Custom Design Stand
&
Material Guide

SUSTAINABLE | INNOVATIVE | RESPONSIBLE

This guide is intended for participants, design teams and related project steakholders.

As all stands will be manufactured in Türkiye, designs should be developed in accordance with Türkiye's material standards, supply conditions, and manufacturing practices, with a low-carbon and a circular design approach.



LOW CARBON | CIRCULAR APPROACH | NATURAL MATERIALS | SOCIAL IMPACT | INNOVATIVE DESIGN

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What Does This Guide Include?

This guide defines criteria regarding the design, material selection, and technical compliance of the stands and pavilions to be set up at COP31 Antalya.

It is intended for participants, design teams, and related project stakeholders. Production and installation applications are carried out under the approval and supervision of the organiser.

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SECTION 01

Introduction & Scope

1.1 Overview

COP31 Antalya will be held at the Expo Center **COP31 Venue, Antalya** from 9 to 20 November 2026.

In preparation for the opening days of the conference, the setting up of pavilions and offices will take place between **1-31 October 2026.**

1.2 Venue

COP31 Venue is located at Expo Center in Soğucaksu / Antalya, is a major venue hosting international exhibitions, congresses, and large-scale events.

With its wide indoor exhibition areas, a hall structure adaptable to events of different scales, loading–unloading capabilities, and technical infrastructure, it is well suited to comprehensive organisations. It will serve as the main venue for stand and pavilion areas during COP31.

Important: Production and installation are carried out by the organiser.

Production, manufacturing, and installation of all stands shall be carried out by the organiser. The duty of participants and design teams is **to develop a design that complies with the rules set out in this guide and submit it for approval.** This guide does not contain operational instructions on field application or installation processes.

1.3 How to Proceed?

- Develop a design with materials and systems available in Türkiye
- Consider standard board dimensions and material thicknesses
- Follow the rules and technical specifications defined in the guide
- Prepare the architectural, electrical, and related CAD files and submit them for approval

1.4 Who Is This Guide Intended For?

Participants

Approved organisations renting spaces within the Blue Zone.

Designers

Architects, interior architects, and design offices developing stand or pavilion concepts on behalf of the participant.

SECTION 02

Design Philosophy & Sustainability Principles

Within the scope of COP31, design is not merely a visual decision but also part of the sustainability approach. Material efficiency, reuse, demountability, and low environmental impact are prioritised in stand and pavilion designs.



MATERIAL PRIORITISATION HIERARCHY FOR DESIGNS

2.1 Guiding Principles

- **Reusability:** In stand and pavilion designs, modular components that can be reused in future events should be preferred.
- **Local and Low-Carbon Supply:** To reduce carbon emissions from logistics, materials that can be supplied within Antalya and Türkiye should be used wherever possible.
- **Use of Circular Materials:** Recycled, bio-based, or reprocessed materials must be prioritised.
- **Energy-Efficient Design:** Low-energy solutions should be preferred when selecting lighting, equipment, and technical systems.

2.2 Message and SDG

The design should clearly, comprehensively, and holistically reflect the climate action approach and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The use of printed materials should be kept to a minimum; digital solutions should be preferred for information, wayfinding, and content transfer wherever possible.

2.3 Decorative Planting

Live plants, living green walls, artificial plants, preserved / stabilised plants, and similar decorative planting features may be used at the participant's discretion.

The selected application is expected to comply with the overall design concept, fire safety, and technical compliance requirements.

End-of-Life Design Intent

Custom designs should be planned with demountable, modular components that can be reused after the event. When selecting materials, recyclable or repurposable options should be prioritised; composite materials that are difficult to recycle and permanent adhesive applications should be limited wherever possible.

Design Assessment Criteria

It is not sufficient for a design to be submitted for approval based solely on its aesthetic strength. The design is expected to be consistent with COP31's climate approach, in compliance with technical requirements, and technically feasible and sustainable. Assessments are carried out according to the following criteria:

1. **Theme and Climate Relevance** - The design should clearly, comprehensively, and holistically reflect COP31's climate theme and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).
2. **Quality and Innovation** - The design should carry an original, high-quality, contemporary presentation language in line with the scale of the event.
3. **Accessibility** - Stand and pavilion areas should be planned to be accessible, safe, and inclusive for all visitors.
4. **Sustainability** - Low-carbon impact, the use of reusable and recyclable materials, and waste reduction should be taken into account in design decisions.
5. **Visual Impact and Readability** - The key message should be clear; branding, graphics, wayfinding, and lighting elements should be used in a strong, readable, and cohesive visual composition.
6. **Durability and Technical Compliance** - The design should remain safe and durable throughout the event, and be suitable for the venue, scale, and technical infrastructure conditions.
7. **Compliance with the Rules** - The design must comply with the mandatory provisions, technical requirements, and submission standards set out in this guide.

Assessment
Approval assessments are based on these criteria. Incomplete or non-compliant designs will be returned for revision.

SECTION 03

Materials Guide

The materials used in the design are classified into three main categories: preferred, conditionally acceptable, and prohibited materials. All structural and decorative materials must be fire-resistant or flame-retardant and must be presented with the relevant technical compliance documentation.

Preferred

- Wooden products with FSC / PEFC certificates (solid timber, plywood, OSB, etc.)
- Recycled aluminium and steel
- Demountable and reusable modular systems
- Natural fibre-based surface finishes and textiles (jute, linen, hemp, felt, etc.)
- Textiles and carpets with recycled content
- Water-based paints, varnishes, and coatings with low-VOC content
- Bio-based 3D printing materials (e.g. PLA)
- Canvas or other durable print surfaces as an alternative to vinyl banners

Conditional

- MDF / Chipboard – only low formaldehyde emission classes (E1 / E0)
- PVC Flooring – only for temporary use and demountable applications
- Acrylic – provided that a recycling or reuse plan is submitted
- Painted Surfaces – only with waterbased paint systems
- Single-Use Printed Materials – only where no digital alternative is available
- Glass Elements – provided that safety glass and edge protection are used

Prohibited

- Single-use plastic decorative elements
- Panel products with high formaldehyde emissions, and paints and adhesives with high VOC content
- Fabrics, carpets, and decorative textiles not treated for fire resistance
- Freestanding roll-up banners and freestanding banners within the stand area
- Vinyl banners (where a suitable textile or canvas alternative is available)
- Styrofoam / polystyrene (EPS) decorative elements
- Non-separable composite and laminated surfaces

3.1 Fire Safety Classification

Textiles, carpets, decorative coatings, and similar surface materials used in designs must comply with the applicable fire safety classifications. The designer's role under this guide is to ensure that materials are selected in compliance with fire performance criteria. Compliance documents and technical certificates for the final materials used at the production stage are provided by the manufacturer.

Class (Sample)	Definition	Typical Applications	Document
B-s1,d0 / B1	Surfaces with limited combustibility and low smoke production	Surfaces with limited combustibility and low smoke production	Surfaces with limited combustibility and low smoke production
C-s2,d0 / B1	Materials with limited combustibility, suitable for decorative applications	Decorative coatings, graphic panels, surface applications	Fire performance certificate
Textiles / Carpets DIN 4102 B1 or equivalent	Flame-retardant treated textile surfaces	Flame-retardant treate textile surfaces	Manufacturer certificate or flame-retardancy treatment document

The Role of the Designer and Documentation

The designer must select materials in conformity with fire safety classifications. Fire performance certificates and the relevant technical documentation for the materials used in final production are provided by the manufacturer and submitted during the approval process.

Surfaces

3.2 Selection of Paints, Coatings, and Surfaces

- **Water-based products with low VOC content and low emissions** should be preferred for paints, varnishes, polishes, and surface coatings.
- Paints, adhesives, and coating systems with high formaldehyde emissions, high solvent content, or persistent chemical residues should be avoided.
- Surface selection should take demountability, reuse, and ease of maintenance into account.
- Matte or low-reflective surfaces should be prioritised for graphic readability, visitor comfort, and lighting control.

3.3 Graphic and Print Surfaces

- In graphic applications, demountable, reusable, or recyclable graphic alternatives should be preferred over single-use print surfaces.
- Digital screens, textile / canvas prints, interchangeable graphic panels, and modular surface systems should be considered as priority options.
- Vinyl banners, permanent lamination, and single-use foil applications should be limited to situations where no suitable alternative is available.

3.4 Surface Preferences

Element	Preferred	Document / Required Document
Wall Surface	Stretched canvas, demountable panel, modular coating	Manufacturer's test report / certificate of conformity
Floor / Podium	Modular platform, carpet with recycled content, demountable flooring	Fire performance certificate
Graphics	Digital screen, canvas / textile print, interchangeable graphic panels	Manufacturer certificate or treatment document
Lighting	LED, low-consumption luminaires, low-heat systems	Manufacturer certificate or treatment document

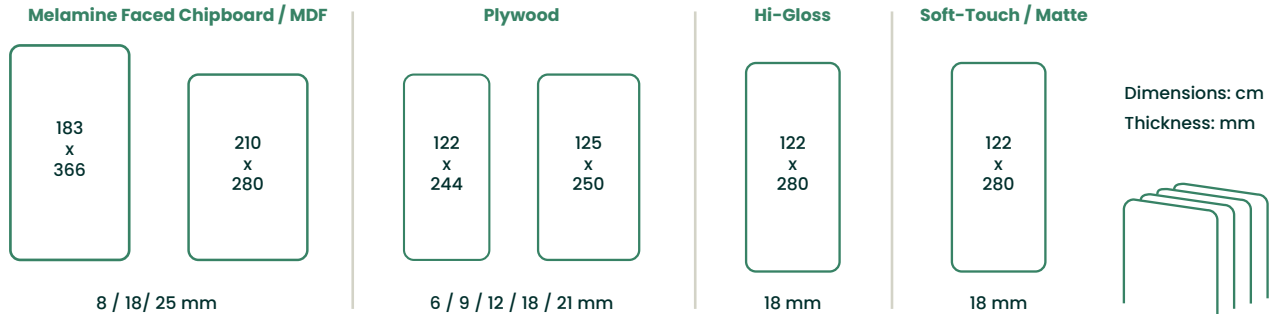
Board & Surface Materials

The design must be developed according to the following **standard board dimensions.** Segmenting panels according to standard board sizes reduces waste, lowers costs, and enables production modulation.

