GEMEINDE DAVOS

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)
Rules for temporary projects WEF Annual Meeting 2027
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Please note: Only specific questions on certain topics are answered below. The basic explanations of the respective rules and the overall concept can be found in our WEF Guidelines to the WEF Annual Meeting 2027.

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1. Scope of WEF-Specific Restrictions (TP WEF Regulations)

1	Question	Answers
1.1.	I am planning a building conversion **outside the promenade**. Do the new rules apply to this project?	**Yes**, the decisive factor is whether the project is located in the core area or not. If the project is located in the core area, it does not matter whether it is located on the promenade or outside the promenade. All rules listed in the TP WEF Regulation and described in the WEF Guidelines apply (for the validity of the rules for projects in the outer area, see the answer to question 3.7. below). A plan showing the core and outer area of the Davos municipality can be found here.
1.2.	I only use **private logistics areas** for the construction and dismantling of my building project. Do the restrictions according to the regulations TP WEF also apply to this project?	**Yes**, the rules outlined in the TP WEF Regulation and WEF Guidelines apply to all projects, regardless of whether they utilize public or private logistics areas. However, the rules listed in the TP WEF Regulations and described in the WEF Guidelines also apply to projects that only use private logistics areas.

2. Permit Requirement and Reporting Obligation

2	Frage	Antwort
2.1.	The company XY would like to rent premises in my **hotel** for the WEF. Is this subject to approval?	The use of hotel premises by companies during the WEF is possible. It is subject to approval if it involves a conversion (e.g., converting bedrooms or wellness areas into event spaces or offices). We consider seminar rooms as event spaces. If these are rented by companies for events, this does not constitute a conversion and is therefore not subject to approval in this regard. However, a permit requirement may arise, for example, from a fire safety perspective, if the room is significantly modified (e.g. floor plan changes, changes to emergency exits, for details see WEF Guidelines). Important: As soon as an approval is required, the rules of the TP WEF Regulations apply, including the end-user rule.
2.2	I run a **restaurant/club**, do I need a licence if I hand over the restaurant to a company for 'closed company' at the WEF?	This situation must be assessed on a case-by-case basis. If the restaurant is subsequently no longer used by the company as a restaurant, but is redesigned and used as an event lounge, this constitutes a conversion that requires authorisation. As described in section 2.1, authorisation may also be required if the restaurant continues to be operated as a restaurant, but alterations are made to the interior that are relevant from a fire safety perspective (see the WEF Guidelines, section 2.1 for further details). The exclusive usage of a club through a third-party company, requires authoristation, when the club no longer is used for its intended purposes (bar facilities, music, lounges), but when offices and conference rooms are fitted out and/or the interior is altered in a way that is relevant to fire safety regulations (see the WEF guidelines, section 2.1, for further details).
2.3.	What should I do if I am unsure whether the project I am planning requires approval?	Anyone who uses premises differently during the WEF Annual Meeting than throughout the rest of the year is required to report this usage to the building authority at an early stage so that the authority can decide whether an approvals required (**reporting obligation**, Art. 40a KRVO). Please note that the deadline for submitting building permit applications is not met by simply providing a notification. If there is any doubt, a formal building application should therefore be submitted via the designated platform in order to preserve the applicable deadlines.
2.4.	In accordance with the new rules, can applications for	Yes. Additional gastronomic offerings are even encouraged. With every temporary construction project, a coffee

