

COP 29 operations statistics

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1. Summary

The twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) took place at the Baku Olympic Stadium, Baku, Azerbaijan, from 11 November to 22 November 2024. The existing venue and temporary structures, totalling more than 381,000 m², covered the Blue zone inside perimeter. 252,150 m² covered all space requirements, including meeting and side event rooms, special event rooms, delegation pavilions, offices, restaurants and technical and operations support areas back-of-house (BOH).

COP 29 had 54,482 badged representatives of government, civil society, academia, business, and youth, as well as support personnel.

A total of 83 Heads of State and Government attended the World Climate Action Summit at the conference.

The COP 29 blue zone menu contained 26 meeting rooms. The number and format of available meeting rooms was sufficient for the event. The utilization rate for meeting and event rooms has improved, reflecting higher efficiency and better overall usage compared to previous years.

Catering services included a strong emphasis on sustainability and offered a variety of plant-based offerings that were well received by attendees. Catering services provided by restaurants and grab-and-go kiosks were seamlessly delivered. The on-demand catering services had a robust tracking system to provide effective oversight and a comprehensive statistical report.

COP 29 had the highest number of volunteers ever recorded for a COP (4,336 people). The Host country workforce team introduced initiatives such as the COP 29 Volunteer centre and COP 29 Academy to manage over 16,000 applications, conduct 10,000 interviews and provide training for 7,000 volunteers. A notable accomplishment is the lasting legacy for young people with many having since embarked on career paths inspired by their COP 29 experience. Meticulously planned and seamlessly executed, the COP 29 Volunteer program set a benchmark for future events.

Another key achievement in workforce management, based on lessons learned, was the timely registration and accreditation process, resulting in 95% of the workforce being badged before the start of the conference. This contributed towards seamless operations and prevented queues at the registration counters.

Regarding documentation, the pre-session document volume (documents prepared for the conference) was slightly lower at COP 29 than at COP 28 but higher than at COP 27. The in-session document volume (conclusions and decisions) was somewhat lower than at COP 28 and 27 due to the fact that procedural conclusions were not issued as L. documents but read out in plenary, that no cover decision was prepared and that some decisions were not agreed or adopted. The in-session document volume does not reflect the processed draft texts that did not make it to the L. document stage. More than 1,100 participants received push notifications on documents through the COP 29 app.

COP 29 made history by becoming the first country to receive ISO 20121 Certification for Sustainable Management and Delivery of the Event during the event itself, highlighting the Host Country's commitment to promoting sustainable measures and practices at a large international event. One example is the use of hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) for the COP 29 venue and the aim to locally source at least 80% of the food supplies on offer.¹ The Host Country's commitment to accessibility was highlighted by innovative measures, such as the availability of international sign interpretation for the opening plenary of the COP, the World Leaders' Climate Action Summit and the first part of the high-level segment, two well-staffed accessibility desks, a large number of volunteers to assist meeting participants with mobility challenges, loaner wheelchairs and braille venue maps.

¹ At the time of the finalization of this report, the Government of Azerbaijan has not yet finalized and published its sustainability report for COP 29.

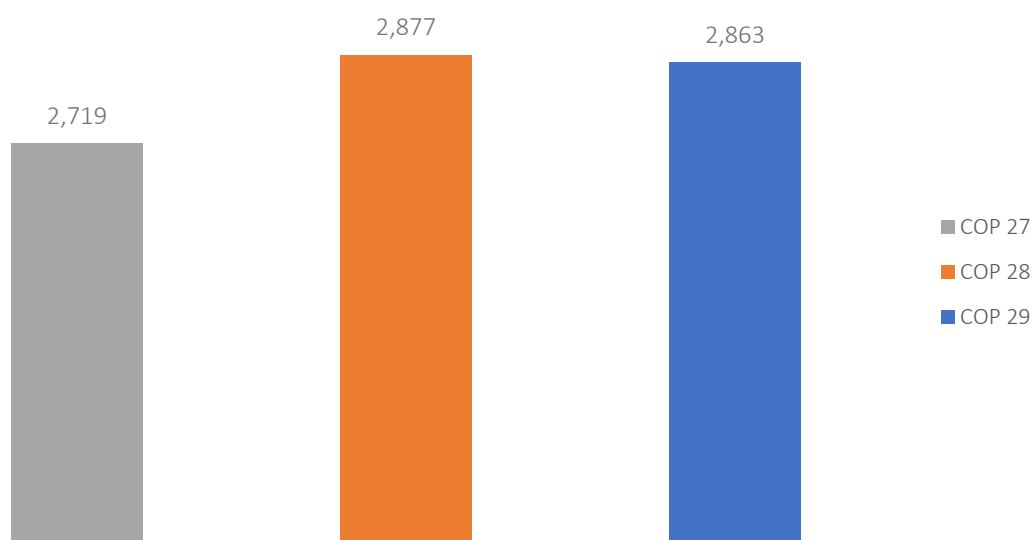
2. Facilities, equipment and services

Most of the venue was ready for use when pre-session meetings commenced on 5 November 2024. This state of readiness was facilitated by the extraordinary efforts of the Host country. Wayfinding and signage were implemented during the pre-session week.

2.1 Meetings

The total number of meetings has remained consistent over the years, with COP 28 and COP 29 showing only slight variations from COP 27 (see figure 1).

Figure 1: Number of confirmed meetings in the UNFCCC booking system (GrandReserva) at COP 27–29

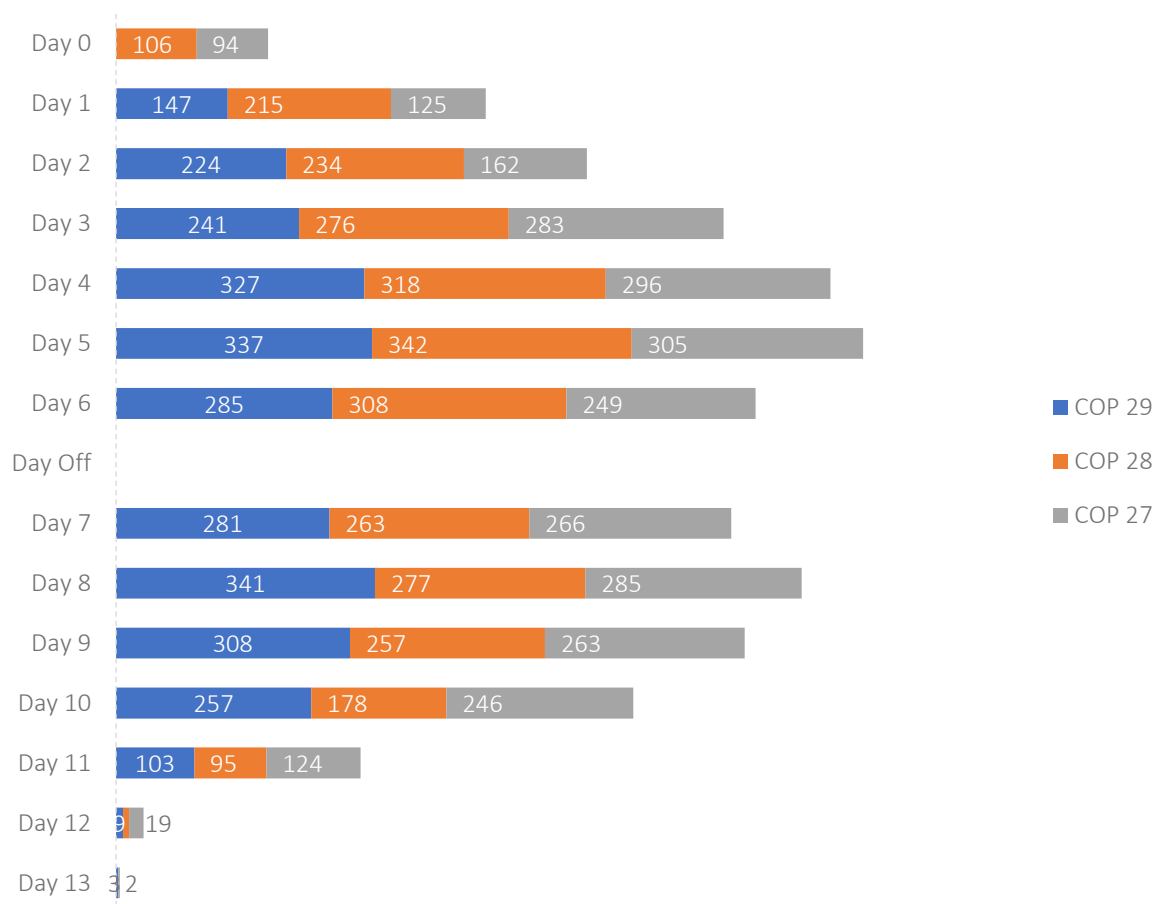


Note: The naming convention of the event categories is based on the UNFCCC booking system (GrandReserva).

2.1.1 Number of meetings per day

Figure 2 shows the number of meetings per day for the last three sessions of the COP. During the first week, the number of meetings remained similar to previous years. In the second week an increase in meetings was observed, bringing the overall total for COP 29 in line with COP 28, despite the absence of a “Day 0.”

Figure 2: Number of meetings per day at COP 27–29

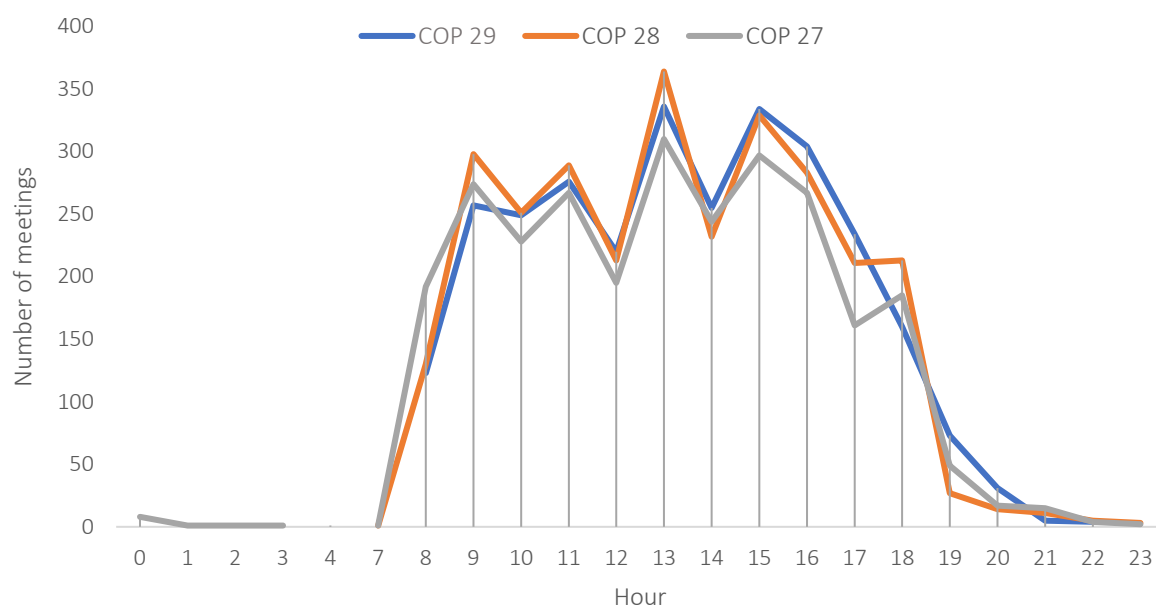


Note: COP 27 and 28 started one day earlier than originally planned, which is reflected as “Day 0” in the graph.

2.1.2 Number of meetings per hour

Figure 3 shows the distribution of meetings by hour for the past three COP sessions. The pattern remained consistent, with the highest activity observed at 1 p.m. at COP 29, a slight decrease in meeting volume was noted toward the end of the operational day.

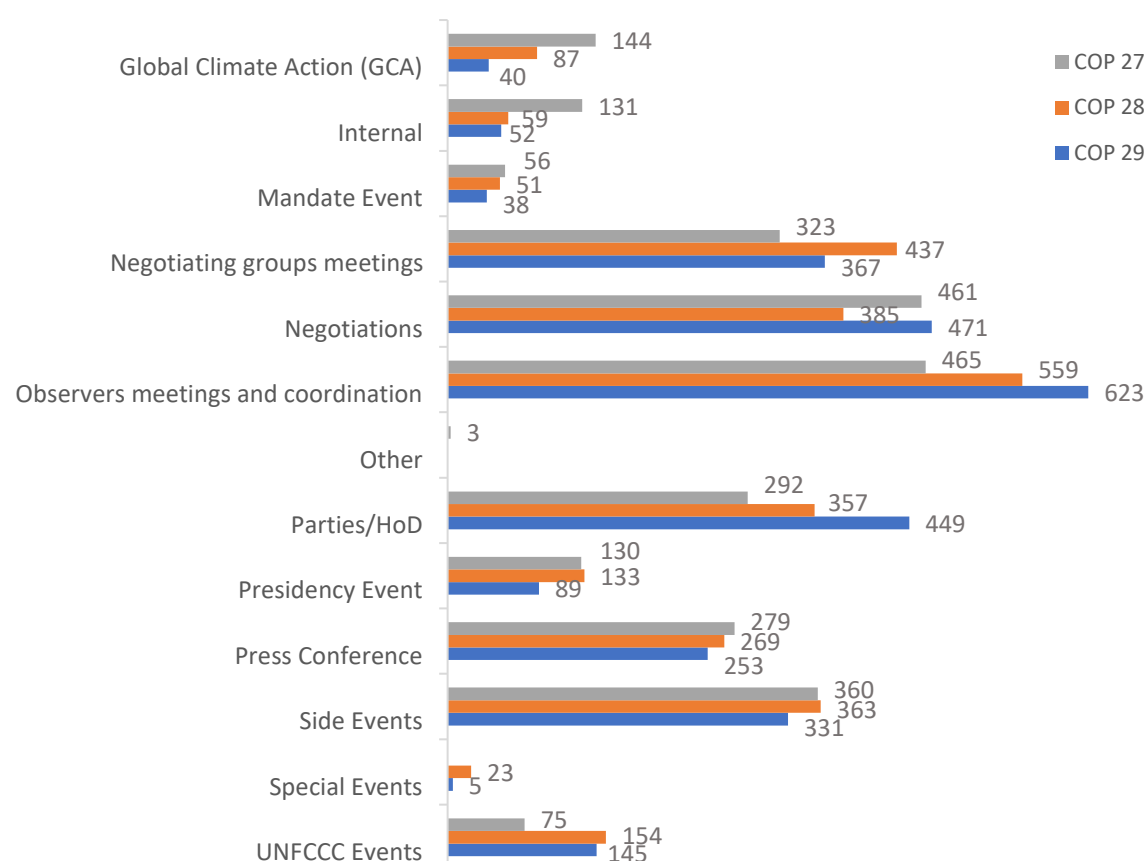
Figure 3: Number of meetings per hour at COP 27–29



2.1.3 Number of meetings per booking type

Figure 4 highlights the distribution of meeting types at COP 29. There was an increase in meetings for several categories (e.g. Observers, Parties, and Negotiations). A decrease was observed in the Global Climate Action (GCA) program and presidency events, while all other meeting types remained similar to COP 28.

Figure 4: Number of meetings per booking type at COP 27-29



Notes:

- Categories that did not exist for COP 27 have no data.
- The naming convention of the event categories is based on the UNFCCC booking system (GrandReserva).
- Observers refers to closed meetings held by observer organizations admitted to the UNFCCC climate change process (UN, IGO, NGO).
- Side events refers to open events coordinated by the UNFCCC Observer liaison team.

Figures 5 to 8 represent the number of meetings held per room type and the utilization of each room type respectively.

