

IMPETUS

**Improving local Policies on
Temporary Uses**

**Alternative financing models and
mechanisms for temporary uses**

**4th Handbook
September 2025**

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1. Introduction

IMPETUS aims to generate a policy change in the design and implementation of integrated sustainable urban development strategies in European cities and regions by **promoting and regulating temporary uses**.

Temporary uses (TUs) refer to the practice of using vacant buildings, empty lots, and unused spaces as sites for co-creative experimentation, unlocking a multitude of innovative cultural, social, and entrepreneurial activities. The project aims to achieve this objective through **policy learning and capacity-building activities** that aim to embed temporary uses in integrated sustainable urban development strategies.

This **Handbook** presents the takeaways of the regions from the IMPETUS exchange and learning process during the **third semester of the project**, as well as the **Good Practices** collected by the Consortium. This is the fourth Handbook that has been published; you can have a look at the [1st](#); [2nd](#) and [3rd](#) Handbook on the IMPETUS website.

At the end of each project semester, a new and updated Handbook will be issued, with new good practices and takeaways.

2. IMPETUS - In a nutshell

The project's overall objective is **to generate a policy change** in the design and implementation of integrated sustainable urban development strategies by cities and regions by adding new layers **to promote and regulate temporary uses**. In particular, IMPETUS aims to improve the **policy instruments** identified by each partner. This objective will be achieved through **interregional policy learning and capacity-building** activities on how to embed temporary uses in integrated sustainable urban development strategies. It will result in the **uptake of good practices**.

Temporary use: a definition

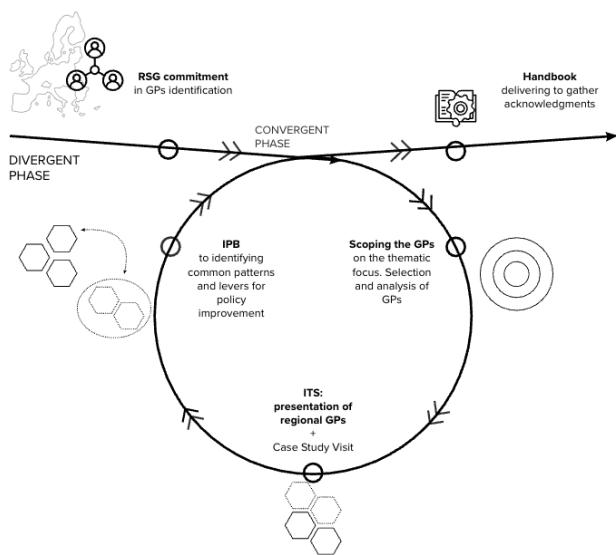
Temporary use is a practice in urbanism aiming to revitalise underutilised urban spaces, such as abandoned buildings, by allowing temporary, often community-driven activities. These practices are often **supported by local to national policies** during the "waiting time" in urban regeneration, as studied in projects like the [H2020 T-Factor Project](#).

Applying temporary uses in the waiting time of urban regeneration can be strategic and beneficial for the different actors at stake. Multiple gains can be achieved, including higher quality spaces, enhanced participation, dialogue, and trust, responses to existing and emerging needs, new

partnerships and collaborations, and revert feelings and perceptions of decay and abandonment. At the same time, to the extent that temporary uses unfold alongside the critical relationship between public and private interests, they can also cast shadows, including appropriation of value, economic and environmental sustainability, and legacy for communities. Meanwhile practices observed across Europe seem to move relentlessly along this wide perimeter. **There is no unique model but rather a multiplicity of strategies** and approaches that take shape and evolve over time, unpacking and repacking interests, motivations, agendas, and drivers. They primarily depart from a common need for more **flexibility and adaptation in regeneration processes**, and yet their paths unfold in different ways and unravel different impacts.

The project seeks to **address the challenges European cities face**, which generate up to 85% of Europe's GDP and account for about 80% of energy use. European Cities face challenges ranging from environmental degradation and climate change to the digital revolution, from demographic transition and migration to social inequalities.

Semester 2-6



The project is divided into **two main phases**: the **core phase** - first three years of the project - will deal with the **interregional learning process**. If needed, this phase may also include designing one or more action plans and/or testing the transfer of good practice through a **Pilot Action**.

