



Convention on
Biological Diversity

MEDIA ADVISORY

For immediate release
15 August 2022

Media Registration Opens for Historic Biodiversity COP 15 in Montreal: Final Negotiation / Adoption of New Global Agreement to Safeguard Nature

Final Working Group Negotiations: Dec. 3 - 5; COP 15: Dec. 7 - 19

The UN Convention on Biological Diversity today invites media to apply for accreditation to December's historic summit at Montreal's Palais des Congrès, where representatives of almost every nation are expected to approve multi-year goals and targets to arrest the dangerous, ongoing loss of terrestrial and marine biodiversity.

Media wishing access to the meetings in person, or to participate in interactive online news conferences and other media events, may register at:

www.cbd.int/participation/2021-2022/media/checklist

Plenary and other public sessions and media briefings will be live streamed for public viewing on CBD's YouTube Channel: www.cbd.int/live.

However, questions will only be accepted from accredited media onsite or using the interactive platform; questions will not be accepted via the YouTube channel.

Accredited media will also have access to open sessions during a special preliminary three-day meeting in Montreal 3-5 December, at which negotiators will continue work on the new Global Biodiversity Framework's goals, targets and text (the current draft is available at <https://bit.ly/3RSprJm>).

A COP 15 "Information Note for Participants," including information on accommodation, is available from Monday, 15 August at www.cbd.int/conferences/2021-2022/info-note

Accredited journalists should make their own travel and hotel bookings.



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Due to visa processing times, media who will require a Canadian entry visa are kindly urged to complete the online registration well in advance. CBD Secretariat assistance with entry visas will be available to accredited media.

Please also note that, to verify media credentials:

* **Independent broadcast or film production companies** are required to provide a letter from a broadcast organization or film distributor which has committed to air or distribute the work, or from the UN partner organization that supports the production.

* **Print media accreditation applicants** may be required to submit two bylined articles published within the past four months.

* **Radio and TV media accreditation applicants** may be asked to submit two recordings of reports broadcast within the past six months.

* **Photographers** may be required to submit proof of credited work published by media.

* **Online media accreditation applicants** must meet the following requirements:

- The web publication must belong to a registered company, such as a media organization, and have a specific, verifiable non-web address and telephone number.
- The online journal requesting accreditation for its correspondent must have a substantial amount of original news content or commentary or analysis on international issues.
- If the web site is new, the applicant seeking accreditation must provide the latest data on the site's visitors or other relevant material (press citations, etc.) about the outlet's audience. The applicant must have an established record of having written extensively on international issues and must present copies of three recently published articles published in the last six months with his/her byline.
- Online publications which are communications outreach or advocacy publications of non-governmental or non-profit organizations do not qualify for media accreditation.

* **Freelance journalists, including photographers**, must provide clear evidence they are on assignment from a specific news organization or publication. A valid assignment letter from that news organization, or publication, is required.

Double accreditation is not permitted (e.g. as press and delegate, or as press and NGO).

Press officers from delegations will need to register as part of their delegation and then contact **franca.damico@un.org** for information on how to access the press centre.

Once accreditation is confirmed, press passes for the meeting can be picked up at the registration counter onsite upon presentation of two forms of photo ID (passport, official national press pass, driver's license, work ID, etc.) or of a photo press pass from the United Nations in New York, Paris, Geneva, Vienna, or Nairobi.

Site access is subject to further restrictions depending on available space in the venue and / or health and security provisions that can change without notice. Information will be made available to all on-site journalists.

Further information regarding media guidelines and news Conferences, and other relevant information will be made available via email and on the CBD's and website pages.

Chaired by China, the biodiversity summit in Montreal is comprised of

- the [15th meeting](https://www.cbd.int/meetings/COP-15) of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/COP-15>
- the [10th meeting](https://www.cbd.int/meetings/CP-MOP-10) of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (www.cbd.int/meetings; COPMOP-10) <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/CP-MOP-10>
- the [4th meeting](https://www.cbd.int/meetings/NP-MOP-04) of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/NP-MOP-04>

Provisional agendas of the meetings: <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/2021-2022>.

Originally planned for Kunming, China in 2020, COP 15 was postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and later split into a two-part event. Part 1 was successfully held in Kunming last October, at which Chinese President XI Jinping and other State leaders from eight Parties, as well as the UN Secretary General, made online presentations, reinforcing their commitment to addressing the biodiversity crisis.

COP 15 part 1 was also highlighted by the Kunming Declaration and President Xi Jinping's announcement that China would invest RMB 1.5 billion to establish the Kunming Biodiversity Fund, providing strong political impetus to global biodiversity governance and a solid foundation for the second part of COP 15.

The decision to relocate the conclusion of COP 15 to Montreal was made by the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, in consultation with the CBD Secretariat and the Governments of China and Canada.

About the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Opened for signature in 1992 at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, and entering into force in December 1993, the CBD is an international treaty for the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of the components of biodiversity and the equitable sharing of the benefits derived from the use of genetic resources.

With 196 Parties, the CBD has near universal participation among countries. The CBD seeks to address all threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services, including threats from climate change, through scientific assessments, the development of tools, incentives and processes, the transfer of technologies and good practices and the full and active involvement of relevant stakeholders including indigenous peoples and local communities, youth, women, NGOs, sub-national actors and the business community.

The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing are supplementary agreements to the CBD. The Cartagena Protocol, which entered into force 11 September 2003, seeks to protect biodiversity from the potential risks posed by living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology.

To date, 173 Parties have ratified the Cartagena Protocol. The Nagoya Protocol aims at sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources in a fair and equitable way, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies. Entering into force 12 October 2014, it has been ratified by 135 Parties.

More information:

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