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EXPO 2027

DESIGN AND BUILD GUIDE

Preliminary Document

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Belgrade, Serbia



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GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

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Disclaimer on Project Development and Future Revisions

This Guidebook has been developed to assist Participants and their design and implementation teams in understanding the procedures, responsibilities, technical frameworks, and design and construction requirements applicable to the realisation of Pavilions for EXPO 2027 Belgrade. The document reflects the current status of planning and design coordination between the Organiser and all relevant stakeholders and is intended as a foundational reference tool for Participants as they proceed through all phases of engagement — from concept design to final dismantling.

However, due to the scale, complexity, and evolving nature of the EXPO 2027 — including the diversity of pavilion typologies, multiple thematic zones, and finalisation of construction and fit-out design packages — a number of technical specifications, operational provisions, infrastructure layouts, and construction details included in this Guidebook are subject to further development and refinement.

Certain site-wide systems, architectural assemblies, structural elements, and MEP infrastructure are currently in the final stages of design coordination and technical validation. As such, the Organiser expressly reserves the right to revise, update, replace, or supplement any part of this Guidebook in response to:

- Project-wide design updates or engineering refinements*
- Adjustments required to meet final safety, regulatory, or environmental standards*
- Clarifications related to pavilion typology-specific provisions*
- Coordination outcomes with Serbian authorities, EXPO partners, or statutory bodies*
- Implementation-phase findings or changes in phasing and delivery methodology*

Participants should understand that while the Guidebook provides the most accurate available information at the time of issuance, it is not a legally binding construction specification, nor does it replace official documentation required for permitting, regulatory compliance, or technical approval in the Republic of Serbia.

Participants are therefore advised to treat the Guidebook as a living document and to verify all technical, architectural, infrastructural, and procedural requirements with the Organiser and designated technical support teams before initiating design finalisation or construction activities.

The Organiser accepts no liability for errors, delays, design revisions, or implementation challenges resulting from reliance on outdated or superseded versions of this Guidebook. Participants are solely responsible for ensuring alignment with the most current official instructions, drawings, annexes, or addenda issued by the Organiser throughout the lifecycle of their pavilion. The most current version shall always prevail. Additionally, all pavilion design and construction must fully comply with the laws and regulations of the Republic of Serbia. Where discrepancies may arise between this Guidebook and national legislation, the latter shall prevail. Participants will be promptly notified by the Organiser of any material changes to the Guidebook or its technical annexes and are encouraged to maintain continuous and proactive communication with EXPO 2027 project teams to ensure compliance and seamless integration with the wider EXPO development.

Glossary of Key Terms

Note: This Glossary provides definitions of key terms used throughout the EXPO 2027 Design & Build Participation Guide. The definitions included here are intended to offer a concise understanding of the terminology relevant to the planning, design, construction, and operation of Participant Pavilions. All terms listed in this section are **further elaborated, explained, and contextualised** within the relevant chapters of this Guidebook. For full technical descriptions, design constraints, procedural steps, and regulatory requirements associated with these terms, Participants should refer to the

corresponding sections of the Guidebook where each topic is covered in detail. However, please note that **some essential terms—particularly those related to participation rights, legal definitions, or procedural matters—are defined exclusively in Special Regulations No. 4** (Participation Conditions, Design, and Construction Rules) and are **not repeated here**. All Participants are advised to consult Special Regulations No. 4 for a full understanding of those terms and their application.

TERM	DEFINITION
ALL DAY DINING (ADD)	A type of restaurant that offers consumers a choice of dishes available from breakfast through brunch, lunch, and dinner with a casual dining experience.
ANNEX BUILDING	A service structure adjoining the Participant pavilions, hosting shared infrastructure including restrooms, F&B outlets, retail, and health services. Annex buildings are aligned with Streets and connected directly to the Promenade.
ARCHITECT OF RECORD (AoR)	The licensed architectural firm officially registered and authorised in the Republic of Serbia to take legal and professional responsibility for a project’s design documentation and permitting process. The Architect of Record ensures that all design submissions comply with national laws, building codes, and regulatory requirements. For EXPO 2027, the AoR is the entity that submits the Preliminary Design to the authorities and assumes responsibility for obtaining the Construction Permit and other mandatory approvals. While Participants may work with foreign design teams, a locally licensed AoR must validate and submit all documentation on their behalf.
AVENUE	A primary circulation route running parallel to the main Promenade, connecting multiple Venues located on the same side of the Promenade. Avenues function as key horizontal connectors, enabling smooth visitor movement between Venues without crossing the Promenade. They also serve as secondary gathering and orientation spaces, supporting wayfinding, public amenities, and operational access along the length of the EXPO site.
BEST PRACTICE & CORPORATE AREA	A zone located in the northwest part of the site, hosting pavilions for Best practice and Corporate participants. Designed with a focus on modularity, environmental performance, and thematic alignment with innovation and sustainability.
CEILING SYSTEM	May consist of either a pre-installed open-grid or Participant-installed ceiling elements. Ceilings must be self-supported (not fixed to Shell & Core), permeable where required, and compatible with sprinkler and HVAC layouts.
CEOP	A state-managed digital platform in the Republic of Serbia used for the submission, review, and approval of construction permitting documentation. Through CEOP, authorised designers and licensed

TERM	DEFINITION
	engineers upload Preliminary Design documentation for verification by relevant authorities, enabling the issuance of the Construction Permit. In the EXPO 2027 context, CEOP is the mandatory official platform for obtaining construction-related approvals for pavilions and associated works.
CONCEPT DESIGN	The initial phase of the design process of the Exhibition Project establishes the overall vision, spatial organisation, and thematic narrative of a pavilion or venue. Concept Design focuses on defining the core architectural idea, functional layout, visitor experience, and integration with the surrounding EXPO environment, without yet detailing technical specifications or construction-level solutions. It serves as the creative and strategic foundation for all subsequent design stages, ensuring alignment with the EXPO theme, site constraints, Shell & Core provisions, and regulatory requirements before progressing into more detailed development.
CONSTRUCTION PERMIT	An official authorisation issued by the competent Serbian authority, granting legal approval to commence construction works based on the submitted Preliminary Design. The Construction Permit confirms that the proposed pavilion or structure complies with applicable planning, building, fire safety, and environmental regulations, as well as EXPO 2027 guidelines. It is a mandatory prerequisite for any construction or fit-out activity, ensuring that the project meets all statutory requirements before progressing to the Final Design and construction phases.
CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISOR	Means a person appointed by the Official Participant and qualified to supervise Construction Works related to Pavilions.
CONSTRUCTION WORKS	“Construction Works” refers to construction activities including construction-craft works, interior fit-out, installation, internal and external decoration, dismantlement and other engineering works;”
CORPORATE PAVILION	Pavilions allocated to corporate participants, located within the Best Practice & Corporate Area. These pavilions often emphasise commercial innovation, sustainability, and the corporate theme of “Playing for Humanity.”
DEMARCATIION LIST	A detailed table defining the division of responsibilities between Organiser and Participants for design, construction, and provision of pavilion elements and systems. Differentiated by pavilion typology and used as a basis for contractual reference during implementation.
DEMISING WALL	A pre-installed, load bearing, non-removable partition wall defining the pavilion’s rear and/or side boundary. Provided by the Organiser and designed to meet fire safety and acoustic criteria. Structural or penetrative modifications are not permitted.
DESIGN REQUIREMENTS	Technical and architectural guidelines governing the Participant’s interventions within the Shell & Core framework. These include constraints on façade articulation, signage, structural attachments, interior layouts, and compliance with Serbian regulations.
ELECTRICAL POWER SUPPLY (LV/HV)	Organised into low-voltage (LV) and high-voltage (HV) connections. The Organiser provides pre-positioned panels or feed points, from which Participants must extend distribution within their pavilion space, adhering to technical capacity and safety limits.

TERM	DEFINITION
FINAL DESIGN	The fully detailed and coordinated design phase that follows the issuance of the Construction Permit. Final Design translates the approved Preliminary Design into comprehensive technical documentation, including precise architectural, structural, and MEP details, material specifications, and construction methodologies required for procurement and execution on site. At this stage, all design elements are resolved to a buildable level of detail, ensuring seamless integration between disciplines before construction begins.
FIRE DETECTION AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS	Includes automatic detection systems, evacuation sounders, and sprinkler networks pre-installed by the Organiser. Participant modifications are allowed only where approved and must comply with EXPO and Serbian fire regulations.
FOOD & BEVERAGE (F&B)	Any raw, cooked, or processed edible substance intended for human consumption, in whole or in part.
FOOD HALL	A space where multiple vendors offer a variety of high-quality and diverse dining options.
PUBLIC REALM	Comprise all publicly accessible outdoor areas within the EXPO venue, including avenues, streets, passages, plazas, and thematic open spaces, enabling unimpeded circulation and interactive programming.
GRAB & GO (G&G)	“Grab & Go” refers to pre-packaged food and beverages that are readily available for quick purchase.
HVAC INTERFACE	Pre-installed infrastructure element providing connection to the centralised heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning system. Depending on typology, Participants may receive a VAV terminal, full duct layout, or base connection point, from which they must distribute air internally at their own design.
IMPULSE/KIOSK	This space is a small shop in a public area, such as a street or station, selling items like snacks or newspapers, typically purchased through a window or at a counter/kiosk.
INDIVIDUAL PAVILION	A standalone pavilion assigned to one participant. Depending on pavilion typology (S, M1, M2, L), they vary in size and positioning, and offer complete design freedom within assigned boundaries, especially towards the promenade.
PARTICIPANTS AREA	The central zone of EXPO 2027 houses individual pavilions of Participants.
NON-OFFICIAL PARTICIPANTS	A legal entity, administrative-territorial unit, or organisation that has obtained authorisation from the Organiser to participate in EXPO 2027 Belgrade outside the section of Official Participants;
NOTIFICATION OF WORKS	A formal notice submitted to the Organiser and relevant authorities prior to the commencement of any construction, fit out, or installation activities on the EXPO site. The Notification of Works ensures that all planned activities are registered, reviewed, and coordinated with site operations, safety protocols, and adjacent projects. It serves as a mandatory procedural step to verify compliance with the approved Construction Permit, working hours, site access rules, and health and safety requirements before any physical works begin.

TERM	DEFINITION
OFFICIAL PARTICIPANTS	The State or intergovernmental organisation which has received and accepted the official invitation from the Republic of Serbia to participate in the Exhibition.
OHS COORDINATOR	A qualified professional designated by the Participant or appointed contractor, responsible for ensuring compliance with all occupational health and safety regulations during the construction, fit-out, operation, and dismantling of the pavilion. The OHS Person oversees risk assessments, safety plans, worker protection measures, and incident prevention, in accordance with Serbian labour law and international best practices.
ORGANISER	Means “EXPO 2027 d.o.o. Belgrade“, with registered headquarters at Kralja Milana 5 Street, Belgrade–Stari Grad, the Republic of Serbia, solely owned by the Republic of Serbia and established to prepare, organise, operate and manage the Exhibition
OPEN SPACE TYPOLOGIES	Designated areas within the site that support movement, recreation, and urban programming. They include plazas, playgrounds, shaded structures, water features, and green zones, contributing to the spatial identity of EXPO 2027.
OSS (ONE-STOP-SHOP)	Means the physical and online platform which will be set up by the Organiser to provide Participants with information, and to handle submissions and applications of Participants in relation to their participation in the Exhibition;
PAVILION	A temporary exhibition facility that is installed and removed for the purpose of participation in the Exhibition, including both individual pavilions and exhibition spaces within joint pavilion
PAVILION FAÇADE	Architectural elements forming the pavilion’s main external expression towards the Streets. Can be constructed either by the Organiser or the Participant, depending on typology.
PAVILION FOOTPRINT AREA	The footprint area of a pavilion refers to the total floor area allocated to a Participant within the defined pavilion boundaries.
PAVILION TYPOLOGY	Refers to the classification of pavilions based on their use and design logic, such as Individual (small, medium, large), Best Practice and Corporate pavilions. Each typology has specific spatial, infrastructural, and demarcation characteristics.
IP PORTAL	A digital platform that enables the submission and approval of all key EXPO documents, as well as all communication with the EXPO Organisation through a single online interface.
PRELIMINARY DESIGN	The intermediate design phase that develops the approved Concept Design into a coordinated and compliant proposal suitable for regulatory submission. Preliminary Design defines the spatial layouts, key elements, structural approach, material strategies, and integration of essential MEP and safety systems, ensuring alignment with EXPO guidelines, Shell & Core provisions, and applicable regulations. It represents the critical stage for obtaining the Construction Permit, as it provides the level of detail required by the competent authorities for review and approval before advancing to the Final Design phase.

TERM	DEFINITION
PROJECT MANAGER	Means the person appointed by a Participant to manage the Exhibition Project and coordinate the work of all other Contracting Parties;
PROMENADE	The primary east–west pedestrian axis of the EXPO 2027 site, linking key zones such as the National Pavilion and IP Venues. It defines the primary visitor flow and serves as the main frontage for Participant Pavilions, integrating high-visibility public spaces, wayfinding elements, amenities, and landscaping. Supported by parallel Avenues and perpendicular Streets and Streets, the Promenade acts as the central spine that organises access, orientation, and circulation across the entire site.
QUICK SERVICE RESTAURANT (QSR)	A restaurant that efficiently serves inexpensive meals that are always prepared in a uniform way.
SERVICE CORRIDOR	A restricted-access circulation path located behind or between pavilion clusters, used for technical access, logistics, and maintenance operations. It includes utility channels and emergency routes.
SERVICE ZONE	Dedicated area between or behind pavilions for technical access, waste handling, deliveries, and emergency circulation. These areas are not part of the exhibition space and must remain unaltered by Participants unless specifically authorised.
SHELL & CORE	The structural and infrastructural framework delivered by the Organiser, including pavilion boundaries, floors, external walls, utility connection points, and fire-rated separations. Elements vary by pavilion typology and are defined in the Demarcation List.
SQUARES	A large, open public space located within each main Zone of the EXPO 2027 site, serving as a focal point for gathering, orientation, and cultural interaction. Squares act as landmarks and key urban nodes, offering visitors a moment of pause within the dynamic flow of the Promenade and surrounding circulation routes.
STREET	A secondary circulation route running perpendicular to the Promenade, primarily located along the Annexes and between Venues. Streets provide direct access to the Promenade and connect visitors to dedicated F&B spaces and service areas. Streets play a key role in dispersing visitor flow, offering alternative paths to the main Promenade, and facilitating operational access for venue support functions.
STRUCTURAL SLAB	The horizontal load-bearing element forming the pavilion floor. Provided by the Organiser and must not be altered structurally. Participants must anchor all design elements (including ceilings and recessed façades) independently from this slab unless otherwise allowed.
TECHNICAL INFORMATION PACKAGE (TIP)	A comprehensive set of documents and data provided by the Organiser to each Participant, containing all essential information about the assigned pavilion. The TIP includes spatial parameters, Shell & Core provisions, MEP interfaces, and other base-build conditions required for planning and design. It serves as the mandatory baseline reference for Participants when developing their pavilion fit-out project.

TERM	DEFINITION
TECHNICAL INSPECTION COMMISSION (TIC)	A formal inspection process carried out after the completion of construction to verify that the executed works fully comply with the issued Construction Permit, the approved design documentation, and all applicable safety, accessibility, and environmental regulations. It is conducted by a commission appointed by the Participant, which reviews the documentation, examines all necessary certificates and test reports, and inspects the pavilion on-site. A positive report from the commission is a mandatory prerequisite for obtaining the Commissioning Certificate, allowing the pavilion to be legally operated during EXPO 2027.
TELECOM & IT SYSTEMS	LAN and IT infrastructure connections provided at designated locations by the Organiser. Participants must extend these systems internally as required, maintaining connectivity and safeguarding against interference.
THEMATIC AREA	Zone featuring thematic pavilions, the National Pavilion, and related content infrastructure. It supports events, education, and cultural activities tied to the EXPO’s main theme.
VENUE FAÇADE OVERLAY	A designed and constructed visual layer applied by the Participant onto the pre-installed glass curtain wall provided by the Organiser along the external façade of Participant Pavilions facing the Promenade. This overlay is intended to express the national identity, exhibition concept, or artistic vision of each Participant, while complying with technical and safety requirements.
WATER AND SEWAGE CONNECTIONS	Predefined connection points provided by the Organiser, either within revision hatches or sanitary cores. Participants must extend plumbing from these points for kitchens, toilets, or exhibits, subject to approval and full restoration after dismantling.
WORKS NOTIFICATION	“Works Notification” means the official notice submitted by the Participant to the Competent Authority prior to the commencement of Construction Works.



INTRODUCTION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objectives

The goal of Design and Build Guide is to provide comprehensive guidelines and technical requirements for Participants who will design and build pavilions for the EXPO specialised exhibition. The Design and Build Guide is designed to enable participants to work efficiently and in alignment, adhering to all relevant technical standards, safety regulations, and sustainability requirements, while allowing for creativity and innovation in design. The pavilions are defined through a master plan, which outlines the site context and key aspects of space development.

Participants will be tasked with developing the design, including façades, interior spaces, and the exhibition area within the pavilion, while respecting specific technical parameters outlined in this

manual. Through this document, participants will be guided to achieve the highest standards in design and construction, with a particular focus on safety, accessibility, sustainability, and long-term impact. With clearly defined guidelines for various project phases, from design through construction to decommissioning and removal, the manual provides instructions that enable the achievement of quality, efficiency, and long-term sustainability of the pavilions.

The Design and Build Guide also includes instructions for connecting to infrastructure networks, logistical planning, as well as specific guidelines related to decommissioning requirements for the pavilions, ensuring responsible removal and recycling of materials.

1.2 Design Guide Overview

The Design and Build Guide provides comprehensive guidelines and technical requirements for Participants who will design and build pavilions for the exhibition, ensuring compliance with the master plan and all necessary technical, safety, and sustainability standards.

1. Master Plan and Site Context

Pavilions must adhere to the master plan, taking into account the site context, pedestrian pathways, and open spaces, ensuring integration with the surrounding environment.

2. Design Parameters and Technical Guidelines

Participants are required to follow specific parameters such as pavilion sizes, height, setbacks, and entrances, ensuring functionality, accessibility, and safety.

3. Sustainability

The Design and Build Guide emphasises sustainability, encouraging the use of energy-efficient designs, sustainable materials, and waste management strategies to minimise environmental impact.

4. Health, Safety, and Accessibility

Safety and accessibility are top priorities, with guidelines for fire safety, life safety, and ensuring the pavilions are accessible to all visitors.

5. Visitor Experience

Participants should create interactive and engaging spaces that align with the exhibition themes, enhancing the overall visitor experience.

6. Logistics and Operations

Clear guidelines are provided for construction logistics, utility connections, and operational management, ensuring efficient setup, operation, and decommissioning.

7. Compliance with Standards and Regulations

Participants, through their design and Construction Works must comply with relevant local and international standards, including fire safety, building codes, and sustainability certifications.

This Design and Build Guide ensures that each pavilion is designed to meet high standards of design, sustainability, safety, and operational capability, creating a significant impact and lasting legacy.



2

MASTER PLAN CONTEXT

2.1 Site Context

Describes the EXPO site location, ownership, and its strategic integration into Belgrade's future development, ensuring long-term urban, cultural, and infrastructural legacy.

2.2 Master Plan Guiding Principles

Explains the core principles shaping the Master Plan, including the theme and subthemes, innovation showcase, accessibility, visitor experience, sustainability, operational efficiency, safety, and long-term legacy goals.

2.3 Master Plan Elements

Describes the spatial organisation of the EXPO site, detailing zones, pavilion typologies, visitor access and circulation, shading strategies, and entertainment and educational facilities that define the visitor experience.

2 MASTER PLAN CONTEXT



Figure 2.0.1 — Aerial View

Expos are widely recognised as catalysts for urban development and city transformation.

They have a profound impact on improving urban areas and enhancing quality of life. Their legacy often endures long after the event, bringing lasting benefits such as upgraded transportation corridors, new green spaces including parks and gardens,

modern recreational zones, iconic architecture, additional housing capacity, a strengthened sense of community, and elevated international recognition for the host city.



Figure 2.0.2 — Direct flights from the Airport Nikola Tesla

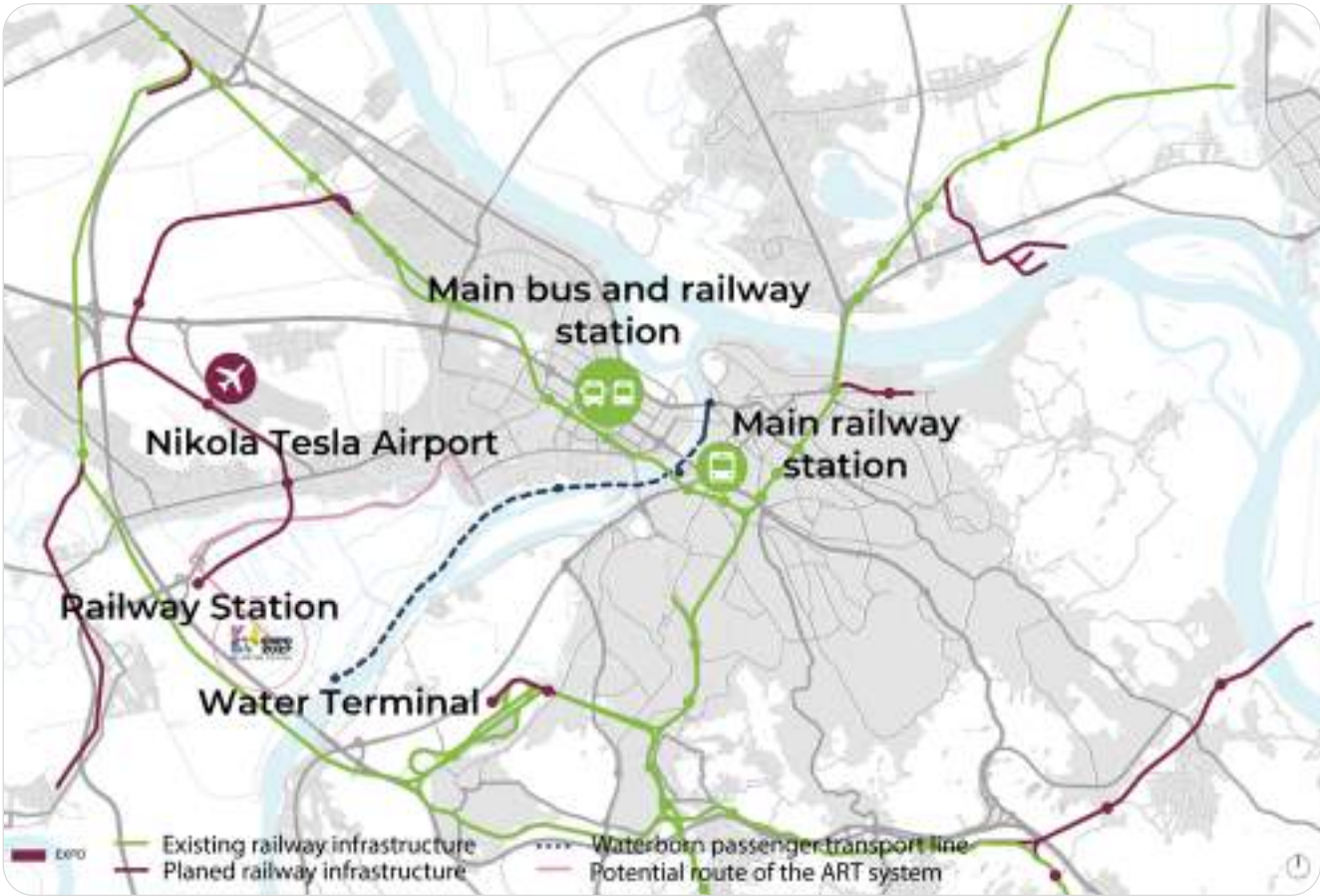


Figure 2.0.3 — Main transport corridors from the center

2.1 Site Context

The designated plot for the exhibition pavilions is a rectangular site spanning 25 hectares, owned by the Republic of Serbia and located within Belgrade’s future development zone. The site is strategically positioned on the city’s outskirts, near the airport, on the left bank of the Sava River. It borders the planned National Football Stadium, with all essential infrastructure currently under development.

As part of the long-term legacy plan, the site will support the relocation and redevelopment of the Belgrade Fair, which will be established at the EXPO grounds after the exhibition. Additionally, the surrounding area is planned for a mixed-use complex that will include a residential development adjacent to the EXPO site, providing accommodation for Participant staff and other key stakeholders.

2.1.1 Development Concept

Serbia’s recent economic growth has accelerated the expansion of Belgrade, creating the need for new urban planning initiatives in previously underdeveloped areas. Inspired by the concept of an “urban oasis,” a large-scale mixed-use development project has been launched on the city’s outskirts, with the new National Stadium envisioned as the cornerstone of future urban regeneration. The inclusion of the EXPO 2027 site within this development will further enhance the area’s attractiveness and fast-track critical infrastructure projects.

Hosting EXPO 2027 also presents a unique opportunity to address several strategic urban challenges simultaneously—including the relocation

of the Belgrade Fair to the EXPO site post-event, and the creation of a dedicated educational and entertainment district, the first of its kind in the region.

The similar requirements of the EXPO site and contemporary exhibition venues will enable a seamless, sustainable legacy, facilitating a swift conversion of the site into new exhibition facilities for the Belgrade Fair. This approach to urban renewal—combined with modern spatial planning—will allow for the adaptive conservation, preservation, and repurposing of existing Belgrade Fair buildings into new cultural facilities, such as an opera and ballet house.

2.2 Master Plan Guiding Principles

The Master Plan is built on fundamental principles that shape its core elements, including the site layout, the positioning and massing of buildings, as well as the integration of services and operations.

These guiding principles are outlined in the following sections.

2.2.1 Showcase Theme and Subthemes

“*Play for Humanity*” highlights the idea that play is far more than mere entertainment—it is a powerful driver of personal growth and social development. Play sparks innovation, nurtures creativity, and builds adaptability, which are essential qualities for navigating today’s complex world. Through play, people form meaningful connections, acquire new skills, and gain the confidence to overcome challenges.

This theme invites visitors to see play as a vital element of life—whether in culture, technology, ecology, or society—and to recognise its potential to inspire positive change.

EXPO 2027 Belgrade explores its central theme, “*Play for Humanity*,” through three interconnected subthemes that reflect different dimensions of play and its influence on shaping humanity.

- **“Power of Play”** takes a broad view of what play is, describing its universal characteristics and how it appears in various living systems.

Since humanity is part of a larger ecological network, this subtheme places play within a wider context that includes nature, animals, and all living beings. By drawing on diverse interpretations of game theory, it shows how play has been examined across many disciplines, from the sciences to the humanities.

- **“Play for Progress”** focuses on the role of play in fostering individual creativity and unlocking extraordinary breakthroughs. It establishes a framework for understanding how applied play and playfulness can drive innovation and inspire new ideas.
- **“Play Together”** emphasises play as a collective force, nurturing a shared spirit, encouraging cooperation, and enabling humanity to find solutions to global challenges.

Together, these subthemes explore how play—both individually and collectively—can positively shape the future of humanity.

2.2.2 Catalyse and Showcase Innovation and Culture

Creativity and innovation lie at the heart of every EXPO. Participants strive to present their ideas and achievements in ways that are both compelling and inspiring. Those drawn to innovation are constantly seeking new sources of inspiration, and EXPO serves as a global stage for sharing and exchanging these ideas.

The Organiser will use digital communication channels and curated events to promote the main

theme, its subthemes, and the content of thematic pavilions as well as the national pavilions of participating countries.

The design of these pavilions is central to the visitor experience and the event’s overall impact. Each pavilion is a unique opportunity for countries to showcase their culture, creativity, and contributions to the world. As such, pavilion design plays a crucial role in the success and memorability of the EXPO.

2.2.3 Embrace Accessibility for All

The Master Plan is designed to be inclusive and accessible to all visitors, regardless of age or physical ability. The EXPO promotes walking as the primary mode of movement, supported by well-connected pedestrian pathways, dedicated cycling routes, and an efficient public transport network.

Green spaces—such as parks, gardens, and landscaped recreational areas—are thoughtfully integrated, providing places for relaxation, social interaction, and connection with nature.

2.2.4 Raise Visitor Experience Standards

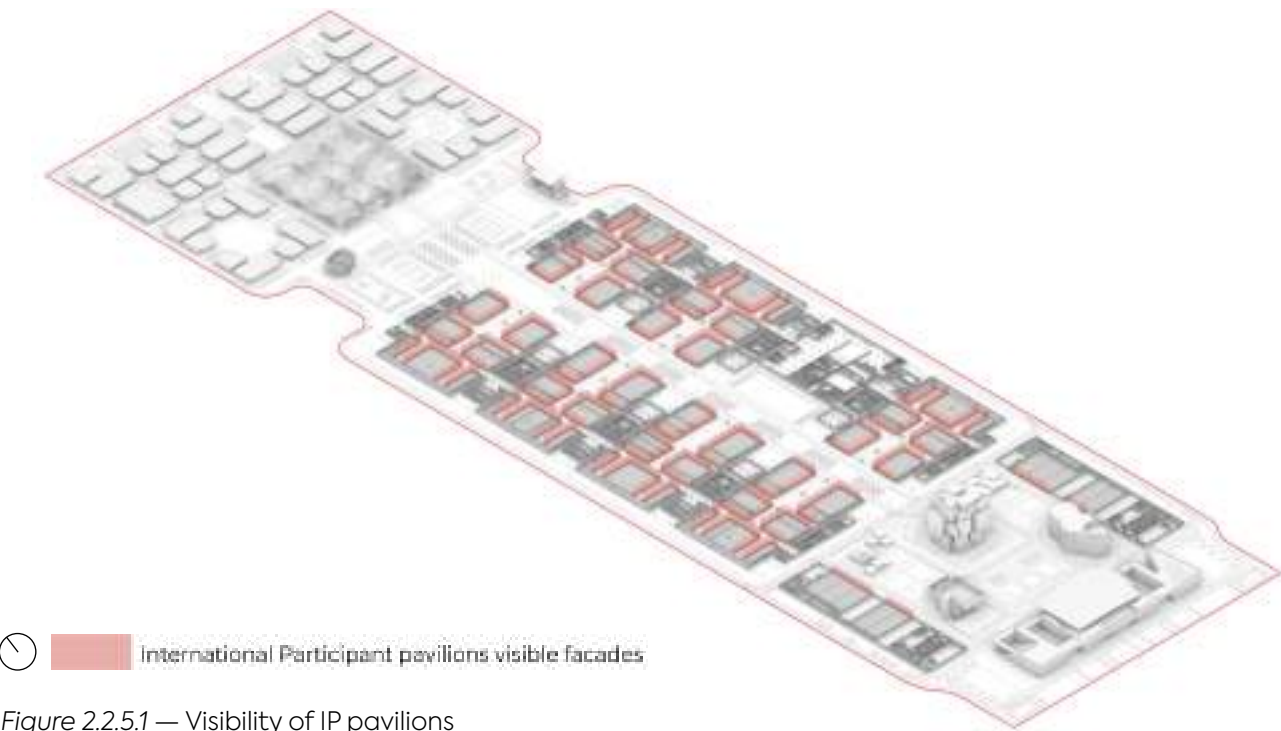
The pavilion layout has been carefully designed to ensure optimal visibility and enhance visitor engagement. Most pavilions are positioned to have two or even three visible façades along primary visitor routes, making them both easily accessible and visually appealing.

This strategic arrangement improves circulation, encourages interaction, and increases the level of visitor activity throughout the site. High pavilion visibility is one of the defining features of the EXPO Master Plan, ensuring that each participant’s content is presented in a way that attracts attention, facilitates interaction, and fosters meaningful exchange.

2.2.5 Maximise Visibility for All Participants

The positioning of international pavilions is deliberately planned to guarantee maximum visibility and easy visitor access. Each pavilion benefits from prominent exposure, with two or three façades facing key streets and avenues, allowing for strong visual presence and smooth visitor flow.

Ensuring high visibility for all pavilions is essential for effective communication with the audience and represents one of the most significant aspects of the EXPO Master Plan.



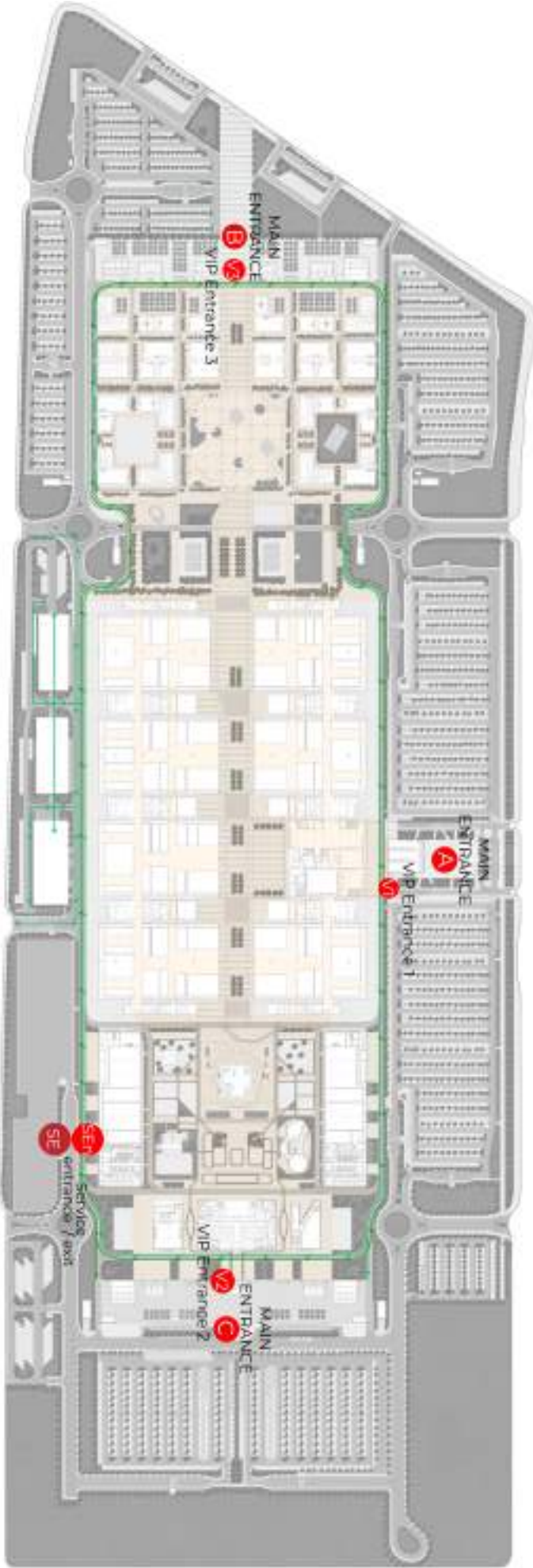
2.2.6 Achieve Efficiency in Participants Operations

SERVICE ROUTE - DAYTIME

The daytime service route is designed as a circular loop covering the entire EXPO site, enabling efficient access to storage areas and operational facilities. For safety reasons, service vehicles are strictly prohibited from entering pedestrian-only areas during public opening hours.

Service route - day Freeflow

Figure 2.2.6.1 — Service route – day

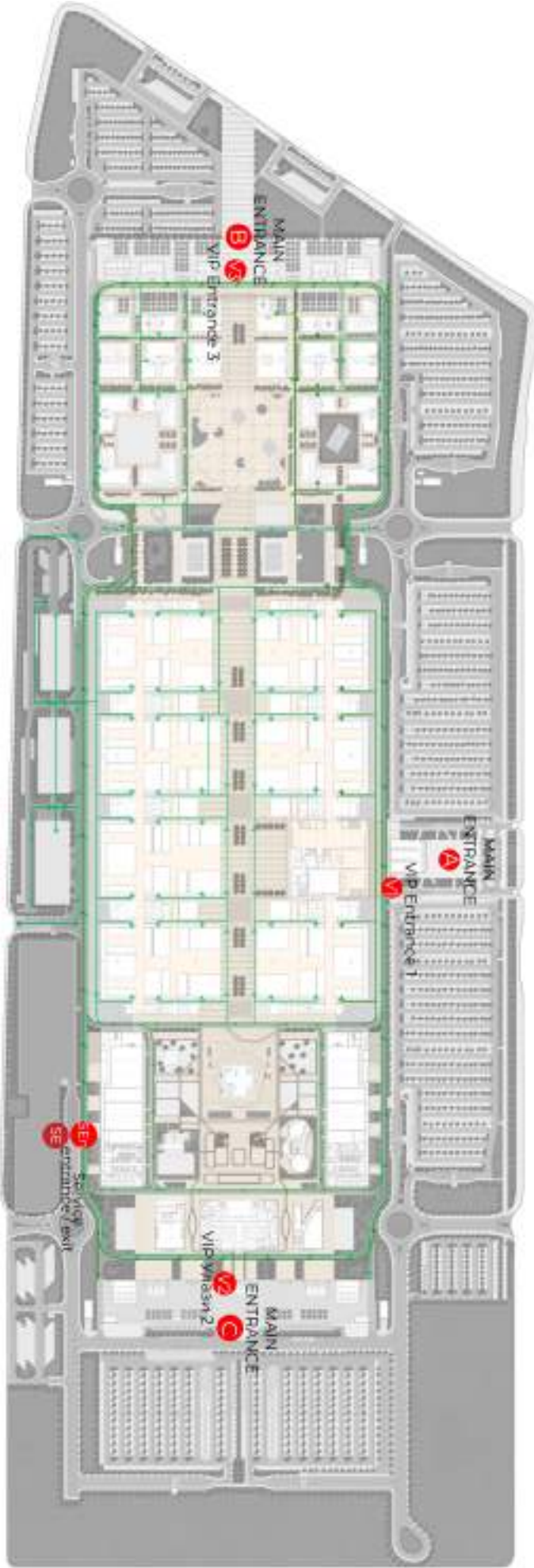


SERVICE ROUTE - NIGHTTIME

The nighttime service route provides full coverage of the EXPO site, allowing vehicles direct access to storage and back-of-house areas after visitor hours. During these nighttime periods, service vehicles are permitted to enter the site to carry out essential pavilion servicing and restocking operations.

Service route - night Freeflow

Figure 2.2.6.2 — Service route – night



2.2.7 Become a Reference in Sustainability for Future World Expos

EXPO 2027 Belgrade aims to set a new standard in sustainability, creating a holistic concept that goes beyond a single thematic focus. The sustainability strategy will address multiple key areas, including:

- Environmental preservation – protecting ecosystems and minimizing environmental impact
- Health improvement – enhancing the well-being of visitors, staff, and participants
- Material selection – prioritizing safe, durable, and environmentally responsible materials

- Circular economy principles – encouraging reuse, recycling, and waste minimisation
- Energy efficiency – reducing energy consumption through smart design and technology
- Sustainable mobility – promoting low-carbon transportation options

By integrating these elements into a unified strategy, EXPO 2027 will create lasting benefits not only for the event but also for the surrounding community, setting a strong sustainability precedent for future international exhibitions.

2.2.8 Prioritise Health and Safety in Design, Delivery, and Operations

A healthy design approach focuses on creating safe, comfortable, and well-balanced environments for all users, both indoors and outdoors.

- Healthy materials: The use of pollutant-free, non-toxic materials helps improve indoor air quality and reduces exposure to harmful substances.
- Thermal comfort: Spaces are designed to maintain optimal temperatures, ensuring user comfort while improving energy efficiency.
- Daylight Factor (DF): This metric measures the amount of natural light available indoors compared to outdoor daylight. Maximizing daylight has several benefits:
 - Improved concentration and performance: Studies show that people are more productive and focused on naturally lit spaces.

- Reduced energy use: Adequate daylight reduces the need for artificial lighting, saving energy.
- Enhanced well-being: Natural light supports healthy circadian rhythms, reduces eye strain, and minimises headaches.
- Acoustic comfort: Noise control measures are incorporated to reduce noise pollution, creating calm and peaceful environments that support focus, relaxation, and overall well-being.

By combining these factors, the Master Plan ensures that physical and mental health are prioritised throughout the design, construction, and operation of the EXPO site.

2.2.9 Build a Lasting and Viable Legacy

A key measure of the Master Plan’s success is its ability to transcend the short-term purpose of hosting EXPO 2027 and become an enduring part of Belgrade’s urban and cultural landscape. The legacy vision is built on resilience, adaptability, and generativity—ensuring the site can evolve, be reused, and support new cultural and educational models over time.

Following the conclusion of EXPO 2027, the site will host nine major legacy projects:

- Belgrade Fair
- EXPO 2027 Museum
- Auditorium

- International Game Forum
- Innovation and Creativity Center
- National Center for Sports and Physical Activity Promotion
- Center for Musical Experiments
- Public Educational Institutions
- Playground Earth

These projects will ensure that the site remains vibrant, meaningful, and beneficial to Belgrade’s long-term growth, contributing to the city’s cultural, educational, and economic development for years to come.



2.3 Master Plan Elements

The EXPO 2027 Belgrade Master Plan is built on the principles of simplicity, functionality, and clarity, ensuring an intuitive and seamless experience for all visitors. These principles are applied across three primary functional zones, each with its own dedicated entrance, allowing visitors to easily plan and navigate their visit according to their interests.

The three main functional Areas are:

- Participants Area
- Thematic Area
- Best Practice and Corporate Content Area

The Best Practices and Corporate Content Area, located near the new railway station and accessible via entrance B, will feature multiple modular wooden structures designed with a temporary character. This zone highlights cutting-edge solutions and corporate showcases, reflecting the latest advancements in sustainability and innovation.

The Participants Area forms the central part of the EXPO site and will include seven venues housing international pavilions, annex buildings, and Headquarters building. Visitors will have direct access to this area from Entrance A, making it the core of the site's international representation.

The Thematic Area, accessible via Entrance C, will feature key thematic structures built by Organiser such as: the Forum (conference centre), Auditorium (stage), Sport for All (sport courts) and Hybrid Sports Court, alongside three thematic pavilions, the National Pavilion, Official Participants' pavilions, F&B outlets and Visitor centres. This zone will act as the main stage for thematic exhibitions and cultural programming.

During the conceptual design phase, particular attention has been given to creating spaces that are functional, visually striking, sustainable, and environmentally responsible. Architectural elements such as the pavilions, the central canopy, and performance stages will play a defining role in shaping the atmosphere and operational flow of EXPO 2027.

Special emphasis will be placed on the design of the Best Practices and Corporate Content Area, which will serve as a showcase for technological achievements, sustainability solutions, and innovative trends. Through these architectural and programmatic choices, the Master Plan will not only support operational efficiency but also create an engaging, forward-looking environment that reflects the spirit of innovation at the heart of EXPO 2027.

2.3.1 Building Typologies

EXPO 2027 Belgrade will be organised across three main zones: the Participants Area, the Thematic Area, and the Best Practices and Corporate Content Area.

Each area will feature distinct functional and architectural concepts, specifically designed to meet the unique needs and objectives of its

respective segment. These areas will be closely aligned with the core themes of the EXPO, creating a cohesive yet diverse environment that supports a wide range of activities.

Together, they will host events that foster innovation, knowledge sharing, cultural exchange, and the promotion of technological advancements, ensuring a dynamic and meaningful experience for all visitors.

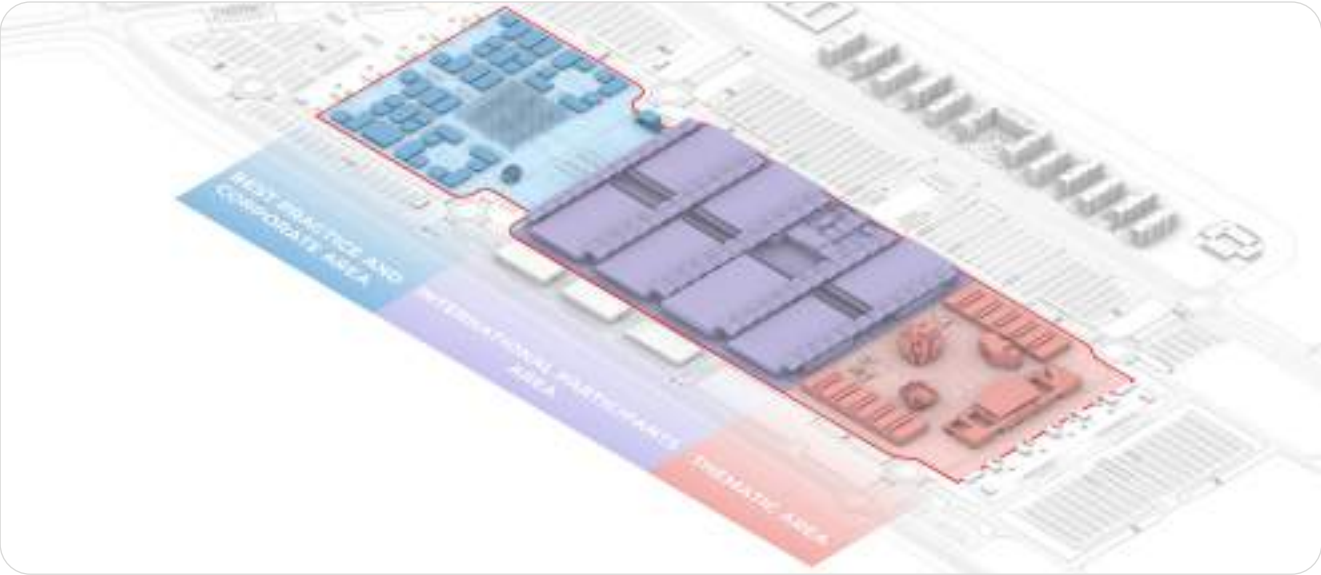


Figure 2.3.1.1 — Zoning of EXPO location

SPACES FOR THE PAVILIONS OF PARTICIPANTS

The spaces for the pavilions of Participants are arranged as clusters of individual pavilions, distributed across seven distinct venues. These venues are interconnected by avenues and streets, ensuring smooth circulation and easy wayfinding for visitors.

The pavilions are organised in two rows: the northern row accommodates three venues, while the southern row contains four venues, each hosting its own pavilions. All venues are positioned parallel to one another, with pedestrian walkways and annexes placed between them to create clear separation and enhance visitor movement.

Each venue features an open front façade facing the pedestrian walkways, offering direct visibility and convenient access for visitors. The side walls of the venue open toward the annex buildings, while the venues themselves are linked by avenues, creating an open, permeable layout accessible from three sides. This configuration not only improves circulation and connectivity but also encourages greater interaction and engagement with the exhibition content.

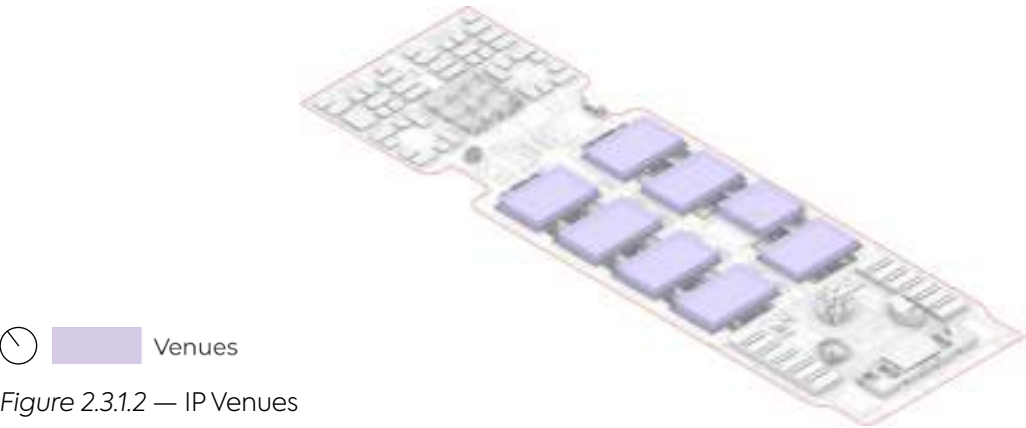
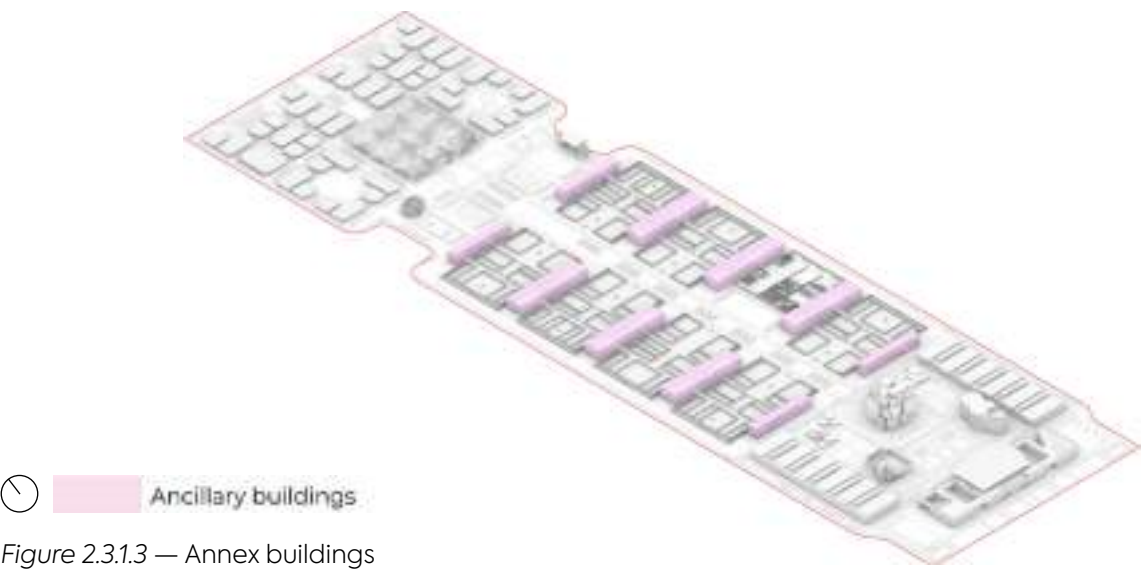


Figure 2.3.1.2 — IP Venues

ANNEX BUILDINGS

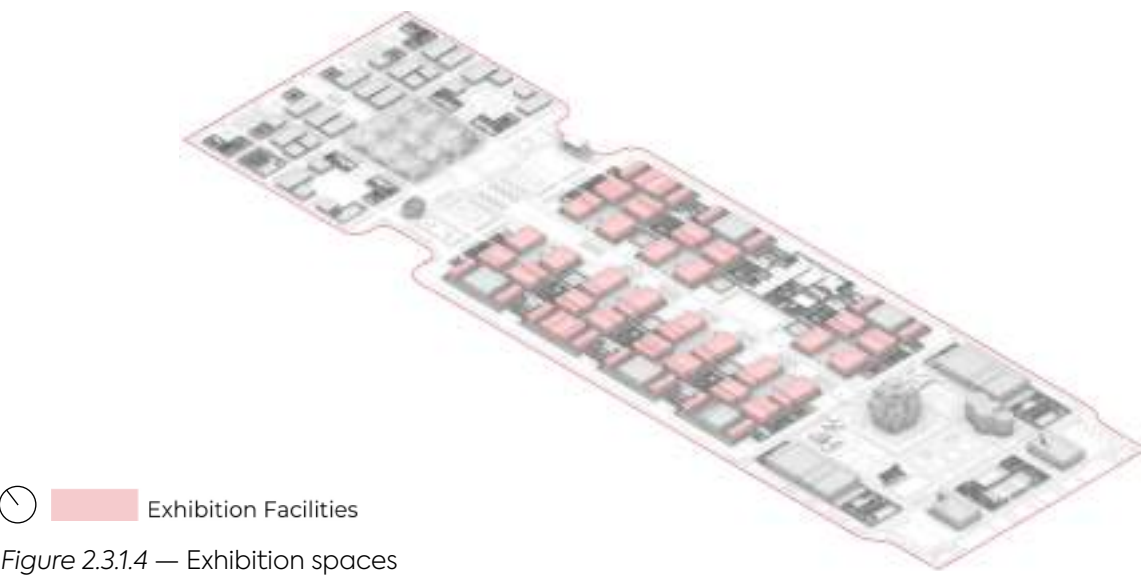
The annexes within the Participant Area, composed of both open and enclosed sections, play a key supporting role by connecting the individual pavilions. They provide essential visitor services, including restrooms, food and beverage outlets, retail shops, and health points.

These annex buildings are interconnected by avenues that act as the main internal circulation routes, enabling seamless access between different parts of the site. They are also directly connected to the main promenade by streets, further enhancing overall accessibility and ensuring a smooth flow of visitors throughout the EXPO grounds.



EXHIBITION PAVILIONS

The specialised exhibition EXPO 2027 Belgrade encompasses a wide range of structures within its exhibition areas, including thematic pavilions, Participant pavilions, best practice and corporate pavilions.



INDIVIDUAL PAVILIONS (PARTICIPANTS AREA)

The pavilions for participating countries are designed in three modular sizes:

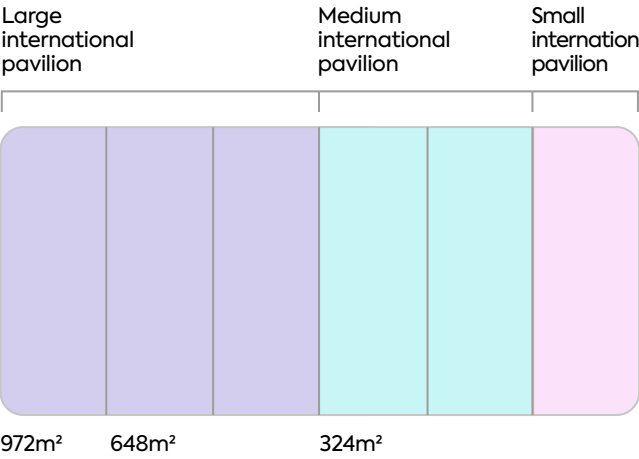
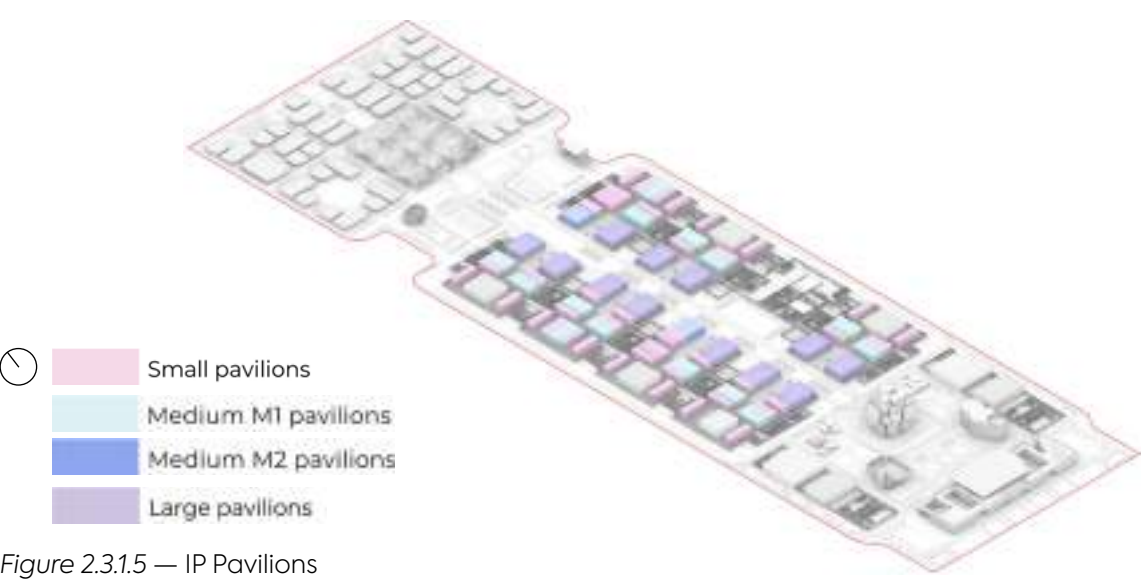
- Small (S) pavilions occupy a single module of 324 m²,
- Medium (M) pavilions combine two modules for a total of 648 m²,
- Large (L) pavilions combine three modules, totalling 972 m².

Each individual pavilion is a self-standing and autonomous unit, delineated by structural boundary walls with a uniform height of 10 meters, constructed and delivered by the Organiser in accordance with the technical specifications set forth in Chapters 4.3 and 6.3 of this Guidebook. These walls serve as

physical partitions, ensuring spatial separation and compliance with relevant standards.

To the rear of each pavilion, direct access is provided to a designated service corridor. This corridor is intended exclusively for operational functions, including but not limited to, maintenance access, supply deliveries, waste management, and other logistical services essential for the uninterrupted operation of each pavilion.

On the façade facing the Public Realm, participants will be granted complete creative freedom to design their pavilions and its façades, ensuring unique and diverse architectural expressions within the Participants Area.



324m² - Surface area of individual within international pavilions

Figure 2.3.1.6 — Individual Pavilions (footprint) Modularity



Figure 2.3.1.7 — IP pavilions render

• Small Pavilions

The smallest pavilion type is the S-type, with a total floor area of 324 m². While there are several variations within this type, they all maintain the

same overall area. S-type pavilions feature one or two façades facing the Public Realm, ensuring good visibility and convenient access for visitors.

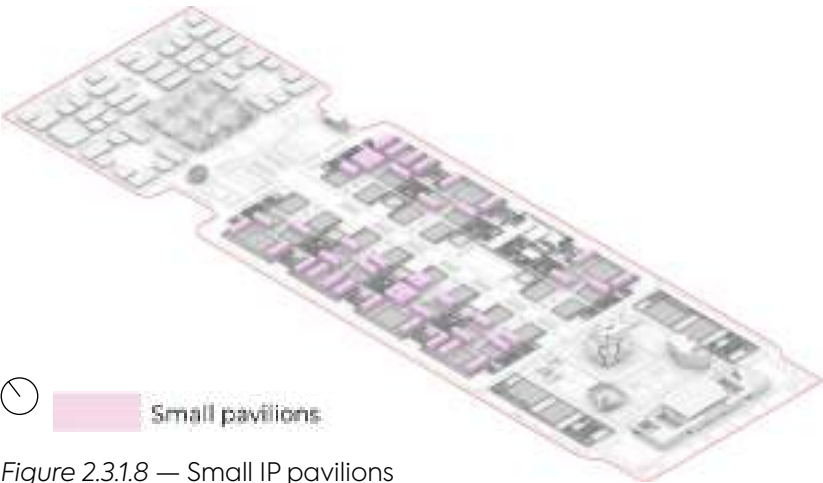


Figure 2.3.1.8 — Small IP pavilions



Figure 2.3.1.9 — IP pavilions render

• Medium Pavilions

Medium-sized pavilions, classified as **M-Type**, provide a total of 648 m² of exhibition space, achieved through the combination of two modular pavilion units.

M-Type pavilions are further categorised into two distinct types based on their position and orientation within their respective Venues:

- **M1 Pavilions** are oriented toward the **Streets and Avenues**, featuring **two pavilion façades**. This dual exposure ensures strong visitor accessibility and visibility from multiple directions from within the Venue, supporting immersive and highly engaging pavilion experiences.
- **M2 Pavilions** are situated along the **northern and southern perimeters of the respective Venue**, facing outward toward the central

Pedestrian Promenade, the primary circulation axis of EXPO 2027, and inward toward the Streets. Therefore, these pavilions feature one **pavilion façade**, while Participants are additionally provided the opportunity to implement a **Venue façade overlay** facing the Promenade. This outer expression enables participants to showcase their national identity, creative vision, or thematic narrative through bold architectural gestures in one of the most publicly visible zones of the entire EXPO site.

Both M1 and M2 pavilions are delivered by the Organiser in accordance with the unified system, fully compliant with all FLS, MEP, and structural requirements, and designed to support a wide range of cultural, technological, and experiential content.

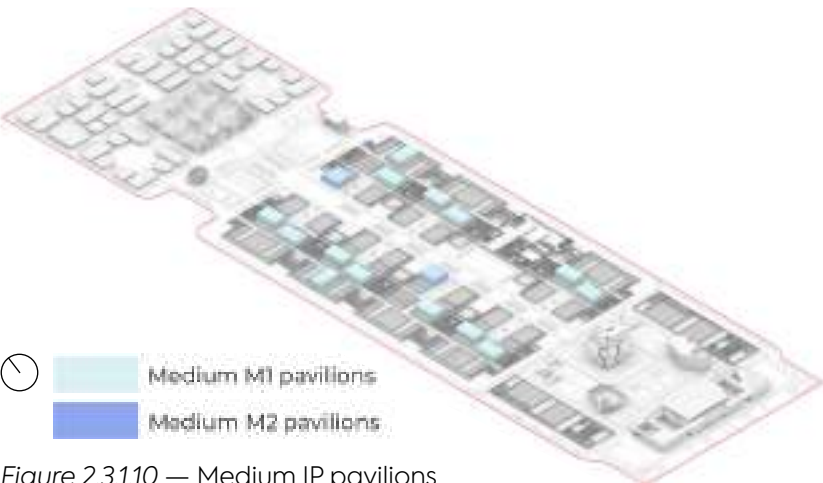


Figure 2.3.1.10 — Medium IP pavilions



Figure 2.3.1.11 — IP pavilions render

• Large Pavilions

The L-type pavilions are intended for countries requiring extensive exhibition space, with each pavilion covering 972 m². Their proposed layout ensures two or even three façades facing the open pedestrian zone, maximizing exposure and accessibility for visitors.

Due to their size and the large surface area of the façades, these pavilions require a specialised design approach to ensure they both integrate harmoniously into the EXPO 2027 Belgrade environment and stand out with a distinctive, eye-catching architectural identity.

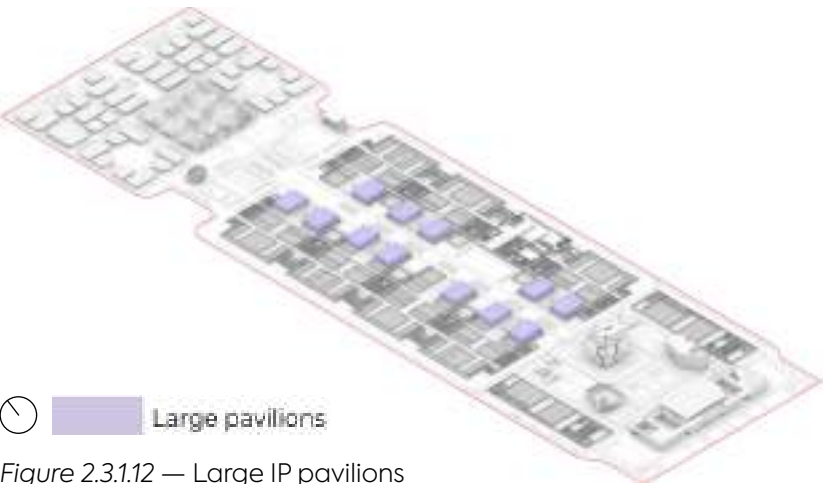


Figure 2.3.1.12 — Large IP pavilions



Figure 2.3.1.13 — Large IP pavilions render

PAVILION TYPOLOGY IN THE BEST PRACTICE AND CORPORATE AREA

The pavilions in the Best Practice and Corporate Area are designed with a strong emphasis on sustainability and adaptability, reflecting a clear commitment to environmentally responsible construction principles. Each pavilion is conceived as a single-story structure, ensuring efficient use of space while maintaining a pleasant and functional atmosphere.

The program layout is carefully planned to support multiple functions, with the majority of the space dedicated to exhibitions showcasing best practices and corporate initiatives aligned with the core theme of EXPO 2027. These exhibition areas are highly versatile, enabling dynamic displays, presentations, and interactive experiences that highlight innovation, progress, and transformation across diverse industries.



Figure 2.3.1.14 — Best practice and corporate pavilions

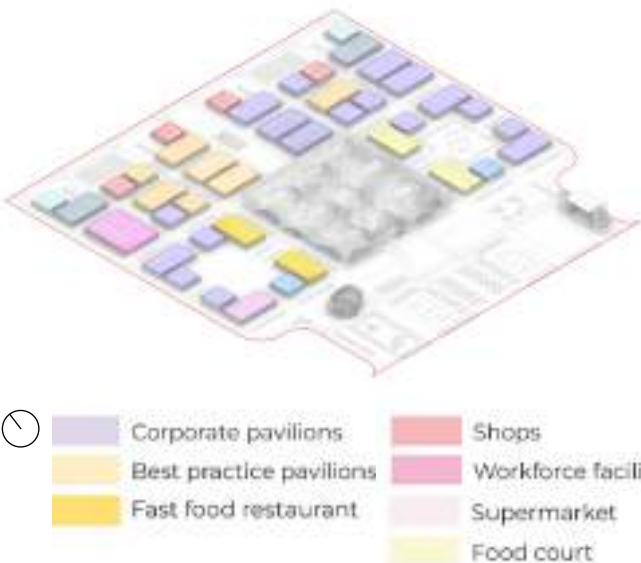


Figure 2.3.1.15 — Best practice and corporate pavilions program

THEMATIC PAVILIONS

Within the Thematic Area, three dedicated thematic pavilions bring the core Expo theme to life:

- The Power of Play Pavilion, located in the upper right section,
- Play for Progress Pavilion, situated directly in front of *The Power of Play*,

- Play Together Pavilion, in the lower right section, semi-attached to the main central building and overlooking the Hybrid Playground, where the *Sports for All* programs take place.

Each pavilion offers a distinct architectural and conceptual experience while contributing to the overall narrative of “Play for Humanity.”

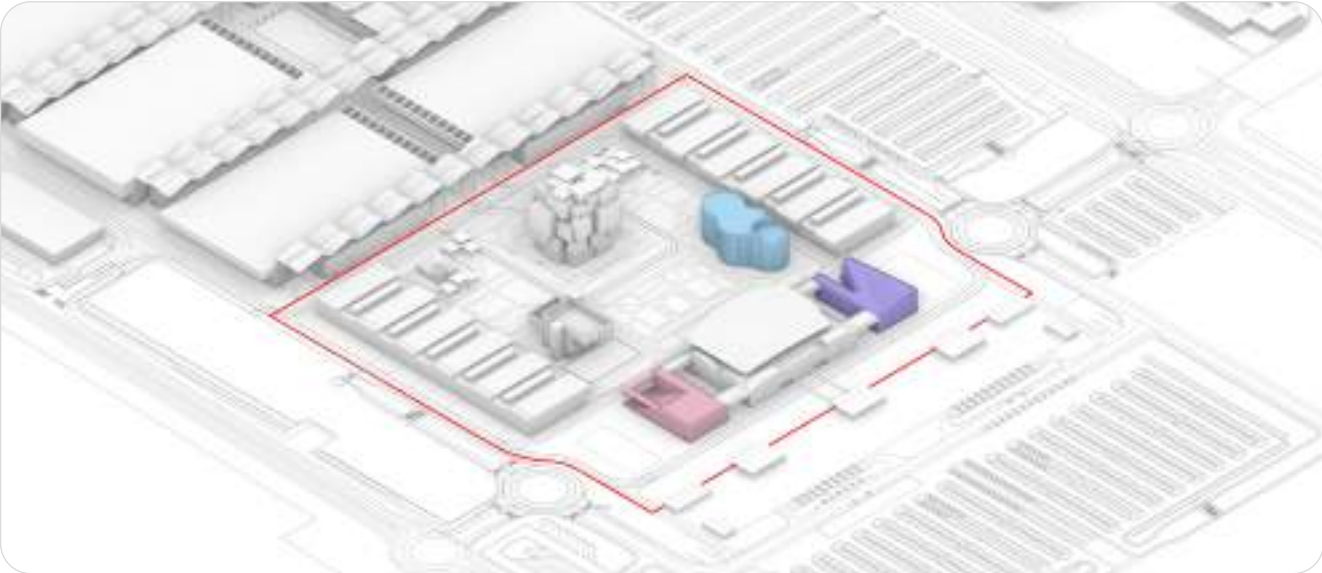


Figure 2.3.1.16 — Thematic pavilions

• Power of Play

The *Power of Play* Pavilion is organised into three sequential acts, offering visitors a comprehensive exploration of the theoretical dimensions of play. Through a carefully curated mix of interactive

installations, hands-on activities, and engaging exhibits, it provides a dynamic and immersive journey that encourages reflection and participation.

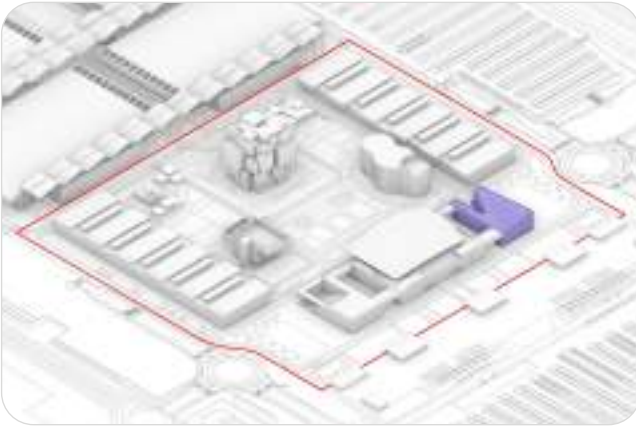


Figure 2.3.1.17 — Power of play

Figure 2.3.1.18 — Power of play

• Play for Progress

The *Play for Progress* Pavilion features a striking design of intertwined cylindrical forms, creating a seamless and immersive visitor experience both inside and out. Emphasizing fluidity and continuous movement, the pavilion invites visitors to flow effortlessly through its space, where curves, light, and rhythm guide the journey. Its dynamic façade, composed of vertical aluminium pipes, acts as a veil—both revealing and

concealing—softening the pavilion’s presence and enhancing its themes of transformation and ambiguity. The rooftop serves as an open gallery and viewing platform, offering panoramic perspectives of the entire Thematic Area. The pavilion embraces a sense of disorientation, challenging visitors to experience progress as an evolving, fluid journey beyond conventional boundaries.



Figure 2.3.1.19 — Play for progress



Figure 2.3.1.20 — Play for progress

• Play Together

The *Play Together* Pavilion focuses on the collective and social aspects of play, emphasizing human connection, communication, and shared experiences through sound and movement-based activities.

This sub-theme branches into two key segments—*Play Sports* and *Play Music*—which adopt a decentralised approach to activation across the

Expo site. Small spatial interventions complement the main pavilion, extending its influence into the surrounding public areas.

The central *Play Together* Pavilion itself is strategically positioned as spectator seating, directly facing the *Sports for All* entertainment zone, which features a hybrid courtyard designed for inclusive and interactive programs.



Figure 2.3.1.21 — Play Together



Figure 2.3.1.22 — Play Together

2.3.2 Visitor Access and Circulation

The EXPO 2027 site is seamlessly connected to major international highways—E-70, E-75, and E-763—and is surrounded by a well-structured primary (Nova 3 and Nova 4) and secondary street network (Nova 1 and Nova 2). This high-quality road infrastructure ensures efficient and straightforward access to the venue for all planned events.

Visitors arriving from the north will reach the site via Nova 1 and Nova 4, while those coming from the south will enter via Nova 1 and Nova 3, continuing through internal road connections within the EXPO complex.

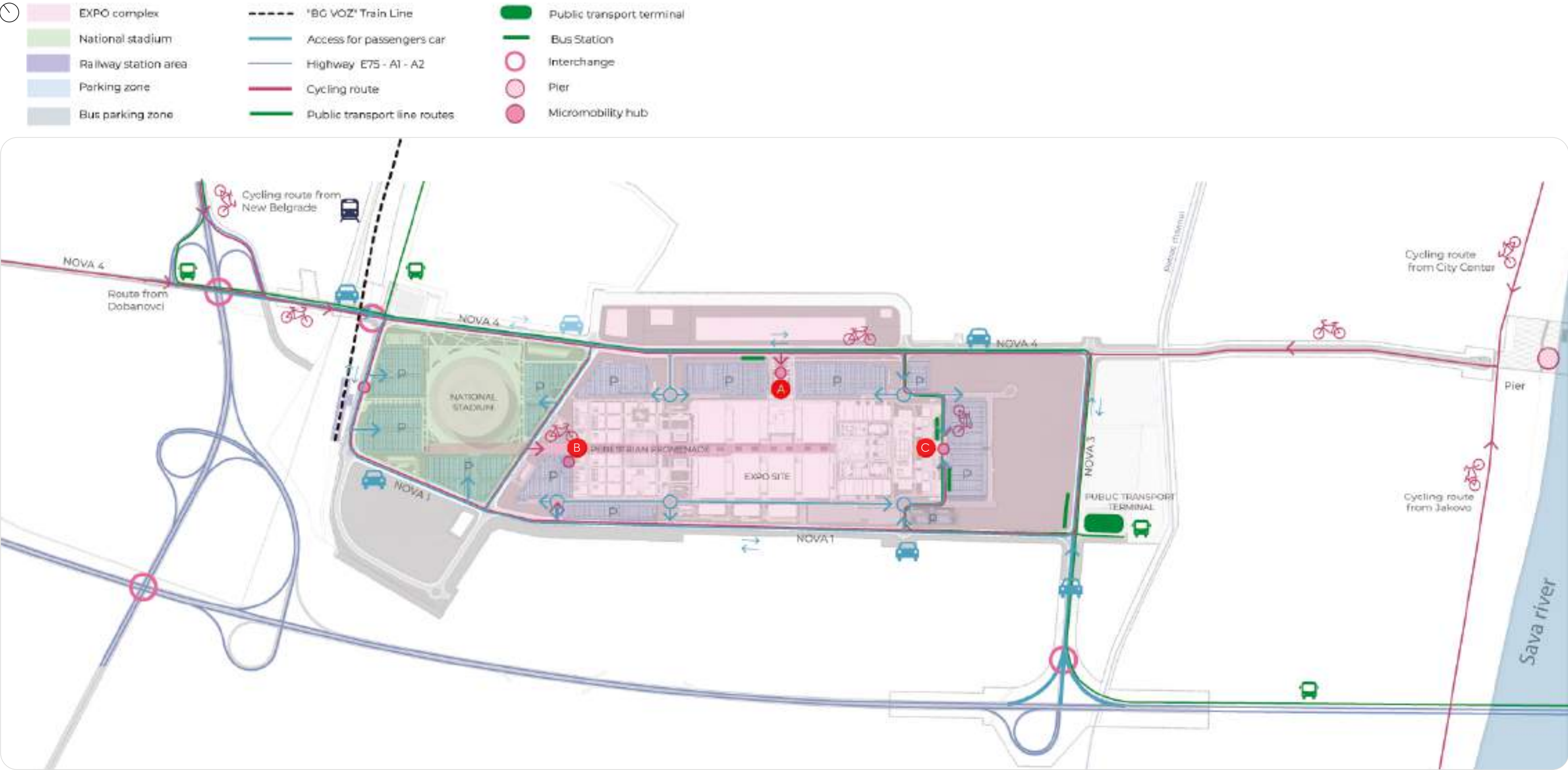
Since a significant share of visitors (49.7%) is expected to arrive by car, the site has been carefully planned to ensure easy accessibility and affordable parking options for all user groups, including general visitors, VIP guests, and staff.

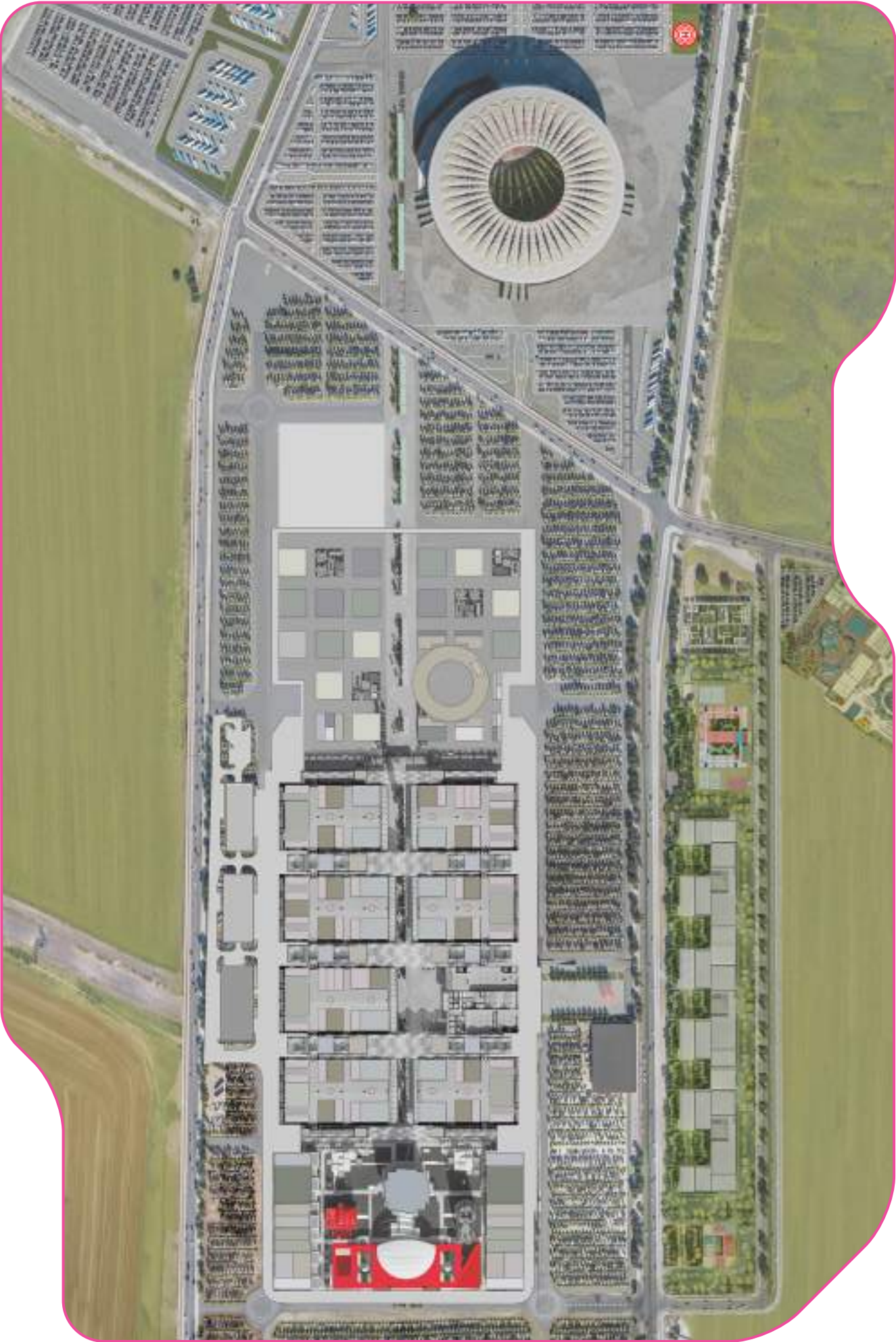
Direct vehicular access to the site is provided via dual-lane roads, connected internally to the planned parking areas. Additionally, short-term passenger drop-off and pick-up zones will be available, along with dedicated taxi stands at key entry points.

Modern infrastructure will accommodate approximately 11,500 parking spaces across 12 designated parking zones (P), with entrances conveniently located along Nova 1, Nova 2, and Nova 4 streets.

- Employee parking will be situated in the southern part of the complex along Nova 1.
- VIP visitors will benefit from fast, secure access to the central EXPO area via Nova 1, Nova 3, and Nova 4, with exclusive internal corridors ensuring efficient movement within the site.

Figure 2.3.21 — Transport





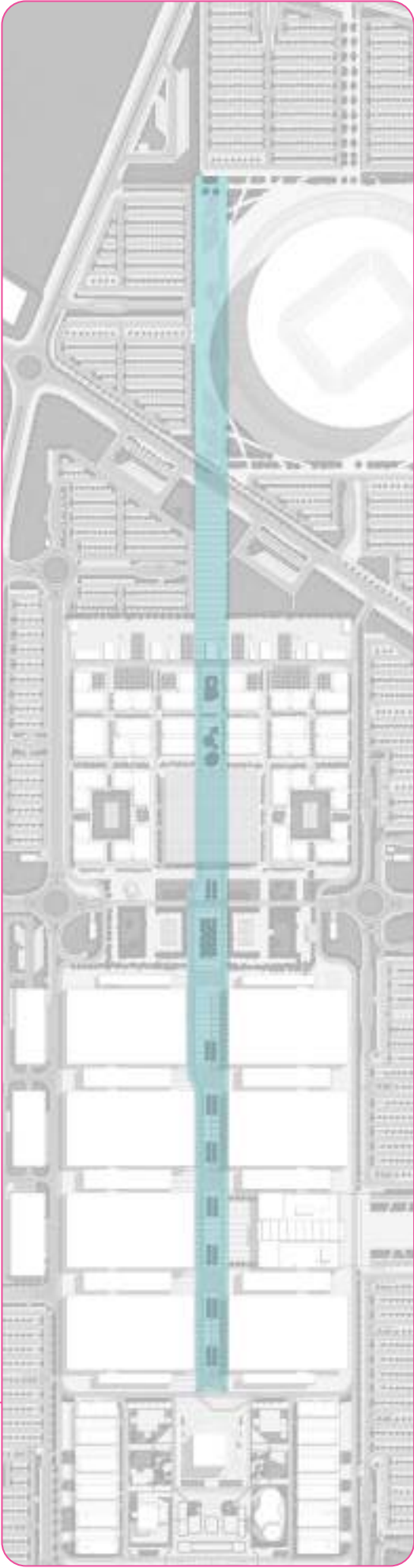
ENTRY AND PEDESTRIAN FLOW

Strategically integrated with both the expansive EXPO zone and the urban fabric of Belgrade, the site design ensures a seamless visitor experience from the moment of arrival.

Entrance plazas, positioned at key access points, serve as welcoming gathering spaces and are designed to accommodate different levels of pedestrian traffic efficiently. These plazas are not simply points of access but integral elements shaping the overall visitor journey, creating a sense of orientation and anticipation.

From each entrance, clearly defined pedestrian routes guide visitors intuitively through the site, connecting main access points with outdoor gathering areas and key attractions. These pathways are carefully planned to ensure smooth circulation, linking entrances directly to pavilions, venues, and auxiliary spaces within the EXPO zone.

This thoughtful organisation of entrances and pedestrian networks enhances navigation, prevents bottlenecks, and ensures an intuitive and enjoyable flow between primary attractions and supporting amenities, contributing to a streamlined and pleasant experience for all EXPO attendees.



⌚ Pedestrian promenade

Figure 2.3.2.2 — Pedestrian promenade

ENTRANCE SQUARES

The three main entrances are each complemented by spacious entrance squares, located outside the EXPO site. These squares are designed to:

- Manage visitor flow effectively, reducing congestion and easing the pressure on entry gates.
- Serve as gathering and orientation areas, offering controlled pathways that naturally guide visitors toward the EXPO site.
- Provide a welcoming transition space between the city and the event, ensuring an organised and comfortable arrival experience.

VISITOR ENTRANCES

The master plan for EXPO 2027 incorporates three main visitor entrances:

- Entrance A (NORTH)
- Entrance B (WEST)
- Entrance C (EAST)

To optimise circulation, entry gates at all locations will be enhanced, ensuring smooth, efficient, and evenly distributed visitor access.

Instead of relying on a single main entry, this multi-entrance strategy helps:

- Prevent congestion by evenly distributing foot traffic.
- Facilitate easier access to different parts of the EXPO site.
- Enhance the overall visitor experience by reducing wait times and ensuring a steady flow of people throughout the day.

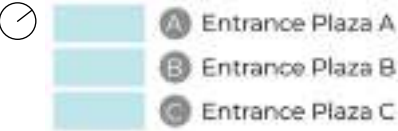


Figure 2.3.2.3 — Visitor entrances

ENTRANCE A

Entrance A is located on the northeastern perimeter of the EXPO 2027 site and is designed to accommodate approximately 20% of the total projected visitor volume. Owing to its proximity to the EXPO Village, this entrance serves as a particularly convenient access point for on-site staff and personnel residing in the Village.

In addition to facilitating staff entry, Entrance A is designated for use by general visitors and includes a dedicated VIP access lane to ensure expedited and secure entry for high-profile guests and dignitaries.

The entrance plaza is directly connected to an underground parking facility comprising 330 parking spaces reserved exclusively for VIP use. This secured garage provides discrete and controlled vehicular access to the site, supporting arrival and departure procedures for official delegations and other accredited VIP attendees.

ENTRANCE B

Entrance B, situated along the northwestern boundary of the EXPO 2027 site, is designed to accommodate approximately 40% of the total anticipated visitor traffic. This entrance represents the primary access point for the general public.

Its location adjacent to the main railway station ensures optimal accessibility for visitors arriving via rail services. In addition, Entrance B is well-

connected to several public transport nodes, including multiple bus stops, and is supported by substantial adjacent parking facilities, allowing for high-volume vehicular access.

The entrance plaza is fully equipped with all essential visitor services and amenities, including medical support, sanitation facilities, crowd management infrastructure, and security screening zones, ensuring a safe, efficient, and comfortable arrival experience for all attendees.

ENTRANCE C

Entrance C, located along the southeastern edge of the EXPO 2027 site and oriented toward the River Sava, is designed to accommodate approximately 40% of the total projected visitor capacity.

Its location provides convenient access for visitors as it is strategically integrated with adjacent transport infrastructure, including several nearby bus stops and extensive public parking facilities. This entrance is designated as another primary access point for the general public.

Entrance Plaza C is equipped with all essential visitor-facing services, including medical facilities, sanitary units, and controlled security screening zones, ensuring an efficient, safe, and comfortable entry process.



2.3.3 Pedestrian Movement Networks

Pedestrian circulation within the EXPO site is a key element in creating a welcoming and comfortable environment. The design prioritises optimised open spaces, avenues, streets, and pathways to ensure smooth visitor flow, reduce congestion, and enhance accessibility. This approach helps organise movement more effectively, improving comfort and creating a positive experience for all visitors while accommodating diverse needs within the EXPO zone.

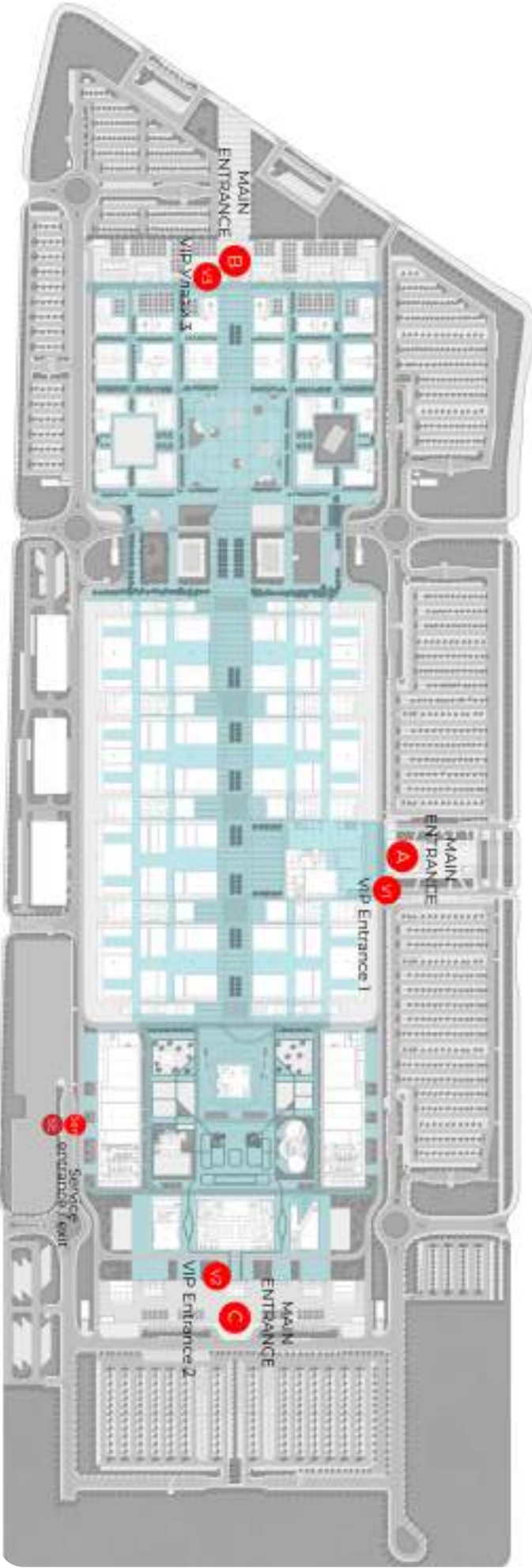
PUBLIC REALM

The Public realm spaces within the EXPO 2027 site are designated exclusively for the safe and comfortable movement of visitors. These spaces integrate structured pedestrian infrastructure—including avenues, streets, and passages—with green spaces and thematic interventions, fostering intuitive navigation and encouraging exploration across the site.

Their design supports a dynamic and engaging visitor experience by offering a variety of spatial qualities and sensory interactions, while also ensuring accessibility, continuity, and comfort throughout all areas of the exhibition.

 Free Flow Area

Figure 2.3.3.1 — Freeflow

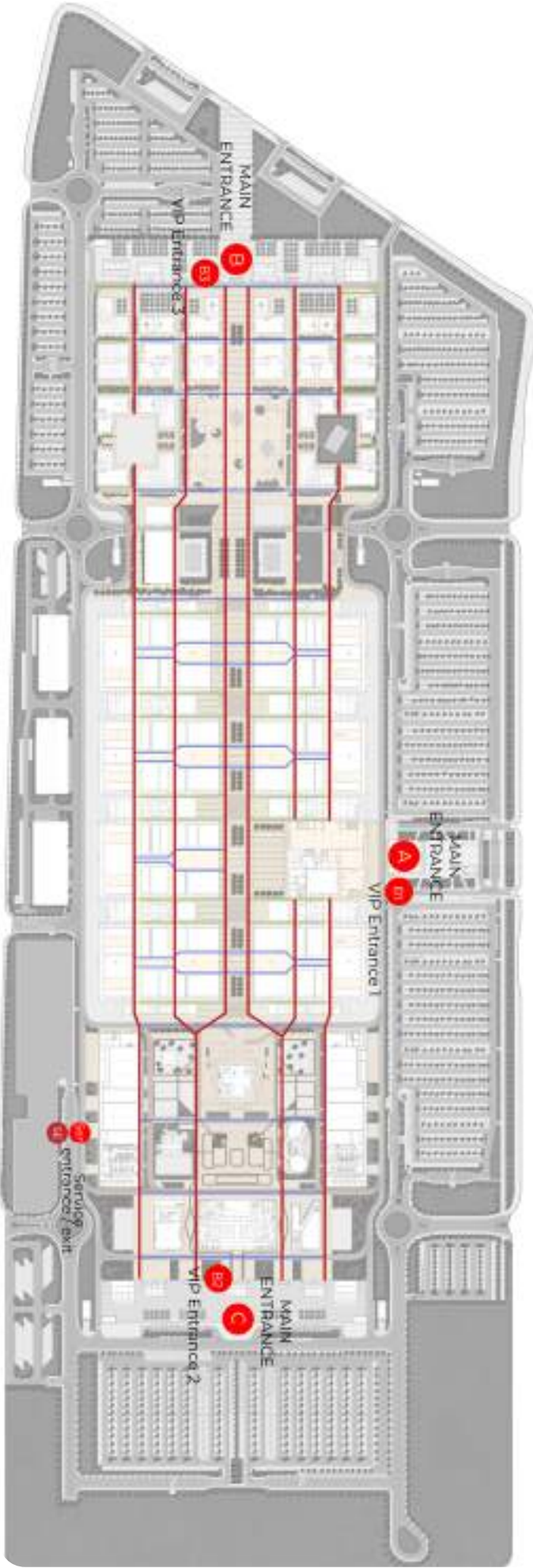


AVENUES, STREETS, AND PASSAGES

The network of avenues, streets, and passages is designed to support efficient and intuitive pedestrian movement, ensuring seamless connections between the different areas of the EXPO site. This clear circulation system minimises congestion, improves wayfinding, and enhances the overall atmosphere, making it easier for visitors to navigate and move comfortably.