Figure 5: Meeting rooms and plenaries: total number of meetings per square layout at COP 29

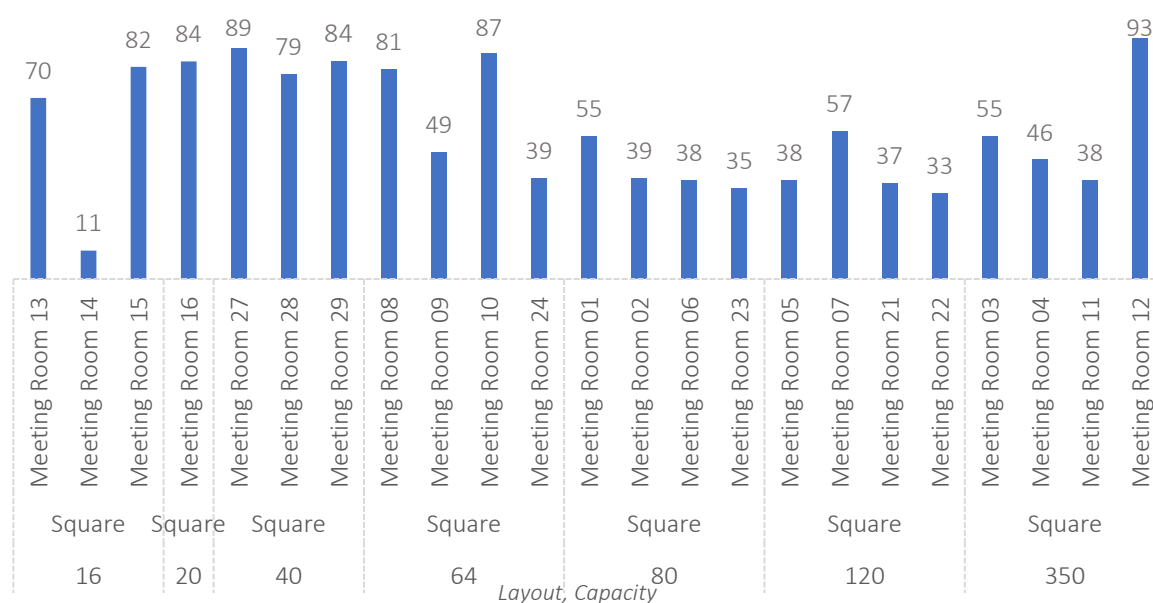


Figure 6: Meeting rooms and plenaries: total number of meetings per classroom and parliamentary layout at COP 29

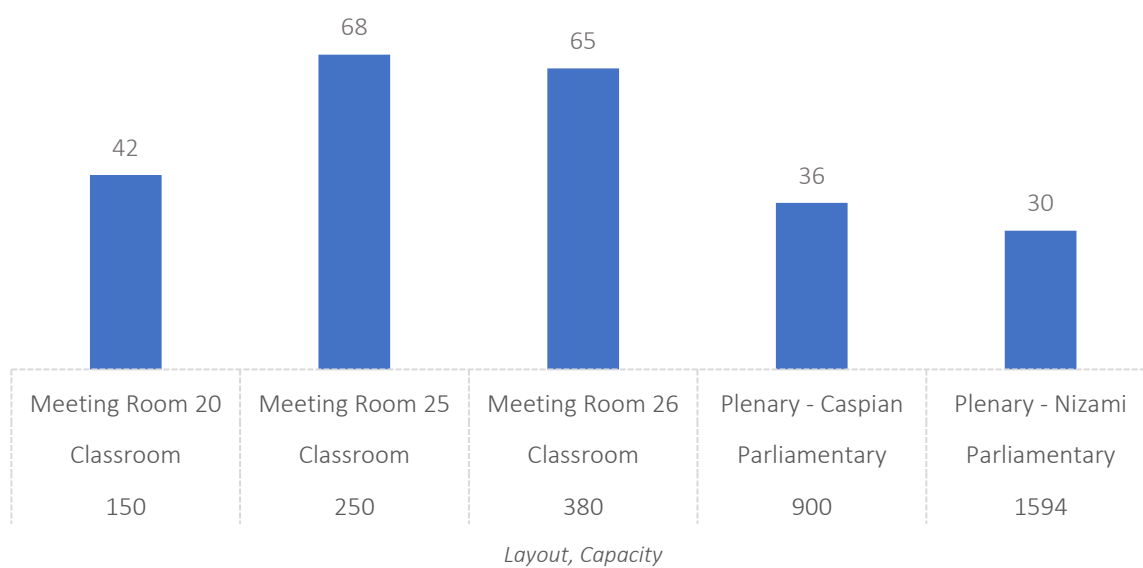


Figure 7: Meeting room utilization rate per room with square layout at COP 29

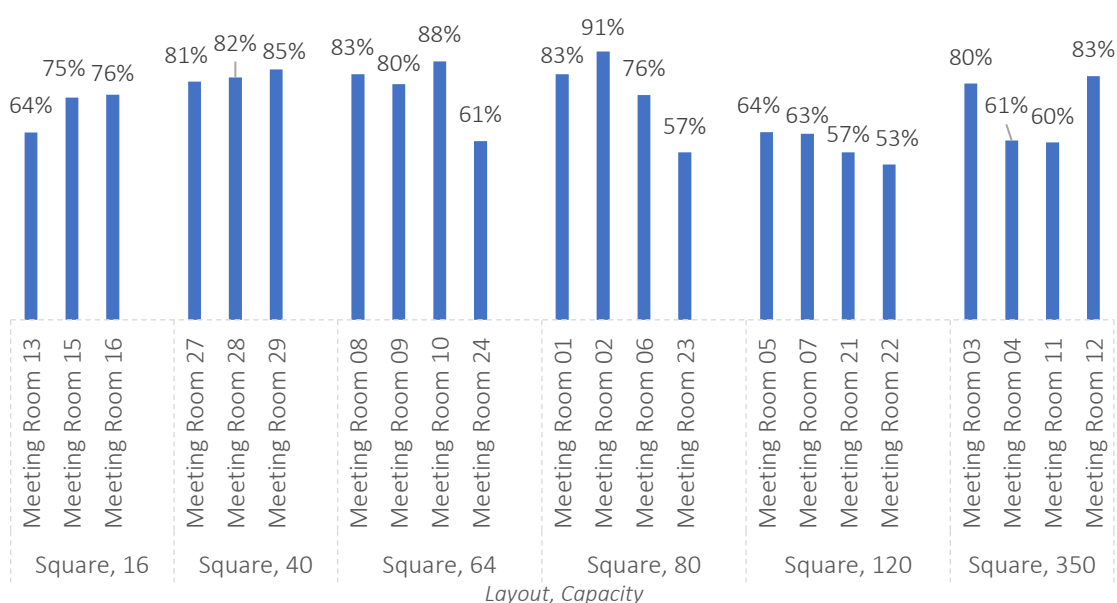
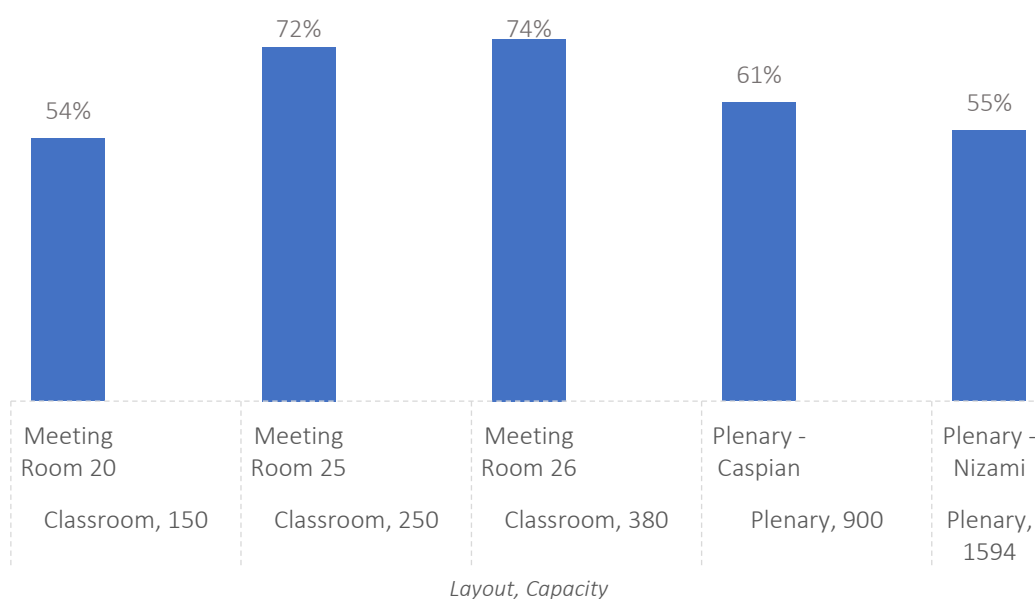


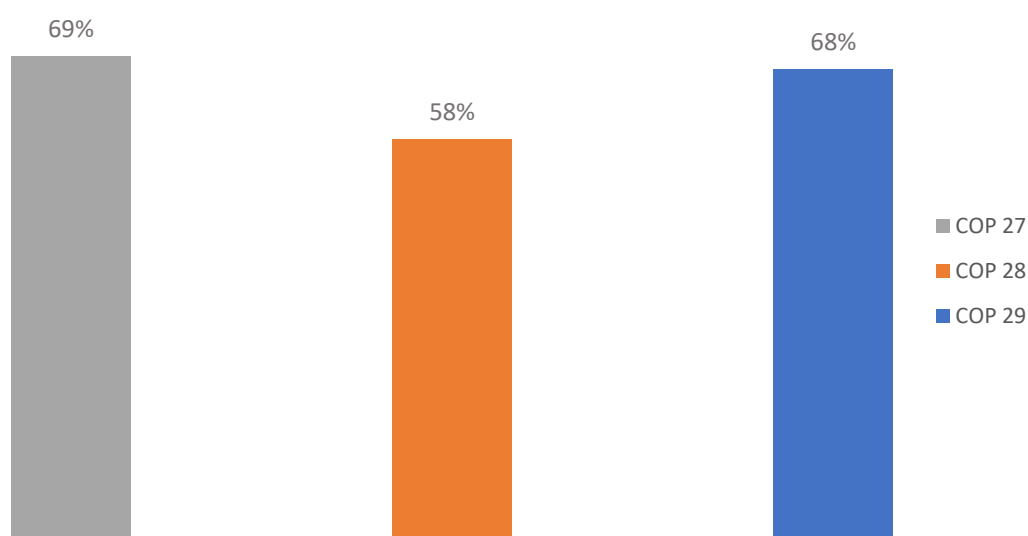
Figure 8: Meeting room utilization rate per room with classroom and plenary layout at COP 29



2.1.4 Usage rate of meeting rooms

Figure 9 shows the utilization rate of meeting and plenary rooms for COP 27-29. COP 29 saw an increase in utilization compared to COP 28, returning to levels similar to COP 27. This indicates a more efficient use of meeting and plenary rooms during COP 29.

Figure 9: Meeting rooms and plenaries utilization rate at COP 27-29



Note: Distinct rooms included are the Action room, Capacity Hub, Meeting Room, Plenary, Side Events & Special Event room.

2.2 Shipments

Table 1 shows the shipments made from the secretariat to the host country. At COP 29 the number of reusable boxes decreased slightly as compared to COP 28, due to the host country providing lanyards and badge paper.

Table 1: Shipments from the secretariat to the host country at COP 27-29

Items	COP 27	COP 28	COP 29
Reusable boxes used for UNFCCC shipments	179	153	132
Information and communication technology, registration equipment and racks	11	9	5
Information and communication technology printer flight cases ⁽¹⁾	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other pallets	7	7	8
Total weight (kg)	5,657	4,861	4,112

⁽¹⁾ Information and communication technology printer flight cases were also provided by the host country for COP 27-29.

2.3 Venue

The total footprint of the Blue Zone delimitation at 381,000 m² was a little (15%) smaller at COP 29 than at COP 28 (see table 2). In particular, the area for commercial offices and pavilions was 40% smaller at COP 29 than at COP 28 (see table 3). The area of temporary structures was 65,975 m².

Table 2: Conference venues at COP 27–29

	COP 27	COP 28	COP 29
Total conference venue space, including circulation space within the building (m ²)	270,134	448,000	381,000
Number of meeting rooms, including the two plenaries	28	31	28
Number of meeting rooms available to non-Party stakeholders	15 ⁽¹⁾	17 ⁽²⁾	14 ⁽³⁾

⁽¹⁾ Includes nine side event rooms, two action rooms, one Action Hub, one Capacity-building Hub and two Presidency event rooms.

⁽²⁾ Includes nine side event rooms, two action rooms, three Action Hubs, one Capacity-building Hub and two Presidency event rooms.

⁽³⁾ Includes nine side event rooms and five special events rooms.

Table 3: Space available on a commercial basis at COP 27–29

	COP 27	COP 28	COP 29
Net area (m ²)	33,025 ⁽¹⁾	39,540	23,959 ⁽²⁾
Price/m ² (USD)	500	1,150–1,410	600–700
Number of pavilions	138	229	152
Number of offices	75	160	92

⁽¹⁾ Gross area: 49,291 m², includes circulation areas.

⁽²⁾ Gross area: 45,300 m², includes circulation areas.

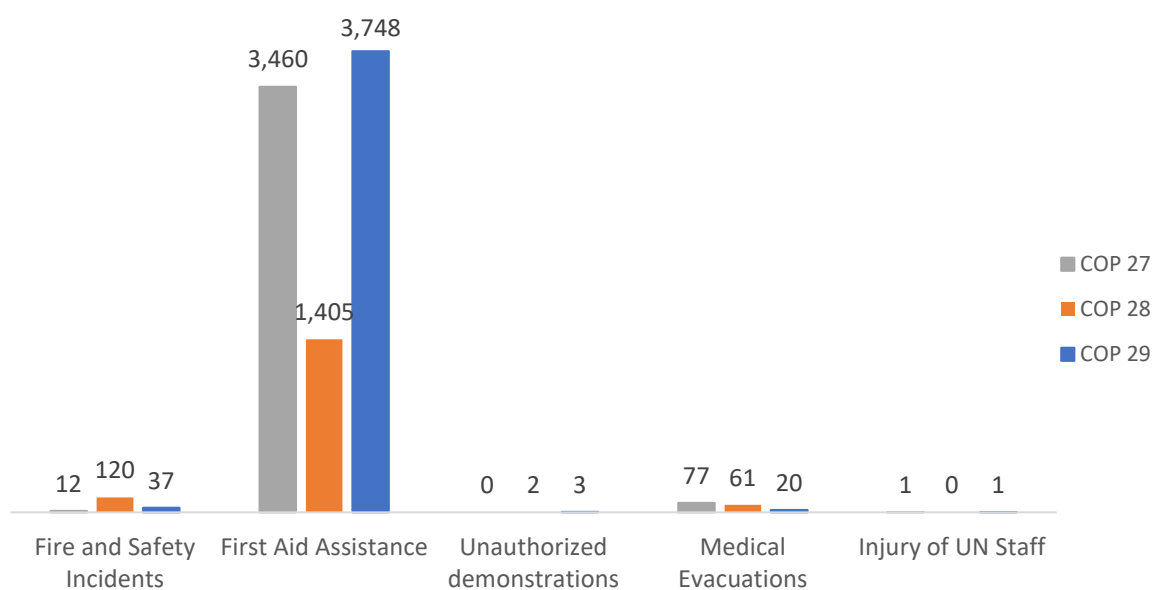
3. Health, safety and security

The core focus of UNDSS was not only safeguarding the integrity of the Blue Zone, access and crowd control, but also preventing and mitigating unauthorised demonstrations/actions within the venue, all while ensuring the safety of all participants.

Excellent collaboration between the UNDSS, the host country security team and the secretariat, as well as high-level preparatory, planning and coordination arrangements, resulted in successful and effective security operations.

Figure 10 represents a comparison between the number of incidents recorded by UNDSS at COP 27–29.

Figure 10: Number of incidents recorded by UNDSS at COP 27–29

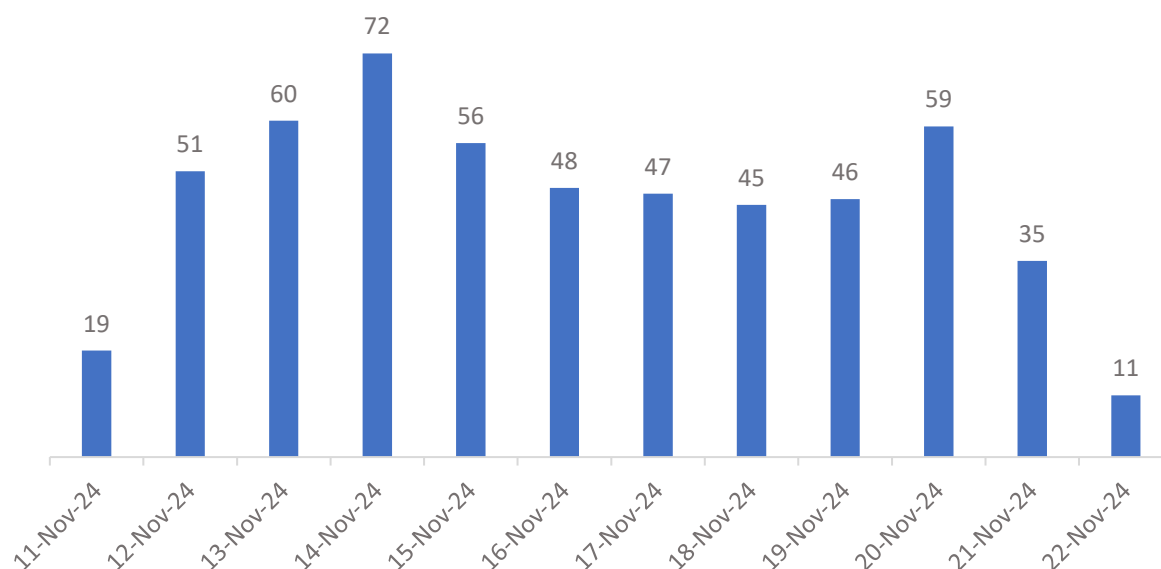


4. Operational services

4.1 Catering

The number of catering orders for participant receptions and events at the venue was comparable to COP 28 (see figure 11) despite the lower number of participants as compared to COP 28. COP 29 delivered on their agreement and commitment in meeting the demands of the delegates.