	coffee carts, food trucks, and similar mobile structures still be submitted?	cart/food truck can generally also be included. Food trucks/coffee carts do not count toward the quota. They can also be submitted retrospectively until November 30. However, the simplified rules only apply to classic food trucks without company advertising (for details, see the information sheet for food trucks).
2.5	Some of our WEF partners intend to rent **apartments/residential** units for the WEF and use them as offices for their staff. In doing so, the existing furnishings may be rearranged, but the premises would be used solely as workspaces. Is this permitted?	The requirement for a permit in residential units generally follows the same principles as for premises on the Promenade. A permit is therefore required in the following cases: (1) Advertising is displayed, or other changes relevant from a construction perspective are made, such as alterations to the facade, etc. (2) A conversion takes place, as in the example described (an apartment is converted into an office and its primary residential purpose is no longer maintained), in case thisalso includes associated deliveries and removals of furniture or equipment (i.e. not merely rearranging existing furniture internally, but modifying the apartment in a way that requires a certain minimum level of logistical effort for both setup and dismantling). (3) Regardless of points 1 and 2, any changes relevant to fire safety regulations are made (for example, in the case of parties, a large number of attendees; public events with an unknown number of guests may be particularly problematic).
2.6	What does the situation look like within **hotels**? If hotel rooms are being used as office spaces, does this require a permit? Is a permit required, if a small stage with microphone is added to the hotel lounge?	Davos is a conference destination not only during the WEF Annual Meeting. Hotels support this role not only by providing accommodation, but also through catering services and their own seminar and event facilities. A hotel may rearrange its internal furnishings within its own resources, provided that only the hotel's own furniture is being exchanged. For example, a massage table may be removed from a treatment room and stored in the basement, while a desk already stored by the hotel is placed in the room so that a guest can hold meetings or carry out office work there. However, the same principle applies here: as soon as there is a **conversion** (e.g. a bedroom being converted into an office) and this involves **logistical efforts** beyond normal hotel operations (such as furniture deliveries by truck), the use becomes subject to a permit requirement, and all provisions of the TP WEF Regulations apply. Consequently, a hotel restaurant may, for example, be used for a panel discussion event, provided that the room is only minimally altered and no additional logistical efforts

		are required. For instance, restaurant tables may be moved to storage and replaced with chairs already intended for the hotel's seminar rooms. A permit requirement arises, however, if the restaurant is completely transformed into a panel-event venue for the WEF week and decorations and furniture must be delivered and subsequently removed. Regardless of whether a conversion occurs, any modifications relevant to fire safety regulations always require a permit (see Section 2.1 of the WEF Guidelines).

3. Restrictions RegardingEnd-Users (Art. 10a TP WEF regulations)

3	Question	Answer
3.1.	My location is used by different end users **(shared location)**. How should I proceed?	The e-platform allows **any number of end users** to be specified. Each end user has to be advertised externally and **must already be specified in the planning application**. Subsequent registration of additional end users is not possible. The mandatory self-promotion for each registered end user must be clearly in the foreground compared to any other slogans or local names (such as "The Global Lounge").
3.2.	What is considered an **NGO/NPO**? My client is a company that is committed to charitable causes (sustainability, equality, environmental protection, etc.). Can I register this company as an NGO?	The definition according to Art. 10a Para. 2 of the TP WEF Regulations applies: Accordingly, only organisations with a clear charitable, non-profit orientation are deemed to be NGOs or NPOs, e.g. the dedication to a political, religious, scientific, artistic, nature conservation or other charitable or socially relevant task. To ensure that NGOs or NPOs are not merely a pretext, the municipality requires various documents to prove that the registered organisation is actually a charitable and not-for-profit organisation. The necessary documents are listed in Art. 10a Para. 3 of the TP WEF Regulations. In case of doubt, the event programme will also be requested and - as with other projects - on-site checks will be carried out regarding the actual use. To be authorised as an NGO/NPO, it is therefore not enough to be a company with an exemplary purpose. **The criteria of charitable purpose and non-profit status must be fulfilled cumulatively.** Social entrepreneurs, for example, are not NGOs/NPOs as long as they do not fulfil the non-profit criterion.
3.3.	My client is not a WEF partner, a representative of a nation or an NGO/NPO, but has been present at the WEF Annual	**No** exceptions will be granted to companies that do not fulfil the criteria set out in Art. 10a of the TP WEF Regulations. In particular, it is irrelevant how many years the company in question has been present on the Promenade