 Passages Streets
Avenues Freeflow area

Figure 2.3.3.2 — Avenues, streets, passages

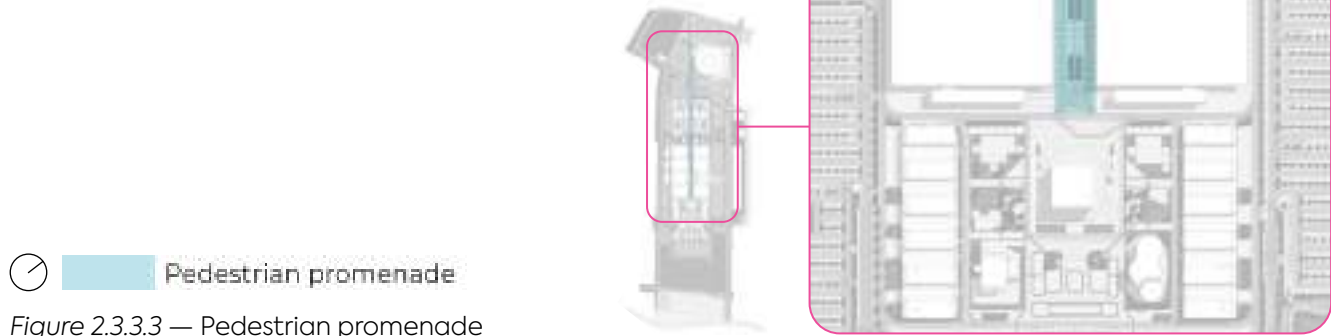


THE PROMENADE

The promenade acts as the central axis of the EXPO site, linking the neighbouring railway station with the National Pavilion.

- It stretches across all three key areas of the EXPO.
- In its narrower sections, the promenade is 40 meters wide, while the expanded sections reach 50 meters in width.

Beyond serving as the main pedestrian route, the promenade forms the backbone for the future development of this part of the city, reinforcing its long-term urban legacy.



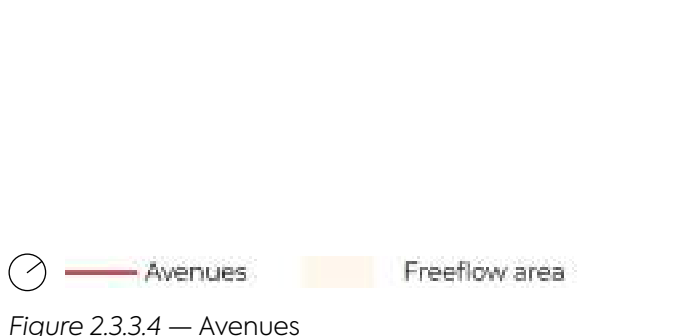
⌚ Pedestrian promenade

Figure 2.3.3.3 — Pedestrian promenade

AVENUES

The avenues run longitudinally across the entire site, connecting the three main functional areas and Entrances B and C.

- Their width varies depending on their surroundings and adjacent functions.



⌚ Avenues Freeflow area

Figure 2.3.3.4 — Avenues

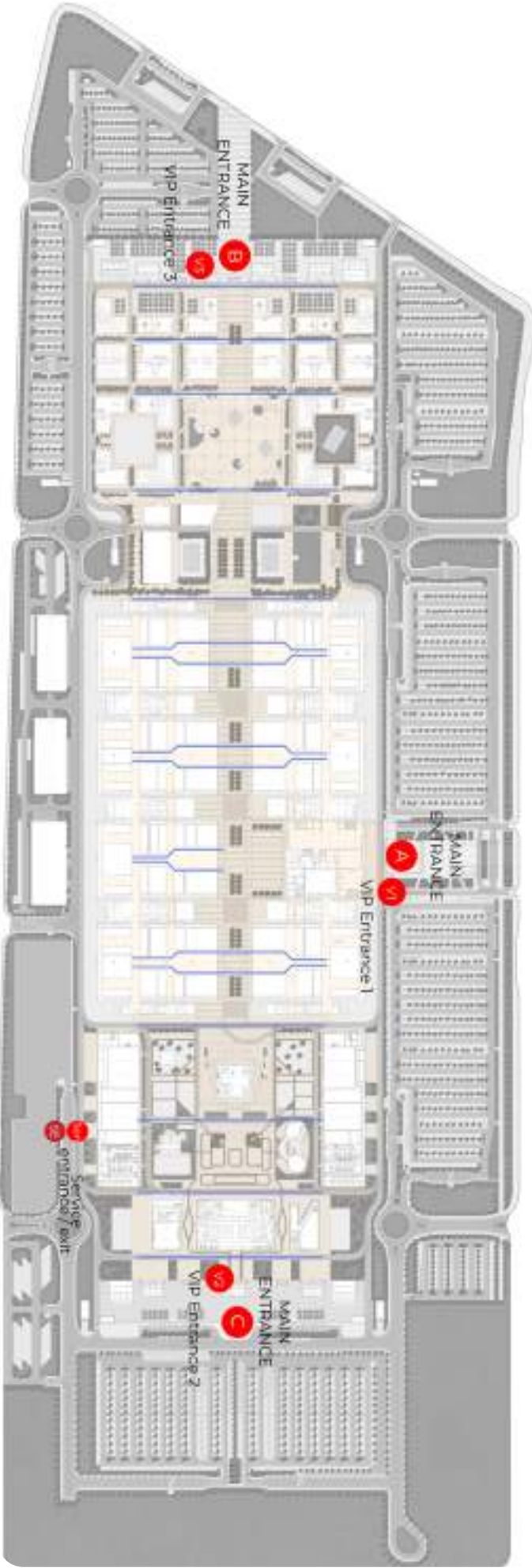
STREETS

The Streets are oriented perpendicular to the avenues and promenade, weaving between the pavilions and providing access to different spaces.

- They are designed to encourage a sense of exploration, rather than simply acting as direct pathways.
- Their width also varies according to the surrounding context and function.



Figure 2.3.3.5 — Streets



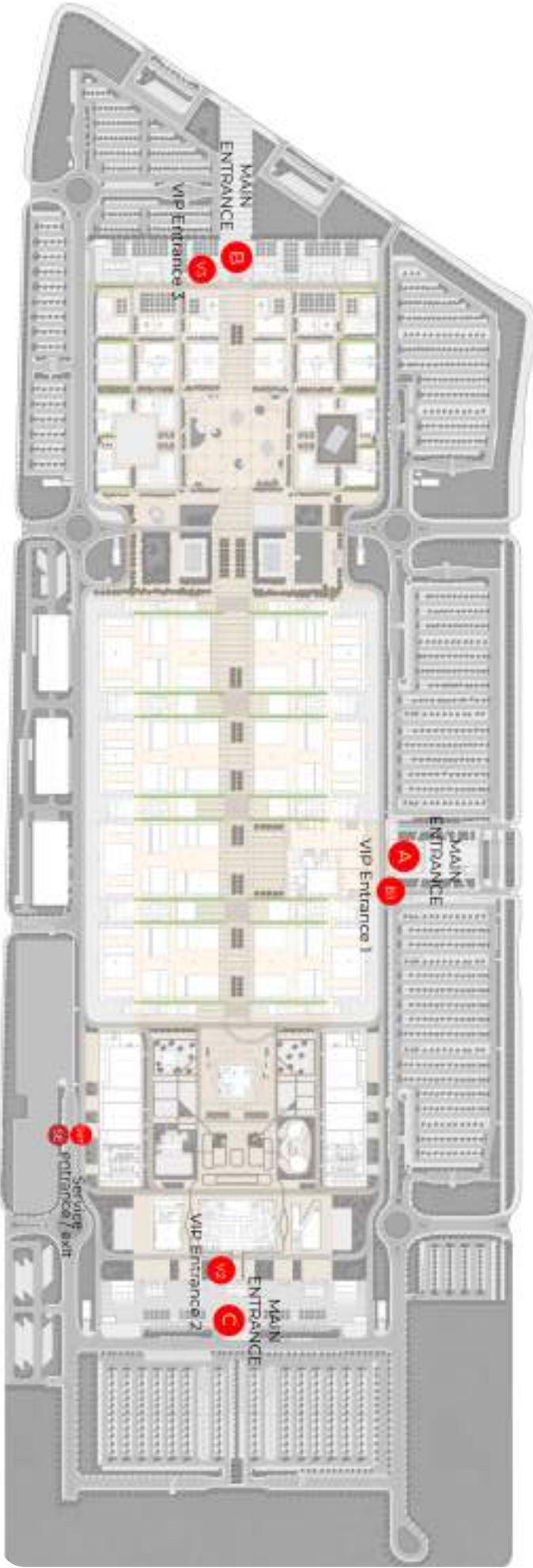
PASSAGES

The passages are smaller, more focused pedestrian connections that provide direct access to essential services such as restaurants, cafés, restrooms, and other amenities.

- They serve as convenient connectors within the larger circulation network.
- Overall, the passages cover approximately 9,724 m².



Figure 2.3.3.6 — Passages



2.3.4 Shading in Public Realm

Shading plays a crucial role in improving the microclimate of the EXPO site and enhancing visitor comfort. Shaded areas in outdoor spaces provide essential shelter on hot days, reducing heat exposure and creating more pleasant conditions. When combined with green features, such as planted areas or vertical greenery, these shaded zones benefit from the evaporative cooling effect, further improving the cooling potential of the surrounding environment.

CENTRAL SQUARE SHADE STRUCTURE

One of the most prominent shading elements at the EXPO site is the shade structure positioned above the central square, which also follows the pedestrian promenade path.

- Its primary function is to provide shelter for the central square, which acts as a key event stage for performances, presentations, and public gatherings.

CANOPIES ALONG THE PROMENADES AND ANNEX BUILDINGS

Across the EXPO location, large ETFE canopies are strategically installed along the sides of the halls, covering annexes and key pedestrian routes.

- These canopies create continuous shaded pathways, improving visitor comfort during sunny days and offering cool resting areas.

Additionally, outdoor shading elements can be designed to integrate energy generation systems (e.g., solar panels) and other comfort-supporting features. This approach creates valuable synergies with broader sustainability goals, particularly in energy efficiency and renewable energy use.

- The structure ensures comprehensive weather protection, shielding visitors from direct sunlight and unfavourable weather conditions while still maintaining an open-air experience.
- Beyond its functional benefits, it serves as an architectural highlight, enhancing the aesthetic identity of the site while making the central square an inviting and comfortable environment suitable for a wide range of activities.

- By reducing direct heat exposure, they significantly improve the walkability and usability of the space.
- At the same time, they contribute to the visual character of the site, adding architectural interest while seamlessly integrating shading with the overall site design.

THEMATIC AREA CANOPIES

In the Thematic Area, food kiosks and dining areas are also covered by dedicated canopies.

- These shaded spaces allow visitors to relax and enjoy meals comfortably, regardless of weather conditions.

- By reducing heat and glare, they create a cooler, more enjoyable atmosphere that encourages people to linger and interact.
- This approach enhances the overall visitor experience, blending practical comfort with an appealing and welcoming ambiance.

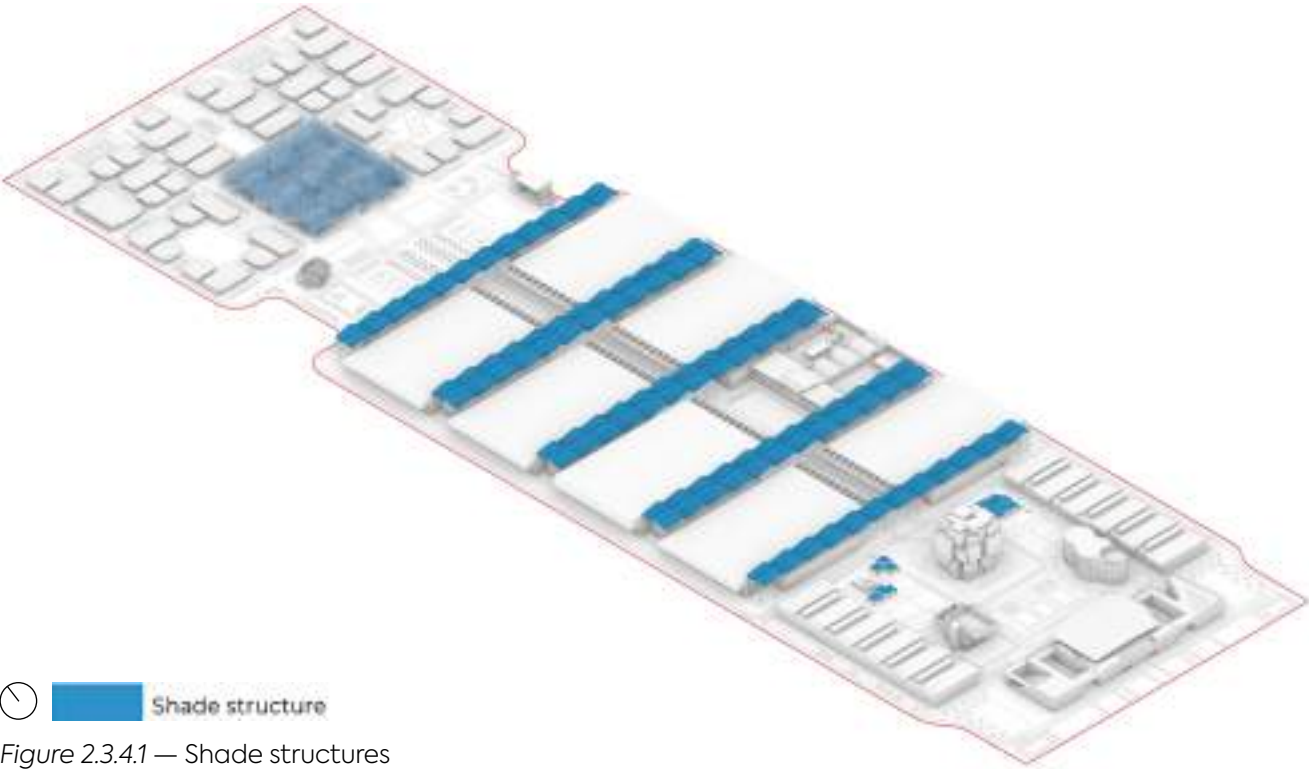


Figure 2.3.4.1 — Shade structures

LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK: **FIRE SAFETY, OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY, AND BUILDING CODES**

3.0 Legal And Regulatory Framework

Introduces Serbia's regulatory environment for pavilion design, construction, and operation, emphasizing mandatory compliance with fire safety, occupational health & safety, and building codes.

3.1 Fire Safety Regulations

Outlines mandatory fire protection requirements for pavilion design, construction, fit-out, operation, and dismantling, listing key Serbian fire laws, rulebooks, and EN/SRPS standards that must be integrated into all project phases.

3.2 Occupational Health & Life Safety Regulations

Explains legal obligations for protecting workers and site personnel, including responsibilities of both Participants and Contractors, required safety plans, site registrations, and key Serbian OHS laws.

3.3 Building Codes

Summarizes the main Serbian building codes, technical rulebooks, and environmental laws affecting pavilion planning, materials, structural systems, and operational safety. Includes references to laws on construction, environment, waste, noise, air protection, and more.

3

LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK:
FIRE SAFETY,
OCCUPATIONAL
HEALTH & SAFETY,
AND BUILDING
CODES

The design, construction, and operational phases of pavilions at EXPO 2027 must be conducted in full alignment with the applicable regulatory environment of the Republic of Serbia.

This includes adherence to all legal obligations related to fire safety, occupational health and safety (OHS), and general building codes, which collectively define the foundational parameters for a safe, compliant, and responsibly executed project. They have a profound impact on improving urban areas and enhancing quality of life. Their legacy often endures long after the event, bringing lasting

benefits such as upgraded transportation corridors, new green spaces including parks and gardens, modern recreational zones, iconic architecture, additional housing capacity, a strengthened sense of community, and elevated international recognition for the host city.

This section serves as a legal and regulatory reference point for all Participants and their design and implementation teams. Its primary aim is to provide a clear overview of the mandatory national framework governing construction activities in Serbia, as applicable to temporary and permanent structures within the EXPO site. While the technical implementation of specific requirements will be addressed in subsequent design guideline chapters, the purpose of this section is to outline the overarching legal obligations that must inform all project phases — from concept development to completion, including decommissioning.

Understanding the regulatory context is essential for project planning, resource allocation, consultant selection, and risk mitigation. It also helps ensure that no design decision or construction activity is developed in isolation from its compliance obligations. The Serbian regulatory framework follows strict safety protocols and engineering standards, which must be treated not merely as procedural formalities, but as integral components of sustainable and responsible pavilion development.

Furthermore, as Participants will be required to collaborate with local consultants and licensed professionals to navigate permitting and construction approvals, this section also provides a shared foundation for cooperation. All involved parties — including architects, engineers, contractors, and project managers — are expected to be familiar with the scope and intent of these obligations. This fosters a unified approach to compliance, reduces the likelihood of misinterpretation, and minimizes project risk during construction.

In essence, this chapter reinforces that legal compliance is not an administrative afterthought, but a core condition for participation. It underscores the obligation of every Participant to engage with the EXPO project responsibly, ensuring that all activities meet not only creative and technical aspirations, but also the legal standards and public safety expectations of the host country.

Disclaimer – Applicability and Limitations of Regulatory Overview

*The content presented in this section is intended solely as an **informative overview of the general legal and regulatory framework** relevant to the design, construction, fit out, and operation of pavilions at EXPO 2027 Belgrade. It is provided for **reference purposes only**, to support Participants and their design and implementation teams in understanding the **legal context** in which their projects will be delivered.*

*This section **does not represent an exhaustive list of all applicable laws, regulations, decrees, rulebooks, technical standards, or administrative procedures** that may be relevant to a given project. Participants are explicitly advised that:*

- *Additional national, regional, and local laws and administrative requirements may apply based on project scope, typology, location within the site, and intended use of the pavilion;*
- *Regulatory updates or amendments may be introduced by competent Serbian authorities at any point leading up to or during EXPO 2027 implementation;*
- *Specific technical requirements or compliance obligations may vary depending on the type of work, involved materials, systems used, or building services integrated.*

*Accordingly, **the Organiser assumes no legal liability** for any interpretation, omission, or reliance placed on the information provided in this section.*

It is the sole responsibility of each Participant, and their appointed consultants, contractors, and legal advisors, to:

- *Conduct due diligence regarding the full body of applicable laws and regulations in force in the Republic of Serbia;*
- *Ensure continuous compliance with all statutory requirements during each stage of planning, permitting, construction, exhibition operations, and dismantling;*
- *Consult with locally licensed professionals for legal, architectural, engineering, and permitting matters;*
- *Coordinate with the Organiser and relevant Serbian authorities in the event of uncertainty, conflicting interpretations, or regulatory updates.*

*Nothing in this section may be construed as a substitute for **formal legal advice**, or as a waiver or replacement of **mandatory legal obligations** under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Serbia. In case of discrepancy between this Guidebook and applicable laws or regulatory interpretations issued by relevant public authorities, **the laws of the Republic of Serbia shall prevail in full.***

Participants are strongly encouraged to treat this section as a non-binding summary of the current legal landscape and to verify all requirements through the appropriate official channels before undertaking any design or construction activities.

3.1. Fire Safety Regulations

This subsection outlines the fundamental legal and technical fire protection requirements that must be observed in the design, construction, fit-out, operation, and dismantling of all spaces and structures within the EXPO 2027 site. Compliance with these regulations is mandatory for all Participants, including all Participants, leaseholders, operators, and other contractors engaging in design and construction works.

The fire safety obligations derive from the applicable legal framework of the Republic of Serbia, which is harmonised with relevant EU directives and technical standards. These obligations are binding and serve as a baseline for the development of all project phases.

Participants are required to integrate fire safety provisions into all architectural, structural, MEP (mechanical, electrical, and plumbing), and interior design packages, as well as into all operational procedures. Fire safety must be addressed through a comprehensive, proactive approach that includes:

- Selection of materials and systems with certified fire reaction and resistance ratings;
- Proper layout and sizing of evacuation routes, emergency exits, and access paths for fire intervention teams;
- Design and implementation of active fire protection systems, including fire detection, alarm, suppression, and smoke control;
- Segregation of high-risk areas such as kitchens, storage, and technical zones;
- Use of emergency lighting and signage in accordance with relevant SRPS EN standards;
- Integration of hydrant and sprinkler systems where required, in line with the applicable risk category and facility size.

All fire safety systems must be designed in accordance with the specific requirements prescribed by the Serbian legislative framework, which includes:

- The **Law on Fire Protection**;
- Rulebooks governing the technical standards for fire protection in residential, commercial, hospitality, and public-use facilities;
- Regulations on flammable and combustible substances;
- Technical standards related to fire classification, fire-resistant enclosures, evacuation lighting, detection and alarm systems, ventilation fire safety, LPG installations, and more;
- Relevant SRPS EN standards (such as SRPS EN 13501, EN 12845, EN 54, EN 60598-2-22, and others).

A detailed list of all applicable legal acts, by laws, technical regulations, and standards is provided in the following section. Participants are required to adhere to the most current versions of these documents and ensure that all fire protection measures are developed, certified, and implemented by licensed engineers and authorised contractors with valid accreditation in the Republic of Serbia.

Compliance with these regulations is not optional. Non-compliant structures or installations will be subject to immediate corrective measures, and failure to comply may result in the revocation of operational rights or legal liability.

All pavilion designs and internal arrangements must incorporate appropriate fire safety systems and construction materials in full accordance with the following legal instruments and standards:

- 1. Law on Fire Protection (“Official Gazette of RS”, no. 111/2009, 20/2015, 87/2018)**
 - Establishes general principles, responsibilities, and procedures for fire prevention, suppression, and evacuation protocols.
- 2. Rulebook on Technical Norms for Fire Protection of Residential, Commercial and Public Buildings (“Official Gazette of RS”, no. 22/2019)**
 - Sets design-based fire prevention standards for non-industrial buildings.
- 3. Rulebook on Technical Norms for Fire Protection of Hospitality Facilities (“Official Gazette of RS”, no. 20/2019)**
 - Regulates technical requirements for fire protection in kitchen-equipped venues, restaurants, cafes, and similar establishments.
- 4. Law on Flammable and Combustible Liquids and Gases (“Official Gazette of RS”, no. 54/2015)**
 - Covers safety measures for storage and handling of combustible gases and liquids, including LPG cylinders.
- 5. Rulebook on Fire Safety Requirements for External Walls (“Official Gazette of RS”, no. 59/2016, 36/2017, 6/2019)**
 - Requires façades and cladding materials to meet prescribed fire performance classifications.
- 6. Rulebook on Declaration of Performance for Construction Products Related to Fire Performance (“Official Gazette of RS”, no. 21/2022, 8/2024)**
 - Prescribes documentation and testing for classifying materials based on fire reaction and resistance.

- 7. SRPS EN 13501-1:2010 – Fire Classification of Construction Products and Building Elements – Part 1: Classification Using Data from Reaction to Fire Tests**
 - Provides classification system for materials based on combustibility, smoke emission, and flaming droplets.
- 8. SRPS EN 13501-2:2023 – Fire Classification of Building Elements – Part 2: Classification Based on Fire Resistance (excluding ventilation systems)**
 - Details performance standards for partitions, doors, ceilings, and structural elements.
- 9. Rulebook on Technical Norms for Fire Hydrant Network Installations (“Official Gazette of RS”, no. 3/2018)**
 - Mandates coverage, pressure, and equipment specifications for internal and external fire hydrants.
- 10. SRPS EN 12845:2020 – Fixed Firefighting Systems: Automatic Sprinkler Systems – Design, Installation, and Maintenance**
 - Defines design density, sprinkler spacing, water storage, and activation thresholds.
- 11. ANSUL R-102 and PIRANHA Kitchen Fire Suppression Systems Manuals**
 - Serve as accepted technical references for fire suppression in commercial kitchens.
- 12. SRPS EN 3-7:2021 – Portable Fire Extinguishers: Characteristics and Performance Requirements**
 - Specifies the construction, filling, discharge time, and extinguishing agent compatibility.
- 13. SRPS EN 3-9:2016 – Additional Requirements for Fire Resistance of Extinguishers**
 - Specifies operational behaviour and integrity of fire extinguishers under thermal exposure.
- 14. Rulebook on Safety in LPG Facilities (“Official Gazette of RS”, no. 77/2021)**
 - Technical safety requirements for LPG usage, storage, transfer, and installation.
- 15. Rulebook on Ventilation and Air Conditioning Systems (“Official Gazette of SFRJ”, no. 38/89; “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 118/2014)**
 - Specifies airflow rates, fire dampers, and fire-safe ductwork installations.
- 16. Rulebook on Fire-Resistant Door and Damper Closure Devices (“Official Gazette of SFRJ”, no. 35/80)**
 - Obligates use of automatic self-closing doors with certified fire resistance.
- 17. Rulebook on Fire Safety in Warehouses (“Official Gazette of SFRJ”, no. 24/87)**
 - Sets fire safety zoning, shelving clearances, and equipment for storage rooms.

- 18. Rulebook on Fire Alarm Systems (“Official Gazette of SRJ”, no. 87/1993)**
 - Requires installation of certified, responsive fire detection and alerting systems.
- 19. SRPS EN 54 Series – Fire Detection and Fire Alarm Systems**
 - A full suite of harmonised EN standards for detectors, control panels, and alarm devices.
- 20. Rulebook on Low-Voltage Electrical Installations (“Official Gazette of SFRJ”, no. 53/88, 54/88; “Official Gazette of SRJ”, no. 28/95)**
 - Covers fire-safe cabling, grounding, and power distribution.
- 21. SRPS HD 60364-1:2012 – Electrical Installations in Buildings**
 - National standard governing all aspects of electrical safety.
- 22. SRPS EN 50172:2022 – Emergency Lighting Systems**
 - Prescribe placement, luminance levels, and autonomy of emergency lighting fixtures
- 23. SRPS EN 50525-3-11:2011, SRPS HD 60364-5-52:2012 & SRPS HD 60364-5-52:2012 – Low Voltage Energy Cables**
 - Requires proteSpecifies halogen-free and low-smoke cabling for high-risk environments.

All fire safety elements including evacuation signage, suppression systems, HVAC fire control, and material classifications must be clearly addressed in the Final Design Documentation. It is the responsibility of the Participant to ensure that all construction and operational elements are certified and that fire safety audits are passed in cooperation with the relevant Serbian Fire Protection Authorities. All systems, from kitchen hoods to extinguishers, must be installed and maintained by licensed contractors and periodically inspected. Emergency routes must be visible, unobstructed, and illuminated in accordance with SRPS EN norms.

Failure to comply with these regulations may result in denial of operation, penalties under Serbian law, and withdrawal of the Participant’s operational license for EXPO 2027.



3.2. Occupational Health and Life Safety Regulations

The protection of life, health, and safety of all individuals involved in the design, construction, and operation of pavilions for EXPO 2027 is a fundamental legal and ethical priority in the Republic of Serbia. In line with international standards and domestic legislation, all Participants are required to ensure that their activities throughout the fit-out and operational phases are in full compliance with the applicable regulatory framework governing occupational health and safety.

This section serves as a **general orientation to the legal, institutional, and procedural foundations** for health and life safety within the context of construction works in Serbia. It is particularly relevant during the design and construction of exhibition pavilions located within the EXPO 2027 exhibition halls.

The **principal legal act** that governs this area is the **Law on Occupational Health and Safety** (*Law on Occupational Health and Safety, “Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 35/2023”*). This law outlines the rights, obligations, and responsibilities of all stakeholders involved in working processes, with the goal of ensuring safe working environments and preventing accidents, injuries, and occupational illnesses. The law is complemented by a series of regulations and rulebooks that define detailed requirements for risk assessments, worker protection, training, technical inspections, and specific procedures related to temporary or mobile construction sites.

The following subsections outline the **core legal requirements** that apply to two categories of stakeholders:

- **The Participant** – responsible for initiating and coordinating preventive safety planning, and for managing compliance across all parties working on their pavilion.

- **The Contractor** – responsible for implementing occupational health and safety measures on-site, training personnel, using certified equipment, and maintaining appropriate documentation and legal compliance throughout construction.

To assist Participants and their teams in understanding these requirements, **summary tables** are provided in this section. These tables present a **framework of obligations**, referencing the specific laws and legal articles that define each obligation, thereby ensuring that all parties have clear, actionable guidance aligned with Serbian law.

It is important to note that **this section is not exhaustive**. Rather, it is intended to provide a **foundational overview** and direct participants toward full compliance pathways. All Participants are advised to work closely with certified safety coordinators and legal advisors, and to maintain proactive communication with the EXPO 2027 One-Stop-Shop team, particularly when dealing with sensitive aspects of site safety or when introducing novel construction technologies and materials.

NOTE: For a comprehensive, step-by-step overview of all safety-related procedures, including detailed guidance on required forms, site notifications, inspections, personnel documentation, and practical implementation of risk control measures, please refer to Section 14 – Health and Safety Compliance Procedures of this Guidebook.

Compliance with health and life safety obligations is not only a legal requirement but a demonstration of the shared commitment by all EXPO 2027 participants to uphold the highest standards of responsibility, care, and professionalism.

3.2.1 Obligations of the Participant

The Participant, as the investor and project owner for their national pavilion, bears a legal and organisational responsibility for initiating and coordinating the implementation of occupational health and life safety measures throughout all phases of construction. In accordance with Serbian legislation, the Participant must ensure that all activities under their supervision—ranging from project design to on-site construction—are in full compliance with applicable safety regulations.

This includes the appointment of certified coordinators, submission of formal site documentation, preparation of preventive safety plans, and coordination of safety measures with all contracted parties. As the entity commissioning construction activities, the Participant is also responsible for the proper legal registration of the

site, the communication of safety protocols to all stakeholders, and the establishment of systems that ensure oversight, risk prevention, and legal accountability.

The following table summarizes the Participant’s primary obligations, with direct references to the relevant laws and rulebooks of the Republic of Serbia. These obligations form the foundation for safe, lawful, and professionally managed pavilion construction at EXPO 2027.

NO.	OBLIGATION	LEGAL BASIS
1	Appoint one or more coordinators for design and one or more coordinators for construction	Article 4 of the Regulation on Occupational Health and Safety on Temporary or Mobile Construction Sites (Official Gazette RS, Nos. 14/2009, 95/2010, 98/2018, 76/2024)
2	Ensure that the Plan of Preventive Occupational Health and Safety Measures is developed	Article 8 of the Regulation on Occupational Health and Safety on Temporary or Mobile Construction Sites (Official Gazette RS, Nos. 14/2009, 95/2010, 98/2018, 76/2024)
3	Submit site registration to the competent labour inspection	Article 9 of the Regulation on Occupational Health and Safety on Temporary or Mobile Construction Sites (Official Gazette RS, Nos. 14/2009, 95/2010, 98/2018, 76/2024)
4	Post a copy of the site registration in a visible place on site	Article 9 of the Regulation on Occupational Health and Safety on Temporary or Mobile Construction Sites (Official Gazette RS, Nos. 14/2009, 95/2010, 98/2018, 76/2024)
5	Inform the construction coordinator of the introduction of employers or other entities before they begin work on site	Article 9 of the Regulation on Occupational Health and Safety on Temporary or Mobile Construction Sites (Official Gazette RS, Nos. 14/2009, 95/2010, 98/2018, 76/2024)
6	Deliver the Plan of Preventive Occupational Health and Safety Measures to the contractors	Article 15 of the Regulation on Occupational Health and Safety on Temporary or Mobile Construction Sites (Official Gazette RS, Nos. 14/2009, 95/2010, 98/2018, 76/2024)
7	Construction site board	Article 149 of the Law on Planning and Construction (Official Gazette RS, Nos. 72/2009, 81/2009 – corr., 64/2010 – CC decision, 24/2011, 121/2012, 42/2013 – CC decision, 50/2013 – CC decision, 98/2013 – CC decision, 132/2014, 145/2014, 83/2018, 31/2019, 37/2019 – other law, 9/2020, 52/2021, 62/2023) and the Rulebook on the Appearance, Content, and Placement of the Construction Site Board (Official Gazette RS, No. 97/2023)

NO.	OBLIGATION	LEGAL BASIS
8	Submit updated site registration to the competent labour inspection	Article 9 of the Regulation on Occupational Health and Safety on Temporary or Mobile Construction Sites (Official Gazette RS, Nos. 14/2009, 95/2010, 98/2018, 76/2024)
9	Agreement on joint implementation of occupational health and fire safety measures and internal rulebook for conduct on site	Article 24 of the Law on Occupational Health and Safety (Official Gazette RS, No. 35/2023)
10	The Participant, as the WASTE OWNER, holds the Waste Management Document	Law on Waste Management (Official Gazette RS, Nos. 36/2009, 88/2010, 14/2016, 95/2018 – other law, 35/2023)
11	Certified electrical installation works – submit technical report	Rulebook on the Procedure for Inspection and Testing of Work Equipment, Electrical and Lightning Protection Installations, and Environmental Conditions (Official Gazette RS, No. 76/2024)

3.2.2 Obligations of the Contractor

Contractors engaged by the Participant for the construction, fit out, or installation works on EXPO 2027 pavilions are directly responsible for the implementation of occupational health and life safety measures within the construction site. In the Republic of Serbia, these responsibilities are clearly defined by law and apply to all types of work, whether temporary or continuous, and regardless of the number of workers involved.

The Contractor is obliged to comply with a wide range of legal requirements, including the preparation of safety documentation, submission of official notifications to relevant authorities, training of personnel, proper use of equipment, provision of personal protective gear, and implementation of site-specific safety measures. Additionally, the Contractor must coordinate with the Participant

and other stakeholders to ensure that safety obligations are harmonised and properly enforced across all levels of project construction.

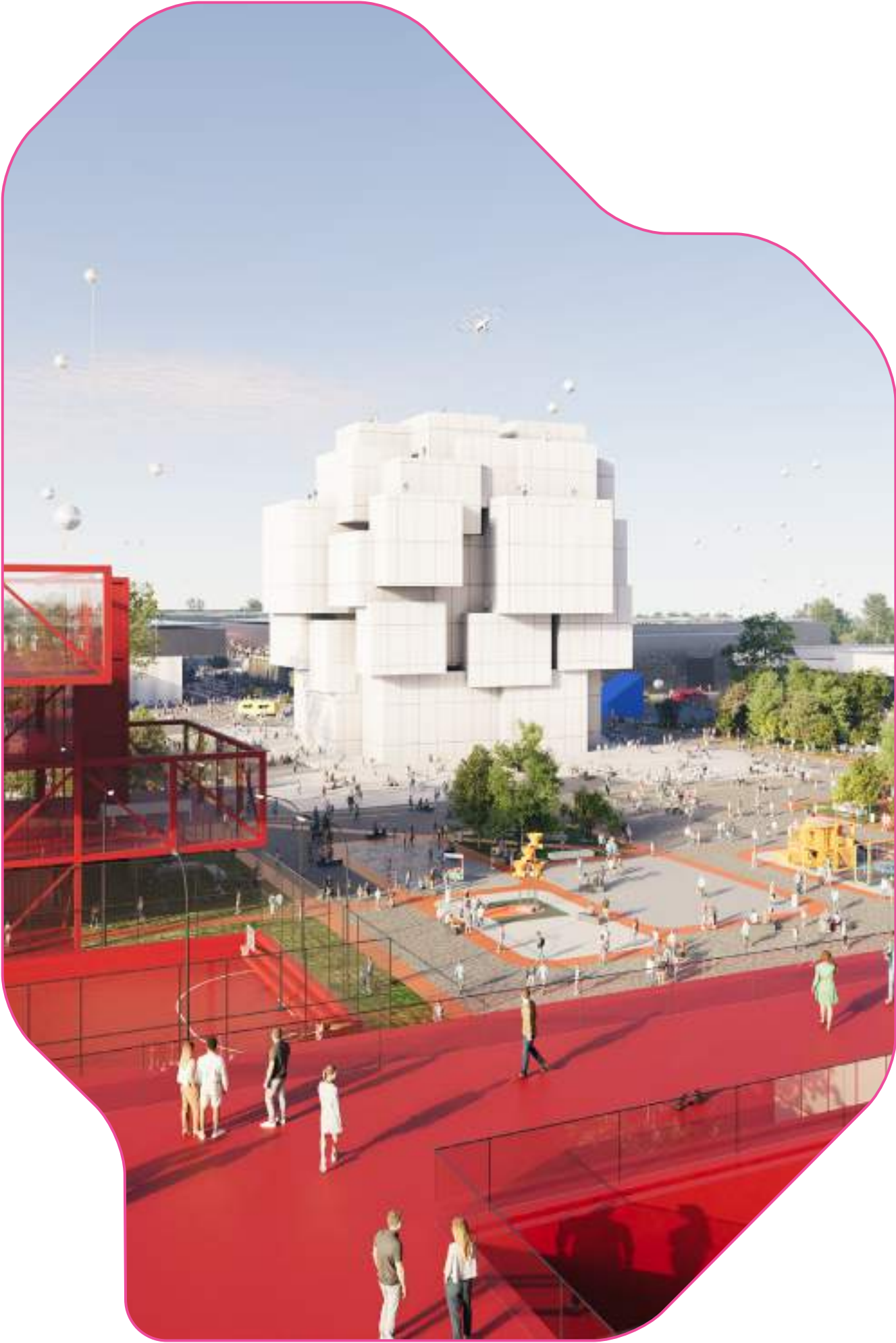
This role also includes maintaining documentation such as employment contracts, medical clearances, safety protocols, and technical certifications, as well as facilitating access for inspections and audits by competent bodies.

The summary table below outlines the legally mandated obligations of Contractors, as defined in the laws and technical rulebooks of the Republic of Serbia. It is critical that Contractors approach these obligations with diligence and transparency, as failure to comply may result in administrative penalties, work stoppages, or legal consequences.

NO.	OBLIGATION	LEGAL BASIS
1	Become familiar with the Plan of Preventive Occupational Health and Safety Measures and report acknowledgment in writing to the investor	Article 15 of the Regulation on Occupational Health and Safety on Temporary or Mobile Construction Sites (Official Gazette RS, Nos. 14/2009, 95/2010, 98/2018, 76/2024)
2	Submit the contractor’s work notification to the competent labour inspection	Article 18 of the Law on Occupational Health and Safety (Official Gazette RS, No. 35/2023) and Article 237 of the Rulebook on Safety at Work during Construction Activities (Official Gazette RS, No. 53/1997)

NO.	OBLIGATION	LEGAL BASIS
3	Appointment decision for the responsible contractor at the construction site (or their deputy/site manager)	Article 152 of the Law on Planning and Construction (Official Gazette RS, Nos. 72/2009 to 62/2023)
4	Construction Work Organisation Study with OHS measures	Article 22 of the Law on Occupational Health and Safety (Official Gazette RS, No. 35/2023) and Rulebook on the Content of the Construction Site Setup Study (Official Gazette RS, No. 4/2025)
5	Signed list of employees familiarised with OHS measures established in the site study and OHS measures	Article 2 of the Rulebook on the Content of the Construction Site Setup Study (Official Gazette RS, No. 4/2025)
6	Pavilion site fencing	Articles 2 and 5 of the Rulebook on Safety at Work during Construction Activities (Official Gazette RS, No. 53/1997)
7	Warning signs on the construction site	Rulebook on the Provision of Occupational Safety and Health Signs (Official Gazette RS, Nos. 95/2010, 108/2017)
8	Copies of employment contracts for workers on site	Article 35 of the Labour Law (Official Gazette RS, Nos. 24/2005, 61/2005, 54/2009, 32/2013, 75/2014, 13/2017 – CC decision, 95/2018 – authentic interpretation)
9	Copies of mandatory health insurance forms for workers on site (MA, M3-A)	Article 35 of the Labour Law (Official Gazette RS, Nos. 24/2005, 61/2005, 54/2009, 32/2013, 75/2014, 13/2017 – CC decision, 95/2018 – authentic interpretation)
10	Appointment decision for the OHS representative, proof of exam/license	Articles 15 and 37 of the Law on Occupational Health and Safety (Official Gazette RS, No. 35/2023)
11	Technical report on OHS-compliant equipment	Article 15 of the Law on Occupational Health and Safety (Official Gazette RS, No. 35/2023) and Rulebook on Inspection and Testing of Work Equipment and Environmental Conditions (Official Gazette RS, No. 15/2023)
12	Employee training on the use of equipment	Article 15 of the Law on Occupational Health and Safety (Official Gazette RS, No. 35/2023)
13	Technical report on temporary site electrical installation	Articles 218–230 of the Rulebook on Safety at Work during Construction Activities (Official Gazette RS, No. 53/1997)
14	Form No. 6 records	Articles 27–49 of the Law on Occupational Health and Safety (Official Gazette RS, No. 35/2023) and Rulebook on Records and Retention (Official Gazette RS, No. 5/2025)
15	PPE distribution list per employee	Articles 15 and 17 of the Law on Occupational Health and Safety (Official Gazette RS, No. 35/2023) and Rulebook on Records and Retention (Official Gazette RS, No. 5/2025)
16	Medical certificates for positions with increased risk	Article 43 of the Law on Occupational Health and Safety (Official Gazette RS, No. 35/2023)
17	First aid cabinet	Rulebook on First Aid Requirements, Equipment, and Training for Employees (Official Gazette RS, No. 109/2016)

NO.	OBLIGATION	LEGAL BASIS
17	First aid cabinet	Rulebook on First Aid Requirements, Equipment, and Training for Employees (Official Gazette RS, No. 109/2016)
18	Proof of employee training in first aid	Rulebook on First Aid Requirements, Equipment, and Training for Employees (Official Gazette RS, No. 109/2016)
19	Copy of the Risk Assessment Act (first and last page, description of risk-related positions, and conclusions)	Article 13 of the Law on Occupational Health and Safety (Official Gazette RS, No. 35/2023)
20	Opinion from occupational medicine for high-risk jobs	Article 41 of the Law on Occupational Health and Safety (Official Gazette RS, No. 35/2023)
21	OHS Rulebook	Article 14 of the Law on Occupational Health and Safety (Official Gazette RS, No. 35/2023)
22	Work safety instructions	Article 15 of the Law on Occupational Health and Safety (Official Gazette RS, No. 35/2023)
23	Coordination agreement	Article 24 of the Law on Occupational Health and Safety (Official Gazette RS, No. 35/2023)
24	Scaffold project	Articles 73–78 of the Rulebook on Safety at Work during Construction Activities (Official Gazette RS, No. 53/1997)
25	Appointment decision for the scaffold handover commission	Articles 73–78 of the Rulebook on Safety at Work during Construction Activities (Official Gazette RS, No. 53/1997)
26	Scaffold handover report	Articles 73–78 of the Rulebook on Safety at Work during Construction Activities (Official Gazette RS, No. 53/1997)
27	Risk assessment for all work positions, especially for working at height	Rulebook on Preventive Measures for Safe and Healthy Work at Heights (Official Gazette RS, No. 5/2025)
28	Implement preventive measures and eliminate/ reduce risks	Rulebook on Preventive Measures for Safe and Healthy Work at Heights (Official Gazette RS, No. 5/2025)
29	Issue work permits	Rulebook on Preventive Measures for Safe and Healthy Work at Heights (Official Gazette RS, No. 5/2025)
30	Ensure preliminary and periodic medical examinations	Rulebook on Preventive Measures for Safe and Healthy Work at Heights (Official Gazette RS, No. 5/2025)
31	Contractor as WASTE PRODUCER sorts and places waste in designated bins and provides documentation to the Participant	Law on Waste Management (Official Gazette RS, Nos. 36/2009, 88/2010, 14/2016, 95/2018 – other law, 35/2023)
32	Certified work equipment – provide technical inspection reports for device electrical installations	Rulebook on the Procedure for Inspection and Testing of Work Equipment, Electrical and Lightning Protection Installations, and Environmental Conditions (Official Gazette RS, No. 76/2024)



INDIVIDUAL PAVILIONS

4.0 Individual Pavilions

Introduces the role of pavilions as national showcases within a shared modular framework, balancing creative freedom with technical, safety, and operational constraints.

4.1 Shell & Core Parameters

Defines the pavilion zoning, typologies, spatial boundaries, circulation, and the S&C provided infrastructure within the Participants Area.

4.2 Demarcation List

Outlines which elements are delivered by the Organizer (Shell & Core) versus what must be designed and installed by Participants (Fit-Out).

4.3 Shell & Core Provisions – Architecture & Construction

Specifies permanent construction elements like demising walls, pavilion façades, structural slabs, ceiling conditions, and façade overlay options.

4.4 Shell & Core Provisions – MEP Systems

Details the provided connections for water, sewage, HVAC, electricity, IT, and fire protection, along with participant responsibilities for internal distribution.

4.4 Shell & Core Provisions – Fire & Life Safety

Describes pre-installed fire detection, hydrants, sprinklers, and mandatory safety requirements for any pavilion modifications or added levels.

4.6 Design Guidelines

Sets the architectural, functional, and technical rules for pavilion Fit-Out, including façade design, height limits, mezzanines, finishes, FLS compliance, and utilities integration.

4.7 Pavilion Sheets

Condensed technical summaries for each pavilion typology, serving as a visual and numerical reference for Participants. They combine key spatial parameters, dimensional limits, façade exposure, height constraints, permissible load capacities, and service connections into a single, easy-to-read format.

4 INDIVIDUAL PAVILIONS

The Individual Pavilions form the architectural and symbolic core of EXPO 2027 Belgrade. These spaces represent the primary physical interface between global Participants and millions of anticipated visitors and are intended to reflect each nation’s cultural identity, innovation potential, and engagement with the EXPO theme, “*Play for Humanity.*”

This section outlines the complete framework governing the **design, delivery, and operational integration of Pavilions**, with a specific focus on the individual pavilions located within the **Participants Area** of the EXPO site.

The primary goal of this section is to **support Participants in understanding what is provided by the Organiser, what is their responsibility, and how to operate within the defined boundaries of design, safety, and technical compatibility**. It also provides critical constraints and guidance related to:

- Demarcated pavilion boundaries and permissible interventions;
- Façade development strategies and national identification principles;
- Spatial planning logic, internal circulation, and access;
- MEP, HVAC, IT, and utility connection integration;
- Acoustic, fire safety, and structural compliance;
- Universal accessibility and visitor flow management.

While the **Shell & Core** defines the permanent and non-modifiable structural envelope provided by the Organiser, the **Fit-Out phase** enables each Participant to articulate their unique national identity, thematic narrative, and spatial program within a consistent technical framework.

Given the modular nature of pavilion allocation (based on 324 m² units), as well as the shared infrastructure zones (service corridors), this section

also addresses design coordination requirements with adjacent Participants, shared systems, and circulation routes.

The guidelines herein aim to **balance creative freedom with operational consistency, safety, and efficiency**. They are intended to empower each Participant to realize a compelling, compliant, and buildable pavilion that aligns with EXPO timelines, visitor expectations, and legacy ambitions.

Participants are reminded that all pavilion design and construction must be:

- Fully aligned with the **Demarcation List**, which clearly defines Organiser- and Participant-scope responsibilities;
- Coordinated with technical specifications outlined in **Section 3** (Legal Framework) and **Section 8** (Submission & Permitting Process);
- Approved through the official One-Stop-Shop review platform
- in accordance with the project-wide CEOP permitting workflow.

Individual Pavilions are not simply exhibition spaces — they are national statements embedded in a shared architectural and urban environment. As such, their success depends on both individual excellence and collective coherence. This section provides the foundation for achieving both.



4.1 Shell & Core Parameters



Figure 4.1.1 — IP area

The **Shell & Core provisions** establish the baseline physical, structural, and infrastructural framework delivered by the Organiser to each **International Participant** within the International Participant Area. This framework defines the essential conditions of the pavilion spaces, ensuring that every Participant begins from a consistent, safe, and regulated starting point for their design and fit-out works.

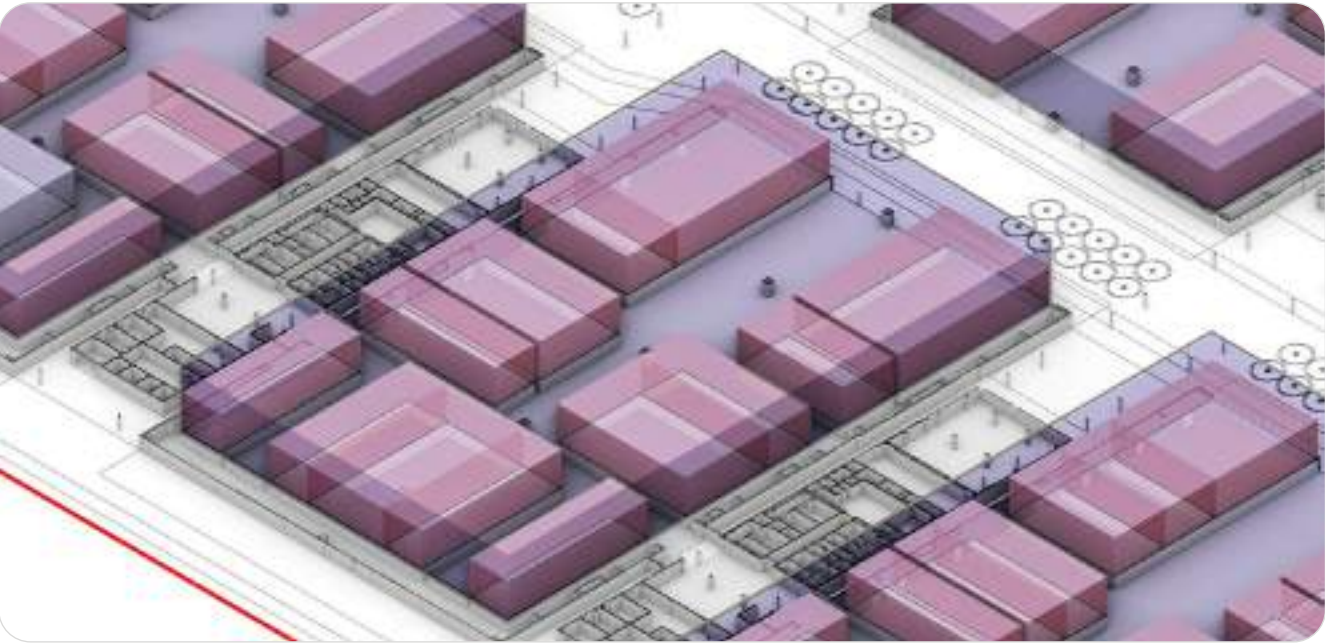


Figure 4.1.2 — Box inside of the box

Individual pavilions are positioned inside the exhibition venues according to a **“box-in-box” concept**, whereby each pavilion functions as an enclosed space constructed within the larger hall structure. This approach allows for flexibility in pavilion design while maintaining uniformity of shared building systems, circulation, and safety measures across the entire venue.

Within the International Participant Area, three distinct **individual pavilion typologies** have been defined: **Type S** (Small pavilions), **Type M** (Medium pavilions, further divided into **Type M1** and **Type**

M2), and **Type L** (Large pavilions). These typologies represent different scales of pavilion space and are designed to accommodate a wide variety of Participant needs.

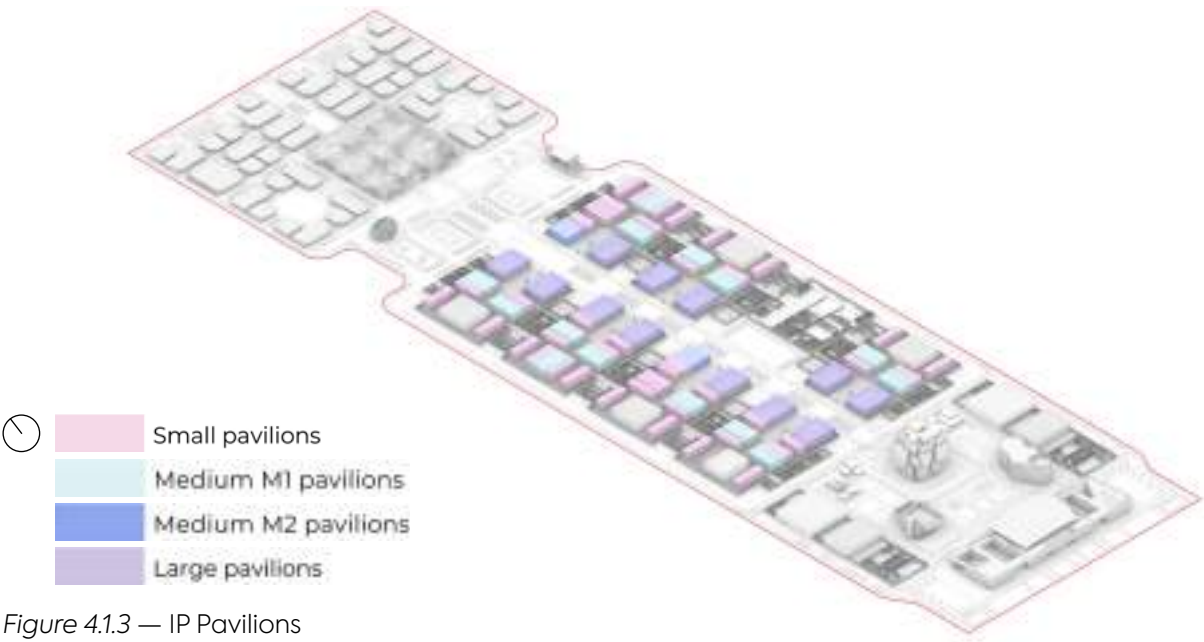


Figure 4.1.3 — IP Pavilions

The Shell & Core package provided by the Organiser includes the pavilion boundaries, structural framework, floor and ceiling parameters, load-bearing capacities, and utility connection points. It also defines the interfaces between each pavilion and the venue’s shared systems, including mechanical, electrical, plumbing (MEP), fire and life safety, and accessibility provisions. By setting out these common parameters, the Shell & Core ensure that individual pavilion designs can progress efficiently while safeguarding compliance with

Serbian building codes, technical standards, and EXPO 2027 guidelines. Taken together, the Shell & Core provisions form the essential foundation for all pavilion projects within the International Participant Area. They delineate the scope of what is delivered by the Organiser, clarify the point at which the Participant’s design and fit-out responsibilities begin, and provide the common technical language necessary for coordination, compliance, and successful pavilion delivery during EXPO 2027.

4.1.1 F&B Options Inside the Pavilions

Participants opting for medium or large pavilions have the opportunity to include food and beverage (F&B) facilities within their spaces, provided certain conditions are met. This refers to the process of food preparation, which may include kitchen elements, cooking, smoking, or similar setups. There are three pavilion types that allow for integrated F&B facilities: the L pavilions and the M pavilions. Within S-Type Pavilions, only limited F&B formats are permitted, including espresso bars, beverage counters, cold

prepackaged snacks, and tasting counters offering pre-packaged, non-perishable goods. No on-site food preparation is allowed within these formats. The total area allocated to all commercial spaces – F&B and retail facilities, including all floors such as mezzanines and galleries, must not exceed 20% of footprint area (324 m² for S type, 648 m² for M type, and 972 m² for L type pavilions). This ensures a balanced use of space while maintaining the integrity of the pavilion’s overall purpose and design.



⌚ M1 Individual Pavilions M2 Individual Pavilions L Individual Pavilions

Figure 4.1.1 — F&B Options Inside the Pavilions

Pavilions come without grease separators, and it is mandatory to be installed by Participants in cases of F&B facilities in their pavilions.

The Organiser provides connection points for both HVAC and kitchen exhaust systems for L and M pavilions. It is the participant’s responsibility to install all other system infrastructure throughout the pavilion. These installations must align with the pavilion’s interior design and meet the specific functional requirements of the space. All works must comply with current regulations and must be carried out under the supervision of authorised technical personnel to ensure safety and performance.

In accordance with these provisions, participants are enabled to incorporate engaging, food-related facilities into their pavilions, ensuring adherence to design excellence, safety standards, and operational quality.

In accordance with these provisions, participants are enabled to incorporate engaging, food-related facilities within their pavilions, ensuring adherence to design excellence, safety standards, and operational quality.

Please refer to Chapter 7 of this Guide for further details on F&B content.



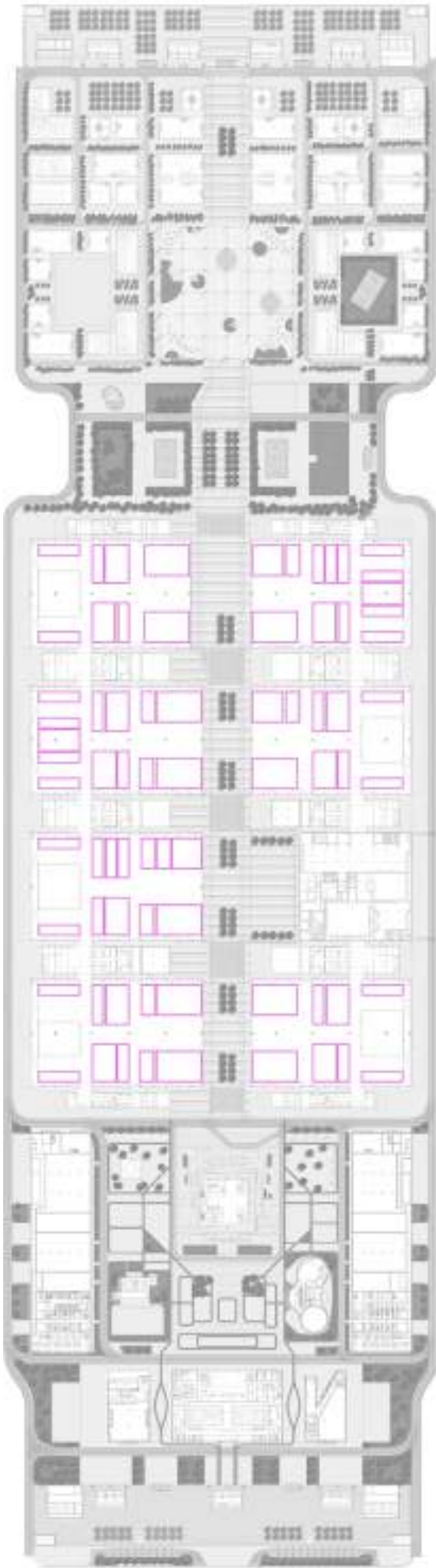
4.1.2 Functional Boundaries of the Pavilion

Each participant is assigned a pavilion space with clearly established boundaries, which cannot be altered, and it is not allowed to extend beyond the allocated pavilion boundaries. All participants will receive a complete Technical Information Package, which includes all graphic and technical documentation related to their pavilion, clearly indicating all boundaries that must not be exceeded, at the start of their pavilion design process.

The venue is organized into three zones: 1) exhibition (pavilion) areas, 2) the central zone (the public realm) with streets and avenues, and 3) the service corridors. The exhibition areas are designated for participants' exhibitions, while the central zone serves as a place for visitors' pedestrian traffic. There is a dedicated place in the central zone for Participants' performances outside of their pavilions – pop-up stages.

Individual IP Pavilion Border

Figure 4.1.2.1 — Functional Boundaries of the Individual Pavilions



The service corridors provide support and infrastructure necessary for the functioning of the entire space. In the diagram below, one of the venues is marked as an example of spatial organisation within the Venue:

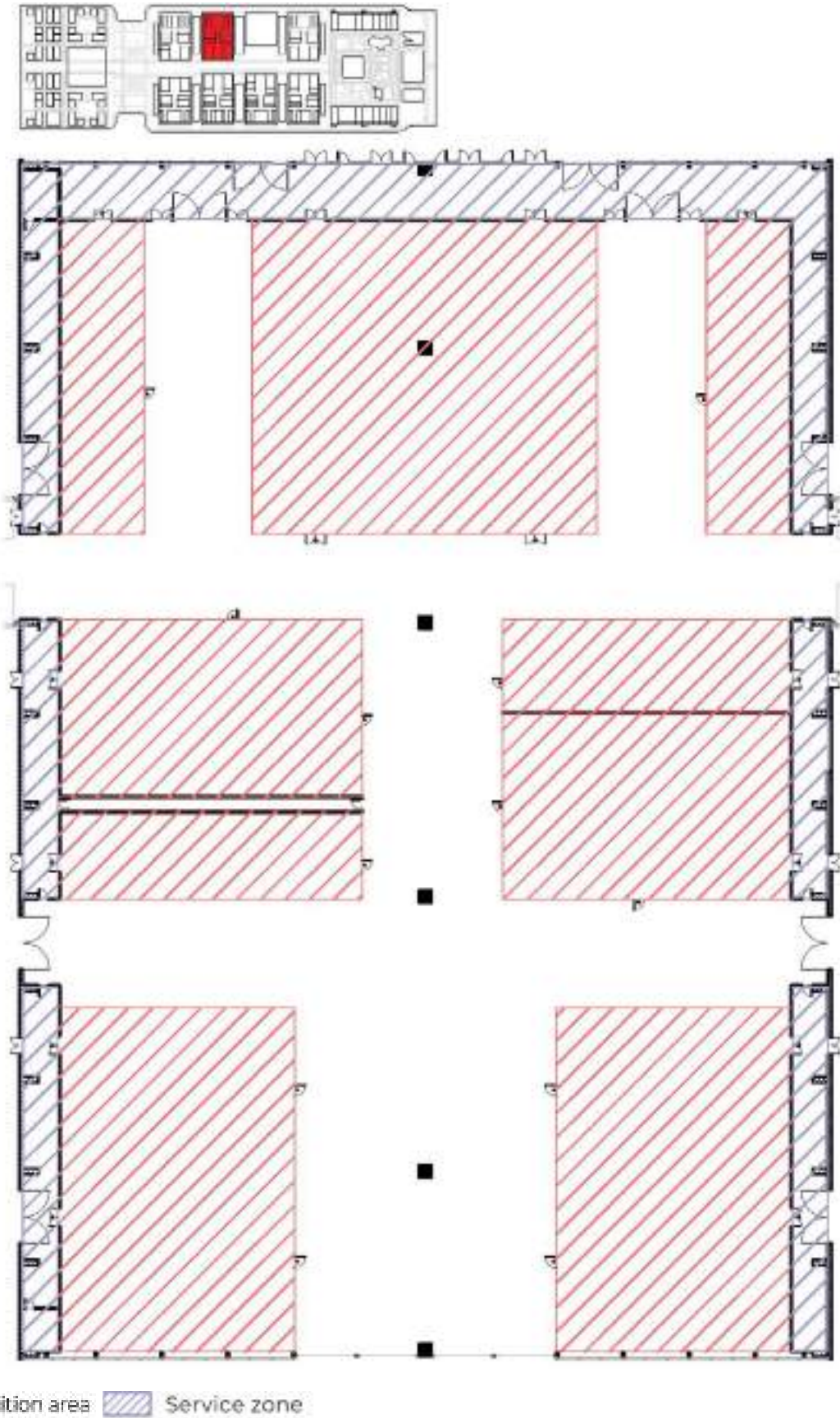


Figure 4.1.2.2 — IP pavilions

4.2. Demarcation List

To facilitate clear coordination between the Organiser and Participant, the following demarcation list outlines the division of responsibilities for design, supply, and execution of specific works and systems across various pavilion typologies within EXPO 2027 Belgrade. This table distinguishes which elements are provided by the Organiser as part of the Pavilion Shell & Core, and which are to be designed and executed by each Participant.

Each listed component or system (e.g., ceilings, flooring, HVAC connections) is attributed either to the **Organiser** or the **Participant**, depending on technical and operational arrangements.

This matrix serves as a reference point for project scoping, procurement planning, and interface management. Participants must use this table in conjunction with Sections 4.3 – 4.5 (Shell & Core Provisions) and Section 4.6 (Design Guidelines) to ensure full alignment with project delivery responsibilities.

DISCLAIMER

The pavilion infrastructure and scope of works (SoW) provided to Participants at EXPO 2027 vary across the site due to the intentionally diverse typologies, functional concepts, and spatial arrangements

of the exhibition zones. These include individual pavilions, national, corporate, and thematic spaces, each with specific technical requirements and operational roles within the broader EXPO vision.

As a result, the nature and extent of works delivered by the Organiser — and those that fall under the responsibility of the Participant — may differ depending on pavilion type and location. This differentiation is not arbitrary but reflects practical, programmatic, and architectural factors, such as pavilion layout, access to shared infrastructure, structural typology, and the thematic purpose of each zone.

This demarcation list has been developed to transparently outline these responsibilities and minimize ambiguity during design, coordination, and implementation. Participants are kindly asked to refer to the specific documentation applicable to their assigned pavilion, as well as to this Guidebook and related annexes, for accurate interpretation of the scope applicable to their case.

These distinctions are fully aligned with the EXPO 2027 planning strategy and are intended to ensure fairness, efficiency, and functional coherence across the entire site — while also acknowledging the unique design and operational needs of each pavilion category.

COMPONENT / SYSTEM	INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPANTS AREA							
	INDIVIDUAL							
	S		M1		M2		L	
	BY ORGANISER	BY PARTICIPANT	BY ORGANISER	BY PARTICIPANT	BY ORGANISER	BY PARTICIPANT	BY ORGANISER	BY PARTICIPANT
CEILINGS * SUSPENDED		X		X		X		X
FLOOR FINISHES	X		X		X		X	
ADDITIONAL FLOOR FINISHES (BY PARTICIPANT'S DESIGN)		X		X		X		X
PAVILION WALLS	X		X		X		X	
INTERNAL WALLS INSIDE OF THE PAVILION		X		X		X		X
PAVILION FAÇADE	X		X		X			X
OVERLAY OF VENUE'S FAÇADE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		X		X
DOORS ON PAVILION WALLS	X		X		X		X	
DOORS INSIDE OF THE PAVILION		X		X		X		X
DOORS ON PAVILION FAÇADE		X		X		X		X

COMPONENT / SYSTEM	INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPANTS AREA							
	INDIVIDUAL							
	S		M1		M2		L	
	BY ORGANISER	BY PARTICIPANT	BY ORGANISER	BY PARTICIPANT	BY ORGANISER	BY PARTICIPANT	BY ORGANISER	BY PARTICIPANT
WATER CONNECTION	X		X		X		X	
WATER DISTRIBUTION		X		X		X		X
WATER METER	X		X		X		X	
SEWAGE CONNECTION	X		X		X		X	
SEWAGE DISTRIBUTION		X		X		X		X
GREASE SEPARATOR	n/a	n/a		X		X		X
LV CONNECTION	X		X		X		X	
LV DISTRIBUTION		X		X		X		X
ELECTRICITY METER	X		X		X		X	
GENERAL LIGHTING - SELL & CORE	X		X		X		X	
LIGHTING BY PARTICIPANT'S DESIGN		X		X		X		X
IT CONNECTION (OPTICAL CONNECTION)	X		X		X		X	
IT DISTRIBUTION		X		X		X		X
CCTV		X		X		X		X
FIRE DETECTORS	X		X		X		X	
FIRE DETECTION ADDITIONAL LAYERS		X		X		X		X
CONNECTION TO PA	X		X		X		X	
FIRE ALARM/FIRE DETECTION LOOP CONNECTION	X		X		X		X	
SPRINKLER 1ST LAYER	X		X		X		X	
SPRINKLER ADDITIONAL LAYERS		X		X		X		X
HVAC CONNECTION AND OUTDOOR UNITS	X		X		X		X	
HVAC INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION		X		X		X		X
KITCHEN EXHAUST CONNECTION	n/a	n/a	X		X		X	
KITCHEN EXHAUST DISTRIBUTION	n/a	n/a		X		X		X
TOALET EXHAUST CONNECTION	X		X		X		X	
TOALET EXHAUST DISTRIBUTION		X		X		X		X
FIRE HYDRANTS	X		X		X		X	
ADDITIONAL FIRE HYDRANTS (BY PARTICIPANT'S DESIGN)		X		X		X		X

4.3. Shell & Core Provisions – Architecture & Construction

4.3.1 Demising Wall

The *Demising Wall* is a boundary wall with a total height of 10 meters, serving as a structural, thermal, and acoustic barrier within the pavilion structure. These walls separate the main exhibition space of the pavilion from service areas, other pavilion and evacuation corridors.

This wall that is forming the rear or lateral boundary of each Pavilion is a load bearing, non-removable partition wall, designed to meet stringent fire safety, acoustic, and structural performance criteria. The wall is provided by the Organiser as part of the Shell & Core delivery, and Participants are not permitted to dismantle or structurally modify it, except for surface treatment/installation of finishes in accordance with the approved design guidelines.

STRUCTURAL AND PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

- **Total Wall Height:** 10.00 meters
- **Thermal and Acoustic Performance:** Multi-functional enclosure element designed for internal spatial separation, thermal regulation, and sound comfort

CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM

- **Substructure:**
 - CW steel profiles, 125 mm in width, spaced at **625 mm axial intervals**
 - Wall is fixed with **continuous top and bottom supports**
 - **Maximum deflection at ceiling support point:** 80 mm (under FLS conditions for walls between 8.00–14.00 m height)

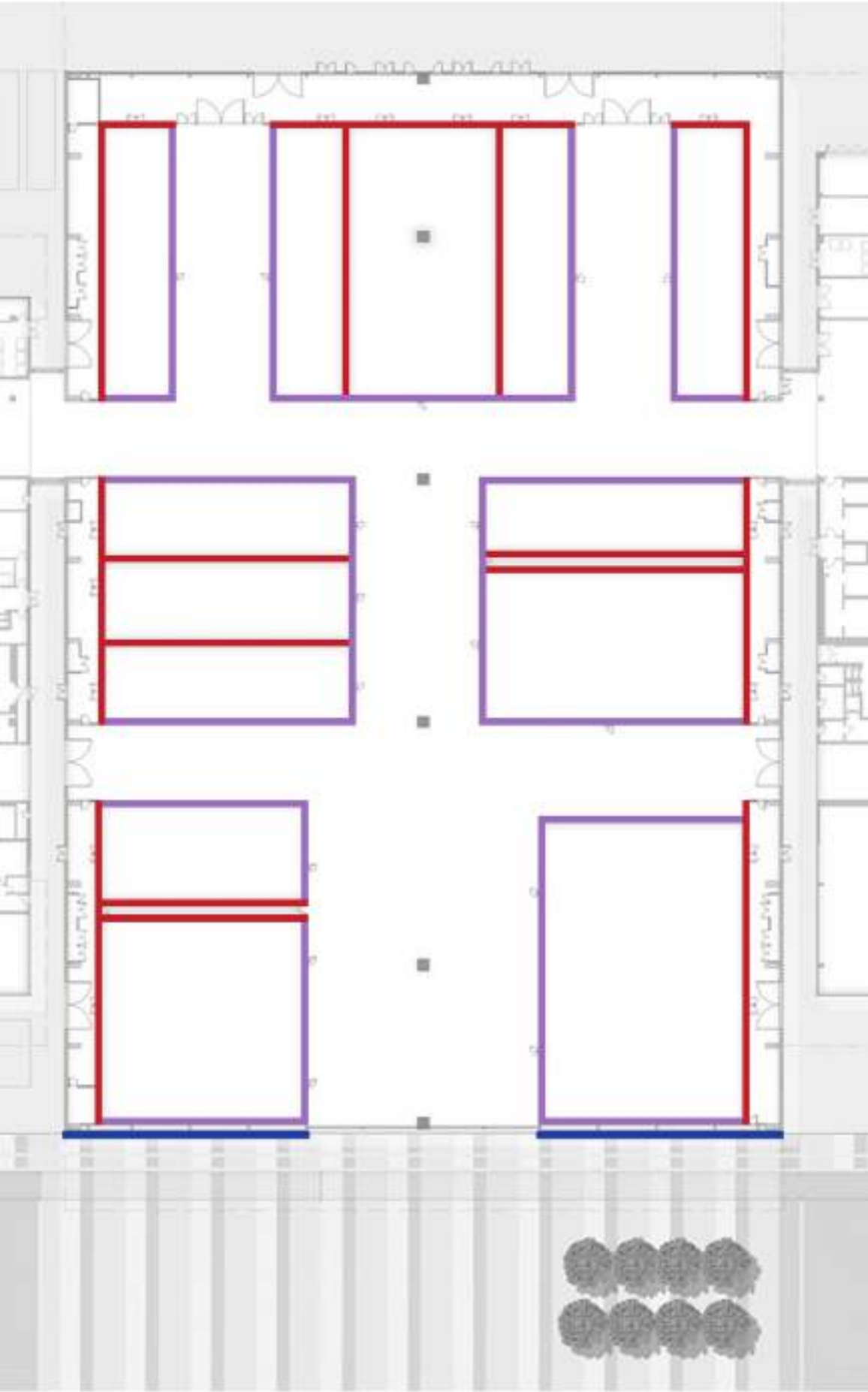
- **Wall Assembly:**
 - Double-sided cladding with **3 × 12.5 mm fire-rated gypsum boards**
 - Overall wall thickness: **200 mm**
 - Mounting according to wall system enhanced for high-rise interior partition applications
 - Wall structure accommodates **concentrated cantilever loads up to 0.7 kN/m1** without internal traverses, assuming load eccentricity ≤ 0.30 m
 - For higher point loads (up to 1.5 kN/m1), Participants must integrate **horizontal traverses** (reinforcement rails) within the wall system

LOAD-BEARING CAPACITY AND INSTALLATION CONSIDERATIONS

- **Standard Load Capacity:** 70 kg/m²

INSTALLATION NOTES

- **Use of Reinforcement:** Wall is factory-prepared for moderate loads; reinforcement must be included by the Participant if additional structural loads are planned
- **Finishing:** Final treatment (paint, cladding, acoustic fabric, etc.) may be applied by Participant as long as it remains within technical parameters. The demising wall provided by Organiser is not painted or in any way treated.



— Venue facade overlay — Demising wall — Pavilion facade

Figure 4.3 — Types of walls

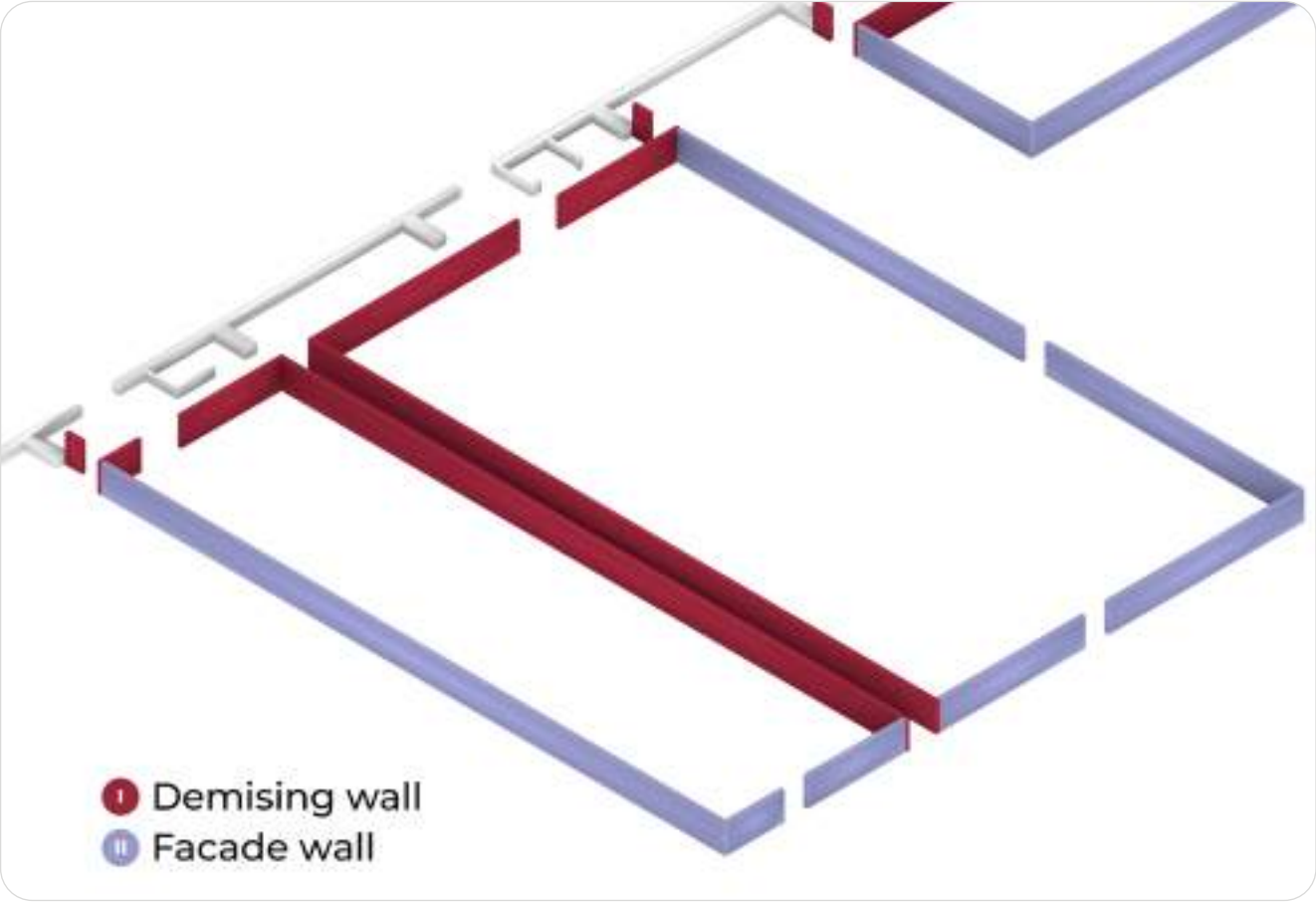


Figure 4.3.1.1 — Types of walls

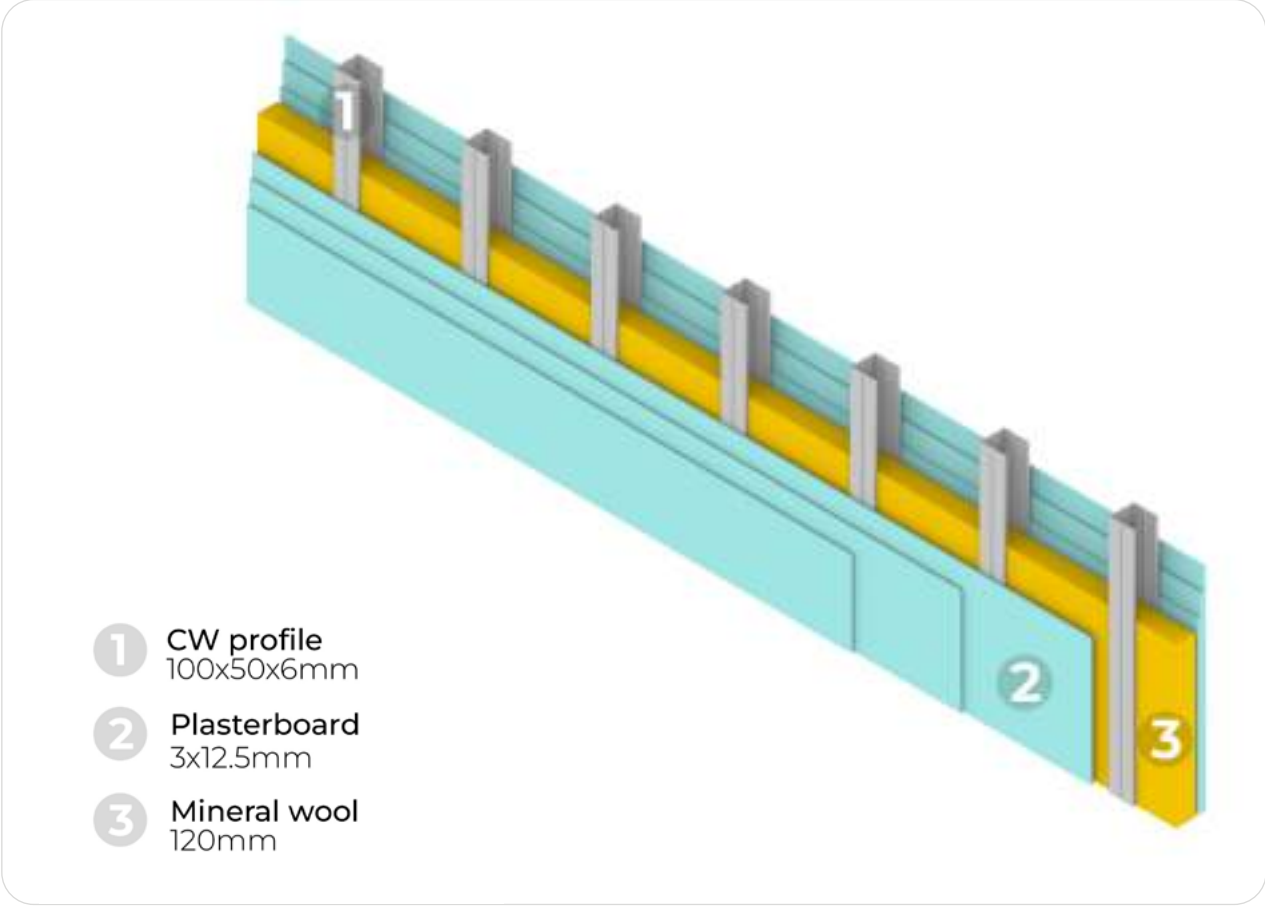


Figure 4.3.1.3 — 3D Breakdown – Pavilion Demising Wall Section

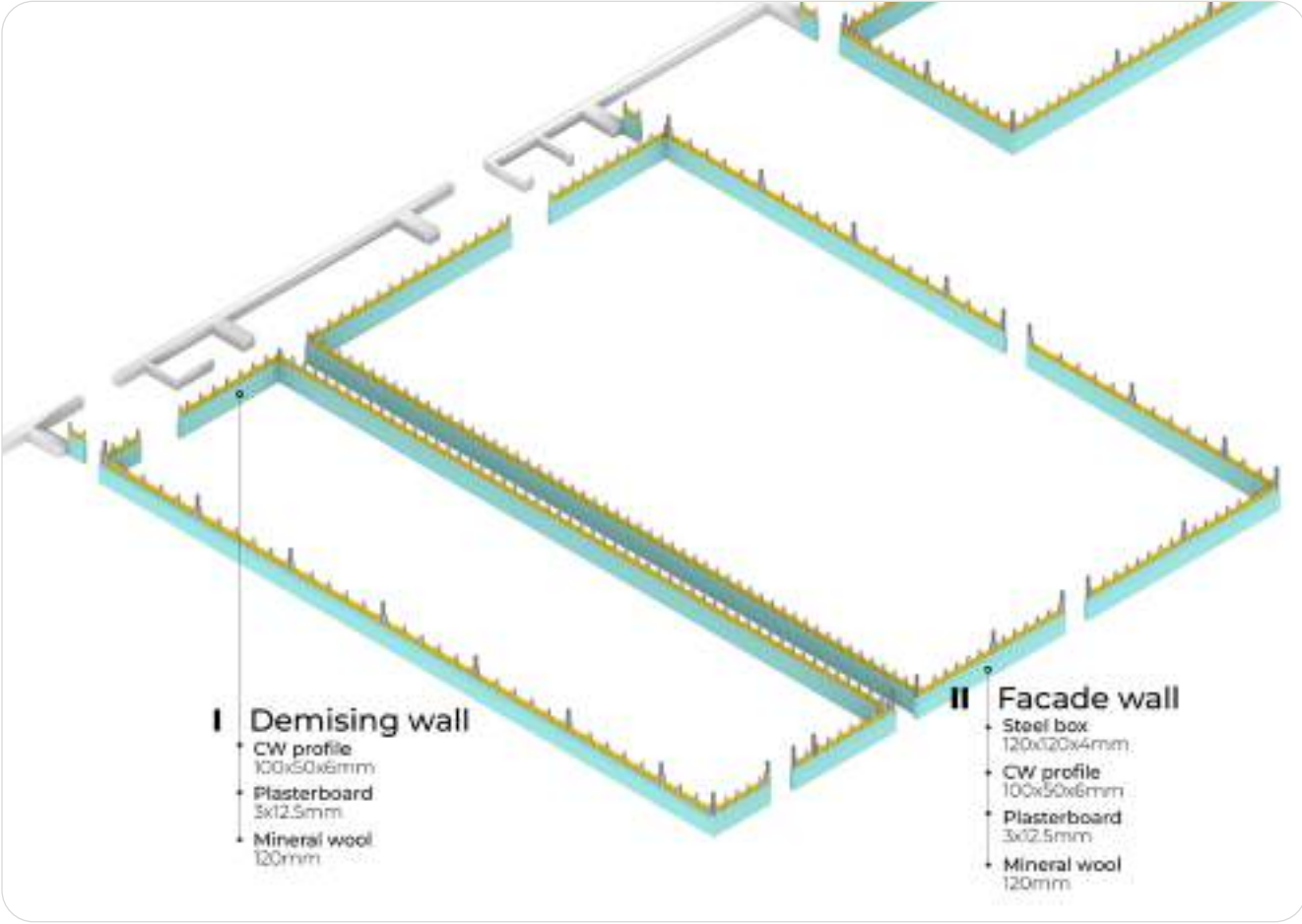


Figure 4.3.1.2 — 3D Breakdown of Demising Wall Assembly

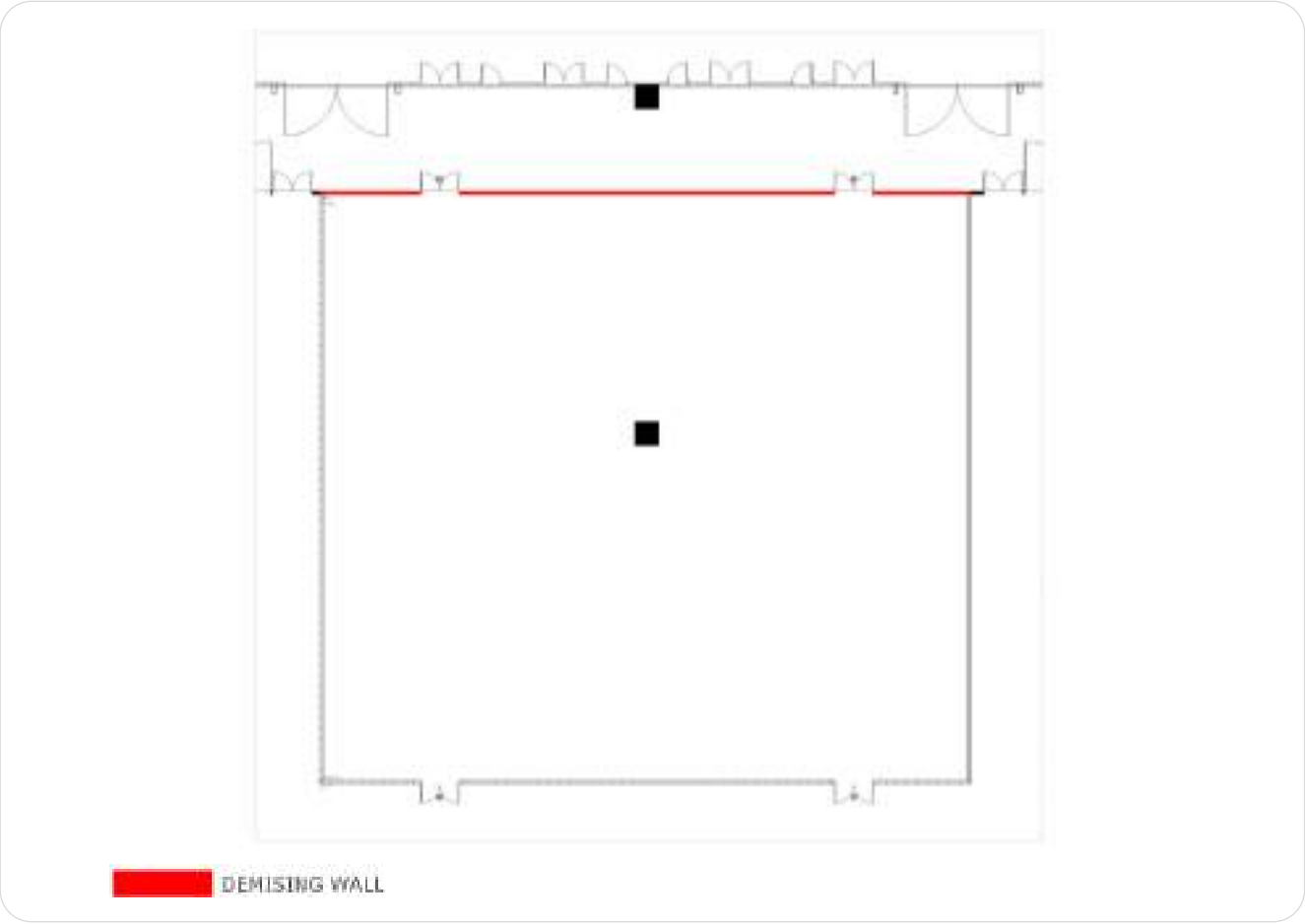


Figure 4.3.1.4 — Demising wall

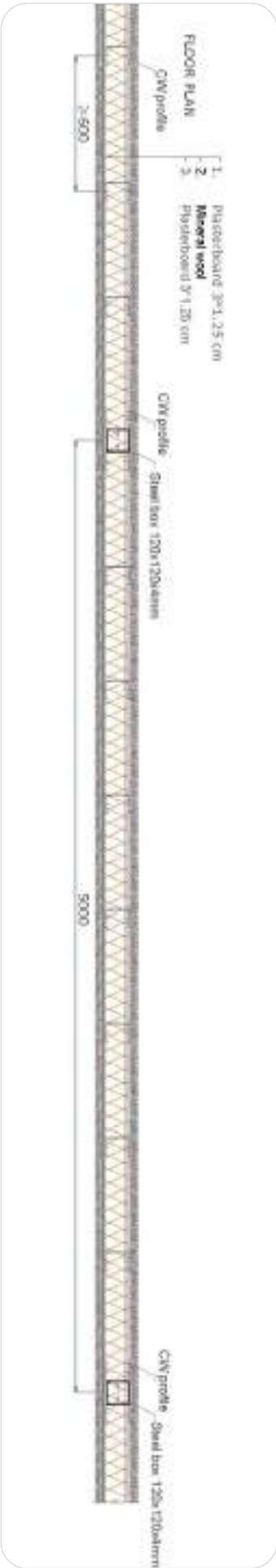


Figure 4.3.1.5 — Demising wall_Detail 1

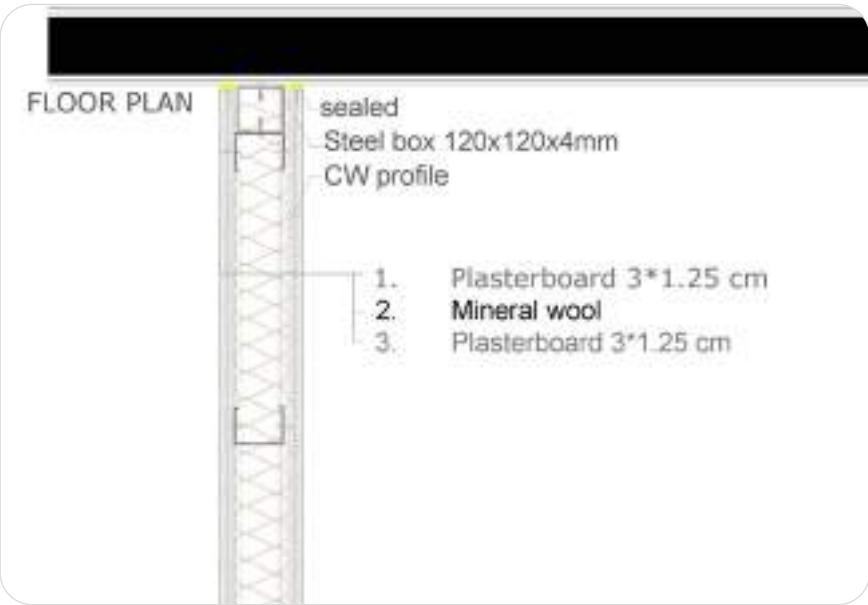


Figure 4.3.1.6 — Demising wall_Detail 2



Figure 4.3.1.7 — Demising wall_Detail 3

4.3.2 Pavilion Façade

The *Pavilion Façade* is a façade element with a total height of 10.00 meters, serving as a **structural, thermal, and acoustic barrier** within the pavilion setup. These walls demarcate the Participants’ main exhibition areas and the internal circulation corridors within the EXPO venue.