3.5 Standard Board Dimensions

Material	Board Dimensions (cm)	Thickness (mm)
Melamine Faced Chipboard / Melamine Faced MDF	210 × 280 cm • 183 × 366 cm	8 / 18 / 25 mm
MDF / Chipboard	210 × 280 cm • 183 x 366 cm	8 / 18 / 25 mm
Plywood	122 x 244 cm • 125 x 250 cm	4 / 6 / 8 / 9 / 10 / 12 / 15 / 18 / 20 / 21 mm
OSB	122 x 244 cm	8 / 9 / 11 / 12 / 15 / 18 / 22 / 25 mm
Hi-Gloss Surfaces	122 x 280 cm	18 mm
Soft-Touch / Matte Surfaces	122 × 280 cm	18 mm

STANDARD BOARD FORMATS (PROPORTIONS ARE SCHEMATIC)



Design Considerations

Board dimensions should be planned so they can be manufactured from standard board sizes. Non-standard, oversized, or single-piece boards should not be used, as they can increase waste rates, transportation risks, assembly time, and costs. **Hi-Gloss** and **Soft-Touch** surfaces should only be considered within standard board formats. In designs using these surfaces, scratch resistance, maintenance, and surface durability must be taken into account.

Colour and Surface Options

Colour, texture, and surface finishes must be selected from among the approved material options. The surface finishes specified in the design shall be finalised based on production feasibility and material availability.

Waterproof Plywood (Marine Plywood)

Waterproof plywood is a layered wood panel material pressed with special adhesives that provide resistance to moisture and limited water contact. It is preferred for load-bearing surfaces, podiums, subfloors, areas at risk of moisture, and applications requiring high strength.

This guide covers two main types: imported birch plywood and local beech / poplar waterproof plywood. The board quality, surface coating class, and thickness should be selected based on the intended place of use, the expected load, and the visibility of the surface.

3.6 Dimensions and Thicknesses

Imported Birch Plywood

Standard Dimensions: 122 × 244 cm / 153 × 305 cm

Thickness (mm)	Quality (Front / Back)
4 mm	BB / BB
6 mm	BB / BB
9 mm	BB / BB
12 mm	BB / BB
15 mm	BB / BB
18 mm	BB / BB
21 mm	BB / BB

Local Beech / Poplar Waterproof Plywood

Standard Dimension: 220 × 170 cm

Thickness (mm)	Quality (Front / Back)
4 mm	CP / CP
6 mm	CP / CP
8 mm	BB / CP
10 mm	BB / CP
12 mm	BB / CP
15 mm	BB / CP
18 mm	BB / CP
20 mm	BB / CP
25 mm	BB / CP
30 mm	BB / CP

Technical Note

WBP is an adhesive-bonded, birch-faced plywood type suitable for high-density and load-bearing applications. Density, moisture content, and surface class may vary according to manufacturer data.

Quality Labels

Quality codes such as BB and CP indicate the quality of the front and back faces of the board. The first code indicates the front face and the second the back face. For example, in the expression BB / CP, the front face is of BB quality class and the back face is of CP quality class. Higher surface quality can be preferred on exposed surfaces, while more cost-effective surface grades can be preferred for load-bearing, enclosed, or concealed areas depending on application requirements.

Design Considerations

Plywood thickness should be selected according to its intended place of use and the expected load. Higher thicknesses should be preferred for podiums, subfloors, load-bearing panels, and heavy-traffic areas. In areas at risk of moisture exposure, only plywood manufactured with waterproof adhesives and meeting the appropriate technical specifications may be used.

OSB (Oriented Strand Board)

OSB (oriented strand board) is a load-bearing board manufactured by pressing oriented wood strands with resin.

It is preferred in cost-effective frames, base / subfloor, and infill applications.

3.7 Dimensions and Thicknesses

Standard Dimensions

Note: Dimensions may vary depending on the manufacturer.

Dimensions (cm)	Note
122 x 244 cm	Most Common
125 x 250 cm	-
122 x 280 cm	Some Manufacturers

OSB Thicknesses / Standard Thicknesses

Thickness (mm)
8 mm
9 mm
11 mm
12 mm
15 mm
18 mm
22 mm
25 mm

Use in Design

OSB has a textured surface. On exposed surfaces, the natural texture can be left as is for decorative purposes, or it can be coated (melamine faced board / fabric / paint). It is suitable for concealed load-bearing elements, structural frames, and subfloor applications.

Natural Solid Timber

Teak • Iroko • Ash • Sapele

Teak, iroko, ash, and sapele are natural solid timber types used in exposed surfaces, panelling, detailing, furniture, and decorative coating elements. Due to its natural structure, solid timber may exhibit variations in grain, tone, and texture; these variations should be considered an inherent characteristic of the material. The use of solid timber in a design must be planned taking into account dimensions, waste, cost, surface durability, and availability of supply. Long, single-piece applications should be avoided wherever possible; modular, demountable, and manufacturable details should be preferred.

3.8 Dimensional Principles and Thicknesses

Parameter	Value (mm)
Minimum Width	100 mm
Preferred Maximum Length	2000 mm
Standard Thicknesses	16 mm / 18 mm / 20 mm / 30 mm / 35 mm

Cost Warning

For natural solid timber, sourcing lengths exceeding 2000 mm may be difficult; waste rates, transportation risks, and costs may increase. Therefore, 2000 mm should be considered the practical upper limit in the design.

Use

Solid timber may be used on visible decorative surfaces, furniture details, slats, panelling, and custom finishing elements. As a natural material, variations in grain, tone, and colour are to be expected.
Solid timber used on visible surfaces should be sanded according to the intended application and finished with water-based protective finishes with low VOC content.

Acrylic / PMMA

Acrylic is a board material produced from PMMA. Available in clear, translucent, opaque, or coloured options, it is used in applications such as display windows, signage, illuminated surfaces, covers, partitions, and decorative details.

The use of acrylic in a design should be planned taking into account board dimensions, thickness, light transmittance, colour, scratch risk, and installation details. For illuminated applications, opal or light-diffusing surfaces can be preferred; for decorative applications, clear, coloured, or custom-made surfaces are suitable.

3.9 Board Dimensions and Thicknesses

Dimensions (cm)	Prevalence / Usage Note
122 x 244 cm	Very Common
135 x 205 cm	Most Common
205 x 305 cm	Large Board Format
100 x 200 cm	Coloured and Custom Products
150 x 300 cm	Usually Imported or Custom Products

Standard Thicknesses

1 mm / 1.8 mm / 2 mm / 2.8 mm / 4.8 mm / 8 mm / 10 mm / 12 mm / 15 mm / 20 mm / 25 mm / 30 mm /40 mm

Note: On the market, 2.8 mm products are often referred to as “3 mm”, and 4.8 mm products as “5 mm”.
The dimensions and thicknesses in the design should be confirmed with the supplier prior to final production.

Colour and Surface Options

Clear, opal, and primary colour options are available as standard. Custom colour production is possible; however, it may increase lead time and cost. If the design incorporates a special colour, an opal surface, or an illuminated application, this preference should be clearly stated during the design approval process.

Design Considerations

Acrylic surfaces are susceptible to scratches. For boards used on exposed surfaces, scratch resistance, fingerprints, cleaning, and maintenance requirements should be considered.

Large-scale or thin acrylic applications may be prone to deflection; load-bearing details and connection points should therefore be clarified during the design phase.

For illuminated surfaces, the appropriate opal density, LED spacing, and board thickness should be considered together to achieve uniform light distribution.

Polycarbonate

Polycarbonate is a high-impact-resistant board material available in clear, opal, and coloured finishes.

Two types are commonly used: solid (flat) polycarbonate and corrugated / multiwall polycarbonate. It is preferred in applications requiring safety, lightness, and light transmittance. Common colour options are clear, opaque (white), and smoked.

3.10 Types, Dimensions and Thicknesses

Solid (Flat) Polycarbonate

Offers a visual effect similar to acrylic, but with significantly higher impact resistance. It is preferred for clear surfaces, protective panels, illuminated applications, and details where it serves as an alternative to glass.

Dimensions:

2050 x 3050 mm (most common)

1250 x 2050 mm (thinner thicknesses)

Thicknesses:

1 · 2 · 3 · 4 · 5 · 6 · 8 · 10 · 12 · 15 mm

Corrugated / Multiwall Polycarbonate

Used in roofing, skylights, greenhouses, verandas, and lightweight canopy applications. Its light weight and high light transmission make it advantageous for widespan applications.

Dimensions

2100 x 6000 mm (standard)

2100 × 12000 mm and custom-cut lengths (some manufacturers)

Thicknesses:

4 . 6 · 8 · 10 · 16 · 20 · 25 · 32 mm

Use

Solid polycarbonate is preferred in applications requiring high impact resistance, such as safety surfaces, clear / illuminated panels, and as a replacement for glass.

Corrugated or multiwall polycarbonate is suitable for lightweight canopies, translucent enclosures, and widespan applications.

Composite Panel (ACP) & Aluminium Sheet

This section summarises the basic dimension and thickness principles for composite panels and aluminium sheets commonly used in flat metal surface and cladding applications.

3.11 Composite Panel

Aluminium composite panel (ACP) is a flat, lightweight, and rigid cladding board consisting of a core material bonded between two aluminium face sheets. It is used in signage, totems, façade cladding, decorative panels, and other large flat surface applications requiring a smooth finish.