Figure 11: Number of on-demand catering orders at COP 29



The host country's catering team assigned dedicated managers to oversee each key area of catering, ensuring improved oversight and efficiency. There were sufficient Grab and Go's, Coffee stands, and restaurants and delegates did not wait in food order lines longer than 3 minutes. Water stations met capacity with placement throughout the venue with no delay in refills. One point of note was that

COP 29 used different vendors for areas of catering, Grab & Go's and water, which allowed each vendor to focus and manage their respective area(s).

4.2 Funded participants

Of the 144 Parties eligible for funding for COP 29, 139 (97%) accepted the offer for funding, 4 (2%) did not respond to the funding offer, and 1 (1%) Azerbaijan as host country did not receive funding support.

Of the 370 expected nominations for funding, 357 (96%) were received and processed, of which 349 delegates (98%), including COP Bureau members and chairs of regional negotiating group, attended in person, and 8 (2%) cancelled their nominations and did not attend.

Additionally, Azerbaijan, as the host country of COP 29, generously offered funding support to additional 4 delegates from Small Island Developing States (SIDS) which UNFCCC facilitated. All 38 (100%) SIDS Parties responded to the offer.

Of the 152 expected nominations for funding, 136 (89%) were received and processed, and 16 (11%) were from cancellations and missing nominations.

Figure 12 represents a comparison between funded delegates who attended at COP 27-29. Figure 13 represents the gender distribution of funded delegates who attended at COP 27-29.

Figure 12: Number of delegates who received funding for and attended COP 27–29

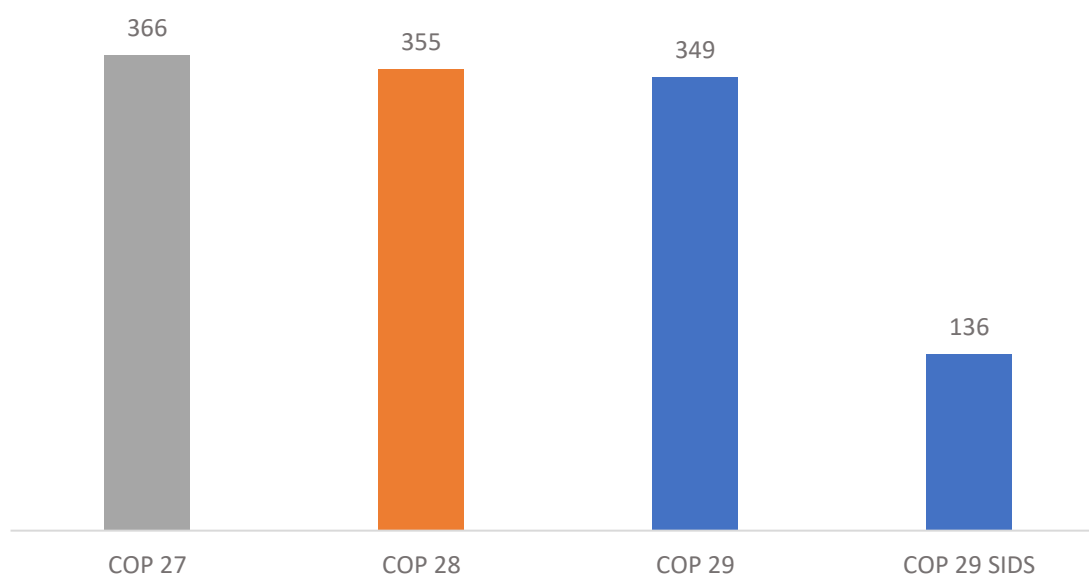
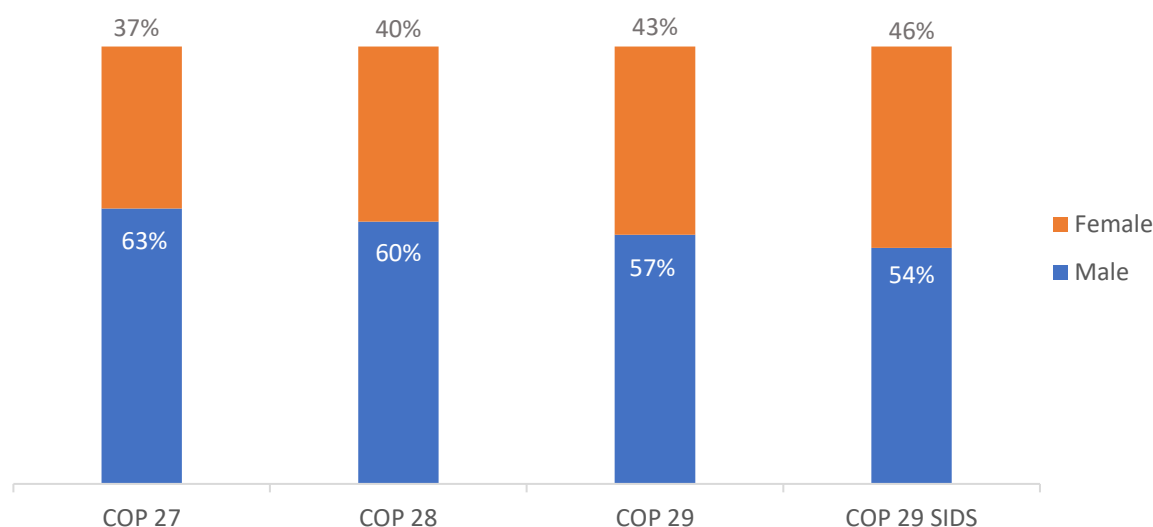


Figure 13: Gender distribution of funded delegates who attended COP 27–29



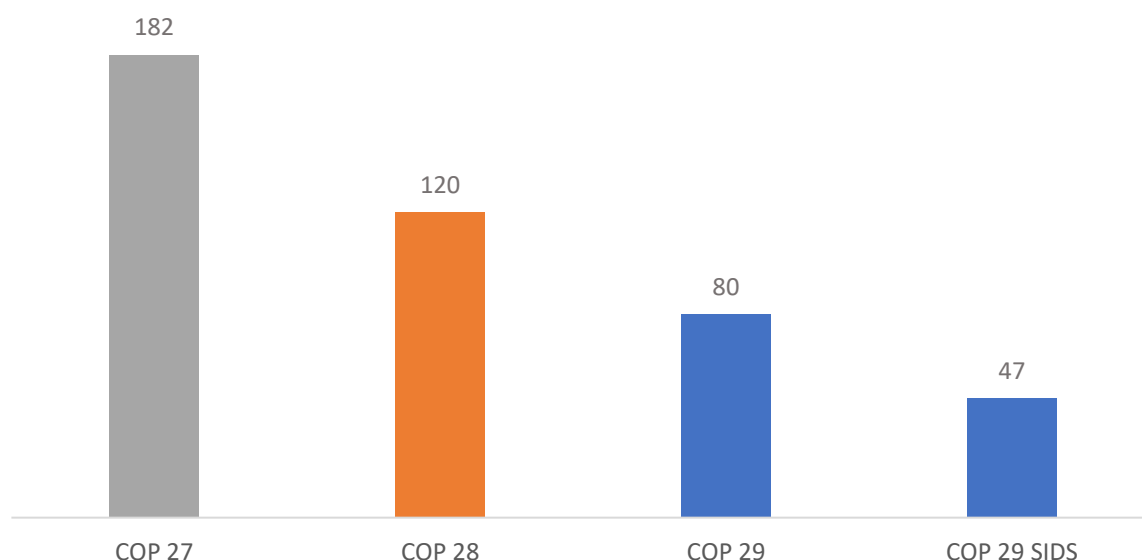
4.2.1 Accommodation arrangements for UNFCCC-funded participants

In organizing accommodation for UNFCCC-funded delegates, the host country of COP 29, in close collaboration with the secretariat, considered that advance payments may be an issue for some delegations. Consequently, the host country, through the appointed accommodation agency, set aside a contingent of 132 hotel rooms for delegates funded through the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC process, who were notified of this scheme through their national focal points. Delegates who availed themselves of the scheme could book one of these hotel rooms that were set aside for them and had the amount corresponding to their full stay deducted from their daily subsistence allowance, which was provided by the secretariat upon their arrival in Baku.

Of the 132 rooms available to UNFCCC-funded delegates, 80 (61%) were occupied. However, as accommodation was part of the generous offer made by the Government of Azerbaijan to SIDS Parties, of the remaining unoccupied 52 rooms, 47 rooms (36%) were taken by the Government of Azerbaijan (GoA) and offered to SIDS delegates funded by the GoA.

Figure 14 shows the number of delegates who benefited from the scheme at COP 27–29.

Figure 14: Number of UNFCCC-funded delegates who availed themselves of the scheme at COP 27–29



4.2.2 Disbursement of daily subsistence allowance

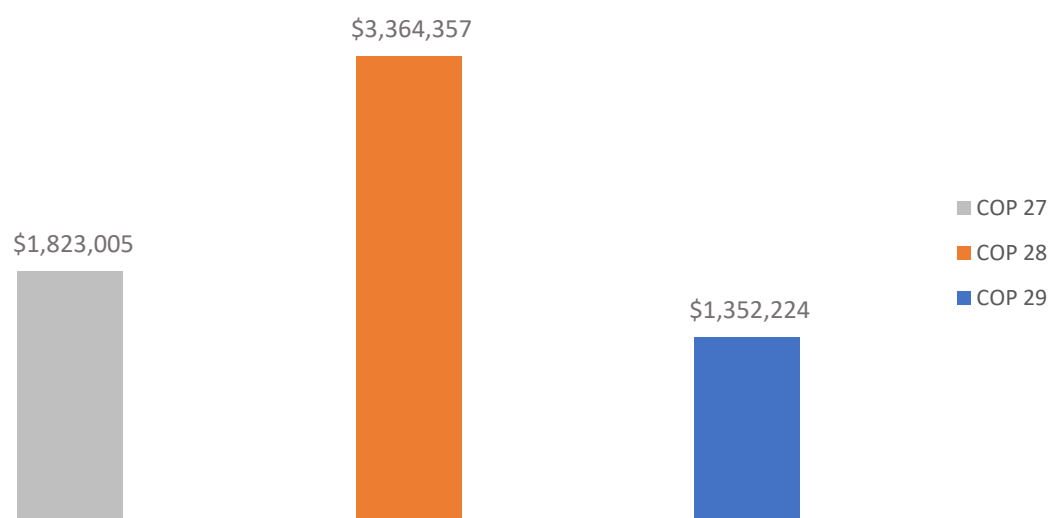
Two cash machines were available at the COP 29 venue.

At COP 29, UN debit cards loaded with daily subsistence allowance and terminal expense amounts were issued to UNFCCC-funded delegates.

These UN debit cards, valid for three years, can be used like any normal Mastercard to withdraw cash or pay for items in shops or hotels, etc. Participants can view their balances, access card details and PIN codes, and track their expenses via a dedicated UN debit card website.

The total amount of daily subsistence allowance disbursed at COP 27–29 is indicated in figure 15.

Figure 15: Daily subsistence allowance disbursed in US dollars at COP 27-29



4.3 Information and Distribution counters

Table 4 presents a comparison of the numbers of items that were distributed and received at the information desk at COP 27–29.

Table 4: Items distributed and received at the distribution and information counters at COP 27–29

Distribution counter	COP 27	COP 28	COP 29
Gift bag/hygiene kit	22,838 ⁽¹⁾	N/A ⁽²⁾	N/A ⁽³⁾
Reusable water bottle or flask	35,913	56,624	32,260
Transport card	–	56,844	N/A
Hand sanitizer	20,929	N/A	N/A
Information counter	COP 27	COP 28	COP 29
Credentials received from Parties	122	126	140

⁽¹⁾ At COP 27, the gift bag consisted of a pencil and a notebook.

⁽²⁾ At COP 28, the gift bag consisted of a transport card and a reusable water bottle.

⁽³⁾ At COP 29, a reusable water bottle was distributed to participants.

4.4 Lost property

The standard procedure, as per relevant memorandum of understanding, is for lost items to remain in the host country for 13 months upon closure of the conference, after which they are donated to charity. Table 5 provides lost property statistics at COP 27–29.

Table 5: Lost property statistics at COP 27–29

Lost property	COP 27 ⁽¹⁾	COP 28 ⁽²⁾	COP 29 ⁽³⁾
Items returned to participants	247	542	411
Items left behind with host country	575	682	260
Items discarded/destroyed (consumable or low-value items)	21	131	176

⁽¹⁾ For COP 27 it was decided that lost items would be left with Global Conference Management, the Government-appointed general contractor.

⁽²⁾ For COP 28 it was decided that lost items would be left with Dubai Police.

⁽³⁾ For COP 29 it was decided that lost items would be transferred the Host Country Lost and Found Operations in the Green zone.

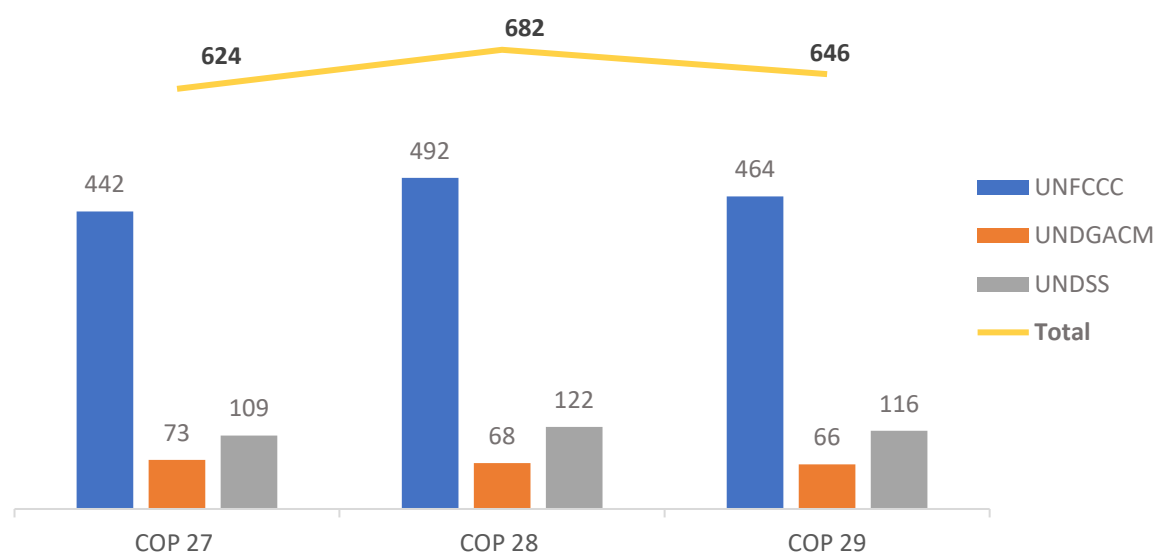
4.5 Personnel

Figures 16 to 20 below show a representation of all personnel groups supporting the sessions.

4.5.1 United Nations personnel

Of the 442 UNFCCC personnel at COP 27, 401 assisted in person and 41 remotely; of the 492 UNFCCC personnel at COP 28, 472 assisted in person and 20 remotely; of the 464 UNFCCC personnel at COP 29, 420 assisted in person and 44 remotely.

Figure 16: Number of United Nations personnel assigned to provide operational services at COP 27–29



Notes:

- **UNDGACM** – United Nations Department for General Assembly and Conference Management: Number of personnel provided support on-site.
- **UNDSS** – United Nations Department for Safety and Security: Number of personnel provided support on-site.

