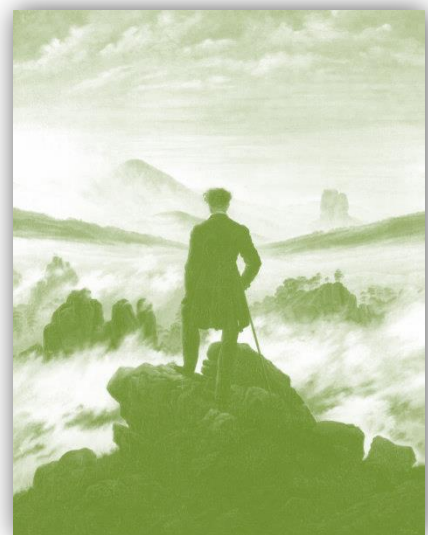




Report on Territorial context analysis

Partner Kujawasko-Pomorskie



... a trail brought me here

Doc. 6A-TCA-P5



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The template includes 8 suggested steps for executing the TCA.

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[WHY STARTING FROM A TERRITORIAL FOCUSED APPROACH?]

[ThreeT proposal gives strong emphasis to a “place-based” approach to development policies suiting local conditions.

*“The design of integrated interventions [is] tailored to places, since it largely depends on the **knowledge** and **preferences** of people living there” (Barca Report, 2009) with focus on territorial, natural and institutional resources.*

Indeed, ThreeT intends to contribute making sectoral actions more space-aware. Trail development, conservation and valorization are a way of providing such contribution.

Let us try a sort of reverse-engineering approach where we start from the process of how to identify and structure actions in order to combine them eventually in the Action Plan. A possible structure for each specific action could be the following:

- A. Action (title)
- B. Location
- C. Time-frame
- D. Description of the action and the **status quo of the activities**
- E. Objectives, **background**
- F. Action leader and **stakeholders involved**
- G. **Problem/s to be solved and motivation**
- H. **Means of transport used**
- I. **Target group**
- J. Benefits
- K. **Challenges**
- L. Costs/financing
- M. Awareness raising

Considering the expression in bold, you can appreciate how TCA information collected at the project initial stage may greatly facilitate such a process.

You may also appreciate how the above Action structure can influence the lay-out of the Good Practice template to be adopted shortly.



1. General Description of your Region and its Demography

General description

The Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region was established in 1999 as a result of the administrative reform dividing Poland into 16 provinces. It covers an area of 18 thousand square kilometers and is inhabited by more than 2 million people. As much as 61.4% its inhabitants live in cities and towns. The region's borders include 4 urban counties and 19 land poviats (county/district), which in turn are divided into 144 municipalities. The largest cities in the region are in the following order: Bydgoszcz, Toruń, Włocławek, Grudziądz and Inowrocław. The Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region has two capitals. One of them - Bydgoszcz is the headquarters of the voivode (a governor), and in the second - Toruń, of the marshal and the regional assembly. Legal protection covers a large part of the province, creating the most valuable areas: landscape parks (Tucholski, Wdecki, Krajeński, Brodnicki, Górznieńsko-Lidzbarski, Nadgoplański, Chełmiński, Nadwiślański, Gostynińsko-Włocławski), nature reserves (including Cisy Staropolskie them. Leon Wyczółkowski), natural monuments, protected landscape areas, nature and landscape complexes, ecological lands.

Regional specificities in demography

The area of the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region is 17,972 km² (5.7% of the country) and is inhabited by 2,086 210 people (5.4% of the country's population) – as per data provided by the Central Statistical Office (GUS) in 2015. Over a half of the Kujawsko-Pomorskie population live in cities, but the remaining 40.4% live in the countryside. The average population density in 2015 was 116 people per km². For 100 men in 2015, there were 106 women in the province. In 2015, the population growth in the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region was negative and it amounted to 0.6 per 1000 population.

Topographic diversity (geographic form and elevation variation)

According to the regional division of Poland, Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region encompasses fragments of five macroregions: South-Pomeranian Lake District, Wielkopolskie Lake District, Chełmińsko-Dobrzyńskie Lake District, Hławskie Lake District, Thorn –Eberswald Urstromtal, and Lower Vistula Valley. The topography of Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region is dominated by young glacial land relief. The prevailing feature of the landscape are flat and rolling morainic plateaus. An important feature of the land relief in the region are also glacial valleys (urstromtal) and river valley with sandy terraces. The geological structure of Kujavian-Pomeranian Region is varied, although its is not evident in the present land relief. A characteristic element of the geological structure of the region are underground salt deposits (salt domes), which are mined in Góra and Przyjma near Mogilno. Of significance is also limestone and jurassic marl mined in the area of Barcin and Piechcin.

A valuable natural resource of the Region are mineral waters. The therapeutic properties of mineral waters are used in the spa and healthcare resorts in Ciechocinek, Inowrocław and Wieniec Zdrój. Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region is situated in the central part of the Polish Lowland, in the warm moderate climate zone. The area of Kujavian-Pomeranian Region



belongs to the Vistula river watershed (approx. 70% of the Region) and Odra river watershed. The hydrographic axis of the region is the Vistula river. Its main tributaries within the Region are Drwęca, Brda, Wda and Osa rivers. The main tributary of Odra is Noteć river, which is connected with the Vistula by Bydgoski Canal, built in the 18th century. On the area of Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region there is also a great number of lakes, which occupy about 1.4% of the region's area. The majority of them are ribbon lakes. Apart from the natural bodies of water, there are also artificial reservoirs created by building river dams. The most important man-made reservoirs are: Włocławski, Koronowski, and Żurski. Due to the fertile soils and favourable natural conditions for agriculture, farmland occupies 65.2% of the area of Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region. It is one of the highest rates in Poland (4th place). The agricultural character of the region is also confirmed by the highest percentage of arable land (56.25%), the highest in Poland.