Board Dimensions

Dimensions (cm)
120 x 300 cm
150 x 600 cm

Standard Thicknesses

Thickness (mm)
3 mm
4 mm

Use

ACP is preferred for large surfaces requiring a smooth, seamless finish in signage, totem, façade cladding, and decorative panel applications. Its lightweight and rigid structure provides a clean surface effect. The colour, texture, and surface finish of visible surfaces should be specified in the design.

3.12 Aluminium Sheet

Aluminium sheet is a flat metal sheet used in cutting, bending, and metal surface detailing. With its lightweight, corrosion-resistant, and machinable structure, it is suitable for decorative metal surfaces, edge details, cladding elements, and custom bent parts.

Standard Dimensions

Dimensions (cm)
100 × 200 cm
125 × 250 cm
150 × 300 cm

Standard Thicknesses

Dimensions (cm)
2 mm
3 mm
18 mm

Aluminium Sheet Use

Aluminium sheet is used in cutting, bending, and detailing solutions, decorative metal surfaces, edge finishing, and cladding applications. The visible surface treatment (raw, brushed, anodized, or painted) must be clearly indicated in the design.

Box & Tubular Profiles

Aluminium, iron, and stainless steel profiles are used in load-bearing frames, framing, railings, decorative metal elements, and various construction details. The standard length is typically 6,000 mm. The profile type, cross-sectional dimensions, wall thickness, and surface finish should be specified according to the intended application.

3.13 Box Profiles

Aluminium and iron box profiles are widely used in load-bearing frames, framing, and construction elements.

Square Cross-Sections (mm)

10 × 10 • 15 × 15 • 20 × 20 • 25 × 25 • 30 × 30
40 × 40 • 50 × 50 • 60 × 60 • 80 × 80 • 100 × 100

Rectangular Cross-Sections (mm)

20 × 10 • 30 × 20 • 40 × 20 • 40 × 30 • 50 × 30
60 × 40 • 80 × 40 • 100 × 50 • 120 × 60

Type	Standard Wall Thicknesses (mm)
Aluminium Box	1 - 1.2 - 1.5 - 2 - 3 mm
Iron Box	1 - 1.2 - 1.5 - 2 - 2.5 - 3 - 4 mm
Rectangular Box (Aluminium and Iron)	1 - 1.2 - 1.5 - 2 - 3 - 4 mm

Most Commonly Used at Exhibition Stands

20 × 20 × 1.5 - 30 × 30 × 2 - 40 × 40 × 2 - 50 × 50 × 2 - 60 × 40 × 2 - 80 × 40 × 2 mm cross-sections are widely preferred in most stand, decoration, and lightweight steel construction works.

3.14 Tubular Profiles

Round tubular profiles are used in load-bearing elements, railings, legs, suspension systems, and decorative metal elements.

Type	Standard Diameters (mm)	Standard Wall Thicknesses (mm)
Iron Pipe (Black / Galvanized)	Ø 16 • 20 • 25 • 32 • 42 • 48 • 60 • 76 • 89 • 114	1.2 • 1.5 • 2 • 2.5 • 3 • 4
Aluminium Pipe	Ø 16 • 20 • 25 • 30 • 40 • 50 • 60 • 80 • 100	1 • 1.5 • 2 • 3 • 4
Stainless Steel Pipe	Ø 16 • 20 • 25 • 32 • 38 • 42 • 48 • 51 • 60 •76	1 • 1.2 • 1.5 • 2 • 3

Use

Tubular profiles are preferred for railings, legs, suspension systems, decorative frames, and visible metal details. The visible surface finish (raw, painted, anodized, galvanized, or polished) should be clearly specified during the design phase.

Expanded & Perforated Metal

Expanded metal (mesh) and perforated metal sheets are used in decorative surfaces, partitions, façades, semi-transparent surfaces, and translucent applications. Common sheet dimensions for both material groups are 1000 × 2000 mm, 1250 × 2500 mm, and 1500 × 3000 mm.

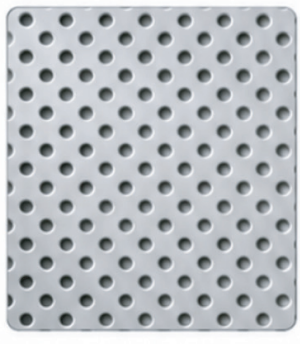
3.15 Expanded Metal (Mesh)



Manufactured by slitting and stretching metal sheets, it contains no welding and offers a continuous structure. Its open-mesh appearance makes it ideal for decorative and permeable surface applications.

Thicknesses	0.5 • 0.8 • 1 • 1.5 • 2 • 3 • 4 mm
Mesh Opening Dimensions	10 × 20 • 15 × 30 • 20 x 40 • 30 × 60 mm
Material Options	DKP Sheet Metal • Galvanized Sheet Metal • Aluminium • Stainless Steel

3.16 Standard Perforated Metal (Round Holes)



Round-hole perforated sheet is one of the most commonly used perforated types in Türkiye. Thanks to its regular perforation pattern, it provides a controlled open area, a consistent repeating pattern, and balanced light transmission.

Hole Diameters	Ø2 · Ø3 · Ø5 · Ø8 · Ø10 · Ø15 · Ø20
Pitch (Centre to Centre)	3 · 5 · 8 · 10 · 15 · 20 mm
Thicknesses	0.5 · 0.7 · 1 · 1.2 · 1:5 · 2 · 3 · 4 mm

Use in Design

Expanded metal is preferred for more permeable and textured surfaces, while perforated metal is suitable for applications requiring a controlled open-area ratio and a regular pattern. The surface finish (raw, painted, galvanized, anodized, or stainless) must be clearly specified during the design phase.

Perforated Metal - Square / Custom Forms / Multi

Standard sheet dimensions are common to all types: 1000 × 2000 mm, 1250 × 2500 mm, and 1500 × 3000 mm. Perforated metal surfaces are used in decorative façades, partitions, translucent surfaces, and custom patterned metal applications.

3.17 Square-Perforated

Square-perforated sheets are preferred in applications requiring a regular geometric pattern and a clear open-area ratio.

Hole Dimensions:	5 x 5 mm • 10 x 10 mm • 15 x 15 mm • 20 x 20 mm
Thickness	0.8 mm • 1 mm • 1.5 mm • 2 mm • 3 mm

3.18 Custom Form Perforated

Custom-form perforated sheets are produced using laser cutting or custom moulds. They are suitable for projectspecific patterns, branding details, and decorative surface applications.

Thickness:	1 mm • 1.5 mm • 2 mm • 3 mm • 4 mm
Shape Options:	Hexagon • Diamond • Star • Ellipse • Teardrop • Custom Logo • Custom Pattern

3.19 Multi-Perforated

Multi-perforated sheets are decorative systems that combine different hole diameters on the same surface. They provide a dynamic pattern effect and controlled permeability.

Thickness:	1 mm • 1.5 mm • 2 mm • 3 mm
Combinations:	Ø3 + Ø5 • Ø5 + Ø8 • Ø8 + Ø12 • Mixed Geometric Patterns

Most Commonly Used at Exhibition Stands

1.5–3 mm mesh, standard perforated Ø5–Ø8 (1–1.5 mm), square-perforated 10 × 10 / 15 × 15, and decorative custom-patterned solutions are the most frequently preferred options in exhibition stand applications.

1000 × 2000 mm, 1250 × 2500 mm, and 1500 × 3000 mm sheets are commonly accepted as standard.

Tempered & Laminated Glass

Tempered and laminated glass are classified as safety glass and are used in glass doors, partitions, display windows, railings, and façade applications. Below is a summary of the dimensions, thicknesses, and door types commonly used in exhibition stands and interior applications.

3.20 Tempered Glass

Tempered glass is a type of safety glass whose strength has been increased through heat treatment. In case of breakage, it shatters into small pieces, ensuring safer use.

Sheet Dimensions:	1000 x 2000 • 1200 x 2400 • 1500 x 3000 • 2000 x 3000 • 2250 x 3210 (jumbo) mm
Thicknesses:	4 • 5 • 6 • 8 • 10 • 12 • 15 • 19 mm
Use:	Glass Door • Partition Wall • Display Window • Railing • Shower Cabin

3.21 Laminated Glass

Laminated glass is produced by bonding two or more layers of glass with a PVB or EVA interlayer. It provides enhanced safety by holding the pieces together in case of breakage.

Laminated Thicknesses:	3+3 (6) • 4+4 (8) • 5+5 (10) • 6+6 (12) • 8+8 (16) • 10+10 (20) mm
Tempered Laminated:	1500 × 3000 • 2000 × 3000 mm
Use:	Display Window • Counter • Glass Railing • Façade • Safety Glass

3.22 Types of Glass Doors

Type	Thickness	Measurement / Opening
Full Glass Door	10 / 12 mm Tempered	900 x 2100 • 1000 x 2100 mm
Double-Leaf Glass Door	10 / 12 mm Tempered	Total Opening 1600 • 1800 • 2000 mm

Practical Standards for Exhibitions and Indoor Spaces

Glass partition: 10 mm tempered • Glass door: 10 / 12 mm tempered

Glass railing: 8+8 / 10+10 tempered laminated

Mirrors – Glass, Acrylic & Mirror-Finish Sheet

Mirror surfaces are used to create decorative effects, enhance depth perception, reflect light, and provide accent features. This section summarises the three basic mirror types commonly used in exhibition stands and interior applications: glass mirrors, acrylic mirrors, and mirror-finish stainless steel sheets.

3.23 Glass Mirror

A glass mirror is a glass surface coated with silver or aluminium. It provides high reflection quality and is preferred for decorative surfaces, display windows, panels, and interior accent applications.

Sheet Dimensions:	1000 x 2000 • 1200 x 2400 • 1600 x 2200 • 2250 x 3210 (jumbo) mm
Thickness:	3 · 4 · 5 · 6 mm
Colours:	Silver • Bronze • Smoked • Gold • Rose Gold • Black

3.24 Acrylic Mirror

Acrylic mirrors are manufactured by applying a mirror coating to an acrylic sheet. Their light weight, higher breakage resistance, and suitability for CNC / laser cutting make them ideal for decorative details, wayfinding, and lightweight panel applications.

