

## Airspace of the Middle East and Persian Gulf

**CZIB number:**

2026-03-R1

**Status:**

Active

**Issue date:**

28/02/2026

**Revision date:**

Mon, 02/03/2026 - 12:00

**Revision description:**

02/03/2026 - The CZIB validity was extended until 6 March 2026. No changes to the content.

**Valid until:**

06/03/2026

06/03/2026, unless reviewed earlier.

**Referenced publication(s):**

Aeronautical Publications issued by the affected countries, and by the State of Operator.

**Affected Airspace:**

All altitudes/flight levels in the airspace of: Bahrain (Bahrain FIR – OBBB), Iran (Tehran FIR – OIIX), Iraq (Baghdad FIR – ORBB), Israel (Tel Aviv FIR – LLLL), Jordan (Amman FIR – OJAC), Kuwait (Kuwait FIR – OKAC), Lebanon (Beirut FIR – OLBB), Oman (Muscat FIR – OOMM), Qatar (Doha FIR – OTDF), United Arab Emirates (Emirates FIR – OMAE) and Saudi Arabia (FIR Jeddah - OEJD).

**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); and
- 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 EASA and the European Commission in order to share information which is considered necessary to ensure the safety of flights over zones of interest and indicate areas of high risk.

On 28 February 2026, the United States and Israel conducted military strikes targeting sites within Iranian territory. In response, Iran has announced retaliatory attacks.

Given the ongoing military intervention, retaliatory actions against U.S. and Israeli assets in the region are likely to occur, introducing additional high risks not only to the airspace of Iran but also to that of neighbouring States hosting U.S. military bases or otherwise affected by the hostilities and associated military activities, including interceptions.

The possession of all-altitude capable air-defence systems, cruise and ballistic missiles and the use of air assets capable to operate at all-altitudes, including interception capability make the entire affected airspace vulnerable to spill-over risks, misidentification, miscalculation and failure of interception procedures.

Given the current and expected developments, there is thus a high risk to civil aviation in the affected airspace.

EASA, together with the Commission and Member States, will continue to closely monitor the situation, with a view to assess whether there is an increase or decrease of the risk for EU aircraft operators due to the evolution of the threat and risk situation.

**Recommendation(s):**

Air operators should:

1. Not operate within the affected airspace at all flight levels and altitudes.
2. Closely monitor airspace developments in the region and follow all available aeronautical publications concerning the region, including information shared through the European Information Sharing and Cooperation Platform on Conflict Zones, alongside available guidance or direction from their national authorities.

Air operators are reminded that the following CZIBs remain in effect with recommendations not to operate at all flight levels and altitudes:

- CZIB on airspace of Syria (CZIB-2017-03R17)
- CZIB on airspace of Yemen – Sana'a Flight Information Region (CZIB-2017-07R17)

The present CZIB supersedes the following CZIBs:

- CZIB on Iran and neighbouring airspace (2026-02-R1)
- CZIB on the airspace of Lebanon (2024-01 R7);
- CZIB on the airspace of Iraq (CZIB-2017-04R19);