Tab. 1 - Indicators

n.	Title	Unit of measure	Quantity	Source	To be provided by
1.1	land area by type:				
	• forest	%	24,5	Corine Land Cover 2006, http://archiwum.kujawsko-pomorskie.pl/pliki/planowanie/20140206_ekspertyza/modul_a.pdf	PP
	• hilly	%	n/a	The relative height difference reaches the maximum of 176.5 m. In smaller areas the differences are much smaller and do not exceed, on average, 50-80 m. No data of the total land area	
	• plain	%	80		
	• lakes	%	1,4	http://cgis.oig.ug.edu.pl/CentrumGIS/dyplomy/pd47.pdf	
	• rivers	km	1314,1	Touring canon of the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region, Toruń 2017	
	• topographic diversity (geographic form and elevation variation)	in the textual description			
1.2	Population on 1 January by age group, sex and NUTS 3 region	n.		Eurostat	
1.3	Population: Structure indicators by NUTS 3 region	n.		Eurostat	Lead Partner
1.4	Demographic balance and crude rates at regional level	n.		Eurostat	Lead Partner
1.5	Conventional dwellings by occupancy status, type of building and NUTS 3	n.		Eurostat	Lead Partner
1.6	Population density	n./sq. km	116	Local Data Bank – Central Statistical Office	Lead Partner
1.7	Municipalities	n.	52	Local Data Bank – Central Statistical Office	Lead Partner
1.8	Population in urban areas/total	%	59,6	http://www.mojregion.eu/files/dokumenty%20rpo/raporty_analazy/Analiza%20sytuacji%20spoleczno-ekonom.%20woj.%20kuj.-pom.%20w%20obszarach%20oddzialywania%20EFS%20w%20latach%202007-15.pdf Analysis of the socio-economic situation of the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region in 2007-2015	PP
1.9	Rural centers	n.	1	Local Data Bank – Central Statistical Office	PP



2. Economy and Labour Market

Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region has an excellent strategic location in the heart of Europe, in the central part of Poland making the region an interesting location for potential investors. There are strategic transportation channels running across the region: A1 motorway connecting the North and South of the country and the national roads No. 5 and 10, which in the next few years will be replaced by modern expressways S5 by 2020 and future S10. The region has two capitals: Bydgoszcz (administrative capital) and Toruń (self-government capital), which together form an agglomeration inhabited by nearly 1 mln people. Kujawsko-Pomorskie is the tenth region in the country, both in terms of the population and occupied area. However, given the achieved GDP the region ranks in the eighth place in Poland. Kujawsko-Pomorskie has a well-developed industrial environment, producing many goods and services that raise interest, both in Poland and abroad. The region is a center for modern industries, such as food processing, electromechanical, paper, electrical machinery, electronics, outsourcing services (ICT and F&A), chemical, plastics industry as well as metal trade and processing. In addition to the industrial potential, Kujawsko-Pomorskie is also rich in natural resources and tourist attractions. In the region, there are located the biggest medical resorts in Ciechocinek and Inowrocław, which makes it a destination for the people caring for their health. Agriculture plays an important role in the region's economy. Kujawsko-Pomorskie has well-developed cereal and sugar beet cultivation and one of the highest percentage of the arable land in total agricultural land.

Pro investment attitude:

- Over 320 investment offers of Greenfield and Brownfield type waiting for investors.
- 5 industrial parks in Grudziądz, Świecie (2), Solec Kujawski, 2 industrial- technology complexes in Bydgoszcz and Włocławek as well as technology park with the Technology Transfer Centre in Toruń.
- 21 sub-zones of Pomeranian Special Economic Zone.
- High concentration of companies – leaders in their fields.
- Easy access to qualified workforce (possible cooperation with colleges and vocational schools).
- Well-developed educational infrastructure (junior high schools and high schools) and academic centres: Nicolaus Copernicus University, Collegium Medicum, Kazimierz Wielki University, University of Life Sciences and Technology.
- Large workforce resources.
- Competitive labour costs.

Major foreign investors in Kujawsko-Pomorskie : Nestle, ThyssenKrupp, Nordzucker, Cargill, Unilever, Lafarge, Nokia, Atos, Bonduelle, Mondi, Livingston Intl., Neupack, Opus Capita, Panattoni, DHL, Raben, Pepsi-Cola, Coca-Cola, Solvay, Bunge, Lidl, Schumacher Packaging, Brenntag, SPX Flow.

Investors and Exporters Service Centre for Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region possesses estimated data showing that in 2014 export value of the companies registered in the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region reached the level of 20 billion PLN (approx. 4,7 billion Euro) and was higher than in the previous year. Upward trend in export has been steady for the last few

years. In 2014 estimated compound annual growth in comparison to the level in 2010 was about 20%. The biggest recipient of products and services from the regional companies is traditionally Germany. Last year the value of export to this state was estimated at 1.17 B PLN PLN (273 Million Euro). Next among the biggest receivers were Great Britain, the Netherlands, France, the Czech Republic, Sweden, Finland, Italy, Denmark and Norway. It's worth mentioning, that last year's export to Germany was higher by value than total export to seven countries next on the list and constituted nearly 1/3 of the whole export of the companies registered in our region. Main regional export products are paper, cardboard and paper/ cardboard goods, synthetic products, furniture, machinery and electric devices, rolling stock, cast iron, steel products and food products. Investments and export support service centre being a part of the Marshal's Office operates within the Investors and Exporters Service Centres network within the Innovative Economy 6.2.1. Operational Program. Thanks to this and the close cooperation with the state economy and export promotion institutions the region is able to support efficiently export activities of local entrepreneurs. Certified Investor's Assistance Centre as a part of the Marshal's Office is operating as a regional partner of Polish Investment and Trade Agency.