Depending on the pavilion typology and design conditions, **façade walls are constructed by the Organiser as part of the Shell & Core provision for S and M1 type of the pavilions**, while façade walls for M2 and L type of pavilions are to be **executed by the Participant** (specifications outlined in section 4.6 of this Guidebook).

NOTE: While all walls must comply with technical requirements related to enclosure and performance, **Participants may remove or modify their designated wall — including full substitution with a glass partition — only upon prior written approval from the Organiser.** Such interventions must be entirely executed at the Participant’s own expense and must not compromise structural safety or access routes. For controls and guides on Pavilion façade design parameters, refer to Section 4.6.3.

STRUCTURAL AND PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (FOR PAVILION FAÇADE PROVIDED BY ORGANISER)

- **Total Wall Height:** 10.00
- **Thermal and Acoustic Performance:** Multifunctional enclosure element designed for internal spatial separation, thermal regulation, and sound comfort

CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM

- **Substructure:**
 - CW steel profiles, 125 mm in width, spaced at **625 mm axial intervals**
 - Steel reinforcement profiles(120×120/4 mm) positioned every **5 meters** along wall length and at corners
 - Wall is fixed with **continuous top and bottom supports**

- **Maximum deflection at ceiling support point:** 80 mm (under FLS conditions for walls between 8–14 m height)
- **Wall Assembly:**
 - Double-sided cladding with **3 × 12.5 mm fire-rated gypsum boards**
 - Overall wall thickness: **200 mm**
 - Mounting according to wall system enhanced for high-rise interior partition applications
 - Wall structure accommodates **concentrated cantilever loads up to 0.7 kN/m1** without internal traverses, assuming load eccentricity ≤ 0.30 m
 - For higher point loads (up to 1.5 kN/m1), Participants must integrate **horizontal traverses** (reinforcement rails) within the wall system

LOAD-BEARING CAPACITY AND INSTALLATION CONSIDERATIONS

- **Standard Load Capacity:** 70 kg/m²
- **Permissible Attachment:** Lightweight exhibition systems, façade designs, signage, or LED panels may be mounted directly on the wall, provided loading does not exceed limits and the wall is not perforated or altered
- **Suspension Prohibition:** This wall cannot be suspended from or anchored into overhead structural trusses; **all loading must be transferred through the pavilion floor slab.** Connecting the wall to the steel reinforcements fixed to the overhead structural truss is **possible only on the positions outlined and defined in the technical documentation.**

INSTALLATION NOTES

- **Top Connection & Deflection Tolerance:** Ceiling-to-wall interface must allow for structural deflection up to 80 mm; this is essential for fire resistance certification
- **Use of Reinforcement:** Wall is factory-prepared for moderate loads; reinforcement must be included by the Participant if additional structural loads are planned
- **Finishing:** Final treatment (paint, cladding, acoustic fabric, etc.) may be applied by Participant as long as it remains within technical parameters. The façade provided by Organiser is not painted or in any way treated.

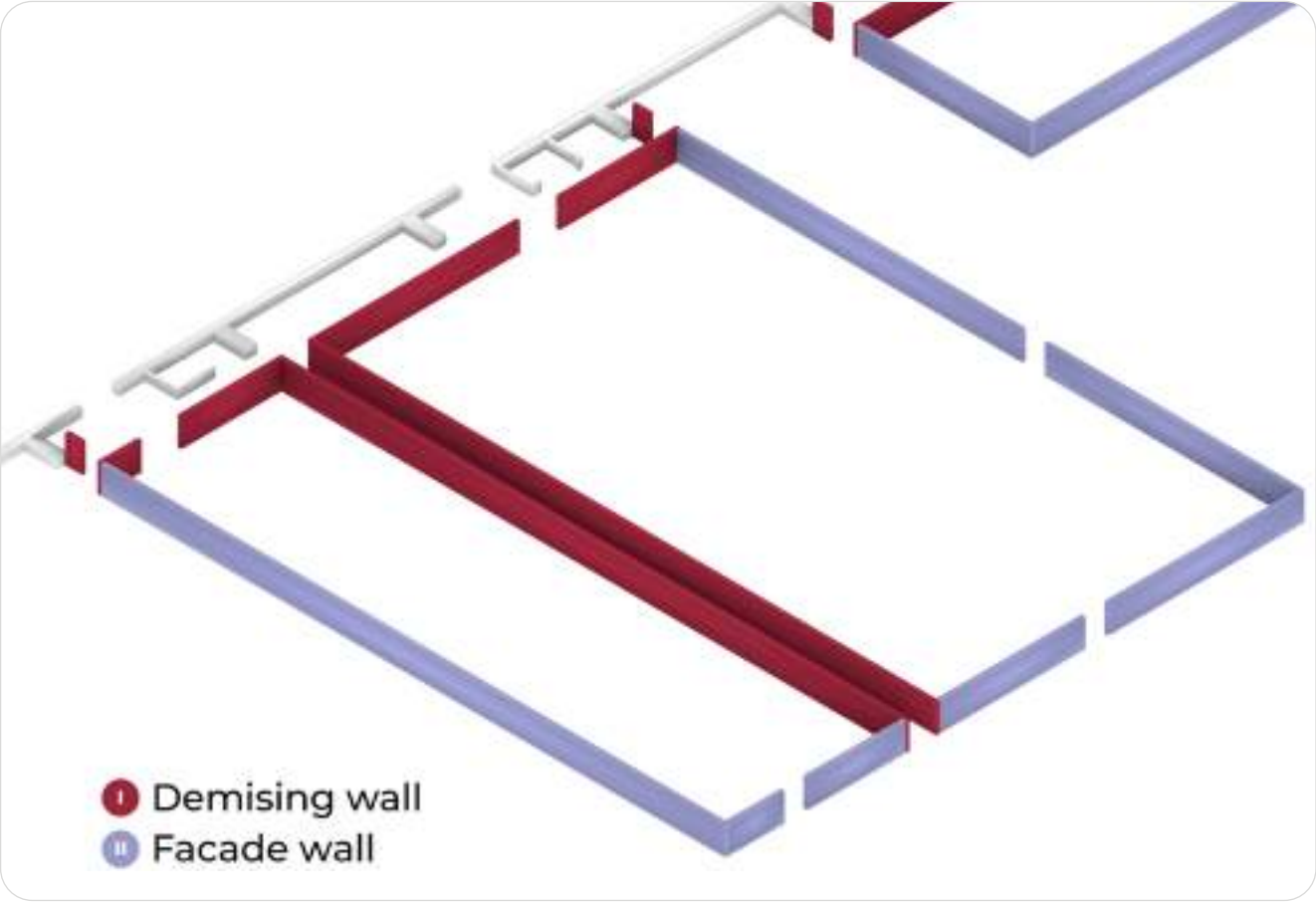


Figure 4.3.2.1 — Types of walls

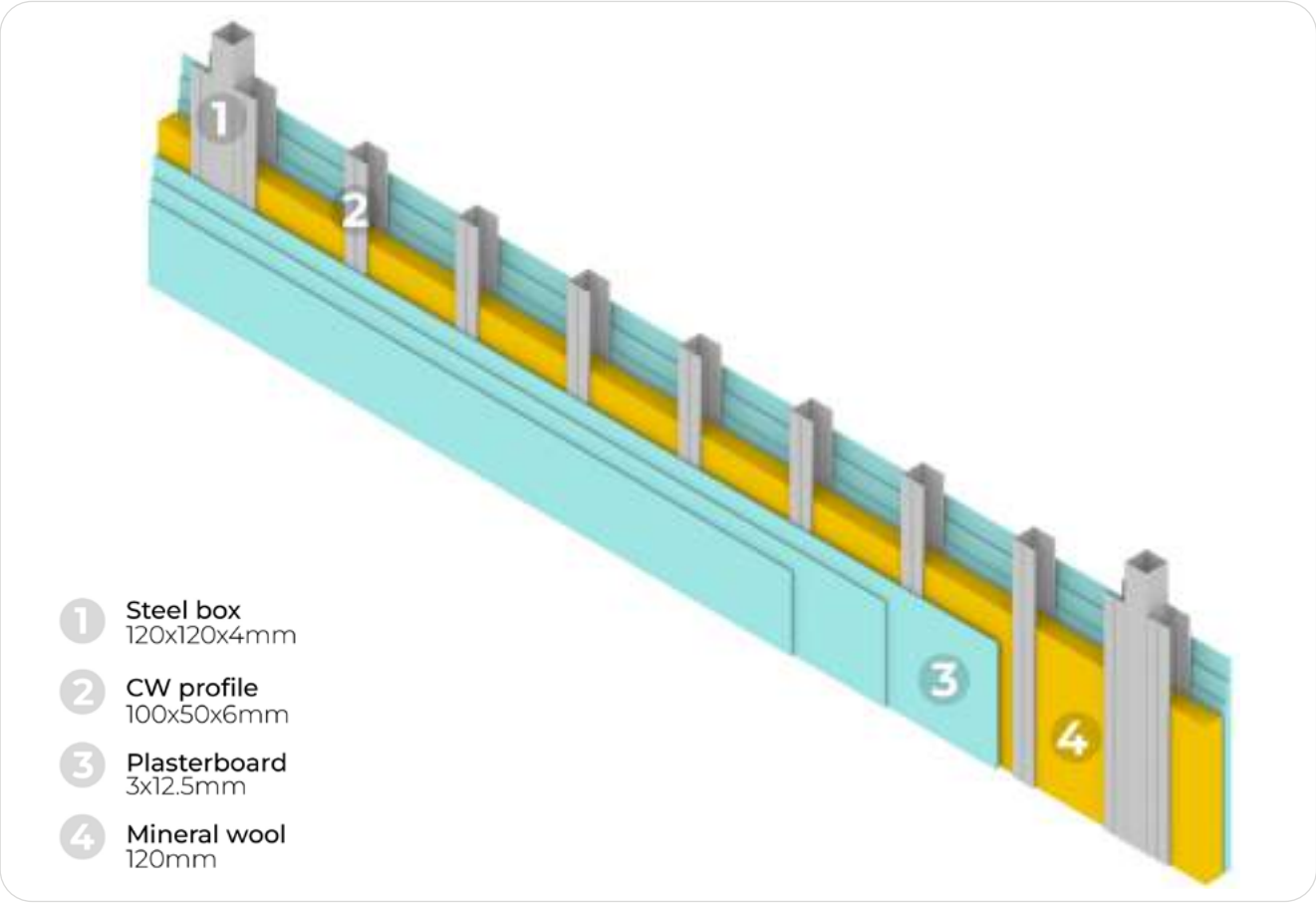


Figure 4.3.2.3 — 3D Breakdown – Pavilion Demising Wall Section

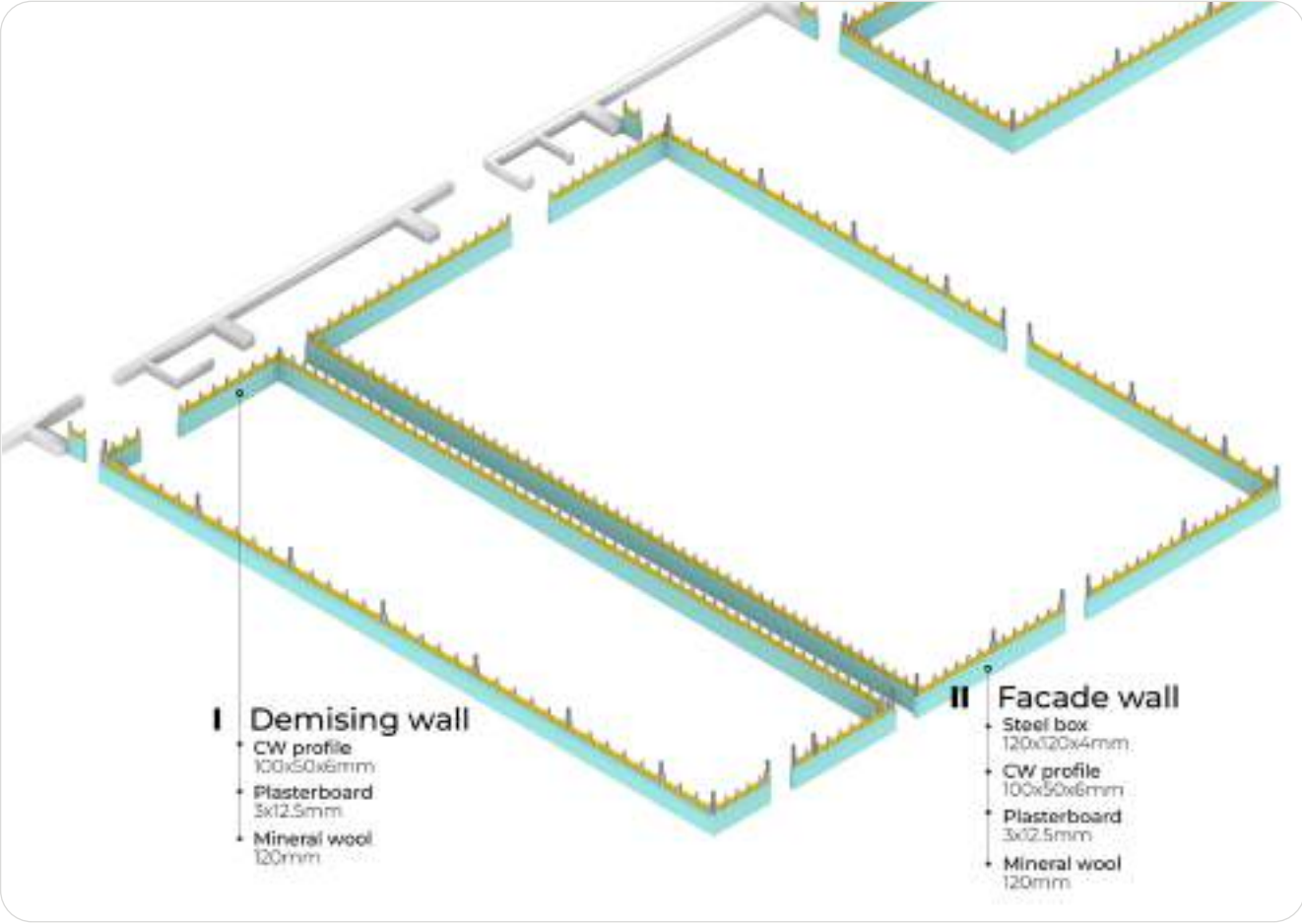


Figure 4.3.2.2 — 3D Breakdown of Pavilion Facade Wall Assembly

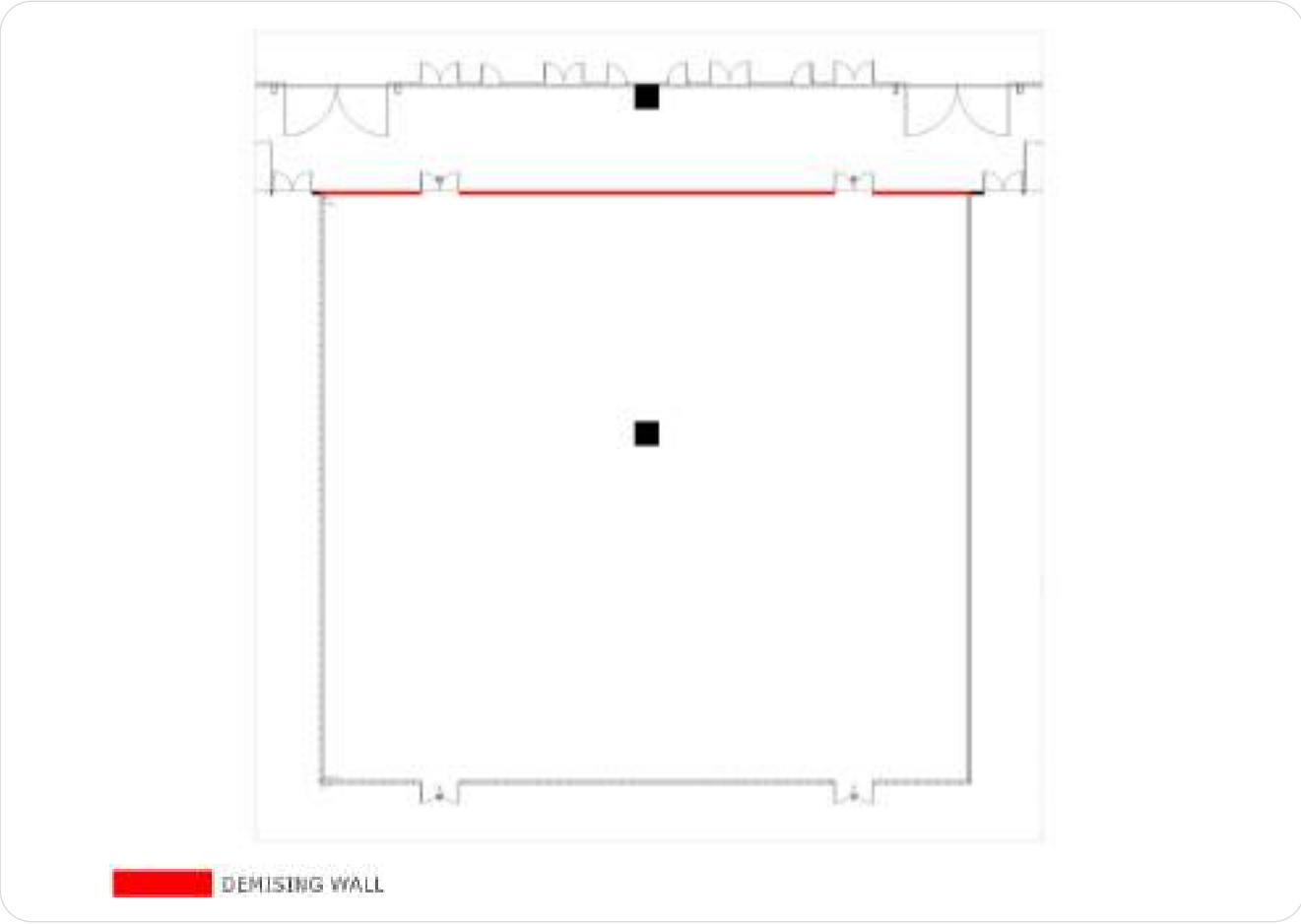


Figure 4.3.2.4 — Pavilion Facade

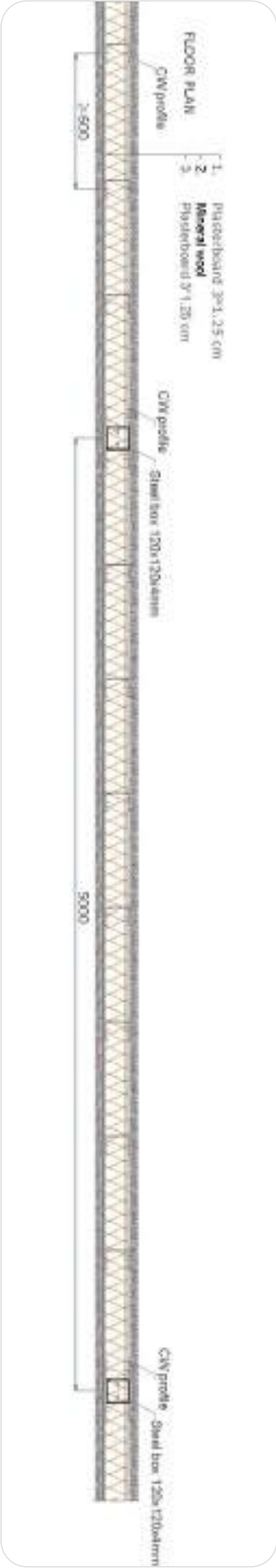


Figure 4.3.2.5 —Pavilion Façade_detail 1

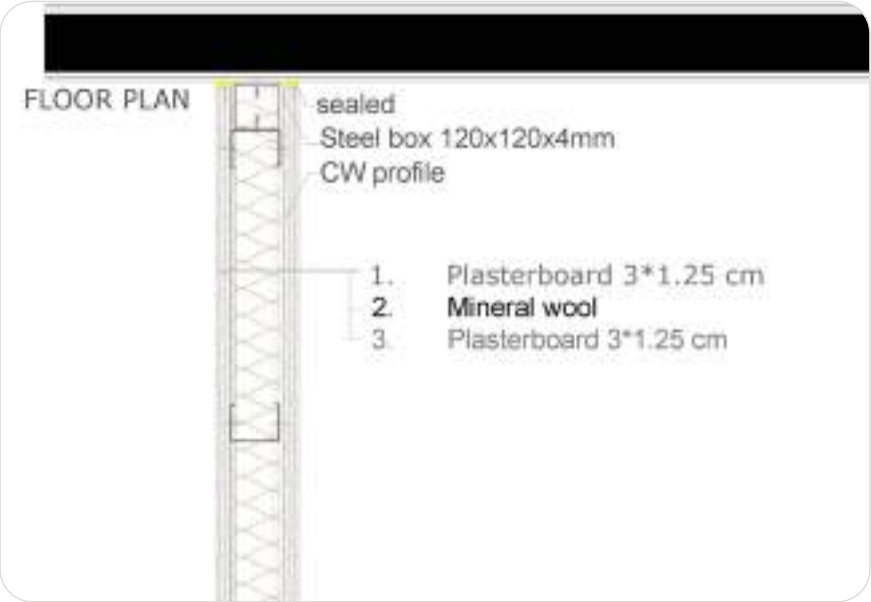


Figure 4.3.2.6 — Pavilion Façade_detail 2



Figure 4.3.2.7 — Pavilion Façade_detail 3

4.3.3 Structural Slab

The existing floor slab in the pavilions of Participants is concrete slab, thickness of 30cm, with the floor finish that is epoxy-based, as specified in the graphic documentation as part of the Technical

Information Package (TIP). All detailed information for each pavilion will be provided through the Technical Information Package (TIP).

4.3.4 Ceiling

The suspended ceiling is not provided in the pavilions, and participants will encounter an open space above with visible installations. This design allows for flexibility in the use of the space, but it also means that the exposed systems,

such as electrical wiring, HVAC, and other technical installations, will be visible. Participants should plan their interior design, accordingly, taking into account the appearance and functionality of these visible elements.



4.3.5 Overlay of Venue Façade

Venues where the pavilions are housed feature curtain wall façades with mounting brackets installed at specific intervals. These brackets are designed to support additional, custom façade elements that participants can install to reflect their pavilion’s exhibition concept and national identity. This relates to the pavilions facing the promenade (L and M2 type), as marked in the picture below. The brackets are only available on the façades facing the promenade; pavilions not positioned along the promenade cannot use this system, and attachments to other parts of the curtain wall are prohibited.

The brackets are engineered for safety and load-bearing capacity, ensuring secure installation without compromising the curtain wall’s performance. The location, specifications, and load limits of these brackets are outlined in the TIP provided by the Organiser. Any proposed façade additions must be approved by the Organiser. This system allows for creative expression while maintaining architectural consistency and safety.

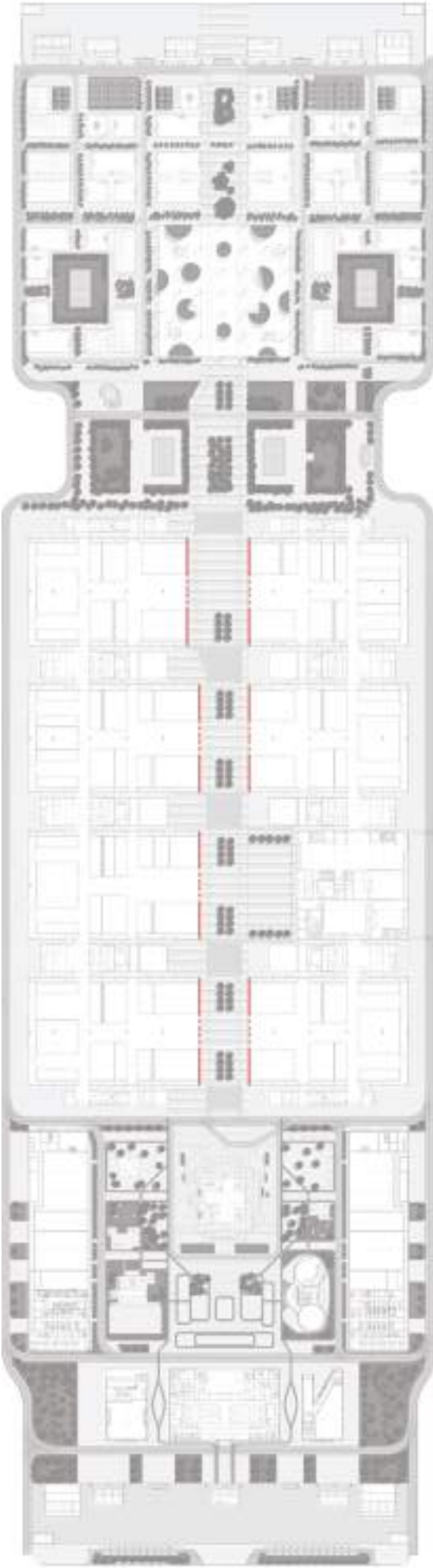


Figure 4.3.5 — Position of brackets on the façade

4.4. Shell & Core Provisions – MEP Systems

For the Participant Pavilions, all utility connections are provided within the pavilion itself, either through floor-mounted revision hatches or through designated inlets integrated into the pavilion walls.

These connection points are strategically positioned to support internal distribution and ease of access during installation.



Figure 4.4 — Synchronised plan

4.4.1 Water Supply

The pavilions are provided with connections to the water supply network. The Organiser will also provide each pavilion with a water meter.

Each pavilion of Participants is provided with a connection to the water supply network, which is executed through a pipe with a diameter of Ø 25 mm. This pipe is left in the revision shaft, located at a defined position, allowing for easy access and control of the connection.

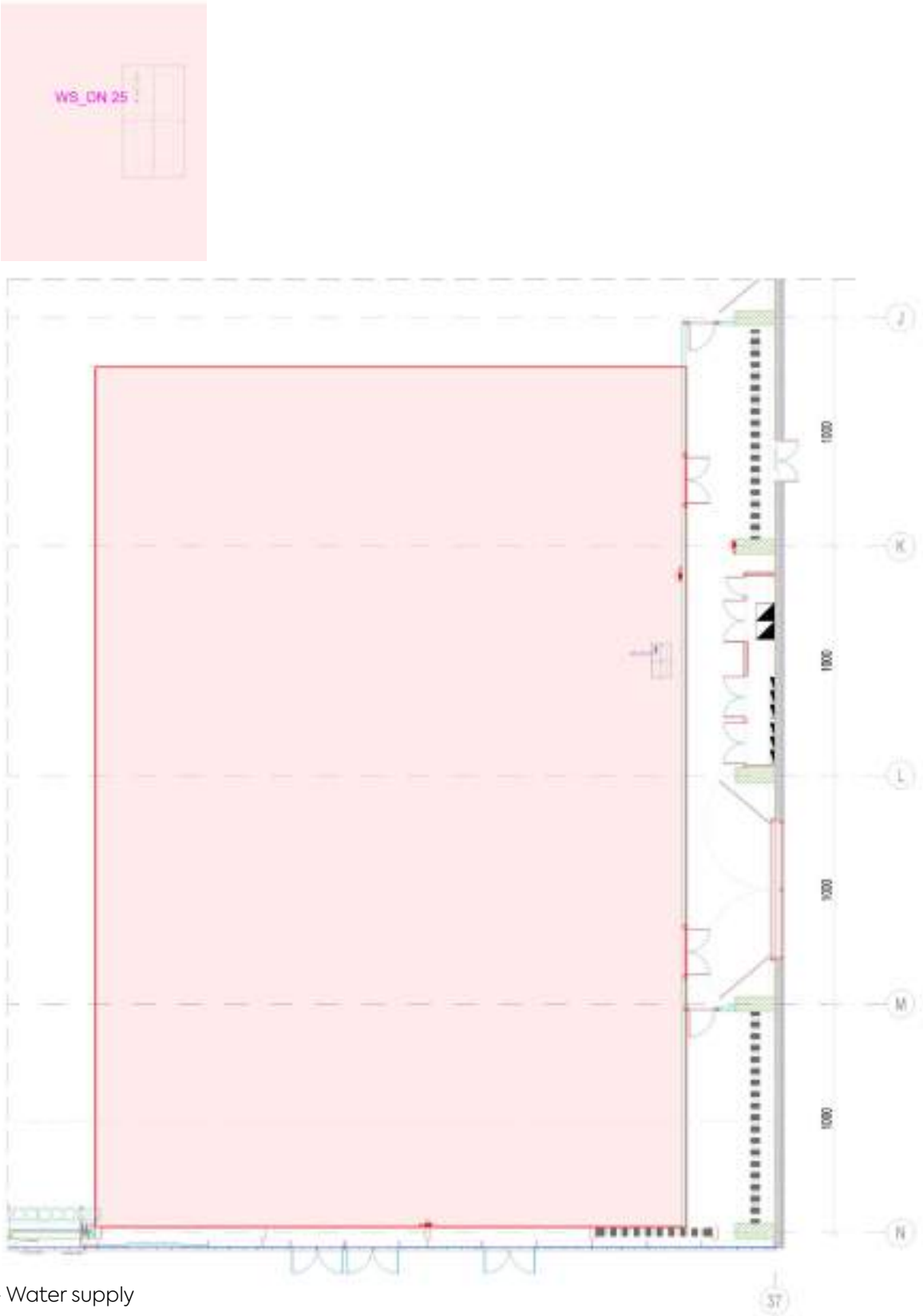


Figure 4.4.1 — Water supply

4.4.2 Sewage

The pavilions are connected to the sewage network; however, they are not equipped with grease separators. Participants are therefore required to install appropriate grease separators to prevent fats, oils, and grease (FOG) from clogging the sewage systems.

Each pavilion for Participants is provided with a connection to the sewage system, which is executed through a pipe with a diameter of Ø 110 mm. This pipe is left in the revision shaft, located at a defined position, ensuring easy access and control of the connection.

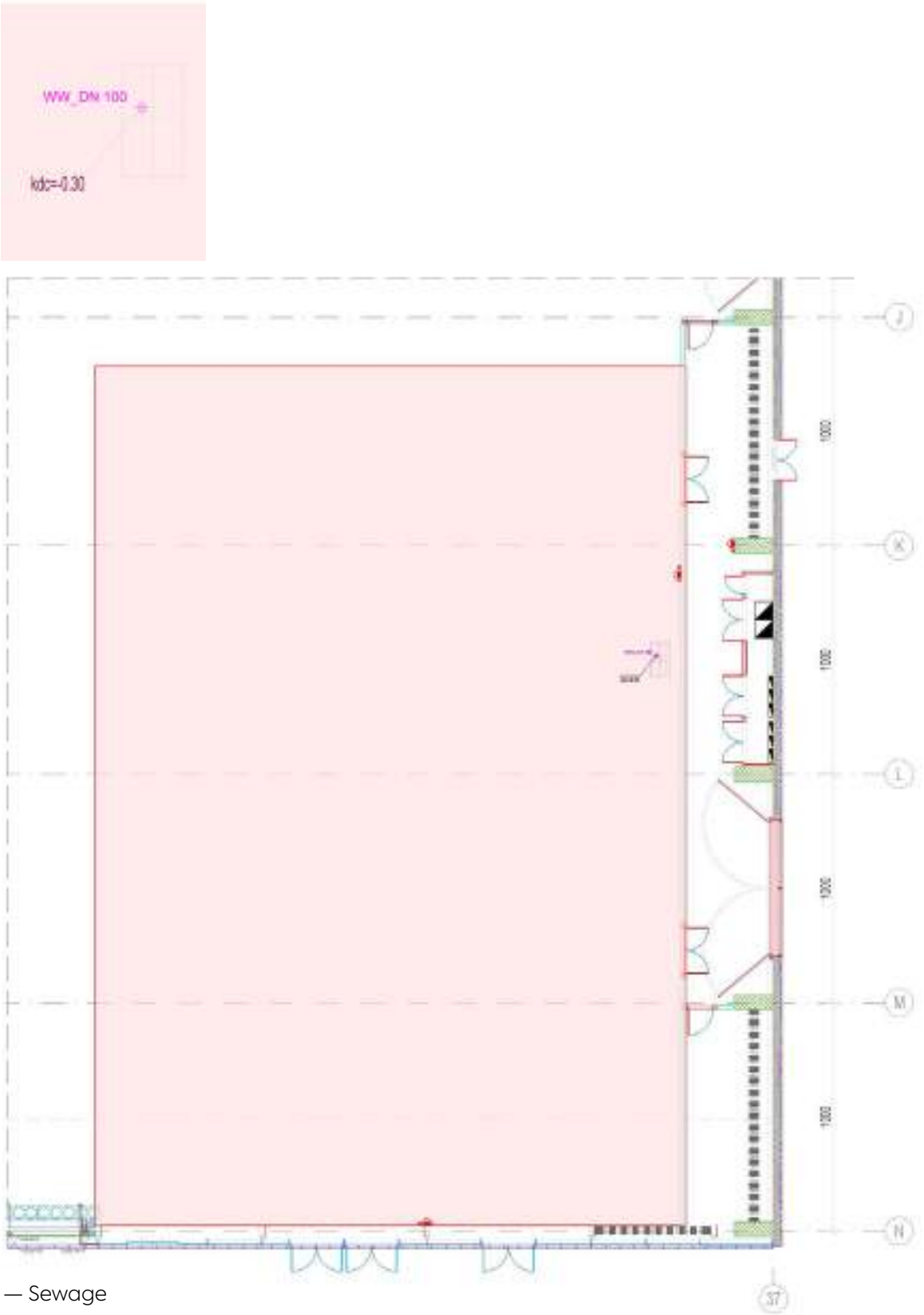


Figure 4.4.2 — Sewage

4.4.3 Power Supply

Pavilions are connected to the high-voltage electricity system, with the available capacities shown in the table below. These connections are made through a revision hatch located closest to the pavilion’s wall facing the service corridor. The precise location will be indicated in the technical documentation submitted to the Participants.

TYPE OF PAVILION	w/m² OF PAVILIONS NFA	
IP PAVILIONS	S	100
	M (Both M1 and M2)	200
	L	200

Each pavilion for Participants is provided with a connection to both high and low voltage electricity, which is implemented in the revision shaft defined in the accompanying graphic documentation as part of the Technical Information Package. The connection to the high voltage electricity is carried out in accordance with technical requirements

The Organiser will provide each pavilion with an electricity meter.

In addition, the pavilion is connected to the low-voltage electricity system, with the connection delivered from the pavilion wall at a height of 220 cm via PNK racks.

and regulations, while the low voltage electricity connection is provided at a height of 220 cm through the PNK rack. This is where the connection for all pavilions is made. Participants are responsible for designing and installing their own lighting systems in line with the concept and functionality of their pavilion.

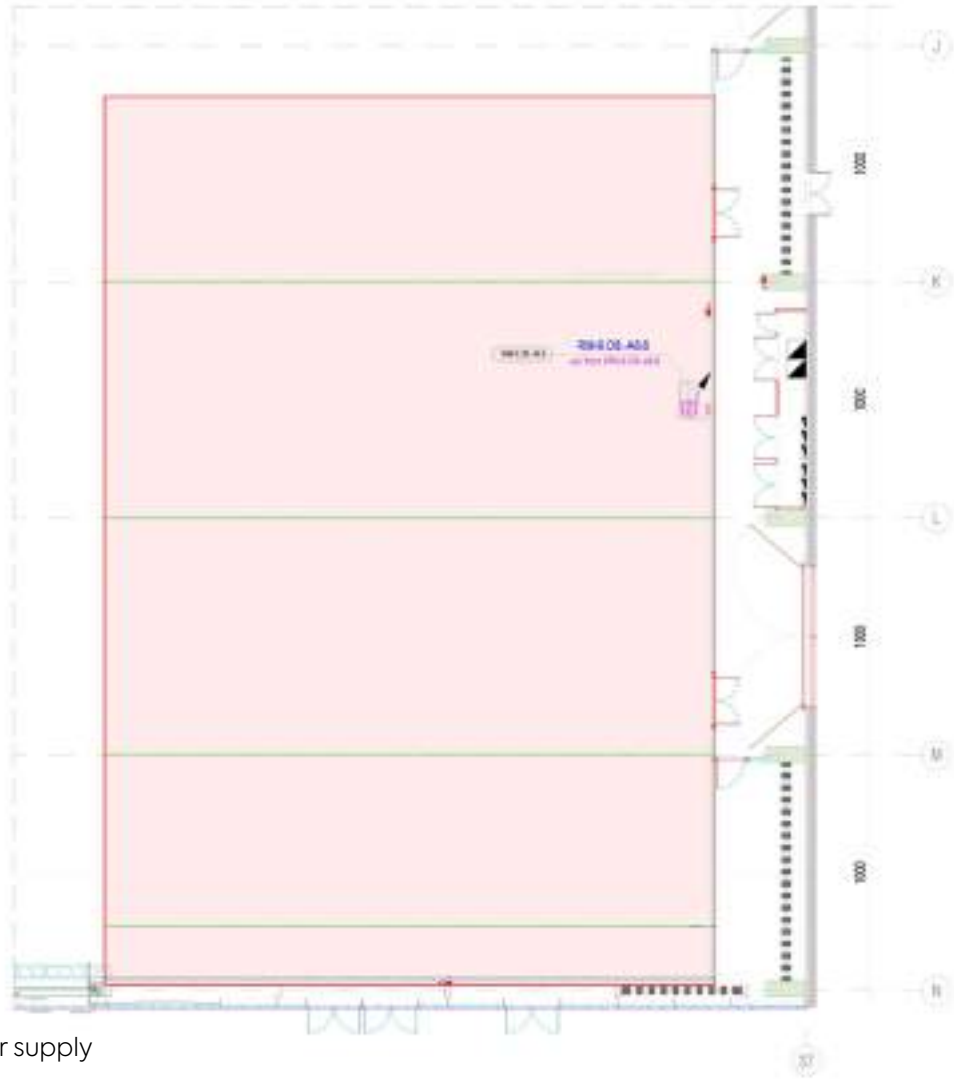


Figure 4.4.3 — Power supply

4.4.4 Telecommunications

Pavilions will have IT optical connection, while the internal distribution must be carried out by the Participants. Internet services are to be provided by the Participants, using the available service providers.

Participants are also required to design and implement a CCTV system within their pavilion for all visitor-accessible areas. It is recommended that Participants provide full CCTV coverage of the entire pavilion.

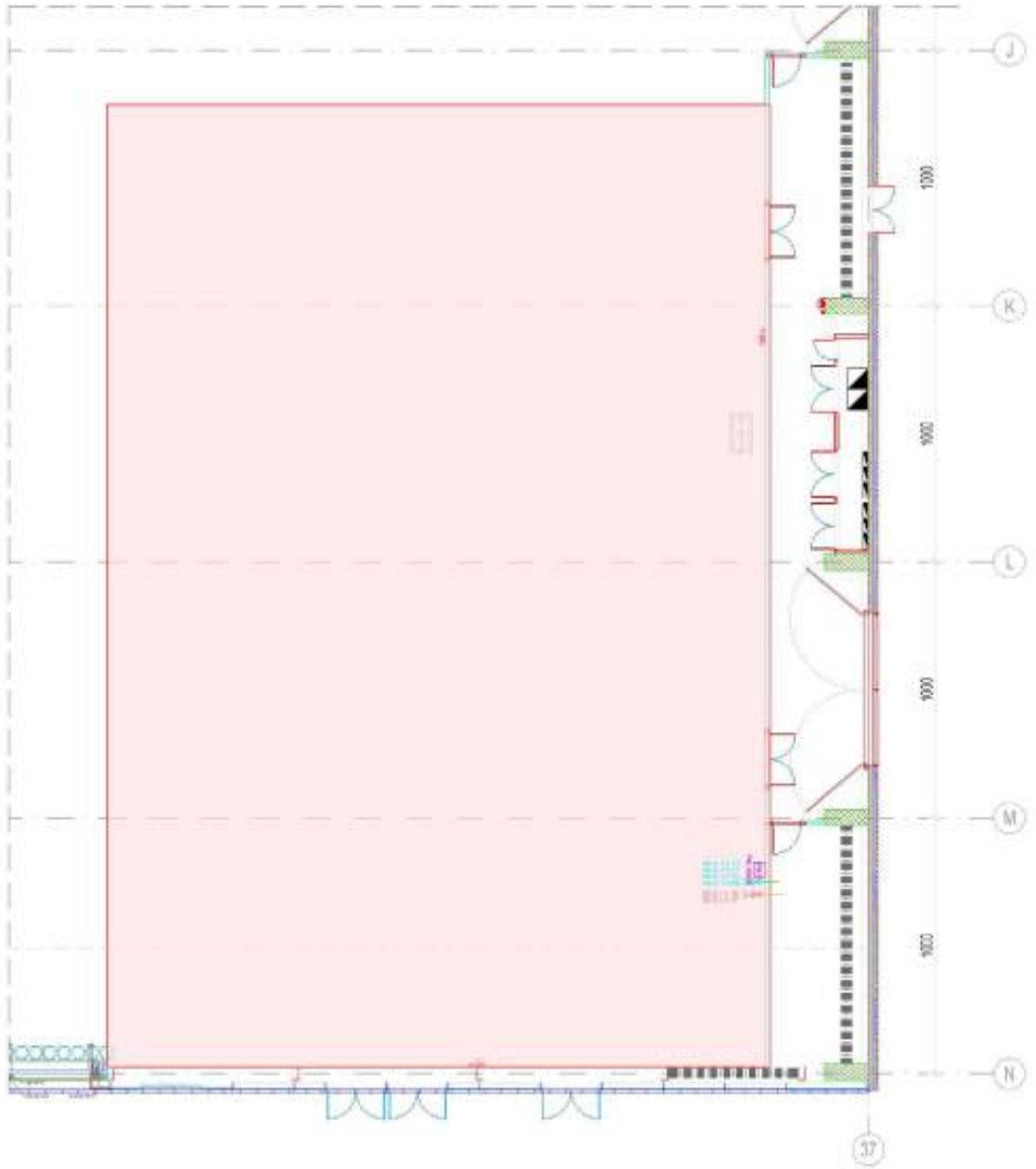


Figure 4.4.4 — Telecommunication insatalations

4.4.5 HVAC System

For the needs of the EXPO specialized exhibition, individual connections to the HVAC system are also provided for all pavilions, along with a VAV regulator for precise air flow control. Participants should plan and deliver their distribution of HVAC inside of their pavilion.

Pavilions are provided with the exhaust connection for toilets, while the distribution must be done by the Participants.

The pavilions of participants have a connection to the HVAC system (ventilation duct with VAV controller). This connection is necessary so that participants can implement their own HVAC distribution system, which must be installed in their spaces.

Additionally, a VAV (Variable Air Volume) regulator is provided for precise control of the air flow in the pavilions. A duct extension is planned between the VAV regulator and the pavilion itself, which passes through the partition wall between the service corridor and the pavilion. This solution ensures effective climate control management in all pavilions, in accordance with the participants’ needs.

If participants have specific needs that require additional interventions within the HVAC system, they must prepare a project for such changes, which must be submitted to the Organiser and approved by the Organisers. Any modifications related to the HVAC system are carried out by the participants at their own expense, in accordance with applicable regulations and technical standards.

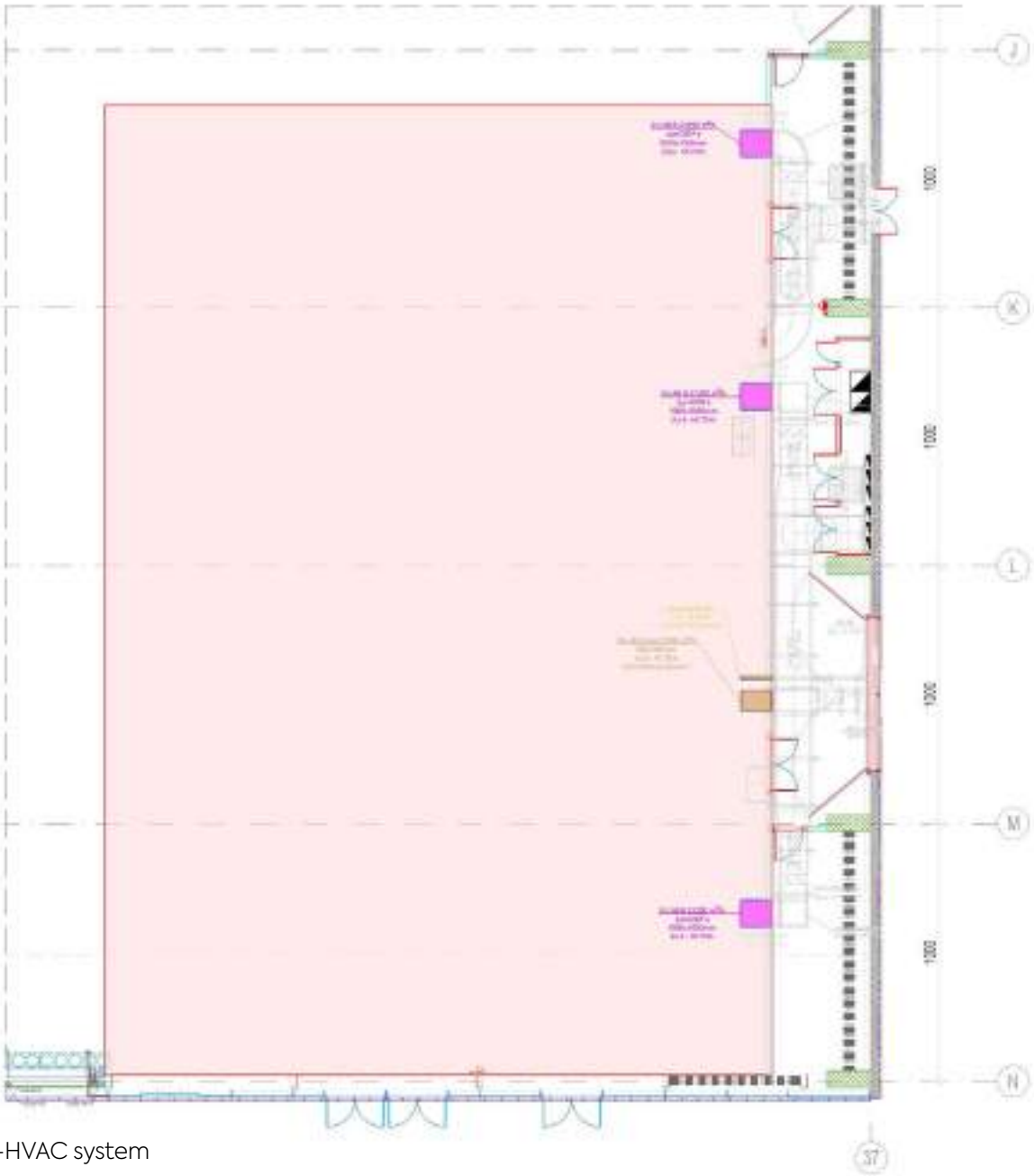


Figure 4.4.5 —HVAC system

4.5. Shell & Core Provisions – Fire and Life Safety

4.5.1 Smoke Detectors & Alarm Systems

All pavilions of Participants are equipped with a fire alarm system, which has been installed in accordance with applicable regulations and standards for fire protection. The system includes automatic smoke detectors and manual fire alarm call points, which are connected to the central fire

control panel. The installation is pre-installed and covers all functional areas within the pavilion. The pavilion is also equipped with fire alarms and is connected to the Public Announcement (PA) system.

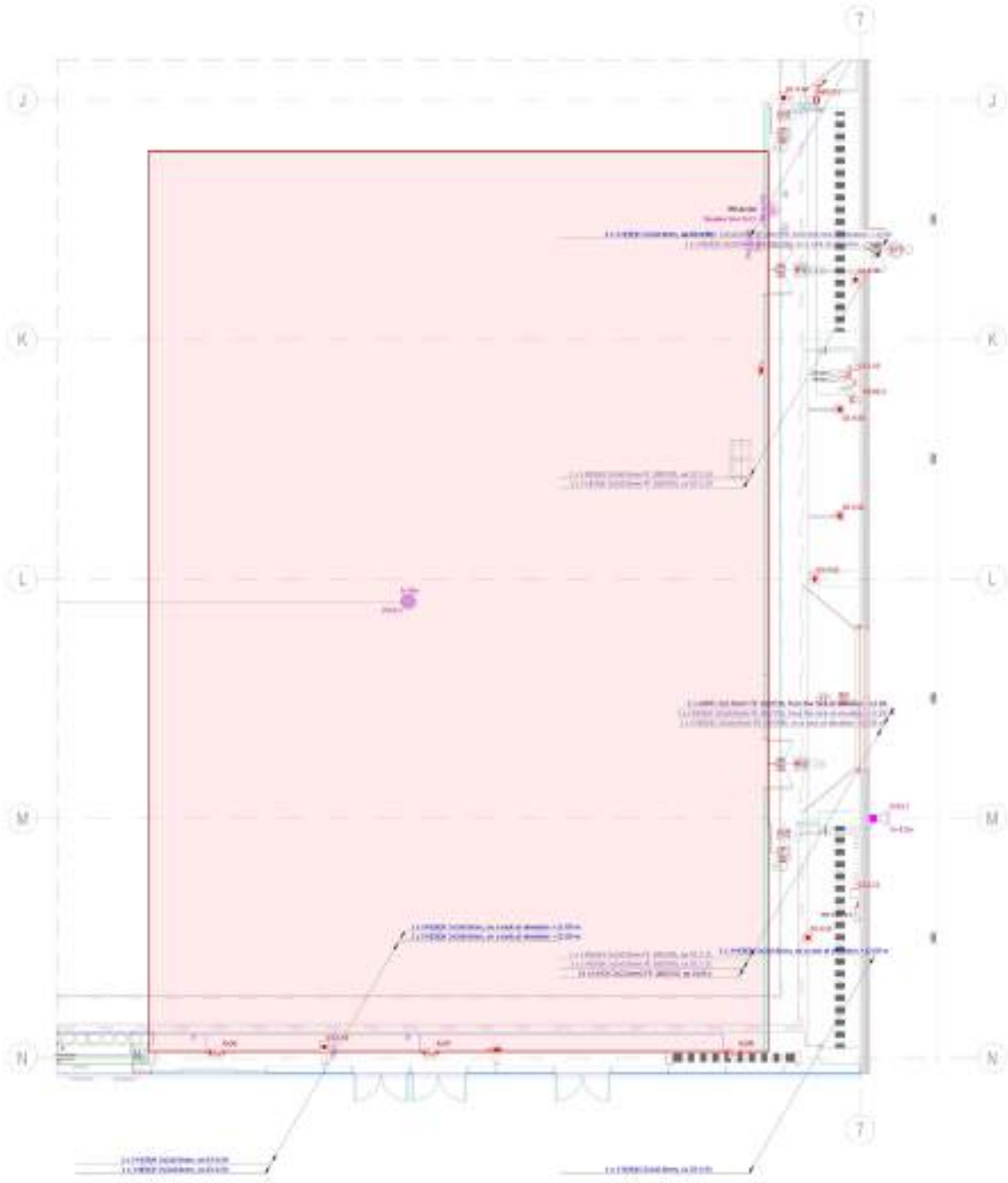


Figure 4.5.1 — Fire alarm

4.5.2 Fire Hydrants

For the Participants’ pavilions, internal hydrants are provided, and no additional work is required. Should there be a need for further modifications or

interventions, participants must obtain approval from the Organiser before proceeding with any additional work.

4.5.3 Sprinkler System

The Participants’ pavilions are equipped with a first layer of a fully functional sprinkler system, already installed within the building in accordance with relevant standards. A valve is provided on the existing sprinkler pipeline, serving as the connection point for each pavilion. From this point, the pavilion

is connected and can distribute its own installation of additional sprinkler layers, if needed.

Additionally, each pavilion includes a dedicated connection for a second row of sprinklers in case a suspended ceiling is installed.

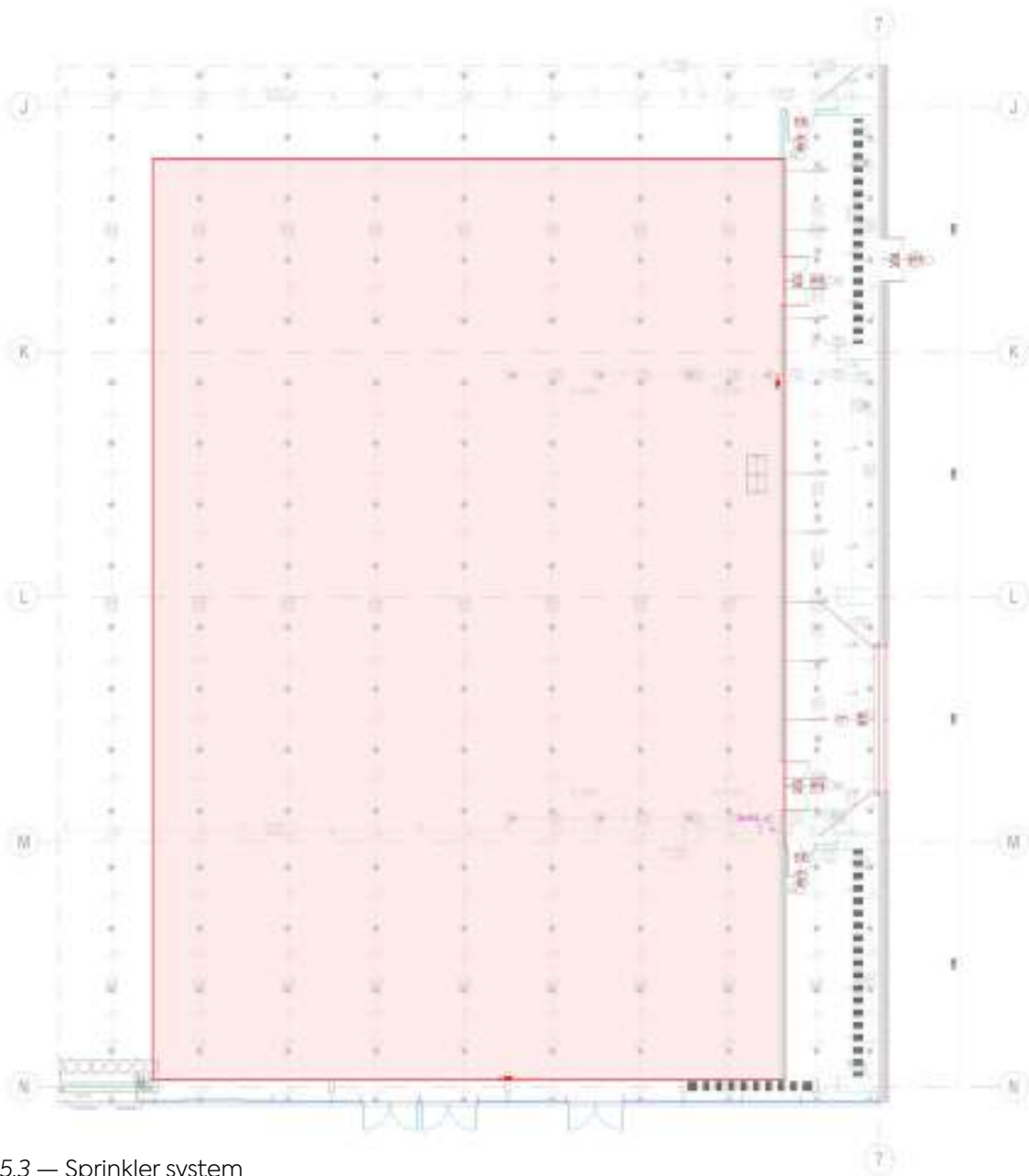


Figure 4.5.3 — Sprinkler system

4.6. Design Guidelines

4.6.1 General Architectural Intent

The design of the pavilions at EXPO 2027 plays a crucial role in shaping the overall visual and functional identity of the event. It serves as a key component in determining both the aesthetic appeal and the visitor experience. The pavilions provide each participating country with a platform to present its culture, innovations, and contributions on a global stage. As such, the architectural intent

behind each pavilion is to create an inviting, functional, and visually impactful space that captures the essence of the exhibiting nation. This design vision emphasizes modularity, flexibility, and the need for a façade that is not only attractive but also highly visible, ensuring that each pavilion stands out as a unique representation of the country it represents.

4.6.2 Fit-Out Guidelines

The position of the pavilions in the Participants Area is designed so that all pavilions have between façades oriented towards the public realm. Individual pavilions of participants will be separated

from each other by partition walls of full height, while the back side will have a wall facing a service corridor.

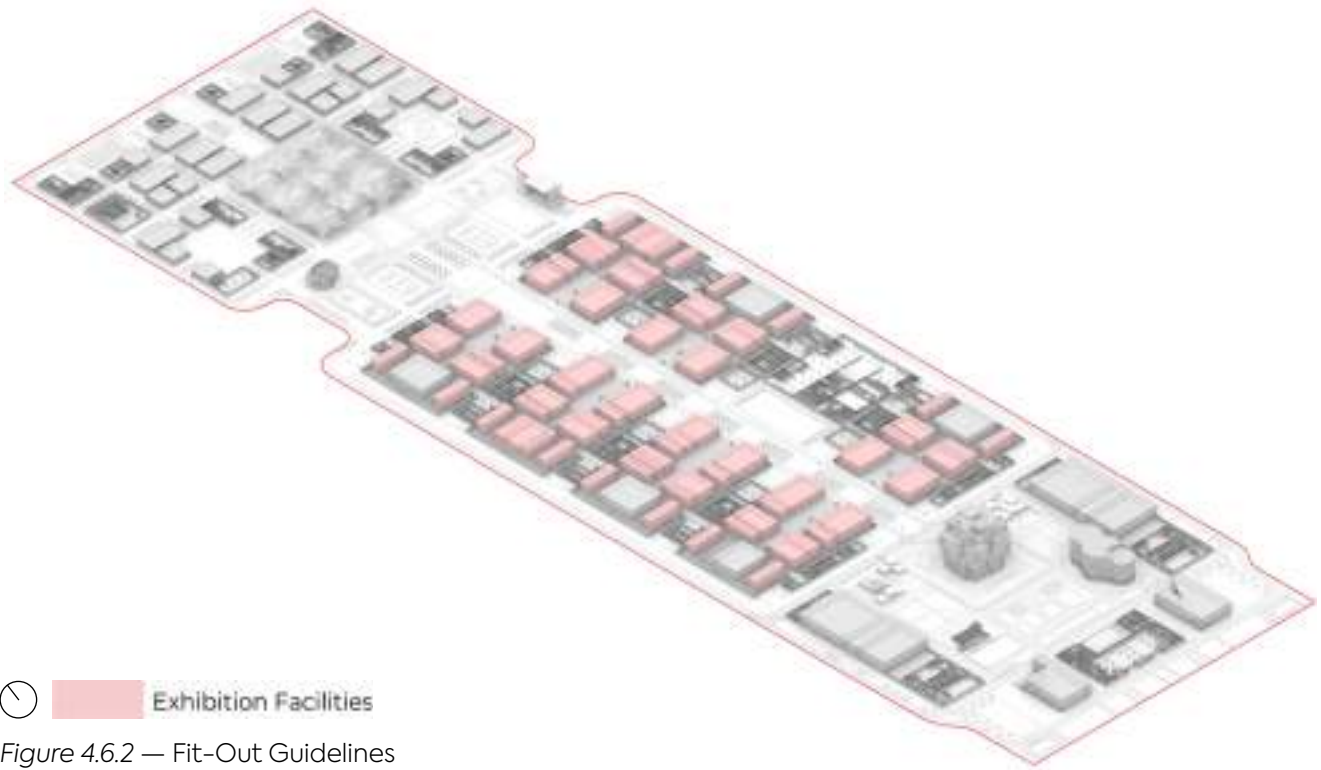


Figure 4.6.2 — Fit-Out Guidelines

4.6.2.1 Height and Volume

The maximum height of the pavilions – 10.00 meters – is shown in the table below, which, along with the allowed area of the pavilion space, determines the maximum volume of the pavilion that can be utilized.

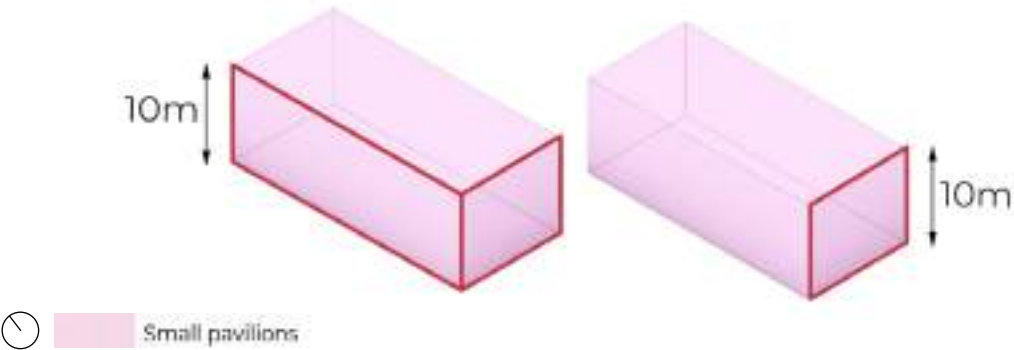


Figure 4.6.2.1.1 — External Small Pavilion walls – façades

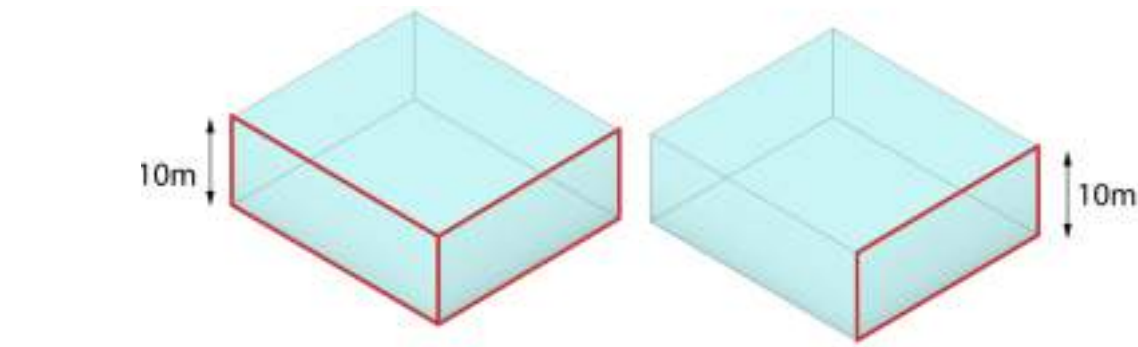


Figure 4.6.2.1.2 — External Medium Pavilion walls – façades

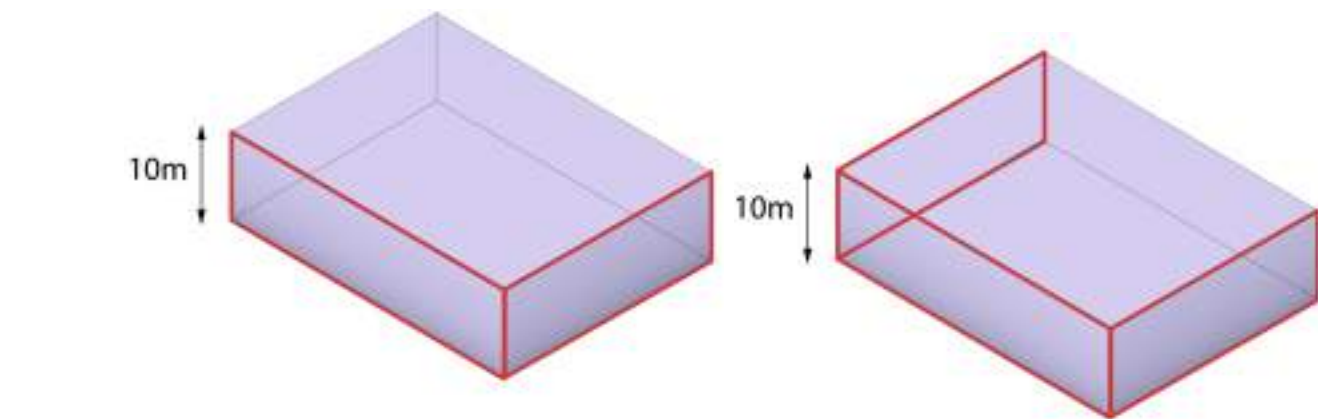


Figure 4.6.2.1.3 — External Large Pavilion walls – façades

4.6.2.2 Construction of Façade Walls

4.6.2.2.1 Pavilion Façade And Demising Walls Provided By The Organiser

For S and M1 type of pavilions in the Participants Area, Organiser is building the construction for Pavilion façade and Demising Walls. Participants must carry out façade works and wall cladding according to their Design.

For M2 and L type of pavilions in the Participants Area, Organiser is providing only Demising Walls, while the Pavilion Façade and Overlay of the Venue’s façade are left to be done by the Participants, in accordance with creative liberty in the design for this type of pavilions.

In the diagram below, Demising walls (which are non-removable walls) are marked in red. These walls are fixed and cannot be modified or removed under any circumstances.

Demising walls cannot be adapted (as listed in Section 4.3.1). They define the evacuation corridors and are located between certain pavilions as well as alongside service corridors. The exact positions of these walls are specified in the Technical Information Package (TIP) for each pavilion and are clearly marked in the documentation provided to each participating country, ensuring a full understanding of all design and construction limitations. These walls must not be moved, modified, cut, drilled, or

removed in any way. It is strictly prohibited to fix or mount any elements directly onto the demising walls. Interior finishing treatments may be applied on the inner side of these walls, but without transferring any load directly onto the wall surface. Any elements to be mounted must be supported either by a substructure fixed to the demising walls or by an independent substructure installed entirely within the pavilion space. In all cases, the demising walls must remain structurally unaffected and free from direct loading. Details of all proposed interior finishes, including the method of support, must be included in the design documentation submitted for approval. For further restrictions or requirements regarding these walls, reference should be made to the Design and Construction Guide and the Technical Information Package (TIP).

Any intervention on any of the pre-built walls requires prior approval from the Organiser based on the submitted design documentation.

Pavilion Façade of the pavilion marked green, may be altered or removed, but only in accordance with the specific design and exhibition requirements of each participant.





4.6.2.2.2 Walls Constructed by Participants

In pavilions type M2 and L in the Participants Area, the construction of both Pavilion Façade and Overlay of the Venue’s Façade It is entirely the responsibility of the participant.

The Organiser does not construct previously mentioned walls; it is the obligation of each participant to independently carry out the necessary wall construction within the allocated space, in line with their exhibition concept and functional requirements.

However, what is mandatory for participants at this location is to design and install an external façade element - Overlay of the Venue’s Façade, which must be fixed onto the curtain wall facing the promenade using special mounting brackets provided for this purpose.

All wall constructions and any potential modifications must comply with the technical documentation and the conditions outlined in this guide and are subject to prior review and approval by the Organiser’s technical team.

4.6.3 Design of the Pavilion Façade

Pavilions, being self-standing units inside of the Venue, sides facing the Public Realm, and as such those sides can be treated as façades.

The design of the façades of the pavilions represents a key component of the architectural concept of the event itself. The façades of the pavilions must be carefully designed to achieve a balance between aesthetic effect and functionality, taking into account the specific requirements of each exhibition.

If the exhibition concept includes an open layout or a scenography approach that does not require physical partitions, participants are allowed to omit the walls shown in the diagram—except for the aforementioned external façade—provided that this does not compromise technical regulations, circulation flow, or safety standards.

All wall constructions and any potential modifications must comply with the technical documentation and the conditions outlined in this guide and are subject to prior review and approval by the Organiser’s technical team.

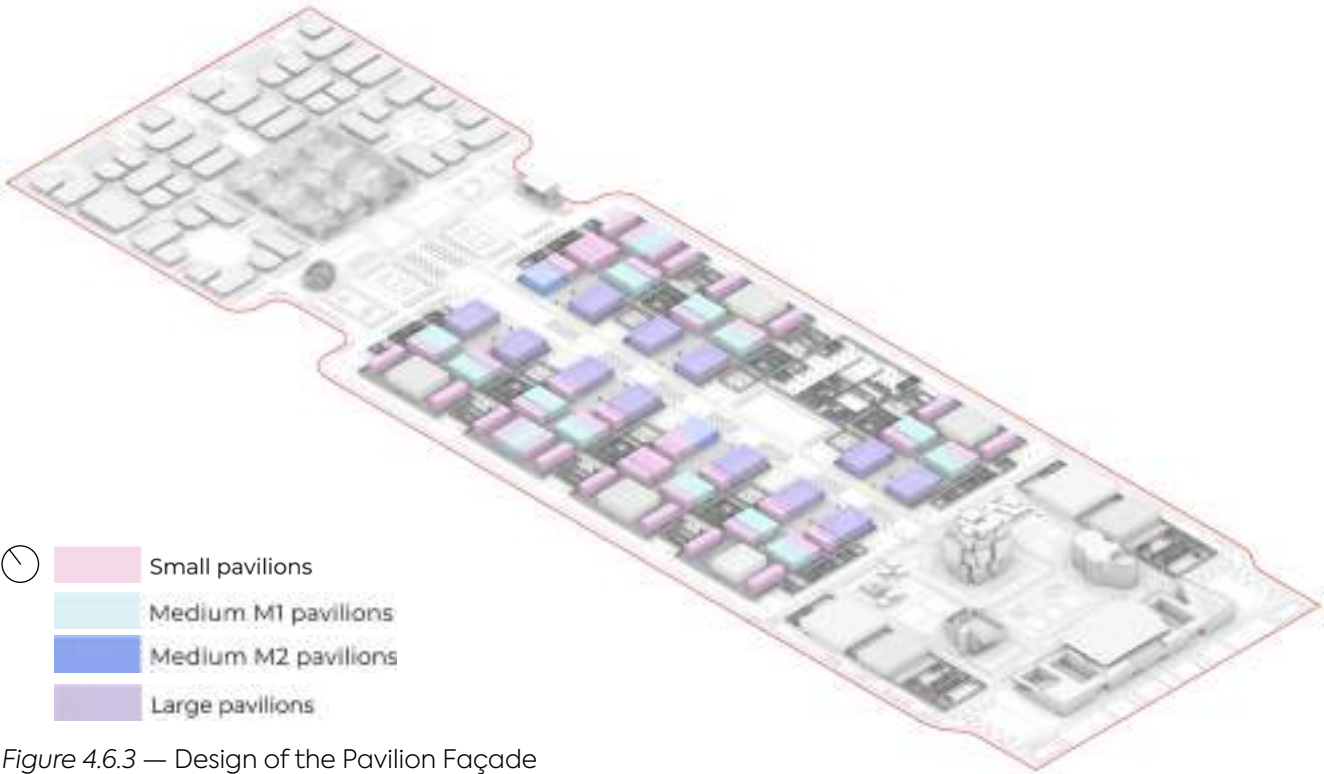


Figure 4.6.3 — Design of the Pavilion Façade

4.6.3.1 Design of the Venue Overlay Façade

Pavilions facing the Promenade (L and M2), have between them and the Promenade a glass curtain wall of the Venue. Thus, these Pavilions have an opportunity to extend their design and exhibition on the Venue's Façade (Venue Overlay Façade).

The goal is for each façade to be not only decorative but also communicative —. As such, Organiser is limiting design of the Venue Overlay Façade to:

- not extruding more that 50cm from the Venue's façade
- all elements of the Venue Overlay Façade must be designed with consideration for their potential adverse effects on individuals with disabilities
- no component of the Venue Overlay Façade shall contain any content or design elements that could be considered offensive, inappropriate, or discriminatory.

For this purpose, the Organiser has provided strong points ("brackets") on the Venue's façade for the safe and functional mounting of additional elements by the Participants. This substructure provides space for creative expression, allowing countries to design façade that can use different materials, lighting effects, symbols, or innovations.

All technical details (position, type of connection, load bearing capacity etc.) of these elements will be provided to the Participant as part of the technical information package for their Pavilion.

Organiser has not provided the electrical connection for elements on the Venue's façade but has left it to Participants to provide it in case it is deemed necessary.

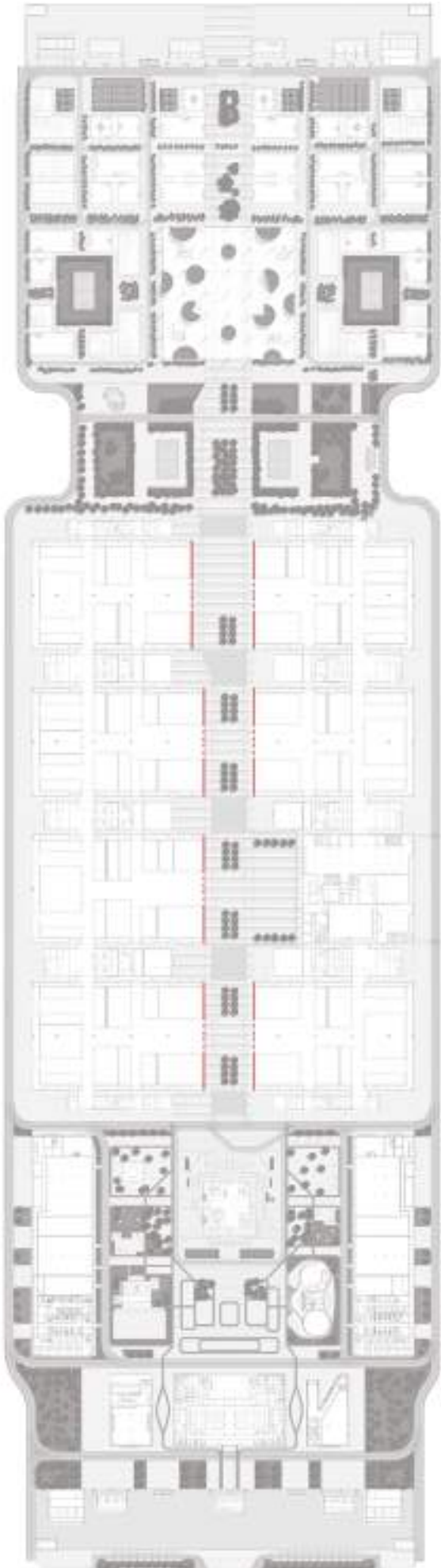
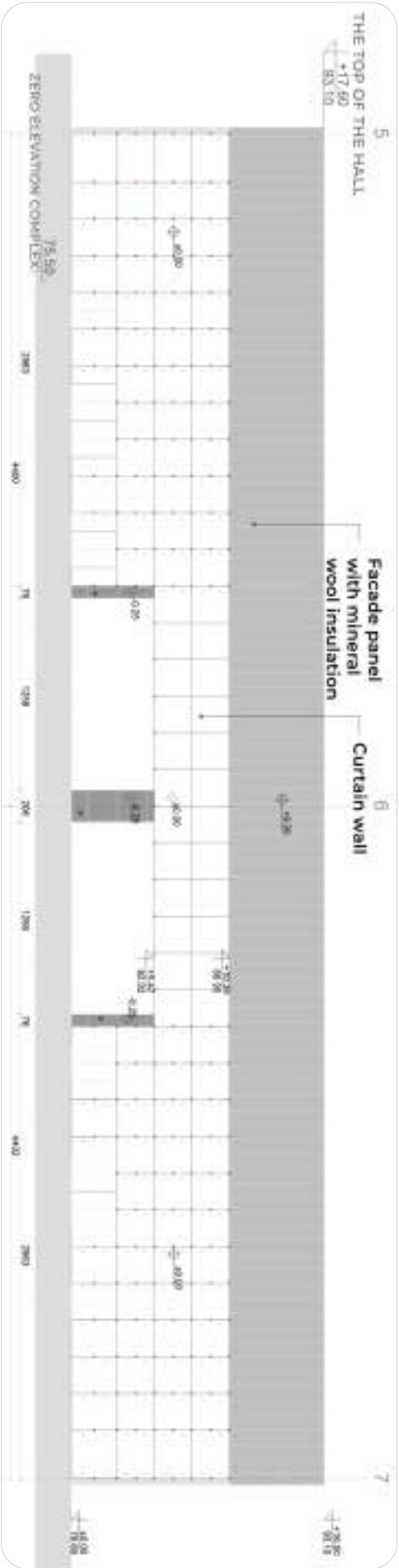


Figure 4.6.3.1.1 — Design of the Venue Overlay Façade



4.6.3.2 Pavilion Façade Facing the Promenade

Each pavilion (L and M2) on the promenade is in direct contact with the external glass façade but is one meter away from the said façade curtain wall towards the interior of the pavilion, providing a space that allows for flexibility in planning. Participants have the option to define whether they will build a pavilion façade wall or whether they will

leave the space open behind the glass façade and venue overlay façade. This flexibility in design allows participating countries to adapt their pavilions to their needs and concepts, while simultaneously creating a unique visual and functional interaction between the façade and the pavilion’s interior space.

4.6.3.3 Pavilion Façade Facing the Public Realm

Pavilion façades, if according to Chapter 4.1 and Chapter 4.2 are built by Organiser, are made out of drywall panels, which serve as the starting point for shaping the façades. Regardless of whether the drywall panels for the Pavilion façades are provided by the Organiser, all participants have equal flexibility and autonomy in their design approach.

The design of the façades is not merely a decorative element — it is the fundamental visual signature of each pavilion. The Pavilion façade can be three-dimensional and may extend into the Public Realm, but the extruding elements cannot take up more than 50% of the total façade surface.

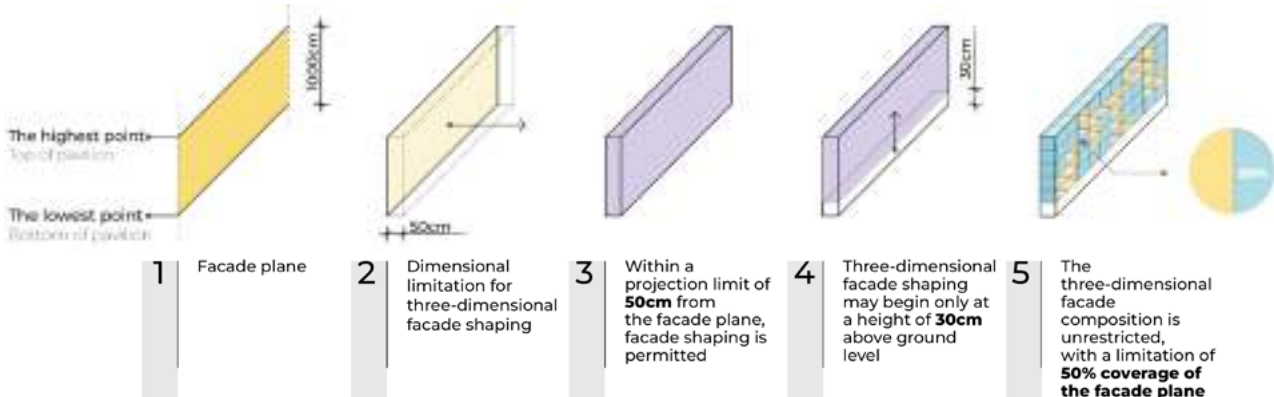


Figure 4.6.3.3.1 — Pavilion Façade Restrictions

It is important to emphasize that this three-dimensional expansion of the façade does not imply an expansion of the pavilion’s gross area. The façade wall must be on the final boundary of the pavilion, as defined by the technical documentation. As the Pavilion façade is allowed to be shaped in certain areas, it can extend up to 50 cm, but only in a three-dimensional shaping of the façade surface, without affecting the pavilion’s base area. The three-dimensional extension of the façade—up to 50 cm beyond the pavilion boundary line—may begin only from a height of 30 cm above the finished floor level, ensuring that the net footprint of the pavilion remains within the prescribed spatial limits. Participants are allowed to mount LED screens on the Pavilion façade as a final covering, provided that the load limits are respected and the Façades load-bearing capacity is maintained in accordance

with the data specified in the Technical Information Package (TIP). Lightweight exhibition systems, façade elements, signage, and LED panels can be mounted directly onto the wall, as long as the structural load remains within the specified limits. The Pavilion Façade can also be partially or completely open if the pavilion design or exhibition requires such an intervention. In such cases, Pavilion design must take into consideration all acoustic and comfort implications that can arise from such design decisions. If the design calls for parts or entire façade to become a glass partition, participants are allowed to implement this change. Participants are obliged to carry out all the necessary works at their own expense, with prior approval for the modification from the Organiser.

4.6.3.4 Entrances and exits on the Pavilion Façade and Demising walls

Each pavilion will have defined positions for door openings on the pavilion façades and installed doors on the demising pavilion walls that are facing the service corridors. No doors will be installed on the Pavilion façade by Organiser, only provisional openings on the Pavilion Façades will be done. The recommended positions of entrances on the Pavilion Façade provided by Shell & Core works meet all fire protection requirements to ensure efficient evacuation and ensure the functionality and safety of the space. The position and number of doors may be changed, but exclusively under the condition that the minimum requirements defined through TIP are met. With the aim to not only enhance the visual appeal but also improves the functionality of the pavilion, making them more flexible and capable of meeting the various needs of the exhibition, Organiser is allowing the Participants to choose the position for entrances and exits to their Pavilion, following the conditions:

- entrances/exits on the Pavilion Façades must be in accordance with the evacuation routes and fire prevention plans of visitors and staff inside the Pavilion
 - entrances/exits on the Pavilion Façades must follow crowd modelling guidelines provided in 4.6.10.1
- Organiser will provide openings (without doors installed) on the Pavilion façades, for the types of Pavilions in accordance with demarcation in Chapter 4.2. Provided openings can be altered and/or moved according to Participants’ plans. All such modifications must be approved by the Organiser. All costs associated with modifications to the provided openings on the Pavilion façade shall be borne by the Participants. Participants have the option to increase the number of openings on their façades, provided that the limitations defined in the Design and Build Guide and the technical documentation are respected, in case the exhibition of the participating countries requires such modifications.

4.6.3.5 Recessed Façade

The retraction of the façade inward—behind the original boundary line defined by Pavilion-specific documentation—is technically permitted only under specific structural conditions. In such cases, any retracted façade walls must be entirely self-supporting and load bearing through the Pavilion’s floor slab. **Fixing, suspending, or anchoring the retracted façade walls to the overhead structural trusses provided by the Organiser is not permitted.** Participants are required to ensure full structural independence of the retracted façade element, and such designs must be reviewed and approved by the Organiser prior to implementation.

The predefined Pavilion boundary lines, as indicated in the official Pavilion allocation drawings, remain fixed and must be respected for all other design intents. Any changes made within the defined boundaries of the pavilion, whether structural or decorative, are considered part of the interior design and do not alter the external boundaries of the pavilion. Therefore, such interventions do not constitute a façade retraction.

4.6.3.6 Acoustic Comfort

Acoustic comfort is a critical aspect of the EXPO 2027 pavilion environment, both for the wellbeing of visitors and for maintaining a balanced relationship between neighbouring pavilions. Participants are therefore required to carefully consider noise levels and sound transmission in the design and operation of their pavilions.

The maximum permissible noise level from within a pavilion is set at **60 dB**, measured at the boundary line with the pavilion located directly opposite. This threshold is intended to ensure that sound generated in one pavilion does not disrupt the visitor experience in adjacent or facing pavilions. In situations where two pavilions share a common wall, the maximum allowed level of noise transfer will be defined by an expert acoustic assessment, the results of which will be communicated by the Organiser. This requirement reflects the particular sensitivity of directly adjoining pavilions and the need for a clear standard of acoustic separation.

The venues themselves have been designed with acoustic treatment at roof level, which prevents reflection or transmission of sound across the roof structure. However, Participants should be aware that sound transmission may still occur under certain conditions. Specifically, noise may pass **over the partition walls** if the pavilion is constructed without a ceiling or if loud noise sources are placed on an upper floor, and it may also transmit **through**

partition walls in cases where internal sound levels are unusually high. Pavilion designs should therefore incorporate appropriate construction and material solutions to reduce such risks, especially where high-intensity sound is anticipated.

Where the predicted internal noise level of any source within a pavilion is expected to exceed **90 dB**, the Participant will be required to commission a detailed **Acoustic Study**. This study must evaluate the potential impact of sound on neighbouring pavilions and recommend appropriate measures for noise insulation and control. These measures must then be implemented within the pavilion design and construction. Compliance with this requirement is a condition for approval of the pavilion’s design and for its operation during EXPO 2027.

Failure to comply with the above acoustic comfort requirements may result in formal action by the Organiser, including rejection of design submissions, the requirement for corrective acoustic works at the Participant’s expense, or the suspension of pavilion operations until compliance is achieved. Participants are therefore advised to engage qualified consultants early in the design process to ensure that their pavilion satisfies both the quantitative thresholds and the qualitative objectives of the EXPO 2027 framework.

4.6.4 Height Constraints of Pavilions and Formation of Additional Levels

This chapter provides clear technical guidelines related to the spatial utilisation of height within exhibition pavilions. The first subsection will address the parameters that define the maximum allowed heights for the design and placement of exhibition elements, along with graphic cross-sections for each pavilion typology. Special attention is given to limitations concerning existing installation systems, structural frameworks, and prescribed safety conditions.

The second part of the chapter is dedicated to the possibility of creating additional levels, such as mezzanines, within individual pavilions. It will cover the technical prerequisites, construction limitations, and regulatory aspects that must be adhered to when integrating such internal levels. The goal of this chapter is to provide all necessary information for the correct and compliant design of vertical space in accordance with the technical and functional requirements of the exhibition concept.

4.6.4.1 Height Parameters and Technical Limitations for Pavilion Design

The pavilions of participants have a height of 10.00 meters, which represents the maximum allowed height that cannot be exceeded. At a height of 10.60 meters, there is a steel grid that is part of the participants’ pavilion structure. This grid is fixed, and no modifications are allowed. Each participant will receive technical documentation containing strongpoints and maximum allowed loads to ensure the safety and functionality of the pavilion.

The characteristics of provided strong points are:

- Load bearing capacity per strong point: 500kg
- Distance between strong points: 10.00 meters along one axis and 7.20 meters along the perpendicular axis
- Instructions for use of strong points: in technical information package

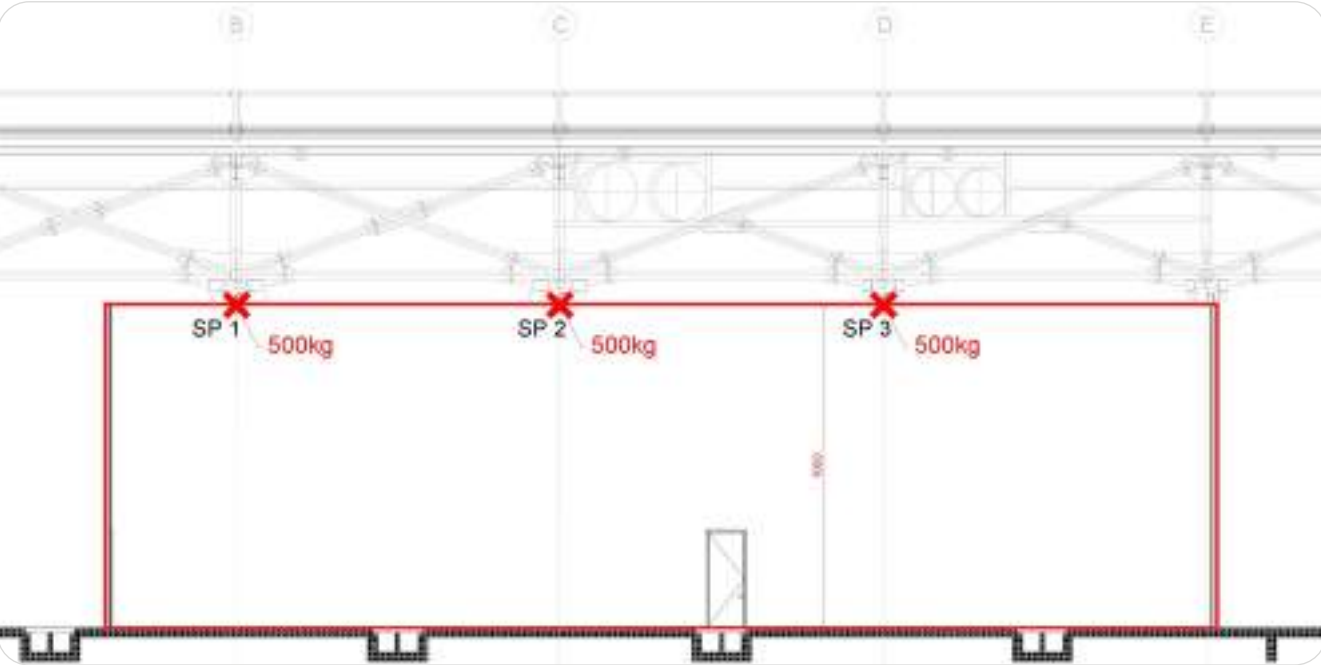


Figure 4.6.4.1 — Section of a pavilion with strongpoints on the ceiling

4.6.4.2 Possibility of Creating Internal Floors and Mezzanines

Participants are allowed to build a mezzanine or full floor inside of the pavilion.

In the case of an additional floor being constructed, its design and structure must be carefully planned. The entire structure of the said mezzanine/floor must be supported by the floor slab. The design must consider both functional and aesthetic aspects, as the additional mezzanine/floor can be integrated into the overall pavilion design and visually align with the exhibition concept.

In the case of constructing a mezzanine or floor inside the pavilion, it is not allowed to mount or attach any elements to the demising pavilion walls or pavilion façade. All additional equipment, supports, and structural elements must be fully supported by the pavilion's floor slab.