4.5.2 Workforce²

The COP 29 workforce provided services in the Blue and Green zones, with volunteers stationed at bus and metro stations, as well as at airports, to assist delegates.

Key initiatives of the Host country included the development and implementation of workforce policies, enhancements and modifications to workforce management systems, and the provision of welfare and support services to on-site personnel. The preparation process, which spanned from February to November, included several key phases: sharing workforce requirements, recruiting, and managing volunteers, conducting interviews, providing venue team training, ensuring security clearances, and deploying staff. Additionally, the Host country oversaw uniform preparation, conducted test runs, pre-event briefings, and post-event evaluations to optimize operational efficiency. The good collaboration and clear communication between UNFCCC and the Host country team enabled adherence to global standards and alignment with international event protocols, ensuring the workforce met Host Country Agreement commitments.

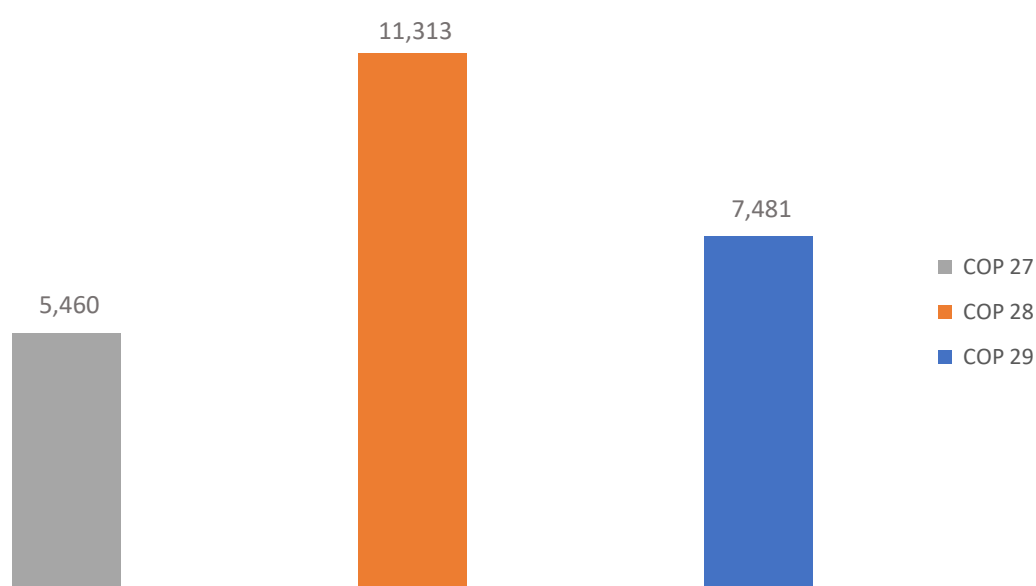
Host country support staff and volunteers received free meals during their shift, as well as uniforms. National labour law was also strictly enforced with regards to working hours per day.

4.5.2.1 Technical staff

Technical staff are contracted by the host country for work at the venue involving the installation, maintenance and dismantling of technical equipment, structures and furniture and provision of support services, such as servicing of photocopy machines etc. Figure 17 represents a comparison between the number of technical staff at COP 27-29.

² All data is based on the initial number of accreditations and not actual attendance.

Figure 17: Number of technical staff at COP 27–29 (based on number of badges issued)



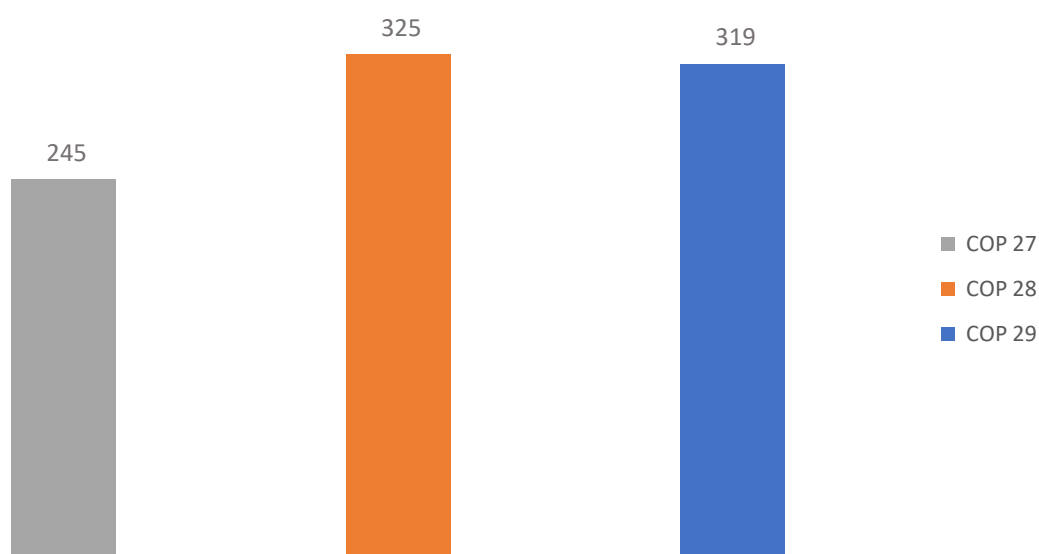
4.5.2.2 Host country support staff

Host country support staff (HCSS) are assigned to work with the secretariat's Operations and Programmes departments and UNDGACM. For COP 29, Host Country Support Staff included paid staff and volunteers.

The host country recruited 319 staff (126 paid staff and 193 volunteers) for 29 positions, all of whom received security clearance beforehand.

Figure 18 shows a comparison between the number of host country support staff engaged at COP 27–29.

Figure 18: Number of host country support staff engaged at COP 27–29



4.5.2.3 Volunteers

The COP 29 volunteer programme included 4,336 volunteers assigned to the Blue zone, the Green zone, the Uniform distribution zone, and at accommodation and transport hubs (metro, airport). Around 40% of them were rostered as a reserve pool. Volunteers provided support in the areas of ensuring accessibility and welcoming, assisting and directing participants.

5% were international volunteers and 0.6% were people with disabilities.

For the COP 29 Volunteer Programme, the Host country processed 16,000 applications, conducted over 10,000 interviews by the end of July 2024. 7,000 volunteers participated in general graining for COP 29 (Climate change and global warming, UN's role and global agreements, COP overview, Event protocols: expectations for volunteer conduct and professionalism, Inclusivity & sustainability) and 5,000 volunteers attended Role-Specific Trainings (Department information, Job-specific skills, Role-playing exercises, Crisis management: emergency protocols and problem-solving, Sustainability).

Figures 19 show the number of volunteers for COP 27–29, whereas figure 20 shows their distribution by location.

Figure 19: Number of volunteers engaged at COP 27–29

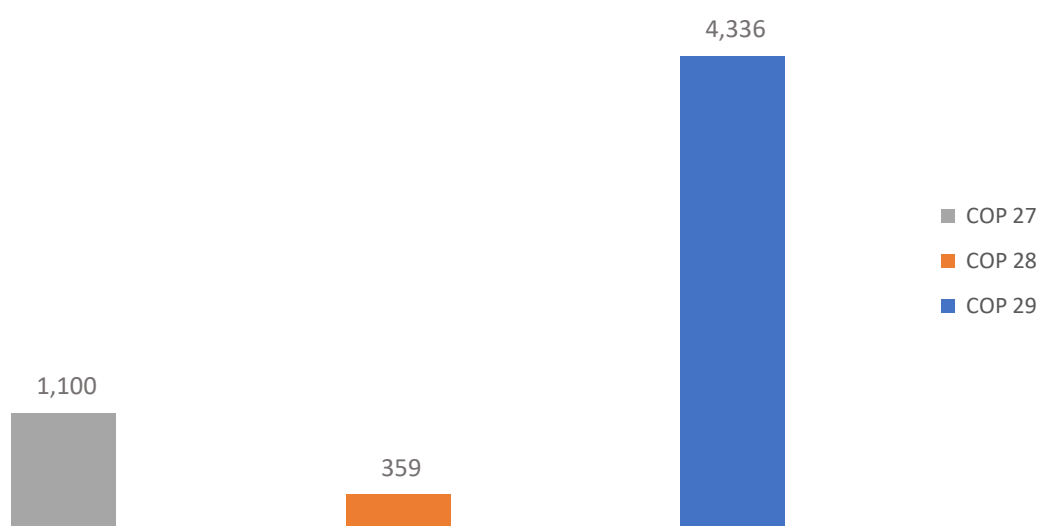
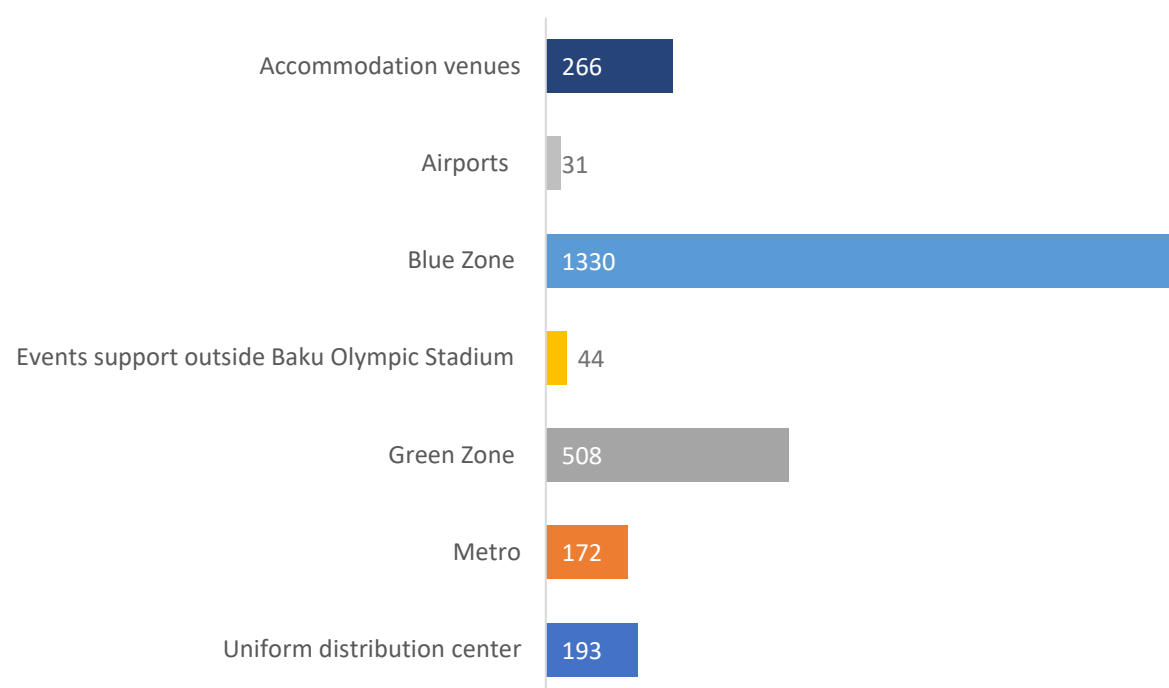


Figure 20: Number of volunteers at COP 29 by location



4.6 Sustainability and Accessibility

As the largest United Nations conference, the United Nations climate change conference provides a unique opportunity to showcase sustainable conference management practices and to promote accessibility of large events on the global stage, as well as introduce and advance innovation, with its meeting participants already by default aware of the urgency of practising sustainability in all aspects of life.

4.6.1 Sustainability

Carbon neutrality is both a legal requirement for and a well-defined metric for assessing the overall sustainability of the event. Table 6 highlights the sustainability certificates obtained for COP 26, COP 28 and COP 29.

At COP 29, the host country implemented sustainability and carbon neutrality measures and became the first country to receive ISO 20121 Certification for Sustainable Management and Delivery of the Event during the event itself, highlighting its commitment to promoting sustainable measures and practices at a large international event. Through their early certification, the Government of Azerbaijan has demonstrated that it embedded sustainability considerations into all operations workstreams, such as catering, accommodation, and transportation. These considerations played a fundamental part in the planning, delivery, and operation of the event. The pre-defined KPIs covered sustainable mobility through the use of electric public buses, electric vehicles, the establishment of micromobility lanes, energy efficiency and the extensive use of renewable energy by using biofuel as main energy source for the permanent venue structures, sustainable waste and water management, sustainable procurement and accommodation, as well as a legacy component through training and awareness-raising among suppliers, volunteers, the hospitality sector, government officials and other stakeholders.³

³ At the time of finalization of this report, the COP 29 sustainability report was not yet available.

Table 6: Certification attained for COP 26, 28 and 29

COP	Certification
COP 29	International standard for sustainable event management ISO 20121
COP 28	International standard for sustainable event management ISO 20121
COP 26	International standard for sustainable event management ISO 20121 and internationally recognized specification for carbon neutrality PAS 2060

COP 29 sustainability also demonstrated effective waste management during the construction of the temporary part of the conference venue to minimize environmental impact, maintain safety, and ensure compliance with regulations.

The waste management strategy during COP played an essential role in supporting the event's commitment to sustainability and climate action. Through comprehensive planning, waste minimization, segregation, transporting, composting and innovative recycling and repurposing practices.

4.6.2 Accessibility

At COP 29, the government of Azerbaijan established an accessibility support plan for participants that involves gathering relevant information prior to their arrival to ensure that the support provided met their specific needs.

Accessibility was integrated into all COP 29 participants' journeys; from registration, travel, transport, accommodation, catering to all zones of the conference venue to accommodate their requirements. Covering physical spaces, digital content, communication methods, including providing information in accessible formats, large print, braille, tactile graphics, hearing and visual aids, in addition to international sign language interpretation.

In preparation of the event, the government of Azerbaijan lead training and awareness programs across all its institutes, COP 29 departments, and engaged industries as well as the broader public.

Accessibility support desks provided support starting from the pre-sessionals until the official end of the sessions.

Smart technology leading the way toward even greater accessibility and independence was one of the highlights of the operation as participants with disabilities and low mobility challenges received electrical wheelchairs to help them travel across the venue. By ensuring that these operational elements were in place, supported and implemented by a high number of volunteers, the Azerbaijan government fostered an inclusive environment where all participants could fully participate and engage in the conference.

Figures 21 and 22 represents the total accessibility services and information provided by the Accessibility help desk for zone A (figure 21) and zone C (figure 22).