Table 2 – Indicators

n.	Title	Unit of measure	Quantity	Source	To be provided by
2.1	Gross domestic product (GDP) at current market prices by NUTS 3 regions	National currency		Eurostat	Lead Partner
2.2	Gross value added at basic prices by NUTS 3 regions	National currency		Eurostat	Lead Partner
2.3	Employment (thousand persons) by NUTS 3 regions	n.		Eurostat	Lead Partner
2.4	Dispersion of regional employment rates of age group 15-64 by NUTS 3 regions	n. or %		Eurostat	Lead Partner
2.5	Dispersion of regional unemployment rates by NUTS 3 regions	n. or %		Eurostat	Lead Partner
2.6	Business demography and high growth enterprise by NACE Rev. 2 and NUTS 3 regions	n.		Eurostat	Lead Partner
2.7	Business demography by size class and NUTS 3 regions	n.		Eurostat	Lead Partner
2.8	Employer business demography by NACE Rev. 2 and NUTS 3 regions	n.		Eurostat	Lead Partner
2.9	Employer business demography by size class and NUTS 3 regions	n.		Eurostat	Lead Partner
2.10	Employer business demography by size class and NUTS 3 regions	n.		Eurostat	Lead Partner



3. Environment and Climate Change

ENVIRONMENT

Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region is located in the northern part of central Poland. The region lies within the South Baltic Lakeland. The vast majority of region, in addition to Wysoczyzna Kłodawska (the south-eastern part of the region), is located in the zone of a young glacial landscape shaped in the Baltic glaciation. The region's axis is the Vistula river flowing within the macroregion: Pradolina Toruńsko-Eberswaldzka and in the Lower Vistula Valley. The decline occupied by the Vistula is surrounded by moraine uplands, characterized by a large diversity of relief, the occurrence of hilly forms and numerous post-glacial lakes. They are located in macroregions: the Pojezierze Południowo-pomorskie (northwest), the Chełmińsko-Dobrzyńskie Lake District (northeast), the Wielkopolskie Lake District (south). They are divided into smaller mesoregions, which indicates a very diversified landscape of the region. In the structure of land use, agricultural land has the largest share which is 65.2% (1 171 551 ha). Among agricultural land, arable land has the largest share (84.8%). Meadows constitute 7.2% of agricultural land, pastures - 4.0%, orchards - 1.1%. Forest as well as wooded and bushy areas occupy 438 794 ha (24.4%) of the total area of the region, urbanized areas constitute only 4.8%, while the share of other forms of land use is negligible.

ENERGY & RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

According to the data of the Energy Regulatory Office, Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region has the largest number of RES installations – 387 in Poland.

RES installations operating in the region:

1) biogas plants:

- a) 5 installations for the production of electricity from biogas from wastewater treatment plants with a total capacity of 4.251 MW;
- b) 6 installations for the production of electricity from agricultural biogas with a total capacity of 7.991 MW;
- c) 7 installations for the production of electricity from landfill biogas with a total capacity of 3.764 MW;

2) biomass power plants:

- a) 2 installations for the production of electricity from biomass from forest, agricultural and garden waste with a total capacity of 7,400 MW;
- b) 1 installation for the production of electricity from biomass from wood and pulp and paper waste with a capacity of 33,000 MW;
- c) 2 installations for the production of electricity from mixed biomass with a total capacity of 136.825 MW;



- 3) power plants producing from solar radiation:
 - a) 14 installations generating electricity from solar radiation with a total capacity of 7.141 MW;
- 4) wind power plants:
 - c) 296 wind farms with a total capacity of 512.550 MW;
- 5) hydro power plants:
 - a) 39 hydroelectric power plants (capacity up to 0.3 MW) with a total capacity of 2,214 MW;
 - b) 6 flow power plants (up to 1 MW power) with a total capacity of 3,670 MW;
 - c) 5 hydroelectric power plants (up to 5 MW) with a total capacity of 19,200 MW;
 - d) 2 flow power plants (capacity above 10MW) with a total capacity of 188,000 MW;
- 6) power plants carrying out co-firing technology:
 - a) 1 installation implementing technologies of co-combustion of fossil fuels and biomass,
 - b) 1 electricity generation installation implementing technologies of co-combustion of fossil fuels and biogas.

WIND ENERGY

According to the data of the Office of Energy Regulation, out of 1193 wind farms in Poland, the highest number – 296 are located in the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region, which makes it one of the fastest developing regions in this respect. The Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region is characterised by favourable conditions for the development of wind power industry, mainly due to the large wind power resources as well as advantageous land relief and land use patterns. Regarding the former factor, economic potential of the wind power industry in the Region has been estimated at 4-8 GW¹². Most of the area of the Region has been classified as favourable for harnessing the wind power, while the south-eastern part of the region has been deemed as very favourable. The most favourable areas for the development of wind power industry are the poviats of: Nakło, Żnin, Brodnica, Rypin, Lipno, Włocławek, and, partly, Radziejów.