The IMPETUS working process involves a **recurring cycle of activities** repeated each semester on different thematic focuses.

Every semester of the core phase has a specific thematic focus that guides the collection and discussion of good practices. Each good practice that is collected may be relevant to one or more of the focus areas:

- **Semester 2:** Alternatives and approaches to the regulation of temporary uses at regional and urban levels
- **Semester 3:** Contract models, user agreements for the use of public spaces and buildings
- **Semester 4:** Urban Agencies for Temporary use
- **Semester 5:** Alternative financing models and mechanisms for temporary uses

The thematic focus for **Semester 6** will be defined along with the implementation of the project by the consortium.

The **follow-up phase**, taking place in the last year of the project, is dedicated to **monitoring the effects** of the policy improvements and the possible achievement of **additional policy improvements**.

The **project's consortium** includes six partners from local administrations, two associate partners and an advisory partner.

National Association of Italian Municipalities - Tuscany (ANCI Tuscany) - LEAD PARTNER



Policy instrument: **ERDF Regional Operational Programme of the Tuscany Region 2021-2027.**

ANCI Toscana is the project's **lead partner**. It is supported by the **Tuscany Region** in its quality of MA of the ERDF ROP 2021-27 as an associated policy authority.

Métropole Européenne de Lille (MEL)



Policy instrument: **Metropolitan integrated strategy for urban regeneration of districts of the French "New National Program for Urban Regeneration".**

Bucharest-Ilfov Regional Development Agency



Policy instrument: **Regional Operational Programme Investment in Growth and Jobs ERDF 2021 - 2027.**

Riga City Council

Policy instrument: **Sustainable Development Strategy of Riga 2030.**

Municipal Parking Society of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, S.A. - SAGULPA

Policy instrument: **Guanarteme-Plaza del Pilar. Culture-based urban development strategy.** SAGULPA is supported by the local administration of Las Palmas (**Ayuntamiento de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria**), responsible for the policy instrument, as an **associate partner** of the project.

Mazowieckie Region

Policy instrument: **Regional Operational Programme European Funds for Mazovia Region 2021-2027**

City of Sarajevo - Discovery Partner



Sarajevo, with its complex governance structure involving the Canton, the City, and multiple municipalities, is navigating the challenges of urban regeneration through both resilience and innovation. The city's urban landscape, marked by a history of war and reconstruction, is now the focus of an ongoing renewal process, including the adoption of a **new Urban Plan** currently under public consultation. A key milestone is the **Urban Transformation Project Sarajevo (2021–2025)**, supported by the Swiss Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), which seeks to modernize integrated urban planning, strengthen sustainability, and foster climate resilience and socio-economic improvements.

In parallel, Sarajevo is eager to build **new partnerships** as a discovery partner, **gaining insights into advanced urban regeneration**

strategies and **temporary use practices** from other EU regions. Such cooperation enhances the capacity of local planners and decision-makers to adopt flexible approaches, repurposing vacant plots, underused areas, and empty buildings into co-creative spaces that drive cultural, social, and entrepreneurial initiatives. These experiences are expected to **translate into more inclusive, sustainable, and vibrant urban environments**, further strengthening community engagement and resilience.

LAMA - Società Cooperativa Impresa Sociale - ADVISORY PARTNER



The role of LAMA is to advise the other partners for the analysis and transfer of GPs, particularly as regards: **defining the methodology** for the analysis of GPs, **supervising the analysis and selection of the GPs**, leading and coordinating the **communication activities** of the project.

3. IMPETUS Good Practices - SEMESTER 5

Thematic focus Semester 5: Alternative financing models and mechanisms for temporary uses

Vacancy can be creatively exploited when its management is coupled with local policies that create schemes incentivising public and private parties to utilise these vacancies as the venues for their activities. A good example of this is the taxing of empty buildings and lowering of real estate taxes practised in some European cities (g.e. Paris, Bruxelles). Furthermore, tax incentives and other fiscal policies can be directed towards special purposes of temporary uses like social and cultural goals.