Figure 21: Accessibility Help desk statistics - Zone A

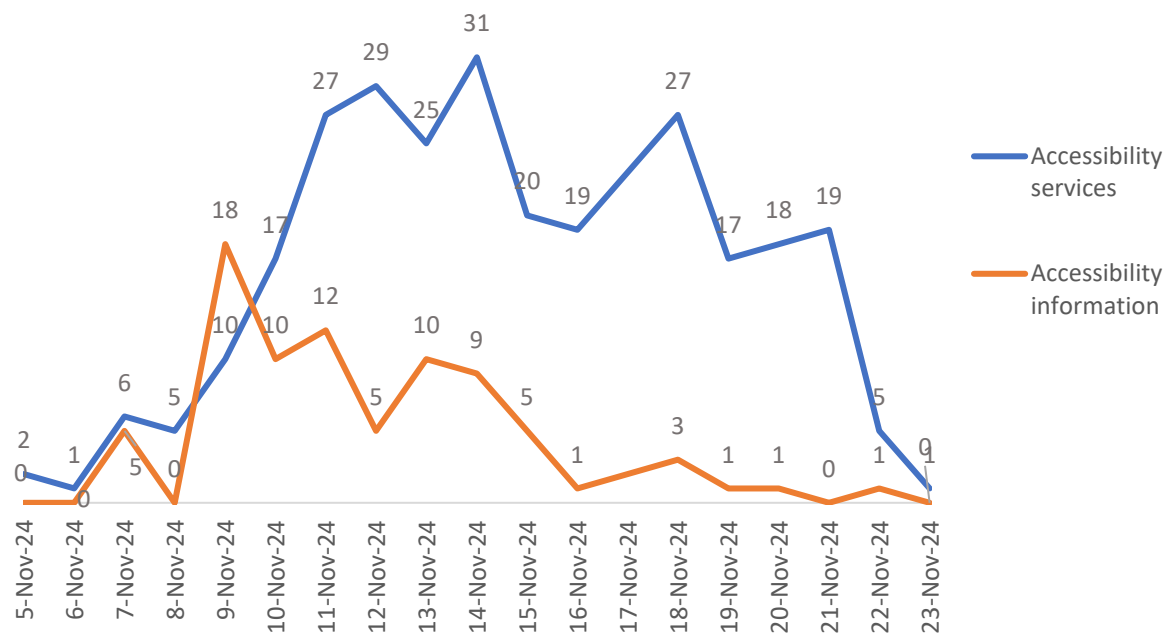
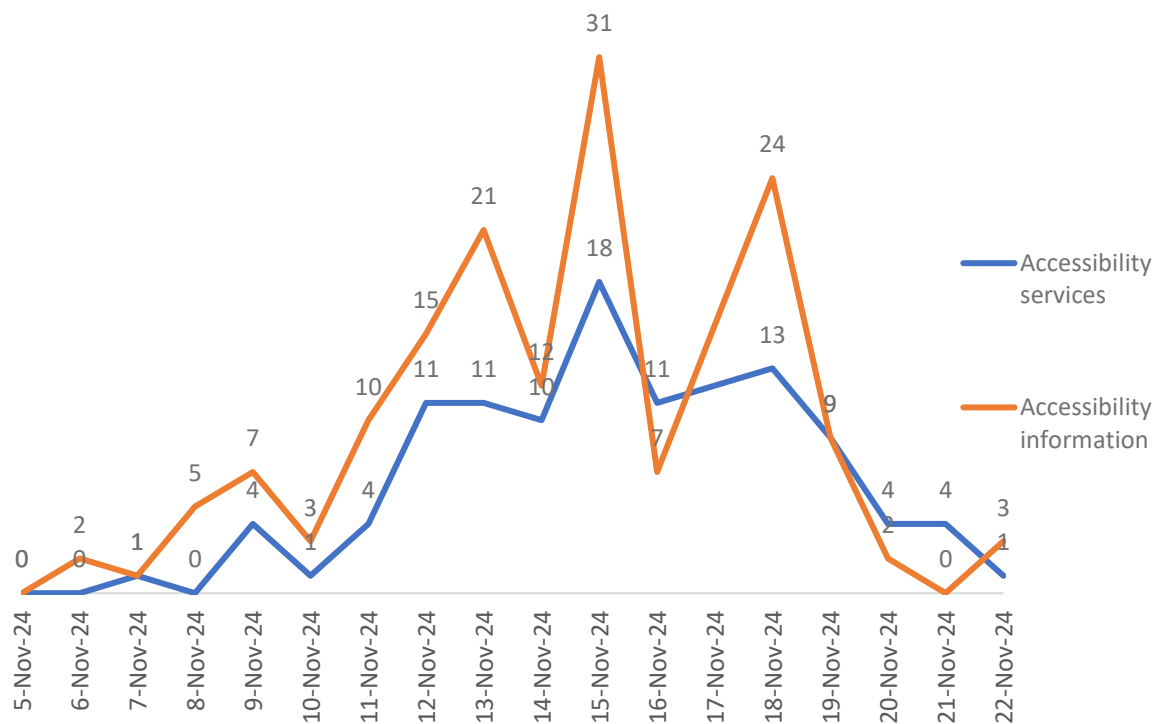


Figure 22: Accessibility Help desk statistics - Zone C



4.6.3 Printing

UNFCCC has also successfully promoted a reduction in printing hard copies at conferences, as demonstrated in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Number of pages printed at COP 27–29

Number of pages printed	COP 27	COP 28	COP 29
By participants at computer centres	99,384	185,317	92,019
By United Nations personnel in offices	178,815	123,854	98,785
Total	278,199	309,171	190,804

For COP 29, the total number of printed pages resulted in the consumption of 18.46 trees and the production of 1,976 kg of CO₂ emissions.

4.7 Transportation

The main modes of transportation to the COP 29 venue were the official conference shuttle buses, Baku metro, private cars, and local taxis. In addition, a dedicated conference shuttle bus system operated between the conference venue and the Koroghlu metro station, the park & ride station, and the airport.

In total 598,315 passengers were transported during the pre-session and conference period from 5 to 21 November 2024. Figures 23 and 24 show the number of rides per mode of transportation used at COP 29.

Figure 23: Modes of transportation used at COP 29 (with values for Koroghlu shuttles and Hub shuttles)

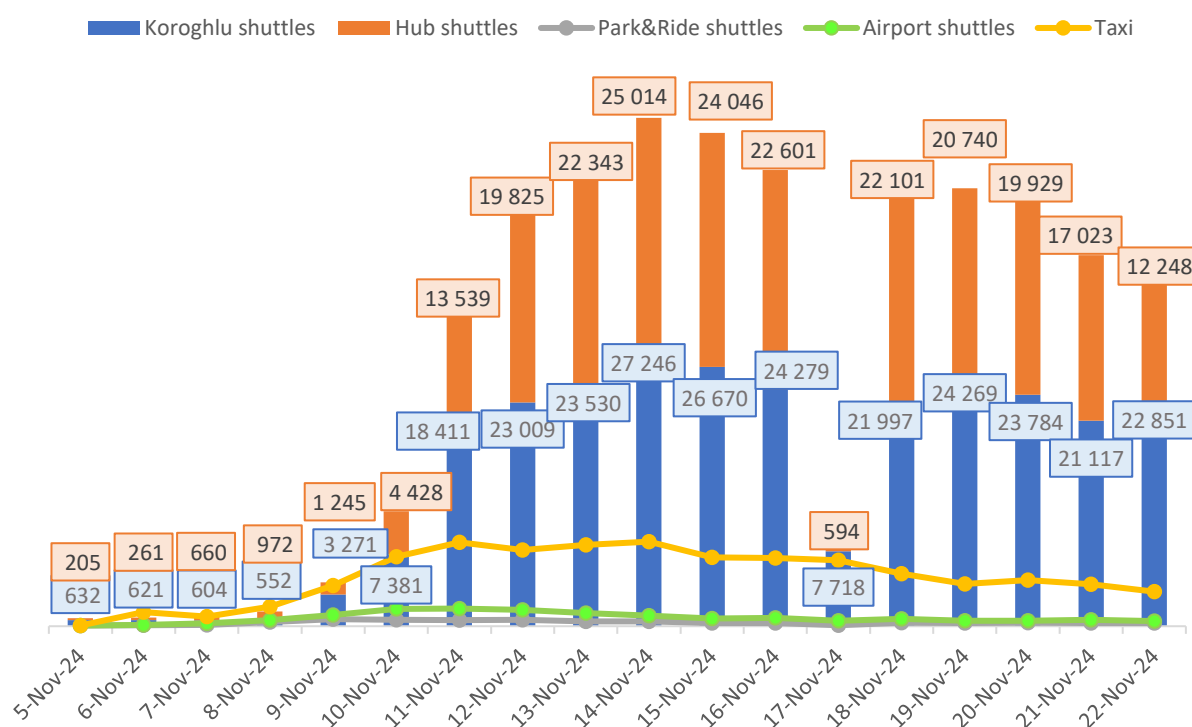
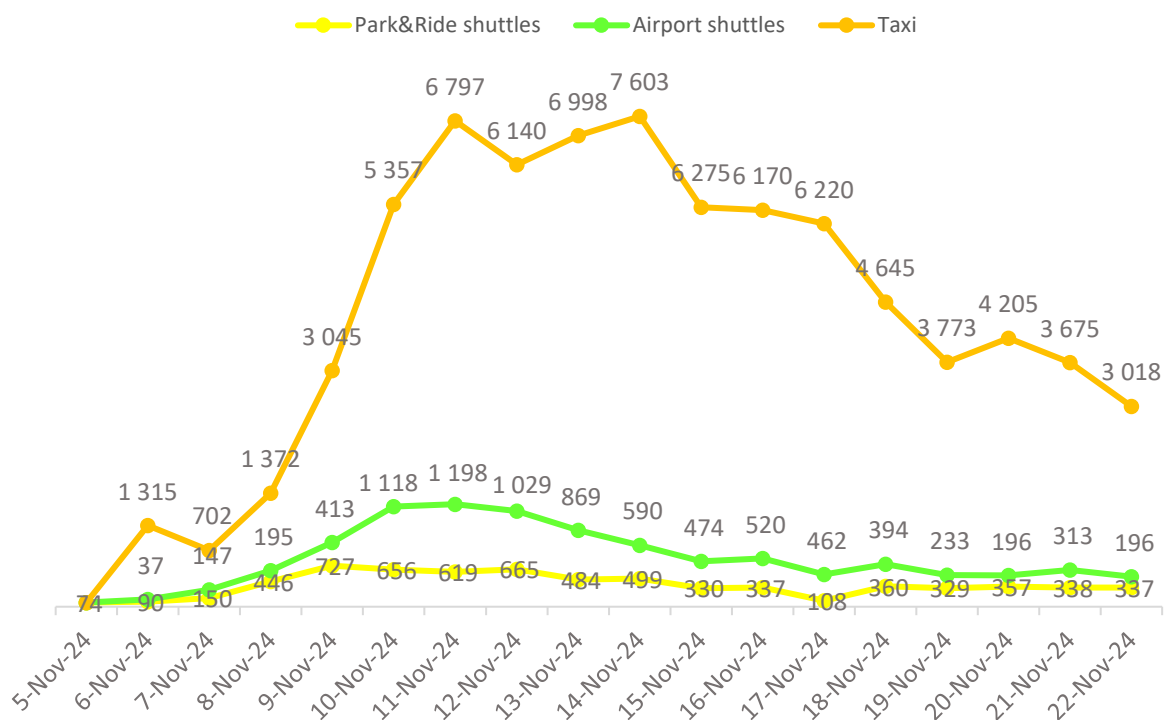


Figure 24: Daily usage (with values) of Park&Ride shuttles, airport shuttles and taxi at COP 29



4.7.1 On demand (ad hoc) transportation services

This covers transportation services managed by the secretariat and only available on certain conditions upon request. Between 1 October and 26 November 2024, a total of 4,612 ad hoc transportation services, equivalent to 52,810 km, were provided. The total fuel consumption of all vehicles used for this ad hoc transportation was 9003,9 liters.

Figure 25 represents the total distance by type of ad hoc transportation.

Figure 25: Ad hoc transportation in total distance in per type of a vehicle

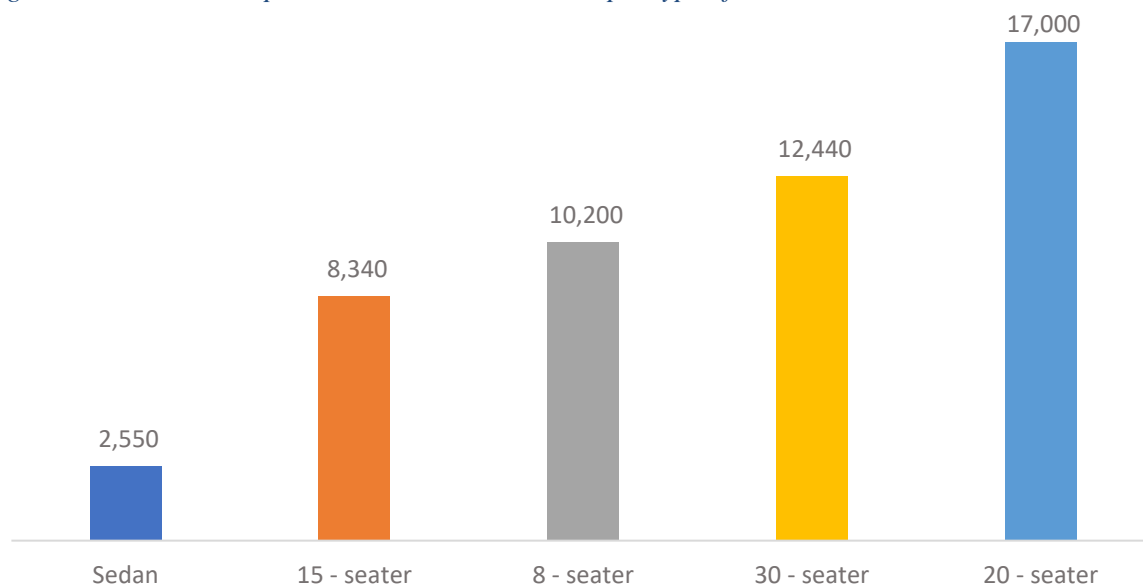
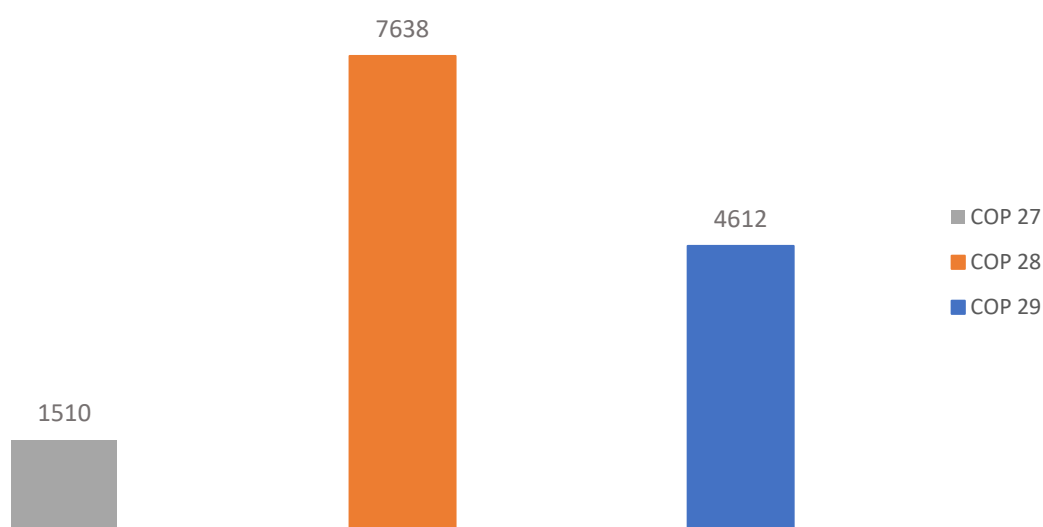


Figure 26 represents a comparison of the ad hoc transportation journeys at COP 27-29.

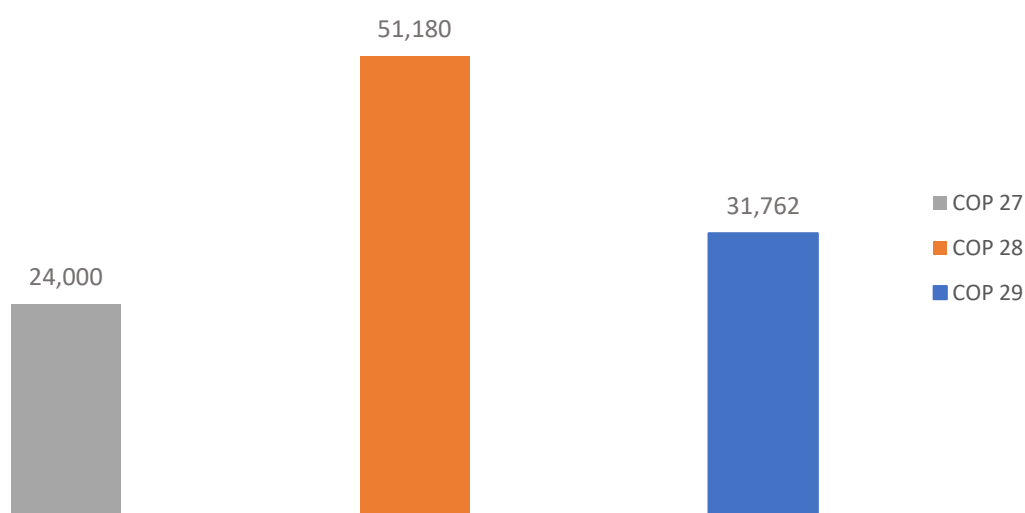
Figure 26: Number of ad hoc transportation journeys facilitated by the secretariat at COP 27–29



4.8 Visas

For COP 29, registered participants were granted an electronic visa known as a special entry permit free of charge. A total of 4,401 visa cases (concerning an organization, Party or delegate) were handled, of which 4,035 (92%) were resolved by Conference Affairs, 214 (5%) were resolved by the host country, and 152 (3%) received guidance, but action was pending from the delegates. Figure 27 shows the comparison of the number of visas issued for COP 27–29.