	Meeting for years. Can an **exception** be granted for such a client?	during the Annual Meeting. The new rules aim to restrict representations from companies that are not directly related to the main event in order to avoid overloading the infrastructure, regardless of whether they have already been present in Davos in the past or only want to come to Davos in the future.
3.4.	**May I waive the specification of an end user** or state my own name / name of the hotel / location?	**No**. The specification of an end user who fulfils the criteria listed in Art. 10a of the TP WEF Regulations is mandatory. The planning application cannot be submitted without this information. If, for example, a form is sent with a fantasy name, with the hotel's own name or with the name of a company that does not fulfil the requirements of Art. 10a of the TP WEF Regulations, the application is deemed incomplete or non-compliant and will not be considered or will be rejected.
3.5.	My client would like to remain in the background, can the location he has booked be neutral both inside and out?	**No. A neutral external design is not permitted**. Transparency is only guaranteed and efficient monitoring by the local authority can only be carried out by means of external advertising by the specified end-user (self-advertising). A neutral **interior design** is not prohibited, but together with other indications may be considered an **indication** of unauthorised third-party use, as it is assumed that company X does not wish to hold its own events in a location advertised as Y.
3.6.	Can my location also be used by companies that are not advertised externally?	The building approval is generally issued solely for use by the registered companies (end-users). Third-party use by non-registered companies for their own purposes is therefore generally not permitted. With regard to compliance with this rule, the municipality relies on the loyalty of the registered end users (majority WEF-Partners) to the WEF and will carry out spot checks on site. It is considered an indication of an offence if the location is made available to any third-party users on a slot-by-slot basis in return for payment. Exception: This restriction does not apply in the case of a very limited third-party use (e.g. a dinner) by an end-user who is otherwise registered and approved.
3.7.	Do the rules regarding end users also apply to **construction projects in the outer area?**	**Yes**, in principle the entire TP WEF Regulations also apply to construction projects in the outer area. Where they do not apply or where milder rules apply, this is explicitly mentioned in the regulations (e.g. regarding fees). Construction projects in the outer area can therefore also only be

		submitted for the end-users mentioned in Art. 10a of the TP WEF Regulations The distinction between the core area and the outer area is shown on the WEF authorisation areas map on our website.
3.8	3.8. Can **accredited media** organisations still submit an application for a temporary construction project under the new rules?	The options available to accredited media organisations were already very limited under the previous rules (no event venues, only workspaces). Under the new rules, temporary construction projects for accredited media organisations will no longer be approved, particularly as the WEF already provides workspace facilities for accredited media.
3.9	My end-user is both an NGO and a WEF partner. Which category should I select in the building application form?	This may be decided freely. The important requirement is that the eligibility criteria for at least one category are met. Furthermore, the decisive factor is not whether the organisation is a WEF partner, but whether it is invited to the WEF Annual Meeting. If the category "NGO" is selected, all supporting documentation required for that category must be submitted.
3.10	Must a country also be invited to the WEF Annual Meeting in order to be accepted as an end-user?	**No**. At present, a country does not need to fulfil this criterion. However, attention should be paid to the formal requirements for the letter of support and to the usage limit (one project per end-user), which also applies to countries.
3.11	I would like to submit a project on behalf of a **highly renowned university**. What formal requirements apply?	Highly renowned and widely recognised universities are not required to submit supporting evidence. In all other cases, the supporting documentation specified in the TP WEF Regulations must be provided.
3.12	Does it matter whether I choose a Strategic Partner or a company with another type of partnership as the end-user?	The decisive factor is whether the company concerned is invited to the WEF Annual Meeting. The advantage of selecting a Strategic Partner is that the invitation is already included as part of the partnership arrangement.
3.13	Where can we find a current and binding list of WEF partners?	An official list of WEF partners is available on the official WEF website. Further information regarding partnership status or invitation status can be obtained from the relevant company's Key Account Manager, not from the WEF itself.
3.14	Must all sponsors be declared as an end-user if it: • Is not mentioned on the exterior of the premises; • Does not use any dedicated premises of its own; but	A sponsor is considered an end-user as soon as it uses premises itself. An event held in the name of the end-user also constitutes its own use. The only situation in which a sponsor differs from an end-user and therefore does not need to be declared is where there is no physical presence of its own, such as hosting events or occupying premises, and the company is merely listed as a financial supporter on a sponsor board or similar display.