Sheet Dimensions:	1220 x 2440 - 2050 x 3050 mm
Thickness:	1 · 2 · 3 · 5 mm
Colours:	Silver • Gold • Rose Gold • Bronze • Smoke Grey • Blue • Red • Green • Black
Advantages:	Lightweight • More resistant to breakage • Suitable for CNC and laser cutting

3.25 Mirror-Finish Stainless Steel Sheet

Mirror-finish sheet metal is a polished stainless steel surface. Its metallic mirror effect is preferred for decorative metal surfaces requiring high strength and a long lifespan.

Sheet Dimensions:	1000 x 2000 • 1250 x 2500 • 1500 x 3000 mm
Thickness:	0.5 • 0.8 • 1 • 1.2 • 1.5 • 2 mm
Colours (PVD coating)	Mirror Silver • Gold • Rose Gold • Champagne • Bronze • Black • Blue Titanium • Copper

☆ Most Commonly Used at Exhibition Stands

Glass mirror: 4 mm (silver, bronze, smoked) • Acrylic mirror: 2–3 mm (silver, gold, rose gold)
Mirror-finish stainless steel sheet: 0.8–1 mm (gold, rose gold, champagne, black)

Wall Panels & Decorative Systems

This section defines the basic design references for decorative wall panels, translucent surfaces, acoustic panels, and custom surface systems used in exhibition stand, pavilion, and interior applications.

3.26 Wall Panels

Type	Common Dimensions / Thickness	Note / Surface
Decorative 3D Panel	50 × 50 cm / 50 × 100 cm / 50 × 120 cm; approx. 2-30 mm	Acrylic, PVC, composite, or similar surface types; pattern depth and surface coating vary by product.
Fibre Panel	135 × 300 cm / 140 × 340 cm; body thickness approx. 0.5-15 mm; pattern depth 5-60 mm	A lightweight decorative surface system. Weight varies with the pattern and mould type.
Translucent Panel	120 × 240 cm /122 x244 cm; approx. 3-10 mm	Can be acrylic, onyx-effect, or polycarbonate-based. Backlit LED applications should be assessed on a project basis.
Acrylic Panel	50 × 50 cm / 122 × 244 cm; commonly 3mm and above	Plain, coloured, opal, translucent, or decorative finish options are available. The material type must be clearly specified in the specifications.
Acoustic Panel / System	From 60 × 60 cm to 120 × 120 cm; up to 120 × 300 cm in some systems	May be PET felt, fabric-covered, rock wool, wood, or composite acoustic systems. NRC value and fire class must be checked against manufacturer data.

Project-Based Confirmation

The product type, dimensions, thickness, surface finish, fire resistance, acoustic value, and installation details for wall panels and decorative surface systems must be clarified during the design approval process. Products without manufacturer's technical data or confirmed application conditions should not be used as a design basis.

Design Considerations

Fire safety, installation method, demountability, weight, ease of maintenance, and surface durability should be considered when selecting a product.

For light-transmitting or backlit panels, the LED layout, uniform light distribution, panel thickness, and surface light transmission should be considered together.

For light-transmitting or backlit panels, the LED layout, uniform light distribution, panel thickness, and surface light transmission should be considered together.

Wall Panels – Slatted, Panelling & 3D

This section describes the common dimensions, thicknesses, and surface options to be considered when designing slatted wall panels, panelling systems, and decorative 3D panels. The dimensions given are common commercial ranges. The final dimensions, material type, manufacturer, stock availability, surface finish, and project requirements must be confirmed during the design approval process.

3.27 Slatted Wall Panels, Panelling Systems and Decorative 3D Panels

Type	Common Dimensions / Thickness	Note / Surface
Felt / Slatted Panel	240 × 60 cm / 244 × 60 cm / 280 x 60 cm / 120 x 60 cm; total thickness approx. 19-22 mm; slat thickness 12-21 mm	MDF, wood veneer, PVC veneer, or natural veneer surface options are available. Black PET felt is commonly used on the rear surface.
Panelling / Wooden Panel	Length 2000-3000 mm; width 70-150 mm; thickness 10-18 mm	Can be produced from solid timber, MDF veneer, lacquer, PVC-coated MDF, or WPC. Dimensions and surfaces are determined on a project basis.
Decorative 3D Panel	120 × 240 cm / 122 × 244 cm; approx. 3-10 mm	PVC- or WPC-based panel systems with hollow or solid cross-sections. Surface colour, texture, and joint details vary by product type.
Translucent Panel	50 × 50 cm / 122 × 244 cm; commonly 3 mm and above	Can be manufactured from PVC, acrylic, fibre, composite, or similar materials. Pattern depth, surface coating, and fire performance should be checked per product type.
Acoustic Panel / System	From 60 × 60 cm to 120 × 120 cm; up to 120 × 300 cm in some systems	Solid timber, MDF veneer, natural veneer, thermo wood, or WPC options are available. The grain, tone, and surface finish of exposed visible surfaces must be specified in the design.

Decorative Wall Systems

Decorative wall systems include slatted panels, panelling, 3D panels, acoustic panels, PVC / WPC panels, acrylic surfaces, fibre panels, and stone / brick / concrete-effect surface solutions. When selecting a product, not only the visual impact but also fire safety, installation method, demountability, weight, ease of maintenance, and surface durability must be taken into account.

The product type, dimensions, colour, surface texture, fire class, and installation details to be used in the design must be clearly specified during the design approval process.

Aluminium Truss Systems

Aluminium truss systems are modular frame systems used for portals, totems, entrance arches, lighting, and screen support structures. Their light weight, quick installation, and reusability make them a common choice for exhibition stands and event installations.

3.28 Cross-Section – Length and Connection

IMPORTANT

In all halls, the permitted **maximum stand height is 360 cm for all materials.**

Cross-Sections	30 × 30 cm • 40 x 40 cm
Standard Lengths	500 • 1000 • 1500 • 2000 • 2500 • 3000 mm
Colours	Silver • Black Black truss systems are particularly preferred in technology, premium brand, and stage / lighting applications.
Connection Types	Conical connection system • Bolted connection system The connection type should be determined according to project requirements and the expected load.

IMPORTANT RULE

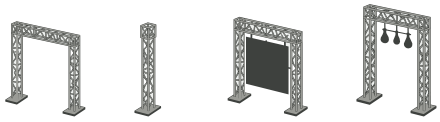
Ceiling-mounted installations **are not permitted**. All truss solutions must be designed exclusively as **freestanding, self-supporting systems.**

Exhibition Practice

The most commonly used truss systems in the Turkish exhibition industry are aluminium systems with 30 × 30 cm and 40 × 40 cm cross-sections and conical connections.

Only freestanding, self-supporting truss systems are permitted at this exhibition.

SUPPORTED APPLICATIONS (FREESTANDING SYSTEMS ONLY)



PORTAL & ENTRANCE ARCH | TOTEM & UPRIGHT STRUCTURES | SCREEN SUPPORT SYSTEMS | LIGHTING SUPPORTS

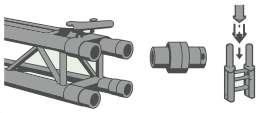
All truss systems must be anchored to the ground with suitable base plates and designed to be self-supporting. Ceiling-mounted systems or suspension points are prohibited.

Design Considerations

- Ceiling-mounted truss applications are not permitted.
- All truss systems must be freestanding and self-supporting.
- Truss systems must be designed and used considering only the load to be carried, the span and clearance, and the load-bearing capacity.
- Suspension loads for lighting, LED screens, speakers, or other equipment must be calculated during the project phase and be compatible with the manufacturer's system capacity.
- Base plates, connection elements, ballast weights, and safety measures must be clearly defined in the project details.
- For load-bearing uses, structural suitability and manufacturer data / capacity must be verified.
- All measurements are approximate. Final dimensions, materials, connection type, load conditions, and stock availability must be confirmed on a project basis.

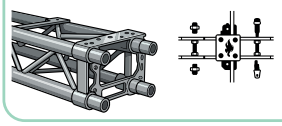
CONNECTION TYPES

CONICAL CONNECTION SYSTEM



Allows quick installation and dismantling. The most widely used system in exhibitions and event installations.

BOLTED CONNECTION SYSTEM



Provides high load-bearing capacity and rigidity. Preferred for heavy-load and long-span applications.

Design Considerations

COP31 Priority

These materials are in line with COP31's sustainability objectives. Low carbon impact, the use of recycled or renewable content, and reusability are the primary selection criteria.

3.29 Recycled and Natural Panels

Material	Common Dimensions / Thickness (mm)	Colour / surface
Recycled PET Panel	600 × 600 • 600 × 1200 • 1200 × 2400 • 1200 × 2800 mm 6 • 9 • 12 • 18 • 24 mm	Black • Grey • Light Grey • White • Beige • Green • Blue • Red
Cardboard Honeycomb Panel	1220 × 2440 • 1250 × 2500 • 1500 × 3000 mm 10 • 16 • 20 • 30 • 40 • 50 • 60 mm	Kraft paper surface • White cardboard • HPL MDF • Digital printing applicable
Bamboo Panel	1220 × 2440 • 1250 × 2500 mm 15 • 18 • 20 • 30 • 40 mm	Natural • Caramel • Dark Bamboo

Material Note

Recycled PET panels are acoustic and decorative panel solutions made from waste plastic bottles. Cardboard honeycomb panels offer a lightweight, recyclable core structure. Bamboo panels stand out for their use of rapidly renewable natural resources.