Figure 27: Number of visas issued for COP 27–29



5. Registration

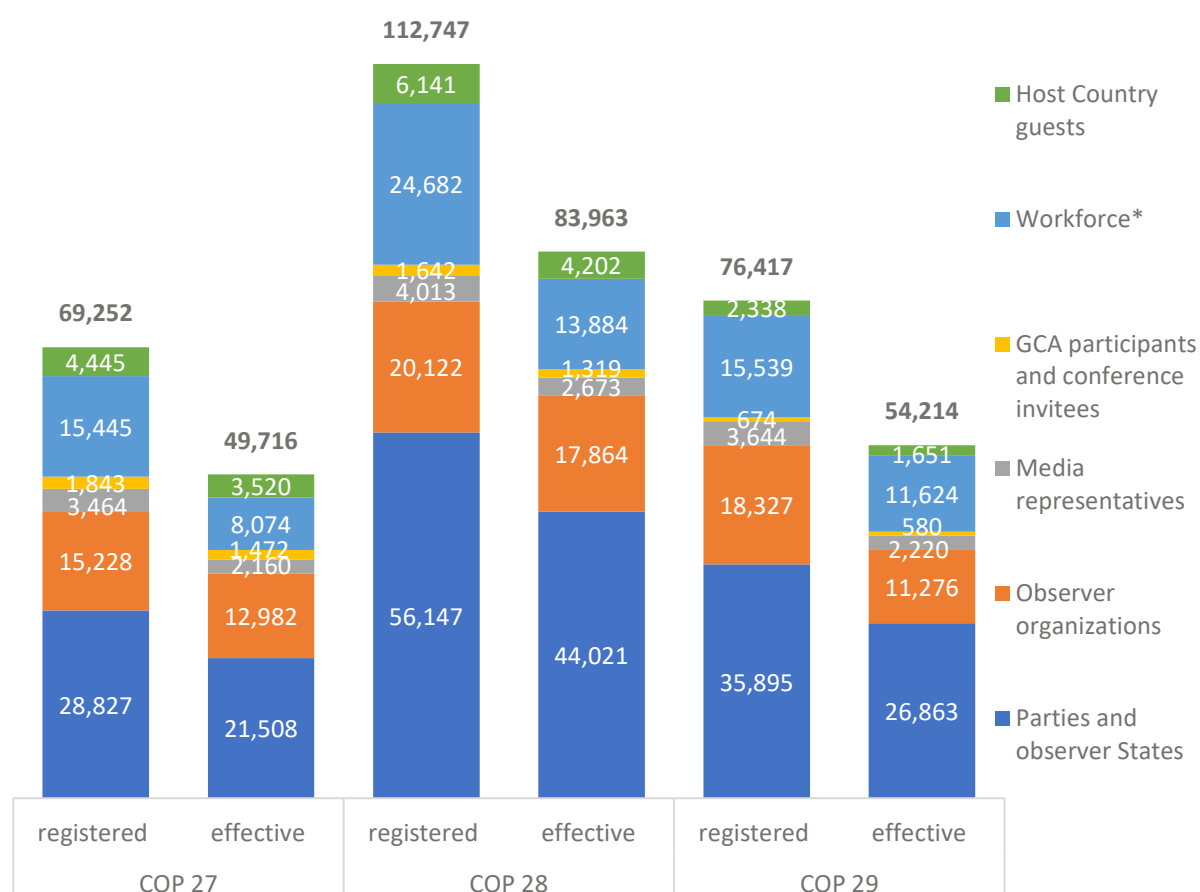
COP 29 emerged as the event with the second-highest registration numbers and attendance among all COPs, following COP 28.

5.1 Participation

A total of 77,035 people registered for COP 29 and 54,482 badges (including close protection officer (CPO), temporary passes and secretariat virtual) were issued. Among the registered participants, 4,865 people registered for virtual-only participation.

Effective participation (number of badges issued to participants other than support staff and host country workforce) was 42,582, slightly more than the effective participants of 41,642 at COP 27.

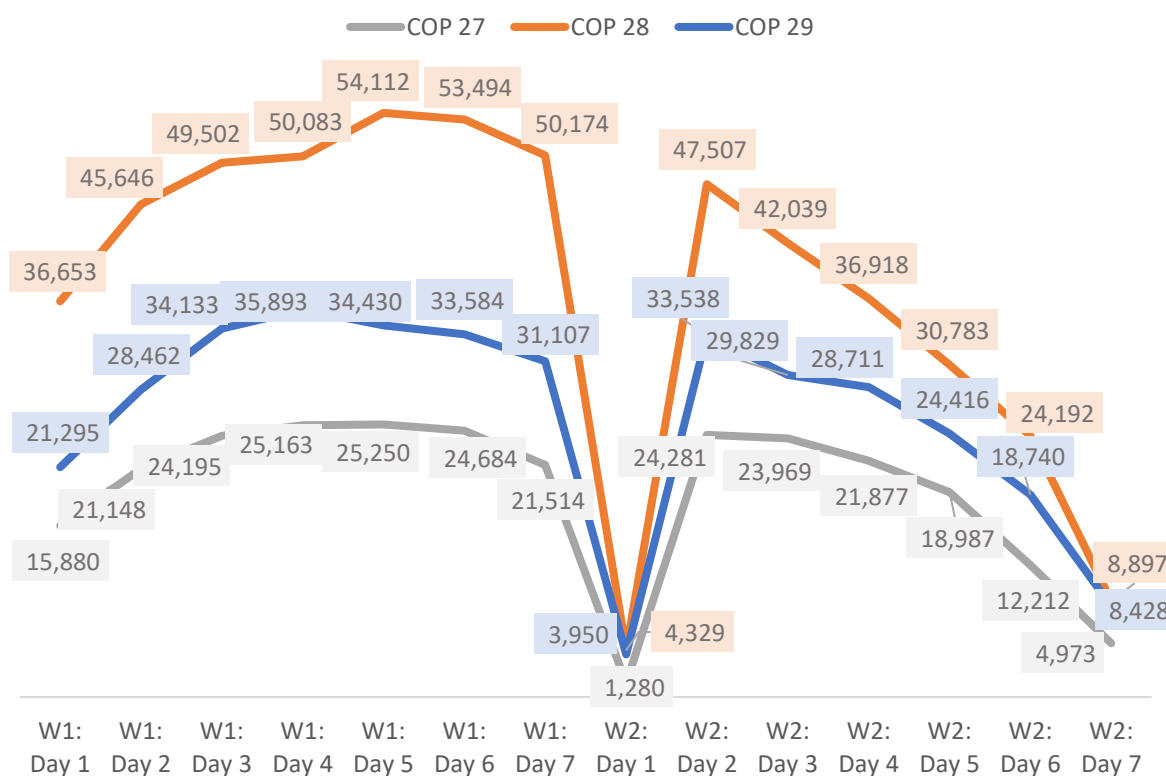
Figure 28: Participation by category at COP 27-29



Note: The figures do not include the following three categories of badges: close protection officer (CPO), Temporary pass and secretariat (virtual registration).

Attendance patterns across COP 27, COP 28, and COP 29 are similar in the first and second weeks. Figure 29 below illustrates the total number of participants in the venue per day at COP 27–29. To align data across the conferences, given that the three COPs had different durations, the reference point is shifted and the "first day" of COP 29 is matched with the "second day" of COP 27 and COP 28. This adjustment ensures that the data reflects equivalent stages of activity, rather than being skewed by structural differences in the conference schedules.

Figure 29: Total number of participants in the venue per day at COP 27–29

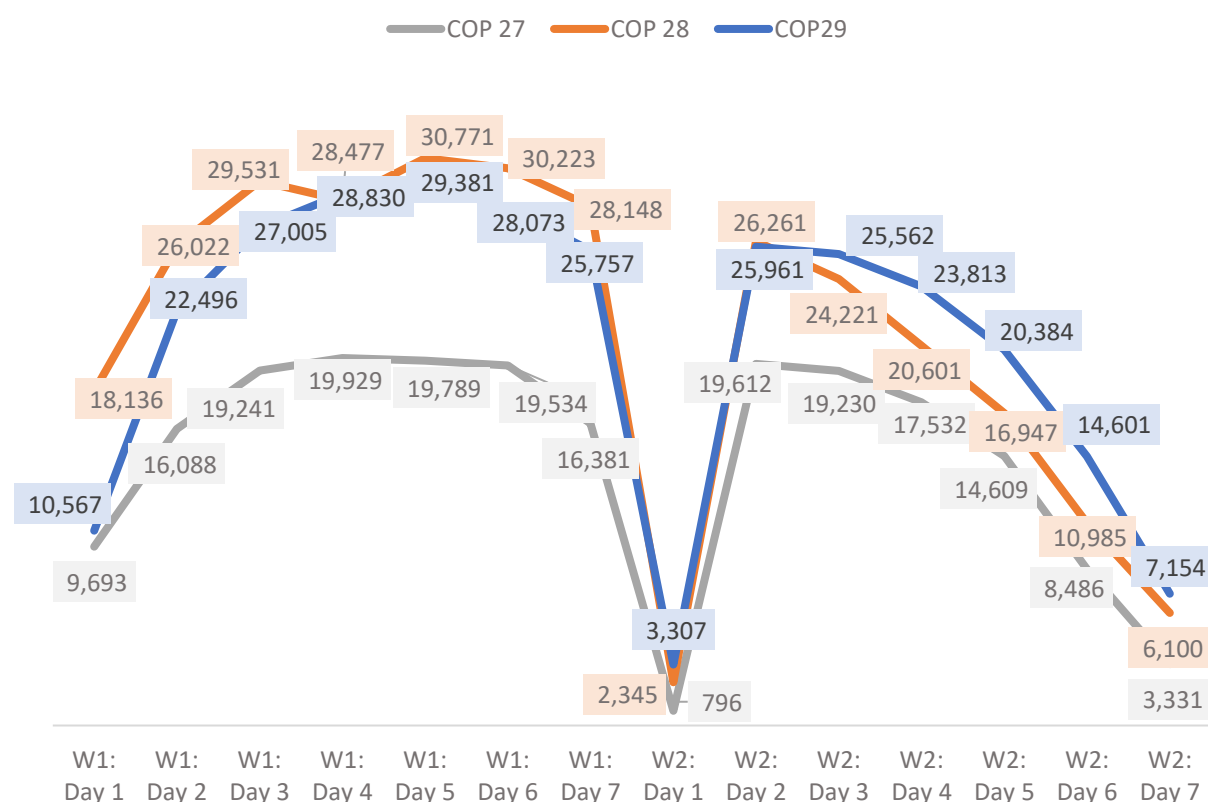


Notes:

- W1 = week 1; W2 = week 2.
- The figures include all categories of badges.

A similar pattern applies to the daily highest number of participants present simultaneously in the venue during COP 29, when compared to COP 27 and COP 28, as illustrated in figure 30 below.

Figure 30: Highest number of participants simultaneously present at the venue per day at COP 27–29



Notes:

- W1 = week 1; W2 = week 2.
- The figures include all categories of badges.

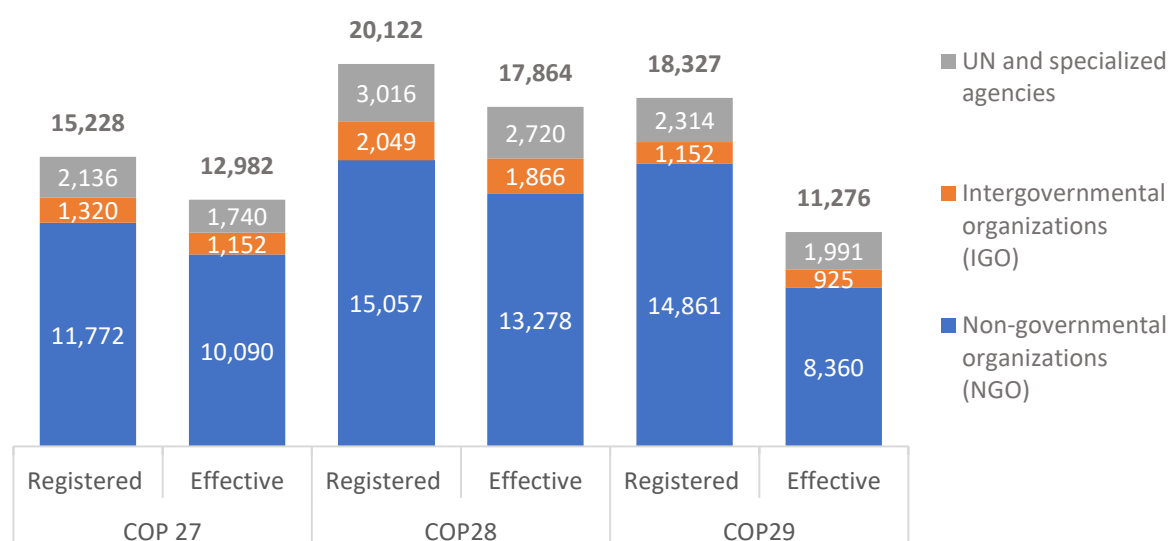
Based on historical data from previous COP conferences and observed similarities in peak attendance patterns, projections were made for the highest number of participants expected each day during COP 29. As the event progressed, the projection model was updated using real-time data on concurrent attendance. These updates enabled accurate planning and preparation for essential services, such as transportation and catering for the subsequent days of the conference.

5.2 Participation of observer organizations

A total of 18,327 were registered for COP 29 by observer organizations and 11,276 badges were issued. Among the registered observer participants, 4,340 people registered for virtual-only participation (for more information on virtual participation, please refer to section 5.3 below).

Figure 31 illustrates the numbers of observers who participated at COP 27–29, categorized by observer types. The participation of observers at COP 29 closely mirrors that of COP 27.

Figure 31: Number of observers that participated in COP 27–29, by observer type



COP 29 continued the standard nomination and confirmation process established in COP 28, integrating the daily badge system into the standard procedure. This process enabled observer organizations to significantly increase the attendance of observer delegates. For example, an NGO with a quota for two badges could assign two different delegates each day of the session, potentially allowing for a maximum of 24 delegates over the 12-day event.

Figure 32 below reflects the registered, allocated quotas, and effective numbers at COP 27–29. It demonstrates that observers utilized the integrated daily badge system in the regular nomination and confirmation process to increase delegate participation. The number of effective participants (i.e., those who received an on-site badge) consistently exceeded the final quotas allocated, even though registrations remained higher than both the numbers of final quotas allocated and effective.

Figure 32: Participation of observers at COP 27–29 (registration and attendance)

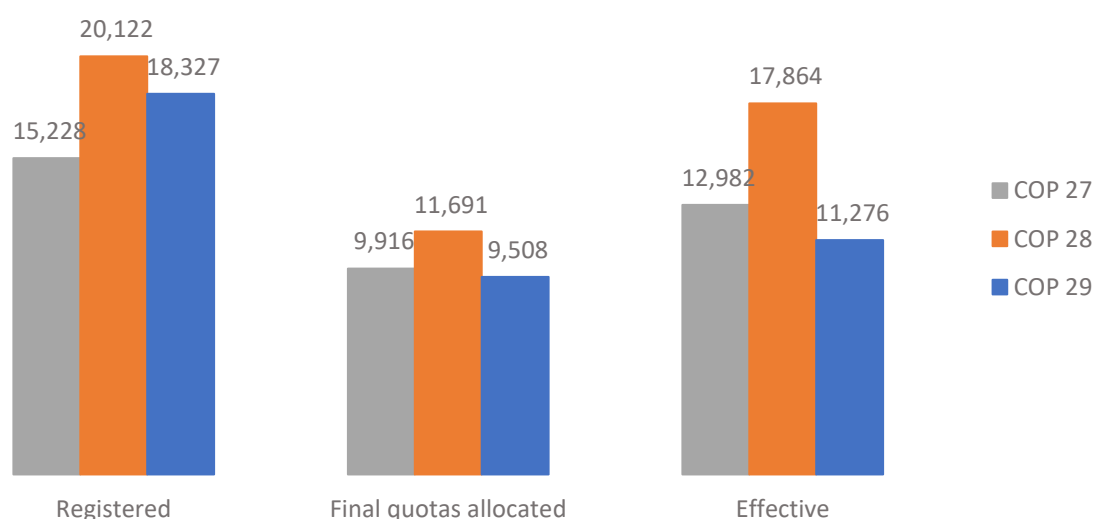
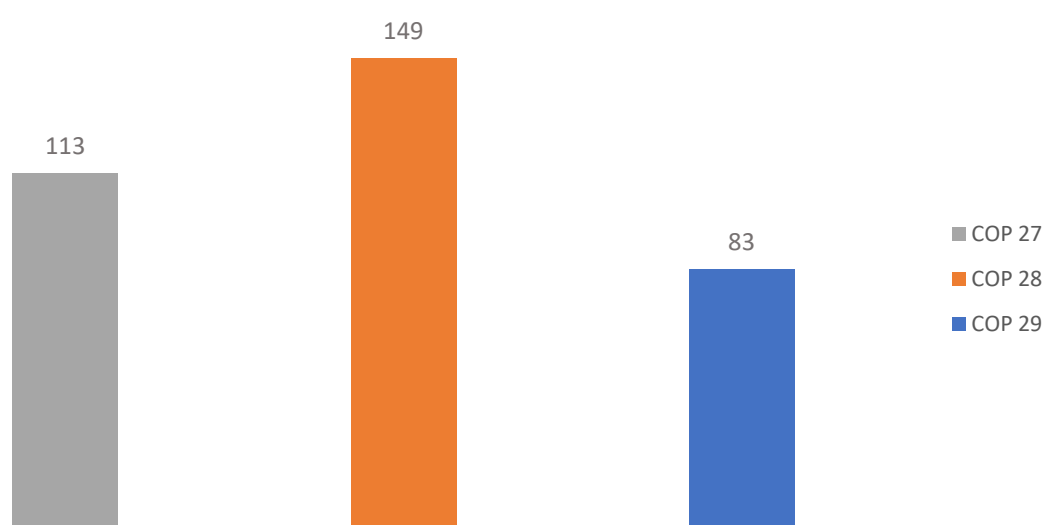


Figure 33 is a comparison of the number of world leaders that attended the World Leaders Summits at COP 27–29.

