

Information on the measures taken in Azerbaijan towards mitigation of climate change impact to the Caspian Sea as a possible contribution to the report on the topic "The impact of climate change on oceans of the world" to be prepared by the Secretary General of the United Nations

The Caspian Sea is the world's largest indoor water reservoir-lake with the unique and rich natural resources which is covered by five Caspian Sea littoral countries (Azerbaijan, Iran, Russian Federation, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan). The Caspian Sea as a closed water basin is more vulnerable to anthropogenic impacts, as well as to climate change.

Fluctuation level on different scenarios of climate change of the Caspian Sea, flooded areas, dynamics of change of salt-ridden lands and flows, pollution of the Caspian Sea, climate change impacts on biological resources, the problems of hydrology regime changes as a result of climate change were complexly investigated and a perennial database was created on the basis of scientific-researches results.

In 2016, the Framework Convention on "Protection of the Marine Environment of the Caspian Sea" entered into force with the aim of

In the framework of the "Azerbaijan 2020: Vision to the future" Development Concept comprehensive measures are implemented towards elimination and protection of pollution of the sea and its basin, and to adapt to climate change.

The State Programme "On the use of alternative and renewable energy sources", National Programme "On development and restoration of Forests", "Environmental sustainable socio-economic development program" and State Programme "On development of hydrometeorology" has been adopted by the Government of Azerbaijan in order to reduce the coastal erosion.