- Fiscal Policies and tax incentives to incentivize use of buildings
- Local Policies activating direct funding programmes for the adoption of TUs.

During Semester 5 of the project, **5 GPs were collected** by regional partners and are described below.

5 Good Practices

Municipality of Riga

- Strategic Incentive Basket for Temporary Use Activation in Riga

Métropole Européenne de Lille

- Property Tax Exemption for Social Housing in Priority Neighbourhoods (TFPB)

Tuscany Region-ANCI Toscana

- Integrated Governance and Temporary Use Policy for Cultural Welfare in Tuscany

Mazovia Region

- The example of the Citizens' Budget of the Commune of Sochaczew

SAGULPA/Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

- Traditional Markets in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria: a space for citizens

3.1. Strategic Incentive Basket for Temporary Use Activation in Riga

Location: Riga, Latvia

The Strategic Incentive Basket for Temporary Use Activation in Riga combines existing municipal instruments to tackle persistent vacancy in the city, especially in its historic centre where surveys show commercial vacancy rates of over 23%. Rather than introducing a single new program or regulation, Riga has strategically aligned fiscal incentives, subsidies, and symbolic tools across municipal departments to create a supportive environment for temporary use.

Key instruments include:

- Property Tax Discount (up to 90%) for owners leasing to NGOs with public benefit status, lowering costs and boosting NGOs' bargaining power.
- Slum Tax, a 3% surcharge on degraded properties that increases the cost of vacancy, encouraging owners to consider temporary activation.
- Subsidies for ground-floor businesses (earmarked €120,000 in 2025) to activate empty shops in the historic centre.
- Creative Quarters and Cultural NGO Funding, providing direct financial support for temporary cultural operators.
- Gallery of Empty Shopfronts, a symbolic but visible program showcasing art in vacant windows.

Together, these tools improve both the BATNA (Best Alternative to Negotiated Agreement) for owners and for users, fostering collaboration. Civic actors like Free Riga play a crucial role in mediation and activation. Beneficiaries include NGOs, cultural initiatives, small businesses, and residents who gain access to revitalised spaces. The approach illustrates how cross-departmental coordination can multiply the impact of modest, fragmented tools into a coherent policy environment.

Resources needed

Staff time from multiple municipal departments (City Development, Finance, Property, Culture). Financial resources come from existing budget lines (tax relief, subsidies, cultural grants). Civic partners such as Free Riga provide coordination and matchmaking.

Evidence of success

The basket has enabled at least 10 major temporary use initiatives including Tallinas kvartāls, Lastādija, and Viskalji, coordinated by Free Riga, plus projects like Sporta Pils Dārzi. These spaces have become cultural and social hubs, activating derelict buildings without heavy capital investment. Tax discounts and grants have directly improved NGOs' ability to secure leases.

Potential for learning or transfer

The Riga case demonstrates how cities can reconfigure existing instruments rather than create entirely new ones to support temporary use. Its layered approach—combining tax levers, subsidies, and symbolic interventions—offers a model for municipalities with limited budgets. Key success factors include cross-departmental alignment, involvement of mediating NGOs, and integrating symbolic and fiscal measures to shift owner-user dynamics.

Potential barriers for transfer include the need for robust tax systems, sufficient administrative capacity, and NGO intermediaries with the expertise to bridge public-private gaps. However, the model is highly adaptable: cities across Europe facing vacancy and fragmented governance can replicate aspects of the basket by aligning existing policies and creating a competence centre for coordination.



(Foto courtesy: Free Riga NGO)

3.2. Property Tax Exemption for Social Housing in Priority Neighbourhoods (TFPB)

Location: Lille, France

The exemption of the property tax on built properties (TFPB) is a national fiscal measure implemented in Lille Metropole to support social housing located in priority urban neighbourhoods (QPV) under the City Contract. Social housing providers benefit from a 30% property tax reduction if they commit to reinvesting the equivalent amount into enhancing service quality and urban living conditions. This measure was introduced to offset the higher management costs that housing providers face in deprived areas, where socio-economic needs are greater and maintenance challenges more significant.

The exemption is conditional: landlords must sign an agreement with the State and local authorities that sets out a three-year action plan aligned with the 2015 national framework.