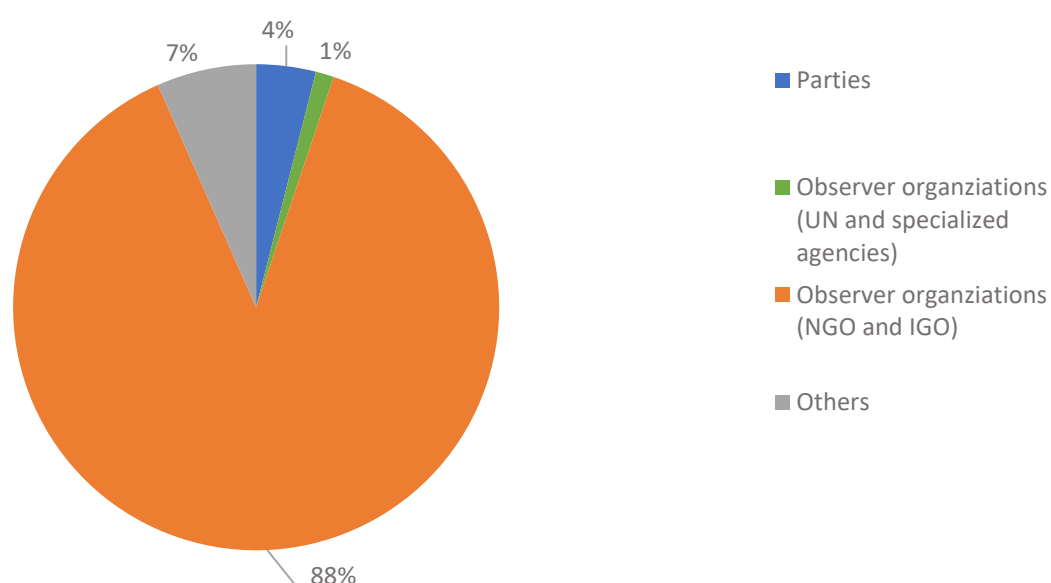
Figure 33: Number of world leaders that attended the World Leaders Summits at COP 27–29



5.3 Virtual-only participation

Virtual-only participation registration was available for COP 29 delegates who wished to attend the plenary and other sessions online but were not present at the venue. Overall, 4,865 individuals registered for online participation for COP29 (see figure 34).

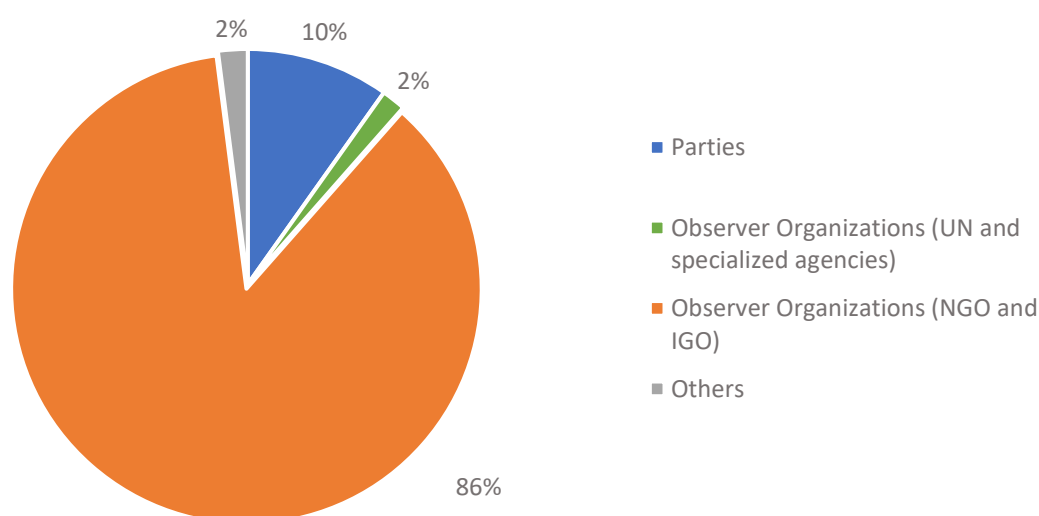
Figure 34: Virtual-only participation registration for COP 29, by holder type



Note: The virtual-only badge system was implemented at COP 28 for the first time

A total of 2,411 participants logged into the virtual platform at least once during the sessional period, including those registered only for virtual participation and those registered for on-site participation who did not attend in person.

Figure 35: Virtual-only attendance for COP 29, by holder type



6. United Nations conference services

6.1 Documents

This section discusses pre-session documents, which are background documents prepared prior to sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies, and in-session documents, which generally contain conclusions or draft decisions recommended for consideration or adoption by a governing or subsidiary body.

While the COP 29 pre-session volume decreased slightly compared with COP 28, the number of pre-session documents and volume for COP 29 were higher than for COP 27 (see figures 36 and 37). The in-session volume was not as high at COP 29 as at COP 28 and COP 27 owing to the fact that procedural conclusions were not issued as L. documents but read out in plenary, that a cover decision wasn't prepared and that certain decisions were not agreed or adopted.

It should be noted that L. document statistics obscure the amount of work, for example the number of drafts edited, that goes into producing those documents. See figure 38 for an example of this ratio from COP 29 (text on agriculture and food security). Moreover, lack of final agreement on a substantive decision or conclusions is often preceded by many rounds of draft text editing.

Figure 36: Volume (number of words) of pre- and in-session documents published at COP 27–29

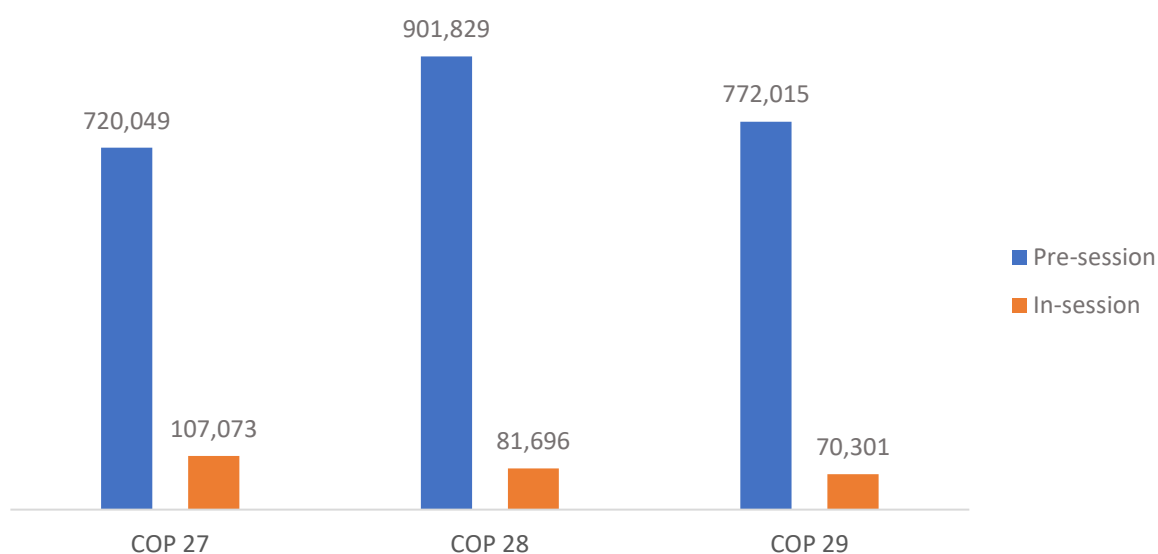


Figure 37: Number of pre-, in- and post-session documents published at COP 27–29

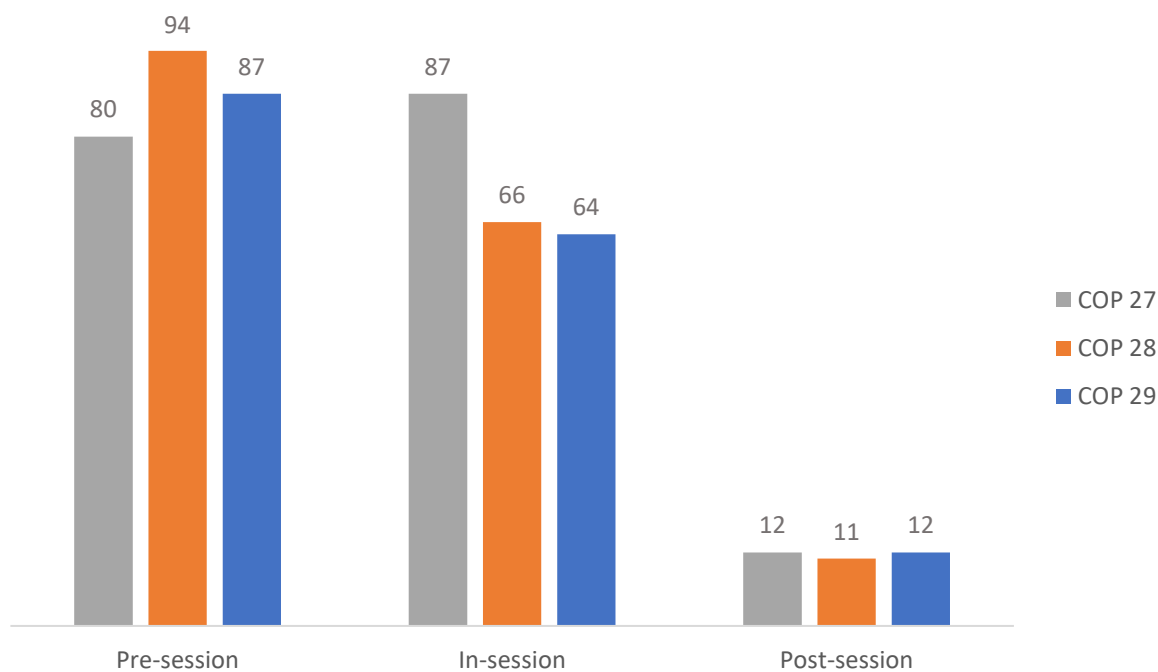
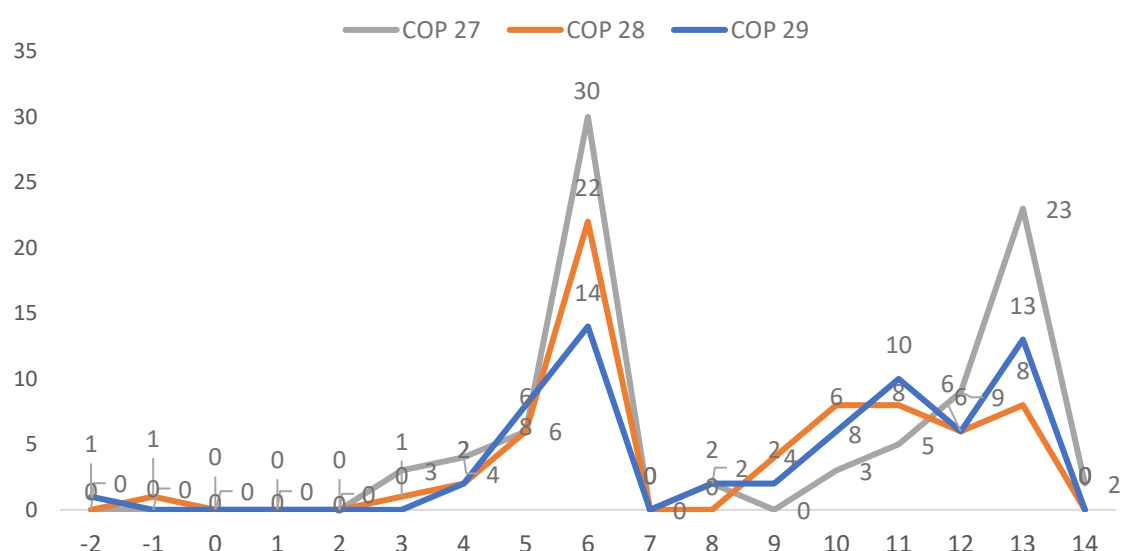


Figure 38: Volume (number of words) of edited draft texts that led to the published L. document on agriculture and food security versus the volume of that published L. document at COP 29



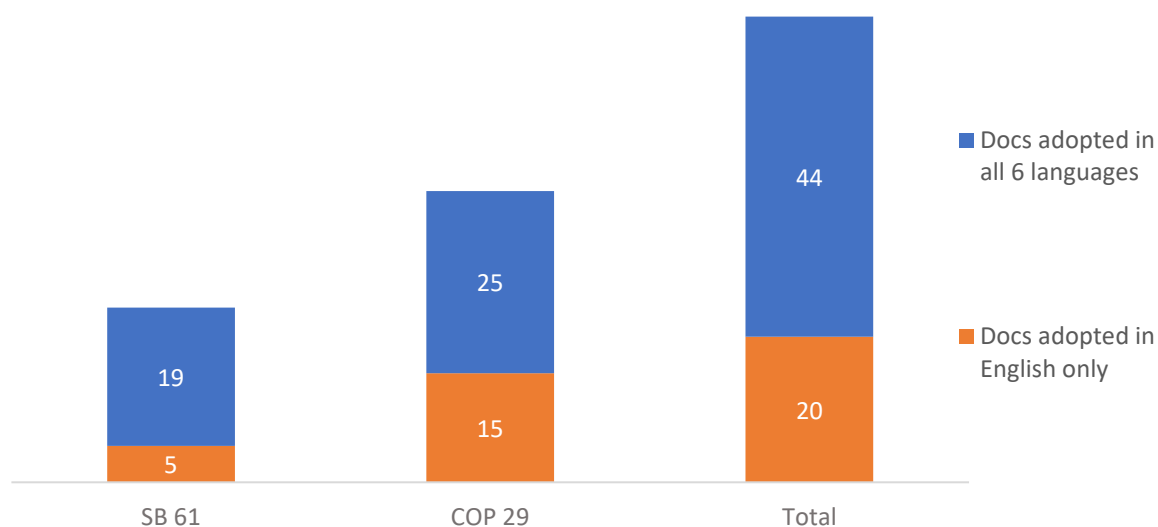
Figure 39, which depicts progress in the publication of conclusion and decision texts at COP 27–29, shows that at COP 29 the submission peak on the first Saturday (end of the SBs), was not as pronounced as at COP 27 and COP 28; there were more submissions in the lead-up to the closing of the SBs. Submissions in the second week were also fairly spread out, similar to COP 28 and unlike at COP 27, where they mostly happened at the end of the conference. These are positive developments.

Figure 39: Number of in-session documents published on each day of COP 27–29



Of all adopted L. documents published at COP 29, 69% were translated into the remaining five official languages of the United Nations by the time of their gavelling (see figure 40). This is an increase of 13% over COP 28. For SB 61, 79% of the L documents were translated in time for the closing plenary compared with 34% at SB 59 in 2023. The fact that submissions were somewhat more spread out in both weeks helped in this respect.

Figure 40: Number of documents published and translated at the sixtieth sessions of the subsidiary bodies and COP 29



At COP 29, 1,141 conference participants subscribed to receive push notifications through the COP 29 app on documents published for specific agenda items and/or on specific topics. They received a total of 25,623 notifications. While these are solid numbers, it might be possible to expand the user base through better advertising of the service to on-site participants.

