EASA
European Union Aviation Safety Agency

Conflict Zone Information Bulletin

Airspace of the Middle East and Persian Gulf

CZIB number:
2026-03-R9

Status:
Active

Issue date:
28/02/2026

Revision date:
Tue, 05/05/2026 - 12:00

Revision description:
05/05/2026 - The validity of the CZIB was extended until 12 May 2026. No other changes were made.

Valid until:
12/05/2026
12/05/2026, unless reviewed earlier.

Referenced publication(s):
Aeronautical Publications issued by the affected countries, and by the State of Operator.

Affected Airspace:
Unless otherwise specified, 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).

Affected Countries:

Bahrain
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Oman
Qatar
United Arab Emirates
Saudi Arabia

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, the European Commission and Member States 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 carried out retaliatory attacks.

The resulting military conflict created 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.

A temporary ceasefire between the United States and Iran, announced on 8 April 2026, has been extended. However, its implementation remains uncertain and therefore requires further monitoring to assess whether it leads to a sustained reduction of risk to civil aviation.

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.

During the conflict, Iranian retaliatory attacks have primarily targeted the eastern parts of Saudi Arabia, while the airspace of Oman has been subject to a relatively limited level of kinetic activity, impacting primarily low and medium flight altitudes. Therefore, varying levels of risk exist across FIR Jeddah and FIR Muscat.

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, with the exception specified in point 2 below.
2. Not operate below FL 320 within the airspace of Saudi Arabia and Oman located South of the segments defined by the following compulsory reporting points, respecting the sequence below:
   - OBSOT 295451N373455E
   - DANOM 225454N450509E
   - KEDON 200516N555850E
   - VELOD 234617N573430E
3. Implement a robust monitoring process and up to date risk assessment when intending to operate within the airspace specified in point 2 above.
4. 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);