3.30 Natural Fibre Panels

Material	Common Dimensions / Thickness (mm)	Colour / Surface
Hemp Board	1200 × 2400 • 1250 × 2500 mm; 10 • 12 • 15 • 18 • 20 mm	Black • Grey • Light Grey • White • Beige • Green • Blue • Red
Cork Panel	600 × 900 • 1000 × 500 • 1000 x 1000 • 1220 × 2440 mm; 3 • 5 • 10 • 20 • 30 mm	Natural • Dark • Black • Cork Coating

3.31 Recycled Aluminium

Recycled aluminium refers to the percentage of recycled content in the raw material, rather than to a specific product size.

Used in:	Aluminium Sheet • Box Profile • Pipe • Truss • Composite Panel
Sheet Dimensions:	0.8 mm • 1 mm • 1.s5 mm • 2 mm • 3 mm
Recycled Content Percentage:	%30 • %50 • %75 • %90+ • ~%100 (depending on the manufacturer)

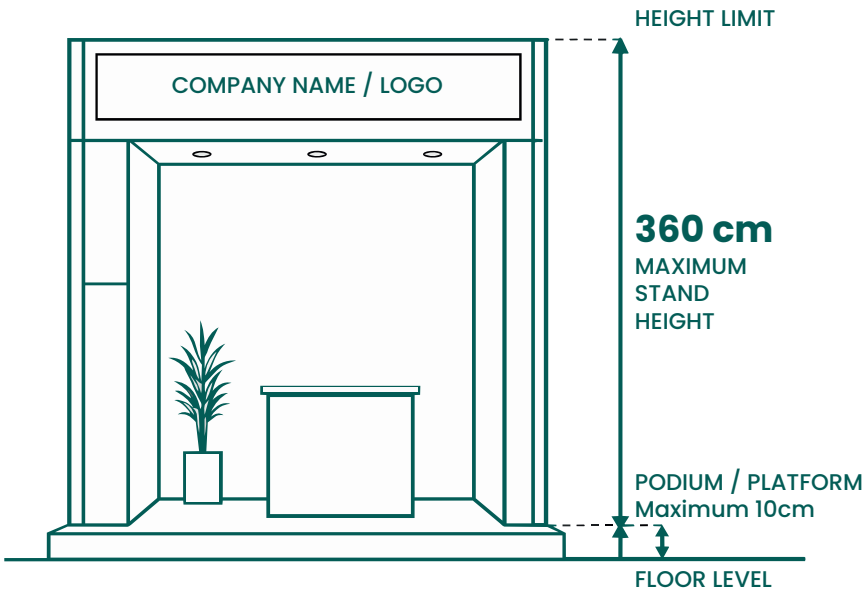
SECTION 04

Design Guidelines

These guidelines help your stand get approved quickly and safely.

4.1 Height and Platform

The permitted stand height in all halls is a minimum of 300 cm and a maximum of 360 cm. Participants must include the maximum 10 cm podium / platform height within this limit and make their calculations accordingly.



MAXIMUM HEIGHT: 360 CM INCLUDING THE PODIUM

4.2 Load-Bearing Capacity and Structural Stability

If no load-bearing steel structure is included within the fascia, a vertical support column shall be provided every 4 metres. If exposed columns are not desired in the design, a steel load-bearing structure with a truss system should be used within the fascia. In such cases, the maximum unsupported span shall not exceed 10 metres. The loadbearing support columns used for the fascia cannot have a cross-section smaller than 10 × 10 cm or a metal pipe smaller than 60 mm in diameter.

If a recessed LED screen is to be installed within a wall, the screen recess must be designed to be at least 1 cm larger than the net overall dimensions of the LED screen in all directions. In addition, a service void with a minimum depth of 60 cm must be left behind the LED screen to allow for maintenance and servicing.

Façade, Adjacencies & Circulation

4.3 Adjacent Stands

A maximum of 50% of each open façade of a stand may be enclosed. At least 50% of the length of each façade must remain open.

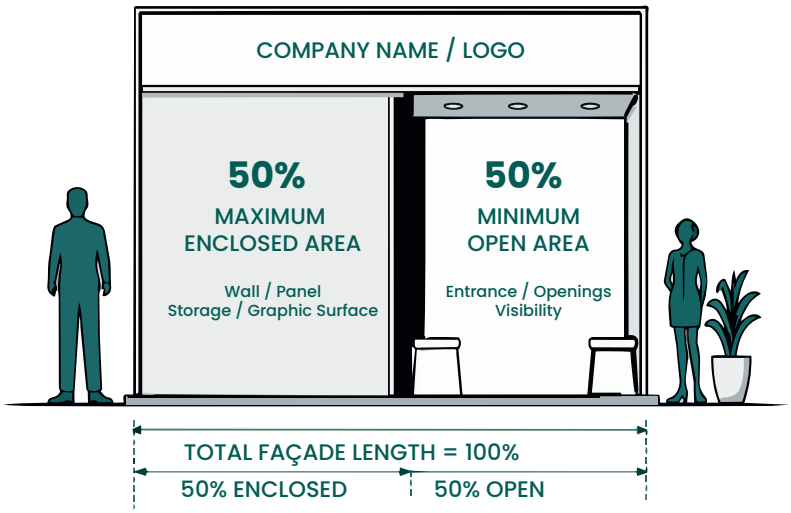
In stands with adjacent stands, the rear or side surfaces facing the adjacent stand must be fully enclosed and finished smoothly.

Branding and graphics may only be displayed within the boundaries of the stand.

Banners, flags, or any other protruding elements may not be placed within the ceiling, entrance, or corridor areas. No element may protrude beyond the boundaries of the stand.

Underlying Principle | Façades and open areas should support visual continuity, safety, and a professional appearance throughout the exhibition.

MAXIMUM FAÇADE COVERAGE: 50%



EXAMPLE

On a 10 m long façade, a maximum of 5 m may be enclosed and a minimum of 5 m must be left open.

4.4 Entrances and Circulation

Escape routes must not be obstructed by any participant or object.

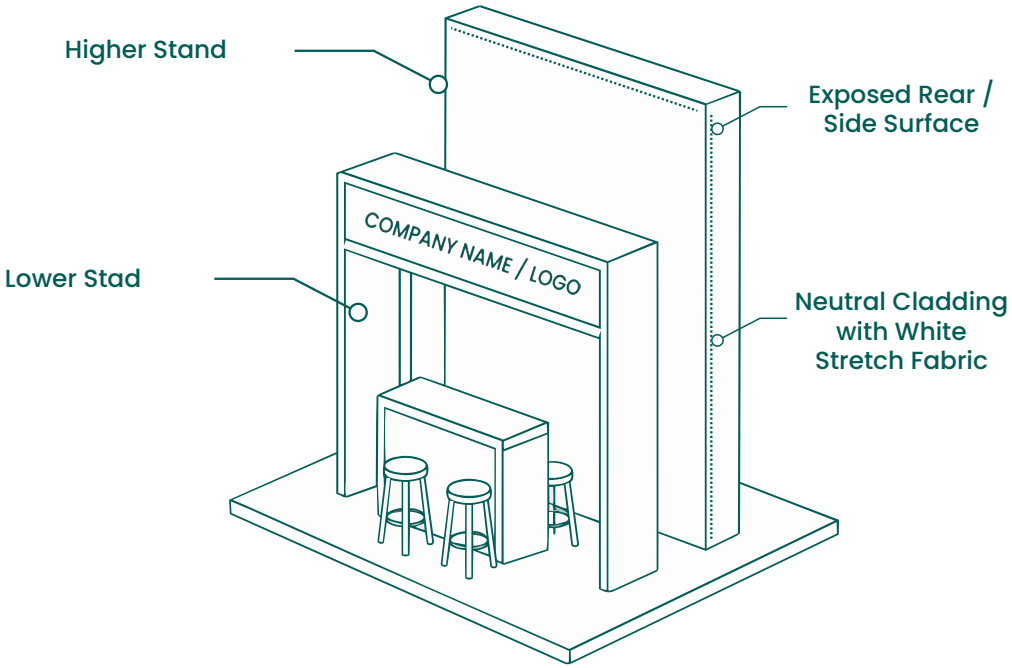
Designs must prevent noise from disturbing other participants. See Section 5 for sound limits and requirements.

Adjacent Height Difference & Visible Surfaces

It is mandatory to enclose any visible sides or surfaces exposed when an adjacent stand is lower than your stand. To maintain visual continuity and conceal technical elements (cables, load-bearing profiles, and raw construction materials), all visible surfaces must be covered with a clean, smooth finish.

4.5 Enclosing Visible Rear / Side Surfaces

The permitted stand height in all halls is a minimum of 300 cm and a maximum of 360 cm. This is the overall height, including podiums / platforms, measured from floor level to the highest point of the stand.



ENCLOSING THE EXPOSED SURFACE WHERE THE ADJACENT STAND IS LOWER

- Where an adjacent stand is lower, any exposed rear or side surface must be fully enclosed with clean, white stretch fabric or an equivalent neutral material.
- The cladding must be applied wrinkle-free, taut, stain-free, and with a smooth appearance; sagging, rippling, or exposed seams are not accepted.
- The cladding surface must remain neutral; no advertisements, logos, graphics, or wayfinding elements may be applied to it.
- The cladding system must be integrated into the stand's own load-bearing structure; it may not lean against, receive support from, or transfer load to the adjacent stand.
- The top level of the cladding must not exceed the maximum permitted stand height (360 cm).

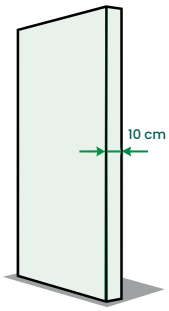
Wall & Joint Details

Wall thicknesses and joint details must be clearly and explicitly indicated in the design drawings.

4.6 Wall Thicknesses

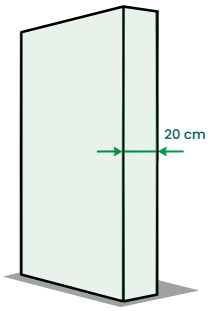
For all stands, a minimum wall thickness of 10 cm is required for walls up to 300 cm in height, and a minimum wall thickness of 20 cm for walls up to 360 cm in height.