The spatial possibilities of locating wind turbines stem, predominantly, from the natural conditions and the current land use profile. The region has a land relief which favours the location of wind turbines i.e. a large proportion of farmland (approx. 65% according the Annual Statistical Data for Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region, 2015). However, due to the environmental restrictions (e.g environmental protection and preservation) a considerable part of these areas should not be taken into account when considering locations for wind farms. It is estimated that about 42% of the farmland in the region must be excluded as possible sites for wind farms due to the environmental restrictions (protected areas with buffer zones). Therefore, when considering wind farm locations, one must take into account



the limitations resulting from the close proximity of the protected areas, location in the avian corridors and bat habitats, vicinity of residential area or landscape protection.

SOLAR POWER

The entire area of the Region has a similar potential for harnessing the solar power. It must be noted, however, that the long-term research has confirmed slightly more favourable conditions for solar power industry in the north-western part of the region, as opposed to the central-eastern part, where the relatively lowest amount of sunshine is recorded. The theoretical solar power potential in the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region is estimated at 10,761 TWh, whereas the technical potential (i.e. the amount of solar radiation reaching the populated areas) is estimated at 188 TWh. The market potential is estimated at 258,778 MWh. The above values cover the demand for energy in the region many times over.

In recent years, a dynamic development of photo-voltaic installations has been recorded in the region. In Czernikowo near Toruń, Energa Group power company has built the largest solar power plant in Poland, with the capacity of almost 4MW. The annual output of the solar power in Czernikowo is estimated at 3,500 MWh, which satisfies the energy demand of about 1600 households. The installation consists of almost 16 thousand photovoltaic cells, each with the capacity of 240W. The farm occupies an area of over 24,000 m². It is totally environmentally-friendly as it does not emit any energy pollutants, waste or noise. A conventional coal power plant of a comparable capacity would annually emit about 3,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide.

HYDRO POWER

The Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region lies in the watershed of two rivers: Vistula (Wisła) -70% of the area, and Odra – 30% of the area. The hydrographic axis of the region is the Vistula river, which is the longest river in the area and, at the same time, one which carries the greatest water volume. The mean water flow at the border with Masovian Region is 921 m³/s, whereas at the border with Pomeranian Region it is 1012 m³/s. In the south-western part of the Region, a characteristic feature is a very low water yield, which in large part of the region is 0-2 l/s/km². It is one of the most water-deprived regions in Poland, mainly due to the low annual precipitation, which ranges from 450 to 550 mm, intensive farming and lack of forests. The scarcity of water resources in the Region is confirmed by the water flow in the Noteć river, which at the Region border is 13 m³/s. The theoretical energy potential of the largest rivers in the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region are 367.9 MW, of which the largest share goes to the Vistula (90%). Besides the Vistula, of significance in this respect are: Brda river (4.2%), Drewęca (2.6%), and Wda (1.6%). The other rivers are of lesser or marginal significance. The above data presents the so-called theoretical resources, estimated on the



basis of the kinetic energy of the flowing water. However, it is not everywhere that this energy can be harnessed and transformed into electric power, which is due to the natural conditions (geological structure of the river valleys, land relief, rate of water flow).

The above-mentioned limitations in harnessing hydro power result in specific values of the technical potential i.e. feasible hydro energy resources. It is estimated that the technical resources, on average, constitute about 50-60 % of the theoretical resources. As regards the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region, the technical resources, excluding the Vistula, may be estimated at about 22MW of the installed power and the power output of 192.72 GWh.

In the area of the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region, there are seven large hydro power plants (over 1 MW capacity) and 45 small ones. The installed power of the large power plants is 207.2 MW. The total installed capacity of the small hydro power plants is about 5.88 MW. About 90 % of the energy produced in hydro power plants in the Region is generated at the Włocławek power plant, which makes the region a leader of green energy production in Poland. Currently, there is a plan to build the second dam on the Vistula river downstream from Włocławek with a hydro power plant of approx. 80 MW. The project will be situated in the village of Siarzewo (near the town of Ciechocinek and Nieszawa). The construction of the power plant will increase the annual renewable energy output by about 350 Gwh.

GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

Similarly to the whole Poland, the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region has a considerable potential geothermal potential. The geothermal waters are accumulated in various underground reservoirs (aquifers) within the the central European geothermal, oil and gas province. It is estimated that the geothermal resources of the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region constitute about 20% of the disposable resources contained in the analysed reservoirs in Poland. The geothermal resources are accumulated in six hydrothermal reservoirs: Upper Cretaceous, Lower Jurassic, Upper Jurassic, Mid Jurassic, Lower Triassic and Upper Triassic. The maximum temperatures in the Upper Triassic reservoir are recorded in the area of Mogilno and Damasławek (140°C and 110°C, respectively). The higher temperatures are recorded locally to the east of Inowrocław, to the south-east of Włocławek and in the area of Lake Koronowskie. Lower temperatures have been recorded in the area of: Ciechocinek, Aleksandrów Kujawski (50°C) and to the south of Bydgoszcz, where the geothermal waters reach the temperature of 30-50°C.

The temperatures in the Lower Triassic reservoir range from 30°C to as much as 170°C in the diapir zones of Mogilno and Damasławek. Higher temperatures are also recorded along the Inowrocław-Toruń line where they reach 100-130°C range.