The Exemption on TFPB-supported actions, complementing public policies, improve neighbourhood image, maintain service quality, address residents' daily needs, and tackle ecological, demographic, and social challenges.

Implementation is negotiated among multiple stakeholders—MEL, the State, municipalities, housing organisations, and residents—ensuring that resources respond to local needs. Beneficiaries include tenants of social housing, neighbourhood residents, and local actors engaged in co-produced initiatives. The mechanism strengthens transitional and temporary uses by creating a financial lever to fund neighbourhood activities and improve quality of life in urban renewal areas.

Resources needed

The measure relies on fiscal resources (foregone tax revenues) redirected through agreements. Human resources include staff from MEL, State services, and housing providers to negotiate, monitor, and implement agreements. Local associations and residents contribute to co-designed projects.

Evidence of success

The exemption has funded numerous initiatives in QPVs, visibly improving living conditions and reducing inequalities between neighbourhoods. Results include enhanced public spaces, resident-led projects, training and job creation schemes, cultural events, and stronger community cohesion. It has become a lever for aligning housing policy with broader regeneration goals.

Potential for learning or transfer

The TFPB exemption demonstrates how fiscal tools can be used as levers for social impact in urban regeneration. Its strength lies in combining financial relief with contractual obligations that ensure reinvestment into service quality and community well-being. This dual mechanism makes it highly relevant for regions seeking to mobilise alternative financing for temporary uses or neighbourhood improvement.

Key success factors include: clear national or regional legal frameworks; strong partnerships among State, local governments, and housing providers; and active community involvement. Potential barriers are administrative complexity and the need for robust monitoring systems.

The model could be transferable to other European contexts with large social housing stocks or vacant properties, by adapting fiscal incentives (e.g. tax relief, exemptions, or penalties) to local regulatory systems. It shows that fiscal policy can be more than an abstract tool: when linked to contractual obligations, it becomes a driver for concrete improvements in vulnerable areas.



(Foto courtesy: MEL (Metropole Européenne de Lille)



3.3 Integrated Governance and Temporary Use Policy for Cultural Welfare

Location: Tuscany Region, Italy

Launched in 2025, this initiative aims to test innovative models for the temporary use of urban spaces as a lever to promote social cohesion, inclusive growth, and well-being, particularly through cultural and creative practices.

The policy leverages European Regional and Social Funds (ERDF/ESF+) to support projects in three municipalities—Follonica, Livorno, and Prato—through a coordinated framework for temporary activation of underused spaces.

The core objective is to revitalise underused or degraded urban areas by activating temporary uses that generate cultural, social, and economic value. Temporary use is understood here not merely as an interim solution, but as a strategic tool for inclusive urban transformation and experimentation. The concept draws inspiration from European projects, such as T-Factor, which emphasise the role of temporary use in fostering new collaborative governance models and community engagement in regeneration processes.

Resources needed

Regional technical staff, municipal officials, coordinators from competence centres, and engagement of Third Sector and local stakeholders.

Financial resources: 1.7 million EUR (pilot budget) sourced from RP ERDF and RP ESF+ 2021–2027.

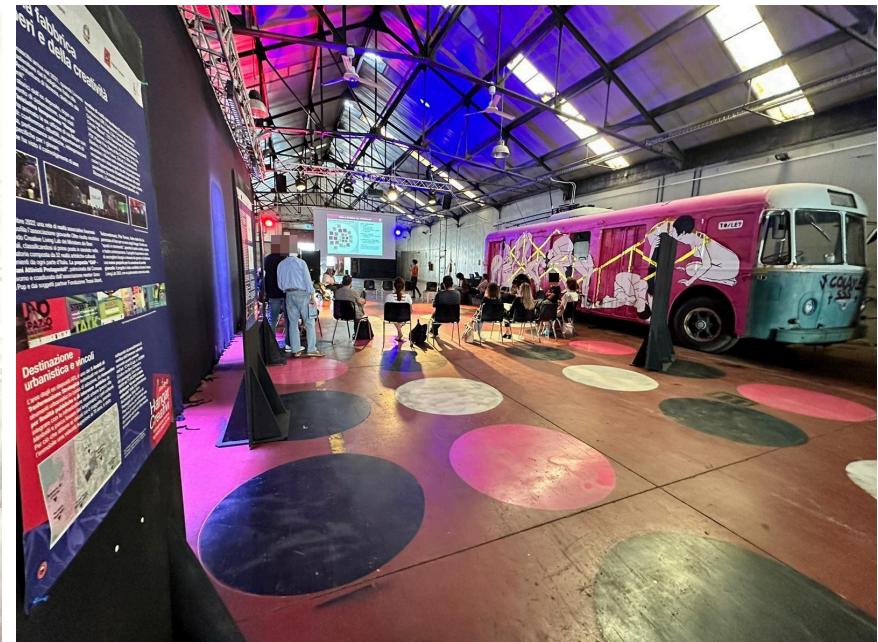
Organisational resources: Local task forces, cross-sectoral steering committees, and access to municipal and regional data on vacant assets.