	• Has logo presence within the location and/or sponsors event formats (i.e. events are held under its name)?	

4. Limitation on the Number of Venues per End-User

Reminder on basic rule: Only one temporary building project (either *one* conversion or *one* temporary construction) may be used per end-user.

4	Question	Answer
4.1.	What counts as *one* building project?	A construction project is generally considered to be: • One stand-alone temporary structure; or • The conversion of premises that normally function as an independent unit (e.g. a Benetton store). A basic requirement for the submission of a project is that there is a **single applicant** and a **single project management team.**
	What are the rules if an existing premises (e.g. a restaurant) is converted for a different use and an extension is added to the restaurant?	If multiple existing buildings or premises are repurposed, the conversion is considered a single location provided that the various converted spaces are internally connected, used as a single location, and designed and perceived from the outside as a single location. As a rule, this is the case anyway when the end user is the same for both or all connected premises. In cases involving different end users (shared location), an overarching concept (e.g., a "themed hub") must be in place for the connected premises, and the various locations must be designed and perceived—both externally and internally—as a single project (featuring unified branding and a shared name, such as "Health Hub"). The street number or land parcel is therefore not the deciding factor; rather, what matters is the internal connectivity of the premises and their unified use and perception as a single project. For further details, please refer to our information sheet.
	My customer uses **two internally connected shop premises**, but they have two different house numbers. Does this count as one or two conversions?	Where several existing buildings or premises are converted to a different use, the conversion may be treated as a single venue, provided that the various converted premises are **internally connected,** are used as a **single venue**, and are designed and perceived from the outside as one venue. Where the same end-user occupies all connected premises, this will generally be the case. Where different end-users occupy the connected premises (shared locations), an overarching concept must be

		in place (a thematic hub), and the various premises must be designed and perceived, both externally and internally, as a single project (e.g. through consistent branding and a common name such as “Health Hub”). The determining factors are therefore not the street address, building number or parcel number, but rather the internal connection between the premises and their unified use and perception as a single project. The same principle applies to temporary structures that are directly and internally connected to an existing converted venue and that are externally branded and perceived as part of a single project (e.g. the English Church).
	What applies if two changes of use are not directly connected internally, but are located within the same building (i.e. connected only via a shared entrance or staircase) / hotel resort?	The same rule applies as for internally connected and adjoining premises: where the various spaces are used as a single project (either by one end-user, or by multiple end-users operating under a common concept, i.e. a thematic hub with unified branding), a single building application may be submitted for the overall project. Where the premises are used by different end-users without an overarching concept, separate building applications must be submitted.
4.2.	My temporary building is used by **various end-users**. Are the end users entitled to an additional location due to the shared use?	No. When it comes to the rule limiting the number of locations per end-user, it does not matter whether the location is shared with other end-users or not. Similarly, factors such as the actual size of the premises are also irrelevant. A shared space is regarded the same as a single used space.
4.3.	My client plans to act as an end-user for a conversion or temporary construction project and wants to use a space within a hotel. Does this count as two uses, thereby overstepping the 1 project per end-user rule?	The usage limit (a maximum of one project per end-user) applies only to projects that require a permit. Whether a use within a hotel counts towards this usage limit therefore depends on whether that use is subject to a permit requirement. For information on when a permit is required, please refer to the explanations above and Section 2.1 of the WEF Guidelines.
4.4	According to FAQ section 3.6, companies already registered as end-users in another venue may host isolated events in other locations, such as individual dinners. In my venue, only companies that are already registered elsewhere as end-	The case described concerns a shared location that is intended exclusively as a secondary venue for already registered end-users. This corresponds to the exception set out in FAQ Section 3.6, which allows individual dinners or similar events by already registered end-users in alternative locations (for example, where their primary venue is too small for the planned dinner).