Interventions involving the construction of a mezzanine or any modifications that require support on the floor slab and drilling into the slab must be carried out in such a way that the structure and exhibition elements are anchored to the floor.

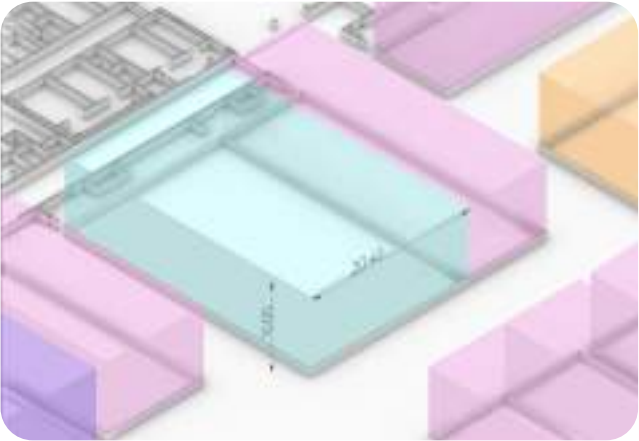


Figure 4.6.4.2.1 — Possibility of creating internal floors and mezzaninnes

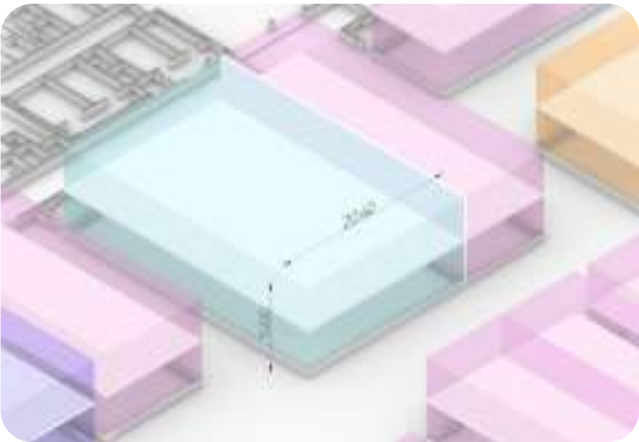


Figure 4.6.4.2.2 — Possibility of creating internal floors and mezzaninnes

These anchors must be removable, and participants are obligated to restore the space to its original condition upon dismantling the pavilion.

Participants are obliged to plan and build additional layers of fire safety systems (sprinkler, fire alarm etc) if they opt for a mezzanine/floor inside of their pavilion. Further information on this can be found in Chapter 4.6.8.2

The mezzanine/floor should not be planned at a height lower than 5 meters from the ground. The area of the built mezzanine/floor is included in the total pavilion area.

For all interventions, prior approval from the Organiser is required. Upon completion of the exhibition, all layers must be dismantled and the space returned to its original condition.

In all cases, the height of galleries and other installations must not exceed the allowed 10 meters, ensuring the safety and functionality of the pavilion in accordance with the prescribed limitations.

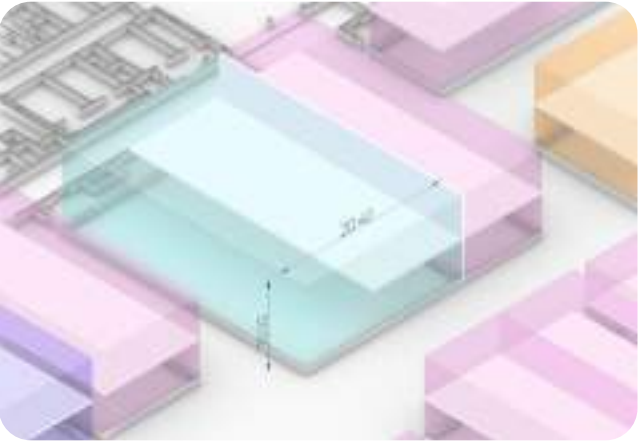


Figure 4.6.4.2.3 — Possibility of creating internal floors and mezzaninnes

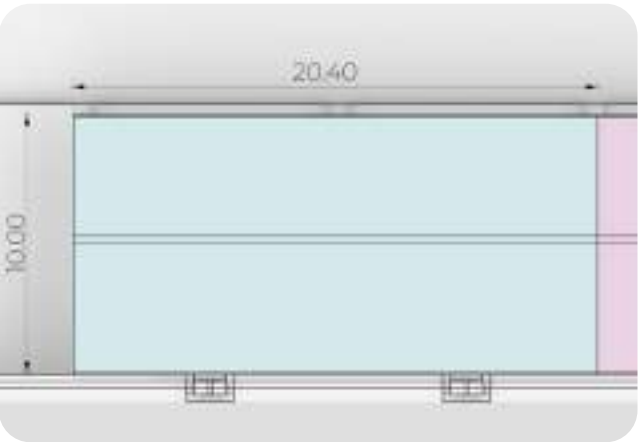


Figure 4.6.4.2.4 — Possibility of creating internal floors and mezzaninnes

4.6.5 Floor Design Parameters

If participants wish to apply a different type of floor finish or install an additional floor covering, they may do so by placing OSB or plywood panels over the existing epoxy floor, onto which the desired material can be applied. All such modifications must receive prior approval from both the organiser. Furthermore, all permitted floor loads are predefined and will be specified in the technical documentation provided for each pavilion.

Participants are also required to carry out waterproofing works in all toilet and kitchen areas within their pavilion. This includes both

floor and wall surfaces, in accordance with best construction practices and applicable standards. It is recommended to use a two-component cementitious waterproofing membrane or a liquid-applied polyurethane waterproofing system, depending on the final finishes to be applied. All waterproofing layers must be properly sealed at joints, corners, and pipe penetrations to ensure full protection. The responsibility for the correct application and performance of the waterproofing system lies with the participant.

4.6.6 Ceiling Design Parameters

The pavilions are not equipped with a suspended ceiling by Organiser, so the Venue's structure and installations will be visible inside the pavilion.

Participants are permitted to design and install ceiling systems within the interior of their individual pavilions, provided that all such interventions are in full compliance with the technical, operational, and safety requirements set forth by the Organiser.

To ensure adequate functionality of the fire protection systems, any installed ceiling—whether it spans the entire pavilion footprint or only a portion thereof—must meet specific permeability criteria to enable effective operation of sprinkler and detection systems located above the ceiling plane. The Participant is required to install a secondary row of fire suppression and detection systems beneath the ceiling in accordance with applicable codes and regulations whenever a suspended ceiling is introduced.

This implementation must ensure the uninterrupted and efficient distribution of electrical power, fire and life safety (FLS) systems, and other essential services. These secondary installations must not compromise the integrity, accessibility, or operability of the core infrastructure systems provided by the Organiser.

Likewise, if a gallery, mezzanine, or any other structural element is introduced into the pavilion that disrupts the operation of existing building systems, the Participant is required to implement secondary rows of installations. This applies broadly to HVAC, sprinkler, fire detection, and other related systems, and must fully comply with the technical and safety requirements established by the Organiser.

Participants must ensure that their pavilion design includes a dedicated substructure to support the piping for the lower tier sprinkler system, as well as all other MEP (mechanical, electrical, and plumbing) installations within the pavilion itself. It is not permitted to use the venue roof or steel venue structure—specifically the lattice roof truss—for supporting installations inside the pavilion. Defined support points (strong points) on the lattice roof structure must be utilized for this purpose. Participants are allowed to attach their substructure for suspended ceilings and internal installations only to these designated strong points. Alongside the clearly identified attachment locations, the maximum allowable load on the venue roof structure must be specified.

4.6.7 Building Systems & Utilities

4.6.7.1 MEP Infrastructure

Each pavilion is provided with utility connections for water supply and sewage, accessible through an inspection hatch located adjacent to the pavilion wall, facing the service corridor. A separate high-voltage electrical connection is also available and is positioned within the same installation channel but divided from the hydraulic lines by a partition wall for safety and functionality.

A valve is pre-installed on the sprinkler system pipeline that leads to each pavilion, allowing participants to extend and configure their own internal sprinkler network from this point.

For the EXPO’s specialized exhibition requirements, every pavilion includes a dedicated connection to the HVAC system. This setup features a VAV (Variable Air Volume) regulator, which allows precise control of air flow. The duct leading from the VAV unit is routed through the partition wall between the service corridor and the pavilion interior.

Additionally, low-voltage electrical connections are routed at a height of 220 cm from the pavilion wall and are organized using PNK cable trays.

WATER SUPPLY

Each pavilion of Participants is connected to the water supply system via a Ø 25 mm pipe, which is installed within an inspection shaft at a designated location. This connection point also includes the planned location for the water meter, which will be indicated in the Technical Information Package (TIP) for each pavilion.

From this connection point onward, participants are fully responsible for designing and executing the complete internal water supply network within their pavilion. This includes the distribution of water to all required functional zones (e.g., kitchens, toilets, exhibition spaces), in accordance with their interior layout and specific operational needs.

Participants must strictly take into account the available water supply capacity provided to them,

and all plumbing design and installation must comply with applicable technical standards and regulations. The proposed water supply project must be submitted to the Organiser for prior review and approval. Coordination with other infrastructure elements and consistency with the overall design and construction plans of the pavilion are also mandatory.

SEWAGE

Each pavilion f is equipped with a connection to the sewage system via a Ø 110 mm pipe, installed within an inspection shaft at a predefined location. This setup ensures easy access for maintenance and monitoring. The exact position of the connection point will be provided in the Technical Information Package (TIP) for each pavilion.

From this connection point onward, participants are solely responsible for the complete design and installation of the internal sewage network within their pavilion. This includes the collection and drainage of wastewater from all functional areas (such as toilets, kitchens, and technical zones), in accordance with their specific layout and usage requirements.

Participants must strictly observe the predefined capacity of the sewage connection made available to them. All sewage system designs must comply with applicable regulations and technical standards. The proposed sewage installation project must be submitted to the Organiser for prior approval. In addition, the sewage network must be coordinated with all other internal infrastructure systems and aligned with the overall design and construction plans of the pavilion.

POWER SUPPLY

Each pavilion is provided with high and low voltage electrical connections, accessible through a revision shaft as detailed in the Technical Information Package (TIP). The high-voltage connection is executed in accordance with all relevant technical standards,in the channels under the concrete slab, while the low-voltage connection is delivered at a height of 220 cm via the PNK rack, and serves as the designated point for connection for all pavilions.

From these connection points onward, participants bear full responsibility for designing, installing, and implementing the internal electrical distribution system

within their pavilion. This includes proper planning of circuits, load distribution, and coordination with all functional zones according to the pavilion’s layout and usage requirements. When connecting to the provided supply points, participants must ensure that all materials and equipment, methods, and protections comply with applicable electrical codes and safety regulations.

Additionally, all electrical projects must be submitted to the Organiser for prior review and approval. It is the participant’s duty to ensure that their internal systems do not overload the provided capacity and that the installation remains fully compatible with the overall infrastructure of the venue.

LIGHTING

Participants are responsible for designing and installing their own lighting systems in accordance with the overall concept, layout, and functional requirements of their pavilion. This includes selecting appropriate lighting fixtures, ensuring proper placement and distribution, and integrating the lighting system with other interior elements. All lighting installations must comply with relevant technical standards and safety regulations and must be included in the design documentation submitted for approval to the Organiser.

HVAC SYSTEM

Pavilions are equipped with a dedicated HVAC connection, which includes a VAV (Variable Air Volume) regulator for precise airflow control. From this regulator, a pre-installed duct extension passes through the demising wall and enters the pavilion from the service corridor side. This setup provides a functional starting point for the participant’s internal HVAC system.

It is the responsibility of each participant to design and install the complete internal HVAC distribution within their pavilion. This includes the layout and execution of all ductworks, air terminals, and control systems needed to ensure adequate ventilation, heating, and cooling based on the pavilion’s design and operational needs. The internal system must be fully coordinated with other architectural and technical elements of the pavilion.

Any specific requirements that involve additional interventions to the provided HVAC system must be supported by a detailed technical design, which is subject to prior approval by the Organiser. All such works, including internal distribution and any modifications, must be carried out by the participant at their own expense and in full compliance with applicable regulations and technical standards.

SMOKE DETECTORS & ALARM SYSTEMS

Pavilions are equipped with a pre-installed fire alarm system, designed and implemented in full compliance with relevant fire protection regulations and standards. This system includes automatic smoke detectors, line detector transmitters, receivers and manual call points; all connected to the central fire alarm control panel. The provided installation ensures coverage of all primary functional areas within each pavilion.

Participants are not required to install a separate fire alarm system. All additional new elements must be checked and approved by Organizer. All new equipment must be compatible with the existing equipment, connected with HF installation. The participant bears responsibility for added elements. If the design introduces additional enclosed or specialized zones that require expanded fire detection coverage, participants are obligated to propose and implement the necessary extensions.

All additions to the fire alarm system must be developed in coordination with the Organiser and fully comply with applicable technical and safety standards. The cost and integration of any additional components are the responsibility of the participant, and such interventions must be submitted for prior approval.

SPRINKLER SYSTEM

Pavilions are equipped with a functional sprinkler system, pre-installed throughout the building in accordance with applicable fire safety regulations. This base system provides full coverage in open space conditions and requires no further intervention under standard circumstances.

However, if a participant decides to install a ceiling closure or any construction element that obstructs the existing sprinkler coverage, it becomes their responsibility to design and install a supplementary sprinkler distribution system within the pavilion. This ensures that fire protection remains effective in the newly enclosed space.

To support such cases, each pavilion is equipped with a dedicated valve connected to the main sprinkler pipeline, which allows participants to extend the system as needed. The design, execution, and integration of the additional sprinkler system must be carried out by the participant, at their own expense, and strictly in accordance with all relevant regulations, technical standards, and fire safety requirements. All proposed modifications must also be submitted for approval to the Organiser.



4.6.7.2 Fire Life Safety Design Guidelines

Ensuring the highest level of **Fire Life Safety (FLS)** is a fundamental obligation for all Participants involved in the design, construction, and operation of pavilions at **EXPO 2027 Belgrade**. In accordance with the **Law on Fire Protection** (“*Law on Fire Protection*,” *Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 111/2009, 20/2015, 87/2018, and subsequent amendments) and the comprehensive body of applicable Serbian fire safety legislation, all pavilion designs must incorporate preventive, passive, and active measures to reduce fire risks, safeguard human life, protect property, and ensure the integrity of adjacent structures and public areas.

This section outlines the **minimum mandatory FLS design requirements**, structural obligations, system integration principles, and operational conditions that must be observed during the **entire project lifecycle**—from concept and permitting through to construction, operation, and dismantling.

Fire Life Safety plan must address the unique characteristics of pavilions as **temporary yet fully occupied exhibition structures**, with potentially high visitor densities, complex internal layouts, integrated technologies, and diverse functions ranging from exhibitions to retail, office use, and food & beverage operations. Given this complexity, the fire protection strategy must be **holistically embedded** in the architectural and MEP design process from the earliest design stage (Concept Design) and fully aligned with both national fire codes and EXPO-specific requirements.

Key FLS planning elements include, but are not limited to:

- **Fire compartmentation and structural fire resistance**, including classification of walls, partitions, and floor assemblies as per SRPS EN standards;
- **Evacuation strategy and safe egress design**, including number, placement, and sizing of exits, escape routes, signage, and lighting;

- **Active fire protection systems**, such as fire detection, alarm, sprinkler systems, and internal hydrants;
- **Electrical and ventilation system safety**, ensuring non-propagation of fire and smoke across zones;
- **Material fire performance classifications**, including reaction-to-fire ratings for walls, ceilings, floors, finishes, insulation, and façade systems;
- **Fire safety provisions for special areas**, including technical rooms, kitchens, elevated floors and mezzanines, and multimedia or AV installations;
- **Maintenance, testing, and certification obligations**, including provision of manufacturer test certificates (atesti) and fire safety approvals prior to operation.

Participants are reminded that all **fire safety designs are subject to mandatory review and approval** through the EXPO 2027 One-Stop-Shop permitting process and **must be validated by licensed fire protection engineers** and certified professionals in the Republic of Serbia. Any deviations or failure to comply with the outlined measures may result in **revocation of use permits, legal liability, or prohibition of public access** to the pavilion.

This section is to be read in conjunction with other relevant sections of the Guidebook, particularly:

- Section 3.3 Building Codes
- Section 3.1 FLS Regulations
- Section 7 Food & Beverage (for FLS measures specific to F&B operations)

Participants are strongly advised to engage qualified fire safety consultants from the earliest stages of design to ensure full alignment with Serbian law and EXPO 2027 operational safety objectives.

4.6.7.2.1 Fire Protection Measures for Pavilions

PAVILION FAÇADE WALLS

- The façade walls of pavilions may not exceed a maximum height of **10 meters**.
- All wall assemblies must be constructed using **non-combustible construction materials**, with a **reaction-to-fire class of at least A2-s1, d0**, as defined by **SRPS EN 13501-1**.

FIRE SEPARATION DISTANCE

- Any façade wall that is oriented towards an adjacent structure must incorporate a **minimum fire separation distance of 1 meter** at the point of interface.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR ANGULAR INTERFACES

- For pavilions with complex geometries where fire compartments meet at an **internal angle equal to or less than 135°**, additional fire separation measures are required.
- At such junctions, a **fire-resistant wall segment of no less than 3 meters in length** must be constructed, measured from the internal corner of the connecting fire compartments.

PREVENTION OF HORIZONTAL FIRE SPREAD AT FAÇADE INTERFACES

- To prevent lateral fire propagation across the building envelope at the boundary between fire compartments, a **horizontal fire-resistant strip** must be introduced at the joint.
- This strip must span **at least 1 meter in width** and must exhibit **equivalent fire resistance** as the internal fire-resistant partition it intersects, tested according to the relevant standard for external walls or curtain wall systems.

- This wall segment must achieve the **same fire resistance rating as the primary fire separation wall** at the compartment boundary.
- Diagram showcasing fire separation distances is below:

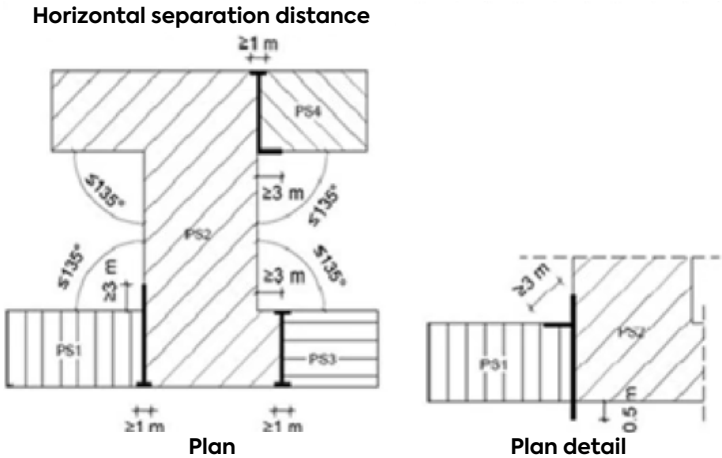


Figure 4.6.7.2.1.1 — Fire separation distance diagram

ALTERNATIVE MEASURES FOR ACHIEVING FIRE SEPARATION

- In lieu of horizontal separation via wall interface, the required fire separation can be achieved by **projecting the internal fire-rated wall outwards beyond the façade plane** by at least **0.50 meters**.
- Where technical constraints prevent compliance with standard separation distances, alternative solutions may include the construction of a **fire barrier in the form of an overhang or parapet wall** that protrudes at least **50 cm above the façade line**, and which is constructed to a **minimum rating of EI 60**, in accordance with **SRPS EN 13501-2 / SRPS EN 1364-1**.

4.6.7.2.2 Internal Walls and Finishes

INTERNAL PARTITION WALLS

Internal partition walls within the pavilions, intended solely for spatial subdivision and the creation of rooms or functional zones, are not required to possess any specific fire resistance rating. However, their construction must ensure that they do not compromise the integrity of escape routes, obstruct fire detection systems, or impede the operation of fire suppression and smoke extraction systems.

WALL AND CEILING FINISHES

All interior wall and ceiling finishes within the pavilion must be composed of materials that achieve a minimum reaction-to-fire classification of **B-s1, d0**, in accordance with **SRPS EN 13501-1**. This classification indicates limited combustibility, minimal smoke production (s1), and no flaming droplets (d0), thereby ensuring improved safety in the event of fire and reduced risk of smoke intoxication or fire spread within enclosed areas.

FLOOR FINISHES

Floor coverings installed inside pavilions must achieve a fire reaction classification of at least **Bfl-s1**, pursuant to **SRPS EN 13501-1**, signifying good flame retardancy with limited smoke development in flooring applications.

INTERMEDIATE FLOOR STRUCTURES

If the pavilion is designed or constructed with an intermediate floor—such as a gallery or upper level—above the main finished floor level, the following requirements apply:

- The intermediate structural floor (decking/ slab) must provide a **minimum fire resistance rating of REI 60**, as defined by **SRPS EN 13501-2**, and must be constructed from materials with a **minimum fire reaction classification of A2-s1,d0**, in accordance with **SRPS EN 13501-1**.
- The stair connecting the gallery or upper level with the main floor must comply with the following fire safety and usability conditions:
 - Constructed from materials with a **minimum fire reaction class of A2-s1,d0**
 - **Minimum fire resistance of REI 60**, per **SRPS EN 13501-2**
 - Tread surfaces must be non-slip, abrasion-resistant, and safe for use under emergency evacuation conditions
 - The **minimum allowable stair width is 130 cm**, to ensure safe and efficient evacuation

PAVILION FAÇADE MATERIALS

All cladding and underlying layers of the external pavilion façade must be constructed using materials

with a **minimum fire reaction classification of B-s1,d0**, as per **SRPS EN 13501-1**. This requirement ensures fire containment and mitigates the vertical and lateral spread of flames along façade surfaces.

VIDEO WALLS AND MULTIMEDIA FAÇADE PANELS

All electronic elements integrated into media façades or video walls must be equipped with certified **overheating and self-ignition protection mechanisms**. Verification of compliance must be demonstrated through valid third-party testing and certification.

ELECTRICAL CABLING AND INSTALLATION MATERIALS

All cabling used within pavilion installations must be of **halogen-free, low-smoke, and low-toxicity** type, ensuring minimal risk to life and property in the event of fire. Cables must comply with the following technical and safety standards:

- **Low Smoke Zero Halogen (LSZH/LSOH)** construction, flame-retardant, and designed for environments with heightened human safety requirements
- Compliance with:
 - **EN 50575** – assessment and classification under the Construction Products Regulation (CPR)
 - **IEC 60332-1 and IEC 60332-3** – flame propagation resistance
 - **IEC 61034** – low smoke emission
 - **IEC 60754-1/2** – halogen-free with low corrosive gas emission

All cabling installations must be executed in a technically sound manner, incorporating both **mechanical and fire protection measures**. The installation must strictly follow professional industry practices, applicable Serbian technical standards, and manufacturers’ guidelines.

In addition, **temperature control and protected access** to electronic and cable components must be ensured, in order to prevent ignition risks due to overheating, short circuits, or mechanical damage during operations.

PAVILION SUSPENDED CEILING SYSTEMS

All ceiling finishes and suspended ceiling elements within the pavilion must meet a **minimum reaction-to-fire classification of B-s1,d0**, in accordance with the standard **SRPS EN 13501-1**. This classification ensures that materials used in overhead surfaces contribute minimally to fire development, emit a very limited amount of smoke, and do not produce flaming droplets or particles during combustion.

- **Class B:** Limited contribution to fire (low flammability)
- **s1:** Very limited smoke production
- **d0:** No flaming droplets or particles

The use of ceiling materials with an equal or higher classification (e.g., **A2-s1,d0** or **A1**) is encouraged wherever technically and architecturally feasible, in order to enhance fire performance and overall user safety.

PERMISSIBLE CEILING MATERIALS

The following material types are considered compliant, provided that their certification explicitly confirms a fire reaction rating of **B-s1,d0** or better:

- **Non-combustible or fire-resistant boards** with mineral-based cores (e.g., mineral wool, fire-treated gypsum boards)
- **Metal panels** (aluminium, steel) with non-combustible or fire-inert cores
- **Fire-retardant treated wood panels or composite systems**, provided they are certified to meet at least B-s1,d0 classification under relevant testing protocols
- **Glass, ceramic, or stone wool-based fire-resistant linings**, provided they are installed in accordance with manufacturer guidance and certified specifications

4.6.7.2.3 Pavilion Egress Requirements – Number And Distribution Of Exits

The number and capacity of emergency exits in each pavilion must be determined based on the **maximum allowable number of occupants** who may be present in the structure simultaneously. Exit provisions must be designed in accordance with international fire safety best practices and in full compliance with relevant Serbian fire safety regulations.

MINIMUM EXIT REQUIREMENTS BY PAVILION SIZE

PAVILION TYPE	GROSS FLOOR AREA (m²)	MAX. NUMBER OF PERSONS	MIN. NUMBERS OF EXITS	MIN. EXIT WIDTH PER EXIT (m)	
Small Pavilion	324	116	2	2	1.10
Medium Pavilion	648	232	3	3	1.60
Large Pavilion	972	348	4	4	1.60

SPECIAL NOTE ON SPRINKLER SYSTEM COMPATIBILITY

In accordance with **SRPS EN 12845** (Fixed firefighting systems – Automatic sprinkler systems – Design, installation and maintenance), if a **suspended ceiling is perforated to more than 70% of its surface area**, it is deemed **optically transparent** for the purposes of sprinkler protection.

Under such conditions:

- It is **not mandatory** to install an additional (upper) layer of sprinkler heads above the suspended ceiling.
- However, this is **conditional upon** the plenum space (the void above the ceiling) not containing flammable materials, heat-sensitive equipment, or any installations that would otherwise require direct sprinkler coverage.

In cases where combustible elements or critical utilities are present in the ceiling void, fire suppression coverage **above the ceiling** must be provided, regardless of the perforation rate.

All ceiling systems, including support structures and mounting hardware, must be **mechanically stable**, installed in compliance with technical norms, and **non-contributing to fire spread** in both surface and concealed layers.

BASIC OCCUPANCY CALCULATION

The baseline occupancy load shall be calculated using the standard ratio of 1 person per 2.8 square meters of gross floor area, applicable to exhibition areas, unless otherwise dictated by the functional program of the space.



GENERAL EXIT DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

- **Minimum Height:** All exits must have a minimum clear opening height of **210 cm**.
- **Even Distribution:** Exit doors must be **evenly distributed** along the perimeter of the pavilion to enable multi-directional evacuation and to prevent bottlenecks or congestion during emergency scenarios.
- **Protected Routes:** No exit door shall open into spaces that are considered **high-risk fire zones**, nor shall any exit route lead through enclosed or obstructed rooms unless properly fire-rated and protected.
- **Signage and Accessibility:**
 - All exits must be **clearly and permanently marked**, with illuminated signage complying with **SRPS EN 1838 (Emergency Lighting)**.
 - Doors must open in the **direction of egress travel** and be fitted with panic hardware, conforming to **SRPS EN 1125** for safe and unimpeded use in emergencies.
 - Exit paths must always remain completely unobstructed.

CHANGE OF PAVILION USE – ADDITIONAL EXIT REQUIREMENTS

Although pavilions are dimensioned primarily for **exhibition purposes**, any change of use that alters the expected **occupant load density**—such as conversion to audience space, dining areas, or offices—**requires recalculation of the required number and capacity of exits**. The following table provides the **floor area per person standards** for various use types:

SPACE FUNCTION OR USE TYPE	AVERAGE FLOOR AREA REQUIRED PER PERSON (m ² /PERSON)
SERVICE AND TECHNICAL AREAS	28.0
EXHIBITION GALLERIES AND MUSEUMS	2.8
GATHERING AREAS WITH FIXED SEATING	Based on actual number of seats
GATHERING AREAS WITHOUT FIXED SEATING: – Concentrated use (chairs only, no tables) – Standing-room only areas – Unconcentrated use (tables and chairs)	0.65
	0.46
	1.4
OFFICE SPACES	9.3
COMMERCIAL KITCHENS	18.5
CHANGING ROOMS / LOCKER AREAS	4.6
STAGE PLATFORMS	1.4
STORAGE AREAS / WAREHOUSES	46.5

Each change in layout, use, or interior configuration must be reflected in the technical documentation submitted to EXPO fire safety consultants. Additional exits must be introduced **proportionally**, in accordance with the newly calculated occupant load and the spatial characteristics of the pavilion.

All emergency exit calculations, door hardware specifications, and escape route designs must be reviewed and validated by a licensed fire protection engineer or fire safety consultant, with mandatory alignment to Serbian regulations and the applicable standards outlined in the Fire Safety Reference List (see Section 3.1.1).

4.6.7.2.4 Evacuation Routes and Wayfinding Requirements

To ensure safe, effective, and orderly evacuation in the event of an emergency, each pavilion must be equipped with clearly designated evacuation routes and supporting visual guidance systems. These routes and systems must comply with both the Serbian fire protection regulations and applicable European standards.

EVACUATION SIGNAGE AND WAYFINDING

All evacuation routes must be equipped with visual indicators that guide occupants safely and intuitively toward designated emergency exits. The following elements are mandatory:

- **Evacuation Maps** displayed at visible and accessible locations throughout the pavilion.
- **Directional Arrows and Path Guidance Signs** placed consistently along corridors, transitions, and near decision points.
- **Emergency Exit Signs** that clearly indicate the nearest accessible exit.
- **Instructional Signage** including clear labels such as “IZLAZ” (Exit) and “EXIT” must be placed at all final exit doors and key intersections.

INSTALLATION HEIGHT AND VISIBILITY STANDARDS:

- Wall-mounted signs must be installed at a height between **140 cm and 160 cm above finished floor level**. If this is not feasible due to design constraints, the signs must be placed in a manner that ensures optimal readability at a distance suitable for the viewing context.
- **Pictograms and signs must remain visible even in low-visibility conditions**, such as smoke-filled environments. They must be fabricated from photoluminescent or internally illuminated materials conforming to SRPS EN 1838 and SRPS EN 50172.

EVACUATION ROUTE GEOMETRY AND OBSTRUCTION CRITERIA

- Evacuation routes shall be **unobstructed, straightforward**, and with **minimal direction changes**. Any change in direction must not exceed an angle of **90 degrees**.
- Routes must be **free from horizontal or vertical obstructions**, such as overhangs, steps, abrupt level changes, or protruding elements that could hinder movement or reduce visibility.
- **No decoration, furnishing, exhibit element, or equipment** may obscure or compromise the visibility or physical accessibility of the evacuation routes or signage.

DOORS ALONG EVACUATION ROUTES

- All doors located along designated evacuation paths must be configured to **open in the direction of egress** to facilitate rapid exit.
- These doors must be fitted with **panic hardware and remain unlocked during occupancy**, in compliance with standards **SRPS EN 1125** and **EN 179**, where applicable.

EMERGENCY (PANIC) LIGHTING REQUIREMENTS

To support safe egress during power outages or emergency conditions, the following lighting measures must be implemented:

- **Panic lighting systems** must be installed to provide continuous illumination of:
 - Exit signage,
 - Directional arrows,
 - Stairwells,
 - Corridors and transition zones.
- Illuminated signs and pictograms must remain operational for a **minimum of 180 minutes** after power loss.
- Emergency lighting units must be installed at a **minimum height of 2 meters** and provide visibility in smoke conditions.
- Signage must utilize **green light and colour-coded graphics**, in accordance with standards **SRPS EN 1838** and **SRPS EN 50172**.

MINIMUM WIDTH OF EGRESS COMPONENTS

- All evacuation corridors and stairwells must have a **minimum clear width of 1.3 meters**, ensuring adequate capacity for simultaneous evacuation of pavilion occupants.

MATERIAL FIRE CLASSIFICATION FOR EVACUATION ROUTES

All surface finishes used along evacuation paths—including wall claddings, ceiling panels, and floor coverings—must possess verified fire reaction characteristics as follows:

- **Wall and ceiling finishes:** Minimum classification of **B-s1, d0**, indicating limited contribution to fire, low smoke emission, and no flaming droplets.
- **Floor finishes:** Minimum classification of **Bfl-s1**, ensuring limited flame spread and low smoke emission when exposed to fire.

These classifications must be verified according to **SRPS EN 13501-1** and must be supported by valid testing documentation from an accredited laboratory.

4.6.7.2.5 Mandatory Technical Installations in Pavilions

All pavilions must be equipped with a set of mandatory technical installations to ensure compliance with national fire safety regulations, safe operation, and visitor protection. The following systems and requirements are obligatory and must be addressed during design, construction, and commissioning phases, in accordance with the **Rulebook on Technical Norms for Low Voltage Electrical Installations (PTN)** and related Serbian and European standards.

LOW VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

Low-voltage electrical installations must be implemented in strict compliance with:

- **SRPS IEC 60364 series of standards** (Electrical Installations for Buildings)
- **SRPS EN 50575**, and
- The applicable provisions of the “**Rulebook on Low Voltage Electrical Installations**”.

CABLING AND INSTALLATION MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS:

- All electrical cables must be of **LSZH (Low Smoke Zero Halogen)** type—free of halogen compounds, with **low smoke emission and reduced toxicity** during fire, in full compliance with:
 - **SRPS EN 50575 – Construction Products Regulation for cables**
 - **SRPS EN 60332-1-2 – Flame propagation testing**
- In all exposed or high-risk areas (passage zones, cable routes near walkways or technical shafts), cables must be installed **within protective conduits or channels**, ensuring mechanical protection and long-term durability.

INSTALLATION SUPERVISION AND TESTING

A certified professional (design engineer or licensed supervisor) must provide **continuous on-site inspection** throughout the installation phase.

Upon completion of all electrical works, a **final commissioning report** must be prepared and signed by the responsible contractor or supervising engineer. This report must include:

- **Insulation resistance testing** of all circuits
- **Grounding resistance measurements**
- **Continuity verification** of protective (PE) conductors
- **Testing of fault protection systems**, including verification of automatic power disconnection and indirect contact protection.

GROUNDING AND EQUIPOTENTIAL BONDING

Each pavilion must include a fully functional **earthing system**, appropriate to the connection method and electrical source, typically using **TT or TN-S configurations**, in line with SRPS IEC 60364-5-54.

- A **main earthing terminal (MET)** must be installed at the electrical main distribution board.
- **Main and supplementary equipotential bonding** must be provided, especially in technical zones and in the vicinity of metallic structural elements.
- **Measured grounding resistance** must remain below the threshold values defined by the protection concept for the specific system.

SURGE PROTECTION

To mitigate the risk of equipment damage due to electrical surges:

- A **Type 1 or Type 2 surge protective device (SPD)** must be installed in the **main distribution board (MDB)**.
- For sensitive electronic systems such as LED display walls, audiovisual systems, and IT equipment, it is strongly recommended to install **local surge protection** (Type 2 or 3), directly at terminal locations.

EMERGENCY AND EVACUATION LIGHTING

A full emergency lighting system must be installed in accordance with the following standards:

- **SRPS EN 1838 – Lighting applications for emergency lighting**
- **SRPS EN 50172 – Central power supply systems for emergency lighting**

The system must:

- Ensure a **minimum illuminance of 1 lx** along all designated evacuation paths .
- Be powered by an **independent source** (battery or UPS) with **at least 180 minutes of autonomy**.
- Include **clearly visible illuminated pictograms** that indicate exit directions and are located according to evacuation plans and visual fields.

PAVILION POWER LOAD LIMITS

To ensure balanced and safe distribution of electrical energy during EXPO operations, the maximum allowable simultaneous power consumption per pavilion is limited as follows:

PAVILION TYPE	MAX. SIMULTANEOUS POWER LOAD
S	20 kW
M1 & M2	129,6 kW
L	192,88 kW

Each pavilion’s **main distribution cabinet (MDC)** must be equipped with **load limiters (circuit breakers or energy management systems)** to restrict consumption within these predefined limits.

SPECIAL SYSTEMS – FIRE DETECTION AND COMMUNICATION

- All **fire detection (FDAS), telecommunication (TK),** and information technology (IT) systems must be installed using **fire-resistant or fire-retardant LSZH cables,** with enhanced safety characteristics.
- All cable types must be accompanied by **manufacturer declarations of conformity** confirming compliance with relevant performance classifications.

SPRINKLER SYSTEM INSTALLATION (WHERE APPLICABLE)

If the pavilion is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system, the design and installation must fully comply with:

- **SRPS EN 12845 – Fixed firefighting systems: Automatic sprinkler systems – Design, installation, and maintenance**

Key requirements include:

- The system may consist of **a single sprinkler layer** (at ceiling level), or **two layers** in the case of multilevel pavilions (with upper floors or galleries).
- Both levels must be adequately covered, with the sprinkler head spacing and discharge densities calculated as per the risk category.

DESIGN NOTE:

In line with **SRPS EN 12845,** if the **suspended ceiling is perforated more than 70%,** the ceiling is considered **optically transparent,** and an additional layer of sprinkler heads above the ceiling is **not required**—provided that:

- No flammable materials or critical equipment are placed in the plenum or ceiling void.

- There is no obstruction to water spray or system function above the ceiling.

ANTI-PANIC LIGHTING SYSTEM (EMERGENCY MODE LIGHTING)

To ensure safe and effective evacuation under emergency conditions, each pavilion must be equipped with an **anti-panic (panic mode) lighting system,** conforming to both Serbian technical regulations and the following applicable standards:

- **SRPS EN 1838** – Lighting applications – Emergency lighting
- **SRPS EN 50172** – Emergency escape lighting systems

Requirements include:

- **Installation of luminaires with integrated power supply units,** equipped with internal battery systems capable of autonomous operation.
- Each luminaire must include a **battery charging and discharging control system** to ensure proper operational readiness.
- **Minimum operational duration** of 180 minutes must be provided under panic/evacuation mode.
- Anti-panic luminaires must be strategically positioned to provide uniform illumination of open areas, evacuation paths, and areas without direct access to exits.
- Illumination levels must comply with SRPS EN 1838 guidelines, including minimum **1 lx on the floor level** of evacuation routes.

VENTILATION SYSTEMS AND FIRE SAFETY INTEGRATION

Ventilation systems, including mechanical ventilation and HVAC installations, must be designed and executed in a way that prevents the **uncontrolled spread of fire and smoke** between different fire compartments or areas within the pavilion.

Key technical requirements:

- **All ventilation ducts** that penetrate fire-rated walls, ceilings, or floors must be fitted with **automatic fire dampers** rated to **at least EI 120,** in accordance with **SRPS EN 1366-2.**
- Ducts must be constructed from **non-combustible materials,** meeting a minimum fire reaction classification of **A2-s1,d0** in compliance with **SRPS EN 13501-1.**
- **Fire dampers must be automatically activated** in case of fire through connection with the **fire detection and alarm system (FDAS)** installed in the pavilion.

Functional integration:

- Ventilation systems must be capable of:
 - **Automatically shutting down** upon receipt of a fire signal from the central fire panel
 - **Closing fire dampers**
 - **Activating smoke extraction fans,** where included in the fire protection design
- All components, including control panels, fans, actuators, and dampers, must be **interfaced with the FDAS** and tested during commissioning.

Operational safety:

- **Routine inspection and maintenance** of all fire safety components within the ventilation system is mandatory to maintain operational integrity and legal compliance.
- Service procedures must follow both **manufacturer’s recommendations** and **Serbian fire safety regulations,** including documentation of functionality tests and periodic inspections.

INTERNAL FIRE HYDRANT SYSTEM

Each pavilion must be equipped with a **fixed internal hydrant system,** ensuring full coverage of the exhibition floor and any additional levels (e.g., mezzanine or gallery), where applicable.

System specifications include:

- Every **hydrant cabinet** must be fitted with:
 - A **fire hose of 20 meters** in length
 - A **nozzle** capable of delivering a **5-meter water jet**
- The **effective coverage area per hydrant** is **25 meters,** calculated as the hose length (20 m) plus the nozzle’s effective range (5 m).

Coverage zone definition:

- The layout and number of hydrant points must be determined based on:
 - **Interior spatial arrangement**
 - Presence of **partitions, obstacles, or fixtures** that may interfere with hose operation
- Coverage planning must be **graphically represented** using:
 - A **polyline of 20 m,** following the path of the hose,
 - A **circle with a 5 m radius,** cantered on the hose outlet, representing the nozzle reach
- This method ensures proper placement of hydrants in relation to the pavilion layout, guaranteeing **no dead zones** remain unprotected.

Installation and compliance:

- Design, installation, and maintenance of the internal hydrant system must be carried out in strict accordance with **SRPS EN 671-2,** which defines:
 - Technical performance parameters
 - Cabinet construction and dimensions
 - Pressure testing and commissioning procedures

Ongoing maintenance:

- Hydrant systems must be subject to **regular inspections and servicing,** including:
 - Functional checks of hoses, nozzles, reels, and cabinets
 - Pressure and flow rate verification
- All maintenance activities must be:
 - Scheduled in advance,
 - **Documented,** and
 - Carried out by **qualified personnel,** in accordance with fire protection regulations and the equipment manufacturer’s specifications.



4.6.7.2.6 Maintenance, Fire Zoning and Special Use Cases

MANDATORY TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION AND CERTIFICATION

All fire safety systems and construction materials used in the pavilion must be **supported by formal technical documentation**, to be submitted to the Organiser for review and confirmation of compliance.

The documentation must verify the **quality, performance, and conformity** of all applied components with the relevant technical design documentation and Serbian and EU standards.

The certification package must include, at minimum:

- **Manufacturer’s declarations of performance (DoP)**
- **Valid test reports, conformity certificates and approvals**
- **Material compliance attestations** for the following:
 - Structural and architectural building materials
 - Interior finishes and cladding, particularly within evacuation zones
 - Electrical conductors and cables
 - Electrical panels, luminaires (emergency and general), power outlets, switches
 - Thermal and waterproofing materials
 - Fire-resistant doors and fixed fire-rated windows, fire dampers, fire-retardant coatings, and fire protection grilles
 - All components of fire detection, suppression, and alarm systems
 - All components for SCS, CCTV, PA, Intrusion detection

Only certified products from manufacturers with verifiable conformity under EU CPR (Construction Products Regulation) and relevant SRPS/EN standards may be used.

FIRE COMPARTMENTS AND FIRE-RATED PARTITIONING

All spaces within the pavilion that require **functional, or risk-based fire separation** must be constructed as **independent fire compartments**, defined and protected in accordance with Serbian regulations and the following standards:

- **SRPS EN 13501-1** (Classification of construction products and building elements)

- **SRPS EN 1366-3** (Penetration seals)
- **SRPS EN 1366-1/2** (Ducts and dampers)

These include, but are not limited to:

- Technical equipment rooms
- Rooms storing hazardous or flammable substances
- Electrical and server rooms
- Storage rooms and utility spaces

Key requirements:

- **Fire resistance of compartment boundaries (walls, floors, ceilings, doors): minimum EI 120** (120-minute integrity and insulation)
- Walls forming fire compartment boundaries must be constructed from products rated **at least A2-s1,d0**, ensuring minimal combustibility and smoke emission.
- **All fire doors** must be self-closing and fitted with **certified automatic closing devices** to ensure functionality under fire conditions.

Penetrations and MEP routing:

- All HVAC, plumbing, and electrical installations that **pass through fire-resistant barriers** must be fitted with **fire-rated dampers or firestopping systems** equivalent in resistance (minimum EI 120).
- In places where fire dampers cannot be installed at the barrier, the **entire length of the duct or conduit** up to the next fire protection point must be enclosed with materials offering the same fire resistance as the wall or slab it penetrates.
- **Gaps or annular spaces** around MEP installations must be sealed with **fire-rated sealants or mortars** tested and certified per **SRPS EN 1366-3**.
- All applied intumescent or fire-stopping materials must be declared by the manufacturer as **fire-resistant systems** and be suitable for the specific application and conditions (e.g., cable trays, steel penetrations).

Note: The **fire protection design documentation** for these fire-separated areas must be submitted for Organiser’s review at the **concept design or schematic design stage**. Approval must be obtained before progressing to detailed design or construction.

4.6.7.2.7 Special Functional Areas: Kitchens

Any food preparation or cooking zones within the pavilion—such as **commercial kitchens or demonstration kitchens**—must meet **enhanced fire protection requirements**, due to elevated ignition risks associated with cooking oils and appliances.

Minimum requirements:

- A **pre-engineered automatic fire suppression system** (e.g., ANSUL®, PIRANHA®, or equivalent) must be installed within the kitchen exhaust hood system.
- **Activation mechanisms** must include:
 - Automatic trigger via **fusible link or thermal probe**
 - Manual trigger via **two emergency push buttons**:
 - One adjacent to the **kitchen hood**
 - One located **next to the main kitchen exit door**
- A clearly marked **manual emergency shutoff switch** must be installed in a visible and easily accessible location to disable the **entire kitchen power supply**.
- Each kitchen must contain at least:
 - One **Class F portable fire extinguisher**, certified for oil and grease fires
 - One **fire blanket** made of **non-combustible material**

Gas cylinder policy:

- Only **one gas cylinder** (LPG) with a capacity of up to **10 kg** is allowed within any room containing cooking appliances.
- **Storage of gas cylinders in public or shared-use areas is strictly prohibited** under Serbian fire safety law.

Ventilation requirements:

- Kitchen exhaust ducts carrying **grease-laden vapours** must be **entirely independent systems**, separate from general ventilation.
- These ducts must **not be fitted with fire dampers**, as per fire engineering best practice.
- The **entire length of the kitchen exhaust duct** must be constructed from materials with **fire resistance of at least 90 minutes**, conforming to **SRPS EN 1366-1**.
- Proper cleaning and maintenance of grease-extract ducts is mandatory to minimize fire hazard.

Note: All Fire Life Safety (FLS) design requirements, operational conditions, and compliance obligations related to Food & Beverage (F&B) areas and activities—including kitchens, food preparation zones, service counters, storage, and staff operations—are provided in Section 7: Food & Beverage of this Guidebook, as well as in the dedicated EXPO 2027 Food & Beverage Guide.

These documents establish the minimum technical standards, spatial provisions, fire safety requirements, ventilation specifications, hygiene protocols, and staff circulation conditions to be observed by all Participants intending to operate any form of food service within their pavilion.

It is the sole responsibility of the Participant to ensure full coordination between architectural design, MEP systems, and fire protection strategy in accordance with both documents. All designs must be reviewed for FLS compliance prior to construction.



4.6.8 Entrances, Exits and Accessibility Guidelines

4.6.8.1 Pavilion Entrances

Each pavilion must be designed with a clearly defined and visually prominent **main entrance** that facilitates intuitive and efficient visitor access from the central circulation zone of the exhibition hall. The entrance should reflect the national identity and concept of the pavilion, while remaining functional, safe, and universally accessible.

Design teams are encouraged to:

- Emphasize **visual clarity and branding** at the entrance, using signage, lighting, and spatial composition to ensure visibility from a distance.
- Ensure a **welcoming threshold area**, with a smooth transition between the common hall flooring and the pavilion interior.
- Design for **queue management**, with consideration for waiting areas, shade or shelter, and separation between arriving and departing visitors.

In addition to the main entrance, pavilions must include a **designated technical/service access point** for logistical functions such as deliveries, waste collection, maintenance, and staff access.

4.6.8.2 Pavilion Exits

To ensure optimal visitor flow and uphold safety standards, pavilion layouts should distinguish between **entrance and exit points**, enabling a smooth unidirectional circulation where possible. Separate exit routes improve traffic efficiency, support intuitive wayfinding, and help prevent crowding, particularly during peak hours or special activities.

Recommended design considerations for exits include:

- Placement of exits toward the rear or sides of the pavilion to create natural visitor flow from entrance through exhibition to exit.

This access should be located on the rear (back-of-house) side and remain separated from visitor pathways. It must be designed to support secure and unobtrusive operations throughout the event duration.

For pavilions incorporating **public food and beverage (F&B) facilities**, retail, or multifunctional spaces with independent usage cycles, it is recommended to provide **dedicated entrances** to these areas. This allows for more flexible operational management and enhances the overall visitor experience by preventing congestion at the main entrance.

In the case of **official delegations, dignitaries, and special guests (VIP/VVIPs)**, provision of a **separate controlled entrance** is highly recommended. This entrance should be integrated into the back-of-house infrastructure and allow for discreet arrival and departure, with adjacent support areas such as security screening, waiting lounges, or protocol coordination rooms where feasible.

- Inclusion of **multiple exit points**, proportionate to pavilion capacity, to reduce evacuation time and increase comfort.
- Integration of **wide, unobstructed corridors** leading to exits, with clear visual or graphical guidance.
- Placement of **exit signage** at strategic heights and positions, with consideration for international languages and universally recognisable symbols.

All exits should allow for **safe, quick, and dignified egress**, even under high-traffic conditions or low-light environments.

4.6.8.3 Accessibility and Universal Design

The principles of **universal design and inclusive access** are central to the EXPO 2027 experience. As all pavilions are housed within a shared indoor environment, accessibility must be addressed holistically—across entrances, interior spaces, visitor interfaces, and technical infrastructure.

Designers must ensure that **all key spaces and circulation paths** are fully accessible to people with varying abilities and mobility needs, including wheelchair users, elderly visitors, and individuals with sensory impairments.

Key recommendations include:

- **Barrier-free entrances** with flush thresholds and wide doorways (minimum 180 cm clearance if a pavilion has a single entrance, 120cm if it has 2 or more) to accommodate mobility devices.
- Use of **non-slip flooring materials**, free from abrupt level changes or unstable surfaces.

- Sloped transitions and ramps with appropriate **gradient (max 2.5%)**, tactile guidance surfaces, and handrails.
- Where vertical movement is necessary, integration of **platform lifts** that are easy to operate and clearly marked.
- Avoidance of revolving doors, turnstiles, or narrow passageways on primary visitor paths.

Wayfinding elements should support both **visual and tactile navigation**, using colour contrast, pictograms, Braille or raised-letter signage, and audible cues where appropriate. Entry forecourts and transitional spaces should be designed to **minimize crowding and allow manoeuvrability**, particularly at bottlenecks or intersections.

If the pavilion layout includes multiple zones or levels—such as retail areas, lounges, or VIP spaces—accessibility must be ensured across all zones equally. Circulation paths should be logical, readable, and free from unnecessary obstacles or sharp changes in direction.



4.6.9 Operational Design Considerations

The estimated average daily number of visitors to the specialised EXPO in Belgrade is 44,652, while the estimated maximum daily number of visitors is 89,304.

4.6.9.1 Queuing and Crowd Management

The Organiser will take measures to ensure that visitors can move within the EXPO location without significant delays, with a strong commitment to the safety of the visitors. Participants should incorporate all measures for managing visitor movement into their designs to ensure safe navigation and presence within the pavilions.

Queuing for each pavilion should be accommodated within the respective boundaries defined in this chapter. Participants must ensure that visitors are able to queue within these constraints and allowance should be planned to meet the Fruin level D for queuing level of service.

The Organiser will allow participants to have queues for entering pavilion in a designated area of public realms. Queues for entering the pavilion must be within the area located 3 meters from the façade of the pavilion towards the public area. The participant

will submit and justify their proposal for the position of the queues for entering their pavilion within their concept design, with final approval granted by the Organiser.

As part of their design, participants are required to submit a document on design’s impact on crowd movements inside of the pavilion. The analysis should take into consideration the density of visitors within the pavilion, the duration of visitors’ stay (exhibition tour duration), as well as all measures implemented through their design and operational plans to ensure that visitors wait to enter the pavilion in accordance with Fruin’s level of service D. Additionally, they must ensure the safety of visitors inside their pavilions.

Using a system for scheduling visit appointments and digital reservations (QMS system) is mandatory.

4.6.9.2 Service Corridors, Back of the House, Storage and Waster Space

The Service corridor is to be accessed from the back side of the pavilion, and will be shared for multiple pavilions. Service corridors will serve as pathways for all services, deliveries, and maintenance.

Participants will be able to supply and deliver goods to their pavilions only outside the operating hours of the specialised EXPO exhibition, which are:

	WORKING HOURS	
	MON-FRI	WEEKEND
EXPO SITE	09:30 - 00:00	09:30 - 01:00
EXHIBITIONS	10:00 - 22:00	10:00 - 22:00
COMMERCIAL SPACES, F&B	10:00 - 23:00	10:00 - 00:00
PARKING	08:00 - 01:00	08:00 - 02:00
EMERGENCY SERVICES	24/7	24/7

During operating hours, participants will not be able to supply their pavilions.

All BOH (Back of the House) areas within the pavilion boundaries must be designed not to be visible from public areas or to visitors. BOH spaces should be designated for goods deliveries, all equipment and materials for pavilion maintenance and cleaning, and for storing movable furniture and equipment. Supplying must occur outside operating hours.

It is advised that all participants arrange storage spaces within their own pavilion. In the pavilion design, it is recommended to allocate sufficient storage space to meet the pavilion’s needs, with the capacity to store an amount of goods sufficient for at least two days of pavilion operation. Additional storage facilities within the EXPO location will be available for participants to rent, in accordance with the Logistics Guide.

The Organiser will mark the positions of waste disposal containers, and participants should, within their pavilion, allocate areas for temporary waste storage during operating hours, so it can be taken to the designated container positions outside operating hours.

Participants are required to sort waste within their pavilion according to the guidelines set by the Organiser, including at least the categories provided in Sections 16 and 17.

All spaces within the pavilion designated for storage and waste must not be visible to visitors. Spaces for waste disposal from kitchens should be designed according to the guidelines outlined in the Section 7: Food and Beverage Guide (F&B Guide).

The participant is obligated to follow the guidelines outlined in the Logistics Guide regarding delivery procedures.

4.6.9.3 Emergency Response Plan

When designing the pavilion, the design must include an evacuation plan from the pavilion, in accordance with the applicable regulations and laws of the Republic of Serbia.

The participant is required to submit a safety plan to the Organiser for emergency situations, with clearly defined plans and methods of response.

4.6.9.4 Pavilion Security

Pavilions are responsible for all aspects of security within their pavilions. Security measures of the pavilions must be included in the pavilion design.

The Organiser will create an emergency response plan for the entire EXPO site. Each participant will be required to prepare their own emergency

response plan for the construction period, to be submitted alongside other construction-related documentation.

All individuals who are present on the EXPO site for any reason must adhere to all rules and procedures outlined in the comprehensive regulations.



4.6.9.5 Design for Events and VIP Procedures

Pavilion design must plan all necessary spaces needed for events organised within, such as cultural and artistic programs, delegation receptions, conferences, or business meetings.

If the participant is planning various special programs within the pavilion (e.g., cultural-artistic programs, conferences, business meetings), it is recommended to include in the pavilion design a dedicated, lockable room for storing technical-production equipment to ensure its safety during periods of non-use and facilitate easier handling of the equipment during the EXPO.

In case of planned use of central pop-up stages located outside of the pavilions, it is advised to plan the space inside of the pavilion as a dedicated “backstage” area for the program and its performers. The space should be equipped with necessary furniture such as tables, chairs, armchairs, sofas, wardrobes with locks, a refrigerator, mirrors, and other essential elements needed by the performers.

For events that may attract a larger number of visitors and generate increased interest, it is necessary to provide appropriate infrastructure elements for managing visitors within pavilion capacity. This includes sufficient types of fencing for efficient guidance and crowd control, both within the pavilion and in the queue outside the venue.

All production-technical equipment needed for an event should be planned by the participants. In case of the events inside of the pavilion, participants must submit a complete project documentation and a detailed equipment installation plan. The documentation must include precise equipment

positions, attachment points, load weights for audio, lighting, and video equipment, and clearly defined electricity consumption capacity in accordance with the pavilion’s designated energy capacity.

Transportation or delivery of technical-production equipment to the pavilion during the EXPO exhibition must follow all guidelines found in the specific Transport and Logistics Guide.

When planning and organizing special events within the pavilion, participants should keep in mind that the noise level emitted in the pavilion must not exceed 60dB in the Venue Street or neighbouring pavilions, to avoid disturbing neighbouring pavilions and activities on the central pop-up stage located among all pavilions in the hall.

For special events, within the pavilion or on pop-up stages, that include the use of any type of special effects unrelated to sound, lighting, and video systems, it is essential to align requirements and needs with the legal regulations and decrees of the Republic of Serbia, as well as the Expo Organiser’s guidelines regarding fire protection, medical safety, and other regulations for the safety of Expo facilities and visitors.

For programs on other stages and spaces provided by the Organiser (including cultural-artistic, conference, sports, and business events), it is also advised to have a dedicated backstage area inside of the pavilion with complete necessary furniture to ensure comfort and functionality for participants during events.

spatial communication directions, information and identification of objects and contents.

The Expo location is the main spatial backbone of the exhibition space. In terms of architecture, it is formed as an urban matrix with dominantly pedestrian traffic and in which the exhibition pavilions of Participants are located.

The location signage system is treated as an integral system of the complex and includes all types of external signs: orientation, directional landmarks, as well as identification landmarks of the sites (halls) in which the pavilions of Participants are located. The layout and design of these signs is the responsibility of the Organiser.

Each Participant must clearly display the **name of their country** on the main external façade of their pavilion. Signage plays a vital role in facilitating visitor navigation, reinforcing national identity, and contributing to the overall aesthetic consistency of the EXPO 2027 environment.

Participants are required to provide signage on their pavilion façades displaying the name of their country. This identification must be visible on each façade that is visible on their pavilion. The signage should not exceed 15% of the total surface area of the façade where the sign is placed. The signage must be bilingual, with the country name displayed in both the host country language (Serbian Cyrillic) and English.

Participants must ensure that the signage complies with these guidelines to maintain consistency and visibility throughout the venue.

A. LANGUAGE AND TEXT FORMAT

- The **name of the country** must be presented in both:
 - **Serbian** (official language of the host country)
 - **English (official language of EXPO 2027)**
- The **Serbian version** must appear **above** the English version in vertical alignment
- Font sizes for both languages must be **proportionally balanced** to ensure readability without favouring either version disproportionately.
- No political messaging, slogans, or promotional language may be included in this identification signage.

B. PLACEMENT AND VISIBILITY

- The signage must be located on the **primary visitor-facing elevation**, generally above the main entrance or prominent section of the façade.
- Recommended installation height is between **3.0 m and 7.0 m** from finished floor level.
- The signage must be **unobstructed** by architectural elements, lighting fixtures, or façade articulations.
- Signage may be cantered or aligned in a way that complements the façade design, provided it meets visibility and contrast requirements.

C. SIZE AND LEGIBILITY

- Recommended **letter height** for optimal readability:

- **Minimum 250 mm for 10 m viewing distance**
- **Minimum 400 mm for 20 m viewing distance**
- **Total signage height** (including both language lines and spacing) should not exceed **1.5 m**.
- Spacing, kerning, and letter width must follow **international legibility guidelines** and remain harmonious with the architectural concept.

D. TYPOGRAPHY AND STYLE

- Participants may choose a **clean, legible font**, ideally sans-serif, that ensures visibility and readability.
- **Custom fonts** are allowed if approved by the Organiser and do not compromise legibility.
- Colour combinations must achieve **sufficient contrast** between lettering and background. Metallic, neutral, or national colours are acceptable if legible from a distance.
- Decorative or stylized fonts are permitted in **secondary decorative signage**, but not in the main country name signage.

E. MATERIAL AND LIGHTING FLEXIBILITY

- Signage materials must be:
 - **Indoor-rated**, durable, and cleanable
 - **Non-reflective or low glare**
 - Compatible with the surrounding architectural palette
- Allowed materials include:
 - Painted metal
 - Acrylic, polycarbonate, or composite materials
 - Wood or natural finishes, if appropriately treated
- **Illuminated signage** is permitted (backlit or front-lit), provided the light levels are not excessive and do not spill into neighbouring areas. Dynamic or flashing elements are not permitted on primary façade signage.

F. REVIEW AND APPROVAL PROCESS

Participants must submit their signage proposal as part of the **Façade and Branding Package** in all design phases for Organiser review. Submissions must include:

- Scaled elevation drawings and renderings
- Exact placement and dimensions
- Typeface and text alignment
- Material specifications and lighting description (if applicable)
- Language layout showing Serbian above English

All signage proposals will be reviewed for clarity, safety, design coherence, and compliance with EXPO 2027 standards. The Organiser reserves the right to request modifications prior to final approval.

4.6.10 Signage and Wayfinding

The entire EXPO 2027 Belgrade signage and wayfinding system (S&W) is designed as an integral segment of urban architecture of the complex, in compliance with the basic functional units and zones. The signage system, conceived as an integral part of the visual identity of the event, corresponds in both the form and the visual terms to the elements of urban design and provides clear



4.7. Pavilion Sheets

The pavilion development sheets apply to all pavilions planned for development at EXPO 2027 Belgrade. The purpose of each individual pavilion

sheet is to provide a graphical representation and summary of the key development rules related to that pavilion.

4.7.1 Small Individual Pavilion Sheet Example

These pavilions feature one or two visible façades facing the open pedestrian space.

The varying dimensions, positions, and façade exposure provide Participants with diversity within this typology.

Pavilion Space Details	
Land Use	Commercial / Exhibition
Building Typology	Small Individual International Participants Pavilion
Pavilion Space Area (m²)	324 m²
Maximum Buildable Zone	324 m²
GFA	324 m²
Maximum Pavilion Space Coverage	324 m²
Assigned Building Height	10m
Maximum Number of Floors	1

Design Notes

Refer to 'Design and Build Guide' for design guides and controls.

Refer to the TIP (Technical Information Package) for each pavilion for the most up-to-date information on utility requirements and connection points.

This plot sheet is in draft form and is subject to change.

All dimensions and coordinates are approximate until final survey is carried out by the organiser.

Pavilion Space Coordinates Table

Point	East	North
1	7444745.4793	4958205.7669
2	7444770.3096	4958186.0416
3	7444763.9543	4958178.0422
4	7444739.1240	4958197.7694

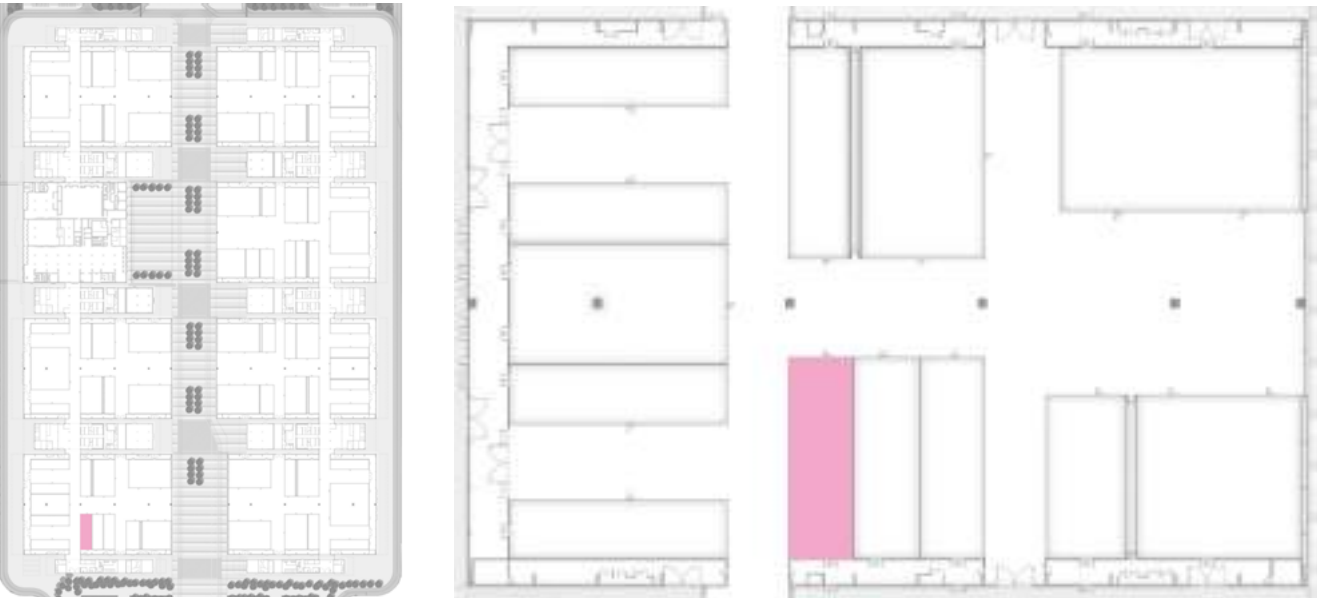
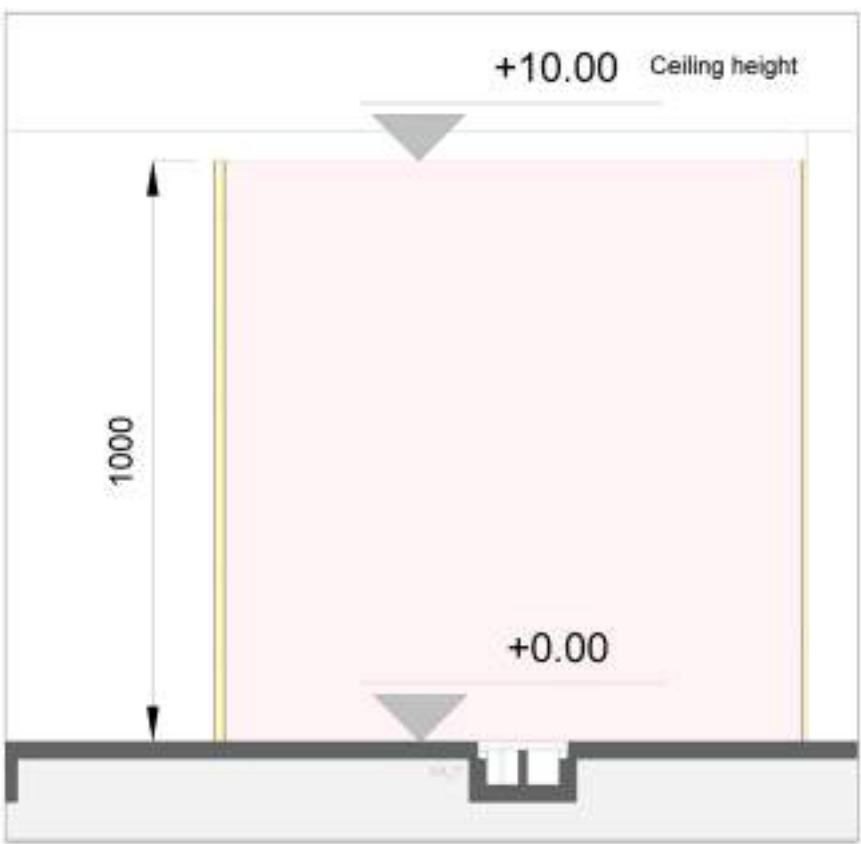
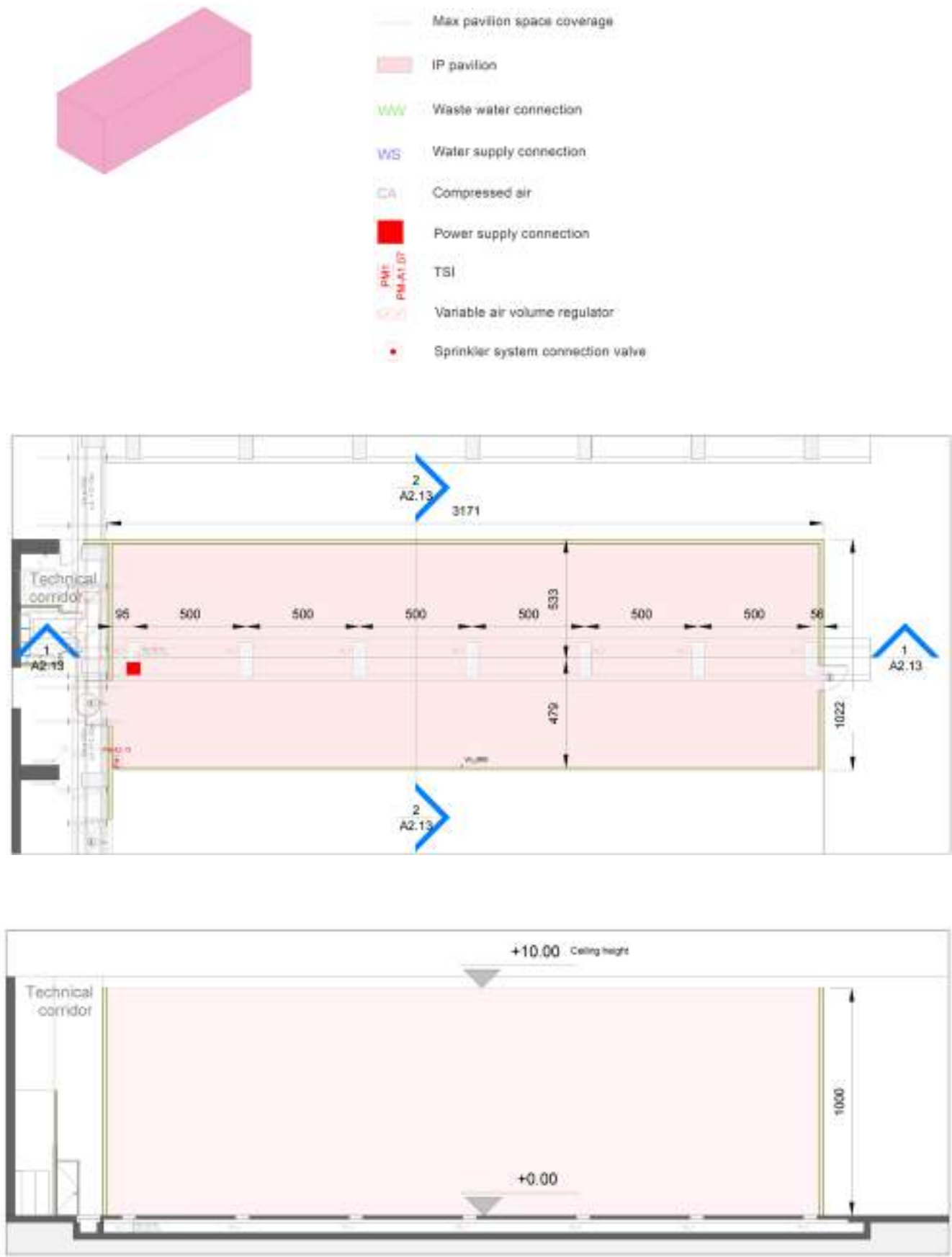
Definitions

The maximum coverage limit for each pavilion is predefined and must not be exceeded. Each pavilion has clearly defined boundaries in terms of footprint and area, which must not be exceeded.

All pavilions must have a height of 10 meters, and this height cannot be altered. The steel roof structure is set at a height of 10.50 meters, making all walls 10 meters high. These walls are fixed through steel boxes onto steel beams as part of the roof truss system.

Pavilions may be single-story, but they have the possibility of incorporating a mezzanine or additional floor, as the clear height of the pavilion is 10 meters. This allows for the formation of up to two floors, increasing the usable area within the pavilion while maintaining the maximum allowed height.





4.7.2 Medium Individual Pavilion Sheet Example

The medium-sized pavilions feature two visible façades, which enhances their visibility and aesthetic impact.

Pavilion Space Details	
Land Use	Commercial / Exhibition
Building Typology	Medium Collective International Participants Pavilion
Pavilion Space Area (m²)	648 m²
Maximum Buildable Zone	648 m²
GFA	648 m²
Maximum Pavilion Space Coverage	648 m²
Assigned Building Height	10m
Maximum Number of Floors	1

Design Notes

- Refer to 'Design and Build Guide' for design guides and controls.
- Refer to the TIP (Technical Information Package) for each pavilion for the most up-to-date information on utility requirements and connection points.
- This plot sheet is in draft form and is subject to change.
- All dimensions and coordinates are approximate until final survey is carried out by the organiser.

Pavilion Space Coordinates Table

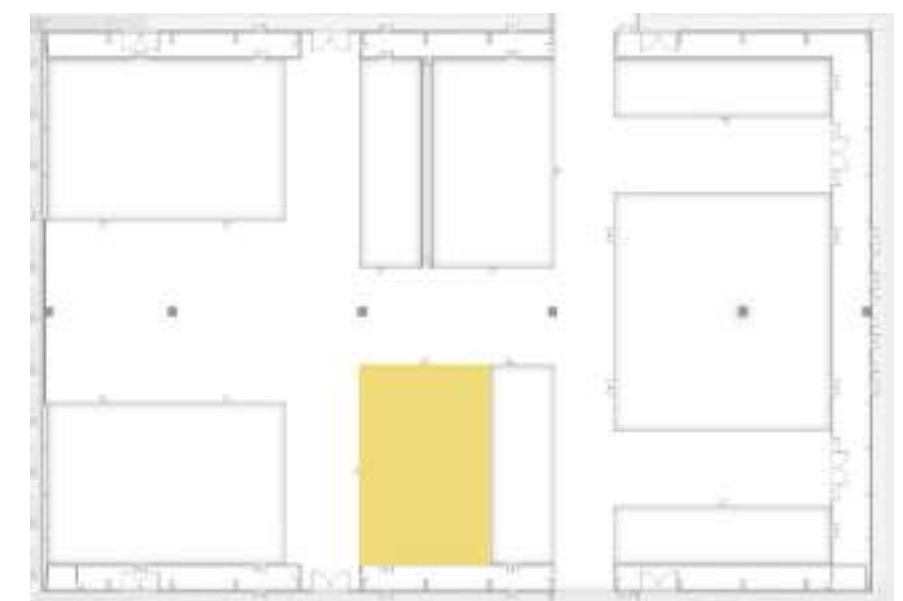
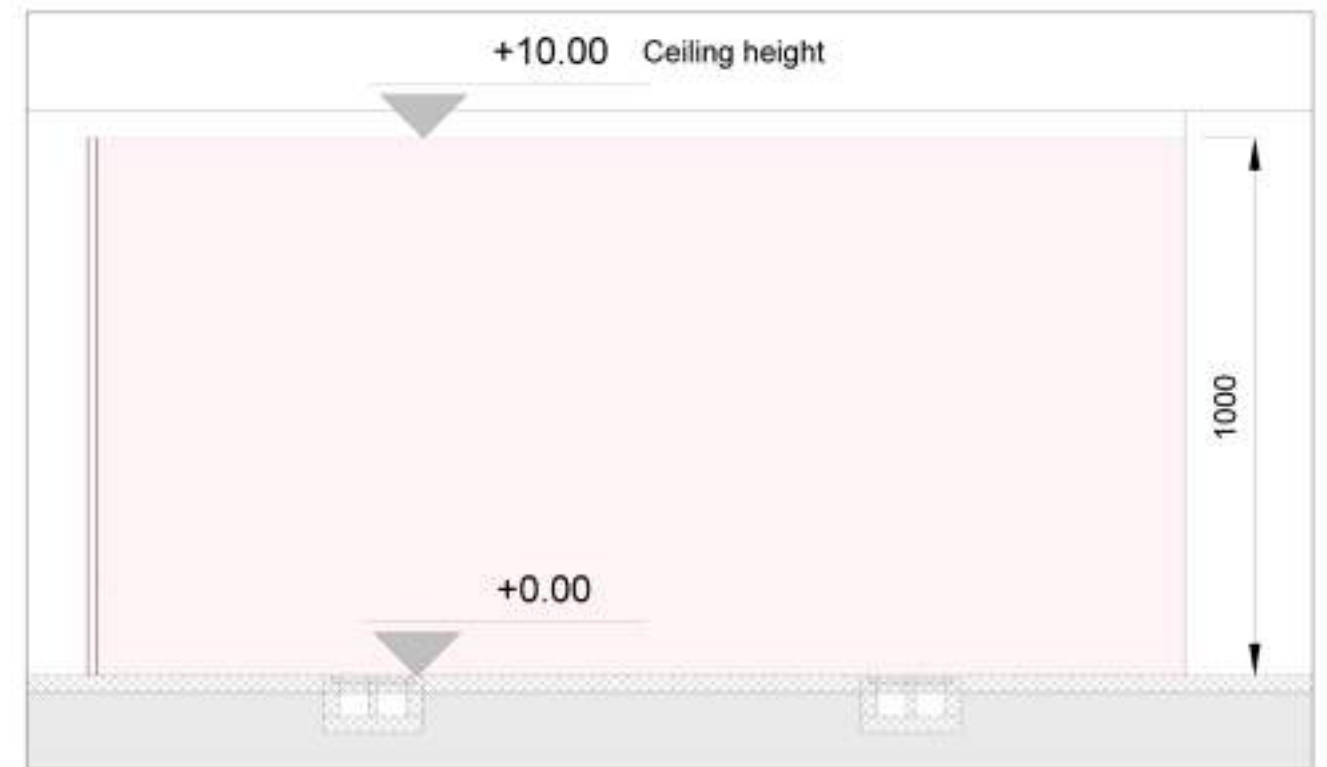
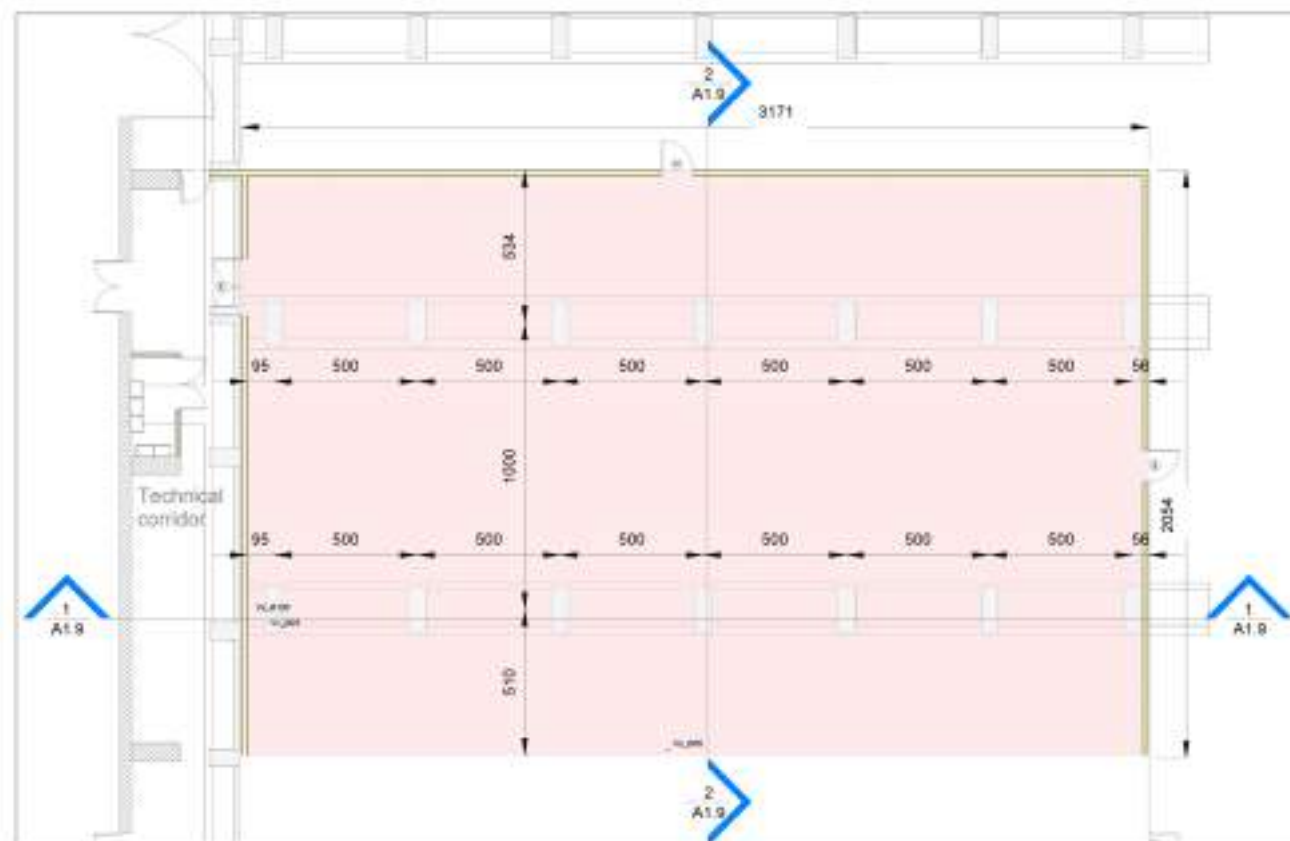
Point	East	North
1	7444633.5119	4958064.8372
2	7444658.3422	4958045.1100
3	7444645.6315	4958029.1113
4	7444620.8012	4958048.8385

Definitions

- The maximum coverage limit for each pavilion is predefined and must not be exceeded. Each pavilion has clearly defined boundaries in terms of footprint and area, which must not be exceeded.
- All pavilions must have a height of 10 meters, and this height cannot be altered. The steel roof structure is set at a height of 10.50 meters, making all walls 10 meters high. These walls are fixed through steel boxes onto steel beams as part of the roof truss system.
- Pavilions may be single-story, but they have the possibility of incorporating a mezzanine or additional floor, as the clear height of the pavilion is 10 meters. This allows for the formation of up to two floors, increasing the usable area within the pavilion while maintaining the maximum allowed height.



-  Max pavilion space coverage
-  IP pavilion
-  WW Waste water connection
-  WS Water supply connection
-  CA Compressed air
-  Power supply connection
-  PM-1
PM-1.07 TSI
-  Variable air volume regulator
-  Sprinkler system connection valve



4.7.3 Large Individual Pavilion Sheet Example

Large pavilions are intended for countries that require large exhibition spaces. They can have two or three visible façades facing the open pedestrian area.

PAVILION SPACE DETAILS	
LAND USE	Commercial / Exhibition
BUILDING TYPOLOGY	Large Individual International Participants Pavilion
PAVILION SPACE AREA (m²)	972 m²
MAXIMUM BUILDABLE ZONE	972 m²
GFA	972 m²
MAXIMUM PAVILION SPACE COVERAGE	972 m²
ASSIGNED BUILDING HEIGHT	10m
MAXIMUM NUMBER OF FLOORS	1

DESIGN NOTES

Refer to 'Design and Build Guide' for design guides and controls.

Refer to the InfraRefer to the TIP drawing sets for each pavilion for the most up-to-date information on utility requirements and connection points.tructure Fact Sheet, Drawing No. A2 for the latest utility demands and connection points.

This plot sheet is in draft form and is subject to change.

All dimensions adn coordinates are approximate until final survey is carried out by the organiser.

PAVILION SPACE COORDINATES TABLE

POINT	EAST	NORTH
1	7444761.6835	4958138.6461
2	7444781.9297	4958122.5609
3	7444758.5468	4958093.1292
4	7444738.3006	4958109.2144

DEFINITIONS

The maximum coverage limit for each pavilion is predefined and must not be exceeded. Each pavilion has clearly defined boundaries in terms of footprint and area, which must not be exceeded.

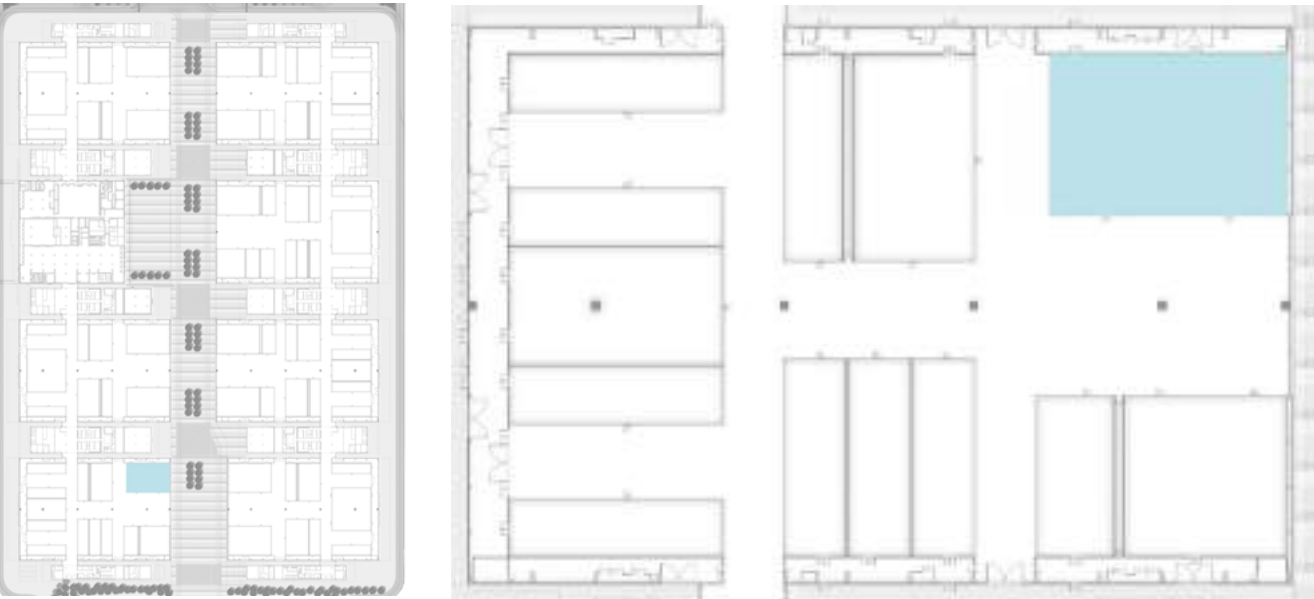
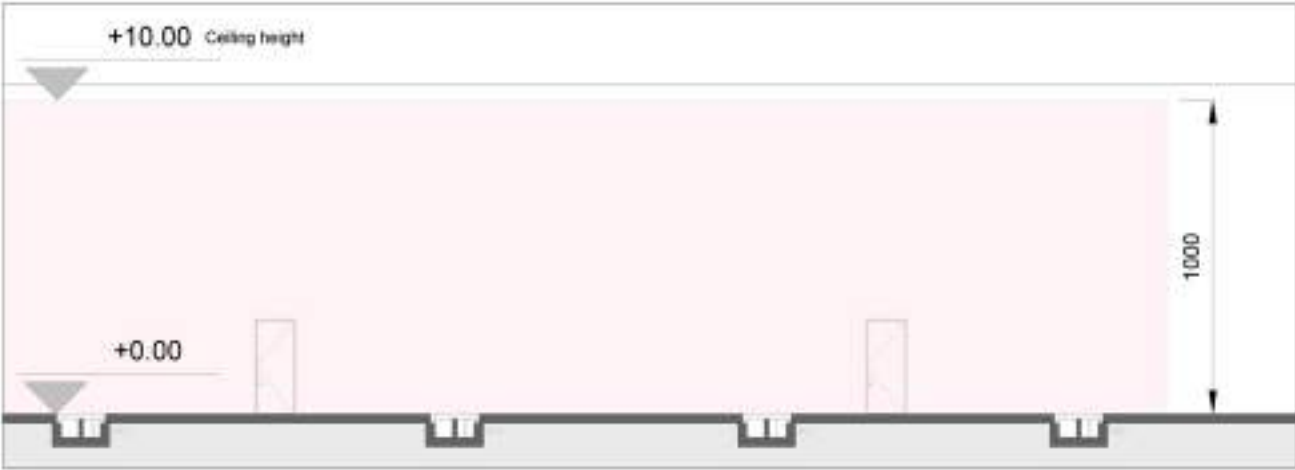
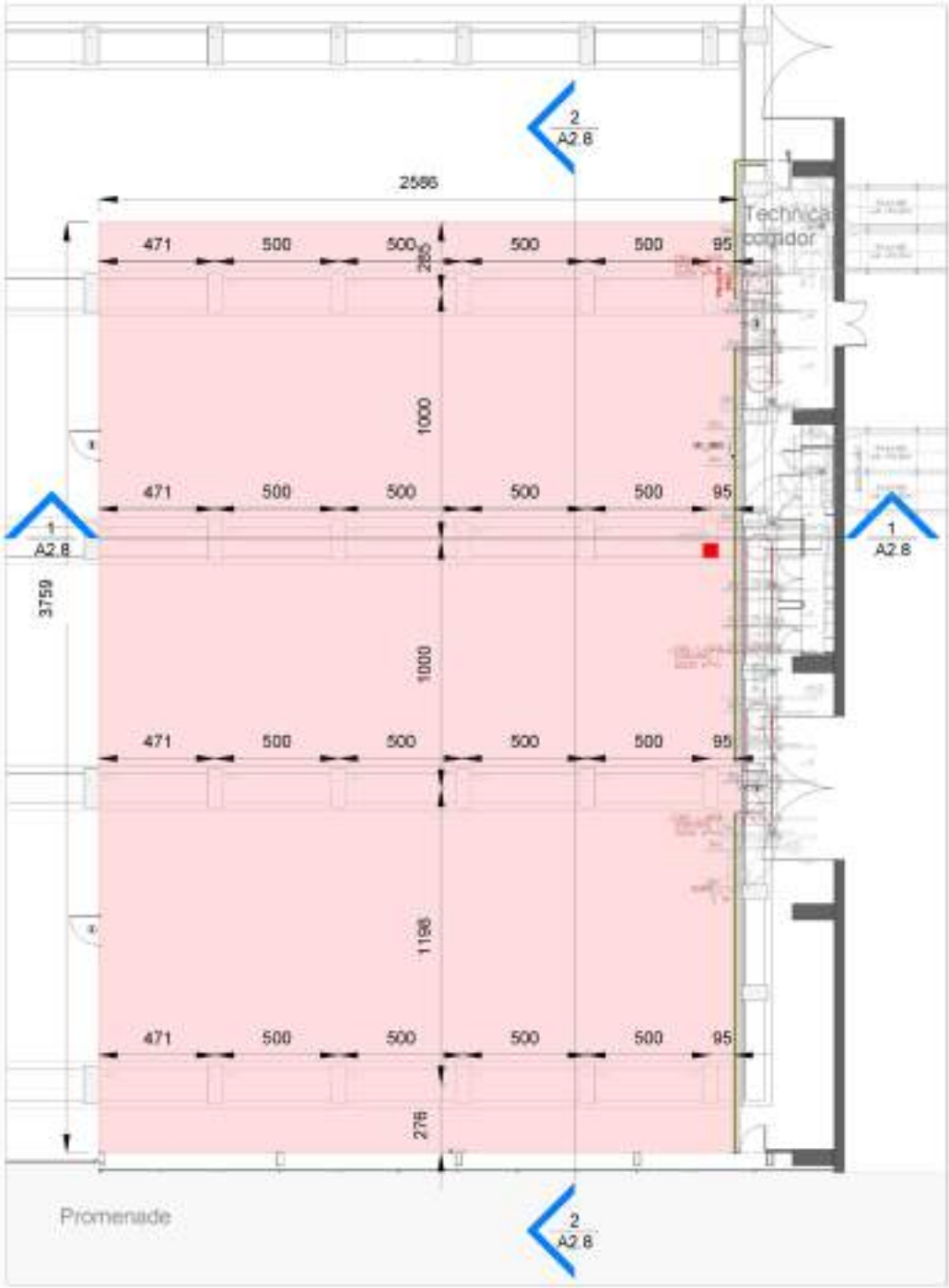
All pavilions must have a height of 10 meters, and this height cannot be altered. The steel roof structure is set at a height of 10.50 meters, making all walls 10 meters high. These walls are fixed through steel boxes onto steel beams as part of the roof truss system.

Pavilions may be single-story, but they have the possibility of incorporating a mezzanine or additional floor, as the clear height of the pavilion is 10 meters. This allows for the formation of up to two floors, increasing the usable area within the pavilion while maintaining the maximum allowed height.





