

## **Airspace of the Russian Federation**

### **Status:**

Active

### **Issue date:**

09/01/2025

### **Valid until:**

31/07/2025

31/07/2025, unless reviewed earlier.

### **Referenced publication(s):**

Aeronautical Publications issued by the Russian Federation and by the State of Operator.

### **Affected Airspace:**

All altitudes / flight levels in the airspace of the Russian Federation west of longitude 60° East:

- FIR MOSCOW (UUWV),
- FIR ROSTOV-NA DONU (URRV),
- FIR SANKT-PETERSBURG (ULLL),
- FIR YEKATARINBURG (USSV),
- FIR SAMARA (UWWW).

### **Affected Countries:**

Russia

### **Applicability:**

Applies to operators

## Applicability Description:

Air operators:

- subject to the provisions of Commission Regulation (EU) 965/2012, planning to conduct operations in the affected airspace (EASA operators).
- third Country Operators authorised by EASA, when conducting operations under their TCO authorisation to, from and within the EU (TCO operators).

## Description:

This CZIB is issued based on information currently available to EU Member States, EASA and the European Commission to share necessary information for ensuring the safety of flights over zones of interest and indicating areas of high risk.

The ongoing conflict following the Russian invasion of Ukraine poses the risk of civil aircraft being unintentionally targeted in the airspace of the Russian Federation, due to possible civil-military coordination deficiencies, and the potential for misidentification.

In particular, the activation of Russian air defence systems, capable of operating at all altitudes, in response to Ukrainian missile and drone launches, which have extended deep inside Russian territory, may have a direct impact on flight operations at several locations, including major international airports.

Most of the incidents have occurred in airspace not closed by the Russian Federation during drones attacks or activation of air defence systems. This poses a high risk to flight operations, as demonstrated by the incident involving Azerbaijan Airlines flight 8243 on 25 December 2024.

In terms of airspace management, the State concerned has not demonstrated full proficiency to address existing airspace risks by implementing an efficient and proactive approach to the airspace deconfliction. As a result, there are limited mitigating factors, on which air operators can rely at present.

In addition, Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) spoofing and jamming are also present, particularly in the areas around the conflict zone and sites targeted by the drone launches.

EASA will continue to closely monitor the situation, with a view to assess whether there is an increase or decrease of the risk due to the evolution of the threat and risk situation.

**Recommendation(s):**

EASA recommends not to operate within the affected airspace of the Russian Federation located west of longitude 60° East at all altitudes and flight levels.

Air operators should closely monitor airspace developments and follow all available aeronautical publications issued by the Russian Federation, including information shared through the European Information Sharing and Cooperation Platform on Conflict Zones, alongside available guidance or direction from their national authorities.