	users will be hosting events. Who should be indicated as the end-user in this case?	However, this exception must not become the rule through the creation of specifically designated spaces for such purposes. The usage limit is intended precisely to reduce the number of constructions per company. If a building is created specifically to accommodate such cases, this would contradict the purpose and intent of the regulations. Each construction project requiring a permit must therefore be able to identify its own end-users, who are not already registered elsewhere and who will use the project for their own purposes, subject to possible individual exceptions. Upon request, the municipality will review any special cases.

5. Limitations of the Number of Construction Days

5	Question	Answer
5.1.	Are **only 5 construction days** available for all building conversions (and only 10 days for all temporary buildings)?	The restriction to 5 construction days for conversions (as well as the restriction to 10 days for temporary buildings) only applies to days when public area is used. In other words, a conversion may only use public area for 5 days (and a temporary structure may only use public area for 10 days). However, it is possible to book additional construction days on which only private logistics area is used, provided that the other regulations are observed.
5.2.	How many construction days can **advertising projects** use?	For independent façade advertising (usually billboards), a maximum of five usage days applies for public logistics areas. In most cases, however, façade advertising forms part of a broader change of use. In such cases, a total of five usage days of public logistics areas are available for the conversion, including the façade advertising. The installation of advertising frames in December is exempt from this rule.
5.3.	What counts as a **construction day**?	As soon as work on the construction project is audible and/or visible from the outside, this counts as a construction day, regardless of whether public or private logistics area is used for the work.
5.4.	Does a construction day have to be booked for **clearing out** a location to be converted?	The clearing out or removal of equipment or goods from a location is a prerequisite and part of the building conversion, regardless of whether public or private logistics area is used for this purpose. A construction day must therefore also be booked for clearing out work that is audible and/or visible from the outside.

6. Advertising

6	Question	Answer
6.1.	When is advertising considered as **third party advertising**?	Third party advertising exists when a company is advertised that has nothing to do with the activities and events taking place in the same building. Any minor pro forma event is not sufficient. Examples: - If an event location for company X is planned in a clothes shop and company X is advertised externally, this is **self-advertising.** - If advertising for company Y is displayed on a hotel wall and there is no event space of this company in this hotel, this is **third party advertising.**
6.2	If a hotel presents an exterior advertising, does there have to be an approved event need to be taking place inside for this company?	If advertising is displayed on a hotel without an event space being set up for the respective company, this is considered **third-party advertising**. Hotels may exceptionally display third-party advertising if they allocate **at least two-thirds of their rooms to the WEF or to security forces**.
6.3	Are **LED screens** permitted?	Yes, subject to certain conditions (size restrictions and no animation). The conditions can be found in detail in the guidelines in section 6.
6.4	For each project, a maximum of 10 m² of digital advertising space is permitted. The guidelines define digital advertising space as "self-illuminated or backlit advertising surfaces (e.g. LED screens)." Does this restriction therefore also apply to self-illuminated logos and lettering, as well as to backlit fabric banners?	The restriction on "digital advertising space" continues to apply, based on our established practice for WEF 2027, to animated advertising media, such as, and most typically, LED screens. Non-animated self-illuminated lettering or logos, as well as backlit fabric banners, are not covered by this restriction, as their illumination and distraction effect is not comparable to that of animated displays.
6.5	What exactly qualifies as **façade advertising**? Does it only include the company logo, or also other design elements displayed on the façade?	As a general principle, a façade that, together with the logo, forms an integrated design concept is considered advertising space. The distinction between advertising space and a neutral façade surface is not always clear-cut in every case; therefore, the assessment involves a certain degree of discretion.