- Max pavilion space coverage
- IP pavilion
- WW Waste water connection
- WS Water supply connection
- CA Compressed air
- Power supply connection
- TSI
- Variable air volume regulator
- Sprinkler system connection valve



5

**JOINT
PAVILIONS**

5 JOINT PAVILIONS

Joint pavilions consist of self-funded individual exhibition spaces that form part of a shared area within the EXPO site. All provisions, standards, and requirements outlined in this Guide are fully applicable to joint pavilions.

Details regarding the shell & core structure, as well as the specific micro-location of each individual exhibition space within joint pavilions on the EXPO site, will be communicated at a later stage. This future communication will also include any exceptions to the general rules and guidelines presented in this Guide.

Stakeholders involved in joint pavilions are advised to proceed with planning and development in accordance with the current Guide, while anticipating further updates.



BEST PRACTICE AND CORPORATE PAVILIONS

6.0 Best Practices & Corporate Pavilions

Introduces the role of pavilions as showcases for corporate innovation and best practices within a shared modular framework, balancing brand expression and flexibility with technical, safety, and operational requirements.

6.1 Location & Typologies

Defines the pavilion zoning, typologies, spatial boundaries, circulation, and the S&C provided infrastructure within the Best Practice & Corporate Area.

6.2 Demarcation List

Outlines which elements are delivered by the Organiser (Shell & Core) versus what must be designed and installed by Participants (Fit-Out).

6.3 Shell & Core Provisions – Architecture & Construction

Specifies permanent construction elements like walls, pavilion façades, structural slabs, ceiling conditions, and flooring options.

6.3.2 Shell & Core Provisions – MEP Systems

Details the provided connections for water, sewage, HVAC, electricity, IT, and fire protection, along with participant responsibilities for internal distribution.

6.4 Shell & Core Provisions – Fire & Life Safety

Describes pre-installed fire detection, hydrants, sprinklers, and mandatory safety requirements for any pavilion modifications or added levels.

6.5 Design Guidelines

Sets the architectural, functional, and technical rules for pavilion Fit-Out, including façade design, finishes, FLS compliance, and utilities integration.

6.6 Pavilion Sheets

Condensed technical summaries for each pavilion typology, serving as a visual and numerical reference for Participants. They combine key spatial parameters, dimensional limits, façade exposure, height constraints, and service connections into a single, easy-to-read format.

6 BEST PRACTICE AND CORPORATE PAVILIONS

6.1 Location and Typologies

6.1.1 Location

The Best Practice and Corporate Area is located on the northwest side of the EXPO site, near the railway station, and is accessible via Entrance B (Northwest entrance). This area contains pavilions that showcase best practices in corporations, sports, and environmental sustainability. This area will also host companies dedicated to transformational practices, in line with the EXPO theme “Play for Humanity:

Sport and Music for All” with the aim of creating a better world for all. In the image is shown in the said area.

Participants that are located in the Best Practice & Corporate Area are:

- Best practice participants
- Corporate participants

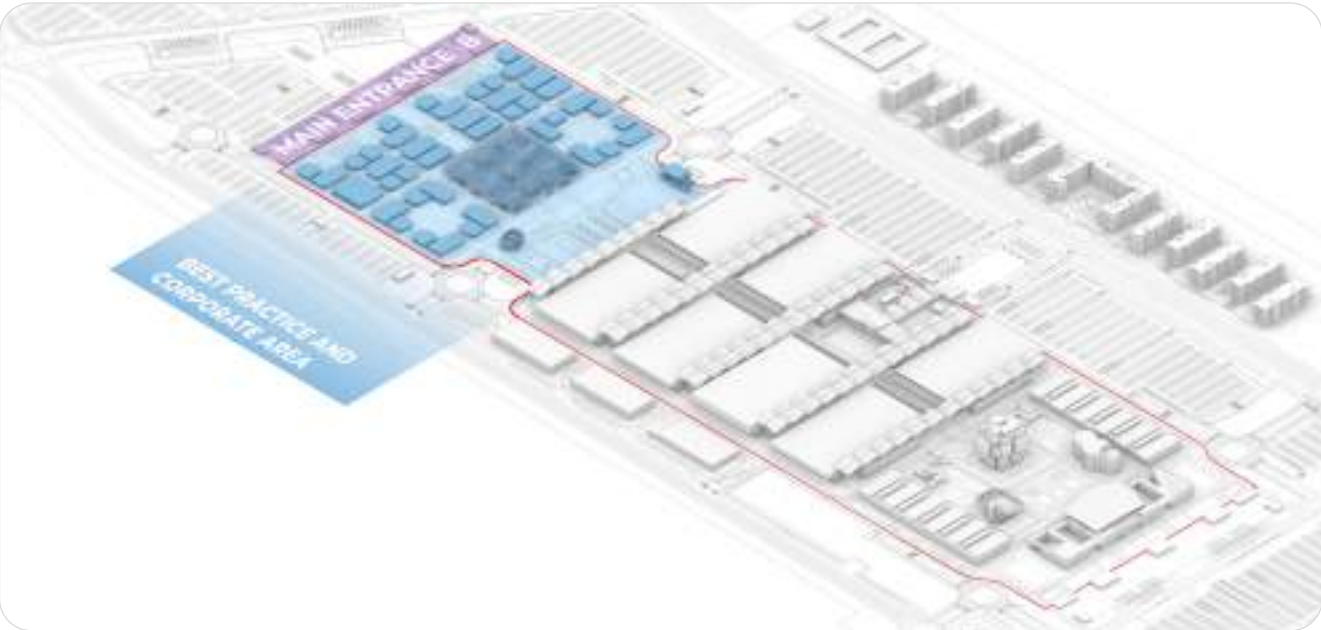
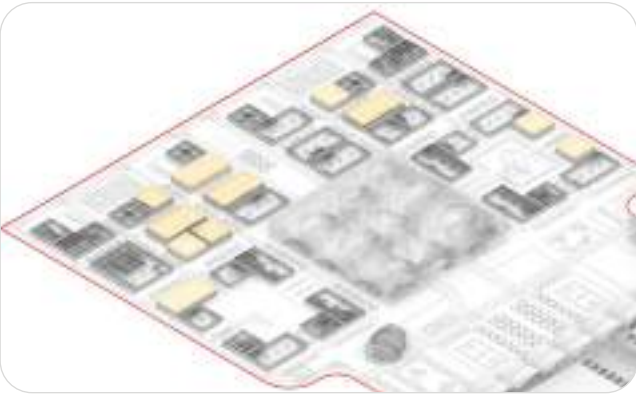


Figure 6.1.1 — Best practice and corporate area

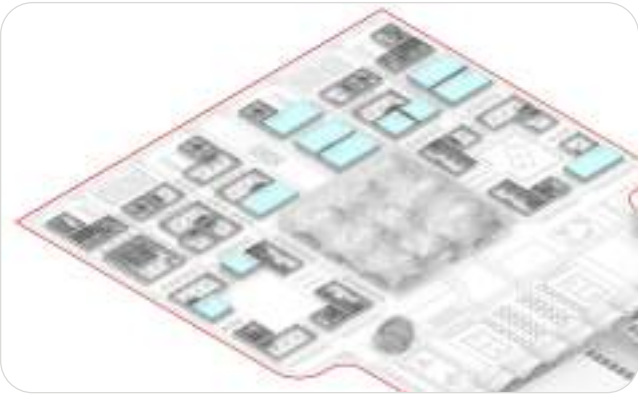
Location of Best practice pavilions is shown in the figure no. 6.1.1.2.

Location of Corporate pavilions is shown in the figure no. 6.1.1.3.



Best practice

Figure 6.1.1.2 — Best practice pavilions



Corporate pavilions

Figure 6.1.1.3 — Corporate pavilions

6.1.2 Typologies of Pavilions

Pavilions intended for Best Practice and Corporate Participants freestanding single-story buildings with simple rectangular and approximately square

shapes (as shown on figure no. 6.1.2.1). They come in two sizes: 330.49 m² and 660.25 m².

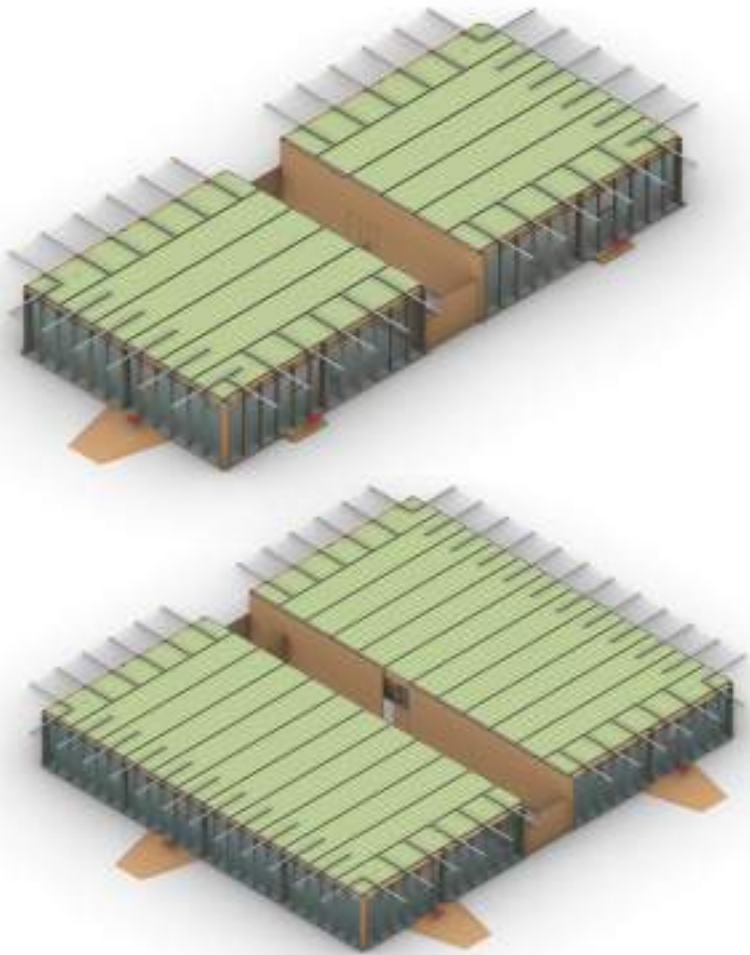


Figure 6.1.2.1 — Typologies of pavilions

The pavilions are constructed from a wooden framework, with façades that combine wood and glass.

The service corridor, located between two pavilions, includes space for waste disposal and it also serves as the external BOH (Back of House) area of the pavilion, enabling communication and providing space for external installations. Access to the service corridor is shared with other neighbouring pavilions.

Thus, the service entrance and visitor entrance are separated.

Each pavilion includes a defined and equipped wet area with restrooms for staff, as well as a kitchenette and maintenance room. In the Technical Information Package for Best Practice pavilions, the boundaries of the pavilions are detailed, along with other technical characteristics.

6.1.2.1 Best Practice Pavilions' Typologies

6.1.2.1.1 Type 1 of Best Practice Pavilions

Type 1 are the pavilions whose entire area is used by one Best Practice Participant – has one exhibition space inside, whether the pavilion's size is 330.49m² or 660.25m². This type of pavilion has two visitor

entrances/exits, and a dedicated service entrance through a common service corridor (as shown on figure below).

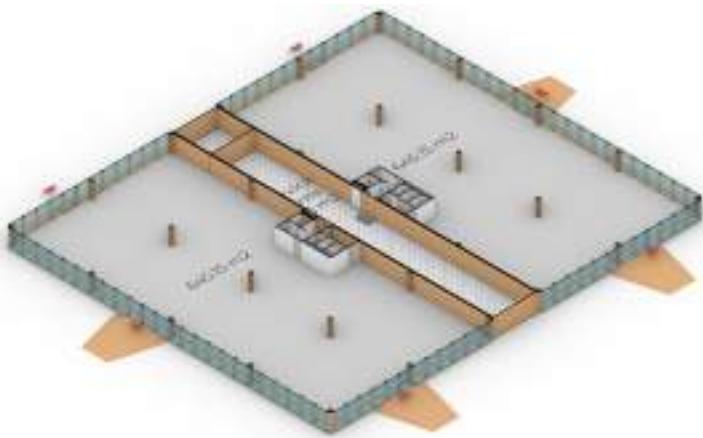


Figure 6.1.2.1.1 — Best Practice Pavilions Type 1_ Single Exhibitor _Axonometric View

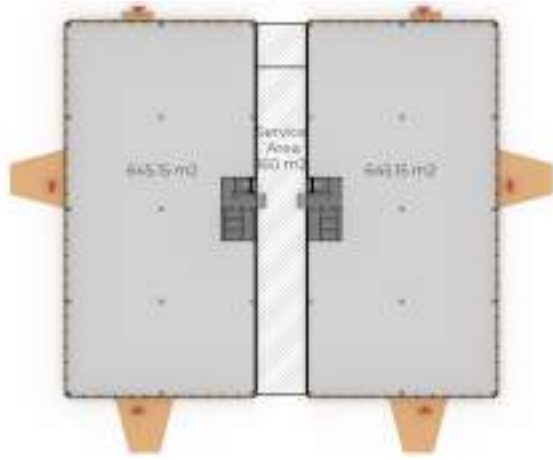


Figure 6.1.2.1.2 — Best Practice Pavilions Type 1_ Single Exhibitor _Plan View

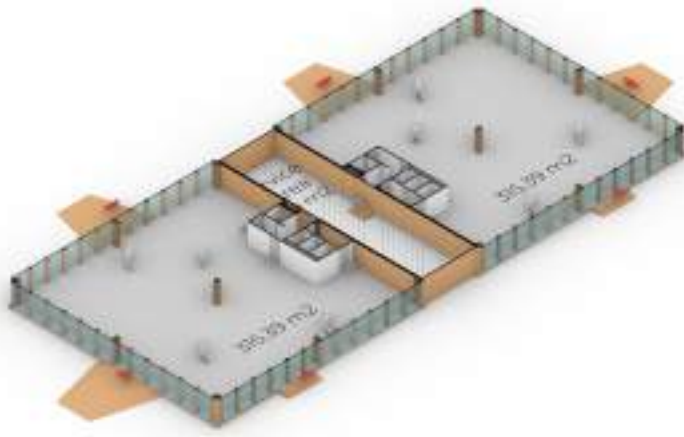


Figure 6.1.2.1.3 — Best Practice Pavilions Type 1_ Single Exhibitor _Axonometric View

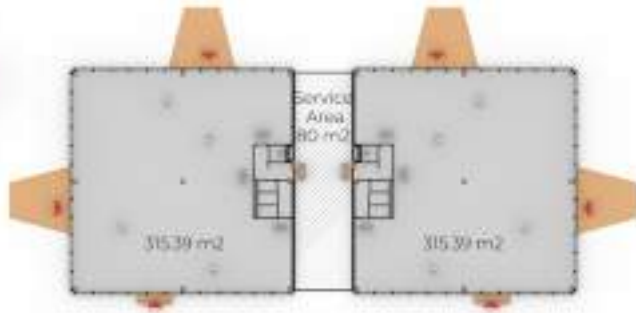


Figure 6.1.2.1.4 — Best Practice Pavilions Type 1_ Single Exhibitor _Plan View

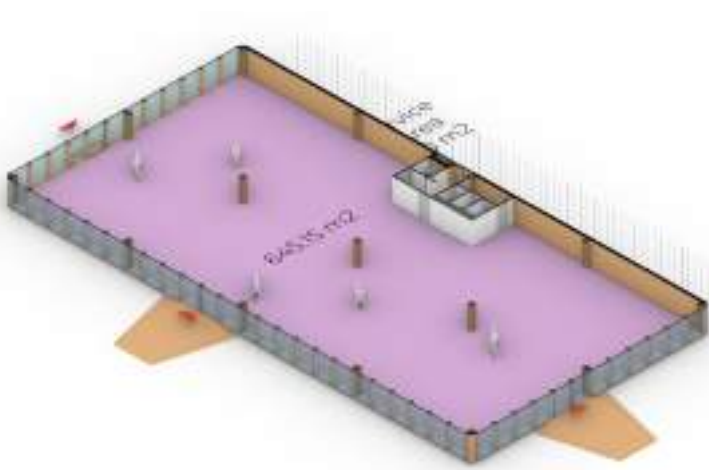


Figure 6.1.2.1.5 — Best Practice Pavilion Type 1_Single Exhibitor_Axonometric View

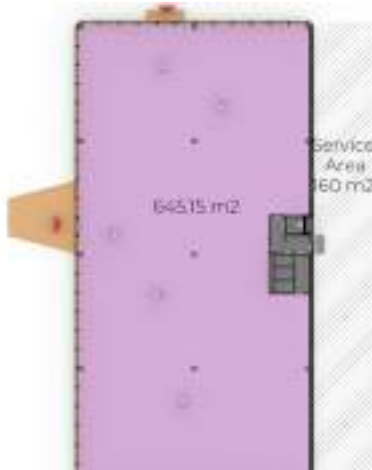


Figure 6.1.2.1.6 — Best Practice Pavilion Type 1_Single Exhibitor_Plan View

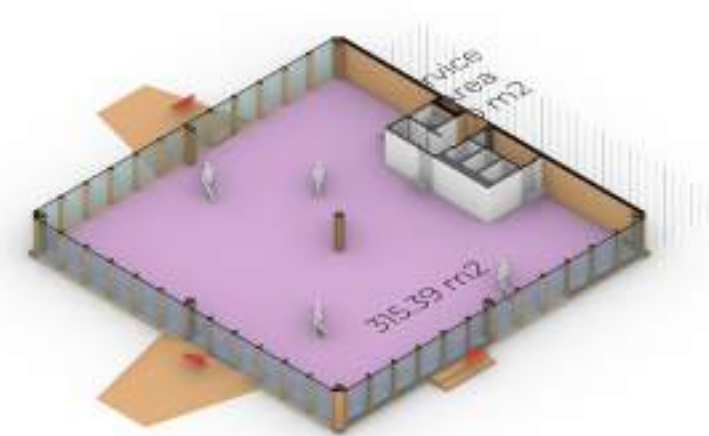


Figure 6.1.2.1.7 — Best Practice Pavilion Type 1_Single Exhibitor_Axonometric View

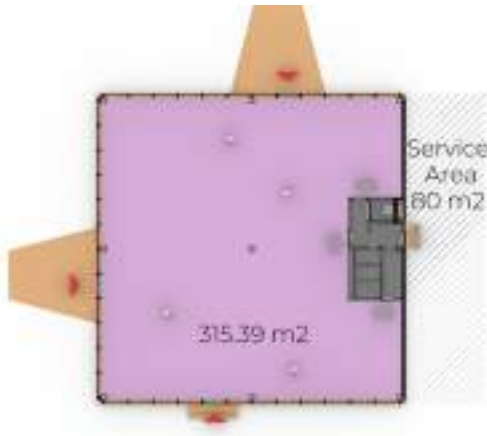


Figure 6.1.2.1.8 — Best Practice Pavilion Type 1_Single Exhibitor_PlanView

6.1.2.1.2 Type 2 of Best Practice Pavilions

Type 2 are the pavilion that has two exhibition spaces inside, whether the pavilion's size is 330.49m² or 660.25m². This type of pavilion have one visitor

entrances/exits to the pavilion, and shared service entrance through common service corridor (as shown on figure below).

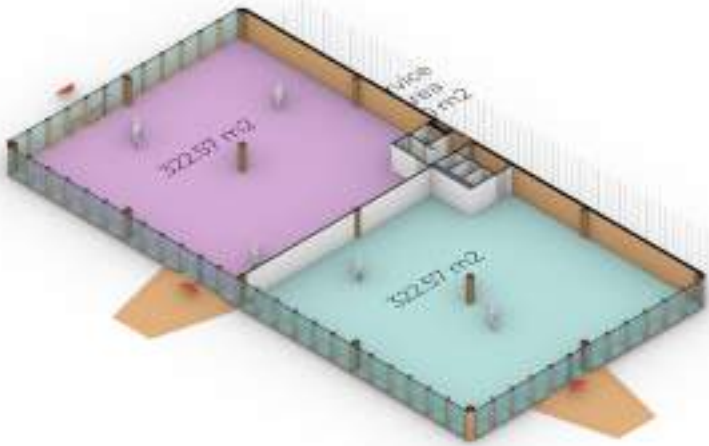


Figure 6.1.2.1.2.1 — Best Practice Pavilion Type 2_Two Exhibition Spaces_Axonometric View

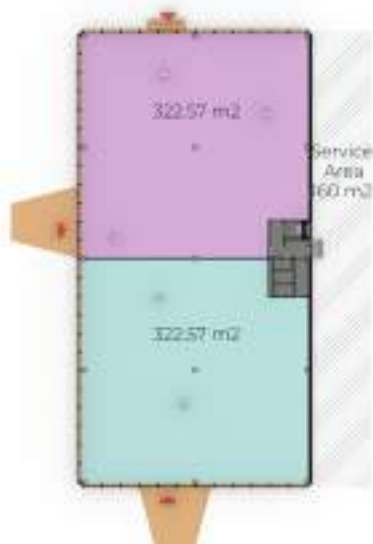


Figure 6.1.2.1.2.2 — Best Practice Pavilion Type 2_Two Exhibition Spaces_Plan View

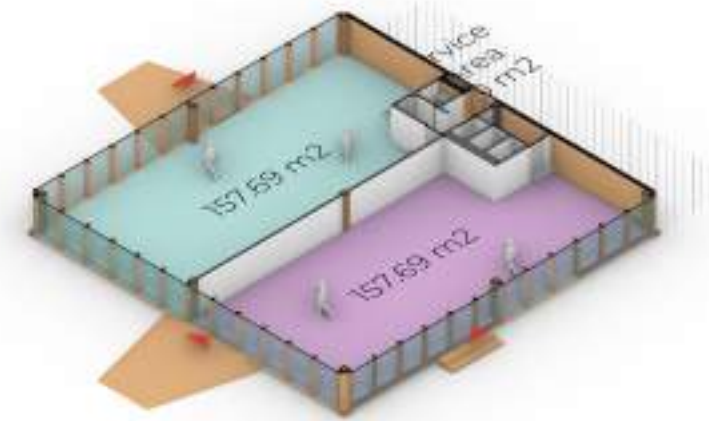


Figure 6.1.2.1.2.3 — Best Practice Pavilion Type 2_Two Exhibition Spaces_Axonometric View

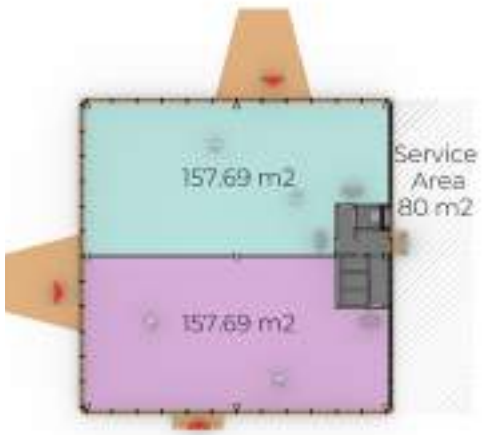


Figure 6.1.2.1.2.4 — Best Practice Pavilion Type 2_Two Exhibition Spaces_Plan View

6.1.2.1.3 Type 3 of Best Practice Pavilions

Type 3 are the pavilion that has three exhibition spaces inside, whether the pavilion's size is 330.49m² or 660.25m². This type of pavilion have one visitor

entrances/exits to the pavilion and shared service entrance through common service corridor (as shown on figure below).

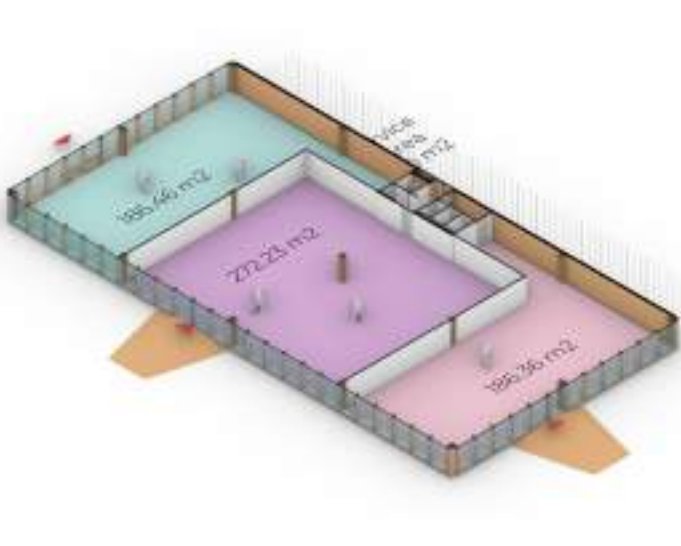


Figure 6.1.2.1.3.1 — Best Practice Pavilion Type 3_ Three Exhibition Spaces_Axonometric View

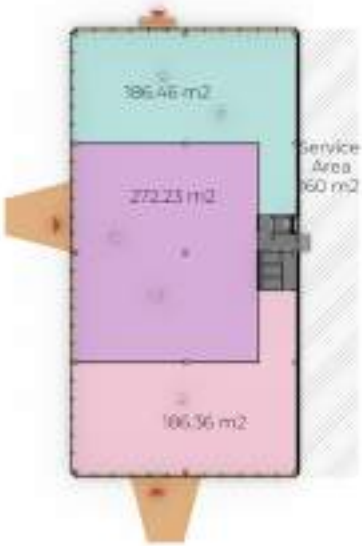


Figure 6.1.2.1.3.2 — Best Practice Pavilion Type 3_ Three Exhibition Spaces_Plan View

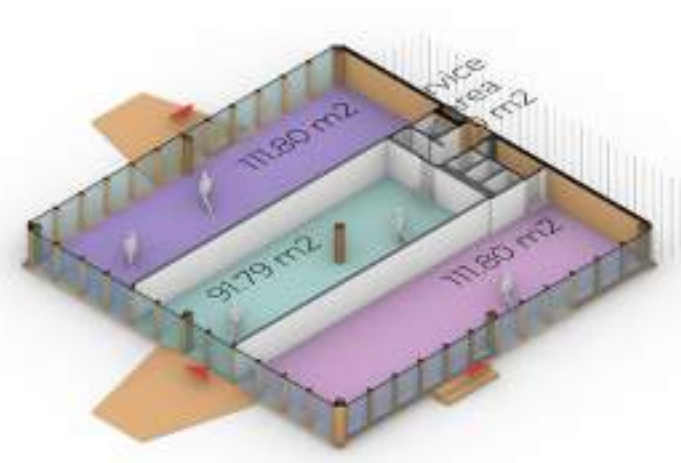


Figure 6.1.2.1.3.3 — Best Practice Pavilion Type 3_ Three Exhibition Spaces_Axonometric View

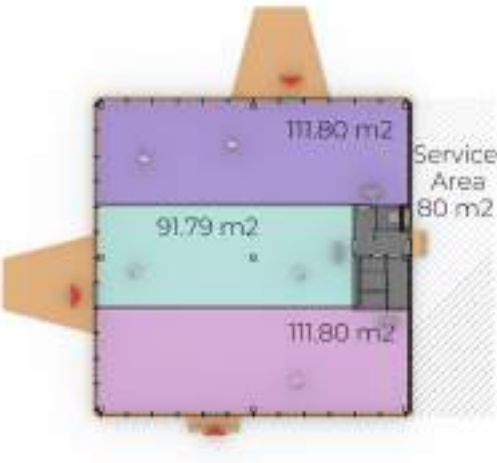


Figure 6.1.2.1.3.4 — Best Practice Pavilion Type 3_ Three Exhibition Spaces_Plan View

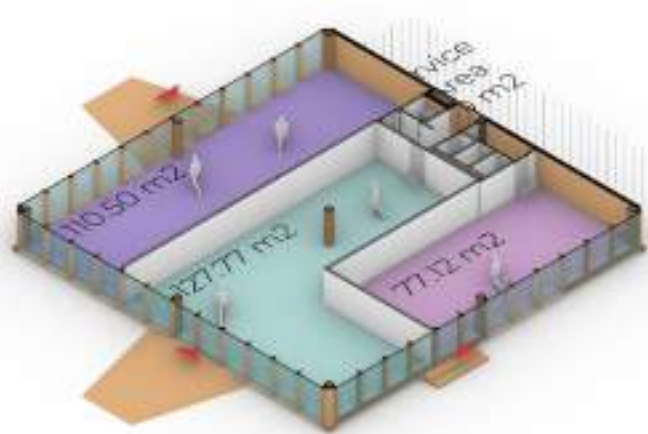


Figure 6.1.2.1.3.5 — Best Practice Pavilion Type 3_ Three Exhibition Spaces_Axonometric View

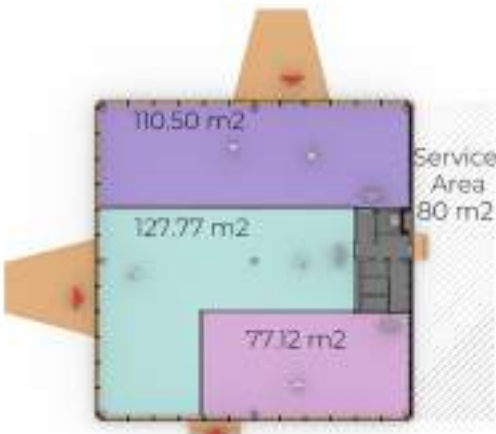


Figure 6.1.2.1.3.6 — Best Practice Pavilion Type 3_ Three Exhibition Spaces_Plan View

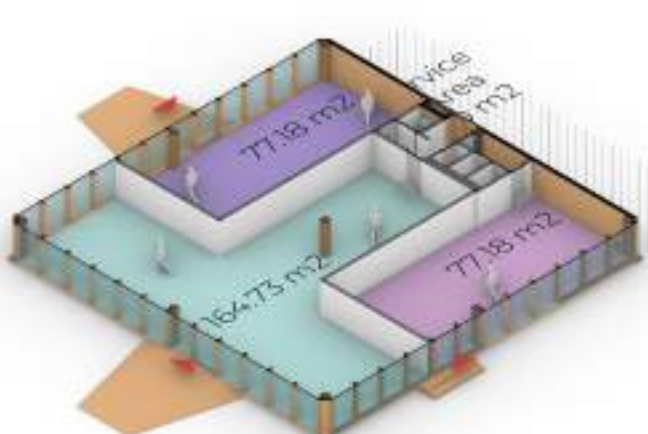


Figure 6.1.2.1.3.7 — Best Practice Pavilion Type 3_ Three Exhibition Spaces_Axonometric View

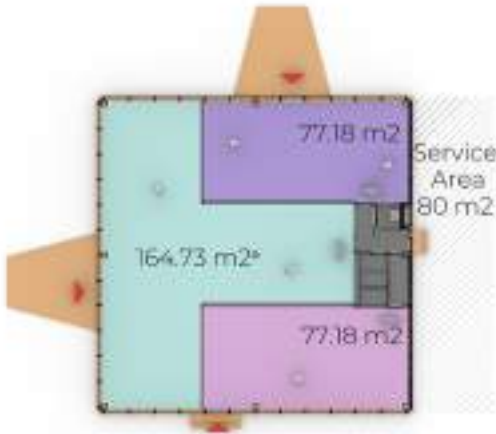


Figure 6.1.2.1.3.8 — Best Practice Pavilion Type 3_ Three Exhibition Spaces_Plan View

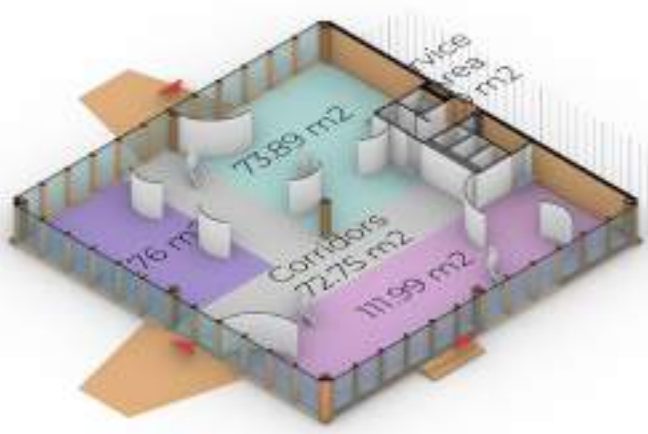


Figure 6.1.2.1.3.9 — Best Practice Pavilion Type 3_ Three Exhibition Spaces_Axonometric View

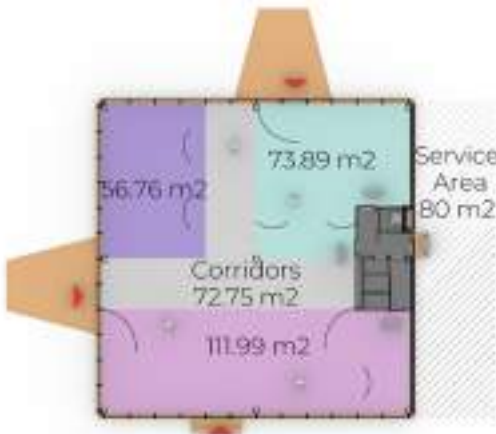


Figure 6.1.2.1.3.10 — Best Practice Pavilion Type 3_ Three Exhibition Spaces_Plan View

6.1.2.1.4 Type 4 of Best Practice Pavilions

Type 4 are the pavilion that has four exhibition spaces inside, whether the pavilion's size is 330.49m² or 660.25m². This type of pavilion have three shared

visitor entrances/exits to the pavilion, and shared service entrance through common service corridor (as shown on figure below).

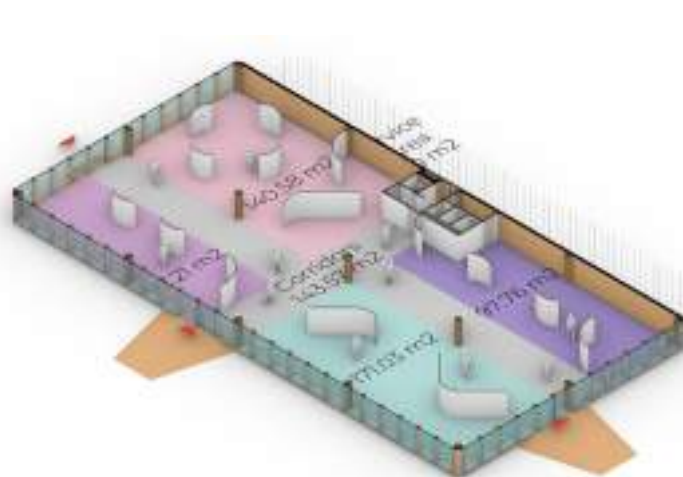


Figure 6.1.2.1.4.1 — Best Practice Pavilion Type 4_Four
Exhibition Spaces_Axonometric View

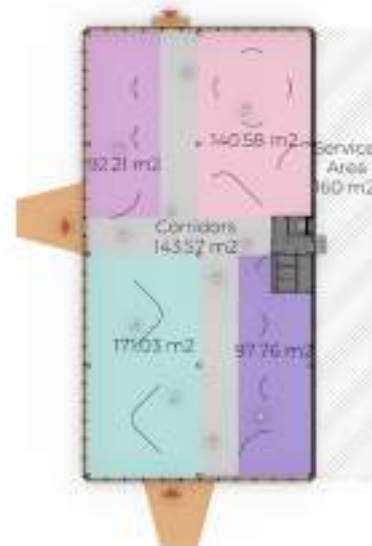


Figure 6.1.2.1.4.2 — Best Practice Pavilion Type 4_Four
Exhibition Spaces_Plan View

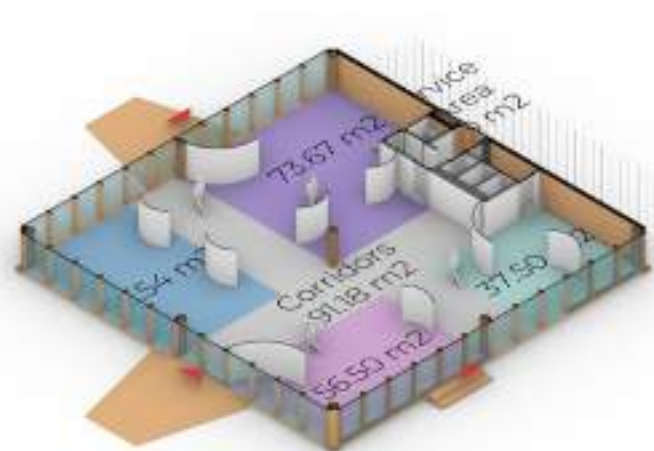


Figure 6.1.2.1.4.3 — Best Practice Pavilion Type 4_Four Exhibition Spaces_Axonometric View

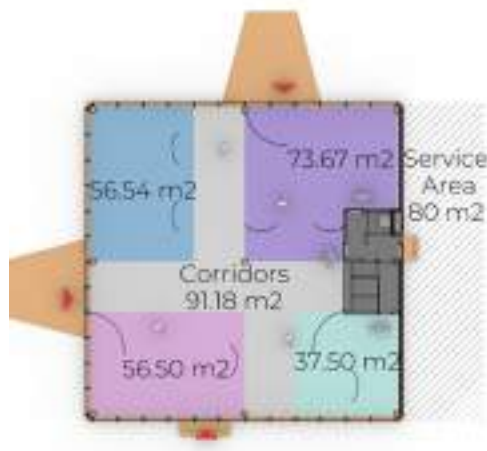


Figure 6.1.2.1.4.4 — Best Practice Pavilion Type 4_Four
Exhibition Spaces_Plan View

6.1.2.1.5 Type 5 of Best Practice Pavilions

Type 5 are the pavilions that have six exhibition spaces inside, only for the pavilions sized 660.25m². This type of pavilion have three shared visitor

entrances/exits to the pavilion, and shared service entrance through common service corridor (as shown on figure below).

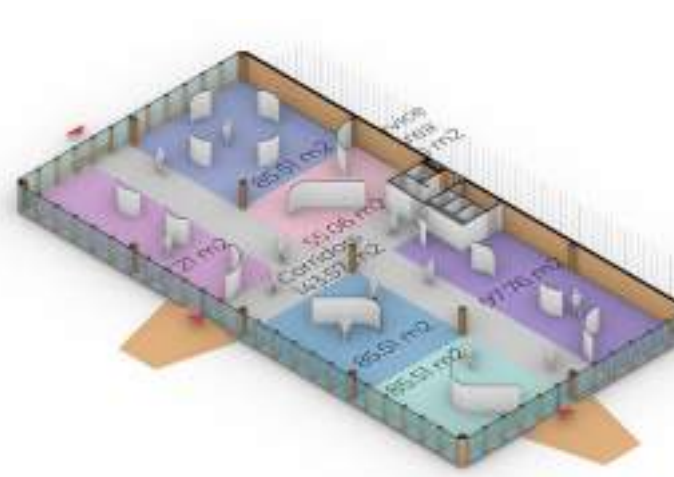


Figure 6.1.2.1.5.1 — Best Practice Pavilion Type 5_Six Exhibition Spaces_Axonometric View

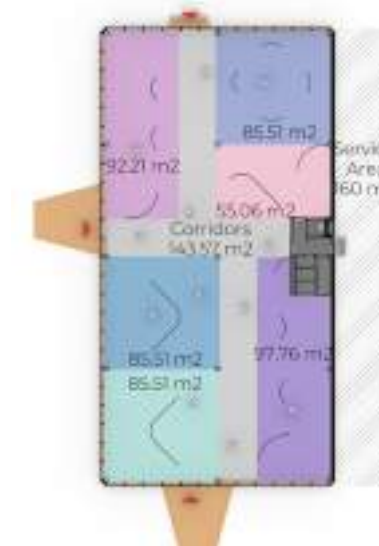


Figure 6.1.2.1.5.1 — Best Practice Pavilion Type 5_Six Exhibition Spaces_Plan View

6.1.2.2 Corporate Pavilions' Typologies

Corporate pavilions come in two sizes: 330.49m² and 660.25m².

Corporate Participants have entire area of the pavilion for their exhibition. Every corporate pavilion comes with two entrances/exits for visitors, and dedicated service entrance on the side leading to service corridor. Service corridor is shared with other neighbouring pavilions.

Each pavilion includes a defined and equipped wet area with restrooms for staff, as well as a kitchenette and maintenance room. In the accompanying Technical Information Package for pavilions, the boundaries of the pavilions are detailed, along with other technical characteristics.

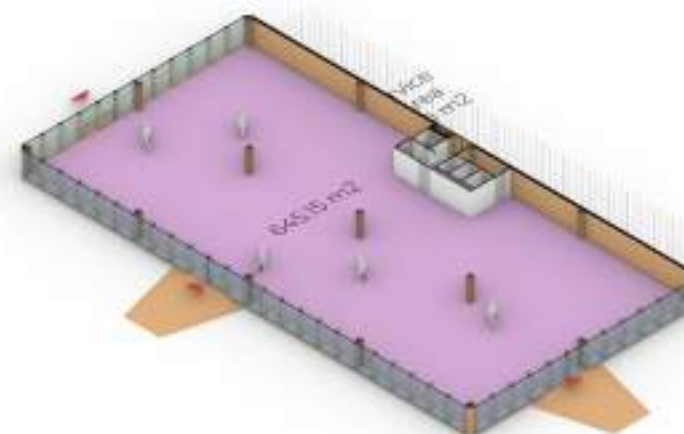


Figure 6.1.2.2.1 — Corporate pavilions Typologies_ Single Exhibitor Plan View

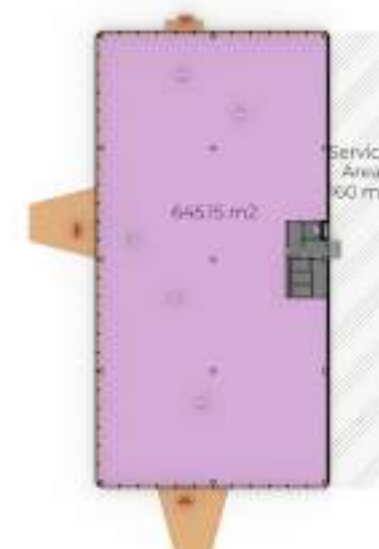


Figure 6.1.2.2.1 — Corporate pavilions Typologies_ Single Exhibitor Plan View

6.2 Demarcation List

To facilitate clear coordination between the Organiser and each Participant, the following demarcation list outlines the division of responsibilities for design, supply, and execution of specific works and systems across various pavilion typologies within EXPO 2027 Belgrade. This table distinguishes which elements are provided by the Organiser as part of the Pavilion Shell & Core, and which are to be designed and executed by each Participant.

Each listed component or system (e.g., ceilings, flooring, HVAC connections) is attributed either to the **Organiser** or the **Participant**, depending on technical and operational arrangements.

This matrix serves as a reference point for project scoping, procurement planning, and interface management. Participants must use this table in conjunction with Section 4.3 (Shell & Core Provisions) and Section 3.3 (Design Requirements, Guidelines & Constraints) to ensure full alignment with project delivery responsibilities.

DISCLAIMER

The pavilion infrastructure and Scope of Works (SoW) provided to Participants at EXPO 2027 vary across the site due to the intentionally diverse typologies, functional concepts, and spatial arrangements of the exhibition zones. These include

individual Participants pavilions, national, corporate, and thematic spaces, each with specific technical requirements and operational roles within the broader EXPO vision.

As a result, the nature and extent of works delivered by the Organiser — and those that fall under the responsibility of the Participant — may differ depending on pavilion type and location. This differentiation is not arbitrary but reflects practical, programmatic, and architectural factors, such as pavilion layout, access to shared infrastructure, structural typology, and the thematic purpose of each zone.

This demarcation list has been developed to transparently outline these responsibilities and minimise ambiguity during design, coordination, and implementation. Participants are kindly asked to refer to the specific documentation applicable to their assigned pavilion, as well as to this Guidebook and related annexes, for accurate interpretation of the scope applicable to their case.

These distinctions are fully aligned with the EXPO 2027 planning strategy and are intended to ensure fairness, efficiency, and functional coherence across the entire site — while also acknowledging the unique design and operational needs of each pavilion category.

COMPONENT / SYSTEM	BEST PRACTICE AND CORPORATE AREA			
	BEST PRACTICE		CORPORATE	
	BY ORGANISER	BY PARTICIPANT	BY ORGANISER	BY PARTICIPANT
CEILINGS	X	n/a	X	n/a
FLOOR FINISHES	X		X	
ADDITIONAL FLOOR FINISHES (BY PARTICIPANT'S DESIGN)		X		X
PAVILION WALLS	X		X	
INTERNAL WALLS INSIDE OF THE PAVILION		X		X
PAVILION FAÇADE	X		X	
OVERLAY OF VENUE'S FAÇADE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
DOORS ON PAVILION WALLS	X		X	
DOORS INSIDE OF THE PAVILION		X		X
DOORS ON PAVILION FAÇADE	X		X	
WATER CONNECTION	X		X	
WATER DISTRIBUTION		X		X
WATER METER	X		X	
SEWAGE CONNECTION	X		X	

COMPONENT / SYSTEM	BEST PRACTICE AND CORPORATE AREA			
	BEST PRACTICE		CORPORATE	
	BY ORGANISER	BY PARTICIPANT	BY ORGANISER	BY PARTICIPANT
SEWAGE DISTRIBUTION		X		X
GREASE SEPARATOR	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
LV CONNECTION	X		X	
LV DISTRIBUTION		X		X
ELECTRICITY METER	X		X	
GENERAL LIGHTING - SELL & CORE	X		X	
LIGHTING BY PARTICIPANT'S DESIGN		X		X
IT CONNECTION (OPTICAL CONNECTION)	X		X	
IT DISTRIBUTION		X		X
FIRE DETECTION 1ST LAYER	X		X	
FIRE DETECTION ADDITIONAL LAYERS		X		X
CONNECTION TO PA	X		X	
FIRE ALARM	X		X	
CCTV		X		X
SPRINKLER 1ST LAYER	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
SPRINKLER ADDITIONAL LAYERS	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HVAC CONNECTION AND OUTDOOR UNITS	X		X	
HVAC INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION	X		X	
KITCHEN EXHAUST CONNECTION	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
KITCHEN EXHAUST DISTRIBUTION	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOALET EXHAUST	X		X	
FIRE HYDRANTS	X		X	
ADDITIONAL FIRE HYDRANTS (BY PARTICIPANT'S DESIGN)		X		X



6.3 Shell & Core Provisions for Best Practice and Corporate Pavilions

6.3.1 Shell & Core Provisions – Architecture & Construction

6.3.1.1 Pavilion Façade

The façade of the Best Practice and Corporate pavilion consists of six equal modules, each measuring 1.50 x 5.05 meters, which are positioned between structural columns. The vertical and horizontal profiles of the façade have dimensions of 60 x 260 mm. The exterior of the profiles is clad in aluminium, providing a sleek, modern appearance, while the interior side is finished with wood, adding a natural and warm touch to the design.

Pavilions will have the option to carry out interventions limited to mounting certain elements on designated positions—specifically on extruded

profiles on the façade spaced 1.5 meters apart vertically along the perimeter of the building. Each profile is 5 meters in height. While currently these mounting points are primarily intended for signage installation, future modifications may include other façade overlays or elements, subject to approval and feasibility. Electrical power is not provided on the façade.

The load capacity of these anchors and profiles will be specified in the Technical Information Package for each pavilion.

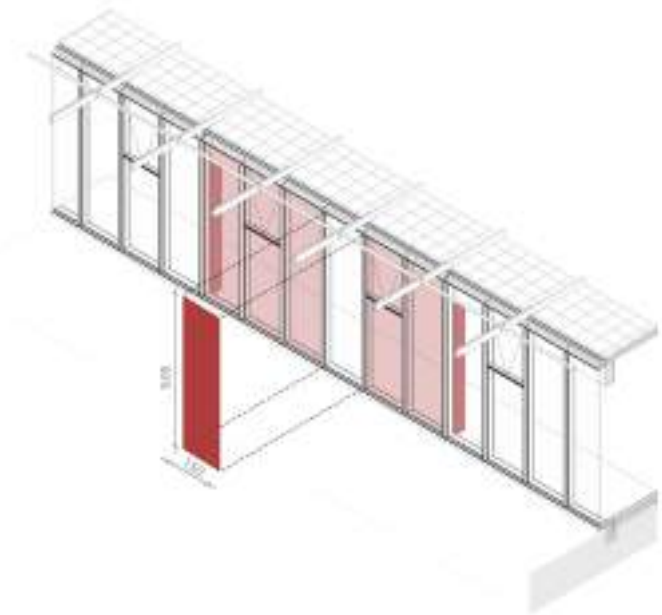


Figure 6.3.1.1 — Façade Module – Individual Unit

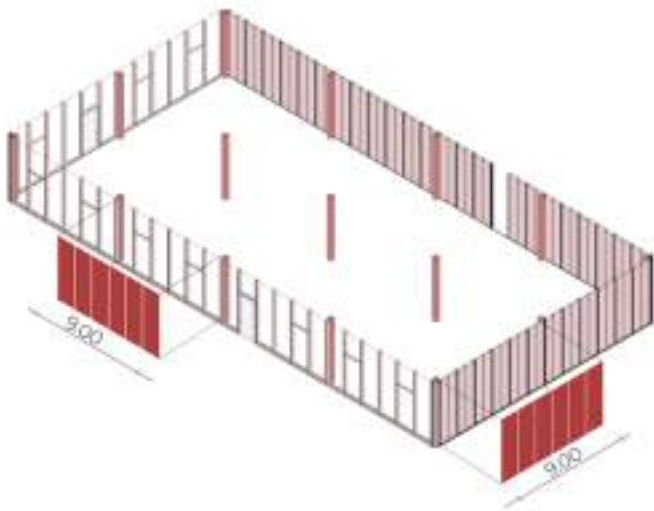


Figure 6.3.1.2 — Façade Module – Grouped Configuration

6.3.1.2 Floors

In the Best Practices and Corporate area, the floor is constructed as a raised floor system with a total height of 14 cm. It consists of 4 cm thick OSB

boards placed on 10 cm high spacers. The final floor finish is a 5mm thick vinyl layer, providing a stable, functional, and visually refined surface.

6.3.1.3 Ceiling

The structural system is based on exposed timber, with the ceiling constructed from CLT (Cross-Laminated Timber) panels. This visible wooden structure supports the ceiling,. Beneath the CLT

ceiling, all technical installations, including HVAC systems and lighting, are intentionally left exposed, further enhancing the open and transparent design concept of the space.



6.3.2 Shell & Core Provisions
– MEP systems

For the Best Practice and Corporate Exhibition Pavilions, all utility connections are located within a designated service zone that has controlled access.

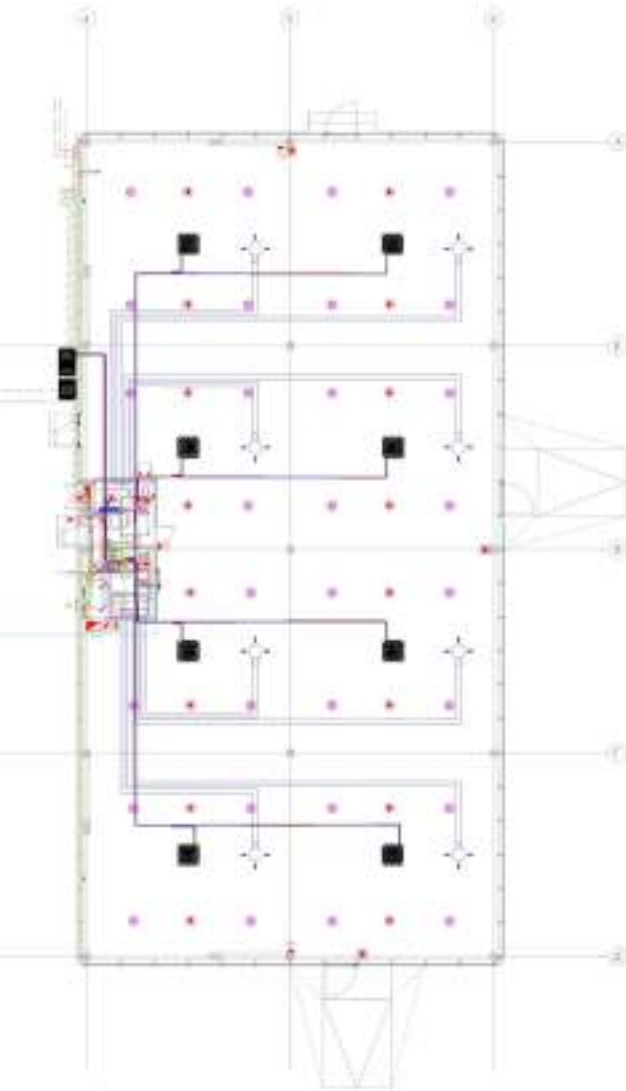


Figure 6.3.2.1 — Best Practice Pavilion
_Synchronized plan

This zone is intended for use by personnel responsible for pavilion maintenance and waste disposal.

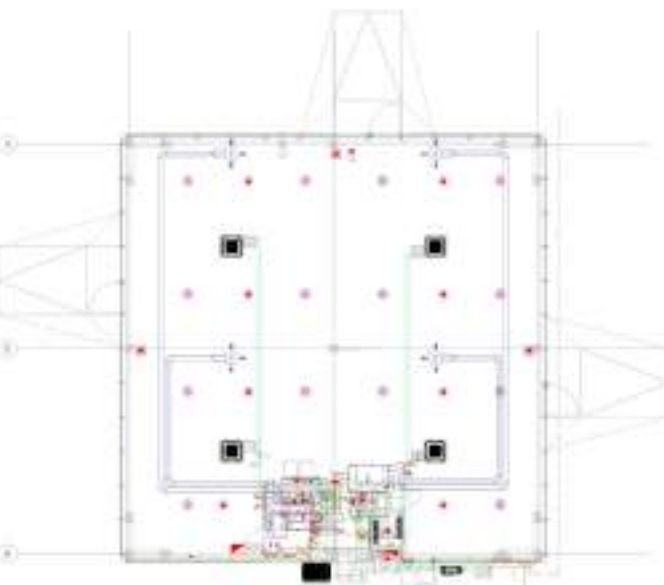


Figure 6.3.2.2 — Corporate Pavilion
_Synchronized plan

6.3.2.1 Water Supply

For the Best Practice and Corporate Exhibition Pavilions, the water supply network is provided and extended to the sanitary block of each pavilion. This infrastructure allows participants access to water

within the pavilion, as well as its use for the exhibition space’s needs. The Organiser will provide the pavilion with a control water meters with remote reading are provided for each sub-unit.

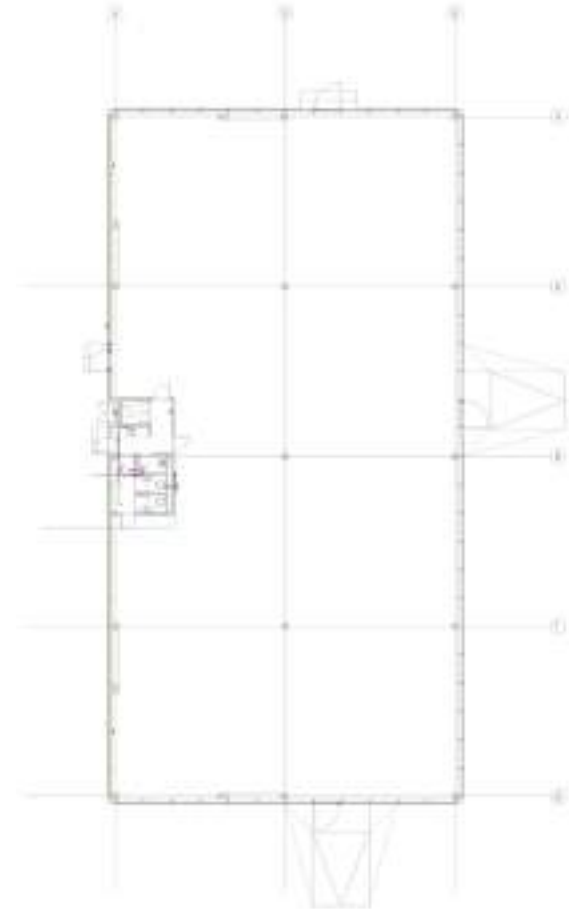


Figure 6.3.2.1.1 — Best Practice pavilion
_Water supply



Figure 6.3.2.1.2 — Best Practice pavilion
_Water supply_detail

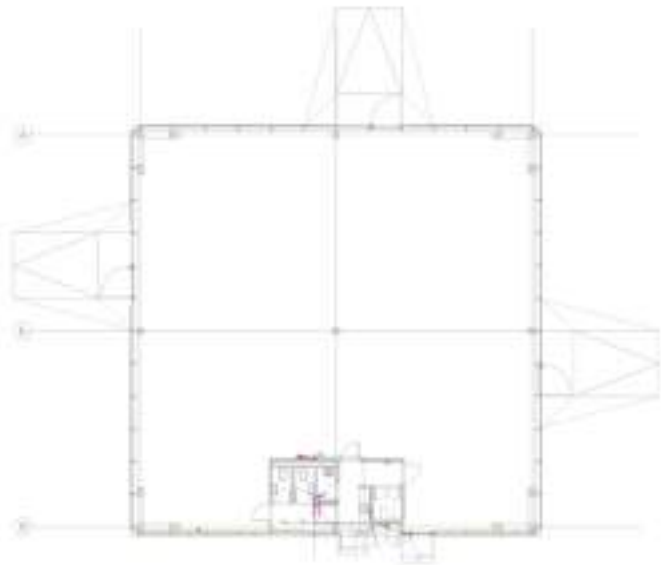


Figure 6.3.2.1.3 — Corporate pavilion
_Water supply

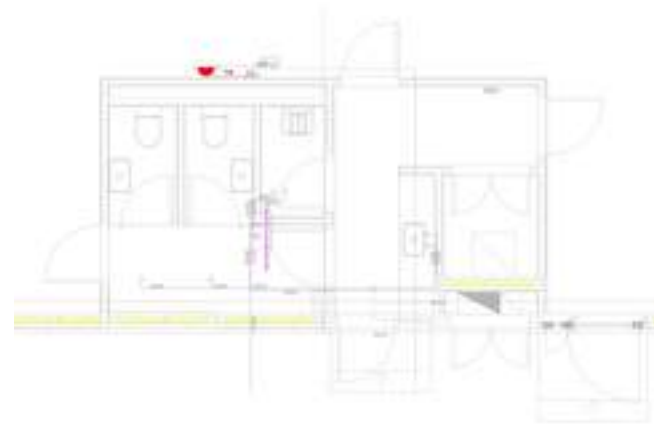


Figure 6.3.2.1.4 — Corporate pavilion
_Water supply_detail

6.3.2.2 Sewage

For all Best Practice and Corporate Pavilions, the sewage network distribution is provided and extended to the sanitary block of each pavilion. This system ensures the efficient drainage of wastewater

in accordance with technical and sanitary standards, guaranteeing hygienic conditions and the smooth operation of the pavilions throughout the entire duration of the exhibition.

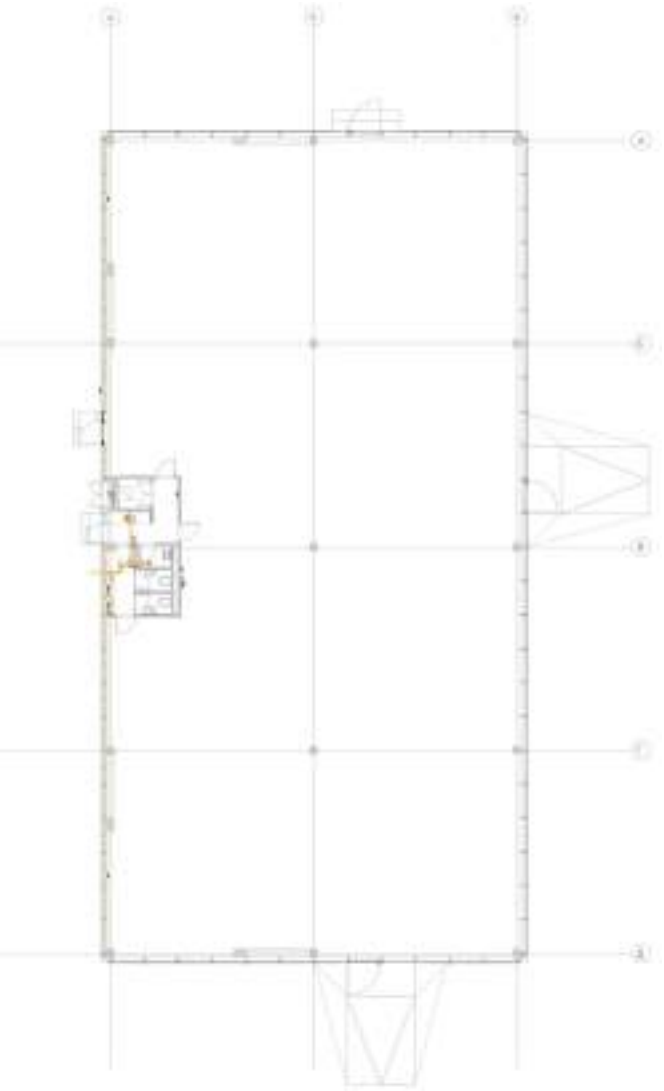


Figure 6.3.2.2.1 — Best Practice Pavilion_Sewage

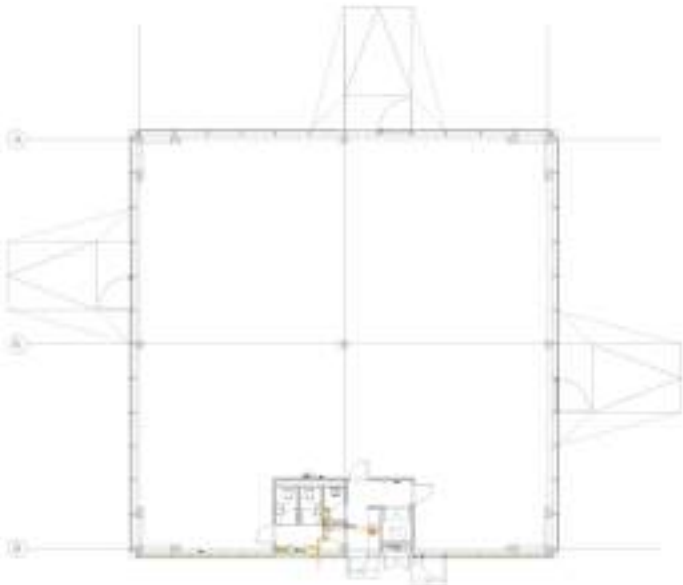


Figure 6.3.2.2.2 — Corporate pavilion Sewage

6.3.2.3 Power Supply

For the Best Practice and Corporate Exhibition Pavilions, a distribution cabinet is provided, located at a predefined position, from which the pavilions extend their electrical installations within the pavilion.

Both high and low voltage power supply connections are made from a distribution cabinet, as detailed in the technical drawings provided.

Available capacities are shown in the table below. The Organiser will provide the pavilion with an electricity meter.

Additionally, power outlets are provided within the pavilion, which participants can use for their exhibition space needs.

Allocated electricity capacity for the pavilions:

TYPE OF PAVILION	w/m² OF PAVILIONS FOOTFALL AREA
CORPORATE	100
BEST PRACTICE	100

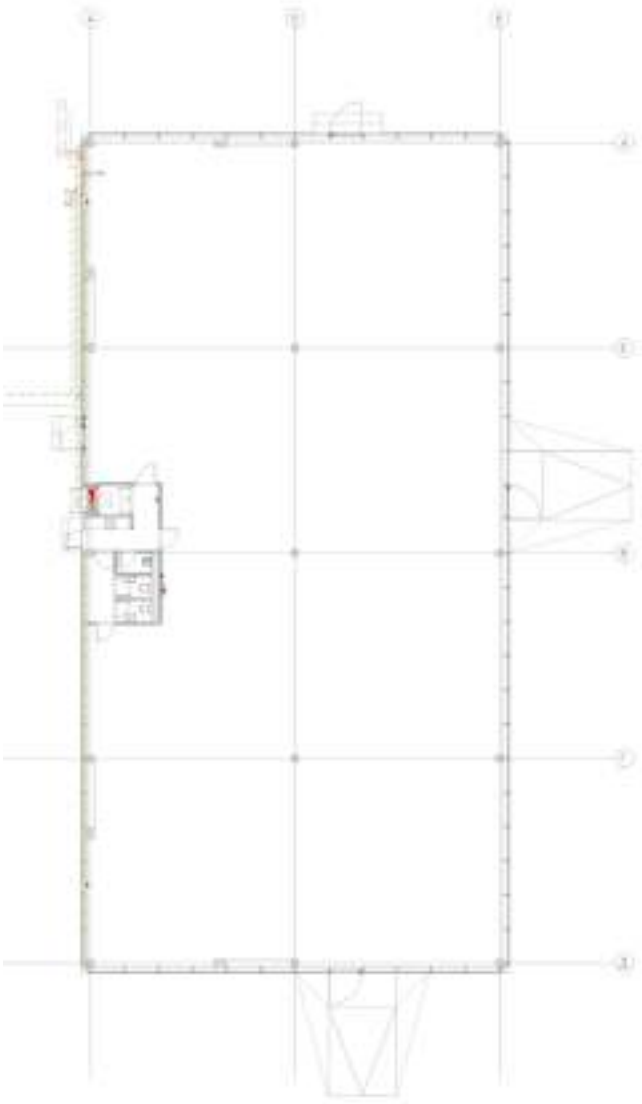


Figure 6.3.2.3.1 — Best Practice pavilion_Power supply

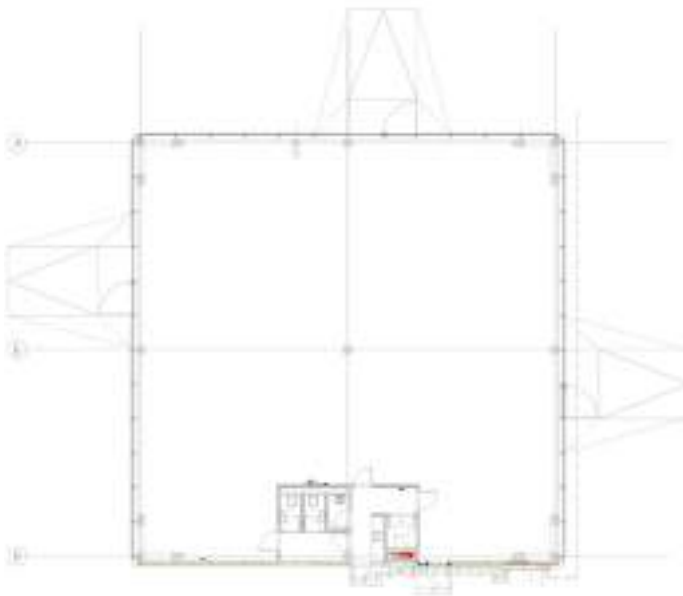


Figure 6.3.2.3.2 — Corporate pavilion_Power supply

6.3.2.4 Telecommunications

Public Realm will be covered with Wi-Fi by Organiser. Pavilions will have IT optical connection, as well as an I/O module for output functions in case of fire, while the distribution must be done by the

Participants. Internet services are to be provided by the Participants, with the available service providers.

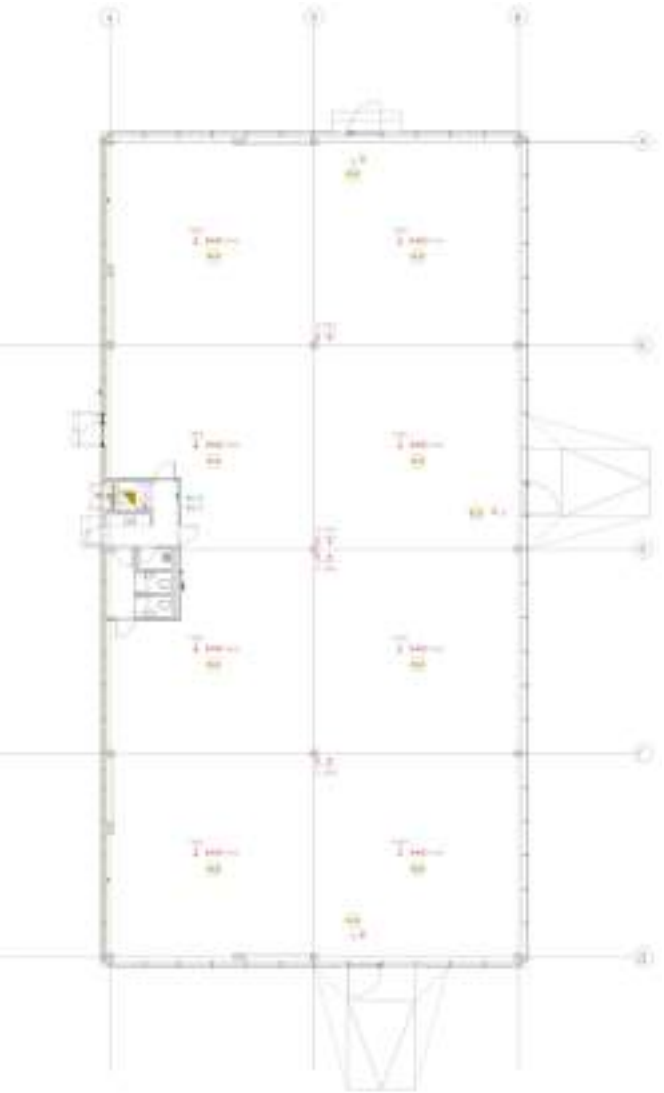


Figure 6.3.2.4.1 — Best Practice pavilion
_Telecommunication installations

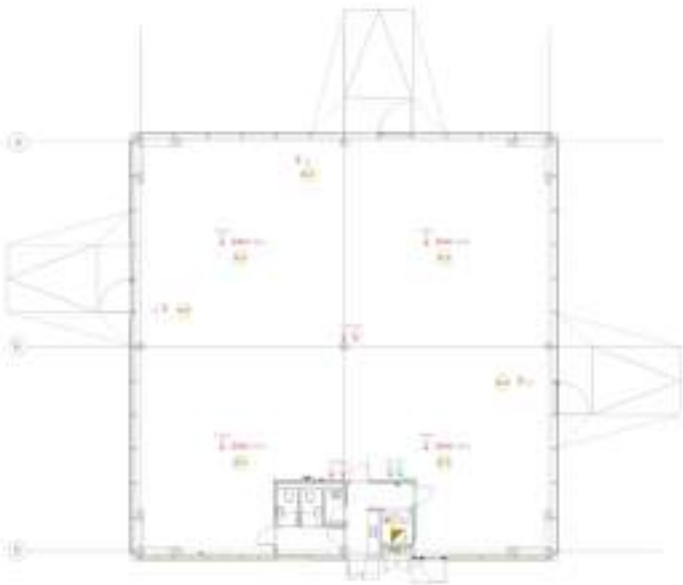


Figure 6.3.2.4.2 — Corporate pavilion
_Telecommunication installations

6.3.2.5 Lighting

In the Best Practice and Corporate Exhibition Pavilions, basic lighting has been provided, as shown in the drawing below. This lighting is designed to ensure smooth operation and safety during the setup and exhibition in the pavilions,

as well as to provide basic lighting conditions in the exhibition spaces.

It is important to note that this lighting is only basic and does not reflect the specific exhibition concept.

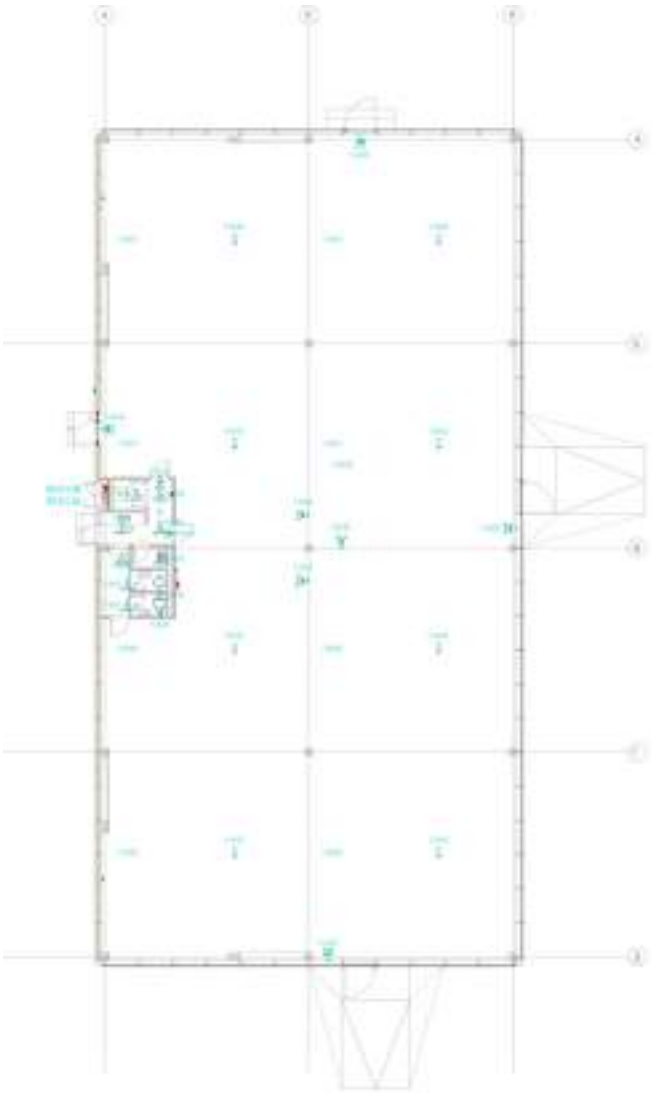


Figure 6.3.2.5.1 — Best Practice pavilion_Lighting

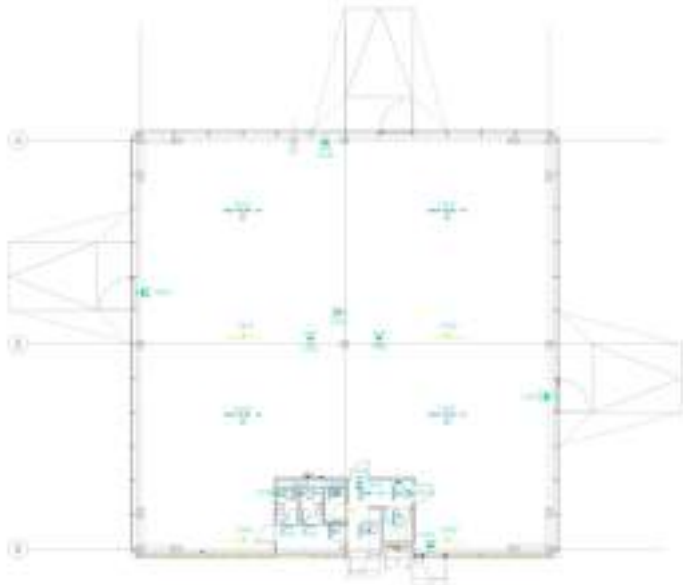


Figure 6.3.2.5.2 — Corporate pavilion_Lighting

6.3.2.6 HVAC System

In the Best Practice and Corporate Exhibition Pavilions, a complete HVAC system has been provided, which is already installed and fully functional. This system does not require any

additional interventions, and participants can use the existing installation within their pavilions without the need for further work on air conditioning and ventilation.

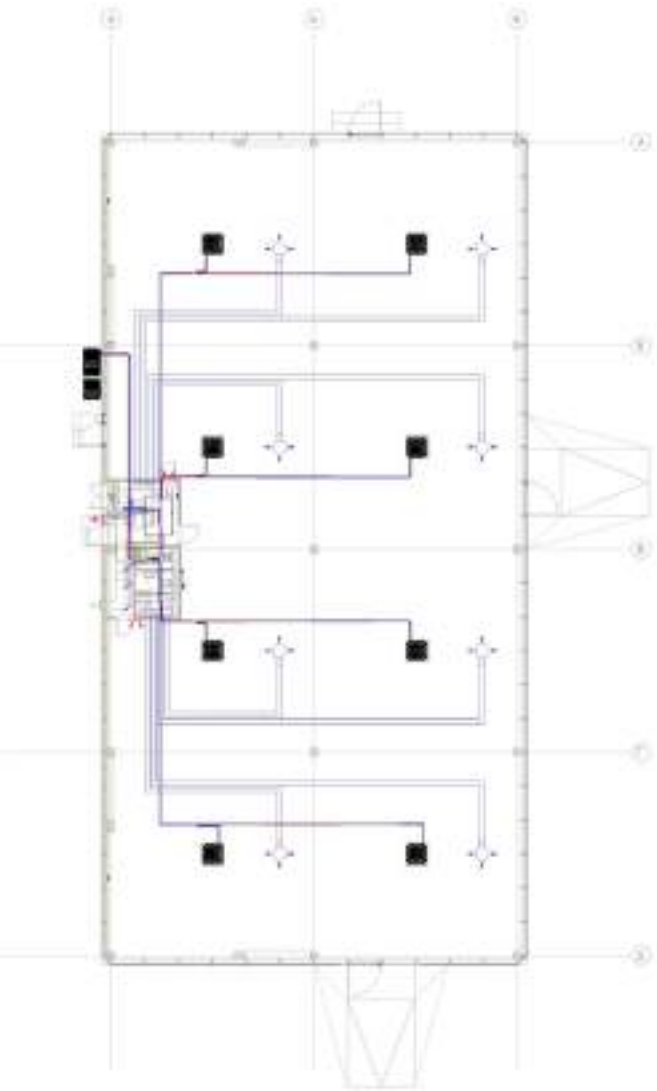


Figure 6.3.2.6.1 — Best Practice pavilion_HVAC system

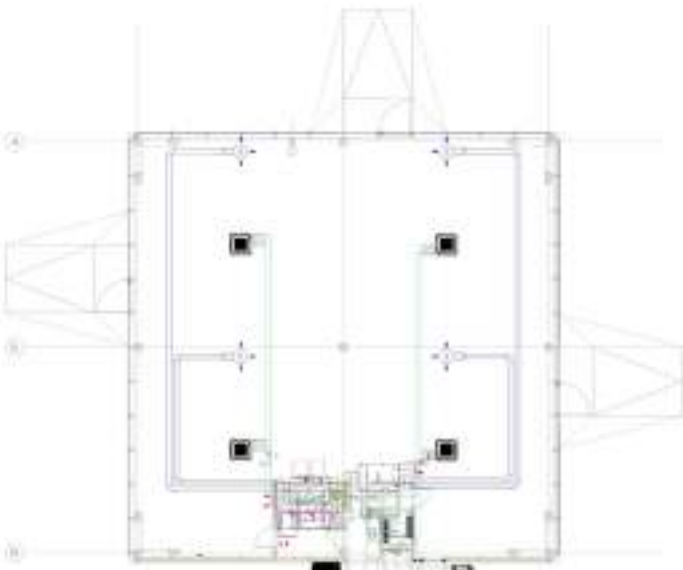


Figure 6.3.2.6.2 — Corporate pavilion_HVAC system

6.4 Shell & Core Provisions
– Fire and Life Safety

In all of the Best Practice and Corporate Exhibition Pavilions, signal installations have been provided by the Organiser. These installations include low-voltage systems such as automatic fire alarm systems, evacuation sound and notification systems,

as well as other technical systems necessary for the proper functioning of the pavilion. The installations are carried out in accordance with applicable technical standards.

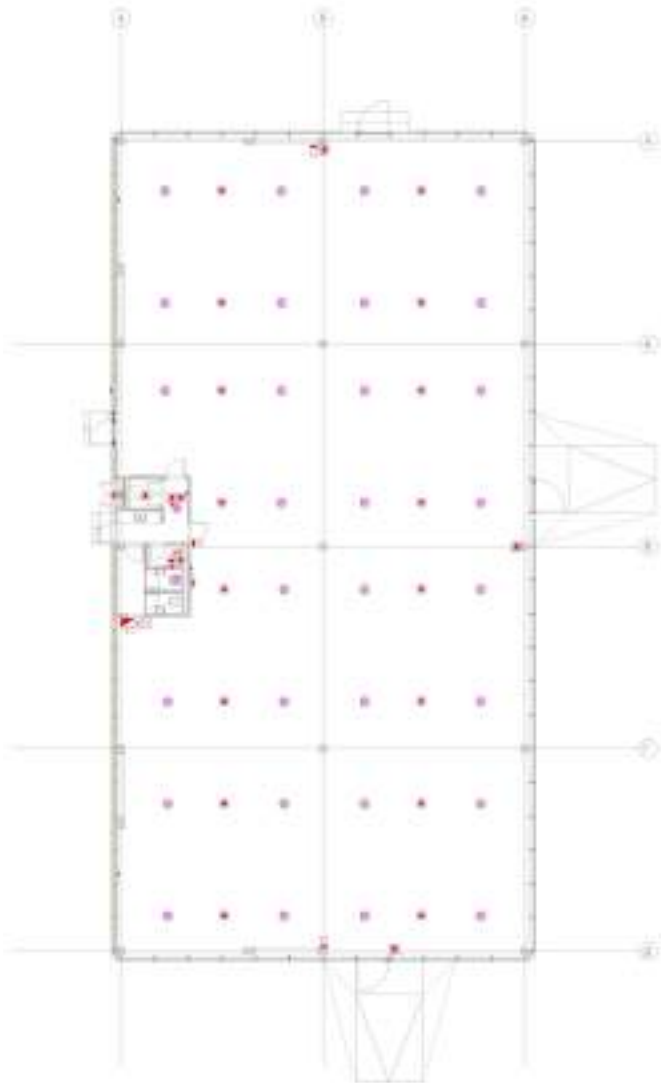


Figure 6.4.1 — Best Practice pavilion_Fire Alarm

FIRE HYDRANTS

An internal fire hydrant network is provided within all best practice and corporate pavilions to ensure compliance with fire safety regulations and to meet the necessary fire protection requirements. this system has been designed and implemented in accordance with relevant technical standards to ensure a safe environment for all participants and visitors.

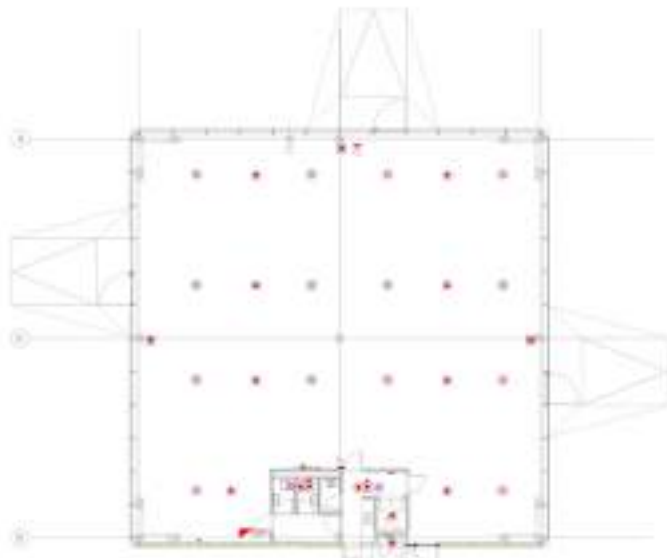


Figure 6.4.2 — Corporate pavilion_Fire Alarm

SPRINKLER SYSTEM

A sprinkler system is not provided for the best practice and corporate pavilions. the existing hydrant network sufficiently meets the fire protection requirements for these types of temporary buildings.

6.5 Design Guidelines

6.5.1 General Architectural Intent

The design of the pavilions at EXPO 2027 plays a crucial role in shaping the overall visual and functional identity of the event. It serves as a key component in determining both the aesthetic appeal and the visitor experience. The pavilions provide each participant with a platform to present its innovations and contributions on a global stage. As such, the architectural intent behind

each pavilion is to create an inviting, functional, and visually impactful space that captures the essence of the exhibiting nation. This design vision emphasises modularity, flexibility, and the need for a façade that is not only attractive but also highly visible, ensuring that each pavilion stands out as a unique representation of the country it represents.

6.5.2 General Design Guidelines

The design guidelines for the pavilions of EXPO 2027 emphasise flexibility and adaptability, ensuring that each pavilion can accommodate a range of exhibitions and activities. The modular nature of the pavilion designs allows for efficient use of space while maintaining the ability to adapt to different purposes throughout the event. In addition to functionality, the visual prominence of the pavilion

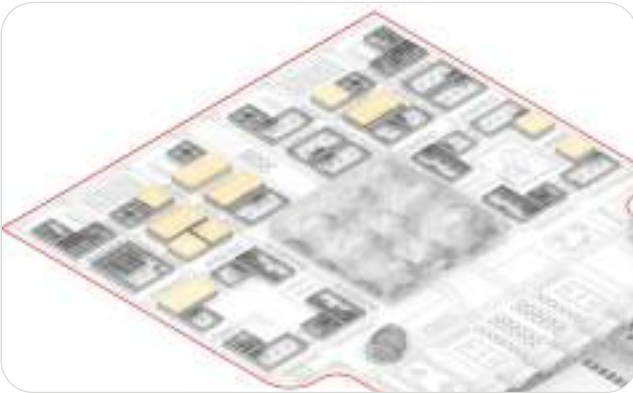
façades is crucial. Each design must consider how the pavilion’s exterior will engage and attract visitors, contributing to the overall atmosphere and success of EXPO 2027. These guidelines aim to ensure that the pavilions not only serve their purpose efficiently but also provide an exceptional experience for all attendees.

6.5.3 Façade

BEST PRACTICES AND CORPORATE PAVILIONS

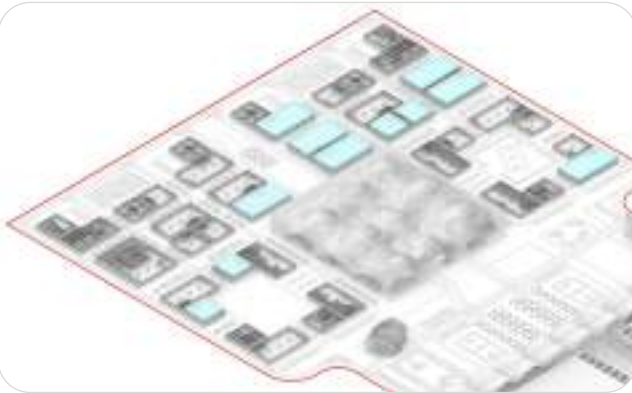
The Best Practice Pavilions are designed as freestanding, single-story exhibition buildings with a distinct architectural identity. Their simple, rectangular—often nearly square—form allows for efficient spatial organisation, while the wooden structural system combined with wood and glass façades contributes to their aesthetic quality. Although the façade design is predefined and must remain unchanged, limited interventions

may be permitted. The scope and nature of such interventions will be specified in the accompanying Technical Information Package (TIP). Any modifications—whether structural or aesthetic—must be submitted for prior review and receive formal approval from the Organiser. This approach ensures visual consistency across all Best Practice Pavilions while offering a degree of flexibility to accommodate individual exhibition needs within clearly defined boundaries.



Best practice

Figure 6.5.3.1 — Best practice pavilions



Corporate pavilions

Figure 6.5.3.2 — Corporate pavilions

6.5.4 Height Constraints of Pavilions and Formation of Additional Levels

This chapter provides clear technical guidelines related to the spatial utilisation of height within exhibition pavilions. It will address the parameters

that define the maximum allowed heights for the design and placement of exhibition elements, along with graphic cross-section.

6.5.4.1 Height Parameters and Technical Limitations for Pavilion Design

BEST PRACTICES PAVILIONS AND CORPORATE AREAS

The maximum height of the pavilions is shown in the table below, which, along with the allowed area of the pavilion space, determines the maximum volume of the pavilion that can be utilised. The pavilions of best practices and corporate areas have a clear height of 3.80 meters which corresponds to the bottom level of the HVAC

distribution system. At a height of 4.30 meters, there is the lower point of the wooden structural beams that support the flat roof slab. Participants do not have the possibility to form a mezzanine within these spaces.

AREA	PARTICIPANT	HEIGHT CLEARANCE
BEST PRACTICE AND CORPORATE AREA	Best practice pavilions	3.80m
BEST PRACTICE AND CORPORATE AREA	Corporate pavilions	3.8.0m

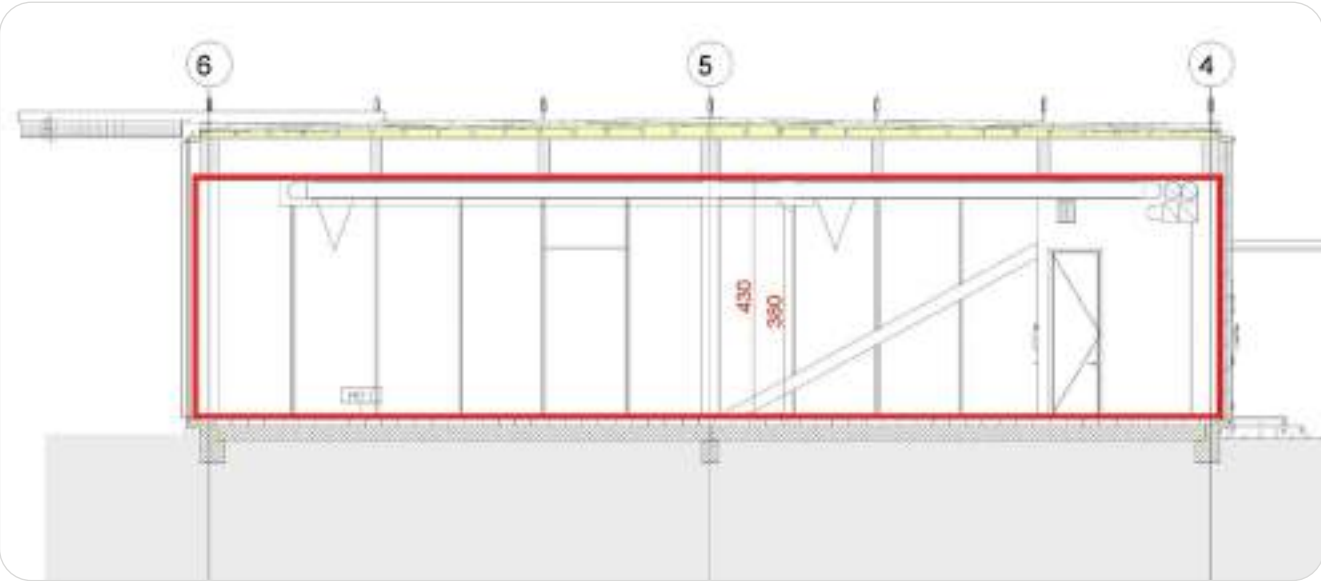


Figure 6.5.4.1.1 — Best Practice and Corporate Pavilions_ Representative Section

6.5.5 Floor Design Parameters

In the Best Practice and Corporate pavilions, the floor system consists of a raised floor supported by spacers. The structure includes OSB panels as the core element, with a vinyl finish as the standard surface layer.

If participants wish to apply a different floor finish, they are allowed to remove the vinyl layer and install their own flooring.

However, all such modifications must receive prior approval from the Organiser.

6.5.6 Ceiling Design Parameters

Pavilions are provided with a ceiling made of exposed CLT (Cross-Laminated Timber) panels. The installation of additional ceiling elements is not permitted due to the presence of HVAC systems, as it is not possible to implement a secondary layer of installations within these pavilions.

The exposed CLT ceiling, along with visible technical systems, is an integral part of the architectural and functional design and must remain accessible and unobstructed.