The above data suggests that the best conditions for the development of geothermal energy industry can be found in the south-eastern part of the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region, particularly in the area of Mogilno and Damasławek. In the area of Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region, there are geothermal water borehole facilities in the spa sites of Włocławek, Matusza near Grudziądz, Wieniec Zdrój and Inowrocław (2 boreholes).

BIOMASS ENERGY

Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region is among the areas of the highest agricultural biogas potential, mainly due to the highly-developed agriculture, and a large area of farmland which may be used for production of energy crops. The largest biogas power plant in the region, as well as the entire Poland, is the facility situated in the village of Liszkowo near Inowrocław (Rojewo commune) which has the total capacity of 2.126 MW from the area of 2.3 hectares. In 2012, a bio-gas power plant at the spirit distillery of Mełno was built, which uses the post-distillation brew as a substrate. The facility has a total capacity of 1.36 MW of electric energy and 1.54 MW of heat energy.

The technical prospects of the development of biomass energy industry in the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region are very good. In the entire area of the region there are favourable conditions for the development of energy-generating facilities based on one or more types of biomass, and the available potential would allow to satisfy the energy needs of a significant number of residents. The biggest obstacles for the utilization of biomass on a large scale are:

- a) economic factors – low profitability of energy crops compared with other crops planted on the same area; necessity of gaining specialist knowledge and equipment; more complicated process of farming and harvesting the crops;
- b) necessity to use and install a specialist heating systems, which are usually not suitable for other types of fuel;
- c) legal and environmental factors – some types of biomass cannot be sourced from certain protected areas of nature conservation;
- d) feedback between low demand for the raw material and its low supply – the potential buyers do not install biomass energy systems and the potential suppliers do not develop their activity as they fear lack of demand for biomass.

Biomass can be used almost exclusively for heat production, whose transfer over long distances is practically unfeasible. Due to the accessibility of the raw material, reliability of supplies and ability to maintain constant parameters in the long term, the possibilities of



developing larger systems based on biomass is limited to the use of straw and energy crops. Other types of biomass are suitable for use in individual systems or as occasional substitutes of the traditional biomass fuels. An optimal way of using biomass can be implementation of small-scale heating systems e.g. for the needs of small housing estates in towns or in public building complexes.

In Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region, the heating plant which produces the largest amount of energy from biomass is Mondi Świecie S.A. Annually, it burns 765,000 tonnes of biomass, of which 564,000 tonnes is purchased in the commercial biomass market, and 201,000 tonnes come from own cellulose production plant in the form of tree bark and wood chips. The company has two biomass boilers of the total capacity of 208 MW. The generated heat is predominantly used for the paper production process. Only a small part of the biomass-generated heat energy is sold to external customers for household heating. Second largest heating plant using biomass is OPEC Grudziądz Sp. z o.o. Biomass is burnt in three hot steam boilers. Two of the boilers, of 57.6 MW capacity, burn straw pellets with addition of oil palm seeds. The third boiler of the same type (25.6 MW) burns only oil palm kernel shells. The energy produced from Cogeneration (CHP) is sold to external customers and also used for own needs. Apart from the professional heating plants or electro-heating plants, there are also housing co-ops which also produce heat from biomass and sell it to their residents. Such housing co-ops are located in bydgoski, chełmiński, sepolęński and świecki powiats.

CLIMATE CHANGE:

The following trends which have been observed in Poland's climate changes also have affected the Kujawsko-Pomorskie region:

- ✓ since the end of the 19th, there has been a systematic increase in air temperature, which has been particularly pronounced since 1989;
- ✓ there are clear trends which do not show atmospheric precipitation and are characterized by periods more or less damp; the structure of precipitation in the warm season changes; precipitation is increasingly rapid, short-lived, often causing flooding rainfall below 1mm / day disappear;
- ✓ the frequency of drought has increased in the last 60 years; in the years 1951-1981, droughts occurred 6 times in Poland, while in the years 1982-2011 - 18 times; from the beginning of the 21st century, ie in the years 2001-2011, droughts occurred 9 times in different periods of the year.

There are few environmental hazards that can be distinguished in Kujawsko-Pomorskie region - the process of drying and disappearance of wet biocenoses as well as low soil retention and low groundwater level. The direct causes of droughts in Poland (including the Kujawsko-Pomorskie region) are:



- a) no precipitation in more than 10 consecutive days with low air temperature in winter - with no precipitation or snow cover;
- b) high air temperature and strong insolation persistence in the spring and summer season with simultaneous lack of rainfall and weak wind (conditions lasting from 15 to 20 days);
- c) the effect of the climate's warming is an increase in the occurrence of dangerous weather phenomena (droughts, hurricane winds and whirlwinds, hail);
- d) as the temperature arises, the so-called heat waves occur (a sequence of at least 3 days with a maximum air temperature of $\geq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$);
- e) the downward trend is shown by the frequency of freezing days (maximum daily temperature $\leq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$) and very cold days (maximum temperature $\leq -10^{\circ}\text{C}$).

The recommended directions of adaptation for the climate change activities for the Kujawsko-Pomorskie are flood protection of areas located in flood plains, protection of soils against drought and erosion, especially in areas used for agriculture (Kujawy), preparation of programs for securing with good quality water in conditions of prolonged periods of drought and water shortages, especially on smaller rivers, shaping the settlement network and exposing the role of cities (Bydgoszcz, Toruń, Inowrocław, Włocławek) by taking into account their development plans to increase green areas and water areas, ensuring urban ventilation, development of collection and collection of rainwater and snowmelt, improvement of air sanitation, securing wind energy equipment against the expected increase in threats resulting from the higher frequency of icing of rotor blades and prolonged windless periods, recognizing the possibility of growing thermophilic plants such as corn and sorghum to prepare high-yield animal feeds.