7. Required Documents for Building Permit Submission / Formal Requirements

7	Question	Answer
7.1.	In what form must the transmittal letter from the respective government confirming the official representation of a certain nation be submitted? Is there a pre-printed form? What do I have to pay attention to?	As of this year, there is a template on our website to assist in the required fields. The transmittal letter must be submitted on the official letterhead of the respective embassy based in Switzerland.
7.2	Is it correct that the site plan must be reviewed and stamped by a surveyor after preparation and before submission? Does this have to be the district surveyor?	If the submitted plan is clearly derived from the LIS, no surveyor's stamp is required. If, however, the plans are self-drawn, they must be reviewed and stamped by a surveyor (Darnuzer).
7.3	Can the logistics areas to be marked in the construction installation plan be freely selected?	The logistics areas available have evolved over the past years and are now more or less fixed, although new areas may be added or existing ones removed depending on new circumstances. An overview of the most recent logistics zones is available on our website in the document "WEF Logistics Zone
7.4	Are there specific requirements regarding the quality of visualisations of the exterior shell of temporary structures before Christmas?	There are no specific requirements regarding the quality of visualisations. The more realistic, the better. If a project is recurring and does not visually differ from the previous year, a photograph is recommended and helpful.
7.5	The guideline refers to a pre-review for new temporary projects. From when can this take place and in what form? Does it depend on the opening date of the online portal, or can it be done in another form and, if so, from when?	A pre-review can be carried out at any time, and there are no formal requirements. There is also no digital submission tool for this purpose. All documents already available and necessary for a meaningful assessment must be submitted to the authority. A minimum lead time of four weeks should be taken into account for the pre-review.
7.6	If a logistics tent or container is dedicated to several projects, can/should this be entered as a separate project?	Container/logistics projects that support other projects should be entered separately. It must be clearly evident from the entry that this is a logistics project, and it must be clear which projects it is linked to (e.g. use the comments field at the end). In those exceptional cases, the applicant may enter his own name as an end-user (category irrelevant, as none applies).

		Please note: if a logistics project serves only a single project and can be entered on the same plans, it **must** be entered together with that project.
7.7	Is online submission sufficient to meet the deadlines, or must the documents also be submitted in printed form by post by that date?	The deadline is deemed to have been met upon (full) online submission. The printed and signed version may be submitted at a later date.

8. Quota on the Number of Projects

8	Question	Answer
8.1.	Does the quota system in the new regulations also apply for outside of the core zone?	Yes, the new rules regarding the quota system apply for all areas.
8.2	Does the quota system also apply outside the logistics zones?	Yes, the quota system is not limited to the logistics zones. However, except for Logistics Zone A, separate maximum limits apply for each logistics zone.
8.3	What does the term “frozen” mean in relation to Zones B and C (information sheet “Adjustments WEF Annual Meeting 2027”)?	The term means that the maximum limit in these zones corresponds to the number of projects from the previous year.
8.4	Within what timeframe, or by when, can a response from the municipality be expected regarding which projects will be approved?	The assessment of individual projects is expected to take a considerable amount of time. A response before mid-September is unlikely, although the building authority will endeavour to communicate decisions as early as possible.
8.5	Questions regarding the evaluation of submissions (**assessment matrix**): 8.5.1. Within the submission window from 1 to 25 July, does the exact date or time of submission matter, or are all submissions within this period treated equally? 8.5.2. Are on-time and fully submitted projects additionally evaluated based on their previous	 All submissions within this period are treated equally. It should be noted, however, that applications must be submitted both completely and in good quality (speed alone is not sufficient), otherwise deductions will be made under the criterion “completeness and quality of submission”. The selection criteria must, for reasons of fairness and equal treatment on which municipal decisions must be based, be objectively understandable and transparent and

