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**Third ad hoc intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder
meeting on an intergovernmental science-policy platform
on biodiversity and ecosystem services**
Busan, Republic of Korea, 7–11 June 2010

**Report of the third ad hoc intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder
meeting on an intergovernmental science-policy platform on
biodiversity and ecosystem services**

I. Opening of the meeting

A. Opening ceremony

1. The meeting was held at the Exhibition and Convention Centre in Busan, Republic of Korea, from 7 to 11 June 2010. It began at 10.15 a.m. on Monday, 7 June 2010, with an opening ceremony facilitated by Mr. Ibrahim Thiaw, Director of the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

B. Opening statements

2. Opening statements were delivered by Mr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director of UNEP; Mr. Lee Maanee, Minister of Environment, Republic of Korea; and Mr. Hur Nam-sik, Mayor of Busan.

3. In his statement, the Executive Director expressed thanks to the Government of the Republic of Korea for both hosting the current meeting and taking a global lead in the development of a green economy, noting that the summit of the Group of Twenty to be held in Seoul in November 2010 would enable the country to showcase its economic transition programme. Reviewing the work undertaken by UNEP in the biodiversity field, he noted that the third report in the Global Biodiversity Outlook series, launched in May 2010, had made it clear that inaction could only lead to more tipping points in biodiversity and ecosystem loss. In that regard, he stressed that an enhanced science-policy interface had a central role to play in efforts to tackle biodiversity-related issues, but only if it were focused on action and not words. Drawing a parallel with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, he acknowledged that, while human understanding of science might never be complete, collective action was patently required to halt biodiversity loss. He called for the development of a science-policy interface that would help to build capacity in the developing world and that did not neglect existing capacities and institutions.

4. Mr. Lee, in his statement, said that many people remained unaware of the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services, as was reflected by the growing losses being experienced. Drawing attention to the disappearance of forests and other ecosystem services over the past 50 years, he said that the 2010 biodiversity target might have been met had crucial messages on its importance and on necessary actions been conveyed to policymakers. He called for the creation of a body that could speak authoritatively on matters of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the same way as the

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change did in its field. Summarizing recent key activities on biodiversity and ecosystems, he stressed his Government's commitment to widening those efforts and urged representatives to bring to fruition the work undertaken at the two previous meetings on the current subject and to leave a lasting legacy in 2010, the International Year of Biodiversity.

5. In his statement, Mr. Hur welcomed representatives to Busan and called for international cooperation in efforts to halt biodiversity loss, drawing attention to the interdependence of species and the need to position biodiversity conservation alongside climate change as a key topical issue.

C. Attendance

6. Representatives of the following countries attended the meeting: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Peru, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

7. An observer for Palestine also participated.

8. Representatives of the following United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and secretariats of conventions were also present: African Union Commission, Convention on Biological Diversity, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Especially as Waterfowl Habitat, European Commission, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Global Environment Facility, Global Network for Forest Science Cooperation, International Council for Science, International Union for Conservation of Nature, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations University, United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies, World Bank.

9. Representatives of the following go.8(e)7.9e15iolloe80.0009 B l24 r. irr2(o)4.8(o)-4.2727-0.0022 Tc -0.0

A. Election of officers

11. The following officers were elected to the bureau of the meeting, each representing one of the five United Nations regions:

Chair:	Mr. Kim Chan-woo (Republic of Korea), Asian and Pacific group
Vice-chairs:	Mr. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah (Ghana), African group
	Mr. Dusan Ognjanovic (Serbia), Central and Eastern European group
	Mr. Spencer Thomas (Grenada), Latin American and Caribbean group
	Mr. Robert Watson (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Nns (Gonada), La

18. Also at the time of the adoption of the recommendations, the representative of Norway said that her country stood ready to host a secretariat on capacity-building in Trondheim to service the platform and its work. The representative of Kenya also expressed his country's interest in hosting the platform, pointing out that Kenya's offer enjoyed the support of other African States. Previously, several representatives had expressed the view that the new platform should be located in a developing or megadiverse country. The representatives of Brazil, India and Kenya had offered to host the secretariat, and the representative of Spain, speaking on behalf of the European Union, had said that some member States would also like to do so.

V. Adoption of the report

19. The present report was adopted on the afternoon of Friday, 11 June 2010, on the basis of the draft report that had been circulated and on the understanding that the secretariat and the rapporteurs would be entrusted with its finalization.

VI. Closure of the meeting

20. Following the customary exchange of courtesies, the meeting was declared closed by the Chair at 10.50 p.m. on Friday, 11 June 2010.

Annex

Busan outcome

The representatives of Governments at the third ad hoc intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder meeting on an intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services, convened in Busan, Republic of Korea, from 7 to 11 June 2010:

1. Recall decision SS.XI/4 of 26 February 2010, by which the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to convene, in June 2010, a third and final ad hoc intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder meeting to negotiate and r

(c) The new platform should perform regular and timely assessments of knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services and their interlinkages, which should include comprehensive global, regional and, as necessary, subregional assessments and thematic issues at appropriate scales and new topics identified by science and as decided upon by the plenary. These assessments must be

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- (i) Recognize the need for gender equity in all relevant aspects of its work;
 - (j) Address terrestrial, marine and inland water biodiversity and ecosystem services and their interactions;
 - (k) Ensure the full use of national, subregional and regional assessments and knowledge, as appropriate;

8. Further conclude that the platform's efficiency and effectiveness should be independently reviewed and evaluated on a periodic basis as decided by the plenary, with adjustments to be made as necessary;

9. Recommend that the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session should be invited to consider the conclusions set out in the present outcome document and take appropriate action to establish the platform that shall be the global mechanism for the integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services into all relevant policies and processes at all levels.