Structural Wall



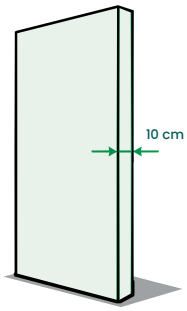
300 cm Height
Minimum Wall Thickness

Structural Wall



360 cm Height
Minimum Wall Thickness

Partition Wall



Minimum Wall Thickness
at Any Height

WALL THICKNESS RULES

Wall Type	Height (cm)	Thickness (cm)
Structural (Load-Bearing / Façade) Wall	300 cm	Minimum 10 cm
Structural (Load-Bearing / Façade) Wall	360 cm	Minimum 10 cm
Partition Wall	Any height	Minimum 10 cm

Rule of Whole Numbers

Wall thicknesses must be specified as whole numbers. Only whole measurements such as 10 cm, 15 cm, 20 cm, and the like are acceptable; fractional measurements such as 11.4 cm or 13.6 cm are not accepted.

4.7 Joint Details

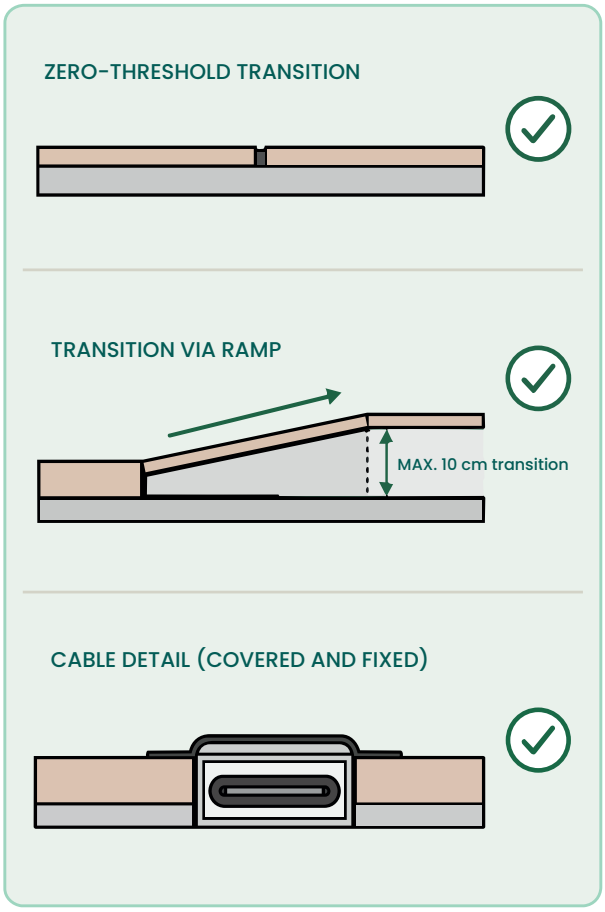
- MDF cover strips must be used at wall joints and finishing details.
- Chipboard may not be used as a joint cover or as a visible joint element.
- Where necessary, joint details may be resolved with metal profiles; all joints must be designed to be demountable, maintainable, and re-installable.

Floor & Level Safety

Floor design is a fundamental element of visitor safety, accessibility, and user comfort. All floor solutions must be planned to eliminate the risks of slipping, tripping, sudden level changes, and loosening.

4.8 Floor Safety

- **Surfaces:** All walking surfaces should be finished with non-slip, durable flooring suitable for heavy foot traffic. Glossy, polished, or slippery finishes should be avoided.
- **Level Transitions:** Transitions should be designed zero-threshold wherever possible. Unavoidable level differences should be bevelled or resolved with a ramp of an appropriate gradient. Sudden and unprotected level changes must not be left in place.
- **Platform / Podium:** The maximum height of a platform or podium is 10 cm. For level differences exceeding 35 mm, a ramp with an appropriate gradient must be provided.
- **Cable and Edge Details:** No loose cables, exposed conduits, or lifted cladding edges may be left. All cables and finishes must be secured, concealed, and completed without creating a tripping hazard.
- **Wet / Service Areas:** In areas at risk from water, beverage spills, or plant irrigation, water-resistant and non-slip surfaces should be used.
- **Durability:** The floor must withstand heavy visitor traffic throughout the event.



Note on Flooring

Non-slip properties, a smooth finish, and a secure level solution should be evaluated together. Safe use is considered just as important as visual quality in the design approval process.

Emergency Management & Equipment

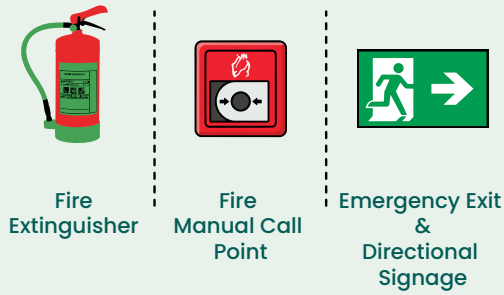
To ensure safe evacuation, stand designs must keep emergency exit corridors clear, and fire-fighting equipment must be positioned along the main evacuation routes in visible, unobstructed locations.

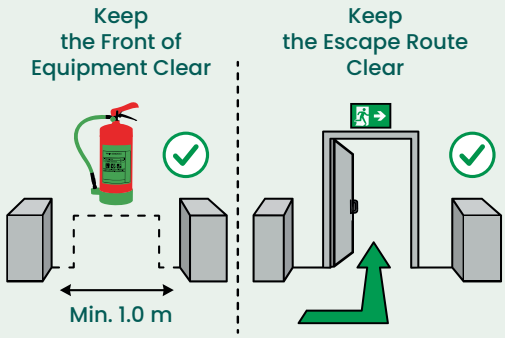
4.9 Fire Equipment – Escape Route

- **Fire Equipment:** Fire extinguishers, fire cabinets, hydrants, manual call points, and the related directional signs must always remain visible and directly accessible.
- **Escape Routes:** Emergency exit doors, escape routes, and directional signs may not be closed off, obstructed, or narrowed.
- **Circulation:** Passages within the stand must be planned to suit emergency evacuation, free of obstructions, and of sufficient width.
- **Layout:** Fire extinguishers must be placed at visible, easily accessible points that do not obstruct escape routes and can be reached quickly by stand personnel.
- **Areas with Electrical Risk:** Additional CO_2 fire extinguishers are recommended in areas with electrical risk, such as electrical distribution boards, LED screen control areas, AV equipment, technical rooms, and similar spaces.
- **Areas with Heat / Kitchen Risk:** In kitchens, hot-service areas, or stands containing open heat sources, the fire risk must be assessed separately and appropriate additional extinguishing equipments must be provided.
- **Device Status:** All fire-fighting equipment must carry a valid maintenance label, be fully charged, in working order, and compliant with the relevant local regulations.

Mandatory Practical Standart

Stand Area m²	Minimum Fire Extinguisher Requirement (kg)
0–50 m²	1 × 6 kg PFAS-Free Foam Fire Extinguisher
51–100 m²	2 x 6 kg PFAS-Free Foam Fire Extinguishers
101–150 m²	3 x 6 kg PFAS-Free Foam Fire Extinguishers
151–200 m²	4 x 6 kg PFAS-Free Foam Fire Extinguishers
For each additional 50 m² or a fraction thereof	+1 x 6 kg PFAS-Free Foam Fire Extinguishers





Keep the Escape Route Clear

No wall, decoration, screen, storage unit, product display, or plants may be positioned in a way that obstructs fire equipment or the escape route.

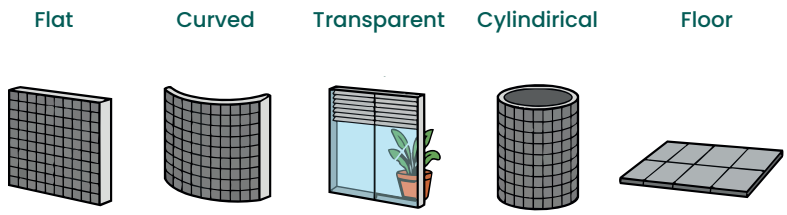
SECTION 05

LED Screens & TV Panels

This section summarises the key references for standard LED screen modules, custom-form screen solutions, and television options used in exhibition stands. Screens should be selected based on pixel pitch, viewing distance, installation type, and intended use.

5.1 LED Screen Systems | Screen Types That Can Be Provided by the Organiser

System	Module / Format	Common Pixel Pitch	Note
Standart LED Panel	50 x 50 cm	P1.5 • P1.8 • P1.9 • P2.6 • P2.9 • P3.6	Flat Wall, Totem, and General Screen Applications
Flexible LED	16 x 32 cm	P1.5 • P1.9 • P2.5	Curved and Freeform Surfaces
Transparent LED	50 x 100 cm	P3.9 • P6.8	Display Windows, Façades, and Semi-Transparent Surfaces
Corner LED Panel	50 x 50 cm	45° Corner / Radius Options	Sharp or Curved Corner Turns
Cylindirical LED	Modular Configuration	Minimum Diameter 127 cm	Cylindrical Application with 50 × 50 cm Panels
Sphere LED	Custom-Made	Ø150 cm • P2.5	Special Event and Highlight Areas
Floor LED	50 x 50 cm	P3.9	Load-Bearing Interactive Floor Screen



Hint for Selection

For close viewing distances, low pixel pitches (e.g. P1.5-P1.9) should be preferred; for medium and large areas, P2.6 and above may be selected depending on the application.

5.2 Televisions



When choosing a TV, the screen size, viewing distance, and installation height should be considered together.

Application Note

In LED screen and TV installations, the supporting details, ventilation gaps, maintenance access, cable management, and power supply must be clearly defined during the design phase.