6.5.7 Building Systems & Utilities

6.5.7.1 MEP Infrastructure

For the Best Practice and Corporate Exhibition Pavilions, utility connections are located within a designated service area with restricted access. This area is intended for use by personnel who are responsible for pavilion maintenance and waste management.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply system is fully extended to the sanitary blocks within each pavilion, including toilets and kitchenette areas, with all necessary installations provided to meet the functional and hygienic needs of the space.

Participants are strictly prohibited from making any interventions, modifications, or extensions to the existing installations.

All water-related infrastructure is pre-installed and fixed; no additional connections or alterations are permitted under any circumstances.

SEWAGE

The sewage network is extended to the sanitary block of each pavilion. This system ensures proper wastewater drainage, meeting technical and sanitary standards, and maintaining hygienic conditions to support the smooth operation of the pavilions during the entire exhibition.

No modifications, extensions, or interventions on these systems are permitted, as the installations are pre-defined and optimised to support hygienic conditions and the seamless operation of the pavilions throughout the entire exhibition.

POWER SUPPLY

For the Best Practice and Corporate Pavilions, a distribution cabinet is provided at a predefined location, from which participants can extend their electrical installations within the pavilion. Additionally, power outlets are available for use within the pavilion, catering to the needs of the exhibition space.

Participants are responsible for the further distribution and adjustment of electrical installations based on their interior design and the specific requirements of the pavilion.

After the exhibition ends, participants must restore everything to its original condition at their own expense.

All work must be performed in compliance with applicable regulations and standards to ensure the safety and proper functionality of the electrical installations within the pavilion.

TELECOMMUNICATION INSTALLATIONS

In all Best Practice and Corporate Exhibition Pavilions, telecommunication installations have been provided and installed, including a fibre optic cable connection delivered to each pavilion. Participants are responsible for contracting with an operator for the internal distribution and final connection to the internet within their own pavilion.

A shared Wi-Fi network is also available across the exhibition area, as well as I/O module for output function in case of fire is also provided, allowing

visitors to connect and access the internet. The installations are executed in accordance with technical regulations and ensure a stable and reliable internet connection, as well as the connection of various devices and systems within the pavilion.

LIGHTING

Basic lighting has been provided, as shown in the graphic documentation as part of the Technical Information Package (TIP). This lighting is designed to ensure smooth operation and safety during the setup and exhibition in the pavilions, as well as to provide basic lighting conditions in the exhibition spaces.

Participants are responsible for providing lighting that will suit their exhibition concept and pavilion design. The lighting should align with the exhibition concept and the needs of presenting the content, thus contributing to the visual appeal and functionality of the exhibition spaces. The lightning design should be executed in accordance with applicable regulations and standards.

After the exhibition ends, participants are obligated to restore everything to its original condition at their own expense.

HVAC SYSTEM

In the best practice and corporate pavilions, a complete HVAC system has been provided, which is already installed and fully functional. This system does not require any additional interventions, and participants can use the existing installation within their pavilions without the need for further work on air conditioning and ventilation.

Should participants have specific requirements necessitating additional interventions, they are required to prepare a project proposal outlining the proposed modifications. This proposal must be reviewed and approved by the Organiser.

Any modifications pertaining to the HVAC system shall be executed by the participants at their own expense and in full compliance with the relevant regulations and technical standards.

After the exhibition ends, Participants are obligated to restore everything to its original condition at their own expense.

SMOKE DETECTORS & ALARM SYSTEMS

In all of the best practice and corporate exhibition pavilions, signal installations have been provided by the Organiser. These installations include low-voltage systems such as automatic fire alarm systems, evacuation sound and notification systems, as well as other technical systems necessary for the proper functioning of the pavilion.

Should participants have specific requirements necessitating additional interventions, they are required to prepare a project proposal outlining the proposed modifications. This proposal must be reviewed and approved by the Organiser.

Any modifications pertaining to the fire detection systems shall be executed by the Participants at their own expense and in full compliance with the relevant regulations and technical standards. All additional new elements must be checked and approved by Organiser. All new equipment must be compatible with the existing equipment, connected with HF installation. The participant bears responsibility for added elements.

After the exhibition ends, they Participants are obligated to restore everything to its original condition at their own expense.

SPRINKLER SYSTEM

A sprinkler system is not provided within the best practice and corporate pavilions.



6.5.7.2 FLS Design Guidelines

Ensuring the highest level of **Fire Life Safety (FLS)** is a fundamental obligation for all Participants involved in the design, construction, and operation of pavilions at **EXPO 2027 Belgrade**. In accordance with the **Law on Fire Protection** (“*Law on Fire Protection*,” *Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 111/2009, 20/2015, 87/2018, and subsequent amendments) and the comprehensive body of applicable Serbian fire safety legislation, all pavilion designs must incorporate preventive, passive, and active measures to reduce fire risks, safeguard human life, protect property, and ensure the integrity of adjacent structures and public areas.

This section outlines the **minimum mandatory FLS design requirements**, structural obligations, system integration principles, and operational conditions that must be observed during the **entire project lifecycle**—from concept and permitting through to construction, operation, and dismantling.

Fire Life Safety planning for EXPO 2027 must address the unique characteristics of pavilions as **temporary yet fully occupied exhibition structures**, with potentially high visitor densities, complex internal layouts, integrated technologies, and diverse functions ranging from exhibitions to retail, office use, and food & beverage operations. Given this complexity, the fire protection strategy must be **holistically embedded** in the architectural and MEP design process from the earliest design stage (Concept Design / Idejni projekat) and fully aligned with both national fire codes and EXPO-specific requirements.

Key FLS planning elements include, but are not limited to:

- **Fire compartmentation and structural fire resistance**, including classification of walls, partitions, and floor assemblies as per SRPS EN standards;
- **Evacuation strategy and safe egress design**, including number, placement, and sizing of exits, escape routes, signage, and lighting;

- **Active fire protection systems**, such as fire detection, alarm, sprinkler systems, and internal hydrants;
- **Electrical and ventilation system safety**, ensuring non-propagation of fire and smoke across zones;
- **Material fire performance classifications**, including reaction-to-fire ratings for walls, ceilings, floors, finishes, insulation, and façade systems;
- **Fire safety provisions for special areas**, including technical rooms, kitchens, elevated floors and mezzanines, and multimedia or AV installations;
- **Maintenance, testing, and certification obligations**, including provision of manufacturer test certificates (atesti) and fire safety approvals prior to operation.

Participants are reminded that all **fire safety designs are subject to mandatory review and approval** through the EXPO 2027 One-Stop-Shop permitting process and **must be validated by licensed fire protection engineers** and certified professionals in the Republic of Serbia. Any deviations or failure to comply with the outlined measures may result in **revocation of use permits, legal liability, or prohibition of public access** to the pavilion.

This section is to be read in conjunction with other relevant sections of the Guidebook, particularly:

- Section **3.3 Building Codes**
- Section **3.1 FLS Regulation**
- Section **7 Food & Beverage** (for FLS measures specific to F&B operations)

Participants are strongly advised to engage qualified fire safety consultants from the earliest stages of design to ensure full alignment with Serbian law and EXPO 2027 operational safety objectives.

6.5.7.2.1 Internal Walls and Finishes

INTERNAL PARTITION WALLS

Internal partition walls within the pavilions, intended solely for spatial subdivision and the creation of rooms or functional zones, are not required to possess any specific fire resistance rating. However, their construction must ensure that they do not compromise the integrity of escape routes, obstruct fire detection systems, or impede the operation of fire suppression and smoke extraction systems.

WALL AND CEILING FINISHES

All interior wall and ceiling finishes within the pavilion must be composed of materials that achieve a minimum reaction-to-fire classification of **B-s1, d0**, in accordance with **SRPS EN 13501-1**. This classification indicates limited combustibility, minimal smoke production (s1), and no flaming droplets (d0), thereby ensuring improved safety in the event of fire and reduced risk of smoke intoxication or fire spread within enclosed areas.

FLOOR FINISHES

Floor coverings installed inside pavilions must achieve a fire reaction classification of at least **Bfl-s1**, pursuant to **SRPS EN 13501-1**, signifying good flame retardancy with limited smoke development in flooring applications.

ELECTRICAL CABLING AND INSTALLATION MATERIALS

All cabling used within pavilion installations must be of **halogen-free, low-smoke, and low-toxicity** type, ensuring minimal risk to life and property in the event of fire. Cables must comply with the following technical and safety standards:

- **Low Smoke Zero Halogen (LSZH/LSOH)** construction, flame-retardant, and designed for environments with heightened human safety requirements
- Compliance with:
 - **EN 50575** – assessment and classification under the Construction Products Regulation (CPR)
 - **IEC 60332-1 and IEC 60332-3** – flame propagation resistance
 - **IEC 61034** – low smoke emission
 - **IEC 60754-1/2** – halogen-free with low corrosive gas emission

All cabling installations must be executed in a technically sound manner, incorporating both **mechanical and fire protection measures**. The installation must strictly follow professional industry practices, applicable Serbian technical standards, and manufacturers’ guidelines.

In addition, **temperature control and protected access** to electronic and cable components must be ensured, in order to prevent ignition risks due to overheating, short circuits, or mechanical damage during operations.



6.5.7.2.2 Pavilion Egress Requirements – Number and Distribution of Exits

The number and capacity of emergency exits in each pavilion must be determined based on the **maximum allowable number of occupants** who may be present in the structure simultaneously. Exit provisions must be designed in accordance with international fire safety best practices and in full compliance with relevant Serbian fire safety regulations.

BASIC OCCUPANCY CALCULATION

The baseline occupancy load shall be calculated using the standard ratio of **1 person per 2.8 square meters of gross floor area**, applicable to exhibition areas, unless otherwise dictated by the functional program of the space.

GENERAL EXIT DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

- **Minimum Height:** All exits must have a minimum clear opening height of **210 cm**.
- **Even Distribution:** Exit doors must be **evenly distributed** along the perimeter of the pavilion to enable multi-directional evacuation and to prevent bottlenecks or congestion during emergency scenarios.
- **Protected Routes:** No exit door shall open into spaces that are considered **high-risk fire zones**, nor shall any exit route lead through enclosed

SPACE FUNCTION OR USE TYPE	AVERAGE FLOOR AREA REQUIRED PER PERSON (m²/PERSON)
SERVICE AND TECHNICAL AREAS	28.0
EXHIBITION GALLERIES AND MUSEUMS	2.8
GATHERING AREAS WITH FIXED SEATING	Based on actual number of seats
GATHERING AREAS WITHOUT FIXED SEATING:	
– Concentrated use (chairs only, no tables)	0.65
– Standing-room only areas	0.46
– Unconcentrated use (tables and chairs)	1.4
OFFICE SPACES	9.3
COMMERCIAL KITCHENS	18.5
CHANGING ROOMS / LOCKER AREAS	4.6
STAGE PLATFORMS	1.4
STORAGE AREAS / WAREHOUSES	46.5

Each change in layout, use, or interior configuration must be reflected in the technical documentation submitted to the Organiser. Additional exits must be introduced **proportionally**, in accordance with the newly calculated occupant load and the spatial characteristics of the pavilion.

or obstructed rooms unless properly fire-rated and protected.

- **Signage and Accessibility:**
 - All exits must be **clearly and permanently marked**, with illuminated signage complying with **SRPS EN 1838 (Emergency Lighting)**.
 - Doors must open in the **direction of egress travel** and be fitted with **panic hardware**, conforming to **SRPS EN 1125** for safe and unimpeded use in emergencies.
 - Exit paths must always remain completely unobstructed.

CHANGE OF PAVILION USE – ADDITIONAL EXIT REQUIREMENTS

Although pavilions are dimensioned primarily for **exhibition purposes**, any change of use that alters the expected **occupant load density**—such as conversion to audience space, dining areas, or offices—**requires recalculation of the required number and capacity of exits**. The following table provides the **floor area per person standards** for various use types:

All emergency exit calculations, door hardware specifications, and escape route designs must be reviewed and validated by a licensed fire protection engineer or fire safety consultant, with mandatory alignment to Serbian regulations and the applicable standards outlined in the Fire Safety Reference List (see Section 3.1.1).

6.5.7.2.3 Evacuation Routes and Wayfinding Requirements

To ensure safe, effective, and orderly evacuation in the event of an emergency, each pavilion must be equipped with clearly designated evacuation routes and supporting visual guidance systems. These routes and systems must comply with both the Serbian fire protection regulations and applicable European standards.

EVACUATION SIGNAGE AND WAYFINDING

All evacuation routes must be equipped with visual indicators that guide occupants safely and intuitively toward designated emergency exits. The following elements are mandatory:

- **Evacuation Maps** displayed at visible and accessible locations throughout the pavilion.
- **Directional Arrows and Path Guidance Signs** placed consistently along corridors, transitions, and near decision points.
- **Emergency Exit Signs** that clearly indicate the nearest accessible exit.
- **Instructional Signage** including clear labels such as “IZLAZ” (Exit) and “EXIT” must be placed at all final exit doors and key intersections.

INSTALLATION HEIGHT AND VISIBILITY STANDARDS:

- Wall-mounted signs must be installed at a height between **140 cm and 160 cm above finished floor level**. If this is not feasible due to design constraints, the signs must be placed in a manner that ensures optimal readability at a distance suitable for the viewing context.
- **Pictograms and signs must remain visible even in low-visibility conditions**, such as smoke-filled environments. They must be fabricated from photoluminescent or internally illuminated materials conforming to SRPS EN 1838 and SRPS EN 50172.

EVACUATION ROUTE GEOMETRY AND OBSTRUCTION CRITERIA

- Evacuation routes shall be **unobstructed, straightforward**, and with **minimal direction changes**. Any change in direction must not exceed an angle of **90 degrees**.
- Routes must be **free from horizontal or vertical obstructions**, such as overhangs, steps, abrupt level changes, or protruding elements that could hinder movement or reduce visibility.
- **No decoration, furnishing, exhibit element**, or equipment may obscure or compromise the visibility or physical accessibility of the evacuation routes or signage.

DOORS ALONG EVACUATION ROUTES

- All doors located along designated evacuation paths must be configured to **open in the direction of egress** to facilitate rapid exit.
- These doors must be fitted with **panic hardware** and **remain unlocked during occupancy**, in compliance with standards **SRPS EN 1125** and **EN 179**, where applicable.

EMERGENCY (PANIC) LIGHTING REQUIREMENTS

- To support safe egress during power outages or emergency conditions, the following lighting measures must be implemented:
- **Panic lighting systems** must be installed to provide continuous illumination of:
 - Exit signage,
 - Directional arrows,
 - Stairwells,
 - Corridors and transition zones.
 - Illuminated signs and pictograms must remain operational for a **minimum of 60 minutes** after power loss.
 - Emergency lighting units must be installed at a **minimum height of 2 meters** and provide visibility in smoke conditions.
 - Signage must utilise **green light and colour-coded graphics**, in accordance with standards **SRPS EN 1838**, **EN 60598-2-22**, and **SRPS EN 50172**.

MINIMUM WIDTH OF EGRESS COMPONENTS

- All evacuation corridors and stairwells must have a **minimum clear width of 1.3 meters**, ensuring adequate capacity for simultaneous evacuation of pavilion occupants.

MATERIAL FIRE CLASSIFICATION FOR EVACUATION ROUTES

All surface finishes used along evacuation paths—including wall claddings, ceiling panels, and floor coverings—must possess verified fire reaction characteristics as follows:

- **Wall and ceiling finishes:** Minimum classification of **B-s1,d0**, indicating limited contribution to fire, low smoke emission, and no flaming droplets.
- **Floor finishes:** Minimum classification of **Bfl-s1**, ensuring limited flame spread and low smoke emission when exposed to fire.

These classifications must be verified according to **SRPS EN 13501-1** and must be supported by valid testing documentation from an accredited laboratory.

6.5.7.2.4 Mandatory Technical Installations in Pavilions

All pavilions must be equipped with a set of mandatory technical installations to ensure compliance with national fire safety regulations, safe operation, and visitor protection. The following systems and requirements are obligatory and must be addressed during design, construction, and commissioning phases, in accordance with the **Rulebook on Technical Norms for Low Voltage Electrical Installations (PTN)** and related Serbian and European standards.

LOW VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

- Low-voltage electrical installations must be implemented in strict compliance with:
- **SRPS IEC 60364 series of standards** (Electrical Installations for Buildings)
 - **SRPS EN 50575**, and
 - The applicable provisions of the “**Rulebook on Low Voltage Electrical Installations**”.

CABLING AND INSTALLATION MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS:

- All electrical cables must be of **LSZH (Low Smoke Zero Halogen)** type—free of halogen compounds, with **low smoke emission and reduced toxicity** during fire, in full compliance with:
 - **SRPS EN 50575 – Construction Products Regulation for cables**
 - **SRPS EN 60332-1-2 – Flame propagation testing**
- In all exposed or high-risk areas (passage zones, cable routes near walkways or technical shafts), cables must be installed **within protective conduits or channels**, ensuring mechanical protection and long-term durability.

INSTALLATION SUPERVISION AND TESTING

- A certified professional (design engineer or licensed supervisor) must provide **continuous on-site inspection** throughout the installation phase.
- Upon completion of all electrical works, a **final commissioning report** must be prepared and signed by the responsible contractor or supervising engineer. This report must include:
- **Insulation resistance testing** of all circuits
 - **Grounding resistance measurements**
 - **Continuity verification** of protective (PE) conductors

- **Testing of fault protection systems**, including verification of automatic power disconnection and indirect contact protection.

GROUNDING AND EQUIPOTENTIAL BONDING

- Each pavilion must include a fully functional **earthing system**, appropriate to the connection method and electrical source, typically using **TT or TN-S configurations**, in line with SRPS IEC 60364-5-54.
- A **main earthing terminal (MET)** must be installed at the electrical main distribution board.
 - **Main and supplementary equipotential bonding** must be provided, especially in technical zones and in the vicinity of metallic structural elements.
 - **Measured grounding resistance** must remain below the threshold values defined by the protection concept for the specific system.

SURGE PROTECTION

- To mitigate the risk of equipment damage due to electrical surges:
- A **Type 1 or Type 2 surge protective device (SPD)** must be installed in the **main distribution board (MDB)**.
 - For sensitive electronic systems such as LED display walls, audiovisual systems, and IT equipment, it is strongly recommended to install **local surge protection** (Type 2 or 3), directly at terminal locations.

EMERGENCY AND EVACUATION LIGHTING

- A full emergency lighting system must be installed in accordance with the following standards:
- **SRPS EN 1838 – Lighting applications for emergency lighting**
 - **SRPS EN 50172 – Central power supply systems for emergency lighting**
- The system must:
- Ensure **a minimum illuminance of 1 lx** along all designated evacuation paths.
 - Be powered by an **independent source** (battery or UPS) with **at least 60 minutes of autonomy**.
 - Include **clearly visible illuminated pictograms** that indicate exit directions and are located according to evacuation plans and visual fields.

PAVILION POWER LOAD LIMITS

To ensure balanced and safe distribution of electrical energy during EXPO operations, the maximum allowable simultaneous power consumption per pavilion is limited as follows:

PAVILION TYPE	MAX. SIMULTANEOUS POWER LOAD
CORPORATE S	33 kW
CORPORATE L	66 kW
BEST PRACTICE	66 kW

Each pavilion’s **main distribution cabinet (MDC)** must be equipped with load limiters (**circuit breakers or energy management systems**) to restrict consumption within these predefined limits.

SPECIAL SYSTEMS – FIRE DETECTION AND COMMUNICATION

- **All fire detection (FDAS), telecommunication (TK), and information technology (IT) systems** must be installed using **fire-resistant or fire-retardant LSZH cables**, with enhanced safety characteristics.
- All cable types must be accompanied by **manufacturer declarations of conformity** confirming compliance with relevant performance classifications.

SPRINKLER SYSTEM INSTALLATION (WHERE APPLICABLE)

- If the pavilion is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system, the design and installation must fully comply with:
- **SRPS EN 12845 – Fixed firefighting systems: Automatic sprinkler systems – Design, installation, and maintenance**
- Key requirements include:
- The system may consist of **a single sprinkler layer** (at ceiling level), or **two layers** in the case of multilevel pavilions (with upper floors or galleries).
 - Both levels must be adequately covered, with the sprinkler head spacing and discharge densities calculated as per the risk category.

DESIGN NOTE:

In line with **SRPS EN 12845**, if the **suspended ceiling is perforated more than 70%**, the ceiling is considered **optically transparent**, and an additional layer of sprinkler heads above the ceiling is **not required**—provided that:

- No flammable materials or critical equipment are placed in the plenum or ceiling void.
- There is no obstruction to water spray or system function above the ceiling.

ANTI-PANIC LIGHTING SYSTEM (EMERGENCY MODE LIGHTING)

To ensure safe and effective evacuation under emergency conditions, each pavilion must be equipped with an **anti-panic (panic mode) lighting system**, conforming to both Serbian technical regulations and the following applicable standards:

- **SRPS EN 1838** – Lighting applications – Emergency lighting
 - **SRPS EN 50172** – Emergency escape lighting systems
- Requirements include:
- **Installation of luminaires with integrated power supply units**, equipped with internal battery systems capable of autonomous operation.
 - Each luminaire must include a **battery charging and discharging control system** to ensure proper operational readiness.
 - **Minimum operational duration** of 180 minutes must be provided under panic/evacuation mode.
 - Anti-panic luminaires must be strategically positioned to provide uniform illumination of open areas, evacuation paths, and areas without direct access to exits.
 - Illumination levels must comply with SRPS EN 1838 guidelines, including **minimum 1 lx on the floor level** of evacuation routes.



VENTILATION SYSTEMS AND FIRE SAFETY INTEGRATION

Ventilation systems, including mechanical ventilation and HVAC installations, must be designed and executed in a way that prevents the **uncontrolled spread of fire and smoke** between different fire compartments or areas within the pavilion.

Key technical requirements:

- **All ventilation ducts** that penetrate fire-rated walls, ceilings, or floors must be fitted with **automatic fire dampers** rated to **at least EI 120**, in accordance with **SRPS EN 1366-2**.
 - Ducts must be constructed from **non-combustible materials**, meeting a minimum fire reaction classification of **A2-s1,d0** in compliance with **SRPS EN 13501-1**.
 - **Fire dampers must be automatically activated** in case of fire through connection with the **fire detection and alarm system (FDAS)** installed in the pavilion.
- Functional integration:
- Ventilation systems must be capable of:
 - **Automatically shutting down** upon receipt of a fire signal from the central fire panel
 - **Closing fire dampers**
 - **Activating smoke extraction fans**, where included in the fire protection design
 - All components, including control panels, fans, actuators, and dampers, must be **interfaced with the FDAS** and tested during commissioning.

Operational safety:

- **Routine inspection and maintenance** of all fire safety components within the ventilation system is mandatory to maintain operational integrity and legal compliance.
- Service procedures must follow both **manufacturer’s recommendations** and **Serbian fire safety regulations**, including documentation of functionality tests and periodic inspections.

INTERNAL FIRE HYDRANT SYSTEM

Each pavilion must be equipped with a **fixed internal hydrant system**, ensuring full coverage of the exhibition floor and any additional levels (e.g., mezzanine or gallery), where applicable.

System specifications include:

- Every **hydrant cabinet** must be fitted with:
 - A **fire hose of 20 meters** in length
 - A **nozzle** capable of delivering a **5-meter water jet**
- The **effective coverage area per hydrant** is **25 meters**, calculated as the hose length (20 m) plus the nozzle’s effective range (5 m).

Coverage zone definition:

- The layout and number of hydrant points must be determined based on:
 - **Interior spatial arrangement**
 - Presence of **partitions, obstacles, or fixtures** that may interfere with hose operation
- Coverage planning must be **graphically represented** using:
 - A **polyline of 20 m**, following the path of the hose,
 - A **circle with a 5 m radius**, cantered on the hose outlet, representing the nozzle reach
- This method ensures proper placement of hydrants in relation to the pavilion layout, guaranteeing **no dead zones** remain unprotected.

Installation and compliance:

- Design, installation, and maintenance of the internal hydrant system must be carried out in strict accordance with **SRPS EN 671-2**, which defines:
 - Technical performance parameters
 - Cabinet construction and dimensions
 - Pressure testing and commissioning procedures

Ongoing maintenance:

- Hydrant systems must be subject to **regular inspections and servicing**, including:
 - Functional checks of hoses, nozzles, reels, and cabinets
 - Pressure and flow rate verification
- All maintenance activities must be:
 - Scheduled in advance,
 - **Documented**, and
 - Carried out by **qualified personnel**, in accordance with fire protection regulations and the equipment manufacturer’s specifications.

6.5.7.2.5 Maintenance, Fire Zoning and Special Use Cases

MANDATORY TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION AND CERTIFICATION

All fire safety systems and construction materials used in the pavilion must be **supported by formal technical documentation**, to be submitted to the Organiser for review and confirmation of compliance.

The documentation must verify the **quality, performance, and conformity** of all applied components with the relevant technical design documentation and Serbian and EU standards.

The certification package must include, at minimum:

- **Manufacturer’s declarations of performance (DoP)**
- **Valid test reports, conformity certificates and approvals**
- **Material compliance attestations** for the following:
 - Structural and architectural building materials
 - Interior finishes and cladding, particularly within evacuation zones
 - Electrical conductors and cables
 - Electrical panels, luminaires, and equipment
 - Thermal and waterproofing materials
 - Fire-resistant doors and fixed fire-rated windows
 - Fire dampers, fire-retardant coatings, and fire protection grilles
 - All components of fire detection, suppression, and alarm systems

Only certified products from manufacturers with verifiable conformity under EU CPR (Construction Products Regulation) and relevant SRPS/EN standards may be used.

FIRE COMPARTMENTS AND FIRE-RATED PARTITIONING

All spaces within the pavilion that require **functional, or risk-based fire separation** must be constructed as **independent fire compartments**, defined and protected in accordance with Serbian regulations and the following standards:

- **SRPS EN 13501-1** (Classification of construction products and building elements)
- **SRPS EN 1366-3** (Penetration seals)
- **SRPS EN 1366-1/2** (Ducts and dampers)

These include, but are not limited to:

- Technical equipment rooms
- Rooms storing hazardous or flammable substances
- Electrical and server rooms
- Storage rooms and utility spaces

Key requirements:

- **Fire resistance of compartment boundaries (walls, floors, ceilings, doors): minimum EI 120** (120-minute integrity and insulation)
- Walls forming fire compartment boundaries must be constructed from products rated **at least A2-s1,d0**, ensuring minimal combustibility and smoke emission.
- **All fire doors** must be self-closing and fitted with **certified automatic closing devices** to ensure functionality under fire conditions.

Penetrations and MEP routing:

- All HVAC, plumbing, and electrical installations that **pass through fire-resistant barriers** must be fitted with **fire-rated dampers or firestopping systems** equivalent in resistance (minimum EI 120).
- Where fire dampers cannot be installed at the barrier, the **entire length of the duct or conduit** up to the next fire protection point must be enclosed with materials offering the same fire resistance as the wall or slab it penetrates.
- **Gaps or annular spaces** around MEP installations must be sealed with fire-rated **sealants or mortars** tested and certified per **SRPS EN 1366-3**.
- All applied intumescent or fire-stopping materials must be declared by the manufacturer as **fire-resistant systems** and be suitable for the specific application and conditions (e.g., cable trays, steel penetrations).

Note: The **fire protection design documentation** for these fire-separated areas must be submitted for Organiser review at the **concept design or Preliminary design stage**. Approval must be obtained before progressing to Final design or construction.



6.5.8 Entrances, Exits and Accessibility Guidelines

6.5.8.1 Pavilion Entrances

The design of the main entrances to the pavilions does not require additional construction or structural intervention, as the entrances are pre-defined and integrated into the existing modular structures.

Participants are not permitted to modify the façades or the building envelope, including the entrances.

- Participants are encouraged to enhance the visibility and attractiveness of their entrances through creative and distinctive signage that communicates the identity of the pavilion and draws the attention of visitors.
- Design teams are encouraged to:
- Emphasise **visual clarity and branding** at the entrance, using signage, lighting, and spatial composition to ensure visibility from a distance.

- Ensure a **welcoming threshold area**, with a smooth transition between the common hall flooring and the pavilion interior.
 - Design for **queue management**, with consideration for waiting areas, shade or shelter, and separation between arriving and departing visitors.
- In the case of **official delegations, dignitaries, and special guests (VIP/VVIPs)**, provision of a **separate controlled entrance** is highly recommended. This entrance should be integrated into the back-of-house infrastructure and allow for discreet arrival and departure, with adjacent support areas such as security screening, waiting lounges, or protocol coordination rooms where feasible.

6.5.8.2 Pavilion Exits

To ensure optimal visitor flow and uphold safety standards, pavilion layouts should distinguish between **entrance and exit points**, enabling a smooth unidirectional circulation where possible. Separate exit routes improve traffic efficiency, support intuitive wayfinding, and help prevent crowding, particularly during peak hours or special activations.

- Recommended design considerations for exits include:
- Integration of **wide, unobstructed corridors** leading to exits, with clear visual or graphical guidance.
 - Placement of **exit signage** at strategic heights and positions, with consideration for international languages and universally recognisable symbols.
- All exits should allow for **safe, quick, and dignified egress**, even under high-traffic conditions or low-light environments.

6.5.8.3 Accessibility and Universal Design

- The principles of **universal design and inclusive access** are central to the EXPO 2027 experience. As all pavilions are housed within a shared indoor environment, accessibility must be addressed holistically—across entrances, interior spaces, visitor interfaces, and technical infrastructure.
- Designers must ensure that **all key spaces and circulation paths** are fully accessible to people with varying abilities and mobility needs, including wheelchair users, elderly visitors, and individuals with sensory impairments.
- Key recommendations include:
- **Barrier-free entrances** with flush thresholds and wide doorways (minimum 180 cm clearance if a pavilion has a single entrance, 120cm if it has 2 or more) to accommodate mobility devices.
 - Use of **non-slip flooring materials**, free from abrupt level changes or unstable surfaces.

- Sloped transitions and ramps with appropriate **gradient (max 2.5%)**, tactile guidance surfaces, and handrails.
 - Avoidance of revolving doors, turnstiles, or narrow passageways on primary visitor paths.
- Wayfinding elements should support both **visual and tactile navigation**, using colour contrast, pictograms, Braille or raised-letter signage, and audible cues where appropriate. Entry forecourts and transitional spaces should be designed to **minimise crowding and allow manoeuvrability**, particularly at bottlenecks or intersections.
- If the pavilion layout includes multiple zones or levels—such as retail areas, lounges, or VIP spaces—accessibility must be ensured across all zones equally. Circulation paths should be logical, readable, and free from unnecessary obstacles or sharp changes in direction.

6.5.9 Operational Design Considerations

The estimated average daily number of visitors to the specialised EXPO in Belgrade is 44,652, while the estimated maximum daily number of visitors is 89,304.

6.5.9.1 Queuing and Crowd Management

- The Organiser will take measures to ensure that visitors can move within the EXPO location without significant delays, with a strong commitment to the safety of the visitors.
- Participants should incorporate all measures for managing visitor movement into their designs to ensure safe navigation and presence within the pavilions.
- Queuing for each pavilion should be accommodated within the respective boundaries. Participants must ensure that visitors are able to queue within these constraints and allowance should be made within the pavilion design for this.
- The Organiser will allow participants to have queues for entering to their pavilion outside the pavilion itself, in a designated area. Queues for entering the pavilion must be within the area located 3 meters from the façade of the pavilion towards the public area.

- The participant will submit and justify their proposal for the position of the queues for entering their pavilion within their concept design, with final approval granted by the Organiser.
- As part of their design, participants are required to submit a document on design's impact on crowd movements inside of the pavilion. The analysis should take into consideration the density of visitors within the pavilion, the duration of visitors' stay (exhibition tour duration), as well as all measures implemented through their design and operational plans to ensure that visitors enter the pavilion according to Fruin's level of service D. Additionally, they must ensure the safety of visitors inside its pavilions.
- Using a system for scheduling visit appointments and digital reservations (QMS system) is mandatory.



6.5.9.2 Service and Storage

Pavilions will have a service corridor accessed from the back side of the pavilion, which will be a shared corridor providing access for multiple pavilions. Service corridors will serve as pathways for all services, deliveries, and maintenance.

Participants will be able to supply and deliver goods to their pavilions only outside the operating hours of the specialised EXPO exhibition, which are:

	WORKING HOURS	
	MON-FRI	WEEKEND
EXPO SITE	09:30 - 00:00	09:30 - 01:00
EXHIBITIONS	10:00 - 22:00	10:00 - 22:00
COMMERCIAL SPACES, F&B	10:00 - 23:00	10:00 - 00:00
PARKING	08:00 - 01:00	08:00 - 02:00
EMERGENCY SERVICES	24/7	24/7

**relates to all commercial and F&B units, including ones inside the pavilions as well that outside of it (across the EXPO site)*

During operating hours, participants will not be able to supply their pavilions. Supplying must occur outside operating hours.

All BOH (Back of the House) areas of the pavilion must be designed as not to be visible from public areas or to visitors. BOH spaces should be designated for goods deliveries, all equipment and materials for pavilion maintenance and cleaning, and for storing movable furniture and equipment.

There will be no storage facilities allocated to participants within venues or nearby. Therefore, it is advised that all participants arrange such spaces within their own pavilion. Storage facilities within the EXPO location will be available for participants to rent, in accordance with the Logistics Guide.

In the pavilion design, it is recommended to allocate sufficient storage space to meet the pavilion’s needs, with the capacity to store an amount of

goods sufficient for at least two days of pavilion operation.

The Organiser will mark the positions of waste disposal containers outside of the pavilions, and participants should, within their pavilion, allocate areas for temporary waste storage during operating hours, so it can be taken to the designated container positions outside operating hours.

Participants are required to sort waste within their pavilion according to the guidelines set by the Organiser, including at least the categories provided in Sections 13 and 14.

All spaces within the pavilion designated for storage and waste must not be visible to visitors.

The participant is obliged to follow the guidelines outlined in the Logistics Guide regarding delivery procedures.

6.5.9.3 Emergency Response Plan

When designing the pavilion, the design must include an evacuation plan from the pavilion, in accordance with the applicable regulations and laws of the Republic of Serbia.

The participant is required to submit a safety plan to the Organiser for emergency situations, with clearly defined plans and methods of response.

6.5.9.4 Pavilion Security

Pavilions are responsible for all aspects of security within their pavilions. Security measures of the pavilions must be included in the pavilion design.

The Organiser will create an emergency response plan for the entire EXPO site. Each participant will be required to prepare their own emergency response

plan for the construction period, to be submitted alongside other construction-related documentation.

All individuals who are present on the EXPO site for any reason must adhere to all rules and procedures outlined in the comprehensive regulations.

6.5.9.5 Design for Events and VIP Procedures

Pavilion design must plan all necessary spaces needed for events organised within, such as artistic programs, conferences, or business meetings.

If the participant is planning various special programs within the pavilion (e.g., artistic programs, conferences, business meetings), it is recommended to include in the pavilion design a dedicated, lockable room for storing technical-production equipment to ensure its safety during periods of non-use and facilitate easier handling of the equipment during the EXPO.

For events that may attract a larger number of visitors and generate increased interest, it is necessary to provide appropriate infrastructure elements for managing visitors within pavilion capacity. This includes sufficient types of fencing for efficient guidance and crowd control, both within the pavilion and in the queue outside the venue.

All production-technical equipment needed for an event should be planned by the participants. In case of the events inside of the pavilion, participants must submit a complete project documentation and a detailed equipment installation plan. The documentation must include precise equipment

positions, attachment points, load weights for audio, lighting, and video equipment, and clearly defined electricity consumption capacity in accordance with the pavilion’s designated energy capacity.

Transportation or delivery of technical-production equipment to the pavilion during the EXPO exhibition must follow all guidelines found in the specific Transport and Logistics Guide.

For special events, within the pavilion, that include the use of any type of special effects unrelated to sound, lighting, and video systems, it is essential to align requirements and needs with the legal regulations and decrees of the Republic of Serbia, as well as the Expo Organiser’s guidelines regarding fire protection, medical safety, and other regulations for the safety of Expo facilities and visitors.

For programs on other stages and spaces provided by the Organiser (including cultural-artistic, conference, sports, and business events), it is also advised to have a dedicated backstage area inside of the pavilion with complete necessary furniture to ensure comfort and functionality for participants during events.



6.5.9.10 Signage and Wayfinding

The entire EXPO 2027 Belgrade signage and wayfinding system (S&W) is designed as an integral segment of urban architecture of the complex, in compliance with the basic functional units and zones. The signage system, conceived as an integral part of the visual identity of the event, corresponds in both the form and the visual terms to the elements of urban design and provides clear spatial communication directions, information and identification of objects and contents.

The Expo location is the main spatial backbone of the exhibition space. In terms of architecture, it is formed as an urban matrix with dominantly pedestrian traffic and in which the exhibition pavilions are located.

The location signage system is treated as an integral part of the overall complex and includes all types of external signs: orientation and directional signage guiding visitors to the corporate pavilions and Best Practice Area pavilions and other key areas across the Expo site. The signage should be aligned with the overarching signage system established across the Expo site, ensuring consistency in visual communication and wayfinding for all visitors.

Participants will have the possibility to mount signage onto extruded profiles integrated into the pavilion façade, positioned at vertical intervals of

1.5 meters. Each profile has a height of 5 meters. It is recommended that signage be installed at a height of up to 3 meters. Electrical power is not provided on the façade.

Details regarding the possibilities and limitations for mounting signage on pavilion façades will be provided through accompanying Technical Information Package (TIP) for each pavilion.

REVIEW AND APPROVAL PROCESS

Participants must submit their signage proposal as part of the **Façade and Branding Package** for Organiser review.

Submissions must include:

- Scaled elevation drawings and renderings
- Exact placement and dimensions
- Typeface and text alignment
- Material specifications and lighting description (if applicable)
- Language layout showing Serbian above English

All signage proposals will be reviewed for clarity, safety, design coherence, and compliance with EXPO 2027 standards. The Organiser reserves the right to request modifications prior to final approval.

6.6 Pavilion Sheets

The pavilion development sheets apply to all pavilions planned for development at EXPO 2027 Belgrade. The purpose of each individual pavilion sheet is to provide a graphical representation and summary of the key development rules related to that pavilion.

6.6.1 Corporate Pavilion Sheet Example

Pavilion Space Details	
Land Use	Commercial / Exhibition
Building Typology	Corporate Pavilion
Pavilion Space Area (m²)	341 m²
Maximum Buildable Zone	341 m²
GFA	341 m²
Maximum Pavilion Space Coverage	341 m²
Assigned Building Height	4.30m
Maximum Number of Floors	Ground floor

Design Notes

- Refer to 'Design and Build Guide' for design guides and controls.
- Refer to the TIP drawing sets for each pavilion for the most up-to-date information on utility requirements and connection points.
- This plot sheet is in draft form and is subject to change.
- All dimensions and coordinates are approximate until final survey is carried out by the organiser.

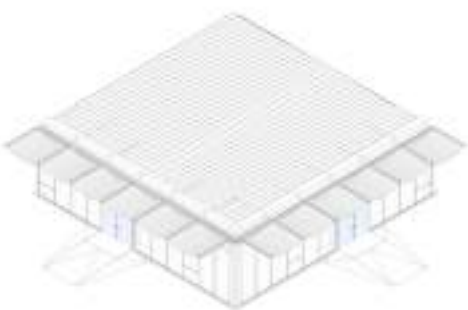
Pavilion Space Coordinates Table

Point	East	North
1	7444506.6267	4958382.4447
2	7444521.1508	4958370.9056
3	7444509.7143	4958356.5106
4	7444495.1902	4958368.0498

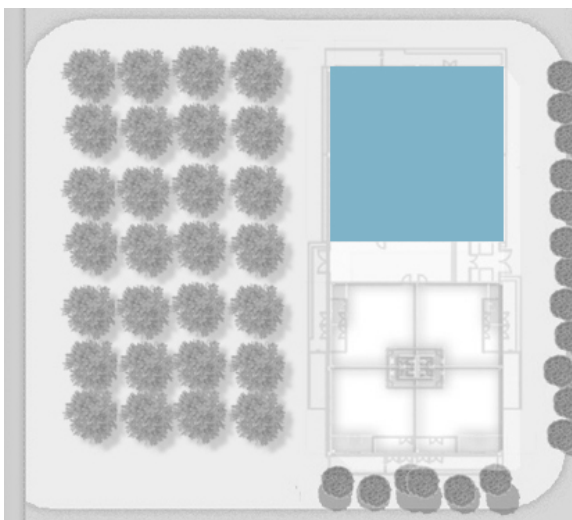
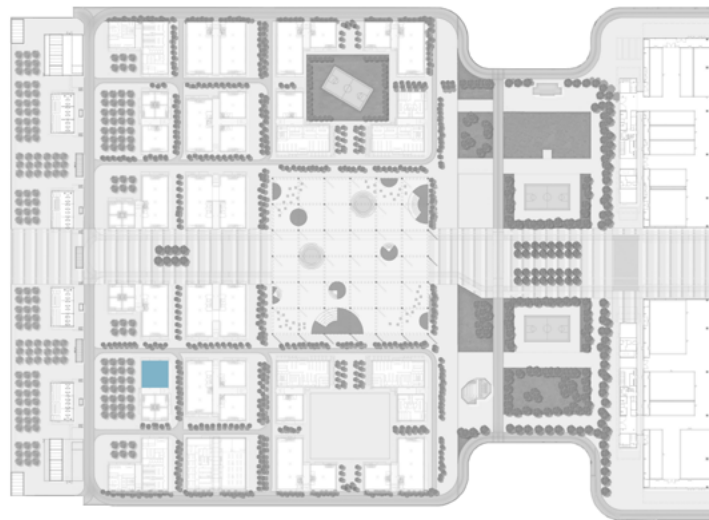
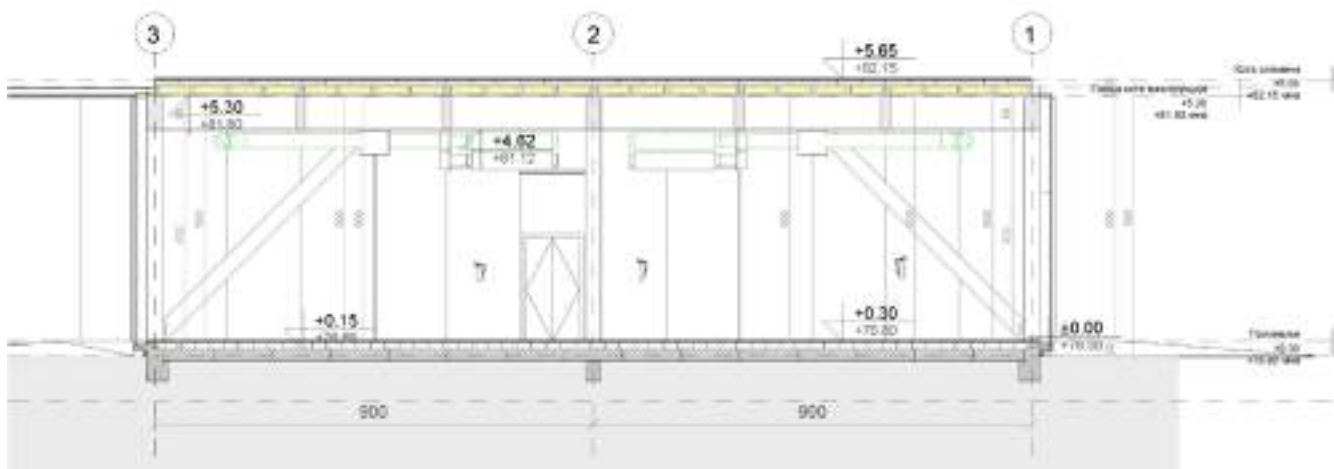
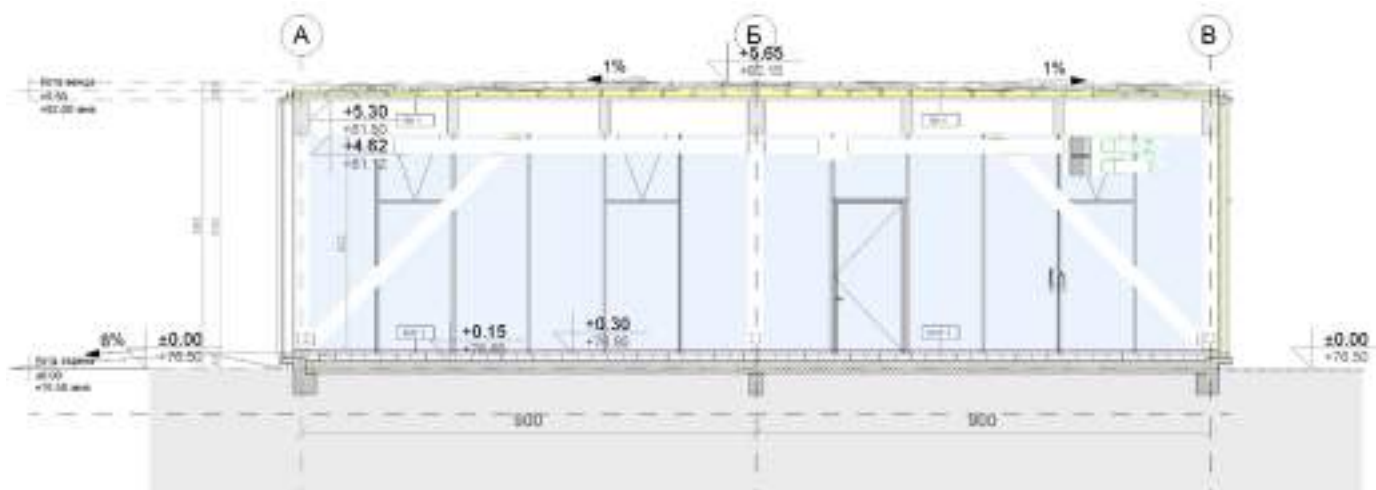
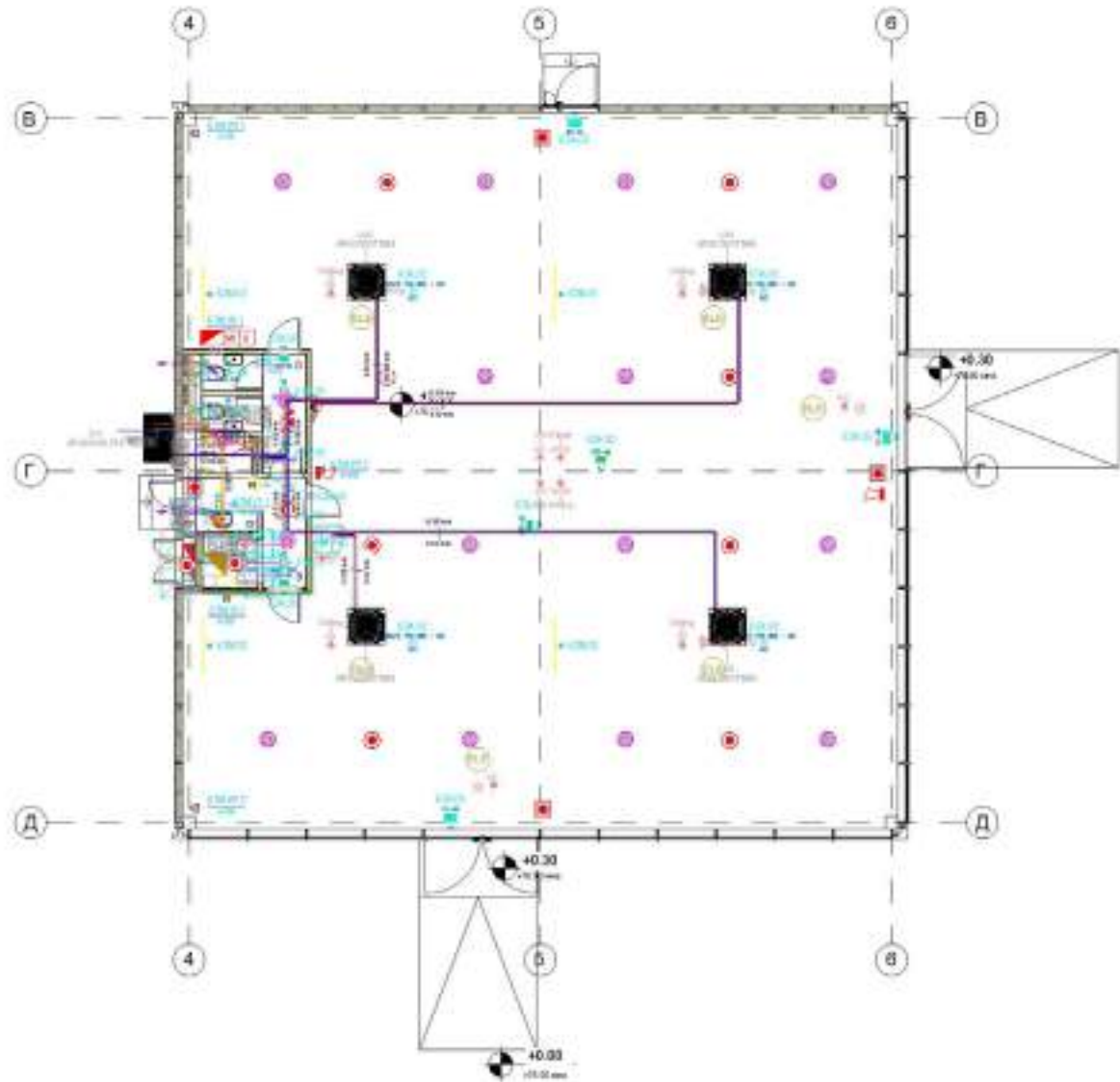
Definitions

All corporate pavilions have an internal usable height of 4.30 meters, measured from the floor slab to the beams, due to the structural design of the pavilion. This height must be adhered to and cannot be altered.





- Outdoor VRF unit, mark MULTI V i
- Indoor cassette VRF unit in suspended ceiling
- Wall fan with circular connection for air extraction
- Sewage system
- Hot water
- Cold water
- Measuring distribution cabinet MPO E3.MiA
- Distribution cabinet PO.E3.2M
- Distribution cabinet PO.E3.2A
- Distribution board of fire detection
- Smoke detector
- Power supply unit



6.6.2 Best Practice Pavilion
Sheet Example

Pavilion Space Details	
Land Use	Commercial / Exhibition
Building Typology	Best practice pavilion
Pavilion Space Area (m²)	341 m²
Maximum Buildable Zone	341 m²
GFA	341 m²
Maximum Pavilion Space Coverage	341 m²
Assigned Building Height	4.30m
Maximum Number of Floors	Ground floor

DESIGN NOTES

- Refer to 'Design and Build Guide' for design guides and controls.
- Refer to the TIP drawing sets for each pavilion for the most up-to-date information on utility requirements and connection points.
- This plot sheet is in draft form and is subject to change.
- All dimensions and coordinates are approximate until final survey is carried out by the organiser.

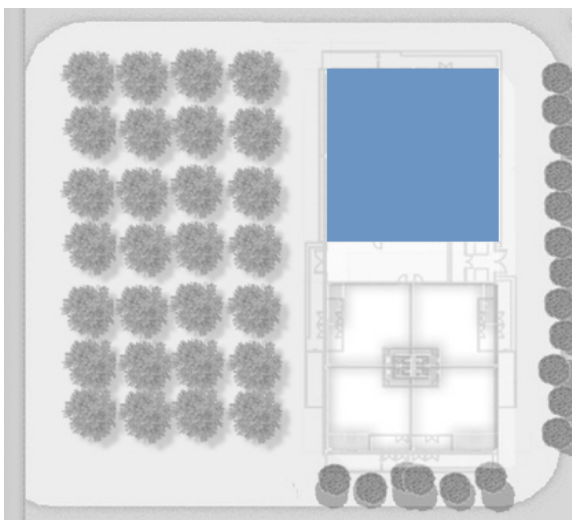
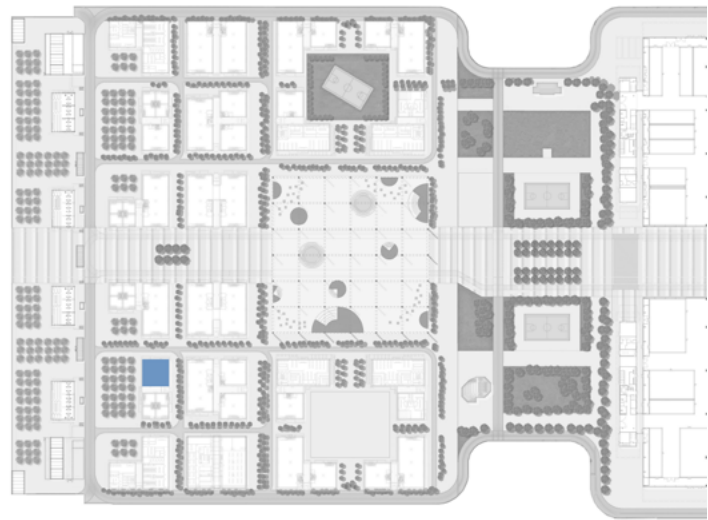
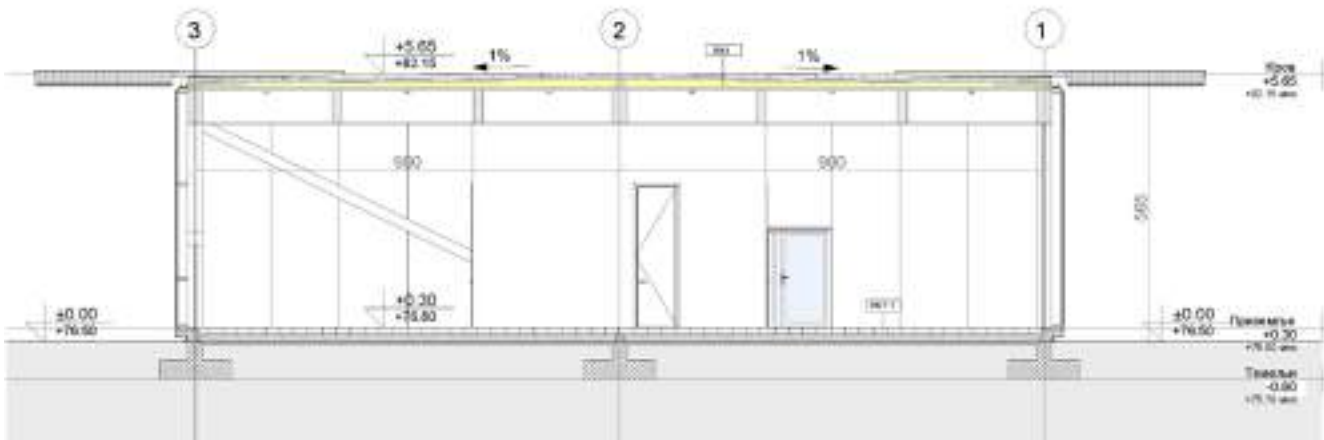
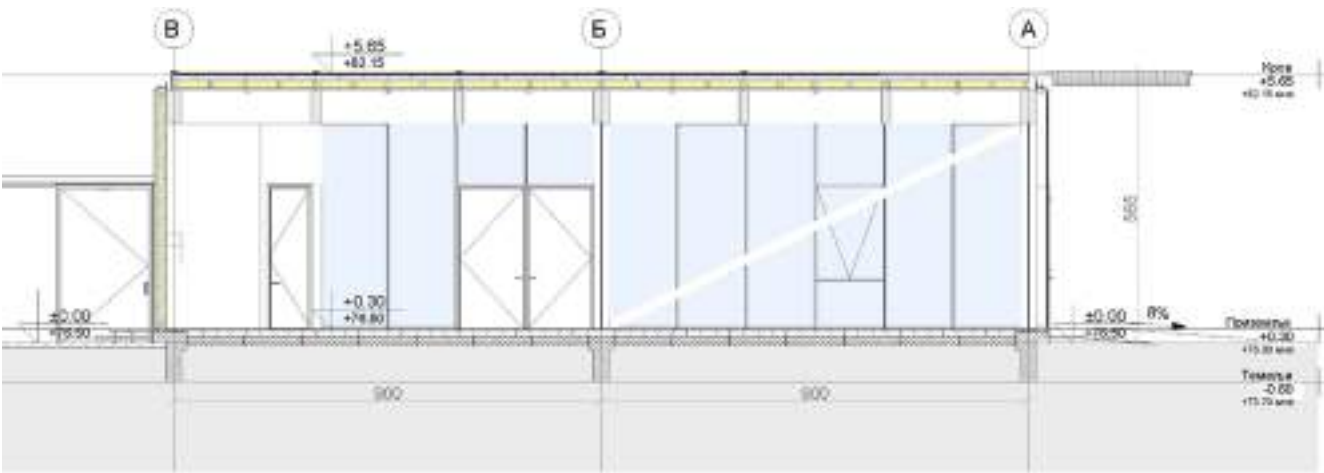
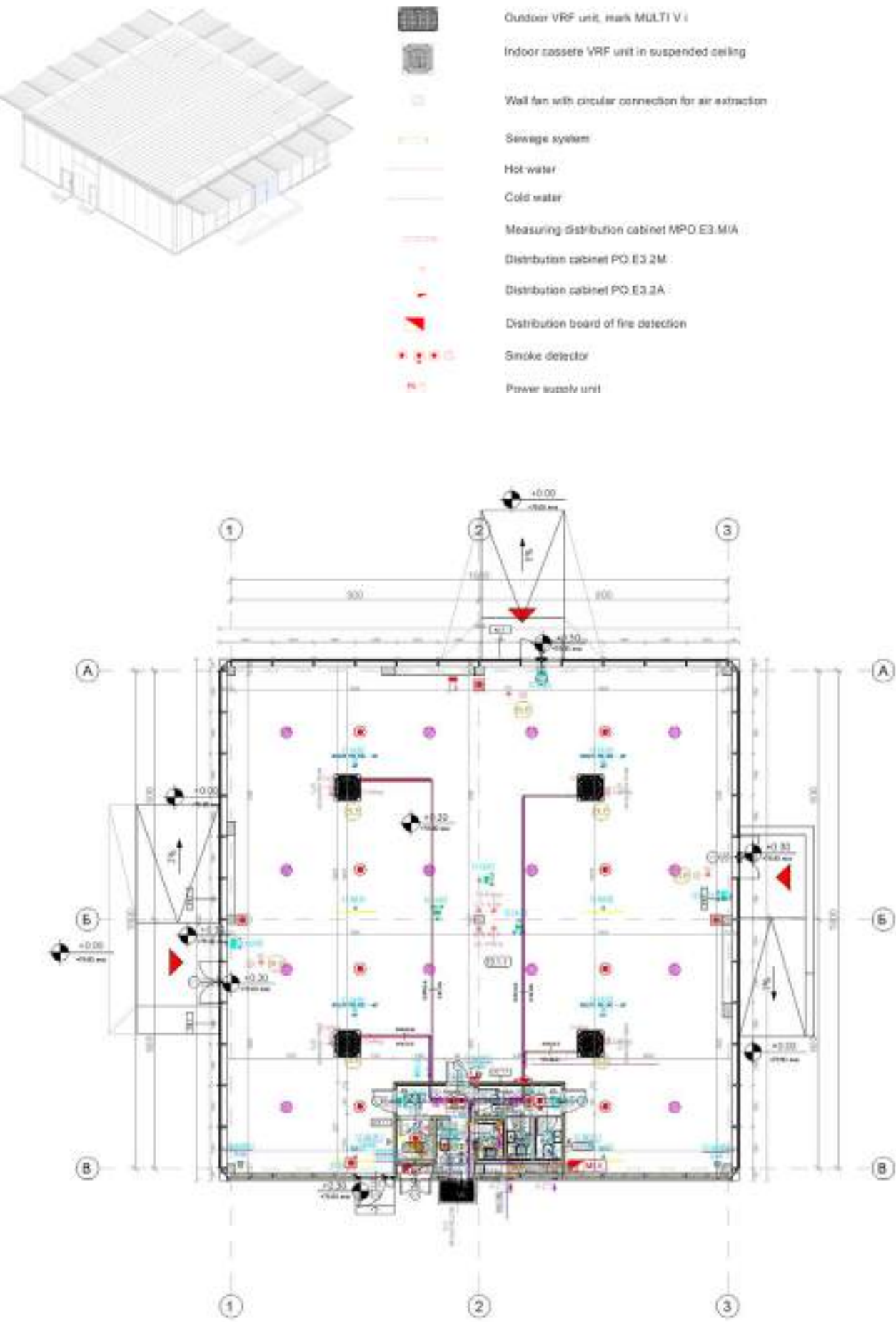
Pavilion Space Coordinates Table

POINT	EAST	NORTH
1	7444363.5446	4958288.5154
2	7444378.0687	4958276.9763
3	7444366.6322	4958262.5813
4	7444352.1080	4958274.1205

DEFINITIONS

All best practice pavilions have an internal usable height of 4.30 meters, measured from the floor slab to the beams, due to the structural design of the pavilion. This height must be adhered to and cannot be altered.





FOOD & BEVERAGE (F&B) GUIDE AND REGULATIONS

7.0 Food & Beverage (F&B) Guide and Regulations

Comprehensive framework for all F&B services at EXPO 2027—covering thematic integration, zoning, legal compliance, design, logistics, and operational standards for Participants and leased vendors.

7.1 Introduction

Defines the F&B program as a core cultural and visitor experience element linked to the EXPO theme Play for Humanity. Encourages thematic integration with sport/music, culinary events, and immersive gastronomy. Explains F&B typologies (pavilion dining, leased restaurants, kiosks, trucks, premium venues).

7.2 Technical Infrastructure & Operator Responsibilities

Outlines baseline Shell & Core utilities provided by the Organiser and tenant/operator responsibilities for fit-out.

7.3 F&B Guiding Principle — Legal & Regulatory Requirements

Lists Serbian legal acts (Food Safety, Hygiene Rulebooks, Fire Protection, Consumer Protection) plus EXPO-specific F&B operational guidelines.

7.4 Design & Planning Food & Beverage Outlets

Explains how F&B design integrates into Pavilion Concept, Preliminary, and Final Design stages. Includes timelines for submissions via One-Stop-Shop, mandatory kitchen technology design, hygiene zoning, façade restrictions, and required BOH facilities for staff and food logistics.

7.5 Special Design Considerations

Details mandatory kitchen separation, zoning to avoid clean/dirty path overlap, and noise impact control for equipment. Ensures sanitary, acoustic, and operational safety in shared environments.

7.6 Commercial Aspects

Defines allowed commercial space, royalty obligations, VAT rules, pricing policy alignment, branding approvals, sponsorship opportunities, and fiscal reporting for all pavilion-based F&B services.

7.7 Visitors

Profiles expected attendance (5.6–6.2M visitors) with daily peaks up to 130k. Segments visitors and links F&B concepts to behavioral needs—affordable quick service, cultural immersion, and premium dining.

7.8 F&B Guiding Operation

Covers operational responsibilities—BOH storage, zoning, encouragement of local sourcing, importation procedures for foreign goods, and customs/logistics coordination via One-Stop-Shop.

7.9 Food & Beverage Logistics Requirements

Describes site logistics protocols: on-site customs substation, temperature-controlled central storage (ambient, chilled, frozen), scheduled deliveries outside public hours, and strict vehicle accreditation/movement rules.

7.10 Cleaning, Pest Control & Waste Management

Details hygiene standards, pest control obligations, HACCP cleaning plans, mandatory pest service contracts, strict waste segregation, grease/oil disposal, and daily removal protocols to maintain sanitary F&B operations.

7 FOOD & BEVERAGE (F&B) GUIDE AND REGULATIONS

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Purpose of the F&B Program

The Food & Beverage (F&B) program at EXPO 2027 Belgrade is designed as an essential component of the overall visitor experience. Going beyond basic sustenance, the F&B offer aims to celebrate cultural diversity, foster interaction, and reflect the overarching EXPO 2027 theme:

“Play for Humanity: Sport and Music for All.”

Food is understood as a universal language that bridges cultures, connects people, and creates moments of shared experience. For this reason, all F&B operators are encouraged to curate offerings that are not only gastronomically engaging but also thematically aligned and emotionally resonant.

7.1.2 Thematic Integration and Experiential Focus

Participants are encouraged to go beyond conventional service models and explore **interactive, performative, and narrative-driven experiences** that reinforce the spirit of EXPO 2027. In this context:

- The **integration of music and sport** into food culture is highly encouraged, whether through menu concepts, themed decor, live performances, or collaborative activities.

- Organizing **culinary events**—such as cooking demonstrations, guest chef appearances, tasting sessions, and food education workshops—is strongly recommended.
- Any special event must be **coordinated with the Organiser** in advance to ensure alignment with the official programming and logistical feasibility.

The goal is to foster a vibrant and memorable F&B atmosphere that supports creativity, innovation, sustainability, and emotional connection.

7.1.3 Structural Framework of F&B at EXPO 2027

The F&B offer across EXPO site is divided into two primary categories of provision:

A. F&B UNITS OPERATED BY THE PARTICIPANTS

- Located **within the footprint of M and L-type individual pavilions**
- May include:
 - Indoor seated dining areas
 - Takeaway counters or kiosks
- Rule for allocating maximum 20% of footprint area (324 m² for S type, 648 m² for M type, and 972 m² for L type pavilions) for commercial activities applies, as F&B is considered commercial operation

- Subject to technical, operational, and sustainability regulations outlined in this Guide and other related documents

B. LEASED F&B UNITS OPERATED BY APPROVED VENDORS

A wide spectrum of professionally managed F&B typologies will be distributed throughout the EXPO site under lease agreements managed by the Organiser. These will ensure high availability, visitor satisfaction, and commercial diversity.

The primary typologies include:

F&B TYPE	DESCRIPTION
PREMIUM DINING	An exclusive restaurant located on the second floor of the EXPO Administration Building. This venue will be used for official receptions, National Day celebrations, and VIP events. Closed to the public. More information on Premium Dining restaurant operations and booking can be found in National Day Guide.
ALL DAY DINING	A type of restaurant that offers consumers a choice of dishes available from breakfast through brunch, lunch and dinner with a casual dining experience.
QUICK SERVICE RESTAURANTS (QSR)	High-efficiency dining units with rapid service, affordable pricing, and standardised menus. Optimised for high visitor turnover.
FOOD HALLS	Multi-vendor indoor dining environments with shared seating and wide menu variety. Located in high-capacity visitor zones.
KIOSKS	Small, fixed units offering coffee, snacks, desserts, and impulse items. Often placed along main pedestrian flows.
FOOD TRUCKS	Mobile units provide dynamic, street-food-inspired offerings. Flexibly deployed across outdoor areas.
POP-UP UNITS	Temporary F&B modules placed under tensile structures or open-air shelters. Activated during events, weekends, and peak attendance periods.
CAFÉ BAR	Drinks-led establishments generally with a focus on coffee or tea often with food offerings and alcohol sales
GRAB&GO	“Grab & Go” refers to pre-packaged food and beverages that are readily available for quick purchase.

Each typology is planned and positioned to ensure optimal distribution, thematic coherence, and accessibility across all visitor segments.

7.1.4 Masterplan and Zoning Overview

The full F&B offer on the EXPO location is visualised and detailed in the **EXPO 2027 F&B Masterplan**, which categorises each unit by location and typology. Key zoning includes:

- 1. **Participants Pavilion Units**
- 2. **All Day Dining Leased Restaurants**
 - Including dedicated **Quick Service Leased Restaurants (E15 & E16)**
- 3. **Food Hall** (Zones A, B, E7, E8)

- 4. **Food Kiosks** (Fixed-position small units)
 - 5. **Food Trucks** (Mobile operations across outdoor areas)
 - 6. **Pop-Up F&B Units** (Under tensile structures, seasonal/event-based)
 - 7. **Premium Restaurant** (VIP venue in the EXPO Administration Building)
- A complete **annotated masterplan** is available below, illustrating the location, scale, and operational classification of each F&B unit.



Figure 7.1.4.1 — F&B Spaces

7.2 Technical Infrastructure and Participants Responsibilities

Participant’s pavilions have provisions made by Organiser following the shell & core principle, in accordance with the pavilion. Organiser ensures

baseline infrastructure connections, while the internal fit-out, customisation, and equipment installation are the responsibility of the Participants.

7.2.1 Technical Notes

- All **raised flooring systems** required for kitchen are the responsibility of the Participant and must ensure:
 - Adequate routing for MEP installations
 - Easy access for maintenance and drainage
- All **grease separators** for kitchens operated by Participants must be installed by the Participants within their respective kitchen units.
- **Definition of “Kitchen” in the Technical Sense:**

the transformation of raw or semi-processed ingredients using heat, and which consequently requires:

- A dedicated **kitchen ventilation system with exhaust hood**
- A **grease separator**
- Washdown areas with food-grade finishes
- Separate **clean and wastewater drainage systems**
- Compliance with Serbian **food safety and hygiene laws**

For the purposes of EXPO 2027 regulatory compliance, a “**kitchen**” is defined as any area intended for the **preparation of food involving**

7.2.2 F&B Inside Different Pavilion Typologies

All F&B service within Pavilions must:

- Remain **within the permitted commercial surface area limits** (20% of footprint area (324 m² for S type, 648 m² for M type, and 972 m² for L type pavilions))
- Be **coordinated with the Pavilion’s design submission**

- Comply with all relevant sections of this Chapter 6 – F&B Guide, including those pertaining to hygiene, waste, and utility use

Failure to comply may result in the **revocation of operational permits** or modification orders imposed by the Organiser and relevant Serbian authorities.

7.2.2.1 S – Type Individual Pavilions

S-Type Pavilions may include **basic Food & Beverage service concepts** such as **coffee bars, beverage counters, or minimal snack offerings**, subject to the following conditions:

- Such services must be **non-invasive in terms of technical requirements** and shall **not include a “kitchen” in the technical or regulatory sense**.
- The inclusion of **any heat-producing appliances** (e.g., cooktops, ovens, deep fryers, grills) is strictly **prohibited**.
- Only **non-cooking appliances**—such as coffee machines, refrigerated display cases, beverage dispensers, or microwave ovens for reheating—are permitted.
- All equipment used must be **electrically powered** and **CE-compliant** with proper certifications and must not generate grease-laden vapours or require kitchen exhaust systems.

S-Type Pavilions are not permitted to install kitchens as defined above, due to spatial limitations and lack of infrastructure for grease vapor extraction, drainage segregation, or fire suppression systems.

ACCEPTABLE OFFER TYPES:

Within S-Type Pavilions, the following **low-impact F&B formats** are permitted:

- Espresso bars and coffee service counters
- Beverage counters (smoothies, fresh juices, packaged drinks)
- Cold snack offerings (prepackaged sandwiches, salads, pastries)
- Cultural tasting counters with packaged goods (non-prepared)

7.2.2.2 M-Types and L-Types of Individual Pavilions

M – Type and L – Type pavilions may include **all Food & Beverage service concepts**, subject to the conditions listed in this Guide and Commercial Guide.

7.2.2.3 Best Practice & Corporate Pavilions

Neither Best practice nor Corporate pavilion can support any of the F&B options inside of their exhibition space.

Best practice and Corporate pavilions can support selling already prepackaged food and beverages, as part of their retail offer.

For further guides on retail options, check Commercial Guide.



7.3 Food & Beverage Guiding Principle

7.3.1 Legal and Regulatory Requirements for F&B Activities

All entities involved in the provision of Food & Beverage (F&B) services at EXPO 2027—whether Participants, or their contracted operators—must ensure full compliance with the applicable legal, regulatory, and technical requirements of the Republic of Serbia across all project phases:

- Design and planning
- Fit out and installation
- Operational period
- Dismantling and reinstatement

This obligation extends to all F&B formats, including seated dining, takeaway counters, coffee bars, and cultural tasting areas, regardless of scale or scope.

7.3.1.1 Applicable Legal Framework

The following key national legislative acts and bylaws shall apply, without limitation:

1. **Rulebook on Conditions and Methods of Performing Hospitality Activities**

Regulates the classification of hospitality establishments, the types of permissible services, and prescribes minimum technical standards for interior fit-out, equipment, and guest service areas. *(Reference: Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia – exact citation to be inserted)*

2. **Law on Food Safety**

Establishes general principles of food safety, traceability, labelling, import/export control, and the obligations of food business operators to ensure that food served is safe, properly stored, and hygienically handled. *(Reference: Official Gazette citation to be inserted)*

3. **Rulebook on General and Special Hygiene Requirements and Microbiological Criteria for Food**

Defines hygiene standards for premises, equipment, water, personnel, and food handling; and sets binding microbiological criteria for different food categories. *(Reference: Official Gazette citation to be inserted)*

4. **Law on Fire Protection**

Requires implementation of preventive and active fire safety measures in F&B facilities, including fire-resistant materials, alarm systems, evacuation planning, and fire suppression systems where applicable. *(Reference: Official Gazette citation to be inserted)*

5. **Law on Consumer Protection**

Prohibits the sale and service of alcoholic beverages to persons under the age of **18**. All F&B operators must **implement control procedures** to verify customer age before serving alcohol. Non-compliance constitutes a **criminal offence** under Serbian law and may result in fines, license withdrawal, or criminal liability. *(Reference: Official Gazette citation to be inserted)*

7.3.1.2 EXPO-Specific Regulations and Guidelines

In addition to national legislation, all Participants operating F&B services must also comply with a comprehensive set of EXPO-specific regulations and technical guidelines, which will be issued by the EXPO 2027 Organiser through the Participant Portal. These documents will include:

- **EXPO 2027 F&B Design & Operational Guidelines**
- **EXPO Waste Management Strategy**
- **EXPO Logistics Guide**
- **Health & Safety Requirements for Food Service Operations**

These guides are legally binding for all Participants and will cover topics such as interior layout specifications, hygiene zoning, permitted equipment types, exhaust and Odor control, sustainability in packaging, staff hygiene training, and waste handling.

Note: Compliance with both national law and EXPO-specific rules is a **mandatory condition for the issuance of operational permits**. Failure to comply may result in enforcement measures, including denial of opening approval, financial penalties, or immediate suspension of operations.

7.4 Design & Planning Food & Beverage Outlets

7.4.1 Procedure and Checklists (Timeline)

Design Submission Process for Food & Beverage (F&B) Facilities

7.4.1.1 Overview of F&B Design Submission Stages

All Food & Beverage (F&B) design documentation — including kitchen layout, food preparation zones, restaurant seating areas, food hygiene risk management, MEP coordination, fire protection measures, and logistics planning — must be developed and submitted as an integral part of the Pavilion design process.

This procedure is governed by the official **One-Stop-Shop (OSS)** platform established by the EXPO 2027 Organiser, which serves as the exclusive digital and administrative interface for submission, review, feedback, and approval of all Pavilion-related documentation.

While the Pavilion design is structured into **three core stages** — Concept Design, Preliminary Design, and Final Design — **F&B design must be embedded in all three**, reflecting an evolving level of technical resolution, regulatory compliance, and spatial definition.

These design stages are legally binding, sequenced, and shall follow Serbian law and EXPO 2027 technical and procedural requirements.

F&B CONTENT WITHIN DESIGN STAGES

STAGE	SUBMISSION PACKAGE	PURPOSE	RELEVANT F&B COMPONENTS	REVIEWED BY
1	Concept Design	Establish thematic and spatial intent for Pavilion, including early F&B planning.	F&B narrative, functional concept, kitchen/service zone sketch, visitor circulation, waste handling, initial technical assumptions.	Organiser (via OSS)
2	Preliminary Design	Fulfil formal requirements for Construction Permit application in Serbia.	Fully coordinated kitchen zoning (HACCP-aligned), ventilation, load calculations, fire safety plan, materials, waste system, equipment concept.	Organiser to Competent Authority
3	Final Design	Define final construction-level technical solution for all fit-out, structural and MEP elements and systems.	Detailed F&B systems, mounting plans, MEP integration, final equipment specs, hygiene zoning, fire protection, sanitation compliance.	Organiser (via OSS)

All F&B-related deliverables must be integrated into each respective stage of Pavilion submission and may not be submitted as standalone packages.

For additional details on content of deliverables for F&B design elements, please refer to EXPO 2027 F&B Guidebook, Section 3.2

DESIGN STAGE INTEGRATION – TIMELINE AND PROCEDURAL CONTROL

Each submission stage is subject to **official review timelines** as stipulated by the Organiser. Participants must allow sufficient time for feedback incorporation, re-submission (if required), and interface with Serbian permitting authorities.

SUBMISSION STAGE	1ST REVIEW PERIOD	EACH RE-SUBMISSION REVIEW
CONCEPT DESIGN	10 working days	3 working days
PRELIMINARY DESIGN	15 working days	5 working days
FINAL DESIGN	15 working days	5 working days

All documentation must be submitted in **Serbian (Cyrillic) and English** and must comply with the digital format requirements listed in Section 5.6.

7.4.1.2 Coordination and Responsibilities

To ensure clarity, safety, and compliance across all Pavilion projects involving food services, each Participant is responsible for:

- Overseeing **timely integration of F&B elements** into all Pavilion design packages.
- Ensuring compliance with **Serbian sanitary, fire protection, environmental, and energy regulations**.
- Coordinating between **international kitchen consultants** and **locally licensed engineers**.
- Managing all **technical clarifications and design feedback** via the One-Stop-Shop (OSS).

- Aligning F&B planning with Pavilion scheduling, utility interfaces, and EXPO site logistics.
- Failure to submit technically complete or timely F&B content — or misalignment with Pavilion sequencing — may result in:
- Rejection or return of submissions by the Organiser
 - Suspension of site access or Construction Works
 - Regulatory non-compliance penalties under Serbian law

7.4.1.3 Design Stage Compliance Reference

All F&B-related design content must be developed in full compliance with:

- **EXPO 2027 Participation Guidebook**
- **EXPO 2027 F&B Operational Guidelines** (see Section 3.4.9)
- **Serbian Rulebook on the Content, Preparation and Review of Technical Documentation by Object Class and Purpose** – “Pravilnik o sadržini,

načinu izrade i načinu vršenja kontrole tehničke dokumentacije u zavisnosti od klase i namene objekta” (“Službeni glasnik RS”, br. 96/2023)

- **Sanitary, HACCP, and food service regulations of the Republic of Serbia**
- **Applicable fire protection and occupational health and safety laws**

7.4.2 General Design Principles – Special Planning Considerations

All Food & Beverage (F&B) outlets operating at EXPO 2027 and implemented by Participants, or their operators — must comply with a clear set of spatial, functional, and technical design standards intended to ensure hygiene, safety, operational efficiency, and consistency across the site.

The following principles are mandatory during the design development phase and must be integrated into the official technical design documentation submitted as part of the **Final Design Documentation**.

7.4.2.1 Kitchen Technology Design

- A **Kitchen Technology Design Project** is a **mandatory component** of the technical documentation for every F&B outlet.

This document must detail all technological processes, equipment, zoning, and utility needs required for safe and efficient kitchen operations.

7.4.2.2 Minimum Spatial Standards and Food Handling Protocols

The architectural design of all F&B units must ensure:

- **Adequate manoeuvring space** for kitchen and service staff to perform duties safely and efficiently, minimizing bottlenecks and workplace hazards.
- **Functional zoning** that separates:
 - **Fresh/raw food handling areas** from **ready-to-serve food areas**
 - **Clean paths** (delivery, preparation) from **contaminated paths** (waste, dish return)
- A layout that avoids **cross-contamination risks**, particularly by **eliminating intersections between clean and dirty paths**.
- **Compliance with hygiene and food safety protocols** to maintain the integrity and traceability of ingredients and final products.
- The design must support **quality assurance and food safety**, with special attention to:
 - Surface finishes
 - Ventilation control
 - Temperature-controlled storage

7.4.2.3 Façade Integrity and External Presentation

To preserve architectural coherence across the EXPO site:

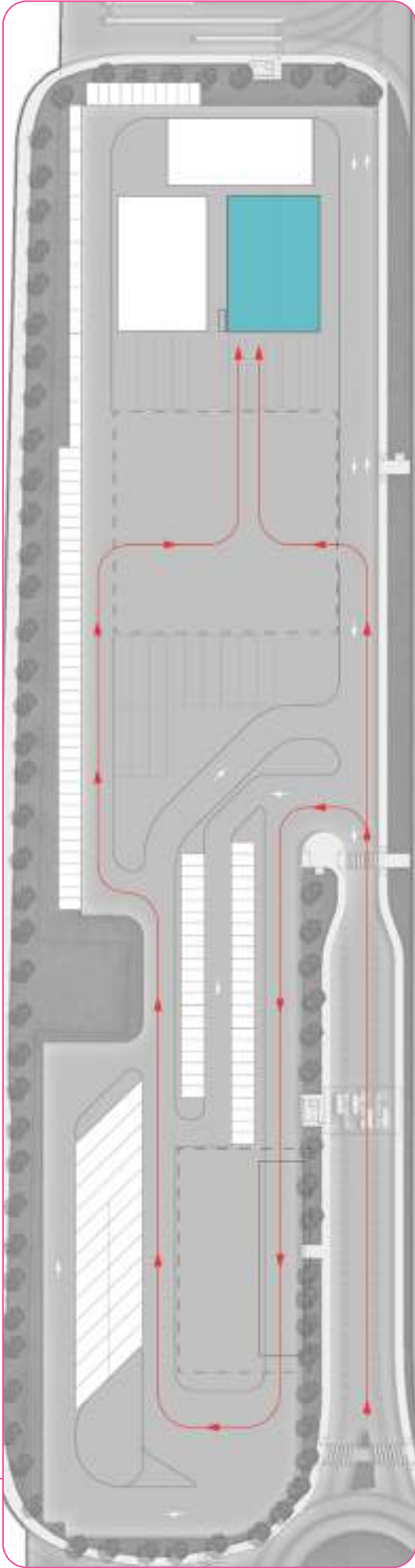
- **No furniture, signage, decorative elements, or functional equipment** may be placed **outside the designated pavilion boundary** or in public

Realm without explicit approval from the Organiser. Signage is allowed within the Pavilion boundary, in accordance with the **Signage and Wayfinding** section and **Commercial Guide**.

7.4.2.4 Staff Facilities and Back-of-House Requirements

All F&B outlets inside of the pavilions must include adequate facilities for staff and service operations within their footprint:

- **Employee welfare areas** must be designed in accordance with the Law on the Functioning of Hospitality Establishments and should include:
 - Staff toilet(s)
 - Changing rooms
 - Lockers for personal belongings
- A dedicated **Back-of-House (BOH)** area must be planned within each pavilion’s footprint to support food storage, dishwashing, preparation, and logistics operations.
- The BOH design must be sufficient to accommodate **at least 48 hours (two days) of food storage capacity**, based on projected sales volume and delivery cycles.
- Where required by the menu and food concept, the design should incorporate **cold storage rooms** or refrigerated cabinets to maintain the cold chain and comply with food safety requirements. However, Organiser will provide cold storage rooms available for lease to the Participants, under limited capacity. Further information on leasing cold storages can be found in Logistics & Customs Guidelines.



⌚ Cold storage

Figure 7.4.2.4.1 — Cold storage location in Service Zone

7.5 Special Design Considerations

All Food & Beverage outlets operating within the EXPO 2027 site must incorporate the following special design measures to ensure **operational safety, hygiene integrity, and visitor comfort**.

7.5.1 Kitchen Separation and Enclosure

- All kitchens must be **physically separated** from the front-of-house and guest service areas.
- The **open kitchen concept is not permitted**, unless implemented as a **show kitchen or display counter**, in which case:
 - The entire preparation and cooking area must be **fully enclosed with non-combustible, transparent glazing panels** (e.g., safety glass or fire-rated acrylic) that form a continuous hygienic barrier.
- Open cooking without such separation will be considered non-compliant.
- Partial visual openings (e.g., pass-through windows or open counters) are **only allowed for food serving or plating areas** and must not allow unrestricted airflow or contamination between kitchen and public space.

7.5.2 Functional Zoning: Clean vs. Contaminated Areas

- Areas designated for **food preparation, handling, and storage** must be **clearly separated from**:
 - **Dishwashing areas**
 - **Waste zones**
 - **Cleaning equipment stations**
- The internal layout must be designed to **prevent any crossing or overlap of clean and dirty circulation paths**, particularly:
 - **Delivery and internal handling of fresh/raw ingredients**
 - **Collection of waste, used dishes, and non-hygienic items**
- The routing of logistics personnel must be designed to **minimise contamination risks** and ensure directional flow in line with good manufacturing and HACCP practices.

7.5.3 Noise and Equipment Impact Control

To maintain acoustic comfort in shared dining areas, pavilions, and public zones, all F&B operators must evaluate and address the **acoustic and mechanical impact** of their kitchen and utility equipment. This includes, but is not limited to:

- **Exhaust hoods and fans**
 - **Refrigeration and cold room compressors**
 - **Mechanical dishwashers**
 - **Grinders, blenders, and other high-noise equipment**
- All equipment with potential for **sound emission, vibration, or low-frequency humming** must be specified with **noise attenuation measures** and—where required—**installed on acoustic insulation mounts** or enclosed in soundproof cabinets.



7.6 Commercial Aspects

7.6.1 Commercial Activities within the Pavilion

Participants intending to carry out **commercial activities**—including retail sales and food & beverage services—within the footprint of their pavilions must adhere to the framework established in **Special Regulation No. 9**, the **Participation Contract**, and the **Commercial Operations Guide**. These documents will be made available through the official **IP Portal** and must be consulted prior to initiating any commercial planning.

PERMITTED COMMERCIAL AREA ALLOCATION

Each Official Participant is permitted to allocate up to **20% of footprint area (324 m² for S type, 648 m² for M type, and 972 m² for L type pavilions)** for **commercial purposes**. This includes:

- **Retail operations** (e.g., sale of national merchandise, cultural products, or souvenirs)
- **Food and beverage services** offered to the public (e.g., kitchen, cafes, takeaway counters, dining areas)

This commercial space must be contained entirely **within the pavilion structure** and shall not extend into public or common circulation zones. All such activities must be compliant with the design, fire safety, and hygiene requirements outlined in previous sections of this Guidebook.

ROYALTIES AND FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

Participants engaging in commercial activities are obligated to remit **royalty payments** to the EXPO 2027 Organiser, as stipulated in:

- **Special Regulation No. 9**
- The signed **Participation Contract**
- The detailed terms of the **Commercial Guide**

Royalties will be calculated as a **percentage of gross revenue** generated from both retail and food & beverage sales. Payment terms, frequency, and calculation methodology will be provided in detail within the Commercial Guide.

7.6.2 Legal Procedure for Commercial Activity Approval

The Participants incorporating F&B services as part of their pavilion program must complete a **formal approval process for commercial activities**, as outlined in Section 3 of **Registration and Deregistration of the offices of Section Commissioners Guide**.

- Be processed in **Serbian dinars (RSD)**, which is the **official and exclusive currency** for all commercial transactions on-site.

All prices must be clearly displayed in RSD and point-of-sale systems must be configured to comply with Serbian fiscal and accounting regulations.

6.7.3 SALES INCOME REPORTING AND FISCAL COMPLIANCE

Participants with commercial operations are required to:

- Maintain transparent and auditable **sales records**, formatted according to the Organiser’s prescribed templates.
- Submit **regular revenue reports** in accordance with deadlines and procedures outlined in the Commercial Operations Guide and Special Regulation No. 9.

All sales, including food and beverage transactions, must:

- Apply the prevailing **Value-Added Tax (VAT)** rate of the Republic of Serbia.

PRICING POLICY FOR FOOD & BEVERAGE

To ensure consistency in the **visitor experience** and equitable access to essential services, all Participants that have food and beverage outlets inside of their pavilions—must adhere to the **pricing guidelines for core menu items** as issued by the Organiser. These benchmarks will be made available via the IP Portal.

The pricing structure established by Organiser-appointed vendors will serve as a reference to guide allowable pricing ranges for commonly offered food and drink items. Deviations from these pricing standards may be subject to approval or correction by EXPO management.

7.6.3 Branding, Partnerships & Sponsorships

Participants may:

- Display their **own national or institutional branding** within the interior of their pavilion spaces, including commercial and hospitality zones.
- Enter into **branding partnerships or sponsorship agreements** related to food and beverage operations, provided that these are **pre-approved** and align with EXPO 2027’s overall sponsorship strategy.

All such collaborations must be coordinated through the Organiser and comply with the general conditions outlined in the **Branding and Sponsorship Guidelines**, which will be accessible via the IP Portal.

Participants are also encouraged to explore **collaborative opportunities with EXPO 2027 Belgrade Official Partners**, where relevant, to enhance the quality and visibility of their commercial offerings while ensuring alignment with site-wide operational and branding standards.

7.7 Visitors

The Food & Beverage (F&B) experience at EXPO 2027 is a central component of the broader visitor journey, conceived not merely as a support function but as a cultural, sensory, and social encounter. Designed around the EXPO’s overarching theme —

Play for Humanity: Music and Sport for All — the F&B strategy reflects the diversity of expected guests and anticipates their needs across various moments of their visit.

7.7.1 Visitor Volume and Attendance Patterns

EXPO 2027 is expected to attract **around 4.1 million visitors** over the course of its three-month duration. This will result in a dynamic range of daily attendance patterns:

- **Average attendance:** Approximately **65,000 visitors**
- **Design Day attendance:** Averaging **98,000 visitors**

- **Peak days and National Day events:** Up to **130,000 visitors**

F&B operations must be responsive to this variability, particularly during **lunch (12:00–15:00)**, **afternoon refreshment (15:00–18:00)**, and **evening dining periods (18:00–21:00)** — which are expected to define the three core daily consumption waves.

7.7.2 Visitor Volume and Attendance Patterns

To align with the multifaceted needs of the EXPO 2027 audience, the F&B strategy identifies the following key visitor groups:

- **General Public and Families**
This constitutes the largest visitor segment. These guests prioritise **affordable, fast, and familiar food options**, seating availability (especially shaded outdoor areas), and **family-friendly** environments with minimal wait times.
- **International Tourists and Cultural Explorers**
These visitors seek **authentic Serbian cuisine** and are drawn to **national pavilions and curated gastronomy zones**. Their interest leans toward

experiential and thematic food offerings tied to cultural identity and heritage.

- **Business Delegations and Official Guests**
Often attending high-level events, including Nation Days, these groups require **premium or formal dining environments**, often by reservation or within the Premium Dining infrastructure. Privacy, ambience, and quality of service are key.
- **School Groups and Youth Visitors**
Frequently visiting in large groups with limited dwell time, this demographic needs **cost-effective, rapid-service outlets** with sufficient group seating and minimal spatial congestion.

- **Visitors with Limited Mobility or Special Needs**
All F&B zones must accommodate barrier-free access and comfort for guests requiring **mobility assistance**, visual or auditory support, and **clear spatial orientation**.

- **Event-Driven Audiences**
During concerts, sporting activations, or live public programming, visitor behaviour becomes fast-paced and high-volume. These guests tend to prefer **kiosks, food trucks, and impulse offers**, which must be strategically deployed in proximity to activation zones.

7.7.3 Experience-Oriented F&B Design

Visitors perceive F&B not just as sustenance but as part of the **emotional and narrative arc** of their visit. As such, EXPO 2027’s food offer is positioned to deliver:

- **Cultural immersion** through culinary storytelling and pavilion-based offerings.
- **Moments of rest and recharge**, with shaded, ventilated, and visually inviting dining areas.