Evidence of success

Although in pilot phase, the initiative has activated multiple local processes: mapping of disused spaces, participatory co-design of interventions, and the emergence of local alliances between public actors and civic groups. The policy fosters spatial justice by enabling cultural and social initiatives in underserved areas.

Potential for learning or transfer

The Tuscany pilot illustrates how regional authorities can institutionalise temporary use by integrating structural funds (ERDF and ESF+) within a coherent governance framework. Its innovative character lies in connecting physical regeneration with cultural and social activation, positioning temporary use as a lever for health, inclusion, and community well-being under the banner of cultural welfare.



(Foto courtesy: Tuscany Region)

3.4 The example of the Citizens' Budget of the Commune of Sochaczew

Location: Sochaczew, Poland

The Citizens' Budget in Sochaczew is an initiative that allows city residents to directly decide on the spending of part of the municipal budget. The program has been operating continuously since 2013 and has evolved with subsequent editions, adapting to the changing needs of the local community and experiences from previous years. The aim of the program is to strengthen social participation, build a sense of shared responsibility for public space and improve the quality of life of residents.

Main assumptions and stages of implementation:

- **Submitting projects** – residents can propose investment and social projects in specific categories (e.g. infrastructure, culture, sports, education).
- **Formal and substantive verification** – assessment of submitted projects by officials in terms of compliance with regulations and feasibility of implementation.
- **Residents' voting** – conducted in paper and/or electronic form, in which each resident can vote for selected projects.
- **Implementation of selected projects** – financing and implementation of winning initiatives within the budget allocated for a given edition.
- **Evaluation and reporting** – analysis of effects and collection of residents' opinions in order to improve subsequent editions.

Resources needed

Employees of the Sports and Non-Governmental Organizations Department

Evidence of success

The Citizens' Budget of Sochaczew has significantly improved the quality of life of its residents, enabling them to influence the development of local infrastructure and public spaces. Thanks to the implementation of the projects submitted under the Citizens' Budget, new meeting places were created, the aesthetics of the city were improved and the accessibility of recreational infrastructure and infrastructure used for educational and cultural activities was increased.



(Foto courtesy: Mazovia Region

3.5 Traditional Markets in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria: a space for citizens

***Location:* Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain**

The policy assumes that underused public spaces—such as traditional market areas—can become dynamic economic and social hubs through temporary uses. The municipality of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria implemented this approach in stages:

- First, it identified available spaces within existing markets (e.g. vacant stalls, open areas).
- Then, it developed flexible rental schemes and provided incentives for short-term use.
- Community engagement was initiated through consultations with seller associations, local entrepreneurs, and cultural groups.
- Pilot initiatives, such as pop-up shops, food corners, and cultural events, were tested and gradually scaled up.
- An ongoing feedback loop was established to adapt interventions based on community needs.

Resources needed

- Human: staff from the Local Development, Commerce and Consumer Department; community facilitators; etc.
- Material and infrastructure: temporary furniture and modular structures for pop-up uses
- Organizational and legal

Evidence of success

The policy has revitalized underused market spaces, creating new job opportunities, supporting local entrepreneurship, and fostering social interaction. This has improved the economic vitality and liveliness of neighborhoods, enhancing the overall quality of life for residents and activated underutilized areas within traditional markets, transforming them into multifunctional public spaces through temporary uses.