SECTION 05

Lighting

The use of LED lighting is essential in stands for energy efficiency, safety, and visual comfort. All lighting equipment and applications must comply with the following rules.

LED lighting is essential. Incandescent bulbs, old-style halogen fixtures that generate high heat, and other lighting products that may pose a fire risk must not be used.

Lighting should support the overall design of the stand and enhance the visibility of screens, graphics, product displays, wayfinding, and branding. Light intensity, colour temperature, and light direction should be planned to avoid glare and light spill into adjacent stands.

Fixtures; must be positioned at a safe distance from flammable surfaces, fabric coverings, graphic panels, wooden surfaces, and decorative materials. Direct contact with flammable materials, or enclosed volumes that generate excessive heat, is not acceptable.

All lighting products must be intact, in working order, and securely connected.

Cable connections must not be left exposed, loose, crushed, or in visitor pathways. Cables must be organised within cable ducts, trays, spiral wraps, junction boxes, or similar protective elements.

Spotlights, track spots, linear LEDs, concealed LEDs, backlights, lightboxes, edge-lit logos, decorative lighting, and product display lighting may be used; however, these applications must comply with the permitted height, electrical capacity, and fire safety requirements.

Lighting must not negatively affect the visibility of adjacent stands, screen readability, or visitor comfort. Excessively bright flashing, fast-moving, or disturbing light effects may be restricted or requested to be removed.

The screens, graphics, and written content inside the stand must be adequately illuminated; visitors should be able to read product, brand, wayfinding, and information panels easily.

Lighting equipment must be placed so that it does not cover or reduce the visibility of emergency exit signage, fire equipment, electrical distribution boards, service hatches, and safety signs.

Products used in open areas, humid environments, or special decorative applications must have an IP protection rating appropriate to the environmental conditions. In outdoor areas or points exposed to water / moisture, only products with a suitable IP rating may be used.

Technical equipment such as dimmers, control units, LED drivers, and power supplies must be located at easily accessible, ventilated, and safe points. This equipment must not be covered with flammable materials or placed in enclosed, unventilated spaces where it could overheat.

The stand lighting system must be compatible with the electrical drawings and the total energy requirement. The electrical load from lighting must not exceed the capacity allocated to the stand. Additional checks, revisions, or approvals may be requested where deemed necessary.

Examples of Suitable Lighting

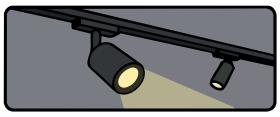
Types of Lighting

The lighting types indicated below may be used provided they are compatible with the stand design, the technical capacity, and the safety rules. Prior technical approval is recommended for special applications.

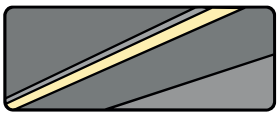


Technical Requirements

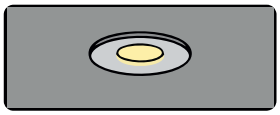
- All lighting products must be CE compliant and meet the relevant technical regulations.
- Cables must be of a cross-section and quality suitable for the load they carry.
- Electrical connections must be safe and properly insulated.
- Problems such as overheating, sparking, or flickering must be addressed immediately.
- Emergency lighting and exit signs must remain visible and in working order at all times.
- The lighting system must not exceed the permitted height and power limits.



Track Spot



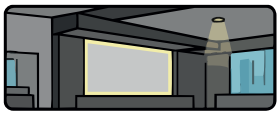
Linear LED



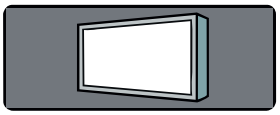
Recessed LED



Edge-Lit Logo



Backlight



Lightbox

PROHIBITED



Incandescent Filament Lamps



High - Temperature Halogen



Exposed / Loose Cable

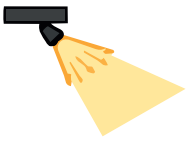
Light Distribution Guide

Direct Light Downward



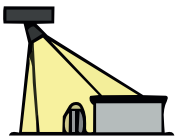
RECOMMENDED

Avoid Direct Glare



NOT SUITABLE

Avoid Light Spill



NOT SUITABLE

Important

All lighting installations are subject to inspection by the venue management. Lighting applications that are unsuitable, pose a fire risk, disturb adjacent stands, or violate general safety rules may be requested to be modified or removed.

Electricity & Electrical Safety

The stand's electrical system must be planned in an orderly and controlled manner in terms of safety, continuity, and technical suitability. All electrical applications must be carried out taking into account the allocated power capacity, fire safety rules, and visitor safety.

The electrical distribution board is provided by the organiser. However, for the board to be provided, its location and diagram must be clearly shown on the electrical plan.

The electrical drawings must be prepared in accordance with the technical file / electrical layout format shared by the organiser.

It is mandatory to use **WAGO connectors** in electrical connections.

Bridging, splicing, or joining cables with electrical tape is not accepted.

Exposed, loose, damaged, or improvised (makeshift) cable connections are not accepted.

Cables must be organised and secured within cable ducts, trays, spiral wraps, junction boxes, under-floor passages, or protective covers.

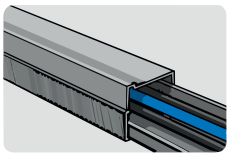
All electrical equipment (boards, sockets, switches, transformers, drivers, etc.) must be placed to allow easy access, maintenance, and inspection.

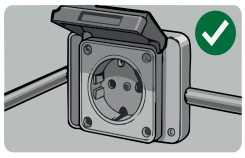
All electrical products that may be exposed to moisture, dust, or external environmental conditions must have an appropriate IP protection rating.

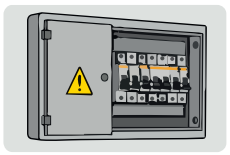
Sockets, extension cords, and distribution elements must not be overloaded; temporary and uncontrolled connections must be avoided.

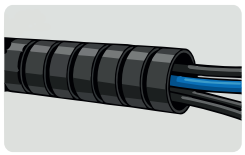
The front of electrical distribution boards, service covers, emergency exits, fire equipment, and safety signs must not be obstructed.

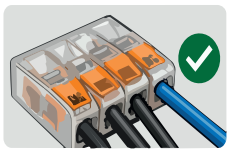
Suitable Electrical Applications

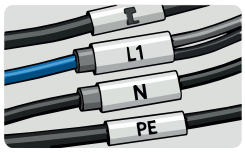

Cable Duct


Proctected Socket


Distribution Board

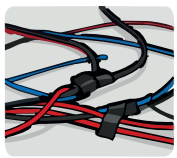

Spiral Protection


WAGO Connector

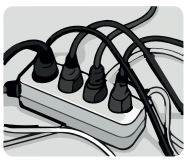


Labelled Circuit

PROHIBITED

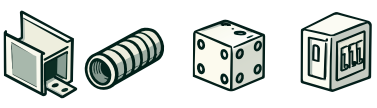

Bridging / Splicing (with tape)


Damaged Cable Connection


Overloaded Multi-Socket

Electrical Components

Elements such as cable ducts, spiral protection, junction boxes, distribution boards, and protective covers are recommended for a safe, orderly, and accessible electrical infrastructure.



Electrical Drawings

Each stand design must be submitted together with separate electrical drawings prior to implementation. The electrical drawings must clearly show all electrical equipment to be used within the stand, the socket points, lighting circuits, screen and AV systems, device power supplies, board layout, circuit routes, and the total power requirement.

The electrical drawings must be prepared in accordance with the sample project format, symbols, and technical standards provided by the organiser. No electrical work on the stand may begin before the project is submitted and approved by the technical team.

The electrical power requested for the stand must be calculated based on the actual power consumption of the devices to be used. The power ratings of all equipment must be indicated on the project, and the total load calculation must be shown separately.

Devices that draw more power than the electrical capacity allocated to the stand must not be used. Consumption exceeding the values declared in the project may result in outages, equipment failure, fire risk, or penalties.

The electrical distribution board must be located at an easily accessible, safe point within the stand, protected from unauthorised access. The front of the board may not be obstructed by decoration, furniture, storage materials, or graphics.

All distribution boards must be equipped with suitable fuses, residual-current protection devices, main circuit breakers, and the necessary protective elements. Each circuit must be designed with cable of a cross-section suitable for its load and a protective device of the appropriate amperage.

Both ends of all circuits entering and leaving the board must be labelled. Labels must clearly state the intended use: e.g. "LED Screen Circuit", "Lighting Circuit", "AV System Circuit", "Catering Circuit".

If the stand contains AV equipment, LED screens, sound systems, projectors, kiosks, media servers, or similar high-consumption systems a separate electrical circuit must be installed for this equipment.

If the stand has a catering area, coffee machine, kettle, refrigerator, oven, microwave, or similar appliances, a separate electrical circuit must be planned for this equipment.

Customer products used for promotional purposes, demo devices, industrial machinery, or products requiring high voltage / high power must also be specified on the project and, where necessary, supplied via a dedicated circuit.

Lighting circuits, socket circuits, AV circuits, catering circuits, and special equipment circuits must be separated from one another, and all circuits must be clearly shown on the project.

All cables must be routed through suitable cable ducts, trays, spiral wraps, protective conduit, or safe under-podium routes. Where joints are required, WAGO connectors must be used; bridging, splicing, or temporary connections with electrical tape are not accepted.

These rules must be clearly indicated on the electrical drawings, and the installation must be carried out in full compliance with the approved electrical drawings.