Wildlife and Flora biodiversity

In the area of Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region, 96 nature reserves have been established. Half of this number are forest nature reserves. They encompass remnants and fragments of ancient forests of primeval character, types of forest formations and tree groupings along the borders their habitat. These mainly include: broadleaved forests, beech forests, riparian forests, and swamp forests. The nature reserves protecting the above mentioned habitats are predominantly located within large forest complexes of the Region such as Bory Tucholskie, or Brodnickie Lake District, as well as in the Vistula river and Notec river valleys protecting the remaining fragments of riparian forests and broadleaved forests. In the village of Wierzchlas in Bory Tucholskie forests there is one of the oldest nature reserves in Poland – Cisy Staropolskie Reserve (Old Polish Yew Trees), which protects the largest grouping of lowland yew trees. The areas of bogland conservation are located in Bagno Grzybna, Bagno Mostki, Bagno nad Stążką, Jeziorka Kozie and Linje.



In the area of Noteć river Valley, Central Noteć Valley and Bydgoski Canal there are 16 protected areas, for example, of stenothermal oak woods, lowland extensive-use meadows, and riparian forests, as well as 8 plant and animal species e.g. European fire-bellied toad and marsh angelica, and for protection of birds and avian migration corridors. Within this area, there are particularly valuable bird habitats and feeding grounds on the fishing ponds in Ślesin and Występ. During the breeding season, 10% of the national population of bluethroat gathers here.

The areas of Natura 2000 located near Noteć river and Bydgoski Canal also constitute an ecological corridor of European scale – Lower Vistula River Valley, Lower Vistula, Dybowska Vistula Valley, Nieszawska Vistula Valley, Solecka Vistula Valley, Włocławska Vistula Valley. The Vistula river, which is the axis of these areas, is an important ecological corridor (of European significance) as well as a precious habitat of rare species of animals and plants. The bird sanctuary Lower Vistula River Valley contains almost 50 different bird species. In total about 180 bird species nestle here. The valley is also home to nearly 1500 of vascular plants and numerous species of vertebrates and invertebrates, including rare ones such as European fire-bellied toad, otter, the large copper butterfly, or the hermit beetle. It is a habitat of European river lamprey, salmon, Amur bitterling, spined loach, asp, white-finned gudgeon.

Bory Tucholskie forests, Brda Valley and Stążka Valley in Bory Tucholskie, Wda river Outwash Plain are one of the biggest areas of Natura 2000 (which is only partly located within Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region). Bory Tucholskie is a special bird protection area as it is a nesting grounds for almost 30 bird species. Among the birds nesting here is the white-tailed eagle, red kite, black kite, ferruginous duck, black tern, river tern, kingfisher, crane, common goldeneye, common merganser, and red-breasted merganser. There are numerous and diverse habitats e.g. oxbow lakes, natural dystrophic lakes, rivers with water crowfoot groupings, peatlands (mires) of different type (raised, chalk, alkaline swamps, carex swamps, and moss swamps) and forest habitats: broadleaved forest, primeval woods and riparian forests.

Lake Gopło is the largest lake in Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region and, together with the adjacent area, has been declared an area of nature protection. It is also a nature reserve. Within the Lake Gopło Natura 2000 area there are 19 habitats including bodies of water with underwater chara algae meadows, extensive-use meadows, inland saline meadows, pastures and reed beds, as well as forest habitats broadleaved forests, riparian forests, oak woods, primeval forests and swamp forests. In Ostoja Nadgoplańska bird sanctuary, there are almost 200 bird species recorded to date, including 24 species included in Annex I of Bird Directive and 10 species from the Polish Red Book. The area contains precious breeding grounds for such birds as the ruff and the little bittern, bluethroat, short-eared owl, northern shoveler, northern lapwing. During the migration period, there are large concentrations

of cranes and geese counting thousands of birds. The Swamp Drwęca Valley and the Drwęca Valley are closely connected with Drwęca river. The area, which has great significance for the Drwęca Valley Community, entails the entire length of the river (in Kujawsko-Pomorskie and Warmińsko-Mazurskie Regions). It was established to protect valuable natural habitats (e.g. oxbow lakes and natural eutrophic or sub-atlantic broadleaved forest) and fish species such as salmon, Amur bitterling, European weather loach, and European bullhead.

The plant life of Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region is typical for post-glacial areas. There is the richest concentration of grassland vegetation in northern and central Poland. These plants occupy steep sunny hillsides of the Toruń –Eberswald Glacial Valley, Vistula River Valley and its tributaries. Among the oldest elements of the fauna are species of old glacial and post-glacial tundra which have been preserved in peatlands in Bory Tucholskie forests and Brodnickie Lake District. Among the rare plant species are the so-called halophytes i.e salt-tolerant plants. The area of the Region contains most native tree species, with the borders of species distribution of spruce, beech, maple, yew, and wild service tree.