Photo courtesy: City Council of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

4. Results and insights from Semester 5

4.1. ITS in Lille

On April 15th and 16th 2025, the Métropole européenne de Lille (MEL) hosted the fourth Interregional Thematic Seminar (ITS) of the IMPETUS project. All project partners and some stakeholders from regions active in Regional Stakeholder Groups during the past semester attended the seminar.

The meeting initiated the fourth project thematic loop for Semester 5 (Figure 1). It allowed partners to comprehensively gather and analyse best practices on policies related to "Alternative financing models and mechanisms for temporary uses" at the regional and local level.

The meeting was formally opened by **Mr. Dominique BAERT, Vice-President for Finance, Urban Policy, Social Cohesion and Solidarity of the European Metropole of Lille (MEL)**. Mr. Baert emphasized that the management of temporary uses has become a central topic in the urban policy debate within the Metropole.

Mr. Stefano Bacelli, Councillor of the Tuscany Region **The Councillor of the Tuscany Region**, opened his remarks to the Consortium by reaffirming the Region's long-standing commitment to urban regeneration and sustainable development.

During the first day of the ITS, partners presented the **Good Practices** concerning the topic of the Semester.

Two major pilot paths have been launched, focusing on **Riga** and **Tuscany**. Both initiatives draw inspiration from the *Fabrique des Quartiers* approach and the successful **Place Jacques Febvrier** best practice in Lille, designed and implemented by the public actor "["La Fabrique des Quartiers"](#)". The Riga pilot aims to create an **Urban Agency** to coordinate, support, and activate temporary uses within the city's historical center. The Tuscany pilot is centered on developing a **Regional Hub** to streamline and support temporary use initiatives across multiple municipalities.

The meeting was also the occasion for some important **study visits** in the region.

Study visits

In the heart of **Roubaix's Alma district**, the **Terrain Rouge** initiative has emerged as a vibrant and participatory experiment in temporary urban use, aiming to bridge the gap between present-day community needs and the long-term goals of urban regeneration. More broadly, the Terrain Rouge initiative is embedded within a €140 million, 15-year transformation plan for the Alma district, one of the largest and most ambitious urban renewal efforts in northern France. By embedding temporary uses within this long-term vision, Roubaix demonstrates that tactical, citizen-led interventions are not mere stopgaps but vital tools for inclusive, sustainable, and human-centered urban change.



The **former Tissel factory** has been reborn as a vibrant hub for the circular economy. The 11,000 m² site, once a symbol of industrial decline, now hosts a collective of enterprises and associations committed to the principles of reducing pollution, reusing materials, and recycling waste. Tissel's evolution from an abandoned factory to a beacon of sustainable innovation exemplifies how **cities can leverage their industrial past to build resilient, forward-looking economies**. By fostering a culture of collaboration and sustainability, Tissel not only revitalizes a physical space but also **redefines the fabric of community and economic interaction in Roubaix**.



During the second day of ITS, another study visit was conducted in the **Fives Cail Babcock**. Once a symbol of industrial prowess, the Fives Cail Babcock site in Lille is undergoing a remarkable transformation. Under the stewardship of SORELI (Société d'Économie Mixte de Rénovation et de Restauration de Lille), this 25-hectare former industrial complex is being reimagined as a vibrant, sustainable, and inclusive urban district. The project serves as a catalyst for economic growth and innovation. By attracting businesses, startups, and social enterprises, the district is poised to become a hub for entrepreneurship and job creation. The integration of educational institutions, such as the international hospitality school, further enhances the area's appeal and contributes to workforce development.



4.2. IPB in Riga

On July 8th and 9th, 2025, the Municipality of Riga hosted the fourth Interregional Policy Brokerage Event (IPB) of the IMPETUS project. The event gathered all project partners, local stakeholders, and experts to discuss alternative financing models and mechanisms for temporary uses. The agenda included Policy Clinic sessions, study visits to innovative temporary use initiatives in Riga, and updates on policy instruments and pilot actions.