- **Curiosity and interaction**, via open events, tastings, chef activations, and temporary food exhibitions.
- **Wayfinding simplicity**, where F&B is intuitively encountered along visitor routes and not perceived as a detour.

The aim is to make the food experience at EXPO 2027 a **delightful, memorable, and narratively aligned part of every visitor’s day**, regardless of their origin, budget, or itinerary.

7.8 Food & Beverage Guiding Operations

All Participants operating Food & Beverage (F&B) services must organise their operations in accordance with the functional and logistical requirements of EXPO 2027. This includes the

planning of secure and sanitary back-of-house (BOH) spaces, the responsible sourcing of goods, and full compliance with customs and importation procedures.

7.8.1 Back-of-House Storage and Stock Management

Each F&B outlet must be designed to include a dedicated **Back-of-House (BOH)** zone for the proper **storage of food, beverages, packaging materials, and cleaning supplies**. The BOH should be sized and equipped in accordance with national hospitality standards, and in proportion to the expected operational volume of the unit.

To ensure continuity of service and reduce site-wide congestion due to frequent deliveries, Participants are required to **maintain sufficient stock levels for a minimum of 48 hours** of uninterrupted kitchen operations. Cold storage, dry storage, and waste segregation zones must be appropriately planned within each operator’s designated footprint.

7.8.2 Local Sourcing Encouragement

In line with EXPO 2027’s commitment to local economic stimulation and sustainability, **Participants are strongly encouraged to prioritise local suppliers** and distributors for their F&B operations wherever possible. Establishing partnerships with Serbian food and beverage producers contributes to:

- Reduced transportation and customs complexity

- Fresher, more traceable ingredients
 - Lower environmental impact
 - Promotion of Serbian culinary identity to a global audience
- The EXPO Organiser will support this effort by maintaining a directory of vetted local distributors via the IP Portal.

7.8.3 Importation of Food & Beverage Products

The import of food and beverage products from abroad is permitted, provided that **all goods carry proper declarations and comply with the food safety, customs, and trade regulations of the Republic of Serbia.**

Participants wishing to import food, beverages, or packaging through foreign suppliers must follow the established procedures outlined in the **EXPO 2027 Logistics and Customs Guide.** This includes:

- Obtaining prior authorisation through the EXPO One-Stop-Shop (OSS)
- Ensuring full customs documentation and safety compliance

- Scheduling imports in alignment with EXPO logistics protocols
- Following storage and transport standards during the goods’ movement to site

All customs-clearance activities will be coordinated via the EXPO OSS, which will also provide ongoing updates on **regulatory changes, procedural modifications, and documentation requirements.** It is the responsibility of each Participant to remain informed and responsive to any such updates throughout the lifecycle of their F&B operation.

7.9 Food and Beverage Logistics Requirements

To support efficient, hygienic, and regulation-compliant food service operations throughout EXPO 2027, all Participants and operators engaged in Food & Beverage (F&B) activities must adhere to clearly defined logistics protocols, developed in alignment with national regulations and international best practices. These requirements apply across all stages of the supply chain, from customs clearance and transportation to on-site delivery, storage, and restocking.

All detailed procedures, including legal obligations, operational instructions, and site-specific protocols, are outlined in the official **EXPO 2027 Logistics and Customs Guide**, which forms an integral part of the Participation documentation. In addition to baseline requirements, Participants are expected to follow any procedural updates or modifications issued by the EXPO Logistics Team throughout the pre-opening and operational phases.

7.9.1 Customs Clearance and On-Site Regulatory Services

The EXPO site will operate as a **dedicated customs substation**, officially designated by the **Customs Administration of the Republic of Serbia.** This designation allows for the **completion of customs clearance procedures directly on-site**, thereby eliminating the need for external customs terminals and significantly streamlining the flow of imported goods.

Customs clearance services will be supported by the **EXPO One-Stop-Shop (OSS)** and will include close coordination with the following state authorities:

- **Customs officers** from the Serbian Customs Administration
- **Sanitary inspectors**, responsible for verifying public health and hygiene compliance
- **Phytosanitary inspectors**, ensuring compliance with plant-based product and agricultural import regulations

The presence of these bodies on-site will facilitate timely approvals and reduce the administrative burden on Participants, while ensuring that all goods entering the EXPO premises meet applicable safety and regulatory standards.

7.9.2 Centralised Storage Infrastructure and Temperature Regimes

To accommodate diverse food service needs, the EXPO site will provide **centralised storage facilities**, including both standard ambient warehousing and specialised temperature-controlled units.

The available storage environments are as follows:

- **Ambient Storage:** +10°C to +20°C
- **Chilled Storage:** +2°C to +8°C
- **Freezer Storage:** -18°C to -25°C

These facilities are designed to maintain the integrity of sensitive food products, ingredients, and perishables. However, due to limited space, access

to centralised storage will be **allocated on a “first-come, first-served” basis**, and prior reservation is mandatory.

Participants are strongly encouraged to plan self-sufficient logistics models and to ensure that their individual F&B units include a **Back-of-House (BOH) area** capable of storing **at least 48 hours’ worth of operational stock.** These internal BOH areas must be designed to handle cold, dry, and packaged goods in line with hygiene requirements and operational demands.

7.9.3 Delivery Procedures and Movement Restrictions

All deliveries to F&B outlets located within the EXPO premises must be strictly managed and executed **outside of official EXPO public opening hours** to prevent disruptions to visitor circulation, minimise health and safety risks, and maintain a clean and orderly site environment.

The delivery protocol includes the following requirements:

- **Every delivery must be announced in advance** and scheduled through the official logistics coordination platform. Unscheduled deliveries will not be granted access to the site.
- **Delivery vehicles and their drivers must be officially accredited** by EXPO 2027 prior to gaining site access.

- Upon arrival, all vehicles must **enter through a designated access gate** and will be **required to follow pre-approved movement routes** to reach their assigned unloading zones.
- **Dwell time on site is strictly limited**, and logistics teams will monitor and enforce compliance to avoid congestion and ensure operational fluidity.

These protocols are mandatory for all Participants, regardless of the scale or type of F&B operation and form a critical component of the overall logistics framework that enables a safe, efficient, and guest-friendly EXPO experience.

7.9.4 Operational Responsibility and Compliance

It is the responsibility of each F&B operator, leaseholder, or Participant to:

- Review and follow all logistics-related requirements as defined in the **EXPO 2027 Logistics and Customs Guide**
- Monitor the Participant Portal for real-time updates, scheduling changes, or procedural amendments issued by the **EXPO Logistics Team**
- Ensure that all customs, transport, storage, and delivery procedures remain fully compliant with the laws of the Republic of Serbia and the operational standards of EXPO 2027

Failure to comply with these logistics requirements may result in delays, penalties, or restricted access to operational zones.



7.10 Cleaning, Pest Control, and Waste Management

Maintaining a hygienic and safe food service environment throughout EXPO 2027 is a fundamental operational and legal obligation for all F&B operators. The following sections outline the mandatory standards and responsibilities related

7.10.1 Cleaning and Pest Control

CLEANING AND SANITATION PROTOCOLS

All F&B operators are required to implement and maintain a systematic cleaning and disinfection regime that complies with:

- **Law on Food Safety** (Official Gazette RS, No. 41/2009, 17/2019)
- **Rulebook on General and Special Food Hygiene Requirements** (Official Gazette RS, No. 72/2010)
- **Internal HACCP protocols** (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points) that must be adopted as per Serbian law

Each operator must:

- Develop a **written cleaning plan** with designated responsibilities, frequency, cleaning agents, and verification steps for all operational zones (kitchen, service area, storage, BOH, waste zones, etc.)
- Use only **approved detergents and disinfectants** suitable for food-contact surfaces, in accordance with Serbian health regulations
- Keep detailed **records of cleaning and disinfection activities**, available for inspection by sanitary authorities or EXPO oversight teams
- Maintain **clean and sanitised kitchen exhaust systems** in compliance with TR19 and DW/172 standards, as previously defined

It is strictly prohibited to allow grease, dirt, or organic waste to accumulate in any operational zone, including under kitchen equipment, in ventilation ducts, or in food preparation areas.

to **cleaning, disinfection, pest control, and waste management**, in accordance with Serbian laws and EXPO-specific protocols.

These requirements apply to **all F&B** entities on-site, including all Participant types.

PERSONNEL HYGIENE

Operators must ensure that all personnel undergo mandatory **“Minimum Hygiene Training”** as regulated by the Serbian Ministry of Health. Training records must be available upon request.

All cleaning personnel must:

- Wear **appropriate protective clothing**
- Follow strict **handwashing and sanitation protocols**
- Use **separate cleaning equipment** for different zones (e.g. coloured mops for toilets vs food prep zones)

PEST CONTROL OBLIGATIONS

Each operator is **legally required** to establish a documented **Pest Control Program**, implemented in partnership with a **licensed pest control service** registered in the Republic of Serbia.

The pest control system must include:

- **Preventive measures**, including structural sealing, screened openings, and routine inspection points
- **Monthly inspection reports** and detailed logs of any interventions or treatments
- Use of **approved and traceable pest control substances** (rodenticides, insecticides), safely stored and clearly labelled

Operators will be required to present pest control certificates and service logs during inspection rounds carried out by EXPO HSE (Health, Safety, and Environment) teams and relevant Serbian authorities.

7.10.2 Waste Management

Proper handling, segregation, and disposal of waste generated by F&B activities are essential to ensuring hygiene, safety, and environmental compliance throughout EXPO 2027. All F&B entities must operate in accordance with:

- **Law on Waste Management** (“*Law on Waste Management*,” *Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 36/2009, 88/2010, 14/2016, 95/2018, 35/2023.)
- **EXPO 2027 Waste Management Strategy**, which defines waste categories, sorting requirements, and pickup protocols

WASTE SEPARATION AND HANDLING

All operators must:

- Separate waste into **clearly labelled streams**, including:
 - **Biodegradable (food) waste**
 - **Packaging waste** (glass, PET, metal, paper)
 - **Mixed waste**
 - **Hazardous waste**, if applicable (cleaning chemicals, oils, etc.)
- Use **sealed, odor-proof, washable waste bins**
- Store waste in **designated BOH waste holding zones**, kept clean and separate from food prep and storage areas
- Ensure daily **removal of food and organic waste** to prevent odor, contamination, and pest attraction

Disposable food packaging and single-use items must be selected in accordance with EXPO 2027’s **Sustainable Packaging Guidelines**, with an emphasis on compostable or recyclable materials.

WASTE REMOVAL AND SITE COLLECTION

- Waste collection schedules will be issued by the **EXPO 2027 Waste Management Team** and shall be strictly adhered to by all F&B operators
- **On-demand pickups** may be allowed under certain conditions, provided they are scheduled through the EXPO logistics platform
- Participants are **not permitted** to dispose of any waste outside of their allocated time slots or designated collection points

All waste bins and external containers must be **routinely cleaned and disinfected** to prevent leakage, odor, or pest intrusion.

GREASE AND OIL WASTE

Used oils, grease, and fats must **not** be disposed of via sewage or grey water systems. Each operator is required to:

- **Collect and store used cooking oil** in designated containers
- Contract with a **licensed waste oil collector**, registered with the Serbian Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA)
- Maintain **proof of proper disposal**, in line with the Waste Tracking Rulebook

Grease traps (separators) must be **regularly emptied and cleaned** by certified professionals, with servicing logs maintained on site.

8

DESIGN SUBMISSION, REVIEW AND APPROVALS

8.0 Design Submission, Review And Approvals

Explains the structured multi-stage process for pavilion design submissions, Organiser reviews, and mandatory approvals required before construction and operation.

8.1 Theme Statement Submission

Introduces the initial proposal outlining thematic content, installations, events, and pavilion concept, serving as the first approval step before further design development.

8.2 Concept Design

Expands the approved theme into preliminary layouts, exhibition design, architecture, visitor flow, technology plans, and initial materials, ensuring alignment with EXPO guidelines and Serbian regulations.

8.3 Preliminary Design

Defines the formal technical package required for obtaining the Construction Permit, including architectural, structural, MEP concepts, sustainability, and Fire Life Safety strategies.

8.4 Final Design

Provides detailed technical documentation for construction, detailing all architectural, structural, installation, and technological elements in compliance with Serbian law and EXPO requirements.

8.5 Reviews And Approvals Timeline

Specifies Organiser review periods and resubmission timelines for each design stage to ensure smooth progression without delays.

8.6 Format Of Submitted Packages

Outlines mandatory digital formats, submission methods via the Participant Portal, and language requirements for all design packages.

8.7 Permits And Licensing Requirements

Details the legal framework for obtaining Construction Permits and mandates the involvement of licensed Serbian professionals and an Architect of Record to ensure regulatory compliance.

8 DESIGN SUBMISSION, REVIEW AND APPROVALS

8.1 Theme Statement Submission

The Theme Statement is the first conceptualisation of the exhibition space in written form that each participant will produce and share with the Organiser. The submission should illustrate participants' overall presence, vision and goals of the Pavilion, subthemes and key aspects they will structure their exhibition and activities around.

For specific submission requirements, refer to the Theme Guide.
On authorisation of the Theme Statement submission by the Organiser, participants can proceed to the next stage of submission.
If additional information is needed for authorisation, the Organiser will provide technical guidance and recommend modifications.



8.2 Concept Design Submission

Following the approval of the Theme Statement, Participants should expand their plans in the form of the Concept Design.

The Concept Design shall include the following:

- General documentation (Basic project data, project sheet, location information, and overview of involved consultants and legal entities, in accordance with *Article 28 of Rulebook on the Content, Preparation Procedure and Review of Technical Documentation According to Building Class and Function*)
- Compliance Statement with the EXPO 2027 Design Guide and codes, laws and regulations of Republic of Serbia
- Pavilion design (drawings, descriptions)
 - elaboration on the design content, its representation of the Theme and intended interaction with the visitors;
- Pavilion architecture design (layouts and cross sections, and technical descriptions of the Pavilion) - highlighting the elements such as floor space, height, open space, and layout of the exhibition space. The submission should also include renderings and sketches of how the spaces will be developed and of the planned aesthetic of the façade.

- Planned **MEP** Design (electrical, HVAC, water supply, sewage, fire protection, and ICT) (layouts and cross sections, and technical description of the Pavilion);
- Description of the planned technology: the plan should highlight the interactive technological applications that will be used to display content and enhance visitor experience and operations.
- Description of planned retail, food, and beverage: the concept should describe the overall thematic approach to the retail, food, and beverage components of the pavilions.
- Description of the planned visitor flow within the Pavilion and crowd management with the planned time for visiting of the exhibition;
- Preliminary list of planned materials and equipment;
- Construction Works execution schedule.

On authorisation of the Concept Design submission by the Organiser, participants can proceed to the next stage of submission which is Preliminary Design. Participants shall submit a request for the approval of the Concept Design to the Organiser through the One-Stop-Shop, no later than 31 March 2026.

8.3 Preliminary Design

Following the approval of the Concept Design by the Organiser, Participants are required to prepare and submit the Preliminary Design documentation, which serves as the formal technical basis for obtaining a Construction Permit from the competent Serbian authority, no later than 31 July 2026.

The Preliminary Design must be developed in full accordance with the **Rulebook on the Content, Preparation Procedure and Review of Technical Documentation According to Building Class and Function** (“*Službeni glasnik RS*”, br. 96/2023), and in compliance with all applicable Serbian laws, codes, and professional standards.

The Preliminary Design Package must first be submitted by the Participant’s allocated Project Manager to the EXPO 2027 Organiser through the **One-Stop-Shop (OSS)** service available via IP Portal for review and approval.

Upon receiving the Organiser’s approval, the same documentation shall then be formally submitted via Serbia’s centralised electronic permitting platform (**CEOP**) for the purpose of obtaining the Construction Permit.

The submission must include all required project disciplines and must reflect the unique functional, spatial, and infrastructural characteristics of the EXPO 2027 Pavilion typologies. It is essential that the Preliminary Design complies with the spatial and technical requirements outlined in this Guidebook.

Required Contents of the Preliminary Design Submission:

- **General Documentation**
Basic project data, project sheet, location information, and overview of involved consultants and legal entities.
- **Compliance Statement**
Compliance Statement with the EXPO 2027 Design Guide and codes, laws and regulations of Republic of Serbia.
- **Architectural Design**
Defining the spatial configuration of the pavilion, including:
 - Site plan, floor plans, elevations, and minimum two characteristic sections
 - Tabular breakdown of usable areas by functional zone and floor
 - Interior zoning of public, staff, and technical areas
 - Defined service access and visitor circulation
- **Structural Concept** (if applicable)

Preliminary structural solution, including layout, dimensions, and basic calculations for load-bearing elements.

- **Building Installations and MEP Concept**

- Preliminary layouts and schematics of all relevant MEP systems (electrical, HVAC, water supply, sewage, fire protection, and ICT)
- Connection principles to existing infrastructure
- Description of installation types, equipment, and system concept
- Concept layout for Food & Beverage zones and catering equipment (if applicable)

- **Technical Description**

A written summary of the building type, anticipated works, installation selection, construction materials, sustainability strategies, and health and safety approach.

It must include an overview of:

- Functional organisation
- Key materials and equipment
- Accessibility strategy
- Fire protection provisions

- **Sustainability and Environmental Considerations**

A plan describing the adopted sustainability approach in design and construction, aligned with EXPO 2027 and national goals, including anticipated performance.

- **Implementation and Dismantling Concept**

A preliminary timeline and approach to construction, fit-out, and eventual dismantling and site restoration.

- **Supporting Studies and Compliance Declarations**

If applicable, depending on pavilion typology and technical characteristics, the following may also be required:

- Fire safety report
- Statement of conformity with location conditions
- Environmental Impact Assessment documentation (or decision of exemption)
- Energy performance analysis (if applicable)
- Any other study as required by national regulations or EXPO Organiser

- **Comprehensive Timeline**

Participants must submit a detailed project timeline that outlines all key phases of the Pavilion lifecycle. This includes the design development

period, internal review and permitting submissions, construction and Construction Works, testing and commissioning, Pavilion operations during EXPO, and final dismantling and site restoration. The timeline must account for all dependencies and be aligned with the EXPO 2027 Master Schedule, ensuring seamless integration into the overall site coordination plan. The Organiser reserves the right to request updates to the timeline or impose corrective scheduling measures if the submitted version poses a risk to on-site operations or safety.

- **FLS Design Strategy**

Each Participant is responsible for integrating a comprehensive Fire Life Safety (FLS) strategy within the Pavilion design. This strategy must reflect the architectural layout, occupancy profile, and risk category of the Pavilion, and must be developed by a licensed and qualified Fire Protection Designer in accordance with Serbian regulations and international best practices.

The FLS design must demonstrate:

- **Means of Egress:** Clearly defined and unobstructed evacuation routes with compliant signage and emergency lighting.
- **Compartmentation:** Fire-rated partitions and protected escape paths where required to limit fire spread.
- **Detection and Alarm:** Integration of fire detection systems (smoke/heat detectors) and manual alarm call points in compliance with EXPO-provided base systems.
- **Suppression Systems:** Inclusion of sprinkler systems or alternative suppression measures if the Pavilion layout or functions exceed baseline fire risk thresholds.

- **Equipment Access:** Clear access and maintenance strategy for fire safety equipment, including extinguishers, valves, and detectors.
- **Material Selection:** Use of non-combustible or fire-retardant materials wherever applicable, especially in interior finishes and exhibition structures.
- **Coordination with Organiser:** FLS concepts must be submitted to the Organiser’s IP Portal for technical validation and review prior to implementation and be integrated into the overall site fire safety infrastructure.

The Organiser reserves the right to request FLS design revisions or enhanced protective measures based on risk evaluation and spatial configuration. Refer to **Section 3.1 and 14** of this Guidebook for specific regulatory references, procedures, and documentation requirements.

Note:

Due to the diversity of pavilion types, functions, and locations across EXPO 2027 zones, some elements listed above may not apply to all Participants equally. The Organiser will provide typology-specific documentation packages indicating required content based on each pavilion’s classification.

On authorisation of the Preliminary Design submission by the Organiser, participants can proceed to the next stage of obtaining the Construction Permit.

Upon obtaining the Construction Permit, Participants can proceed to the next stage of submission which is Final Design.

8.4 Final Design

Upon obtaining the Construction Permit and receiving approval for the Preliminary Design, Participants are required to further develop their technical documentation in the form of the **Final Design**, which defines all construction-technical, technological, material, installation, and operational characteristics necessary for the execution of works.

Participants shall submit a request for the approval of the Final Design to the Organiser through the One-Stop-Shop, no later than within 30 calendar days that the request for the issuance of the Construction Permit is approved.

The Final Design is a comprehensive, detailed, and coordinated set of discipline-specific designs that enables the actual realisation of the pavilion in accordance with approved permits, Serbian legal requirements, and EXPO technical documentation.

It also defines construction logistics, implementation procedures, material and equipment specifications, as well as maintenance parameters.

Final design must be developed in accordance with the **Rulebook on the Content, Preparation Procedure and Review of Technical Documentation According to Building Class and Function** (“*Službeni glasnik RS*”, br. 96/2023), and it must comply with all regulations governing construction in the Republic of Serbia, including those on fire protection, occupational health and safety, and energy efficiency.

Final design documentation will serve as the construction-ready design package to be used by the Participant’s appointed Contractor. A fully compliant Final design documentation package must include the following:

Required Contents of the Final Design:

- **General Documentation**
 - Overview of the project
 - Design team credentials and licenses
 - Statement of compliance with:
 - Location conditions
 - Construction Permit
 - Approved Preliminary Design
 - Relevant Serbian regulations, norms, and codes and EXPO 2027 guidelines
- **Architecture Project**
 - Finalised floor plans, elevations, sections, roof and foundation plans
 - Internal spatial layouts with coordinated functional zones
 - All architectural detailing and material specifications
- **Structural Project**
 - Structural analysis and dimensioning
 - Load-bearing system definition with detailed drawings
 - Foundation details, reinforcement plans, and material specifications
- **Mechanical Installations**
 - HVAC system construction-level plans and diagrams
 - Piping and ventilation routes
 - Equipment specification and mounting details
- **Hydraulic Installations**
 - Water supply, drainage, and sewage systems
 - Distribution schematics, equipment specs, and installation details
- **Electrical Installations**
 - Power distribution plans (high and low voltage)
 - Lighting layout and load calculations
 - Back-up power, grounding, and lightning protection
- **Telecommunications and Signalling**
 - Structured cabling, LAN, Wi-Fi, A/V systems
 - Security systems, intercom, and exhibition-related communications

- **Technology and Specialised Equipment**
 - construction-level design of kitchen zones, retail, or other technological areas (if applicable)
 - Conceptual and spatial coordination of special-purpose installations
- **Fire Protection Project**
 - Main fire protection design, including:
 - Fire alarm system
 - Evacuation plan
 - Sprinkler design (where applicable)
 - Fire rating materials and compartmentalisation
- **Technical Descriptions**
 - Detailed written explanations accompanying each discipline
 - Specification of works, systems, components, and finishing methods
- **Numerical Documentation**
 - Material and equipment specifications
 - Technical calculations, schedules, and bills of quantities
- **Construction Methodology and Work Plan**
 - Phasing of construction activities
 - Logistics and site organisation
 - Installation and commissioning approach
 - Coordination plan for overlapping trades

Additional Notes:

- Where the Pavilion includes **catering, kitchen, or food & beverage functions**, the Final design must include an integrated kitchen technology concept detailing all equipment, infrastructure demands, ventilation requirements, and hygiene zoning.
- All Final design documents must be prepared by **licensed professionals** registered in the Serbian Chamber of Engineers (or in accordance with reciprocal recognition for foreign licenses under Serbian law), and must be submitted in electronic form via OSS, in both Serbian and English.
- Participants are advised to coordinate closely with the Organiser’s technical team throughout Final design development to ensure all pavilion-specific infrastructure interfaces (utilities, access routes, façade brackets, etc.) are properly integrated.

8.5 Reviews and Approvals Timeline

The timeframe for reviewing and approval of each submitted package is:

PACKAGE	1ST REVIEW	EACH RESUBMITTED REVIEW
CONCEPT DESIGN	10 working days	3 working days
PRELIMINARY DESIGN	15 working days	5 working days
FINAL DESIGN	15 working days	5 working days

8.6 Format of the Submitted Packages

Submissions must be through a web-based Participant Portal. Details of the portal submission process will be shared separately. Documents submitted through the portal must be in format as listed below:

SUBMITTAL	FILE FORMAT	NOTES
CONCEPT DESIGN	Native, .dwg, .dxf, .pdf	3 working days
PRELIMINARY DESIGN	Native, .dwg, .dxf, .pdf	5 working days
FINAL DESIGN	Native, .dwg, .dxf, .pdf	5 working days

All documentation must be submitted in English and Serbian (Cyrillic) language.

8.7 Permits and Licensing Requirements

8.7.1 Construction Permit

GENERAL OVERVIEW

In accordance with the applicable legislation of the Republic of Serbia, every Pavilion planned within EXPO 2027 Belgrade must have a valid Construction Permit prior to the commencement of any construction, installation, or site preparation works.

This requirement applies equally to temporary structures, such as pavilions of Participants, and is mandatory under Serbian law, regardless of the temporary nature or specific use of the facility.

The process of obtaining the Construction Permit is regulated by the *Rulebook on the Content and Manner of Issuing the Construction Permit* (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, Nos. 93/2011 and 103/2013), which sets out the required documentation, technical standards, and procedural steps to be followed.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION FOR CONSTRUCTION PERMIT

The application package for obtaining the Construction Permit typically includes:

DOCUMENTATION	DESCRIPTION
PRELIMINARY DESIGN APPROVAL	Preliminary Design, approved by the Organiser.
CONSTRUCTION PERMIT	Final construction permit for the facility in which the Pavilion is located.
EIA ATTESTATION	Attestation from the Competent Authority indicating whether an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required.
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE STATEMENT	Statement by the Participant and the Architect of Record confirming that the technical documentation complies with environmental protection measures and requirements.
WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN APPROVAL	Document issued by the Ministry of Environmental Protection granting approval of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan.

ROLE OF THE PARTICIPANT’S ARCHITECT OF RECORD

The application for the Construction Permit shall be submitted on behalf of the Participant by their appointed *Architect of Record* — a locally licensed and registered design professional or company authorised to operate within the Republic of Serbia.

The Architect of Record is responsible for:

- Preparation and submission of all necessary design and technical documentation
- Coordination with local authorities
- Ensuring that all legal, planning, and technical conditions are fulfilled
- Acting as the official representative in all permitting procedures

PERMIT ISSUANCE PROCEDURE

The **Construction Permit** is the legal document that authorises Participants to begin pavilion construction or Construction Works on the EXPO 2027 site. In Serbia, this permit is issued by the **competent local authority** (urban planning or construction department) after the submission of the required technical documentation via the **CEOP platform**.

- <https://ceop.apr.gov.rs/ceopweb/en/home>

The process involves several **administrative and technical steps**, outlined below:

1. Submission of Documentation via CEOP

- All required technical documentation, including the **Preliminary Design**, must be submitted electronically through the CEOP platform.
- Only the **licensed Serbian Architect of Record (AoR)** can upload and submit the documentation on behalf of the Participant.
- The submission must include:
 - Complete Preliminary Design signed and stamped by licensed Serbian professionals (AoR and engineer)
 - Evidence of property/usage rights over the allocated pavilion space – Final construction permit for the facility in which the Pavilion is located (provided by Organiser);
 - Attestation from the Competent Authority indicating whether or not an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required;
 - Statement by the Participant and the AoR confirming that the technical documentation complies with environmental protection measures and requirements;
 - Document issued by the Ministry of Environmental Protection granting approval of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan”

2. Formal Verification by the Authority

Once submitted, the **competent authority** will:

- **Verify the completeness** of the application and ensure all required documents are uploaded correctly.
- **Confirm the validity of licenses** and seals of all responsible designers and technical reviewers.
- **Check compliance with Location Conditions**, ensuring the design respects the approved spatial and urban planning parameters for the EXPO site.

3. Technical and Legal Assessment

The authority will then perform a **technical assessment** of the documentation to ensure that the pavilion design meets:

- National construction laws and building codes

- Fire safety, structural safety, and accessibility requirements
- Environmental, health, and safety standards
- Any EXPO 2027-specific regulations and guidelines communicated through the Organiser

If an **independent technical review** is mandatory for the pavilion type, the positive report from the licensed reviewer must be included and will be taken into account during this phase.

4. Verification of Legal and Administrative Requirements

In parallel, the authority will confirm that:

- **Property or usage rights** for the allocated pavilion plot are properly documented
- Any additional legal conditions specific to the pavilion plot or EXPO site have been met

5. Issuance of the Construction Permit

- If the application meets all technical and legal requirements, the **Construction Permit** is issued within the **legally prescribed period (5 working days)**.
- The permit is issued in **electronic format** through the CEOP platform and includes:
 - A confirmation of approved Preliminary Design
 - Reference to the official seals and license numbers of responsible designers
 - Any specific conditions to be observed during construction

6. Notification and Next Steps

- Once the permit is issued, the Participant and the AoR receive an official notification via CEOP.
- After obtaining the Construction Permit, the Participant must:
 - Submit a **Notification of Works** no later than 3 days prior to the commencement of the Construction Works
 - Proceed to the **Final Design** stage for construction-level documentation
 - Ensure all contractors engaged for on-site works are properly licensed in Serbia

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS FOR PARTICIPANTS

No construction activities (including site mobilisation, preparatory works, or installation of structures) are allowed without the issued Construction Permit.

It is strongly recommended that Participants initiate the permitting process well in advance of the planned start of work, all in accordance with the high-level schedule provided in this Guidebook, taking into consideration the required time for preparation of documentation, approvals, and administrative procedures.

- Failure to obtain a Construction Permit prior to works commencement constitutes a breach of Serbian law and may result in severe penalties, including:
- Suspension of works by the competent authority
 - Financial fines
 - Legal obligation to remove unauthorised structures
 - Delays in project delivery and participation at EXPO 2027

8.7.2 Licenses and Professional Qualifications

OVERVIEW

All individuals and companies engaged in the **preparation and submission of pavilion design, engineering, and construction activities for EXPO 2027** must hold valid professional licenses in accordance with the **laws and regulations of the Republic of Serbia**.

Licensing is not merely an administrative formality; it is a **legal safeguard** ensuring that only **qualified, experienced, and officially authorised professionals** are entrusted with responsibilities that directly affect the **structural safety, technical functionality, environmental compliance, and overall legal validity** of each pavilion.

In Serbia, **both the legal entity (the company) and the individual professionals employed within it** must be officially licensed. This dual licensing requirement guarantees that:

- **The company itself** is legally recognised to provide architectural and engineering services in Serbia.
- The **architects and engineers employed** by the company meet the professional qualification standards required by the **Serbian Chamber of Engineers** or other competent authorities.

A company **cannot act as the Architect of Record (AoR)** unless it meets **both conditions simultaneously**:

1. It must be formally **registered and licensed as a legal entity** to perform architectural and engineering services in Serbia.
2. It must employ appropriately **licensed architects and engineers**, each holding valid individual licenses for their discipline (architecture, structural, mechanical, electrical, etc.).

RESPONSIBILITY

It remains the full responsibility of the Participant — through their appointed Architect of Record — to ensure timely initiation and successful completion of the permitting procedure in line with all applicable Serbian laws and regulations.

If a foreign design team develops the **Concept Design** or other project phases, they **cannot directly submit documentation for permitting in Serbia**. A licensed **AoR company** must always be appointed to:

- **Review and adapt** the design to meet Serbian technical standards and codes.
- **Officially submit** all required documentation on behalf of the Participant through the CEOP platform.
- Assume **legal responsibility** for compliance with Serbian law during the permitting process.

Failure to appoint an AoR that meets these licensing requirements will **prevent any pavilion design from being accepted** for regulatory review and will make it **impossible to obtain the Construction Permit** needed to start works on site.

KEY LICENSING REQUIREMENTS FOR DESIGNERS AND ENGINEERS

Under **Serbian law**, all technical documentation submitted as part of the permitting process must be **prepared, signed, and sealed by licensed professionals** officially registered with the **Serbian Chamber of Engineers** or other competent licensing bodies.

This requirement applies **regardless of the origin of the design**. Even if the design is prepared by a foreign team, it must be **reviewed, adapted, and officially submitted** by licensed Serbian professionals who carry **legal responsibility** for its compliance with national codes and EXPO 2027 guidelines.

To understand how this applies to EXPO 2027 pavilion projects, it is important to distinguish the **three key professional roles** required for the preparation and approval of technical documentation:

8.7.2.1 Architect of Record (AoR)

The **Architect of Record** is the **central, legally responsible entity** for the design phase.

- The AoR **must be a Serbian-registered company** licensed to perform architectural and engineering services.
- The AoR must employ **at least one licensed architect** holding a valid professional license issued by the Serbian Chamber of Engineers.
- The AoR may also employ or contract licensed engineers in all required disciplines (structural, mechanical, electrical, etc.) or coordinate them as sub-consultants.

WHY THE AOR IS ESSENTIAL:

- Only the AoR is legally authorised to **submit technical documentation through the CEOP platform** for review and approval.
- The AoR takes full **legal responsibility** for ensuring that the submitted project documentation complies with:
 - Serbian building codes, technical regulations, and safety requirements
 - EXPO 2027 technical guidelines
 - Applicable planning and construction laws
- Without a licensed AoR, **Participants cannot obtain a Construction Permit**, regardless of how advanced their design may be.

FOREIGN DESIGNERS & AOR

Participants are free to engage **foreign architects, designers, or international design teams** for Concept or Preliminary Design. However:

- Foreign designers **cannot submit documentation directly** to Serbian authorities.
- A **licensed Serbian AoR must always review, validate, adapt, and officially submit** all documentation for permitting.
- The AoR effectively becomes the bridge between the Participant's international design team and the Serbian regulatory framework.

2. Licensed Engineers and Specialist Consultants

Every technical discipline contributing to the pavilion design must be prepared or reviewed by an **engineer licensed in Serbia** for that specific field.

This includes:

- **Structural engineers** for building structure and load-bearing systems
- **Mechanical engineers** for HVAC, ventilation, and related systems
- **Electrical engineers** for power distribution, lighting, and IT networks
- **Fire protection and life safety specialists** for compliance with fire codes

These engineers can be:

- **Direct employees of the AoR**, or
- **Specialist sub-consultants** formally coordinated and supervised by the AoR

In all cases, their **licenses must be valid and listed in the official registry** maintained by the Serbian Chamber of Engineers.

VALIDITY OF LICENSES

- Each license (whether for an architect, engineer, company, or reviewer) must be **valid and current** at the time of submission.
- The licensing status can be verified in the **official registry** maintained by the competent professional chamber or ministry.
- Designs **lacking valid signatures and official stamps** from licensed professionals will not be accepted in the permitting process.

APPLICATION OF LICENSING IN THE PERMIT PROCESS

The competent authority will rely on the official seals and license numbers of the responsible designers and technical reviewers as part of the Construction Permit issuance process.

According to the *Rulebook on the Content and Manner of Issuing the Construction Permit* ("Official Gazette of RS", Nos. 93/2011 and 103/2013), the correctness and compliance of the technical documentation — particularly the Preliminary Design — must be certified by licensed professionals.

Designs without signatures and stamps from licensed individuals will not be accepted in the approval and permitting process.



PARTICIPANT’S RESPONSIBILITY

Each Participant is responsible for:

- **Appointing a licensed Serbian Architect of Record (AoR)** for their pavilion.
- Ensuring that all sub-consultants and design specialists are coordinated under the AoR’s supervision.
- Engaging foreign designers if desired but ensuring that their work is validated and officially submitted by the AoR.
- Allowing sufficient time for the AoR to adapt the foreign team’s work to Serbian standards and permitting requirements before CEOP submission.

Failure to appoint a properly licensed AoR will prevent the Participant from obtaining a Construction Permit and may delay or jeopardise pavilion delivery.

SPECIALISED FIELDS (FIRE & LIFE SAFETY, HEALTH & SAFETY, ENVIRONMENT)

For consultants involved in **Fire and Life Safety (FLS)**, **Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)**, and **Environmental Health and Safety (EHS)**, specific licenses or approvals are also required.

8.7.2.2 Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Officer

ROLE AND APPOINTMENT

Each Participant is required to appoint an **Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Officer** for the construction, fit-out, operation, and dismantling phases of their pavilion. The OHS Coordinator must be a qualified professional, formally recognised under Serbian law (Law on Safety and Health at Work, “Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia” Nos. 101/2005, 91/2015, 113/2017 et seq.), and authorised to implement occupational safety measures on construction sites.

- Monitoring the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and ensuring compliance with statutory and contractual requirements.
- Reporting incidents, near misses, and unsafe practices to both the Participant and the EXPO 2027 Organiser.
- Maintaining records of risk assessments, safety inspections, and compliance audits.

COORDINATION WITH THE ORGANISER

The OHS Officer must maintain direct communication with the EXPO 2027 Organiser’s Health and Safety Department. All site activities must be aligned with EXPO 2027’s central safety procedures and protocols, ensuring consistency and compliance across the entire site.

COMPLIANCE OBLIGATION

Failure to appoint a qualified OHS Officer or to comply with occupational health and safety requirements may result in the suspension of works, issuance of non-conformance reports (NCRs), and other contractual penalties as defined in the Participation Contract and the Guidebook.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The OHS Officer is responsible for:

- Preparing and updating the **Health and Safety Plan (HASP)** for the pavilion site in compliance with Serbian regulations and EXPO 2027 safety requirements.
- Coordinating safety measures among all contractors, subcontractors, and workers engaged on the site.
- Organizing mandatory safety briefings, training sessions, and inductions for all personnel entering the pavilion site.
- Conducting regular site inspections to identify hazards and implementing corrective actions.



8.7.2.3 Contractors

ROLE AND APPOINTMENT

Each Participant must engage a Contractor for the construction and fit-out works of their pavilion. The Contractor must be a legal entity registered in Serbia and duly licensed to perform construction activities in accordance with the **Law on Planning and Construction** (“Official Gazette of RS” Nos. 72/2009, 81/2009, 64/2010, 24/2011, 121/2012, 42/2013, 50/2013, 98/2013, 132/2014, 145/2014, 83/2018, 31/2019, 37/2019, 9/2020, 52/2021, 62/2021, 133/2021, 123/2023 and subsequent amendments).

Only licensed Contractors are authorised to execute works that form part of the pavilion construction, fit-out, and dismantling. The Participant bears full responsibility for ensuring that the appointed Contractor holds the appropriate level of license for the type and scale of works involved.

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

- Contractors must hold a **valid construction license** issued by the competent Serbian authority (Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure or other designated body).
- The license must cover the specific scope of works, including structural works, MEP installations, and interior fit-out.
- Subcontractors may be engaged, but they must also hold valid licenses for their scope of works and operate under the full responsibility and supervision of the main licensed Contractor.
- All licenses must be current and verifiable through the official public registry of licensed construction companies.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CONTRACTOR

The Contractor is responsible for:

- Executing the works strictly in accordance with the approved design documentation and Construction Permit.
- Complying with Serbian building codes, technical regulations, and EXPO 2027 guidelines.
- Coordinating with the Participant’s Architect of Record (AoR), licensed engineers, and OHS Officer to ensure quality and safety on site.
- Submitting mandatory documentation and records (construction diary, quality assurance reports, OHS reports) as required by Serbian law and EXPO 2027 procedures.
- Ensuring that all workers on site are legally employed, trained, and properly insured.

COORDINATION WITH THE ORGANISER

The appointed Contractor must cooperate with the EXPO 2027 Organiser and the One-Stop-Shop for all matters affecting the wider site, including shared infrastructure, logistics, health and safety, and compliance inspections.

COMPLIANCE OBLIGATION

Failure to appoint a properly licensed Contractor or to maintain compliance with legal and contractual requirements may result in:

- Suspension of works,
- Issuance of Non-Conformance Reports (NCRs),
- Refusal of completion certificates, and
- Contractual penalties as defined in the Participation Contract and this Guidebook.

8.7.2.4 Construction Supervisor

ROLE AND APPOINTMENT

Each Participant is required to appoint a licensed **Construction Supervisor** for their project. The Construction Supervisor must be an individual or company licensed in Serbia in accordance with the **Law on Planning and Construction** (“Official Gazette of RS” Nos. 72/2009 et seq., with amendments).

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

- The Construction Supervisor must hold a valid professional license issued by the Serbian Chamber of Engineers or other competent body.
- Supervisors may be licensed in specific technical disciplines (architecture, structural engineering, mechanical, electrical, fire safety, etc.) and must cover all relevant fields of the pavilion’s design.
- If multiple licensed supervisors are required due to the complexity of the pavilion (e.g., structural + MEP), they must act in coordination under the authority of the lead Construction Supervisor.
- Licenses must be valid and verifiable through the official registry at the time of appointment.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISOR

The Construction Supervisor is responsible for:

- Monitoring all on-site works to ensure compliance with the approved design documentation and Construction Permit.
- Verifying that the Contractor uses appropriate construction methods, materials, and quality standards.
- Ensuring that all works comply with Serbian building codes, safety regulations, and EXPO 2027 guidelines.
- Maintaining continuous supervision of critical works, issuing site instructions, and approving construction diary entries.

- Reporting any deviations, non-conformances, or risks to the Project Manager and, where required, to the EXPO 2027 Organiser.
- Coordinating with the OHS Officer to ensure health and safety standards are fully integrated during construction.
- Signing off on partial and final completion of works as a prerequisite for the Organiser’s Commissioning Certificate.

COORDINATION WITH THE ORGANISER

The Construction Supervisor must maintain communication with the Organiser (via PM) regarding all supervisory matters that affect the wider site or EXPO 2027 operations. The Supervisor’s records and reports may be requested at any time for inspection by the Organiser.

COMPLIANCE OBLIGATION

Failure to appoint a qualified, licensed Construction Supervisor will prevent the Participant from legally commencing construction. Non-compliance with supervisory requirements may result in:

- Suspension of works,
- Rejection of completed works by authorities,
- Delays in issuance of the Commissioning Certificate, and
- Contractual or regulatory penalties as defined in Serbian law and the Participation Contract.



8.7.2.5 Technical Inspection Commission (TIC)

ROLE AND APPOINTMENT

The **Technical Inspection Commission (TIC)** is a formal inspection body **appointed by the Participant** after completion of construction. Its purpose is to verify that the executed works fully comply with the **issued Construction Permit, approved design documentation**, and all **applicable safety, accessibility, and environmental regulations**. The TIC is mandated under the **Law on Planning and Construction (Official Gazette of RS, Nos. 72/2009, 81/2009, 64/2010, 24/2011, 121/2012, 42/2013, 50/2013, 98/2013, 132/2014, 145/2014, 83/2018, 31/2019, 37/2019, 9/2020, 52/2021, 62/2021, 133/2021, 123/2023 and subsequent amendments)**, as well as the **Rulebook on the Content and Manner of Conducting Technical Inspection of a Facility, Composition of the Commission, Content of the Commission's Proposal on the Suitability of the Facility for Use, and Monitoring of the Ground and the Facility (Official Gazette of RS, Nos. 93/2011 and 103/2013)**. A **Positive Technical Inspection Report** issued by the TIC is a **mandatory prerequisite** for the Organiser's **Commissioning Certificate** (pavilion opening).

COMPOSITION AND INDEPENDENCE

- Chaired by an independent lead (proposed by the Participant), with members covering the relevant disciplines: **architecture, structure, mechanical, electrical, fire & life safety, OHS/EHS**, and others as required by scope.
- Members must be **appropriately qualified** (and **licensed in Serbia** where applicable).
- To preserve independence, TIC members **must not** be employees of the appointed Contractor or any firm whose work they are accepting.

SCOPE OF VERIFICATION

- Conformity of executed works to **Construction Permit and approved documentation** (architectural, structural, MEP, FLS).
- Compliance with **Serbian codes, EXPO 2027 requirements**, and **accessibility** standards.
- Verification of **fire & life safety**: functional/acceptance testing (FACP cause-&-effect, alarms, emergency lighting, smoke control/pressurisation, sprinklers/hydrants, gas detection, kitchen suppression).

- **MEP commissioning** evidence: HVAC TAB reports, electrical protection testing, insulation/earthing, power quality where relevant.
- **Documentation review**: as-built drawings and redlines; Declarations of Performance/Certificates (SRPS/EN/CE); factory/site test reports; commissioning sheets; O&M manuals; warranty schedules; maintenance plans; accessibility and environmental compliance checklists; OHS records (inductions, risk assessments); closure of **NCRs**.

PROCEDURE

1. **Notice of Readiness** (from Contractor) and submission of handover dossier.
2. **Desk review** of documentation by TIC.
3. **On-site inspection & witnessed testing** (TIC may require additional tests).
4. **Findings report**:
 - **Positive**: issue **Positive Technical Inspection Report**.
 - **Deficiencies**: issue list of required **corrective actions** (with **Method Statements** and deadlines).
5. **Re-inspection** (if needed) and final **Positive Report** upon satisfactory closure.

OUTCOME AND INTERFACE WITH ORGANISER

- The **Positive Technical Inspection Report** is submitted to the Organiser (via **One-Stop-Shop**) and is a **mandatory prerequisite** for issuance of the **Commissioning Certificate**.
- The Organiser may independently observe the process and request records but does not replace the TIC's role.
- Until all TIC findings are closed and a Positive Report is issued, the pavilion **cannot be operated** during EXPO 2027.

RECORDS AND RETENTION

All TIC records (reports, checklists, test certificates, as-builts, O&M manuals, NCR closures) must be compiled into the **Handover File** and retained by the Participant for the duration of EXPO 2027 operations (and as otherwise required).

8.7.2.6 Project Manager (PM)

ROLE AND APPOINTMENT

While Serbian law does not prescribe a formal licensing system for the role of **Project Manager (PM)**, Participants are strongly encouraged to appoint an experienced PM to oversee the planning, design, construction, and fit-out of their pavilion.

The PM serves as the central coordinator of the Participant's project delivery team and ensures that all contractual, technical, and organisational requirements are met in accordance with the **Design & Build model** applied for EXPO 2027.

MANDATORY QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

- Proven track record in managing complex projects, preferably within the fields of architecture, engineering, or construction, with an educational background in engineering and/or architecture.

RECOMMENDED QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

- Demonstrated experience in coordinating multidisciplinary teams (designers, engineers, contractors, OHS officers, supervisors).
- Strong familiarity with Serbian permitting and construction processes, ideally through previous work on projects involving foreign investors and local licensing requirements.
- Capability to manage project scope, schedule, budget, and risk, and to report progress to both the Participant and the Organiser.
- Professional knowledge of EXPO 2027 guidelines, Serbian building codes (through coordination with licensed professionals), and international best practices.
- **Other International Certifications (Optional)**: **PMI-CP™** (Construction Professional) or **PMP®** (Project Management Professional) are globally recognised and can enhance credibility, especially for international projects.
- **Personal Engineering License (Optional)**: Issued by the **Serbian Chamber of Engineers**. Required for those acting as **responsible persons** on construction sites, including project managers.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Manager is responsible for:

- Acting as the Participant's single point of contact for all project-related matters with the Organiser (via One-Stop-Shop).

- Coordinating between the Architect of Record (AoR), licensed engineers, Construction Supervisor, Contractor, and OHS Officer to ensure an integrated approach.
- Developing and maintaining the master project programme, tracking milestones and deliverables.
- Ensuring timely submission of design packages, permit applications, and other required documentation.
- Monitoring cost and resource allocations in line with the approved budget.
- Identifying risks and developing mitigation strategies in coordination with the Participant and Organiser.
- Supporting the commissioning, handover, and operational readiness of the pavilion.

COORDINATION WITH THE ORGANISER

The PM plays a critical role in ensuring smooth communication between the Participant's internal team, external consultants, and the EXPO 2027 Organiser. While the PM is not a licensed authority under Serbian law, their coordination function is essential to keeping the project aligned with deadlines, communication protocols, compliance obligations, and overall EXPO 2027 delivery standards.

COMPLIANCE NOTE

Appointment of a PM does not replace the statutory obligations to engage licensed Serbian professionals (AoR, Engineers, Supervisor, OHS Officer). Instead, the PM provides an additional layer of management and coordination to safeguard the Participant's interests and ensure that the pavilion is delivered on time, within budget, and in compliance with all regulatory and contractual requirements.

- Please refer to:
 - **Section 3.1, 4.6.7.2 and 6.5.7.2** for FLS requirements
 - **Section 15** for OHS guidelines
 - **Section 17** for EHS regulations

These sections contain further guidance on mandatory qualifications, certifications, and performance expectations for specialised safety and sustainability consultants working on the EXPO 2027 site.



9

DELIVERY PROCESS

9.0 Delivery Process

Defines the complete pavilion delivery lifecycle, from design approvals and construction to commissioning, decommissioning, and handover back to the Organiser.

9.1 The One-Stop-Shop

Describes the Organiser's physical and online platform for managing participant queries, submissions, certificates, and approvals, excluding Construction Permit issuance.

9.2 The Journey

Outlines the phased pavilion delivery process—from team setup and design approvals to construction, technical inspections, and post-EXPO decommissioning milestones.

9.3 Participant's Team

Specifies required participant roles, including project management, logistics, and health & safety functions, along with licensed local consultants and contractors.

9.4 Handover Of The Pavilion To The Participant

Explains the process of transferring pavilion possession from the Organiser, prerequisites for handover, and onboarding procedures.

9.5 Construction And Exhibition Works

Details requirements for site mobilisation, construction commencement, technical inspections, commissioning, and operational readiness before EXPO opening.

9.6 Decommissioning And Removal Of Pavilion

Sets the timeline and approval process for dismantling and removing pavilions, including space reinstatement after the EXPO.

9.7 Take-Over Of The Pavilion

Defines the final procedure for formal site return to the Organiser after pavilion removal and verification of reinstated conditions.

9 DELIVERY PROCESS

9.1 The One-Stop-Shop

One-Stop-Shop is an online platform, available on IP portal, set up by the Organiser to provide Participants with information, and to handle submissions and applications of Participants in relation to their participation in the Exhibition. It facilitates services such as registration of the section commissioner office, visas, Design & Build coordination, customs support etc (list of services and support areas available on IP Portal). In order to do so, One-Stop-Shop gathers different teams within the Organiser’s departments and government authorities. With respect to the matters of this Guide, Design & Build team within One-Stop-Shop is tasked to lead and guide Participants through their Design & Build journey.

One-Stop-Shop will respond to the participants’ requirements, answer their queries, and receive their submissions and requests, offering support such as:

- Facilitation of design submission approvals and statutory authority approvals
- Issuance of certificates
- Construction site management
- Response to technical queries

All communication with One-Stop-Shop will be facilitated via IP Portal and coordinated by Participant’s designated Country Manager.

One-Stop-Shop will also become a physical location, but further details on this matter will be shared in a timely manner and within the updated version of this Guide.

Please note that Issuing Construction Permits will not be facilitated through One-Stop-Shop and IP Portal, but on the separate Portal (CEOP, mentioned within chapter 7).



9.2 The Journey



At the start of their journey, participants will set up their team and identify the designated functions to deliver their pavilion before design activities commence. The designated functions will oversee the delivery of the pavilion from design to construction and finally to decommissioning and removal.

The Commissioner General of Section or the appointed Participant Project Management function, or both, will coordinate all queries, requests, and submissions with the Organiser through the Participant Portal. The Participant Project Management function will be the conduit between the Organiser and the participant's consultants and contractors.

Design is split into 3 stages:

STAGE 1: Concept Design,

STAGE 2: Preliminary Design, and

STAGE 3: Final Design.

These stages are discussed in detail in Section 8 of this Guide.

On approval of the Theme Statement, Concept Design will commence. All details on Concept Design are described in Chapter 8.2.

On approval of the Concept Design, Preliminary Design will commence. All details on Preliminary Design are described in Chapter 8.3.

On approval of the Preliminary Design, Final Design will commence. All details on Final Design are described in Chapter 8.4.

Approved Preliminary Design is part of the documentation that is submitted for obtaining Construction Permit. All details on Permitting are described in Chapter 8.7.

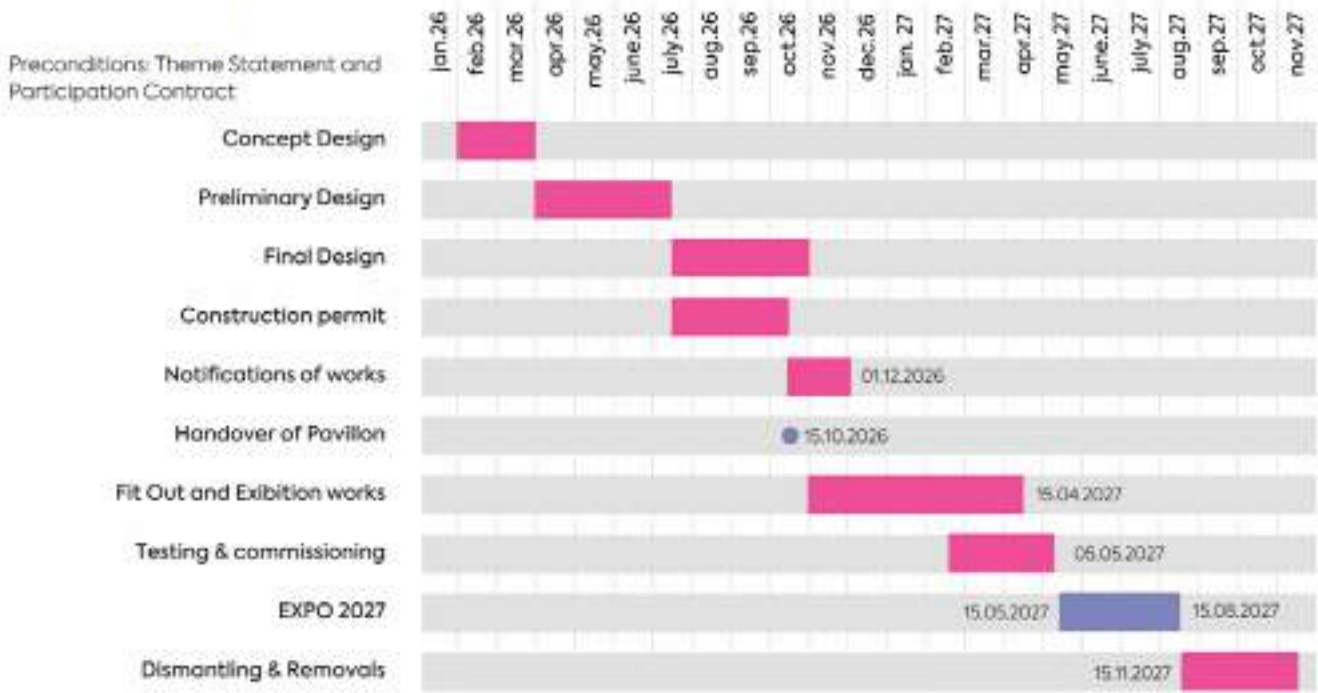
On approval of the Final Design and Construction Permit, participants can start the construction, and exhibition works on its pavilion. Milestone for the beginning of the construction and exhibition works is 15th of October 2026.

Upon the completion of the Fit Out and exhibition works; participants must carry out technical inspection of the said works and must obtain the Technical Inspection Commission. Technical Inspection Procedure is facilitated by the participant, according to local laws and regulations.

On obtaining Technical Inspection Commission, and successful subsequent inspection of the pavilion and exhibition by the Organiser, Organiser issues (through One-Stop-Shop) Commissioning Certificate, no later than 5th of May 2027.

Upon the end of the EXPO 2027, participants can begin the decommissioning and removal activities.

TIMELINES AND MAJOR MILESTONES FOR PAVILIONS

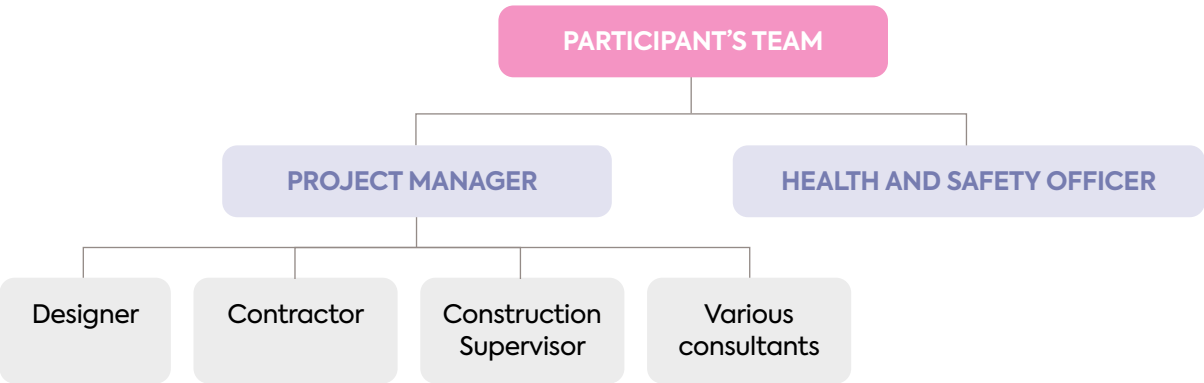


9.3 Participant's Team

Participants are required to assemble their teams in line with the specific requirements of the Organiser and the statutory authorities to manage and deliver their pavilion.

Participants must confirm the following functions in their organisation, as a minimum, to the Organiser in a letter from the Commissioner General of Section , or Deputy Commissioner:

- Participant Project Management:** This function will be the participant's representative and the main point of contact with the Organiser (One-Stop-Shop's Design&Build Team) during the life cycle of the pavilion delivery (design, construction, and decommissioning and removal). This function will also oversee the activities of the consultants and contractors, and report progress to the Organiser through the IP Portal in accordance with the Organiser's requirements.
- Participant Health and Safety Officer:** This function will oversee the implementation of the Organiser's requirements for health, safety, environment, quality, and sustainability as stated in the relevant chapters of this Guide. This function will also coordinate with the Organiser, as required, to successfully execute these standards within their pavilion.



Participants are required to appoint a locally licensed and registered consultant (Designer) and contractor with the right qualifications to their teams that will enable them to comply with the requirements of this Guide.

The appointed consultants and contractors need to demonstrate experience in delivering works of similar size, scope, and value as the pavilion. In the interest of health and safety, all contractors need to be prequalified against the Organiser’s standards to

9.4 Handover of the Pavilion to the Participant

Handover of the pavilion is the process by which participants take possession of their pavilion from the Organiser to start the delivery process of the pavilion.

A face-to-face onboarding meeting will be held between the participant, the supervision consultant,

access the Expo site, as described in Chapter 8.7.2 of this Guide.

Participants must ensure that their consultants and contractors possess appropriate visas in the Republic of Serbia and relevant trade/professional licences in Serbia.

On contract awards, participants must submit the details of their appointed consultants and contractors, including licences, prequalification, and insurance, to the Organiser through the IP Portal.

the contractor, and the Organiser to reinforce the expectations of working on the Expo site.

Main requirement for the Handover of the pavilion cannot be sooner than 15th of October 2026.

Further procedure and requirements for the Handover of the pavilion will be provided in the next iteration of this Guide.

9.5 Construction and Exhibition Works

Once the Handover of the pavilion is done and the Construction Permit is obtained from the Statutory Authority, participants will commence their mobilisation activities inside of their pavilion.

Construction and exhibition works can begin upon the approval of Works Notification from the Statutory Authority and approved Final Design by the Organiser.

Milestone for the commencement of construction and exhibition works is 15th of October 2026.

All works and technical inspection must be done and a Technical Inspection Commission issued by 15th of April 2027, a month prior to the opening of the EXPO 2027.

Participants must obtain a Commissioning Certificate from the Organiser (One-Stop-Shop) upon completion of all construction and installation works. This Certificate is a mandatory prerequisite for the operation of the pavilion and must be secured before the pavilion can be opened to the public.

Participants must develop, document, and implement a robust testing and commissioning procedure. The Organiser may audit the testing and commissioning process.

Participants must submit a copy of their operations and maintenance manual and as-built drawings in PDF format via the One-Stop-Shop on completion of construction.

9.6 Decommissioning and Removal of Pavilion

Participants will decommission and remove their pavilion and reinstate their allocated space back to its original condition latest by 15th of November.

Participants must submit a request for Decommissioning and Removal a month prior to the planned date for beginning of such works. All documentation needed for the request submission will be available on the IP Portal.

9.7 Take-over of the Pavilion

Upon the finished decommissioning and removal of the participant’s pavilion, the participant will submit a request to the Organiser for taking-over of the pavilion.

A face-to-face meeting will be held between the participant and the Organiser to conduct the

procedure of returning the pavilion in its original condition back to the Organiser.

The time needed for the Take-over procedure is part of the Decommissioning and removals timeline and must be done by 30th of November 2027.



10

COMMUNICATION AND INSPECTIONS PROCEDURES

10.0 Communication And Inspection Procedures

Establishes a structured system of communication, reporting, inspections, and compliance monitoring to ensure accountability, transparency, and adherence to EXPO standards.

10.1 Communication Protocols

Defines mandatory communication channels via the One-Stop-Shop, ensuring all queries, approvals, and coordination between participants and the Organiser are formally managed.

10.2 Protocols for Design and Construction

Outlines coordination responsibilities between participants, neighbouring pavilions, and the Organiser for any design or construction activity impacting shared or external areas.

10.3 Reporting

Requires participants to submit regular Pavilion Progress Reports and weekly consultant updates through the Participant Portal to track schedule, safety, and sustainability performance.

10.4 Inspection Protocols

Details the Organiser's right to conduct audits and site inspections to verify compliance with Serbian laws, contracts, and participant guide requirements.

10.5 Non-Conformances

Explains the process for issuing, responding to, and closing Non-Conformance Reports (NCRs), including escalation procedures for unresolved breaches.

10 COMMUNICATION AND INSPECTIONS PROCEDURES

With the aim to ensure accountability and transparency during the process of designing and building the pavilion, Organiser has established a structure to manage and coordinate the delivery of pavilions.

All elements of the delivery process serve as tools to maintain clarity, identify potential issues, track progress, and uphold standards of quality, safety, and compliance. Together, they form a system of

checks and balances that fosters trust, mitigates risks, and ensures that the project remains on track towards its objectives.

10.1 Communication Protocols

All communication between the Organiser and Participants shall be conducted exclusively through the designated communication channels. Each Participant will be assigned a Country Manager, appointed by the Organiser (One-Stop-Shop), who will serve as the primary point of contact. The Country Manager will coordinate all communication with the Organiser, particularly with the Design and Build Team within the One-Stop-Shop, on matters related to this Guide.

All inquiries such as general queries, technical requests for information, questions on construction logistics, health and safety measures, fire safety regulations, sustainability and environment queries, queries on inspections from Serbian authorities, assistance on procurement of consultants or contractors will be carried out through One-Stop-Shop.

10.2 Protocols for Design and Construction

Participants are responsible for managing the design and construction of their pavilion in close coordination with neighbouring Participants to ensure alignment at shared boundaries and avoid conflicts. In addition, they must coordinate with the Organiser (through the One-Stop-Shop) on all matters that concern the wider EXPO site, including

shared infrastructure, common circulation areas, and services.
Any element of design, construction, or operation that has an impact beyond the limits of the pavilion must receive prior approval from the Organiser.

10.3 Reporting

Participants must submit a monthly Pavilion Progress Report to the Organiser through the IP Portal in English, using the form provided by the Organiser. The report must include information such as progress, schedule, health & safety, environmental and sustainability summaries, baseline schedule and monthly progress updates, monthly statistics tables etc.

Reports must be submitted from the moment of handover of the Pavilion to the Participant until the completion of the Construction Works, and from the moment of starting the restoration of the Pavilion to its original condition until the completion of such works, through the Participant Portal.
Participants are to ensure that their consultants provide weekly progress updates tracked against their delivery schedule.

10.4 Inspection protocols

To comply with the construction requirements, the Organiser will conduct audits and inspections of the participants' consultants and contractors to ascertain the degree of their compliance with the contractual obligations, the laws of the Republic of Serbia and the applicable sections of the Participant

Guides. Audit and inspection reports may include findings, observations, and non-conformances that need to be closed out by the recipient.
Participants' consultants have to maintain a register of all conducted audits.

10.5 Non-conformances

The Organiser is responsible for ensuring that all pavilions comply with the contractual requirements set out in the **Participation Contract**, this **Design & Build Guide**, and all other applicable regulations and standards. Where a breach, omission, or deviation from these requirements is identified, the Organiser will issue a **Non-Conformance Report (NCR)** to the Participant concerned, following formal written notification.

PARTICIPANT OBLIGATIONS

Upon receipt of an NCR, the Participant is required to:

1. **Acknowledge the NCR in writing** within the timeframe specified by the Organiser.
2. **Review the non-conformance** and determine the necessary corrective measures.
3. **Complete their section of the NCR form**, providing:
 - A detailed description of the corrective action to be taken;
 - A **Method Statement** outlining the procedure and steps to be followed for resolving the non-conformance in line with the Organiser’s defined process;
 - The anticipated timeframe for implementing and completing the corrective action.
4. **Submit the completed NCR form** to the Organiser for review and approval.

ORGANISER’S ROLE

The Organiser will evaluate the Participant’s proposed corrective action, **Method Statement**, and timeframe. If the submission is deemed

insufficient or inappropriate, the Organiser reserves the right to reject it and require a revised resubmission. This process will continue until the Organiser is satisfied that the corrective action adequately addresses the breach.

The Organiser will actively monitor the implementation of the approved corrective action and will verify whether the action has been completed in accordance with the accepted Method Statement.

ESCALATION PROCEDURE

If the agreed corrective action is **not completed within the approved timeframe**, or if the Participant fails to comply with the agreed procedure, the Organiser may initiate the escalation process as defined in the Participation Contract. This process is intended to resolve the matter amicably but ensures that persistent breaches are formally addressed.

CONSEQUENCES OF NON-RESOLUTION

Failure to adequately resolve an NCR in line with the defined procedure may result in further measures, including but not limited to:

- Suspension of ongoing works;
- Withholding of approvals or permits related to pavilion operations;
- Financial penalties as outlined in the Participation Contract;
- In severe cases, referral to higher authorities or termination of participation rights.



11

MANAGING CONSTRUCTION LOGISTICS

11.0 Managing Construction Logistics

Defines the logistical framework for pavilion delivery, covering planning, access, security, and coordination within an active construction site.

11.2 Access And Security Management

Details accreditation, vehicle and visitor pass procedures, security measures, emergency response protocols, and site-wide traffic control during construction.

11.1 Construction Logistics Planning

Outlines participant responsibilities for material transport, handling, and storage, including delivery scheduling via the Delivery Management System and fire/safety precautions.

11.3 Authority To Proceed

Explains the approval process for exceptional logistics activities outside pavilion boundaries, including special handling for heavy or oversized exhibits.

11 MANAGING CONSTRUCTION LOGISTICS

From possession of their pavilion up to the opening of the Expo event, participants will work within a large site that will be in full construction mode; hence they are encouraged to effectively and efficiently plan their activities.

The Organiser (One-Stop-Shop) will provide construction logistics support to all participants during construction. This support will include construction logistics planning, access control and traffic management, site-wide construction emergency response, and allocation of space and laydown areas. Participants must report and take

liability for any damage caused by themselves or their contractors to any works within the Expo site. If required by the Organiser, participants must repair any damaged works or refund the costs of any repairs sustained by the Organiser or other participants.

11.1 Construction Logistics Planning

Participants must comply with laws and regulations regarding the delivery, handling, and storage of construction materials and equipment.

Participants are responsible for transporting their goods from locations outside the EXPO site to their pavilion.

Participants must provide their own construction machinery for handling and transporting materials and equipment.

Participants must ensure that the space used for transporting materials and equipment remains clean and undamaged during the transportation process.

Participants are required to unload equipment and materials within their pavilion. If the pavilion does not have sufficient space, participants should

unload goods outside the parcel in pre-approved zones designated by the Organiser.

Special attention must be paid to fire safety and human safety when storing materials and equipment.

All requests for vehicle access to the EXPO site must be submitted through the Delivery Management System (DMS) to reserve an entry slot. Access to this system will be available to all participants. Entry slots are allocated to ensure optimal vehicle flow to the location.

Delivery vehicles may be subject to security checks upon arrival and departure. Participants should factor this time in their delivery schedule. The duration of the inspection depends on the type and contents of the goods in the vehicle.

11.2 Access and Security Management

As works progress on the Expo site, access control and security management will evolve to adapt to the requirements of the site. Updates to access control and security management will be communicated to the participants.

The Organiser will develop a site-wide Construction Emergency Plan. All parties onsite will be required to comply with the requirements of this plan in their construction logistics planning.

The Organiser will manage access to and traffic within the Expo site, and issue accreditation, vehicle passes, and visitor passes during construction.

Participants are responsible for any losses or damages to their assets. The Organiser will not indemnify any losses or damages.

Participants must ensure security mechanisms to protect their property and assets. If construction materials are stored within the pavilion, the pavilion must have an adequate security system (mechanical or electronic) or physical security presence.

Participants must have procedures in place that allow the Organiser access to their pavilion in case of serious incidents such as fires, floods, or other emergencies. The Organiser must have full access to the pavilion to ensure timely responses in emergency situations.

In the event of emergencies requiring engagement of emergency services, participants must:

- Call emergency services and provide complete information about the type and location of the incident.
 - Notify the Organiser’s security team about the incident in accordance with the serious incident reporting procedure. Each participant is required to provide the Organiser with the name and contact details of the reporting individual, along with the exact location and nature of the incident. Participants will be provided with the contact number for the Organiser’s security team, available 24/7 for assistance.
 - Meet the intervention team
- At all access points to the site, the Organiser will provide access control through a security service operating 24/7. The number of access and exit points will change depending on the stage of work on the site. The Organiser will form security patrol teams to frequently patrol common areas of the site.
- All vehicles accessing the site must have a valid pass/accreditation issued by the Organiser. Vehicle passes must always be displayed on the windshield. Applications for single or multiple-use vehicle passes must be submitted to the Organiser via the Participant Portal at least five business days before the planned arrival. Vehicle passes will be issued at the discretion of the Organiser.
- Participants, their consultants, collaborators, and all other legal and natural persons collaborating with exhibition participants must strictly adhere

to the rules and regulations printed on the vehicle pass. The Organiser will revoke vehicle passes and apply further restrictions for traffic violations such as speeding, parking vehicles in unauthorised areas, or leaving vehicles on service roads.

Workforce and employees entering the site must have valid accreditation issued by the Organiser (One-Stop-Shop). Accreditations must always be worn and displayed visibly.

To issue accreditation for workforce access, participants must submit their workforce data to the Organiser in a Microsoft Excel table via the IP Portal. The table must be accompanied by the following documents:

- A scanned copy of the passport.
- Requests for unique accreditation passes must be submitted to the Organiser via

the Participant Portal at least five business days before the planned arrival at the site. To ensure efficient processing of 10 or more accreditations, participants must submit their workforce data to the Organiser via the Participant Portal at least five business days before the planned arrival

All visitors must obtain a visitor pass to enter the EXPO site. Requests for visitor passes must be submitted to the Organiser via the IP Portal at least five business days before the planned arrival.

The host, who holds valid accreditation, must accompany visitors during their visit and escort them back to the main entrance after the visit concludes.

11.3 Authority to proceed

In exceptional circumstances, participants may need to carry out temporary construction logistics activities outside their pavilion. In such cases, they must obtain approval from the Organiser at least 20 business days prior to the planned activity. Applications for these activities will be reviewed to ensure alignment with other participants' activities. Work may only proceed with formal written approval from the Organiser.

For exhibits that are heavy, oversized, or require special loading and positioning, the Logistics Manager will visit the EXPO site in advance, provide a detailed diagram of the space layout, and oversee the loading and positioning process. In the absence of the Logistics Manager of the Official Participant, the Organiser may arrange the positioning according to the layout provided by the Official Participant, at the cost and responsibility of the participant.



12

CUSTOMS AND IMPORT

12 CUSTOMS AND IMPORT

Import and other Duties shall not be levied, and import prohibitions and restrictions shall be waived, and re-exportation shall not be required where Temporary Import has been granted, in respect of the following Goods:

- Goods which are imported, and which are used up in constructing, setting up, decorating or furnishing the Pavilions of Official Participants at the Exhibition, such as paint, varnish, wallpaper, rectified spirit, fireworks, seeds, plants, etc. which are disposed of by the use to which they are put
- Promotional and advertising materials (official catalogues, leaflets, posters and other printed matters, whether or not illustrated, which are published by the Official Participants);
- Other materials to be used during the Exhibition (Plans, drawings, files, records, forms and other documents which are imported for use at the Exhibition).

The maximum duration for temporary importation is until December 31, 2027.

Participants are obliged to follow customs procedures, prepare the necessary documentation in advance, and coordinate their deliveries with the Serbian Customs Administration and other relevant services to avoid delays and additional costs.

Some goods prohibited or restricted for import into Serbia are listed below:

LIST OF GOODS PROHIBITED FOR IMPORT INTO SERBIA:

According to current regulations, the following categories of goods are prohibited for import:

- Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,
- Radioactive materials,
- Certain chemicals and toxic substances,
- Counterfeit and pirated goods,
- Certain types of weapons and ammunition.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS FOR CERTAIN GOODS:

In addition to prohibited categories, there are goods whose importation is restricted and requires special permits or meeting certain conditions:

1. **Tobacco and tobacco products:** Import is subject to quantity restrictions and requires appropriate permits.
2. **Alcoholic beverages:** Import requires excise stamps and proper documentation.
3. **Pharmaceutical products:** Import of medicines and medical devices requires approval from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Serbia.
4. **Animals and plants:** Import of live animals, plants, and products of plant and animal origin is subject to phytosanitary and veterinary controls and requires appropriate certificates.

Note: This list is not final, as regulations may change. It is recommended to consult the Serbian Customs Administration or other competent authorities before importation to get the latest information and ensure compliance with current regulations.

Further details on customs and tax procedures will be discussed in a separate Guide and in Special Regulations No. 7.



13

OPTIONAL SUPPLY CHAIN SERVICES

13.0 Optional Supply Chain Services

Provides participants with optional logistics support solutions to streamline construction, operations, and dismantling activities.

13.1 Hire Centres

Offers on-site rental of construction and logistical equipment, including forklifts, mobile platforms, cranes, temporary lighting, and power tools for participant use.

13.2 Storage and Shipping

Details optional storage and shipping services provided by the Organiser's official logistics partner, while allowing participants to use alternative providers if preferred.

13 OPTIONAL SUPPLY CHAIN SERVICES



13.1 Hire Centres

The Organiser will provide rental services for construction and logistical equipment within the EXPO site. This service is offered for the convenience of participants and may include:

- A comprehensive range of motorised construction machinery and equipment rentals, such as forklifts, mobile lifting platforms, small mobile cranes, temporary lighting, and power tools.

13.2 Storage and Shipping

Participants may use the Organiser’s logistics partner services for storage and shipping during the Exhibition. The official logistics partner will offer services to participants with a pricing list. Details about the services offered by the official logistics

partner, their contact information, and the price list will be provided in Logistics Guidelines. Participants may also choose a different logistics provider during the construction, dismantling, and removal of pavilions.



14

CONNECTING TO UTILITIES SERVICES

14.0 Connecting To Utilities Services

Explains the process and requirements for connecting pavilions to essential infrastructure networks and utility services.

14.1 Infrastructure Network Readiness

Confirms that infrastructure networks will be prepared by the Organiser before activation is needed, with temporary solutions available if required; outlines safety and certified material requirements.

14.2 Utility Connection Requirements

Details the approval process, connection fees, and coordination needed through One-Stop-Shop, including compliance with local regulations and standards.

14 CONNECTING UTILITIES SERVICES

14.1 Infrastructure Network Readiness

The Organiser has planned to complete the infrastructure networks and service connections to pavilions before the participants require active connections.

In the event that infrastructure networks are not yet ready by the time the participants need the service connections activated, the Organiser may provide such services on a rate card basis.

Participants are obliged to use certified materials and equipment for electrical installations, and to have qualified personnel for handling and maintenance during the construction period.

All electrical cables must not be glued together, bent, or on the floor without proper protection. They should be elevated above the ground to prevent the risk of tripping, damage from movement, and contact with damp areas.

14.2 Utility Connection Requirements

Participants will obtain appropriate approvals and permits from the One-Stop-Shop before connecting to and activating the utility services in their pavilion.

Connection fees, settlement of accounts, and other commitments for providing utility service, will be done by the participants through the One-Stop-Shop.

Participants must ensure that their works are complete before they apply for connection to permanent utilities. On receipt of the approvals, utility connection will commence.

Participants must bear the cost of rectifications of any damages done to the external infrastructure or public realm in case of modification to their utility service connections.

Participants must ensure that their contractors coordinate their connection to permanent utilities with the One-Stop-Shop.

Connection to permanent utilities must be completed as per the relevant local regulations and standards.



15

COMPLYING WITH HEALTH & SAFETY STANDARDS

15.0 Complying With Health & Safety Standards

Explains the mandatory health and safety framework for EXPO 2027 construction, highlighting legal obligations, best practices, and shared responsibilities among all participants.

15.1 Introduction To Health And Safety Policy On Construction Sites

Outlines the risks, complexity, and human factor in construction safety, emphasizing proactive planning, risk management, and integration of safety into every project phase.

15.2 Health & Safety Framework In The Construction Sector In Serbia

Summarises key Serbian OHS laws, regulations, and rulebooks, defining employer obligations, safety coordinators, high-risk activities, and mandatory preventive measures.

15.3 Entry Procedures For Participants

Details the integration process of participants and contractors into the active EXPO 2027 site, ensuring compliance with safety protocols and coordination with ongoing works.

15.4 Common Objectives

Defines the shared goal of synchronised, risk-controlled, and safe execution of works, based on collective safety, coordinated scheduling, and proactive communication.

15 COMPLYING WITH HEALTH & SAFETY STANDARDS

15.1 Introduction to Health and Safety Policy on Construction Sites

Construction is universally recognised as one of the industries with the highest levels of occupational risk, particularly in terms of potential injuries and threats to the health and safety of workers, as well as all other persons present on-site during the execution of works.

The need for a well-structured and proactive approach to occupational health and safety (OHS) on construction sites arises from several key characteristics of this sector:

- Construction activities typically involve the simultaneous engagement of multiple contractors and subcontractors.
- A large number of workers with diverse professional profiles, levels of experience, and specialisations are present on-site at the same time.

- Heavy machinery, electrical installations, auxiliary structures, internal transportation, lifting operations, and temporary construction elements are regularly in use.

This operational complexity, combined with dynamic site conditions and constant changes in work environments, significantly increases the potential risks for injuries, accidents, and hazardous situations.

In accordance with the applicable legal framework of the Republic of Serbia, the implementation of health and safety measures in construction must be approached with the highest level of seriousness, professionalism, and systematic planning. Clear definition of roles, responsibilities, and obligations of all project participants is essential to ensuring a safe working environment and effective risk management throughout all stages of construction.

15.1.1 The Human Factor, Risk Management and the Role of Best Practices in Construction Safety

The construction industry is, by its nature, a dynamic and evolving field — shaped by a long tradition but continuously advancing through the development of new technologies, materials, and working methods. Its complexity lies not only in the technical diversity of construction, engineering, and craft activities, but also in the simultaneous use of various machines, tools, equipment, and construction techniques.

This complexity requires a high level of organisation, coordination, and the implementation of appropriate management methodologies, safety procedures, and operational plans to ensure that all work is carried out safely and effectively.

However, regardless of technological development, the **human factor remains the most important and irreplaceable element in construction**. Behind every successful project are skilled people — architects, engineers, operators, and workers — whose knowledge, expertise, and responsibility directly influence the safety, quality, and efficiency of construction processes.

It is through the competence and professionalism of people that innovation happens, enabling construction to become faster, more sustainable, more economical — and above all — safer.

THE FOUNDATION OF A SAFE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS

A well-organised and safe construction project begins long before work starts on-site. It involves careful planning and systematic preparation, which includes:

- Thorough analysis and understanding of project documentation, technical designs, and safety requirements.
- Detailed inspection of the construction site and surrounding conditions.
- Selection of appropriate construction methods and technologies in line with the project's specific needs.
- Engagement of qualified and trained personnel with proven competence in their respective fields.
- Contracting responsible and professional construction companies capable of managing complex operations.
- Use of certified and well-maintained equipment, machinery, and materials.
- Development and implementation of proactive occupational health and safety (OHS) measures from the earliest planning stages.

These principles apply equally to the design, construction, fit-out, and operational phases of pavilions within EXPO 2027.

WHAT DEFINES A SUCCESSFULLY EXECUTED PROJECT TODAY?

In modern construction practice, the evaluation of project success goes beyond technical completion. A project is considered successfully completed only when:

- No injuries or accidents occur during the execution of works.
- No damage to materials, equipment, or the environment arises from construction activities.
- The project is delivered within the planned timeframes and in accordance with the defined budget.
- The final product meets the required technical quality, functionality, and safety standards.

Safety, therefore, is no longer treated as an additional obligation but as an integral part of project success and organisational culture.

THE ROLE OF LEGAL OBLIGATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

To support this culture of safety, the regulatory framework of the Republic of Serbia provides a set of binding laws, regulations, and technical rulebooks that define the minimum requirements for health and safety on construction sites.

However, true excellence in occupational health and safety goes beyond basic legal compliance. It increasingly relies on the application of **best practices** — internationally recognised procedures, organisational models, and technical solutions that have proven effective in reducing risks and ensuring safer working environments.

These best practices include:

- Clear definition of roles and responsibilities of all participants.
- Regular safety briefings and toolbox talks.
- Implementation of permit-to-work systems for high-risk activities.
- Continuous monitoring of working conditions and employee behaviour.
- Adoption of new technologies for risk control and prevention.

In the context of EXPO 2027, these practices are not only encouraged but may also become subject to inspection and enforcement by competent Serbian authorities. Failure to apply them properly can result in warnings, financial penalties, or work stoppages.

By embracing both regulatory obligations and industry-proven best practices, Participants can ensure that their pavilions are not only built efficiently and within standards — but also in a way that protects the health, dignity, and safety of every person involved.



15.2 Health and Safety Framework in the Construction Sector in the Republic of Serbia

15.2.1 Key Terms and Definitions

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY (OHS)

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) refers to the establishment and maintenance of **working conditions** in which specific measures and activities are implemented to protect the **life, health, and wellbeing of employees**, as well as other individuals who, by law or contract, are entitled to safe access to the work environment.

The concept of OHS encompasses all procedures, preventive actions, technical and organisational solutions aimed at eliminating or minimizing risks that may arise during the performance of work activities.

WHY IS HEALTH AND SAFETY IMPORTANT?

The overall level of safety at work directly impacts the **health and working ability** of employees. This, in turn, affects:

- Individual productivity and efficiency,
- Organisational performance and quality of work,
- Long-term sustainability of companies,
- And ultimately — the national economy and the general standard of living.

A healthy and safe workforce is a key factor not only for successful project delivery but also for improving the overall well-being of the working population at the national level.

Ensuring effective health and safety conditions within the EXPO 2027 project environment is therefore not only a legal obligation — it is also a fundamental element of responsible project management and sustainable development.

15.2.2 Legal and Regulatory Framework for Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)

The legal and regulatory framework governing occupational health and safety (OHS) in the Republic of Serbia is designed to ensure comprehensive protection of employees, third parties, and all other individuals present at construction sites. The framework reflects contemporary international standards while addressing the specific challenges and operational conditions of the construction industry.

In recent years, Serbian legislation has introduced a number of important innovations aimed at improving safety culture, clarifying responsibilities, and strengthening preventive measures in the workplace.

The following elements represent the key features and most significant developments within the current Serbian OHS legal framework:

WORKPLACE RISK ASSESSMENT

Employers are legally required to carry out a **detailed assessment of professional risks** associated with every workplace and activity. This risk assessment forms the basis for planning and implementing protective measures, procedures, and controls aimed at minimizing or eliminating hazards.

CLEARLY DEFINED EMPLOYER OBLIGATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The legal framework now provides an even more precise definition of the **obligations and accountability of employers**, particularly in relation to the organisation of work, the provision of safe working conditions, employee training, supervision, and the continuous monitoring of risks at the workplace.

EMPLOYEE INVOLVEMENT IN SAFETY MATTERS

Employees and their representatives have the legal right to actively participate in **consultations and decision-making** processes concerning occupational health and safety, ensuring that their views and experiences are taken into consideration in all safety-related issues.

OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE SERVICE FUNCTIONS

The role of **occupational medicine services** has been specifically defined, with responsibilities including health monitoring of workers, conducting medical examinations for employees at high-risk workplaces, and providing professional support for health and safety initiatives.

FLEXIBILITY IN ORGANIZING OHS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Employers are given multiple options for organizing their **occupational health and safety services**, including establishing internal departments or engaging licensed external providers to perform specialised OHS tasks, depending on the size and nature of their operations.

DESIGNATION OF OHS PERSONNEL BY OFFICIAL EMPLOYER ACT

Employers are required to formally designate persons responsible for carrying out OHS activities through a written internal act, ensuring clarity of roles and accountability within the organisation.

CERTIFICATION EXAM FOR OHS PROFESSIONALS

All individuals performing specialised OHS tasks must pass a **professional certification exam** to verify their knowledge and competencies in occupational health and safety management.

LICENSING OF LEGAL ENTITIES AND PROFESSIONALS

Legal entities, individual professionals, and responsible persons providing OHS services must obtain appropriate **licenses**, issued by the competent Serbian authorities, confirming their qualifications and authorisation to perform safety-related duties.

EMPLOYEE’S RIGHT TO REFUSE WORK DUE TO SAFETY CONCERNS

Employees are legally entitled to **refuse to perform work** if the required safety measures have not been implemented or if the working conditions present an immediate and serious risk to their life or health.

ENHANCED REQUIREMENTS FOR EMPLOYEE TRAINING

Employers must ensure that all employees receive **mandatory and comprehensive safety training**, specifically tailored to the risks associated with their workplace and job duties. This training must be conducted prior to commencement of work and updated regularly.

STRENGTHENED COLLABORATION BETWEEN ALL PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS

There is a legal obligation for **direct cooperation and coordination** between all entities involved in the construction process — including investors, designers, contractors, subcontractors, and safety coordinators — with the aim of ensuring unified and effective safety management.

IMPROVED EMPLOYEE INFORMATION AND RISK AWARENESS

Employers are obliged to provide employees with clear and accessible information regarding **occupational risks, safety procedures, emergency response plans**, and other health-related matters relevant to their job roles.

MANDATORY INSURANCE FOR WORKPLACE INJURIES AND OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Employers are required to provide **insurance coverage** for the compensation of damages in the event of a workplace injury, occupational disease, or illness directly connected to the performance of work activities.

INCREASED FINANCIAL PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Violations of the OHS Law and related construction regulations are subject to significantly **higher financial penalties**, reflecting the importance of compliance and the state’s commitment to enforcement of safety standards.

15.2.2.1 Law on Occupational Health and Safety

Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 35/2023

The Law on Occupational Health and Safety represents the fundamental legal act regulating all aspects of workplace safety and health protection in the Republic of Serbia. It establishes key principles, employer obligations, and organisational mechanisms necessary to prevent risks, injuries, and occupational diseases during the performance of work activities.

This law applies directly to all Participants (IPs) and their contractors engaged in the design, construction, fit-out, operation, and dismantling of pavilions at EXPO 2027.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY (ARTICLES 12 AND 13)

Articles 12 and 13 of the Law introduce the key principles that employers must follow in organizing safe working conditions. These principles include:

- **Avoidance of Risks** – eliminating hazards wherever possible.
- **Risk Assessment** – for all risks that cannot be completely avoided.
- **Elimination of Risks at the Source** – through the application of modern technical solutions and safe working methods.
- **Adaptation of Work and Workplace to the Employee** – especially in selecting work equipment, working methods, and organizing processes in a way that minimises monotony and reduces negative impacts on workers’ health.
- **Substitution of Dangerous Technologies** – with harmless or less hazardous alternatives wherever possible.
- **Preference for Collective Protection Measures** – over individual protective measures.
- **Provision of Adequate Training and Instructions** – for safe work practices.

These obligations must be integrated into all phases of pavilion construction and operation, forming part of the general planning and organisational framework.

OBLIGATIONS OF EMPLOYERS WORKING SIMULTANEOUSLY ON A CONSTRUCTION SITE (ARTICLE 24)

Given that EXPO 2027 pavilion construction sites typically involve **multiple contractors working simultaneously within a shared space**, Article 24 of the Law specifically regulates the behaviour and cooperation of such employers:

“When two or more employers share a work area during the execution of works, they are required to cooperate in the implementation of prescribed health and safety measures.”

This cooperation must include:

- Coordinating all activities related to the application of health and safety measures aimed at eliminating or reducing risks of injury or harm to health.
- Mutual notification and continuous information-sharing between employers regarding identified risks and implemented protective measures.
- Informing all employees and their representatives about the specific risks and safety procedures in place.

Additionally, the law requires that:

- The method of cooperation must be formalised through a **written agreement** between the employers involved.
- This agreement must designate a **specific person responsible for the coordination** of joint health and safety measures across all involved parties.

This regulation directly applies to all IPs who engage multiple contractors and subcontractors in the delivery of their pavilions at EXPO 2027. It establishes the requirement for proactive coordination, continuous communication, and shared responsibility for occupational safety on shared construction sites.



15.2.2.2 Regulation on Occupational Health and Safety at Temporary or Mobile Construction Sites

Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 14/2009, 95/2010, 98/2018, 76/2024

This Regulation establishes **preventive measures** for ensuring safe and healthy working conditions on **temporary or mobile construction sites**, as well as in associated workspaces and auxiliary facilities used on construction sites for the preparation, modification, or processing of construction materials, products, and elements to be installed in buildings.

It defines the **minimum requirements** for the implementation of occupational health and safety measures on construction sites and precisely outlines the roles, responsibilities, and obligations of all relevant parties, including:

- The Investor (Official Participant)
- The Investor’s Representative
- Safety Coordinators (Design Phase & Construction Phase)
- Contractors, Subcontractors, and other Employers
- Entrepreneurs and Individual Workers

SCOPE OF APPLICATION

This Regulation applies to all construction sites that fall within the definition of **temporary or mobile construction sites**, meaning:

“Any site or location where construction works are carried out, as listed in the Overview of Construction Works (Annex 1 of the Regulation).”

For the purposes of EXPO 2027, this includes all pavilion fit-out, installation, and dismantling works within the designated exhibition halls.

KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

- **Temporary or Mobile Construction Site:**
Any location where construction works are carried out, including the preparation, modification, assembly, and installation of building materials and components.
- **Investor:**
A legal entity, entrepreneur, or individual for whose needs the construction is carried out — in the case of EXPO 2027, this is the Participant (IP).
- **Investor’s Representative:**
A legal entity, entrepreneur, or individual designated by the Investor to act on their behalf and assume responsibility for project preparation, execution of works, and/or professional site supervision.