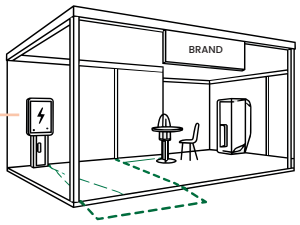
Electrical Drawings

Required Content of the Electrical Drawings	Technical Requirements
All socket, lighting, screen, AV, catering, and special device supply points on the stand layout plan	The electrical distribution board will be provided by the organiser. However, for the board to be provided, a board diagram must be included in the electrical drawings.
The location of the electrical distribution board and its access area	Both ends of all circuits arriving at the board must be labelled.
Circuit routes and circuit numbers	Devices drawing more power than the allocated values must not be used in the stand.
The intended use of each circuit	If the stand contains AV equipment (LED screen, sound system, etc.), a dedicated circuit must be installed for it.
The power rating of each circuit and the total load calculation	If there is a catering area, dedicated circuits must be installed for kettles, coffee machines, and similar appliances.
The fuse, main circuit breaker, and residual-current protection arrangement	Dedicated circuits must also be installed for customer products used in critical demonstrations that draw high power / high voltage.
The cable cross-sections to be used	WAGO connectors must be used in all electrical connections.
The devices and equipment requiring a dedicated circuit	Bridging or joining cables with electrical tape is not accepted.
Earthing and safety connections	The electrical drawings must be prepared in accordance with the electrical project file / template and the technical specifications provided by the organiser.
Board / distribution diagram	A copy of the complete electrical distribution board diagram must be submitted to the organiser.

Additional Requirements

- Equipment drawing more power than the allocated capacity may not be used in the stand.
- The organiser's technical team may request project revisions where deemed necessary.
- The project must be submitted in DWG and PDF formats; it must include the stand number, participant name, project date, revision number, and the responsible technical contact's details.

EXAMPLE OF DISTRIBUTION BOARD LAYOUT



The board must be positioned at an open, accessible point that the technical team can reach quickly.

Important

A stand design will not be accepted for technical approval without electrical drawings. Installations that deviate from the approved electrical drawings may be stopped during setup, revisions may be requested, or the use of the relevant equipment may be prohibited.

SECTION 06

Submission Package

The files to be submitted for stand design and implementation approval must be complete and prepared in a format suitable for technical review. Incomplete, unreadable, drawings not prepared to scale, visually inadequate files, or files without revision tracking may not be considered. The submission package must clearly present the stand's design, technical feasibility, material choices, electrical requirements, safety conditions, and implementation details.

The submitted drawings must clearly show the stand boundaries, open façades, orientation of adjacent stands, heights, podium, ramp, storage areas, meeting rooms, bar / catering areas, the electrical distribution board, screens, illuminated applications, and technical equipment.

3D visuals should be prepared not merely for promotional purposes, but to assist the technical evaluation. Renders must clearly convey all façades of the stand, its overall appearance, visitor entry directions, key implementation details, and the the perceived height of the stand.

All files in the submission package must belong to the same design revision. Plans, renders, electrical drawings, or bills of materials belonging to different versions must not be submitted together.

Mandatory Submission Documents

	Format	Requirement
General Layout Plan	DWG + PDF	Mandatory
Façade Views	DWG + PDF	Mandatory
Cross-Section Drawings	DWG + PDF	Mandatory
Scaled Print Outputs	PDF	Mandatory
3D Images / Renders	PDF / JPG / PNG	Mandatory
Electrical Drawings	DWG + PDF	Mandatory
Lighting Plan	DWG + PDF	Mandatory
Bill of Materials	PDF / XLSX	Mandatory
Fire Resistance / Material Certificates	PDF	Mandatory
Graphic Application Plan	AI / EPS / PDF / SVG	Mandatory
Logo and Brand Application Files	AI / EPS / PDF / SVG	Mandatory
Structural / Construction Details	PDF / DWG	Mandatory if required
Truss / Freestanding System Plan	DWG + PDF	Mandatory if required
LED Screen / AV Equipment Technical Data Sheets	PDF	Mandatory if required
3D Model File	SKP / 3DS / OBJ / FBX	Preferably

DWG & Layout Standards

All technical drawings to be submitted must be prepared to a standard suitable for use during the implementation and inspection process. Drawings that are visual-only, unscaled, or non-editable will not be accepted as technical project documents.

DWG files must comply with the standards listed opposite.

Submitted PDF outputs must be scaled sheet prints generated from the DWG files. Screenshots, photographs, low-resolution images, or PDF printouts not prepared to scale are not accepted.

For submissions containing multiple layouts, the sheet order must be clearly indicated.
For example:

01_ General_Plan
02_Floor_Plan
03_Elevations
04_Sections
05_Electrical_Plan
06_Lighting _Plan
07_ Material _List
08_ Graphic_Application

All layouts must include scale information, the revision number, and the date.

All required technical details must be clear, measurable, and feasible. Unreadable, incomplete, or faulty files will not be accepted for technical review.

DWG Files Must Comply with the Following Standards

- Drawings must be prepared in the metric system. The model space must be at a 1:1 scale.
- Layouts must include the scale, date, revision number, stand name, stand number, and layout name.
- The plan, elevation, and section drawings must be consistent with one another.
- All main dimensions, heights, openings, and levels must be clearly stated.
- The stand boundary line, adjacent stands, open façades, and visitor access directions must be indicated.
- The podium height, ramp location, and ramp dimensions must be specified separately.
- The fascia, walls, columns, ceiling, truss, screens, logos, lightboxes, storage areas, and enclosed spaces must be shown on separate layers.
- Electrical, lighting, AV, catering, and special equipment systems must be handled on separate layers.
- The symbols used must be explained in the legend.
- All text, dimensions, and labels must be of a readable size.
- External references, missing fonts, images with broken links, and blocks that cannot be opened must not be left in the file.
- Unnecessary lines, old revisions, and unused layers must be removed from the file.

File Name, Version & Submission Discipline

All files must be named according to a standard file-name format to avoid confusion and facilitate revision tracking.

File names must not contain spaces, special characters or symbols.

Attention

Improper file management and incomplete or incorrect submissions can cause delays in the setup and approval processes. The participant is responsible for submitting all files in the requested format and to the required standards.

Suggested File Name Format

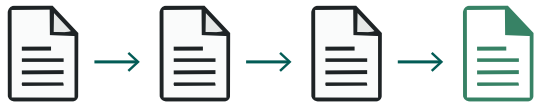
Country_Participant _StandNo_ DocumentType_Version

COUNTRY NAME	PARTICIPANT NAME	STAND NUMBER	DOCUMENT TYPE	VERSION NUMBER

Example File Names

- Turkiye_Pavilion_A12_GeneralPlan_V01.dwg
- Turkiye_Pavilion_A12_ElectricalPlan_V02.pdf
- Turkiye_Pavilion_A12_RenderPackage_V03.jpg
- Turkiye_Pavilion_A12_MaterialList_V01.xlsx

Revision Management



V01	V02	V03	V03_APPROVED
First Sumbission	First Revision	Second Revision	Approved File

Revision Note Example

V02 Revision Note:

The podium ramp was moved to the open façade. The electrical distribution board was moved inside the storage room. The LED screen dimensions were updated to 400 × 250 cm. The lighting circuit was revised as a separate circuit.

With each revision submission, the changes made must be identified in a short revision note.
The revision note must not contain only general expressions such as "updated"; it must state which layout was revised, what was revised and why.

File Name Rules

- An underscore must be used instead of a space special characters must not be used
- The version number must be increased with each revision.
- Approved files must additionally be marked with the word "APPROVED"
- Different content must not be submitted under the same file name.
- Old and new versions must not be delivered mixed together in the same folder.

Submission Rules

- Files must be submitted only to the official email address provided by the organiser or via the designated digital submission platform. WhatsApp, personal messaging applications, or verbal notifications are not accepted as official submission methods.
- The file upload link provided by the organiser must be used for large files. File-sharing links must remain accessible without time limits, and download permissions must not be restricted.
- All submitted files must belong to the same design revision. Plans, renders, electrical drawings, or bills of materials belonging to different versions must not be submitted together.
- The participant is responsible for approval delays caused by incomplete files, incorrect formats, unreadable content, wrong versions, or submissions made through unofficial channels.

Document Name Abbreviations

GeneralPlan :	General Plan
FloorPlan :	Floor Plan
ElectricalPlan :	Electrical Plan
LightingPlan :	Lighting Plan
MaterialList :	Material List
GraphicPlan :	Graphic Plan
RenderPackage:	Images / Renders
Detail:	Details

SECTION 07

Pre-Submission Final Checklist

The following points should be carefully checked before the stand design files are submitted. Incomplete, inconsistent, or unsuitable submissions may result in delays in the approval process or may be returned for revision.

Design and Layout

- The stand boundaries, open façades, and the orientation of adjacent stands are clearly indicated.
- The plan, elevation, and cross-section drawings are consistent with one another.
- The stand height, podium height, and ramp dimensions (if applicable) are specified.
- The storage area, meeting room, bar / catering area, screens, and technical equipment are shown in the drawings.
- Enclosed surfaces facing adjacent stands and height-difference cladding have been indicated.

Technical Compliance

- The material list, surface finishes, and the required fire safety / material certificates are included.
- The electrical drawings are prepared, including the board location, cable routing, and total power calculations.
- The lighting plan, illuminated applications, and screen layouts are shown.
- Dedicated power circuits are specified for AV equipment, LED screens, catering equipment, and other high-power
- Structural, construction, truss, and technical equipment details have been added where necessary.

File and Revision Control

- All files belong to the same design revision.
- File names follow the standard format.
- DWG files are prepared at a 1:1 scale in the metric system.
- PDF files are scaled layouts generated from the DWG files.
- The revision number, date, stand name, and stand number appear on all layouts.
- Old drawings from previous revisions and unused layers have been removed from the files.

Submission and Final Check

- All mandatory documents are included in the submission package.
- The official upload link has been used for large files.
- Files have been submitted only through the official submission channel provided by the organiser.
- Where applicable, revisions have been clearly identified in a revision note.

FINAL WARNING

Technical approval is granted only on the basis of a complete and consistent submission package. If any discrepancies are found between dimensions, revisions, materials, electrical drawings, or visuals across the submitted files, the submission may be returned for revision.

CONTACT

Blue Zone Pavilion and Delegation Offices Team

bluezone.pdo@yrdistanbul.com