	continuity? For example, is there a prioritisation of long-standing projects over new ones, or is equal opportunity applied to all submissions?	must not discriminate against anyone. The mere fact that a project or applicant has participated for several years does not in itself constitute an advantage. However, a clearly better evaluation may be given, for example, to those who have demonstrated compliance without infringement or fines.
	8.5.3. According to the assessment matrix, incomplete applications receive fewer points and do not qualify for the reviewal process. What does this mean in practice?	The degree of incompleteness plays a factor in this. If only individual documents or parts of documents are missing (e.g. page 2 of an application or an attachment to a supplementary submission), a one-time deadline will be granted to complete the submission. If, however, substantial documentation is missing, the application will be denied. With regard to the declaration of the end-user, for example, an application is considered incomplete and will be rejected outright if no name is provided at all. If only individual supporting documents are missing, the building authority is obliged to grant a one-time deadline for completion, but the application will be rated lower than one that is fully complete.
	8.5.4. How is a fine weighted – how do we know this?	The amount of a fine depends on the severity of the violation in both objective terms (extent and seriousness of the infringement) and subjective terms (degree of fault, culpability, behaviour during and after the incident), as well as the financial circumstances of the person concerned. Within the quota system, infringements are scored according to their severity as determined and recorded in the enforcement procedure (see table in the Booklet Guidelines).
8.6	What happens if a project withdraws – does another one move up?	There is no waiting list. If an approved project is later withdrawn, no replacement project will move up.
8.7	Where does the municipality obtain all the information (logistics, materials, green share, etc.) for the secondary evaluation?	All information, except for sustainability data, is taken from the building application and its supporting documents (in particular the construction logistics plan). For sustainability-related questions, a separate form is used, which must be completed only by projects that are tied in points.
8.8	According to the regulations, a lottery is ultimately used if, after two evaluation rounds (selection criteria 1 and 2), projects still have the same score and are competing for the same places. How will the municipality proceed in such cases, and how is a fair process ensured?	The lottery is used only as a last resort. If this situation arises, the municipality will apply a fully transparent procedure.

9. Building Times

9	Question	Answer
9.1	Works outside the approved construction hours: We are unclear about the rules that apply from Saturday 4:00 p.m. until Monday 7:00 a.m. In one place, the regulations refer to a “strict construction ban”, while elsewhere they state that construction work is permitted provided it is neither visible nor audible from outside. Is there any difference between a Sunday and, for example, 4 January?	Activities that are neither visible nor audible from outside are not considered disruptive and are therefore not monitored or sanctioned by the municipality. This applies both outside the official working hours and on Sundays. Responsibility for compliance with any other applicable regulations governing work during these periods remains with the respective applicant.

10. General

10	Question	Answer
10.1	The communication of the new restrictions came too late. **I have already concluded contracts** for the next Annual Meeting.	The municipality cannot be held responsible for contracts that have already been concluded. Each year, stakeholders are informed that stricter requirements for the following year may be introduced and that the relevant communication will be issued no later than the beginning of May. It has long been known that additional restrictions, including the introduction of a quota system, are possible. This situation should therefore be taken into account when entering into contractual agreements.
10.2	Can financial sponsors offer gifts or products, or sponsor an existing food and drink service on the premises?	No, we would already regard this situation as the sponsor’s ‘physical presence’, which, according to our clarifications in the FAQs, is not permitted.

11. Questions on Application Submission

11	Question	Answer
11.1	I am planning either a **purely advertising-related project** or **a pure repurposing project**. According to the guidelines, no section drawings are required for such projects. However, the e-Bau platform requires a section drawing as a mandatory document. What should I do?	In this case, a blank document may be uploaded with the note "not required according to the guidelines".
11.2	What should I enter in the field for the **primary responsible contractor** for the external structure and/or internal structure if no such company exists for the project?	In such cases, the project manager or the applicant may be listed as the responsible party.

Please note: The municipality is closely monitoring the implementation of the (new) rules. Should these prove to be too ineffective in certain areas, stricter rules / a stricter interpretation must be considered for the coming years.