Table 3 – Indicators

n.	Title	Unit of measure	Quantity	Source	To be provided by	
3.1	Land and marine protected areas:	%		Regional Directorate for Environmental Protection in Bydgoszcz; GIS	PP	
	Nature Reserve		0,5		PP	
	Landscape Park		16,2		PP	
	Natura 2000 area		11,2		PP	
	"Protected areas – together (without the duplication of the area, without natural and landscape friends, ecological users, surface nature monuments) "		35,5		PP	
	Wildlife (biodiversity)	In a description			http://www.gios.gov.pl/images/dokumenty/pms/raporty/KUJAWSKO_POMORSKIE.pdf	PP
	Flora (biodiversity)					
3.2	Maximum, minimum and mean temperature (by month)	C.	Month/max/min/mean temp January 12,8/-32,0/-1,5 February 17,1/-28,7/-0,5 March 21,5/-22,3/2,9 April 28,9/-8,3/8,2 May 32,3/-6,2/13,7 June 35,5/0,7/16,4	http://www.pogodynka.pl/polska/dane_klimatyczne/	PP	

			July 37,9/3,1/18,8 August 37,5/3,7/18,2 September 31,1/-2,8/13,5 October 25,6/-10,1/8,6 November 17,4/-20,1/3,4 December 13,2/-22,9/-0,3		
3.3	Variation of exceptional climatic adverse events against previous year	% (or n.)	in a description		PP
3.4	Incidence of renewable energy on total energy production	%	(51,4%) year 2017	BDL (GUS) https://bdl.stat.gov.pl	PP

4. Infrastructure and Mobility

Transport infrastructure:

Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region is situated in the central part of Poland. Important transport routes run through its territory, mainly along the south-north axis, including the Baltic Sea – Adriatic Sea corridor, which is part of the Transeuropean Transport Network. The Region lies on the route and in the vicinity of the Pan-European Transport Corridors: (Gdańsk – Katowice – Żylna) and Via and TINA network, which includes: A1 motorway and express roads S5, S10 and S16, freight rail line, 201 and 131 passenger transport lines, Bydgoszcz Airport and rail and road terminal in Bydgoszcz.

The road transport system of the region consists of roads which provide access from the outside as well as internal transport cohesion. The region can be easily reached by A1 motorway, national road DK 5 (planned expressway S5), national road DK 10 (planned expressway S10), national roads no 91 (former DK1), 15, 16, 25, 62, 55 and two Region roads no 240 and 270. The most important hard surface roads cover 16,961.7 km (63.5%). The breakdown of the hard surface roads by category is almost identical as for the whole of Poland. The total number of public roads in the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region is 26 724,5 km (2014), including hard surface 16 971.7 km (63%). The percentage of national roads in the region is 7.1% (Poland – 6.7%), regional roads 10.1% (Poland 9.9%), poviats roads 39.8% (Poland 39.9%), commune roads 43.0% (Poland 43.5%). The network of national roads in the region is 1203 km in length, of which 220.7 km lies within the city limits. The total length of regional roads is 1,731.054 km, of which 717.042 km (41.4%) are G-class roads (main roads), and 1,014.012 km (58.6%) are Region cohesion-class roads i.e. national roads no 80, 56 and 67 and the Region roads. The national and regional road network is complemented by poviats roads and commune roads, which are of importance for local transport. The end effect of building A1 motorway (after the completion of the missing sections in Łódź and Silesian Regions) will be the connection of the northern Poland with the south along 560 km. A1 motorway is of key significance for the transport system of the Region, as it provides access to the ports of Gdańsk and Gdynia and the central and southern Regions. National road no 91 (along sections where A1 motorway has been completed; DK1 is a toll-free



alternative road, running basically parallelly to A1 motorway. Due to its lower parameters (GP-class road), it serves mainly the regional traffic.

The Region, due to its location in the central part of Poland, is characterized by good rail connections with the rest of the country. The external rail connections are provided by rail lines of European importance (including TEN-T network lines no 131, 353, 201) and of national significance, including railway line no 18.. The long-distance passenger transport mostly relies on railway line no 18, which provides connection from/to the main cities of the Region i.e. Bydgoszcz, Toruń, Inowrocław and Włocławek with the town of Kutno, and further, along line 3, with Warsaw. This line also indirectly connects our region with other cities in Poland and abroad. Railway lines no. 353 and 131 allow to run a rapid railway transport in the north-south direction (Gdańsk, Katowice, Kraków – including line no 18) and from north-east (Olsztyn) to south-west (Poznań, Berlin, Wrocław). One of the advantages of the region is the route of line 131, which is part of the international transport route CE65 AGTC, used for intermodal freight transport, which, just like A1 motorway, constitutes a transport axis for northern, central and southern Europe. Intermodal freight transport will be developed by building container depots, logistics centers, so-called „dry docks” for reloading, unloading and storage of goods.

The total length of the railway lines in use in Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region is 1,196 km. Of the total length of the used railway lines:

- 839 km are lines of national importance
- 660 km are standard-gauge single-track lines
- 536 km are standard-gauge double-track and multi-track lines
- 563 km are standard-gauge electrified lines

In order to provide the best possible connection network, it is crucial to get rid of the so-called bottle-necks i.e. points of reduced train speed, in particular along the lines no 201 and 207. Their liquidation would allow to increase railway capacity and better adjustment of timetables to passenger needs.