Mārtiņš Enģelis, a City Council Member of Riga, and Stefano Baccelli, the Councillor for Infrastructure and Urban development of the Tuscany Region, officially opened the event. Both speakers emphasized the importance of exploring innovative financial and governance models for temporary uses, underlining that sustainable urban regeneration requires a mix of public and private engagement, flexible tools, and strong community involvement.



Besnik Mehmeti (ANCI Toscana) and Dario Marmo (LAMA) provided introductory notes and methodological guidance for the Policy Clinic format. **The Policy Clinic** was designed as an interactive and collaborative space to deepen understanding of policy instruments related to temporary urban uses. The format emphasized one-to-one, rotating conversations between project partners, stakeholders, and experts. Participants moved from table to table in 25-minute sessions, creating a dynamic and highly personalized learning environment.

The session on policy instruments and pilot actions provided an overview of recent progress among partners. Each partner provided insights into the evolution of their policy instruments, identifying breakthroughs and persistent obstacles.

A workshop dedicated to exchanging experiences on monitoring the effects of policy improvements and developing action plans will be organized in Sarajevo. All partners and their stakeholders will participate. Partners of other successful Interreg Europe projects will be invited to contribute and exchange experience.

Study visit

KM12 - Temporary Use Project

KM12, known as Paraugtipogrāfija KM12, is a temporary use initiative located in the heart of Riga, designed as a creative hub where art, design, innovation, and cultural exchange intersect. Its primary goal is to transform an unused industrial space into a vibrant ecosystem that nurtures creativity, experimentation, and collaboration. The KM 12 project has become a symbol of adaptive reuse in Riga, combining artistic initiatives with entrepreneurial experiments to create a vibrant and inclusive community hub. The visit revealed how grassroots organizations, with minimal resources but strong creativity, can drive urban revitalization in partnership with local authorities.

KM12 encourages participation from a broad audience – from established professionals to students and emerging creatives. Its open application process and weekly tours invite everyone interested to become part of its growing creative ecosystem. The project aspires to establish itself as a recognizable cultural landmark in Riga, fostering continuous collaboration, cultural experimentation, and innovative approaches to urban regeneration.



Former 'Veldze' Beverage Factory

The second study visit explored the former Veldze beverage factory on Matīsa street. The multifunctional real estate, which includes a 9,080 square meter plot and the former buildings of the "Veldze" beverage factory, was acquired by Estonian and Latvian investors SIA "MATĪSA 8.



The old beverage factory site is set to become "**Creative Factory Veldze**," a hub that will bring together businesses, service providers, and the creative and cultural industries. The aim is to create a vibrant destination offering a mix of leisure, retail, and cultural experiences. The development plan includes introducing more greenery, opening pedestrian pathways between Bruņinieku and Matīsa streets, and partially renovating the premises while safeguarding its historical heritage. Once completed, **Creative Factory Veldze** will provide a contemporary, visually appealing, and lively cultural space for local communities, residents of Riga, and visitors, right in the city's heart.

The project at Veldze factory reflects a more experimental approach, where cultural events, temporary workshops, and creative residencies are used to test the potential of neglected industrial spaces. Participants discussed how these bottom-up activities could pave the way for larger urban redevelopment strategies while retaining a strong community identity.

5. Next steps

The **last semester (Semester 6)** will be dedicated to the improvement of the policy instruments by all partner regions and the development of Action Plans by those partner regions which have not been able to achieve an improvement of their policy instruments. Those partners which have already achieved a policy change will exchange experience on how to monitor the effects of policy improvements to be reported in phase 2.

The rest of the partners will develop **Action Plans** aiming to implement the lessons learnt from the cooperation. The Action Plans will provide details on how the lessons learnt from the cooperation will be implemented in order to improve the policy instrument addressed by each partner's region.. Action Plans will specify the nature of the actions to be implemented, their timeframe, the players involved, possible costs and funding sources. The partners will involve their respective stakeholders at regional level in the design and definition of the Action Plan.

The **4th Interregional Exchange Workshop** will take place **in Sarajevo on October 22nd and 23rd** with the participation of all partners and local stakeholders. The good practices from the IMPETUS project and IMPETUS pilot actions will be presented. The workshop will also be dedicated to exchange experience on how to monitor the effects of policy improvements and development of the action plans.