- **Safety Coordinator in the Design Phase:**
An individual appointed in writing by the Investor or their Representative to perform specific health and safety duties during the project design stage, as prescribed by Article 11 of this Regulation.
- **Safety Coordinator in the construction Phase:**
An individual appointed in writing by the Investor or their Representative to perform health and safety coordination duties during the construction phase, as prescribed by Article 13 of this Regulation.
- **Independent Operator:**
An entrepreneur or individual who performs construction activities independently, without employing other workers, and therefore does not have the status of an employer in accordance with OHS regulations.
- **Work at Height:**
Any activity performed by a worker at a height of **two meters or more** from a stable surface, where the working area is **not protected** against the risk of falling.

This Regulation also provides clear definitions of roles and obligations for all entities involved in construction activities on temporary or mobile construction sites — which directly applies to all works within EXPO 2027 pavilion areas.

These terms and roles are essential for understanding how responsibility for health and safety is distributed across different stakeholders during project implementation.

DEFINITION OF KEY ROLES

- **Contractor**
The term *Contractor* is defined in accordance with the Law on Planning and Construction of the Republic of Serbia. It refers to any legal entity or individual who performs construction works on the project site.
 - **Employer**
The term *Employer* is defined under the Law on Occupational Health and Safety. It refers to any legal entity or individual that hires workers for the execution of construction, installation, or other works on the site.
- These definitions clarify that every entity carrying out work on EXPO 2027 pavilions — whether local or international — will be treated in accordance with Serbian regulations governing construction and occupational health and safety.

MINIMUM HEALTH & SAFETY OBLIGATIONS OF THE INVESTOR (PARTICIPANT)

The Regulation prescribes a series of mandatory *minimum* requirements that the Investor (in the context of EXPO 2027 — the Participant) or their appointed Representative must fulfil in order to ensure the safe and healthy execution of works.

These obligations apply both during the *design* phase and the *construction* phase of the project.

A key requirement is the formal appointment of two specialised roles:

1. **Health & Safety Coordinator for the Design Phase**
Responsible for managing and coordinating all health and safety aspects during the preparation of project documentation and design solutions.
2. **Health & Safety Coordinator for the Construction Phase**
Responsible for coordinating all health and safety procedures and preventive measures during the execution of construction works on-site.

WHEN IS THE APPOINTMENT OF HEALTH & SAFETY COORDINATORS MANDATORY?

The appointment of these coordinators by an official written decision of the Investor (or their Representative) is mandatory in the following cases:

- When two or more Contractors will be working simultaneously on the same construction site (which is typical for EXPO 2027 pavilions involving multiple specialised contractors and suppliers).
- When the total surface area of the pavilion exceeds **300 m²**.
- When the construction works planned include activities that involve specific risks of injury or harm to the health of workers, as defined in this Regulation.

LIST OF HIGH-RISK CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES REQUIRING SPECIAL SAFETY MEASURES

The Regulation provides a detailed list of specific construction activities considered to pose elevated risks to worker safety. For these activities, special safety planning, control measures, and procedures must be implemented.

These include:

1. Work where there is a significant risk of workers being injured due to:
 - *Burial* in excavations deeper than 1 meter, caused by potential collapse of surrounding earth.
 - *Sinking* or instability when working on soft or swampy terrain.
 - *Falls from a height* greater than 2 meters, especially in conditions where the risk is increased by the nature of the work or the work environment.

2. Work where workers are exposed to **chemical or biological agents**, resulting in particular hazards or harmful effects, or in situations where specific medical examinations are legally required for workers.

3. Work involving exposure to **ionizing radiation**.

4. Work conducted near or around **high-voltage electrical power lines**, where the risk of electric shock or arc flash is present.

5. Work where there is a risk of **drowning**, such as work near or above water bodies or liquid-filled areas.

6. Work carried out in **wells**, underground facilities, or **tunnels**, where confined space risks are present.

7. Work performed by **divers**, including the use of systems supplying fresh or compressed air.

8. Work performed in **caissons**, or pressurised environments, requiring specialised equipment and monitoring.

9. Work involving the handling or use of **explosive materials**, requiring special permits and procedures.

10. Work involving the **assembly or disassembly of heavy prefabricated components**, where there is an increased risk of mechanical injuries due to handling or structural instability.

These works require detailed **risk assessment**, preparation of specific safety plans, strict control of construction methods, and continuous supervision by qualified safety professionals.

Failure to comply with these obligations may result in regulatory action, financial penalties, or work stoppages enforced by Serbian labour or construction authorities.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY COORDINATORS

The Regulation establishes two key roles responsible for the development, coordination, and monitoring of health and safety measures during the entire project lifecycle:

- Health & Safety Coordinator for the Design Phase (*Defined in Article 11 of the Regulation*)
The Coordinator for the Design Phase participates in all decision-making processes related to the selection of architectural, technical, technological, and organisational solutions. Their primary task is to ensure that all relevant health and safety requirements are incorporated into the project documentation from the earliest stages of design.
The Coordinator is responsible for:
 - Collecting and providing all relevant information regarding occupational health and safety regulations and technical solutions.

- Preparing the **Health and Safety Preventive Measures Plan**, which defines the required safety measures for the future construction site.
- Ensuring that the planned safety measures align with the specific characteristics of the project and its potential risks.

This role ensures that health and safety considerations are not treated as an afterthought but integrated into the very foundation of the project’s design.

- Health & Safety Coordinator for the Construction Phase
(Defined in Article 13 of the Regulation)

The Coordinator for the Construction Phase is responsible for ensuring the practical application of the **Preventive Measures Plan** on-site during the execution of works.

Their key responsibilities include:

- Supervising the application of all prescribed safety measures and ensuring that they are effectively implemented by all Contractors and subcontractors.
- Monitoring any changes that occur during the construction process and updating or amending the Preventive Measures Plan accordingly, based on new risks or unforeseen conditions on-site.
- Collecting all relevant data necessary to adjust and improve safety procedures.

A particularly important obligation of the Construction Phase Coordinator is to manage and harmonise the activities of all Employers and other entities on-site, ensuring that their operations are aligned with both regulatory requirements and the Preventive Measures Plan, thus protecting the safety and health of all workers.

OBLIGATIONS OF EMPLOYERS ON THE CONSTRUCTION SITE

Employers — whether legal entities or individuals engaging workers — have clearly defined responsibilities regarding occupational health and safety on construction sites.

Every Employer engaged in works at EXPO 2027 is required to:

1. Ensure that workers perform their tasks in a workplace where all **applicable safety measures** have been implemented in accordance with the Health and Safety Preventive Measures Plan.
2. Actively cooperate and coordinate with other Employers operating on the same site, including complying with instructions and requirements issued by the designated **Health and Safety Coordinators** (both for the Design and Construction Phases).
3. Familiarise themselves with the content of the Preventive Measures Plan — including any updates or amendments — and provide written confirmation to the Investor (Participant) that their workforce has been informed about these safety requirements.

SUMMARY OF KEY SAFETY COORDINATION PRINCIPLES AT EXPO 2027

- Safety must be integrated from design to dismantling.
- Coordinators must be officially appointed by the Investor when required by law.
- All Employers on-site must respect and implement the Preventive Measures Plan.
- Full cooperation and communication between all parties is mandatory.
- Documentation of compliance is essential.

15.2.2.3 Rulebook on Safety Measures at Work during Construction Activities

Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 53/1997

This Rulebook establishes mandatory safety measures and procedures that must be applied during the performance of construction works, with a particular focus on preventing injuries, occupational diseases, and hazardous situations on construction sites.

It represents a crucial legal act within the regulatory framework of the Republic of Serbia for managing health and safety risks during construction activities — and applies directly to all Participants (IPs) and their contractors involved in the EXPO 2027 project.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGH-RISK WORK PROCESSES (ARTICLE 3)

Article 3 of the Rulebook prescribes that certain categories of work — specifically those involving increased risk of injury or exposure to harmful conditions — cannot commence unless the contractor has prepared and submitted additional documentation describing the work process and corresponding safety measures.

This obligation applies to:

“Work processes that involve an increased risk of injury or the potential occurrence of occupational diseases among workers, as well as processes that involve the use of electrical, mechanical, or other devices (along with their respective installations, if applicable), and processes that are carried out using structures or elements that are temporarily installed for the purpose of supporting work activities or worker movement.”

WHAT MUST BE PROVIDED BEFORE STARTING HIGH-RISK WORK?

Before starting any such high-risk work on the EXPO 2027 construction site, the Contractor is obligated to prepare and provide the following:

- A **detailed description of the work process**, specifying the tasks, methods, equipment, and operational steps involved.
- Where applicable, **schematic representations, diagrams, or technical illustrations** of the work process to provide clarity about construction.
- A clear outline of all **planned occupational health and safety measures** to be applied during the execution of these works, ensuring risk mitigation and protection of workers.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION FOR EXPO 2027 PARTICIPANTS

This means that all Contractors engaged by Participants must anticipate and plan for this requirement, particularly in cases where works involve:

- The use of temporary or movable platforms, scaffolding, elevated structures, or suspended installations.
- The use of machinery, tools, or installations powered by electricity or other energy sources.
- Works at height, works involving excavation, or other complex operational environments.

The preparation of this additional safety documentation is a **pre-condition** for the commencement of such works and may be subject to verification by Serbian labour inspectors or safety coordinators on-site.

Failure to prepare and submit this documentation prior to commencing high-risk work is considered a violation of the applicable safety regulations and may result in penalties, work stoppages, or removal from the site.



15.3 Entry Procedures and Conditions for Participants on the EXPO 2027 Construction Site

This section addresses the specific moment and process of integrating Participant (IP) and their appointed contractors into the active and operational construction site of EXPO 2027.

Given the dynamic nature of the construction environment within the EXPO 2027 project — where numerous works may already be underway — the commencement of works by a newly engaged IP requires careful coordination and full compliance with safety procedures and site-specific rules.

New construction works must be planned and executed based on:

- The approved project documentation,
- Construction permits and prior approvals issued by the EXPO 2027 Organiser,
- And in strict accordance with all applicable safety and organisational procedures.

The integration of new works must ensure the following key objectives:

- The protection of all persons present on the construction site — both workers of existing contractors and workers of the newly engaged contractor.
- The preservation of previously completed works carried out by other contractors.
- The safeguarding of the property, installations, and infrastructure of EXPO 2027 already in place within the construction area.

In this context, the activities of the IPs and their contractors must be fully synchronised with all ongoing site operations, respecting the established site organisation, safety protocols, and procedures defined by the Organiser and the appointed Health and Safety Coordinators.

Proper planning, clear communication, and effective coordination are essential to minimise risks, avoid disruptions, and ensure the smooth and safe continuation of all works within the shared construction environment of EXPO 2027.

15.4 Common Objective

The fundamental objective of all participants involved in the EXPO 2027 construction site — including the Participants (IPs), their contractors, the Organiser, and all other engaged entities — is the successful, coordinated, and safe execution of works within a dynamic, shared construction environment.

This objective relies on **five essential pillars** of operational management and safety culture:

1. Synchronisation of Works

All construction activities must be carefully planned and continuously synchronised between all involved parties.

This includes:

- Aligning the scope and schedule of new works with ongoing site activities.
- Respecting pre-defined site rules, access protocols, and logistical routes.
- Coordinating technical and operational interfaces with neighbouring pavilions or other construction zones.
- Ensuring the seamless integration of new works into the overall site development.

2. Monitoring of Current Construction Dynamics

Participants and their contractors must fully respect the current site dynamics, meaning:

- Awareness of all ongoing works and operations within the surrounding area.
- Adjustment of their own activities to the realities of an active construction site.
- Implementation of proactive communication with the Organiser’s site management team and other contractors present on site.

3. Planning of Future Construction Dynamics

In addition to respecting ongoing works, each IP is required to:

- Prepare detailed plans for their upcoming construction phases.
- Submit these plans in a timely manner to the Organiser for coordination and approval.
- Define clear procedures for access, material deliveries, equipment mobilisation, and workforce scheduling.

Proper future planning ensures predictability, reduces operational conflicts, and supports the safe coexistence of multiple construction activities within the EXPO 2027 site.

4. Risk Management

A core responsibility of every IP and their contractors is the continuous identification, assessment, and management of potential risks that may arise from their activities.

This requires:

- Preparation of risk assessments for all planned works.
- Implementation of preventive and protective measures.
- Ongoing communication with Health & Safety Coordinators.
- Adjustments to safety plans in response to changing site conditions.

Risk management is not a one-time action — it is a continuous process integrated into daily operations.

5. Collective Safety

Above all, all participants share responsibility for maintaining a safe and healthy working environment on the EXPO 2027 construction site.

Collective safety means:

- Protecting not only their own workers but all individuals present on site.
- Ensuring that protective measures (barriers, signage, safe access routes, safety devices) benefit the entire construction community.
- Preventing incidents that could endanger other contractors, visitors, or site infrastructure.

Safety on a shared site is a joint responsibility — requiring cooperation, respect for procedures, and a proactive safety culture at every level.



16

ACHIEVING SUSTAINABILITY

16.0 Achieving Sustainability & Complying With Environmental Standards

Outlines sustainability goals, environmental policies, and regulatory frameworks for EXPO 2027, encouraging responsible design, construction, operation, and dismantling of pavilions.

16.1 Sustainability Drivers

Highlights global and local motivations for sustainable practices, including resource efficiency, circular economy principles, visitor comfort, and environmental impact reduction.

16.2 Sustainability Policy

Provides recommended core principles and actions for participants to create internal sustainability policies covering materials, waste, energy, procurement, and visitor experience.

16.3 Materials

Guides sustainable material selection focusing on reuse, recyclability, certifications, local sourcing, and innovative low-impact alternatives.

16.4 Air Quality

Recommends strategies for improving indoor air quality, including low-emitting materials, ventilation planning, dust control, and integration of greenery.

16.5 Waste

Details best practices for waste prevention, separation, reuse, recycling, hazardous waste handling, and sustainable dismantling after EXPO 2027.

16.6 Sustainability Performance Reporting

Encourages documenting and sharing sustainability achievements, including materials, energy, waste, and innovative solutions for transparency and legacy.

16 ACHIEVING SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability is one of the key values promoted by EXPO 2027 Belgrade and represents an essential part of the global narrative of responsible development, environmental awareness, and resource efficiency.

While the construction and operation of temporary pavilions for EXPO 2027 are not subject to mandatory sustainability certification imposed by national legislation, the Organiser encourages all Participants to approach their projects with a strong commitment to sustainable design, construction, and operational practices.

This approach aligns with the broader objectives of international exhibitions, which aim not only to present technological and cultural achievements but also to set a positive example in promoting innovation, environmental responsibility, and care for future generations.

The integration of sustainability principles is seen as a shared responsibility and a significant opportunity for Participants to:

- Reduce environmental impact,
- Optimise resource consumption,

- Minimise construction waste,
- Improve the comfort and well-being of visitors and workers,
- And leave a positive legacy beyond the event itself.

The Organiser does not prescribe strict sustainability policies but provides a framework of recommendations and good practice guidelines across several key areas of project delivery, including materials selection, energy use, indoor air quality, waste management, and reporting of sustainability efforts.

Participants are invited to interpret and apply these guidelines creatively and ambitiously, in a manner appropriate to their specific pavilion concept, budget, and technical solutions — with the common goal of making EXPO 2027 a model of responsible and inspiring temporary development.

16.1 Sustainability Drivers

Sustainability in the context of EXPO 2027 is not viewed solely as compliance with environmental regulations, but rather as a broader opportunity for Participants (IPs) to demonstrate leadership, innovation, and responsibility in their approach to temporary architecture and project delivery.

Several global and local drivers influence the importance of adopting sustainable practices during the planning, design, construction, operation, and dismantling of pavilions.

1. Global Environmental Awareness

International exhibitions bring together nations from around the world and offer a platform to showcase not only technological and cultural achievements but also a commitment to sustainability and environmental stewardship.

EXPO 2027 encourages all IPs to align their pavilion strategies with global sustainability goals, including responsible resource use, energy efficiency, reduction of carbon emissions, and circular economy principles.

2. Responsible Use of Resources

Given the temporary nature of pavilions, special attention should be placed on minimizing the consumption of natural resources — especially materials, energy, and water — through thoughtful design, efficient construction methods, and smart operational solutions.

Participants are encouraged to prioritise:

- Modular and reusable construction elements
- Locally sourced or recycled materials
- Energy-saving systems and technologies
- Efficient water management solutions

3. Visitor Comfort and Well-being

Sustainability is not limited to environmental protection but extends to creating healthy, comfortable, and inclusive spaces for visitors and staff.

This includes:

- Ensuring good indoor air quality
- Maximizing natural light where possible
- Providing thermal comfort
- Integrating greenery and biophilic design elements
- Designing for accessibility and universal use

4. Minimizing Environmental Impact of Construction and Dismantling

The construction and dismantling phases of temporary pavilions often generate significant waste and environmental impact.

Participants are encouraged to:

- Plan for disassembly, reuse, or recycling of materials
- Avoid unnecessary demolition waste
- Protect the surrounding environment during works
- Minimise noise, dust, and emissions from construction activities

5. Legacy, Reputation, and International Image

Participation in EXPO 2027 offers IPs a unique platform to communicate their values and commitment to sustainability to a global audience.

Sustainable practices within the pavilion — even when not mandatory — contribute positively to the country's image, strengthen its international reputation, and support a global culture of environmental responsibility.



16.2 Sustainability Policy

GENERAL APPROACH

While EXPO 2027 Belgrade does not prescribe a unified or mandatory Sustainability Policy for Participants (IPs), all Participants are strongly encouraged to define and implement their own internal sustainability principles, goals, and commitments throughout the lifecycle of their pavilion.

The aim of this recommended Sustainability Policy is to foster responsible design, construction, operation, and dismantling practices that reduce environmental impact, optimise resource use, and promote a positive visitor and community experience.

This policy should serve as a guiding framework for decision-making, planning, procurement, and daily operations within each pavilion.

RECOMMENDED CORE PRINCIPLES OF THE SUSTAINABILITY POLICY

- Participants are encouraged to consider the following principles when developing their internal Sustainability Policy for EXPO 2027:
1. Resource Efficiency
 2. Circular Design and Material Reuse
 3. Environmental Protection
 4. Healthy Indoor Environment
 5. Responsible Procurement
 6. Waste Management
 7. Community, Inclusion & Awareness

Design and build using materials, systems, and technologies that minimise consumption of natural resources and energy, both during construction and operational phases.



RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR PARTICIPANTS

To ensure the effective integration of sustainability principles within their pavilion projects, Participants (IPs) are strongly encouraged to undertake the following actions as part of their commitment to environmental responsibility at EXPO 2027:

- Define an Internal Sustainability Policy Tailored to Your Pavilion

Each Participant should develop a Sustainability Policy that reflects the specific characteristics, goals, and context of their pavilion project. This policy should outline the Participant's ambitions in areas such as energy efficiency, resource conservation, material selection, waste reduction, and visitor wellbeing.

The policy does not need to follow a strict template but should reflect a clear and intentional approach to sustainable design and operations.

- Communicate the Sustainability Policy to All Project Stakeholders

Once established, the Sustainability Policy should be shared and clearly communicated to all entities involved in the project, including:

- Design teams
- Contractors and subcontractors
- Suppliers and manufacturers
- Operational and maintenance staff

Effective communication ensures that sustainability expectations are understood and integrated into all phases of project delivery.

16.3 Materials

GENERAL APPROACH

The selection and use of materials represent one of the most important aspects of sustainable design and construction. Materials used for the design, construction, fit out, and operation of pavilions at EXPO 2027 provide Participants (IPs) with an excellent opportunity to reduce environmental impact, promote responsible sourcing, and apply innovative solutions.

Although there are no mandatory material requirements imposed beyond Serbian regulatory compliance (especially for fire safety, structural integrity, and health protection), the Organiser encourages all Participants to adopt sustainable material strategies whenever possible.

RECOMMENDED CORE PRINCIPLES FOR MATERIAL SELECTION

Participants are encouraged to consider the following principles when selecting and procuring materials for their pavilions:

- Apply the Sustainability Policy Throughout All Project Stages
- Sustainability efforts should not be limited to the design phase but should guide decision-making and practices across the entire lifecycle of the pavilion, including:
- Design development and material selection
 - Procurement and supplier engagement
 - Construction and installation works
 - Pavilion operation and visitor experience
 - Dismantling and waste management after EXPO 2027
- Consistency in applying sustainability principles at every stage maximises their positive impact.
- Document Sustainability Measures for Reporting
- Participants are encouraged to maintain records and documentation of their sustainability initiatives, practices, and outcomes. This can include:
- Sustainability plans and procedures
 - Materials specifications
 - Certifications or declarations from suppliers
 - Records of waste management and recycling
 - Energy or water-saving features
 - Innovative sustainability solutions applied on site
- This documentation will support sustainability performance reporting (see Section 13.6) and may also serve as valuable content for public communication, exhibitions, or national presentations within the pavilion.

1. Prioritise Reuse and Recyclability

- Select materials and systems that are designed for reuse, disassembly, or recycling after the end of EXPO 2027.
- Consider modular construction systems, reusable exhibition elements, and reversible assembly techniques.

This approach reduces waste generation and supports the principles of a circular economy.

2. Choose Sustainable and Certified Materials

- Where possible, select materials that are sustainably sourced, ethically produced, and supported by recognised environmental certifications (such as FSC-certified wood, low-VOC finishes, Cradle-to-Cradle certified products, or other applicable standards).
- This ensures responsible material origin and minimises negative environmental impact.

3. Use Locally Sourced Materials

- Where technically and economically feasible, use materials and products sourced from local or regional suppliers within Serbia or nearby countries.

This reduces transportation-related emissions, supports local industries, and contributes to the regional economy.

4. Avoid Hazardous Substances

- Select materials that are free from toxic or hazardous substances, prioritizing health and wellbeing for both workers and visitors.
- Use low-emission adhesives, paints, coatings, and sealants to promote indoor air quality.

5. Optimise Material Efficiency

- Design and plan for accurate material quantities to avoid over-ordering and minimise off-cuts and leftover waste.
- Consider multi-functional elements that combine structure, aesthetics, and function in a single component.

6. Explore Innovative and Alternative Materials

- Consider integrating innovative materials, recycled content, bio-based products, or experimental materials that align with your pavilion’s theme or sustainability narrative.

This can also create educational and storytelling opportunities within the visitor experience.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR PARTICIPANTS

To maximise the positive impact of sustainable material strategies, Participants (IPs) are encouraged to take the following proactive actions throughout the lifecycle of their pavilion project:

- Engage Early with Designers, Architects, and Suppliers to Identify Sustainable Material Options

Sustainability begins in the earliest design stages. Participants are strongly advised to collaborate from the outset with architects, designers, engineers, and material suppliers to explore and select sustainable alternatives.

This collaborative approach enables:

- Identification of reusable, recycled, or environmentally certified materials.
- Consideration of local supply chains and reduced transport impacts.
- Exploration of innovative material applications aligned with the pavilion’s creative vision.

Early engagement ensures that sustainability is integrated seamlessly into both the design concept and technical solutions.

- Incorporate Material Reuse and Recyclability into the Design Concept from the Beginning

Material reuse and recyclability should not be treated as an afterthought but as a core design principle.

Participants are encouraged to:

- Design for disassembly, modularity, and easy separation of components.
- Minimise use of adhesives or permanent connections that prevent reuse.
- Avoid complex composite materials that are difficult to recycle.
- Anticipate a second life for key pavilion elements after EXPO 2027.

This approach supports a circular economy and reduces environmental impact during dismantling.

- Request Environmental Declarations, Certifications, or Sustainability Data from Suppliers

Wherever available, Participants should request from their suppliers:

- Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs)
- Certificates of sustainable sourcing (e.g., FSC for wood products)
- Low-emission or low-VOC certifications
- Technical data sheets confirming recyclability or reusability

Transparent supply chain information helps ensure responsible procurement and supports sustainability reporting.

- Plan for Responsible Material Handling, Storage, and Protection On-site to Avoid Damage and Waste

Sustainability also depends on how materials are managed during construction.

Participants should:

- Implement correct storage practices to prevent material damage from moisture, UV exposure, or mechanical impacts.
- Protect sensitive materials during transport and installation.
- Manage packaging materials responsibly, promoting recycling or reuse.
- Minimise site-generated waste through accurate material quantity planning.

Efficient material handling directly reduces costs, waste, and environmental footprint.

- Coordinate Dismantling Strategies to Allow Recovery, Reuse, or Recycling of Materials after EXPO 2027

Sustainability continues beyond the operational phase of the pavilion.

Participants should:

- Prepare a clear plan for dismantling and material recovery.

- Engage with specialised waste management or recycling services.
- Identify materials and components suitable for reuse in future projects, donations, or return to manufacturers.
- Minimise disposal to landfill by promoting recycling wherever possible.

Dismantling with care is a key part of responsible pavilion management and supports the long-term goals of EXPO 2027 to reduce environmental impact.

16.4 Air Quality

GENERAL APPROACH

Ensuring good air quality within pavilions is an essential aspect of sustainable design and responsible project delivery. While mandatory regulatory requirements related to indoor and outdoor air quality, emissions, and ventilation are outlined in *Section 14 – Environmental Requirements* of this Guidebook, this section provides additional recommendations for Participants (IPs) to voluntarily enhance the comfort, safety, and wellbeing of both visitors and workers through better air quality management.

Creating healthy indoor environments directly contributes to the visitor experience and supports broader sustainability goals, especially in temporary structures such as pavilions, where materials, systems, and usage patterns vary significantly.

RECOMMENDED PRINCIPLES FOR ACHIEVING GOOD AIR QUALITY

1. Select Low-Emitting Materials

- Choose materials, finishes, and products that minimise the release of harmful substances into the indoor air, such as:
 - Low-VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) paints, adhesives, and sealants
 - Formaldehyde-free wood products
 - Non-toxic coatings and finishes
 - Certified environmentally friendly interior materials

This reduces exposure to potentially harmful emissions for both visitors and workers.

2. Ensure Adequate Ventilation and Air Exchange

- Design ventilation systems that provide sufficient fresh air supply and support good air circulation within the pavilion space.

This can include:

- Mechanical ventilation systems with appropriate air exchange rates
- Natural ventilation strategies where feasible
- Air filtration systems in enclosed or high-occupancy spaces

- Regular maintenance and cleaning of ventilation equipment
- Efficient ventilation improves comfort and reduces indoor pollutant concentrations.

3. Limit Dust, Particles, and Construction Emissions

- During the construction and dismantling phases, Participants should implement measures to minimise dust and airborne particles, such as:
 - Use of dust control systems during cutting or sanding
 - Covering stored materials to prevent dust generation
 - Regular cleaning of work areas
 - Avoiding unnecessary on-site spraying of finishes or coatings

These practices protect workers and prevent pollutants from affecting adjacent pavilions or public areas.

4. Integrate Greenery and Biophilic Elements

- Where appropriate, consider introducing plants or green walls into the pavilion’s interior design, contributing to air purification and enhancing the sensory comfort of the space.

While not a substitute for ventilation, greenery can improve perceived air quality and wellbeing.

5. Control and Manage Indoor Climate Conditions

- Monitor and maintain comfortable temperature and humidity levels to prevent condensation, mold growth, or discomfort for visitors.

Recommended actions include:

- Installing climate control systems suitable for the specific pavilion layout
- Ensuring temperature and humidity sensors are available
- Avoiding extreme temperature fluctuations within the space

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR PARTICIPANTS

To ensure optimal air quality within their pavilions — both during construction and operational phases — Participants (IPs) are encouraged to

apply the following measures as part of their sustainability strategy:

- Consult Sections 16 & 17 of this Guidebook for Detailed Regulatory Requirements

Section 17 of this Guidebook provides a comprehensive overview of the applicable environmental regulations in the Republic of Serbia related to air quality, emissions, and ventilation standards.

Participants should carefully review this section to understand:

- Legal obligations for ventilation and air exchange
- Limits on emissions and pollutant concentrations
- Specific requirements for construction activities generating dust or emissions
- Restrictions on the use of certain materials or processes

Compliance with these regulations is mandatory, while the recommendations in this section provide additional guidance for best practices.

- Integrate Air Quality Considerations from the Earliest Design Stages

Good air quality starts with good planning.

Participants should incorporate air quality strategies early in the design process, allowing them to:

- Choose appropriate materials and finishes
- Plan for effective ventilation solutions
- Design for flexibility in operational use
- Anticipate visitor flow and density within the pavilion

Early integration ensures better performance, comfort, and compliance.

- Prioritise the Use of Healthy and Low-Emitting Materials

When selecting materials for interior finishes, furniture, flooring, and installations, Participants are encouraged to prioritise:

- Products with low or zero Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)
- Formaldehyde-free wood products
- Certified low-emission adhesives, sealants, and paints
- Eco-friendly cleaning products for operational use

These choices directly reduce indoor air pollutants and improve overall air quality.

- Ensure Proper Planning of Ventilation and Air Renewal Systems

Pavilion designs should provide sufficient ventilation capacity to maintain comfortable and healthy conditions, especially considering expected visitor density.

Participants should:

- Calculate required air exchange rates based on anticipated occupancy
- Select and install appropriate mechanical ventilation or air conditioning systems
- Incorporate options for natural ventilation where feasible
- Plan for easy maintenance and filter replacement

Proper ventilation ensures the continuous supply of fresh air and reduces the accumulation of indoor pollutants.

- Manage Construction and Operational Practices to Minimise Dust, Emissions, and Pollutants

During construction, fit-out, and dismantling phases, Participants should adopt measures to limit airborne particles and emissions, including:

- Dust control during cutting, sanding, or demolition
- Covering materials and waste to prevent dispersion
- Avoiding on-site spraying or high-emission processes
- Proper storage of chemicals and finishes
- Frequent cleaning of working areas and pathways

Operational practices should avoid the use of air-polluting devices or materials within the pavilion space.

- Consider Adding Greenery or Natural Elements to Support Wellbeing

Where suitable, the integration of plants or natural design elements is encouraged to improve visitor comfort, reduce perceived stress, and contribute to better indoor environmental quality.

Options may include:

- Potted plants or green walls
- Natural materials like wood or stone finishes
- Visual connections to nature within the design

This approach enhances the sensory experience while supporting sustainability narratives.

- Regularly Monitor Air Quality Parameters

To ensure the ongoing comfort and safety of pavilion visitors and staff, Participants are encouraged to implement basic air quality monitoring during the operational phase, particularly in enclosed or high-traffic spaces.

Key parameters to consider include:

- Temperature and humidity levels
- Air movement and ventilation performance
- Indoor pollutant levels (where applicable)
- Comfort feedback from staff or visitors

Regular monitoring supports proactive management and quick response to any issues.



16.5 Waste

GENERAL APPROACH

Effective and responsible waste management is a key element of sustainable pavilion design, construction, operation, and dismantling at EXPO 2027 Belgrade.

While all Participants (IPs) are required to comply with applicable Serbian laws and regulations concerning waste management — which are detailed in Section 14 – Environmental Requirements of this Guidebook — this section provides additional recommendations and good practices to help Participants minimise environmental impact and promote sustainable waste practices.

The aim is not only to meet regulatory obligations but to encourage a proactive approach to reducing waste, improving resource efficiency, and supporting circular economy principles throughout the entire pavilion lifecycle.

RECOMMENDED PRINCIPLES FOR SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT

1. Minimise Waste Generation

- The most effective waste management strategy is to prevent waste from being created in the first place.
- Participants are encouraged to:
- Optimise design to reduce material off-cuts and packaging waste
 - Plan precise material quantities to avoid over-ordering
 - Select reusable or modular construction elements
 - Encourage suppliers to use minimal or returnable packaging
 - Avoid single-use items in both construction and operation phases

2. Separate and Sort Waste at Source

- Proper waste separation is essential for enabling recycling and responsible disposal.
- Participants should provide:
- Clearly marked waste containers for different waste streams

- (wood, metal, plastics, paper, mixed waste, hazardous waste, etc.)
- Instructions for workers and suppliers on correct waste separation
 - Waste sorting practices both during construction and daily pavilion operations
- Waste that is properly separated is easier and more cost-effective to recycle or repurpose.

3. Reuse Materials Wherever Possible

- Before considering disposal, assess whether materials can be reused within the pavilion project or future projects.
- Reusable items may include:
- Modular walls or partitions
 - Exhibition structures
 - Furniture and display units
 - Storage and transportation materials

Participants are encouraged to plan for dismantling with reuse in mind.

4. Recycle and Engage Certified Waste Contractors

- Engage only licensed waste management companies authorised under Serbian law for the collection, transport, and processing of waste.
- Ensure that:
- Recyclable materials are sent to appropriate facilities
 - Disposal is performed in accordance with environmental regulations
 - Documentation of waste transfer and disposal is maintained (where required)

Details of regulatory obligations and waste handling documentation are provided in Section 14 of this Guidebook.

5. Manage Hazardous or Special Waste Responsibly

- Certain materials — such as chemicals, paints, batteries, oils, or contaminated materials — require special handling.
- Participants must:
- Identify any hazardous waste generated during construction or operation
 - Store such waste safely and separately from general waste
 - Arrange for proper collection and disposal through certified operators
 - Avoid illegal dumping or improper storage at all times

6. Plan for Sustainable Dismantling

- At the end of EXPO 2027, Participants should implement dismantling strategies that maximise reuse and recycling of materials and minimise landfill disposal.
- This includes:
- Designing for disassembly from the early stages
 - Engaging companies specializing in material recovery
 - Coordinating with the Organiser for site clearance procedures
 - Leaving the pavilion plot clean, safe, and free from waste or contamination

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR PARTICIPANTS

To ensure responsible and sustainable waste management throughout all stages of pavilion delivery, Participants (IPs) are strongly encouraged to apply the following actions and practices as part of their environmental responsibility at EXPO 2027:

- **Consult Section 14 of this Guidebook for Detailed Regulatory Requirements**

Section 14 of this Guidebook provides a comprehensive overview of the applicable environmental laws and regulations in the Republic of Serbia related to:

- Permitted waste streams and classifications
- Waste handling, storage, and disposal procedures
- Documentation obligations (waste tracking records, transfer documentation)
- Roles and responsibilities of waste producers (IPs and their contractors)

Participants must ensure that all waste management practices fully comply with these legal requirements during construction, operation, and dismantling of their pavilions.

- **Develop a Pavilion Waste Management Plan Covering All Project Phases**

Each IP should prepare a Waste Management Plan specific to their pavilion project, addressing:

- Expected types and quantities of waste in each project phase
- Methods of waste separation and storage
- On-site waste management procedures
- Roles and responsibilities of contractors and workers
- Engagement of licensed waste collection and disposal services
- Measures for minimizing waste generation
- Strategies for reuse and recycling of materials

This plan should be communicated and available to all relevant project teams.

- **Communicate Waste Management Procedures to All Workers, Contractors, and Suppliers**
- Clear communication of waste management expectations is essential to achieving compliance and sustainability goals.
- This includes:
- Providing written instructions on waste separation
 - Organizing briefings or training sessions for workers and contractors
 - Displaying clear signage and labels on waste containers
 - Monitoring compliance during construction and operation
- Creating a shared understanding of waste responsibilities reduces errors and improves site cleanliness.
- **Provide Sufficient Waste Containers and Signage On-Site**
- Participants must ensure that the pavilion site is properly equipped for waste management, including:
- Separate containers for key waste streams (wood, metal, plastic, paper, mixed waste, hazardous waste, etc.)
 - Easily identifiable labelling and colour coding
 - Adequate container sizing and safe positioning on site
 - Regular emptying and cleaning of containers
- Correct infrastructure enables effective waste separation and minimises environmental risks.
- **Engage Only Authorised Waste Management Service Providers and Retain All Required Documentation**
- All waste collection, transport, and disposal must be carried out exclusively by companies that are:
- Licensed and registered in accordance with Serbian law
 - Authorised to handle specific waste types (general, construction, hazardous)
 - Able to provide legal waste transfer documentation
- Participants should keep copies of all relevant waste transfer notes, certificates, or reports as evidence of proper waste management.
- **Prioritise Material Reuse, Recycling, and Recovery Over Disposal Wherever Possible**
- A key sustainability principle is to avoid sending waste to landfill whenever feasible.
- Participants are encouraged to:
- Reuse materials within the pavilion project or in future projects
 - Donate suitable materials to local organisations or charities
 - Work with recycling companies for material recovery

- Explore circular economy partnerships with suppliers
- Reducing landfill waste significantly enhances environmental performance.
- **Plan for Sustainable Dismantling Well in Advance of the End of EXPO 2027 Operations**
- Dismantling should not be treated as a last-minute activity but carefully planned to enable:

- Safe removal and sorting of materials
 - Maximisation of reuse potential
 - Responsible recycling or disposal of remaining waste
 - Full clearance and cleaning of the pavilion plot in accordance with Organiser’s requirements
- Early planning supports efficient dismantling operations and minimises environmental impact.

16.6 Sustainability Performance Reporting

GENERAL APPROACH

While there is no formal obligation for Participants (IPs) to submit detailed sustainability reports to the Organiser, EXPO 2027 Belgrade strongly encourages all Participants to document and share their sustainability efforts as part of the collective ambition to promote responsible design, construction, and operation practices.

Sustainability reporting is seen not only as a valuable internal tool for project evaluation but also as an opportunity to communicate environmental responsibility and innovation to a global audience during EXPO 2027.

Such reporting contributes to transparency, knowledge sharing, and the creation of a positive sustainability legacy for the event.

PURPOSE OF SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE REPORTING

- Sustainability reporting by IPs can help to:
- Showcase innovative sustainability practices applied within the pavilion
 - Quantify environmental benefits achieved (waste reduction, material reuse, energy efficiency, etc.)
 - Identify lessons learned and transferable solutions for future projects
 - Support the pavilion’s narrative and visitor engagement activities
 - Enhance the IP’s international reputation and contribution to EXPO 2027 values

RECOMMENDED AREAS TO DOCUMENT

While each IP is free to define the format and scope of its reporting, it is recommended to document key sustainability actions and outcomes in the following areas:

1. Materials

- Description of sustainable materials used (recycled content, certified products, local sourcing, reuse potential).
- Any innovative material solutions applied.

2. Waste Management

- Total quantity of waste generated (estimated or measured).
- Waste separation practices applied on-site.
- Percentage of materials reused, recycled, or sent to landfill.

3. Energy and Water Efficiency

- Overview of energy-saving measures implemented (LED lighting, smart controls, renewable energy integration, etc.).
- Water-saving fixtures and technologies used.

4. Air Quality and Indoor Environment

- Measures taken to ensure healthy indoor air quality (low-VOC materials, ventilation systems, air filtration).

5. Sustainable Dismantling

- Description of dismantling strategy.
- Planned or actual reuse or donation of materials after EXPO 2027.

6. Innovative or Educational Sustainability Features

- Any features integrated into the pavilion that educate visitors about sustainability (interactive displays, recycled art installations, visible reuse elements, greenery, etc.).

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR PARTICIPANTS

To support a culture of environmental responsibility, transparency, and knowledge-sharing, Participants (IPs) are encouraged to implement the following actions related to sustainability performance reporting during and after their participation in EXPO 2027:

- Maintain Records, Photographs, and Documentation of Sustainability Practices Throughout the Pavilion Lifecycle
- Participants are encouraged to systematically collect and archive relevant documentation of their sustainability practices, covering all project phases — design, procurement, construction, operation, and dismantling.
- This may include:

- Material specifications and certifications (e.g., FSC, low-VOC, recycled content)
- Construction waste tracking reports or logs
- Delivery and transport documentation for locally sourced materials
- Photographs of sustainable design features, construction processes, and reuse strategies
- Air quality monitoring data, energy efficiency measures, or operational records
- Evidence of sustainable dismantling, reuse, or donation of materials

Maintaining this information provides an accurate and valuable reference for internal evaluations, future projects, and external communications.

- Prepare an Internal or Public-Facing Sustainability Summary After Dismantling

Following the completion of pavilion operations and dismantling, IPs are encouraged to prepare a brief summary report that captures key sustainability actions and outcomes.

This report can include:

- Overview of sustainability goals and strategies applied
- Achievements in materials reuse, waste reduction, and recycling
- Innovative environmental solutions or technologies used
- Lessons learned and recommendations for future events
- Visual materials (photos, diagrams, infographics)

The format and level of detail can be adapted to suit internal reporting or public communication needs.

- Share Key Achievements or Innovations with the EXPO 2027 Organiser

Participants are invited — on a voluntary basis — to share their most significant sustainability

- achievements or innovations with the EXPO 2027 Organiser.
- These contributions may be used to:
- Develop a post-EXPO 2027 Sustainability Report summarizing the collective efforts of all Participants
 - Create exhibitions, online content, or promotional materials showcasing sustainable solutions from the event
 - Support knowledge-sharing across future international exhibitions and events
- Participation in this initiative is optional but highly appreciated as part of the shared EXPO 2027 sustainability legacy.
- Consider Publishing Your Sustainability Story as Part of Your National or Organisational Communications Strategy

Sustainability efforts demonstrated at EXPO 2027 can form a valuable part of the IP’s national branding, international reputation, and communications strategy.

Participants are encouraged to:

- Publish articles, press releases, or online content about their pavilion’s sustainability journey
- Share experiences with professional organisations, industry forums, or educational institutions
- Highlight sustainable design solutions in presentations, exhibitions, or future project bids
- Use sustainability as a storytelling element within the pavilion’s visitor experience

By publicly sharing their sustainability achievements, Participants can inspire others, promote responsible design practices, and strengthen their contribution to a global culture of environmental awareness.

Final Note

Sustainability at EXPO 2027 is not only about compliance — it is about creativity, responsibility, and leaving a positive example for future temporary projects worldwide.

Participants are warmly encouraged to document their journey and share their success stories as part of the collective legacy of EXPO 2027 Belgrade.

17

COMPLYING WITH ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS

17.0 Complying With Environmental Standards

Guide for Participants on Serbian and EU-aligned environmental regulations covering all project phases—design, construction, operation, and dismantling. Highlights sustainability principles like material reuse, waste segregation, low emissions, and eco-friendly technologies.

17.2 Environmental Policy

Describes EXPO 2027's overarching environmental policy focused on minimizing ecological footprint, optimizing resource use, preventing pollution, and promoting sustainable practices among all exhibitors and contractors.

17.1 Legal And Other Environmental Requirements

Summarises binding legal obligations for pavilion construction, operation, and post-event dismantling. Explains Serbia's EU-harmonised environmental laws on waste, water, emissions, noise, and hazardous substances, plus additional exhibition policies.

17.3 Environmental Assurance Standards

Defines high-level sustainability standards aligned with ESG principles and ISO 14001, including environmental risk management, measurable goals, continuous improvement, and supplier compliance obligations.

17.4 Environmental Monitoring

Explains required monitoring of emissions, waste, noise, air quality, water, and energy across all phases. Encourages use of low-emission equipment, certified waste handlers, and clear reporting to organisers.

17.5 Key Environmental Guidelines

Specifies mandatory environmental documentation (EAS acknowledgment, waste management plans, inspection reports, monitoring logs, certificates of material compliance, resource statements, and final performance reports) with clear submission milestones.

17.6 Deliverables

Encourages documenting and sharing sustainability achievements, including materials, energy, waste, and innovative solutions for transparency and legacy.

17 COMPLYING WITH ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS

This section serves as a practical guide for all Participants in the exhibition, providing essential information on **environmental regulations and related sustainability requirements** applicable during all phases of participation—from planning and design to construction, operation, and dismantling of pavilions and installations.

The **legal framework in the Republic of Serbia** in the field of environmental protection is **largely harmonised with the European Union’s environmental legislation**. This framework includes **several hundred national laws, by-laws, and technical regulations** that cover a wide range of environmental issues, including waste management, emissions control, energy efficiency, and the sustainable use of materials and resources.

Given the complexity of these legal provisions, this guide aims to **review, interpret, and summarise the most relevant regulations** in a way that is accessible and applicable to Participants. The content has been developed with the **support and guidance of the international organisation responsible for organizing the exhibition**, ensuring full alignment with both local requirements and global sustainability standards.

In addition to ensuring legal compliance, exhibitors are expected to actively contribute to the environmental goals of the exhibition by adhering to the following **key sustainability principles**:

- **Reuse** of materials and resources wherever possible;
 - **Recycling** and proper waste segregation during all phases of the project;
 - **Minimal emissions** of pollutants and greenhouse gases;
 - Promotion of **low-carbon activities** and technologies;
 - **Implementation of alternative ecological solutions**, including the use of sustainable materials, renewable energy sources, and environmentally friendly services.
- These principles are not only aligned with Serbian environmental law but also reflect the broader **sustainability guidelines defined by the international organizing body**, which apply uniformly to all participants.
- Through compliance with these standards, IPs are encouraged to demonstrate leadership in environmental responsibility and contribute to a **sustainable, innovative, and forward-looking exhibition environment**.

17.1 Legal and Other Environmental Requirements

This section outlines the **legal and other binding environmental obligations** that apply to all Exhibitors participating in the international exhibition. It is designed to serve as a **concise and practical reference**, enabling compliance with Serbian legislation and international environmental standards throughout the entire lifecycle of exhibition participation.

The obligations summarised herein apply to the **three key phases** of the exhibition process:

1. **Construction and installation** of exhibition pavilions and related infrastructure;
2. **Operational phase** during the duration of the exhibition;
3. **Post-exhibition dismantling, waste management, and site restoration**.

Serbia’s legal framework for environmental protection is extensive and, in large part, **harmonised with the European Union’s environmental acquis**, covering areas such as environmental impact assessment, waste and water management, emissions control, energy use, noise pollution, use of hazardous substances, and sustainable construction practices. Exhibitors must also comply with **any additional requirements** issued by the exhibition’s international organizing body, as well as **site-specific environmental policies** set by the event host.

The goal of this section is to present only the **minimum necessary legal requirements** that are

most relevant to the activities of exhibitors, avoiding unnecessary technical complexity while ensuring clarity on mandatory compliance. These include but are not limited to:

- Adherence to construction and operational permits that integrate environmental safeguards;
- Compliance with national and local waste handling and disposal regulations;
- Proper management of hazardous materials and prevention of soil or groundwater contamination;
- Limits on air, water, and noise emissions during construction and use;
- Implementation of environmentally sound dismantling and site clean-up procedures.

In addition to statutory obligations, **voluntary standards, certifications, and best practices** are encouraged where applicable, especially those that support circular economy principles, energy efficiency, and carbon footprint reduction.

All exhibitors are responsible for **ensuring that their contractors, suppliers, and service providers** are also compliant with these environmental requirements. Non-compliance may result in regulatory sanctions or restrictions imposed by the exhibition Organisers.

This section will be accompanied by **practical checklists, references to applicable Serbian laws and EU directives, and templates** where needed to facilitate straightforward implementation and monitoring.



16.1.1 EHS Legal Framework in Republic of Serbia

All Participants at EXPO 2027 must ensure full compliance with the environmental laws and regulations of the Republic of Serbia. This includes not only adherence to national legislation, but also alignment with sub-national and local environmental initiatives applicable to the City of Belgrade. In particular, **waste management** is a critical domain governed by a comprehensive legal framework that participants must observe throughout the **design, construction, operation, and decommissioning phases** of their pavilions.

PRIMARY LEGAL INSTRUMENT: LAW ON WASTE MANAGEMENT

The key legislative framework in this field is the **Law on Waste Management** (*Official Gazette of RS, Nos. 36/09, 88/10, 14/16, 95/18, and 35/23*). This Law regulates the entire waste management system in Serbia and governs the following domains:

- Classification and types of waste;
- Strategic and operational waste management planning;
- Roles and responsibilities of waste generators, handlers, and processors;
- Conditions and procedures for permitting;
- Transboundary movement and transport of waste;
- Waste reporting and database obligations;
- Financial mechanisms and fee structures;
- Supervision, inspections, and enforcement measures.

All EXPO 2027 Participants, as well as their contractors and service providers, are required to comply with the obligations set forth under this Law and its supporting regulations.

APPLICABLE BY-LAWS AND TECHNICAL RULEBOOKS

The following legal instruments have been adopted under the Law on Waste Management and are directly relevant to EXPO 2027 activities:

- **Regulation on the Disposal of Waste at Landfills** (*Official Gazette of RS, No. 92/10*)
Establishes fundamental requirements for all landfill-related activities and applies to the disposal of construction and operational waste during and after EXPO.
- **Regulation on Products that Become Specific Waste Streams After Use, Daily and Annual Reporting, and Fee Obligations** (*Official Gazette of RS, Nos. 54/10, 86/11, 15/12, 3/14, 95/18, 77/21*)

Defines obligations for producers and importers regarding products that become regulated waste streams (e.g. packaging, oils, batteries). Requires daily records and annual reporting.

- **Rulebook on the Form of the Daily Waste Record and Annual Waste Report** (*Official Gazette of RS, Nos. 7/20, 79/21*)
Mandates standard forms for documenting and reporting all waste generated during both the construction and exhibition periods. Participants must maintain and submit these records in accordance with national deadlines.
- **Rulebook on the List of Waste Prevention Measures** (*Official Gazette of RS, No. 7/19*)
Provides recommended waste prevention strategies. Participants are expected to incorporate such measures in their pavilion design, procurement, and operations.
- **Rulebook on the Form of the Hazardous Waste Movement Document** (*Official Gazette of RS, No. 17/17*)
Establishes a mandatory tracking system for hazardous waste during its generation, transport, and treatment. Applies to any chemicals, solvents, or other hazardous materials used onsite.
- **Rulebook on the Form of the Waste Movement Document** (*Official Gazette of RS, No. 114/13*)
Regulates movement documentation for all waste categories requiring tracking, ensuring traceability and environmental accountability.
- **Rulebook on the List of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), Management Procedures, and Thresholds** (*Official Gazette of RS, Nos. 65/11, 17/17*)
Applies to certain industrial materials and electronic waste. Participants must ensure proper identification and disposal of POP-containing substances.
- **Rulebook on Electrical and Electronic Products and Waste Management Procedures** (*Official Gazette of RS, No. 99/10*)
Covers management of end-of-life electronic devices and equipment, including disposal and recycling obligations.
- **Rulebook on Conditions for Handling Waste Used as Secondary Raw Materials or for Energy Recovery** (*Official Gazette of RS, No. 98/10*)

Enables use of eligible non-hazardous waste for reuse, recycling, or energy generation. Participants must ensure proper classification and authorisation.

- **Rulebook on Management of Waste Fluorescent Lamps Containing Mercury** (*Official Gazette of RS, No. 97/10*)
Details specific handling and disposal requirements for mercury-containing light sources, applicable to pavilion fit-out works.
- **Rulebook on Storage, Packaging, and Labelling of Hazardous Waste** (*Official Gazette of RS, Nos. 92/10, 77/21*)
Specifies mandatory storage conditions and labelling procedures for hazardous waste generated onsite.
- **Rulebook on Management of Used Batteries and Accumulators** (*Official Gazette of RS, No. 86/10*)
Participants using battery-powered devices or equipment must arrange proper collection and disposal through licensed operators.
- **Rulebook on Certificate of Exemption for Storage Permits (Inert and Non-Hazardous Waste)** (*Official Gazette of RS, No. 73/10*)
Details the process for obtaining a certificate exempting entities from storage permit requirements under defined conditions. This may apply to temporary on-site inert waste storage.
- **Rulebook on Management of Waste Oils** (*Official Gazette of RS, No. 71/10*)
Outlines obligations for the handling and disposal of waste oils. Participants using equipment with lubricants or generators must comply fully.
- **Rulebook on Waste Categories, Testing, and Classification** (*Official Gazette of RS, Nos. 56/10, 93/19, 39/21, 65/24*)
Establishes the national system for waste categorisation. Proper classification is essential to ensure legal compliance and environmental safety throughout the waste life cycle.

In addition to the core waste management legislation, Participants are required to comply with a broader set of environmental laws and strategic documents, including regulations related to packaging, noise control, air protection, and nature conservation. These legal instruments form an integral part of the environmental regulatory framework in the Republic of Serbia and must be observed throughout the project lifecycle.

LAW ON PACKAGING AND PACKAGING WASTE

(*Official Gazette of RS, Nos. 36/09, 95/18 – other law*)

This law governs the environmental conditions for placing packaging on the Serbian market and the management of packaging waste. It applies to all packaging introduced into the Republic of Serbia, regardless of its material composition, origin, or use. The law defines:

- Environmental and technical requirements for packaging;
- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) mechanisms;
- Obligations for separate collection and recovery;
- Reporting duties for producers, importers, and users;
- Financial and administrative measures for compliance.

RELEVANT BY-LAWS UNDER THIS LAW INCLUDE:

- **Regulation on the Packaging Waste Reduction Plan (2020–2024)** (*Official Gazette of RS, No. 81/20*) – Establishes national targets and measures to reduce packaging waste generation and improve recycling rates.
- **Rulebook on Reporting Forms for Packaging Waste Management** (*Official Gazette of RS, Nos. 21/10, 10/13, 44/18 – other law*) – Specifies the required documentation and reporting formats for monitoring packaging flows.
- **Rulebook on Numbering, Abbreviations, and Symbols for Packaging Materials** (*Official Gazette of RS, No. 70/09*) – Requires standardised labelling for identification and classification of packaging materials.

Note: Where packaging material labelling diverges from standard municipal waste classification, Participants must consult their EXPO 2027 environmental contact point.

NATIONAL WASTE STRATEGY

- **Waste Management Program of the Republic of Serbia (2022–2031)** (*Official Gazette of RS, No. 12/22*)
This program outlines Serbia’s strategic direction in waste management and environmental governance. It aligns national legislation with EU directives and defines:
 - Short- and long-term national waste objectives;
 - Institutional roles and inter-agency coordination;
 - Measures for advancing a circular economy;
 - Frameworks for public-private partnerships and investment;
 - Monitoring, evaluation, and compliance tools.

Participants should ensure their pavilion development aligns with the program’s principles of prevention, reuse, recycling, and recovery.

SUB-NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES

- **Law on Local Self-Government**
(Official Gazette of RS, Nos. 129/07, 83/14, 101/16, 47/18, 111/21)
Defines the competencies of municipal authorities, including:
 - Environmental planning at the local level;
 - Management of public utilities such as waste services and sanitation;
 - Maintenance of urban cleanliness and landfill operations;
 - Financing and provision of environmental infrastructure;
 - Enactment of local ordinances related to environmental protection.

Participants must comply with all **city-level environmental regulations** issued by the City of Belgrade or relevant municipal authorities.

LAW ON ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE PROTECTION

- (Official Gazette of RS, No. 96/21)
- Establishes a legal framework for monitoring and mitigating noise pollution. The law regulates:
- Acceptable noise levels during day and night;
 - Mitigation measures for construction and operational noise;
 - Public access to noise monitoring data;
 - Responsibilities of noise-generating entities;
 - Oversight and enforcement mechanisms.
- EXPO 2027 Participants are required to implement appropriate **acoustic protection measures**,

particularly near residential or sensitive areas, and ensure that all noise emissions remain within legally prescribed limits.

LAW ON AIR PROTECTION

- (Official Gazette of RS, Nos. 36/09, 10/13, 26/21)
- This law governs air quality protection in Serbia and defines:
- Obligations for entities that generate emissions;
 - Measures for reducing particulate and gaseous pollutants;
 - Responsibilities for monitoring, reporting, and remediation;
 - Control of mobile and stationary sources of pollution.

Participants must use **low-emission equipment and construction methods**, suppress construction-related dust and fumes, and minimise air quality impacts during all phases of pavilion construction.

LAW ON NATURE PROTECTION

- (Official Gazette of RS, Nos. 36/09, 88/10, 91/10 – correction, 14/16, 95/18 – other law, 71/21)
- Ensures the protection of natural heritage, biodiversity, and ecosystems. It mandates:
- Protection of biological, geological, and landscape diversity;
 - Prohibition of harmful activities in protected areas or near sensitive habitats;
 - Sustainable use of natural resources in development projects;
 - Integration of green infrastructure and nature-based solutions.
- All pavilion-related activities must respect Serbia’s obligations under this law, and any intervention near designated natural areas must be reported and approved by competent authorities.



17.2 Environment Policy

The environmental policy of the international exhibition reflects a firm commitment to **sustainability, ecological responsibility, and environmental protection** across all phases of the event. This policy is aligned with the **global environmental objectives** set by the international organizing body, as well as the **national environmental strategies and legal framework of the Republic of Serbia**.

All exhibitors are expected to support and adhere to the exhibition’s environmental policy by actively incorporating **eco-conscious practices** into the planning, construction, operation, and decommissioning of their pavilions, installations, and related activities.

The core objectives of the environment policy are as follows:

- Preventing environmental degradation and minimizing the ecological footprint of all exhibition-related activities;
- Promoting the **rational and efficient use of natural resources**, including water, energy, and raw materials;
- Encouraging the **reuse and recycling of materials** and reducing the generation of waste at source;
- Preventing **pollution** of air, water, and soil during all project phases;
- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions through **low-carbon technologies and practices**;
- Supporting the use of **sustainable, certified, and locally sourced materials** wherever feasible;

- Complying with all applicable **national and international environmental laws and regulations**;
- Raising awareness and promoting **environmentally responsible behaviour** among staff, contractors, and visitors;
- Ensuring transparent and regular **monitoring, documentation, and reporting** of environmental performance.

Each exhibitor is encouraged to develop and implement their own **internal environmental policy or sustainability plan**, in line with the overall goals of the exhibition. This may include the designation of an environmental focal point within the team, training of staff in environmental compliance, and the adoption of specific performance indicators to track progress.

The exhibition Organisers will provide **support, tools, and recommendations** to help exhibitors meet the outlined objectives and integrate sustainability into every aspect of their participation. In some cases, compliance with the environmental policy may be a **precondition for access to certain construction** or operational activities, and monitoring mechanisms may be applied throughout the event.

Through this collective approach, the exhibition aims not only to minimise its environmental impact, but also to set a **positive example of sustainable international cooperation** and innovation in the event industry.

17.3 Environment Assurance Standards

This section defines the **high environmental protection standards** that all exhibitors are required to meet throughout their participation in the international exhibition. These standards are designed to ensure that all exhibition-related activities are conducted in an **environmentally responsible, transparent, and sustainable** manner, in alignment with international best practices.

The environment assurance standards presented herein are based on the following frameworks:

- Proven **environmental criteria and protocols from previous world exhibitions**;
- Selected elements of the **Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) standards** established by leading international financial institutions;
- Key principles and structure of the **ISO 14001 Environmental Management System** standard, adapted to the specific context of the exhibition.

These assurance standards serve as a practical benchmark for exhibitors, helping them to integrate environmental considerations into all project phases, from concept development to final dismantling. Compliance with these standards is not only a matter of regulatory adherence but a demonstration of environmental stewardship on an international stage.

CORE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSURANCE COMMITMENTS

All exhibitors shall:

- Identify, assess, and manage **environmental risks and impacts** associated with their pavilion construction, operation, and decommissioning;
- Incorporate a **preventive approach** to pollution, resource use, and waste generation;

- Develop and maintain an **environmental management approach**, which may include internal policies, action plans, or designated environmental coordinators;
- Set measurable environmental performance goals and document actions to achieve them;
- Apply the principles of **continuous improvement** in environmental performance throughout the project lifecycle;
- Maintain **records and documentation** of all key environmental actions taken;
- Ensure the environmental standards are applied across their **supply chains**, including contractors, material providers, and service partners.

ALIGNMENT WITH ESG AND ISO 14001

In line with **ESG criteria**, exhibitors are encouraged to consider the broader social and governance aspects of environmental protection, including:

- Transparency and accountability in reporting environmental impacts;
- Engagement with workers, partners, and stakeholders on environmental goals;
- Ethical sourcing and procurement of environmentally certified materials.

The structure of these assurance standards also draws from **ISO 14001**, with emphasis on:

- Environmental policy development;
- Planning and target setting;
- Operational control measures;
- Monitoring and corrective actions.

17.4 Environmental Monitoring

This section provides Exhibitors with an overview of the **environmental monitoring obligations** that must be observed throughout the full lifecycle of their participation in the international exhibition. These requirements apply to the **construction and installation phase, the operational period of the exhibition, and the dismantling and site restoration phase.**

The purpose of environmental monitoring is to ensure that all pavilion-related activities are conducted in accordance with national legislation, exhibition environmental policies, and international best practices in sustainability. Exhibitors are expected to actively monitor and document their environmental performance in the following key areas:

1. Emissions Monitoring

Exhibitors must monitor emissions of air pollutants and greenhouse gases arising from construction equipment, energy use, and other activities. Particular attention should be paid to:

- Dust and particulate matter during construction;
- CO₂ and NO_x emissions from on-site machinery;
- Indoor air emissions during operation if applicable (e.g., HVAC systems, decorative elements, multimedia equipment).

Exhibitors are encouraged to use low-emission equipment and fuels and adopt best available techniques to minimise their carbon footprint.

2. Waste Monitoring

All forms of waste generated by the Exhibitor must be monitored, categorised, and managed appropriately, in line with Serbian law and exhibition waste protocols. Key categories include:

- **Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)** – general operational waste during the exhibition;
- **Construction and Demolition Waste (CDW)** – materials from construction, modification, or dismantling of the pavilion;
- **Other specific waste streams**, such as packaging, electronics, or hazardous materials.

Records should include quantities, types of waste, collection methods, and final treatment or recycling destinations. Exhibitors are encouraged to work with certified waste management providers.

3. Noise Monitoring

Exhibitors must ensure that **noise levels** generated during construction, operation, and dismantling

do not exceed acceptable limits defined by local regulations and exhibition guidelines. This includes:

- Construction activities using heavy equipment;
- Operational noise from multimedia displays or events;
- Dismantling activities involving cutting, breaking, or machinery use.

Mitigation measures such as noise barriers, time-of-day restrictions, and sound-absorbing materials may be required.

4. Air Quality Monitoring

Both indoor and outdoor air quality should be monitored to ensure health, safety, and comfort for workers and visitors. Exhibitors should:

- Use non-toxic, low-VOC paints, adhesives, and finishing materials;
- Ensure sufficient ventilation within enclosed areas;
- Monitor for pollutants like dust, carbon monoxide, and volatile organic compounds during all phases.

Where applicable, real-time monitoring devices or periodic air quality sampling may be required.

5. Water and Energy Consumption Monitoring

To promote resource efficiency and support sustainability goals, Exhibitors must track and report their:

- **Water consumption** (e.g., for installations, sanitation, landscaping, etc.);
- **Energy consumption**, including electricity and fuel used during all operational stages.

Efforts to reduce consumption, such as using efficient fixtures, smart lighting, or renewable energy sources, are strongly encouraged and may be recognised by the Organisers as part of sustainability awards or benchmarking.

Exhibitors may be asked to **submit regular reports or data logs** demonstrating compliance with these monitoring requirements. Templates and reporting tools will be provided by the exhibition Organisers to facilitate uniform data collection and evaluation.

By implementing these monitoring practices, Exhibitors contribute to a transparent, accountable, and environmentally responsible event experience, in alignment with the exhibition’s core sustainability objectives.

17.5 Key Environmental Guidelines

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- Use of recycled and environmentally friendly materials for booth construction and furnishing.
- Limiting the use of single-use plastics and encouraging the use of biodegradable or reusable alternatives.
- No use of single-use plastic bags.
- Efficient water management – reducing consumption and utilizing filtration and water recycling systems.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF PAVILIONS

- Use of LED lighting and other energy-efficient devices.
- Utilisation of renewable energy sources, such as solar panels, for lighting and charging electronic devices.
- Use of highly energy-efficient electronic devices and equipment.
- Turning off devices when not in use to reduce energy consumption.

SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT

- Placement of clearly marked bins for recycling and composting within pavilions.
- Waste reduction through smart product packaging and the use of digital promotional materials instead of printed brochures.
- Organizing recycling and material reuse initiatives after the exhibition.

ECO-FRIENDLY TRANSPORT, EXHIBITION, AND LOGISTICS

- Use of electric or hybrid vehicles for transporting materials and goods.
- Reduction of noise emissions from pavilions.
- Encouraging exhibitors to use shared transportation or low CO₂-emission vehicles.
- Planning efficient logistics to minimise unnecessary fuel consumption.

SUSTAINABLE FOOD AND CATERING

- Use of biodegradable cutlery and food packaging.
- Promotion of local and organic food products in the appropriate cuisine offerings.
- Reducing food waste through donations or reuse systems.

SUSTAINABLE PAVILION DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

- Designing modular and easily dismantlable booths to allow reuse of materials for future events.
- Use of sustainable and certified materials (e.g., FSC-certified wood, recycled metals, biodegradable composites).
- Implementation of “green walls” or plant installations to enhance air quality and visual aesthetics.

CARBON FOOTPRINT AND CO₂ EMISSIONS OFFSETTING

- Calculating and reducing the exhibitors’ carbon footprint by minimizing travel and ensuring efficient use of energy and materials.
- Participation in tree-planting programs or investments in renewable energy as a form of emissions offsetting.
- Digitisation of promotional materials (QR codes, apps, interactive screens) instead of printed brochures.

RESPONSIBLE WATER AND WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

- Use of rainwater harvesting systems for irrigating green areas and sanitary needs.
- Installation of water filtration and reuse systems within pavilions.
- Encouraging visitors and exhibitors to use reusable bottles and available water refill stations.

SUSTAINABLE SOUVENIRS AND PROMOTIONAL MATERIALS

- Avoidance of plastic promotional products and replacement with eco-friendly alternatives (e.g., recycled paper items, wooden or biodegradable souvenirs).
- Focus on useful and long-lasting souvenirs such as plant seeds, digital vouchers, or virtual gifts.

Additional guidelines will be developed and detailed within this guide as needed.

17.6 Deliverables

In line with EXPO 2027’s environmental commitments and applicable Serbian legislation, each Participant is required to submit a defined set of environmental documentation as part of their overall compliance obligations. These deliverables form a crucial component of the environmental management process and are aimed at ensuring transparency, regulatory adherence, effective monitoring, and measurable performance outcomes.

Deliverables shall be submitted at designated milestones before, during, and after the construction and operational phases of the Participant’s pavilion. Failure to submit required documents within specified timeframes may result in suspension of works, non-compliance penalties, or restriction of access to EXPO 2027 facilities.

The following documentation must be prepared and submitted to the EXPO 2027 Organiser, with copies retained on-site for inspection purposes.

1. Environmental Assurance Standard (EAS) Acknowledgment

Each Participant shall confirm compliance with the **Environmental Assurance Standard (EAS)**, which will be made available on the Participant Portal. This foundational document outlines environmental expectations, roles, and key performance indicators for the event.

- The EAS acknowledgment must be signed by the authorised representative of the Participant and submitted prior to site access.
- It will serve as the binding environmental protocol for the duration of participation in EXPO 2027.

2. Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan (CDWMP)

Before commencing any construction or reconstruction activities, Participants are required to submit a **Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan**, which must include:

- Forecasted volumes and types of waste to be generated during site activities;
- Description of waste segregation methods and collection points;

- On-site temporary storage strategies and containment systems;
- List of licensed waste transport and disposal contractors;
- Targeted recycling and recovery rates, where feasible;
- Emergency response protocols for hazardous waste spills.

This document must be approved by the EXPO 2027 Environmental Management Team prior to the start of any physical works on site.

3. Initial Environmental Inspection and Audit Report

Within **10 calendar days** following the start of construction works, Participants must submit an **Initial Environmental Inspection and Audit Report**. This report shall be prepared by the designated Environmental Coordinator or an approved third-party auditor and must contain:

- Confirmation of compliance with approved waste, noise, and emissions protocols;
- Site photographs documenting environmental controls;
- Identification of non-conformities and immediate corrective measures;
- Verification of environmental signage and safety equipment;
- Inventory of environmentally sensitive materials stored on-site.

4. Operational Waste Management Plan (OWMP)

Prior to the opening of the pavilion to the public, Participants must submit an **Operational Waste Management Plan** outlining procedures for managing waste generated during the EXPO operational period. The plan shall include:

- Daily waste handling procedures and separation by waste type (paper, plastics, organics, residuals, etc.);
- Waste container specifications, locations, and labelling system;

- Staffing roles and shift schedules for waste collection and oversight;
- Internal collection routes and hygiene protocols;
- Visitor interaction strategies (e.g. signage for sorting, behavioural nudges);
- Documentation templates for tracking movement and disposal.

All movement of waste must be documented using official forms in accordance with Serbian law, and copies must be retained for audit purposes.

5. Monthly Environmental Monitoring Logs

- Participants must maintain and submit **monthly monitoring logs** to document ongoing environmental performance. These logs must include:
- Quantities and types of waste generated and disposed;
- Material reuse and recycling rates;
- Consumption metrics for energy, water, and materials;
- Dust and noise monitoring records, where applicable;
- Incident reports and follow-up corrective actions;
- Summary of staff environmental training and awareness activities.

Monitoring logs serve as the basis for tracking compliance, identifying trends, and initiating early corrective actions where needed.

6. Certificates of Compliance for Materials Used

Participants are obligated to provide **Certificates of Compliance or Test Reports** for all key materials used in the construction and fit out of the pavilion. These shall confirm compliance with environmental, safety, and quality standards and include:

- Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emission certificates;
- Fire classification and toxicity performance of materials;
- Recycled content or environmental product declarations (EPDs);
- Certificates confirming absence of restricted substances (e.g. lead, mercury, POPs);
- Conformance to applicable Serbian and EU product standards.

Certificates must be issued by accredited laboratories or manufacturers and compiled into a single dossier prior to final inspection.

7. Resource Use Statements

To track resource efficiency, Participants must submit detailed statements documenting their use of:

- **Water** – including total consumption, sources, and measures for conservation (e.g. greywater systems);
- **Energy** – estimated vs. actual use during construction and operation, including share of renewable sources;
- **Raw materials** – including primary vs. recycled content, local sourcing ratios, and material optimisation efforts.

These statements will be used for calculating environmental impact and integrated into the final reporting system.

8. Final Environmental Performance Report

No later than **30 calendar days after pavilion decommissioning**, each Participant must submit a **Final Environmental Performance Report** summarizing all environmental protection activities, outcomes, and recommendations. This comprehensive report must include:

- A narrative summary of environmental management actions across all phases;
- Quantitative data on total waste generated, recycled, and landfilled;
- Reported CO₂ emission reductions and energy savings (where applicable);
- Evaluation of implemented measures against EAS benchmarks;
- Lessons learned and suggested best practices for future events;
- Supporting documentation: photographs, certificates, logs, reports.

This report will be reviewed by EXPO 2027 Environmental Management as part of the final project close-out process. High-performing Participants may be recognised in official sustainability reporting or award programs.

Note: All documentation must be prepared in accordance with the formats and submission timelines provided by the exhibition Organisers. Templates, reporting tools, and technical support will be made available to assist exhibitors in meeting these requirements. By fulfilling these deliverable obligations, exhibitors demonstrate a clear commitment to sustainability and contribute meaningfully to the **collective environmental goals of the exhibition**.



17.7 Supporting Information

To assist Participants in fulfilling their environmental responsibilities and ensuring alignment with EXPO 2027 sustainability goals, a set of standardised reference documents and templates will be made available through the official **EXPO 2027 Participant Portal**. These resources are intended to provide practical guidance and operational tools for environmental planning, compliance, and reporting throughout the project lifecycle.

Participants are encouraged to download, review, and incorporate the contents of these documents into their internal procedures and project documentation at the earliest possible stage of engagement.

The following supporting resources will be accessible:

1. Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

Including Construction Waste Management Plan

The **Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)** outlines mandatory environmental controls and good practices to be applied during the construction and fit-out phases of pavilion delivery. It addresses key risk areas such as:

- Noise and dust control measures;
- Site runoff and sedimentation management;
- Hazardous materials handling and storage;
- Fuel and energy use;
- On-site water management;
- Wildlife and habitat protection, if applicable.

Embedded within the CEMP is a detailed **Construction Waste Management Plan (CWMP)**, which provides standard templates and methodologies for forecasting, sorting, storing, and disposing of construction and demolition waste in line with Serbian regulations and EXPO requirements.

Participants may use this document as a baseline to prepare their own project-specific CEMP and CWMP submissions.

2. Contractor Environmental Plan Checklist

This **checklist** provides a standardised template to help Participants, and their appointed contractors ensure that all relevant environmental control measures are planned, implemented, and monitored effectively.

It includes:

- Pre-mobilisation environmental readiness items;
- Permitting and documentation checks;
- Daily and weekly site monitoring tasks;
- Record-keeping obligations;

- Emergency spill response measures;
- Contractor training and awareness requirements.

The checklist serves as a practical field tool to ensure environmental compliance during daily site operations.

3. Environmental Assurance Standards (EAS)

The **Environmental Assurance Standards (EAS)** document defines the minimum environmental performance requirements expected of all Participants, contractors, and vendors involved in EXPO 2027. It sets out:

- Core environmental principles and sustainability goals;
- Measurable performance indicators and compliance thresholds;
- Roles and responsibilities for environmental management;
- Monitoring and reporting expectations;
- Non-compliance and escalation procedures.

The EAS document forms the foundation for environmental oversight during EXPO 2027 and must be formally acknowledged and followed by all participating entities.

4. Environment and Sustainability Policy

This document articulates the overarching **EXPO 2027 Environment and Sustainability Policy**, aligning with Serbia’s national environmental goals and international best practices.

Key areas covered include:

- Circular economy principles and resource efficiency;
- Climate impact mitigation (energy use, emissions reduction);
- Biodiversity preservation;
- Social sustainability and stakeholder engagement;
- Legacy considerations beyond the event.

Participants should refer to this policy when setting their own environmental and sustainability objectives to ensure that their operations contribute meaningfully to EXPO 2027’s long-term environmental legacy.

5. Environmental Clearance Guidance

This document provides a step-by-step explanation of the **Environmental Clearance** process required for pavilion construction and operation. It includes:

- Required documentation for obtaining local approvals;
- Review timelines and administrative procedures;
- Responsibilities of Participants and appointed consultants;

- Specific criteria triggering the need for clearance (e.g., hazardous substances, emissions-generating equipment, proximity to sensitive areas);
- Contact points within local authorities and the EXPO Environmental Management Team.

Participants are advised to consult this document early in the design phase to ensure that all necessary approvals are obtained without delay to the project timeline.



ANNEX

ANNEX

Building Codes

Construction activities at EXPO 2027 must be carried out in accordance with the legal and technical framework of the Republic of Serbia. This includes a set of binding building codes, safety standards, technical regulations, and environmental protection laws that apply to all phases of the design and construction process.

This section introduces Participants to the **core body of national legislation** governing construction, safety, and environmental management on Serbian territory. The regulations listed below are intended to provide a foundational reference for pavilion planning, design, and construction. Each law or rule book establishes specific obligations, procedural steps, or technical requirements that may affect the layout, structure, systems, or materials used in the pavilion.

Participants and their consultants are strongly encouraged to familiarise themselves with these regulations in consultation with licensed Serbian architects, engineers, and legal professionals. For detailed implementation procedures, forms, and compliance processes, further guidance will be provided in relevant technical annexes and in Sections 5-17 of this Guidebook.

1. Law on Occupational Health and Safety

Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 35/2023

This is the **primary legislation governing safety and health at work** in Serbia. It outlines the responsibilities of employers and participants, prescribes preventive measures, risk assessment procedures, rights and duties of workers, and obligations related to training, equipment, and safe working conditions. For Participants, this law is a foundational requirement when organizing construction activities, engaging contractors, and establishing health and life safety procedures for pavilion construction and operation.

2. Law on Protection of the Population from Exposure to Tobacco Smoke

Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 30/2010

This law establishes a **smoke-free policy** in public and enclosed working environments to protect individuals from the harmful effects of tobacco smoke. Participants must comply with this regulation within their pavilions, including visitor areas, staff zones, kitchens, and technical rooms. Clear signage and enforcement of non-smoking rules are required in accordance with this law.

3. Law on Planning and Construction

Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 72/2009, 81/2009 – corr., 64/2010 – CC decision, 24/2011, 121/2012, 42/2013 – CC decision, 50/2013

– CC decision, 98/2013 – CC decision, 132/2014, 145/2014, 83/2018, 31/2019, 37/2019 – other law, 9/2020, 52/2021, 62/2023

As one of the most comprehensive laws in the Serbian legal system, this law defines **urban planning procedures, permitting processes, construction requirements**, and the roles of investors, designers, contractors, and state bodies. Article 147 is particularly important, as it outlines the **electronic permitting system** that applies to all pavilion works. Participants must ensure compliance during design, approval, and implementation phases.

4. Law on Nature Protection

Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 36/2009, 88/2010, 91/2010 – corr., 14/2016, 95/2018 – other law, 71/2021

This law ensures the **preservation of natural habitats, biodiversity, and protected areas** in Serbia. While EXPO 2027 pavilions are located on urbanised exhibition grounds, Participants must comply with environmental protection standards, particularly in regard to landscaping, disposal of construction waste, and use of materials that may affect local ecology.

5. Law on Environmental Protection

Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 135/2004, 36/2009, 36/2009 – other law, 72/2009 – other law, 43/2011 – CC decision, 14/2016, 76/2018, 95/2018 – other law, 94/2024 – other law

This is Serbia's **core environmental framework law**, ensuring sustainable development, environmental monitoring, and implementation of best practices for reducing ecological impact. It applies broadly across all construction phases and mandates responsible use of resources, control of emissions, and impact assessment. Participants must integrate sustainability principles in their pavilion design, construction methods, and operations in accordance with this law.

6. Law on Waste Management

Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 36/2009, 88/2010, 14/2016, 95/2018 – other law, 35/2023

This law governs the entire system of **waste classification, handling, transport, and disposal** in Serbia. It defines roles and responsibilities of the **waste owner (the Participant)** and **waste producer (the Contractor)**, as well as rules for documenting and transferring waste between parties.

For pavilion construction and dismantling, all generated waste must be sorted, stored in appropriate containers, and removed by licensed operators. The IP is required to maintain waste movement documentation in accordance with this law.

7. Law on Noise Protection in the Environment
Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 96/2021

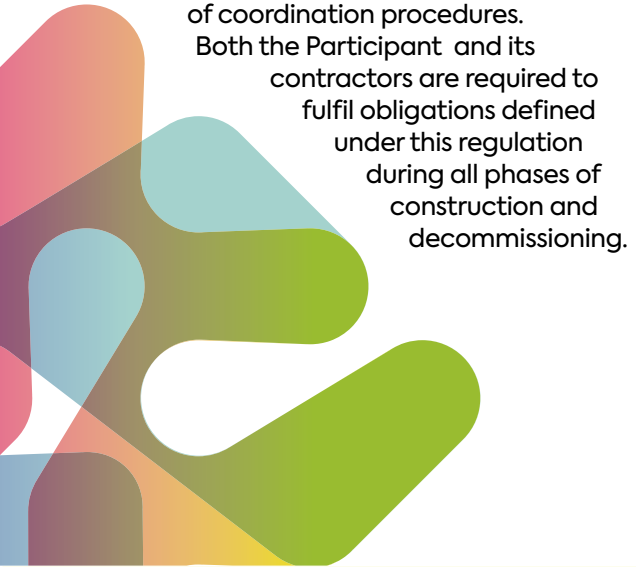
This law defines the framework for **environmental noise control**, especially in urban and public settings. It sets permissible noise levels for day and night periods, along with methods of noise measurement and mitigation. Participants must ensure that both construction works and pavilion operations (e.g., audiovisual equipment, mechanical systems) adhere to these noise limitations. Proper acoustic planning and timing of noisy operations are essential.

8. Law on Air Protection
Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 36/2009, 10/2013, 26/2021 – other law

This law regulates measures to maintain and improve **ambient air quality**, including control of air pollutant emissions from fixed and mobile sources. For EXPO 2027, this applies to the use of generators, HVAC systems, and any process that may produce fumes, dust, or gaseous pollutants. Participants must ensure compliance through proper equipment selection, emission control, and use of environmentally friendly technologies.

9. Regulation on Occupational Health and Safety on Temporary or Mobile Construction Sites
Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 14/2009, 95/2010, 98/2018, 35/2023, 76/2024

This regulation supplements the main Occupational Safety Law by establishing **project-specific safety management rules** for construction sites that are temporary or mobile in nature, such as pavilion installations. It mandates the preparation of a **Plan of Preventive Measures**, appointment of coordinators, submission of construction site registration, and implementation of coordination procedures. Both the Participant and its contractors are required to fulfil obligations defined under this regulation during all phases of construction and decommissioning.



10. Rulebook on Risk Assessment Procedure at the Workplace and in the Working Environment
Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 72/2006, 84/2006 – correction, 30/2010, 102/2015

This rulebook prescribes the methodology for performing **occupational risk assessments**. It provides a structured process for identifying hazards, evaluating risk levels, and defining mitigation measures for all work processes and environments. Contractors working on pavilion construction are required to prepare and maintain up-to-date risk assessments for all jobs, including special categories like working at height, electrical tasks, and handling heavy machinery.

11. Rulebook on Preventive Measures for Safe and Healthy Work at the Workplace
Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 21/2009

This rulebook outlines **general preventive measures to be applied across all types of workplaces**, including construction environments. It includes obligations related to organisation of work processes, risk mitigation, ergonomics, safety signage, and monitoring of work conditions. It provides a regulatory foundation for planning health and safety culture at the pavilion construction site.

12. Rulebook on Safety at Work during Construction Activities
Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 53/1997

One of the longest-standing safety rulebooks still in force, this regulation prescribes **protective measures for specific construction tasks**, including excavation, formwork, scaffolding, concreting, and material handling. It defines technical and organisational rules that contractors must follow to protect workers from mechanical, chemical, and physical hazards commonly found on construction sites.

13. Rulebook on the Content of the Construction Site and Worksite Setup Study
Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 4/2025

This rulebook defines the **mandatory elements of the Construction Site Setup Study**, a key project planning document required by Serbian law. It includes logistics, safety zones, movement paths, materials storage, equipment location, and access control. Pavilion contractors must prepare this document before any construction begins to ensure site safety and regulatory compliance.

14. Rulebook on Preventive Measures for Safe and Healthy Work with Work Equipment
Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 23/2009

This regulation sets safety standards for the **use, maintenance, and inspection of work equipment and machinery**. It applies to all powered and

manual tools used on site and mandates proper user training, risk assessments, labelling, and safeguards. Contractors must ensure all tools used in pavilion construction meet these standards.

15. Rulebook on Preventive Measures for Safe and Healthy Work Using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 92/2008 and 101/2018

This rulebook defines rules for **selection, distribution, and usage of personal protective equipment** across various risk categories. It includes requirements for PPE storage, condition checks, compatibility with tasks, and user training. All pavilion workers must be provided with appropriate and certified PPE per this regulation.

16. Rulebook on Safety Measures and Norms for the Use of Work Tools
Official Gazette of the SFRY, No. 18/1991

Though issued under the former Yugoslavia, this rulebook remains in force and addresses the **design, use, and maintenance of work tools** (machines, hand tools, etc.). It sets basic technical requirements and user obligations to prevent injuries and ensure safe tool handling on all construction sites, including EXPO 2027 pavilions.

17. Rulebook on General Safety Measures against the Hazardous Effects of Electric Current in Work Facilities, Workspaces, and Worksites
Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, No. 21/1989

Still legally binding, this rulebook prescribes **protective measures against electrical hazards** in buildings and temporary sites. It covers insulation, grounding, protective devices, handling procedures, and environmental controls to prevent electric shock and fire. All electrical systems and installations in pavilions must meet these requirements.

18. Regulation on Preventive Measures for Safe and Healthy Work during Asbestos Exposure
Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 108/2015

This regulation strictly governs any **work involving or near asbestos-containing materials**, which are banned or tightly controlled in Serbia. It outlines assessment procedures, work restrictions, PPE, decontamination processes, and exposure limits. IPs must ensure that no asbestos is used in their materials or systems, and all legacy or imported materials are pre-approved.

19. Rulebook on Preventive Measures for Safe and Healthy Work during Exposure to Chemical Substances
Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 106/2009, 117/2017, 107/2021

This rulebook details mandatory protections during **exposure to hazardous chemical substances**, such as solvents, adhesives, paints, and cleaning agents. It covers labelling, handling, storage, ventilation, risk communication, and emergency response. Pavilion contractors and suppliers must ensure proper documentation (e.g., Material Safety Data Sheets) and enforce safety protocols on site.

20. Rulebook on Recordkeeping in the Field of Occupational Health and Safety
Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 5/2025

This rulebook defines the structure, content, and retention period of **records required to demonstrate compliance with occupational health and safety laws**. It includes personnel training logs, medical checks, PPE issue lists, incident reports, and coordination agreements. IPs and contractors must maintain these records on site and make them available to labour inspectors and EXPO 2027 Organisers when requested.

21. Rulebook on Preventive Measures for Safe and Healthy Work during Manual Handling of Loads
Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 106/2009

This rulebook sets limits and safety protocols for **manual lifting, carrying, and handling of loads** to prevent musculoskeletal injuries. It defines ergonomic principles, maximum weight thresholds, and required training. It applies to all personnel involved in transporting materials during pavilion fit-out and dismantling and must be followed by all contractors.

22. Rulebook on the Provision of Occupational Health and Safety Signs
Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 95/2010 and 108/2017

This rulebook regulates the **standardisation, placement, and maintenance of safety signage** on construction sites and in workplaces. It includes mandatory visual warnings, hazard notices, and emergency information. IPs must ensure that clear, durable, and compliant signage is installed in all zones of pavilion construction, technical rooms, and public access areas.

23. Rulebook on the Procedure for Determining Compliance with Occupational Health and Safety Requirements
Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 60/2006

This rulebook outlines the **inspection and verification procedures** for assessing whether an employer has fulfilled legal safety obligations. It governs how compliance is determined by labour authorities and includes documentation review, technical evaluation, and issuance of safety confirmations. IPs and contractors must ensure that

their operations can withstand such inspections at any time.

24. Rulebook on the Content and Manner of Issuing Injury Reports, Occupational Diseases, and Work-Related Illnesses

Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 72/2006, 84/2006 – correction, 4/2016, 106/2018, 14/2019

This regulation prescribes the **official reporting process** in the event of a workplace injury, occupational disease, or illness related to job duties. It standardises the forms and deadlines for reporting incidents to authorities. IPs and contractors must ensure that designated personnel understand and follow this procedure if an incident occurs during pavilion construction or operation.

25. Rulebook on Preliminary and Periodic Medical Examinations for Employees at High-Risk Workplaces

Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 120/2007, 93/2008, 53/2017

This rulebook mandates **initial and periodic medical checkups** for workers exposed to increased occupational risks (e.g., heights, electrical work, heavy lifting). It prescribes examination intervals, content, and medical criteria for fitness to work. Compliance is essential for both IPs and contractors employing workers in hazardous roles during pavilion works.

26. Rulebook on Technical Standards for Electrically Powered Scaffolds

Official Gazette of the SFRY, No. 19/1986

This rulebook defines the **design, installation, and operational safety standards for motorised scaffolding systems**. While originally issued in Yugoslavia, it remains legally binding in Serbia. Pavilion contractors using electrical platforms or lifts must ensure conformity with these norms and perform necessary technical inspections.

27. Rulebook on Technical Standards for Cranes

Official Gazette of the SFRY, No. 65/1991

This rulebook establishes **technical and safety standards for tower cranes, mobile cranes, and lifting systems**. It covers load limits, stability requirements, maintenance obligations, and inspection intervals. All crane operations involved in pavilion construction must follow these provisions strictly to avoid penalties or incidents.

28. Rulebook on Technical Standards for Load-Bearing Steel Structures

Official Gazette of the SFRY, No. 61/1986

This rulebook defines material and design standards for **steel structural components**, including trusses, beams, and supports. It remains in force and is applicable to all steel structures erected for pavilions, whether permanent or temporary.

Compliance with these standards ensures both structural stability and legal acceptability.

29. Rulebook on Technical Standards for Loads on Load-Bearing Building Structures

Official Gazette of the SFRY, No. 26/1988

This regulation prescribes the **static loads and dynamic load combinations** that must be accounted for in the design of structural systems. It covers occupancy loads, wind, snow, and equipment loads. It applies to both temporary and permanent structural solutions in pavilion construction and is essential for all static calculations and structural assessments.

30. Rulebook on Technical Standards for the Design and Execution of Finishing Works in Construction

Official Gazette of the SFRY, No. 21/1990

This rulebook establishes standards for **interior and exterior finishing works**, including flooring, wall coverings, painting, cladding, suspended ceilings, and façade finishing. It applies to all materials and methods used during the final construction stages. For pavilion works, compliance ensures quality control and alignment with Serbian construction practices, especially in public-facing areas.

31. Rulebook on the Manner of Providing First Aid, Types of Means and Equipment Required at the Workplace, and Training and Deadlines for Employee First Aid Training

Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 109/2016

This rulebook mandates the **organisation of first aid systems** on construction and work sites. It covers first aid kit content, the number of kits per number of workers, mandatory signage, and obligations for regular staff training. Pavilion contractors must designate trained staff and ensure all first aid materials are in place and up to date throughout the construction and operational phases.

32. Law on Fire Protection

Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 111/2009, 20/2015, 87/2018, and 87/2018 – other laws

This law provides the **comprehensive legal framework for fire prevention and protection**, applicable to all buildings and construction sites. It includes fire safety planning, equipment requirements, fire-resistant materials, alarm systems, and emergency evacuation provisions. Pavilion designs must include a certified fire protection plan reviewed by an authorised fire engineer and approved by local authorities.

33. Regulation on Fire Protection Measures during Welding, Cutting, and Soldering Works

Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, No. 50/1979

Despite its age, this regulation remains in force and prescribes **fire safety measures during hot works**, such as Welding, Flame-cutting, Soldering, Torching, Brazing, Grinding, Sawing, Use of disc cutters and Use of an open flame. It defines risk zones, supervision protocols, mandatory fire watch, and equipment (extinguishers, thermal barriers). Contractors performing such works during pavilion assembly must follow this regulation strictly to avoid fire hazards and regulatory violations.

34. Rulebook on General Safety Measures against the Hazardous Effects of Electric Current in Work Facilities, Workspaces, and Worksites

Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, No. 21/1989

This rulebook outlines **protective measures against electric shock and electrical fire** in buildings and temporary worksites. It includes grounding requirements, equipment labelling, insulation, periodic inspection, and operational training. All temporary and permanent pavilion electrical systems must be installed and maintained according to this regulation.

35. Rulebook on Technical Standards for Low-Voltage Electrical Installations

Official Gazette of the SFRY, Nos. 53/1988 and 54/1988; Official Gazette of the FRY, No. 28/1995

This rulebook provides detailed **technical requirements for designing and installing low-voltage electrical systems** (up to 1,000V). It covers wiring systems, distribution boards, grounding, circuit protection, and safety distances. All low-voltage installations in EXPO 2027 pavilions

— including lighting, power sockets, and equipment feeds — must adhere to these standards to ensure safe operation and pass mandatory inspections.

36. Rulebook on the Procedure for Inspection and Testing of Work Equipment, Electrical and Lightning Protection Installations, and Environmental Conditions

Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 76/2024

This rulebook defines mandatory procedures for **technical safety inspections and certifications** of equipment used on construction sites, including electrical and lightning protection systems. It also governs testing of environmental conditions such as lighting, noise, and temperature. All such systems in EXPO 2027 pavilions must be tested and approved by authorised inspection entities, and **valid technical reports** must be submitted before operation.

37. Rulebook on Preventive Measures for Safe and Healthy Work at Heights

Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 5/2025

This regulation mandates **specific procedures, training, and safety systems** for all work performed at height — such as scaffolding, elevated platforms, suspended ceilings, or rigging installations. It requires employers to issue work permits, conduct risk assessments, and implement collective and personal protective measures. All pavilion-related activities involving elevation fall under this rulebook, and non-compliance may lead to site closure or fines.



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