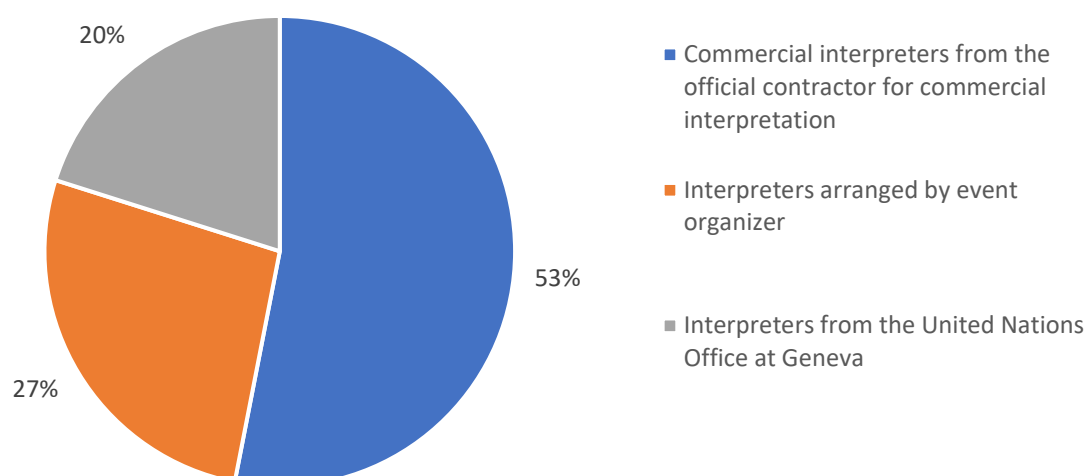
6.2 Interpretation⁴

Interpretation for plenaries and events at COP 29 was provided in different formats by various providers (see figure 41 below):

- Simultaneous interpretation from and into the six official United Nations languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish) was provided by United Nations interpreters at meetings of the governing bodies and high-level events organized by the United Nations and the COP Presidency as part of the World Leaders' Summit;
- Simultaneous interpretation into an official United Nations language was provided for the three-minute national statements by interpreters travelling with their delegation;
- Simultaneous interpretation was arranged by the host country for most of the Presidency events;
- Simultaneous interpretation for meetings was facilitated by meeting organizers, whereby members of a delegation concerned provided the service, usually in person;
- In addition, simultaneous interpretation was provided by a commercial company, in person.

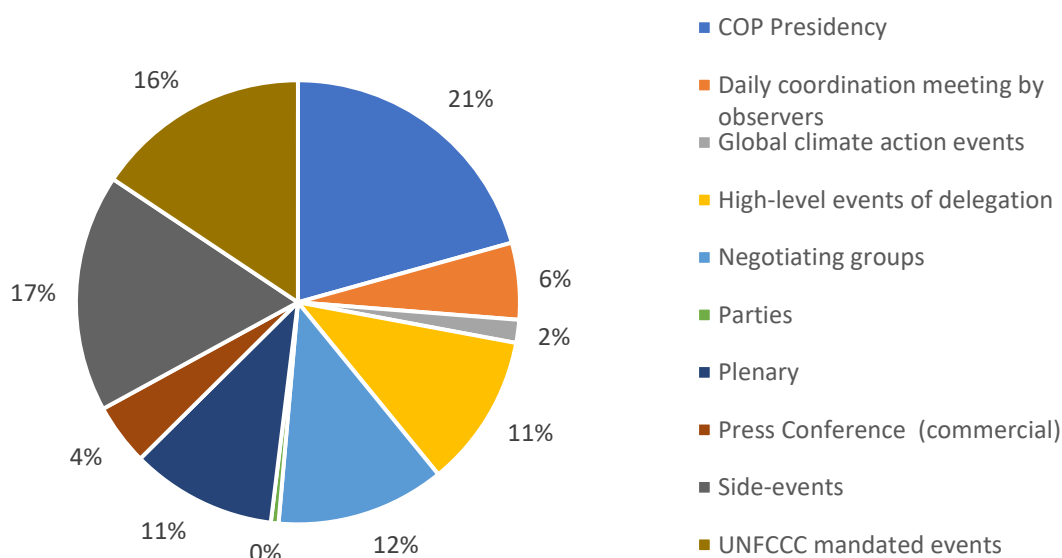
⁴ Data in this section are based on information from the COP 29 online meeting booking platform GrandReserva, UNDGCAM and the sole official contractor for commercial interpretation, Interactio. These data will be revised once information has been obtained from all stakeholders involved.

Figure 41: Providers of interpretation services at COP 29



In total, interpretation services were provided at 179 plenary meetings and events (see figure 42), equating to 7,05% of all plenary meetings and events, covering 262 hours at UNFCCC events, COP Presidency events, high-level events, side events, global climate action events, African Group coordination meetings, daily coordination meetings for observers, party events and press conferences; and 44 hours 58 min. at plenary meetings.

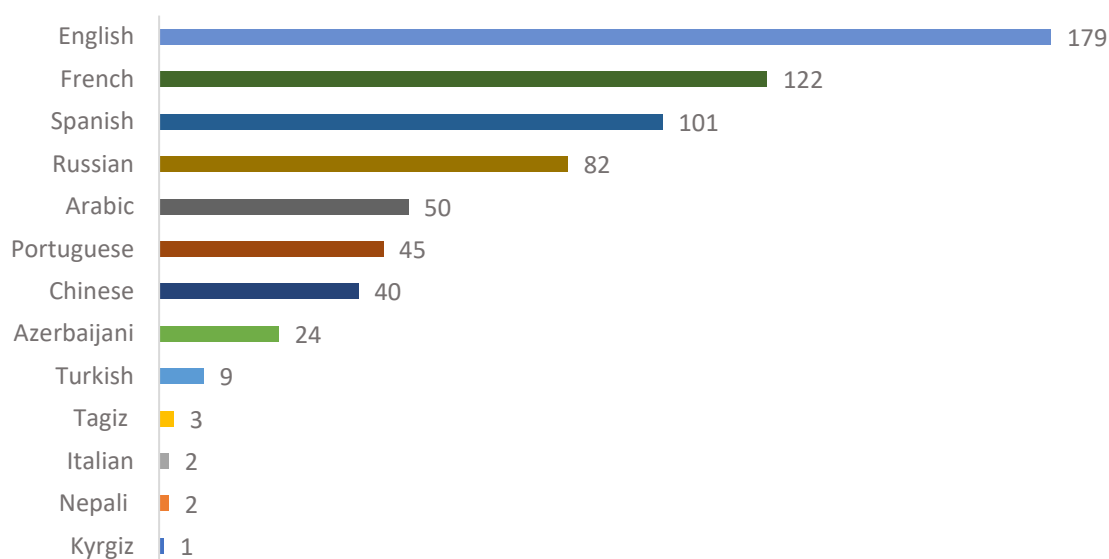
Figure 42: Event category at which interpretation services were provided at COP 29



Note: The naming convention of the categories is based on the UNFCCC booking system (GrandReserva).

The languages from which interpretation services were provided at COP 29 are shown in figure 43.

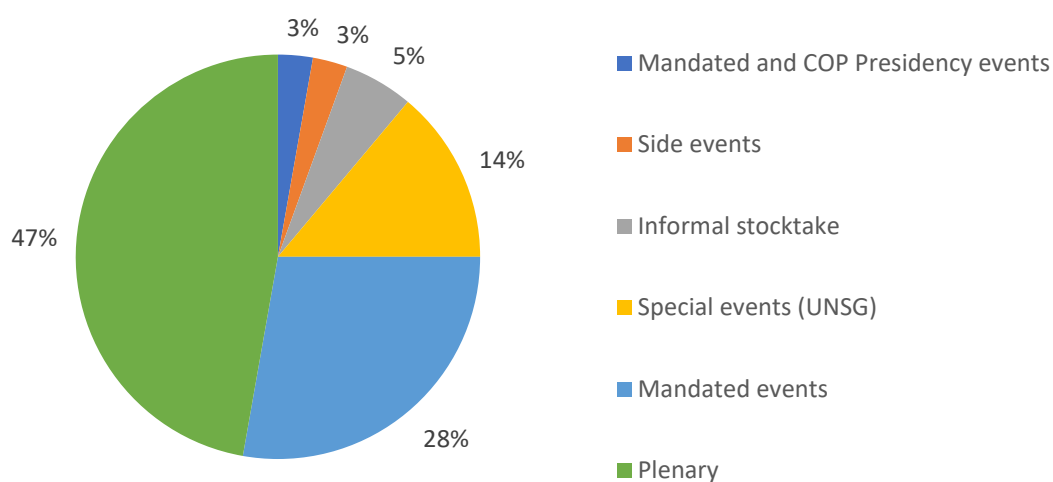
Figure 43: Languages from which interpretation services were provided at COP 29 (number of events)



6.2.1 United Nations interpretation

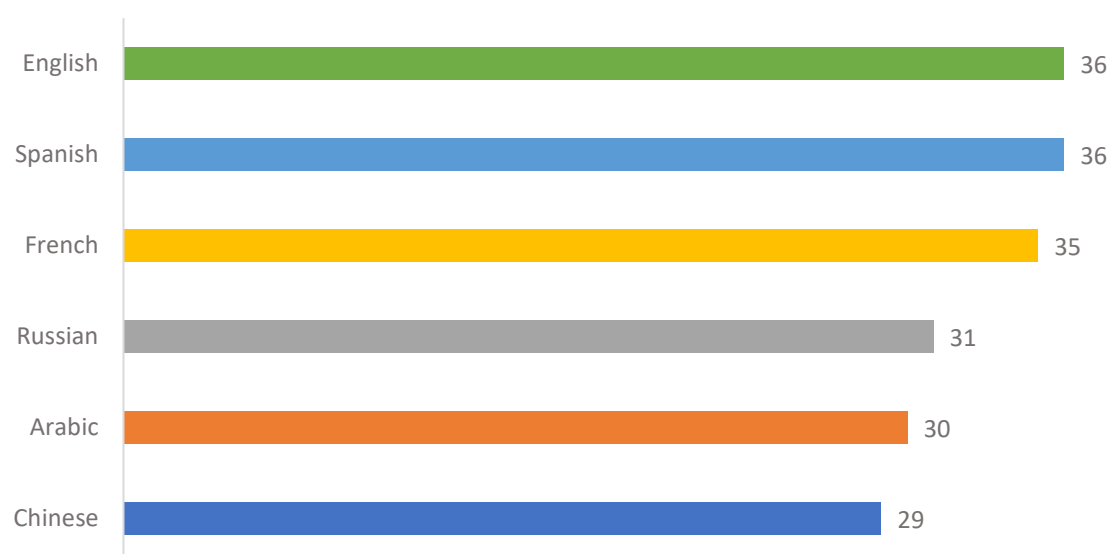
United Nations interpreters supported 36 events and worked 80 hours 58 minutes in total. English, French and Spanish were the most requested languages for interpretation, in that order. Figure 44 and figure 45 show the events at which United Nations interpreters provided services, and the languages covered at COP 29.

Figure 44: Event category at which United Nations interpreters provided services at COP 29



Note: The naming convention of the categories is based on the UNFCCC booking system (GrandReserva).

Figure 45: Languages from which services were provided by United Nations interpreters at COP 29



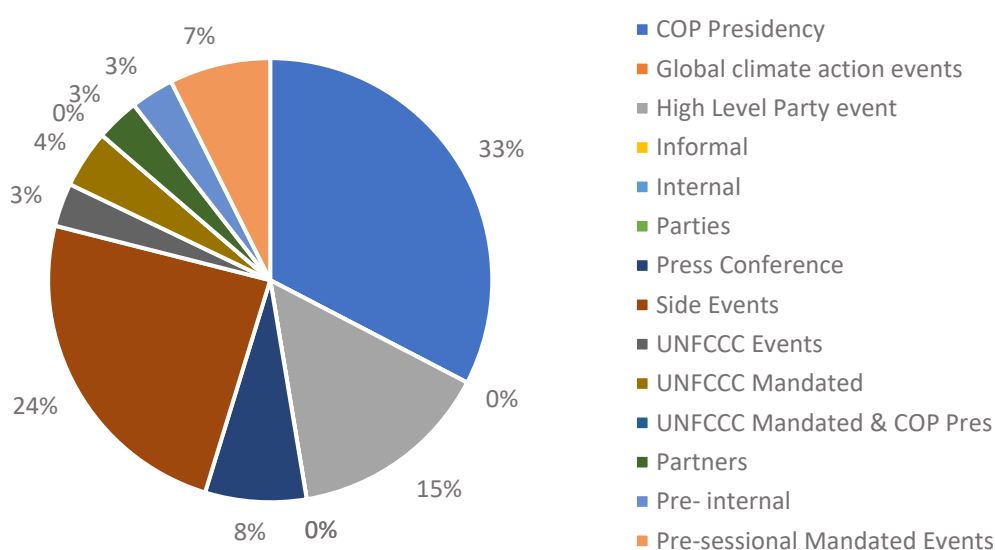
Note: The numbers on the graph refer to the number of events which used simultaneous interpretation services in each language

6.2.2 Commercial interpretation

At COP 29, commercial interpretation services were provided by Interactio, the sole official contractor for commercial interpretation appointed by the host country. Its main focus was mandated events organized by the secretariat and the COP 29 Presidency, but it also provided services for side events. Its services were provided on site for official United Nations and other languages, with services provided at 95 events (*excluding Pavilions and Green zone*), or 3.74% of all events and 53.07% of all events at which interpretation services were provided.

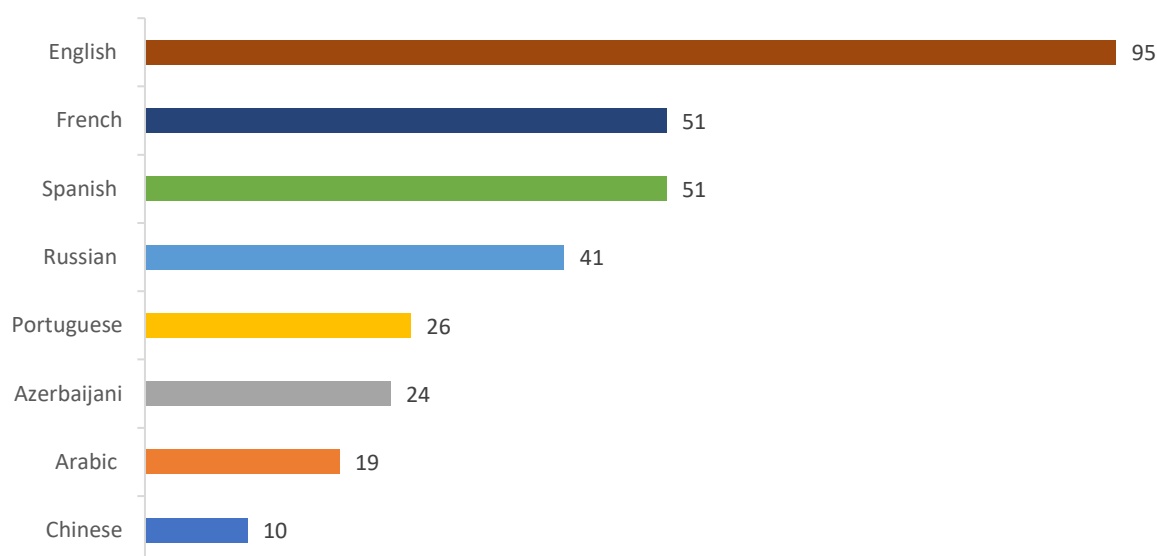
Figure 46 shows a representation on the events category at which Interactio provided services at COP 29 and figure 47 represents the languages covered at COP 29.

Figure 46: Event category at which commercial interpreters provided services at COP 29



Note: The naming convention of the categories is based on the UNFCCC booking system (GrandReserva).

Figure 47: Languages from which services were provided by commercial interpreters at COP 29



Note: The numbers on the graph refer to the number of events which used simultaneous interpretation services in each language.

7. Code of Conduct

7.1 Cases of violation of the Code of Conduct (CoC) at COP 29

At COP 29, a more thorough code of conduct process was established to ensure a safe, respectful, and inclusive environment for all participants, contributing to a positive atmosphere throughout the conference. The increased messaging on the Code of Conduct (CoC) and rigorous recording and follow-up of reported cases over the last years has resulted in a decrease in the severity of the cases reported.

A total of 42 of alleged violation of the CoC were reported through the SpeakUp@UNFCCC.int mailbox and other avenues, addressing a variety of issues such as badge misuse, harassment, security concerns, and breaches of advocacy protocols.

Figure 48 represents an overview of the cases by type, whereas figures 48 and 49 show a breakdown of persons making complaints at COP 29 and against whom complaints were raised by categories.

Figure 48: Cases of violation of the Code of Conduct at COP 29

