

All NATO nations unanimously support this operation and twelve NATO nations are actively participating in the enforcement of no-fly-zone and arms embargo.



Participating NATO Nations: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States of America.

Also, Sweden and some regional countries such as United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Qatar provide support to this operation and participate with their aerial assets.



Presently there is a large variety of aircraft involved in OUP including fighter, fighter-bomber, tanker, electronic warfare, Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS), and reconnaissance/surveillance aircraft as well as search and rescue helicopters.

In the first week of Alliance action, NATO and partner aircraft conducted over 1,300 sorties, including over 500 strike sorties, to enforce the no-fly-zone, arms embargo and to strike at Qaddafi forces that attacked or threatened to attack the civilian population in Libya.



NATO makes every effort to prevent harm to the civilian population and is always guided by the principle of using the minimum necessary force.

NATO fighter aircraft stand ready to intercept any aircraft which violates the no-fly-zone, and engage if it presents a threat. In enforcing the no-fly-zone, force will only be used as a last resort. As it is standard in military operations, NATO's fighters have the right to self defense against attacks from the air or the ground.

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