Green-mobility

According to the register of the Cycling Tourism Committee PTTK from 2015, Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region possesses the following cycling infrastructure:

1. international routes,

International Cycling Route EuroRoute R-1: 174,43 km

2. transregional routes: 1 719,70 km (including WTR: 450km)

3. regional routes: 292,20 km

4. local routes: 494,40 km

The regional self-government consistently supports the development of cycling infrastructure. Providing funds for this kind of investment projects, we use all possible sources of financing, including the Regional Operational Program, Rural Areas Development Program and the support at the disposal of the Local Action Groups. As a result of these projects, in the previous ERDF financial perspective, over 500 km of new cycling paths were built in Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region. In the Regional Operational Programme for Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region for years 2014-2020, 130 million złoty (PLN) will be allocated for the



development of cycling infrastructure, i.e. double the amount allocated for that purpose in 2007-2013. Up till now, the local government has concluded contracts to co-finance 38 projects, while others are still pending. In total, the implementation of these projects will result in creation of almost 150 km of cycling paths. About 80 km of cycling routes will be built along the thoroughly reconstructed Region roads. It is possible thanks to the close collaboration between the regional authorities and local governments.

The biggest support from ROP, over 5 m złoty (PLN), was given for the construction of the cycling path in Dąbrowa Chełmińska commune, running from the communal capital to Czarze, Dębowiec and Janowo. Toruń powiat received, in total, 9.5 m złoty (PLN) of co-financing to build four cycling paths – among them the 24-km long route from Osiek nad Wisłą through Sąsiedzno, Zimny Zdrój, Czernikowo and Mazowsze, with a side-route to Obrowo. Bydgoszcz received 1.8 m złoty (PLN) to build cycling path along Grunwaldzka street. The Region self-government also aims to connect the cycling paths with the long-distance routes running through the territory of several communes. Connecting a planned cycling path with an existing one is one of the conditions of obtaining financing from the ROP. Such projects have already been implemented in the case of the over 100km-long cycling path from Toruń via Bydgoszcz to Koronowo. There are talks in progress, aimed at extending this cycling path from Unisław to Chełmno and Grudziądz. Soon, a new component of the cycling path is to connect the existing cycling routes in the communes of Pakość and Barcin. Calls for submission of applications in another three tenders under the ROP to build cycling paths have been completed. In total, over 32 million złoty (PLN) is to be granted to local governments. The maximum level of financing will be 85% of the project value.

In 2016, the total length of the cycling paths in Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region was 933 km, and since 2011 (the first data available in this respect) it had been extended by 480 km (4th place in Poland).

The length of the cycling paths in the Region constitutes 8.3% of the the total length of cycling paths in Poland. Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region is ranked 4th in the country, following Masovian (12.5%), Wielkopolskie (12.0%), and Pomeranian (9.8%) Regions.

Almost 66% of the cycling paths in the region (615k m) are under communal jurisdiction, 24% (220 km) are run by poviats, and slightly over 10% (970 km) belongs to the regional self-government. For each 10,000 km² in the Region in 2016, there was 519 km of cycling infrastructure. It is the third best result in the country and way above the national average, which was 360 km. As regards the length of cycling paths per 10,000 residents, Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region has maintained its high position in Poland. The result of 4.5 km gave it third place in 2016. By January 2017, in Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region, 956.3 km of cycling paths were built.

Accessibility by public transport:

Rail Transport

In the Region there are three rail transport service providers – PKP Intercity (national operator), Przewozy Regionalne Sp.z o.o. And Arriva RP Sp. z o.o. (local providers). The regional government, acting in compliance with the Law on mass public transport, is the organizers of railway transport in the territory of the Region. Only 20 out of 52 Kujawsko-



Pomorskie towns have regular (all-year-round) passenger railway connections. Among the poviats with no access to passenger railway transport are: Chełmno, Golub-Dobrzyń, Radziejów, Rypin, Sępólno Krajeńskie, and Żnin.

Bus Transport

The regional passenger bus transport market of Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region has three main groups of service providers:

- companies from the former PKS group which remain independent from other carriers,
- private operators which are the small and medium-sized enterprises,
- municipal transport companies operating within the cities and their outskirts.

Also a numerous group of small and medium-sized private transport companies using minibuses and buses hold licenses to perform passenger transport services. It is estimated that 30% of journeys is operated by these carriers. Sometimes the economic activity of these companies is connected solely with passenger transport, and in other cases it is supplementary activity. A characteristic feature of the transport services provided by small carriers is their better availability in time and space as regards small transport needs. Based on the agreements, which are concluded for the period of one year, the regional self-government subsidizes the carriers providing bus transport services to cover the costs of selling discounted tickets. In 2013 the passenger bus services in region were provided by over 30 providers. Research and available data indicate that in the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region: a) the cost of one vehicle-km in bus transport ranges from 2.50 to 3.5 zł (PLN), depending on the age structure, type and capacity of the vehicles; b) the average length of journey in bus transport is 24.2 km; c) average bus occupancy is 9.8 persons/vehicle; d) an average cost of transporting one passenger over the distance of 1 km ranges from 0.20 to 0.30 zł (PLN); e) almost 2/3 of the journeys are based on a monthly ticket.

Inter-modality

Integration of transport systems in the region is one of the most important factors of the sustainable transport development. The scope of the integration of the particular transport systems depends on the collaboration between poviats and commune authorities. The degree of integration is also affected by factors connected with the economic, spatial, social, or political potential. Ensuring appropriate level of functioning of integrated transport systems requires defining the scope of cooperation between respective means of transport (bus, train, car), improvement of the road and railway infrastructure and integration of ticketing policy in public transport.

Therefore, it is important to enable passengers switching between various modes of transport, suitably adjusting the timetable, spatial conditions and ticketing policy. The most appropriate places in this regard are so-called intermodal hubs, which enable the passengers to switch between at least two different means of transport. Their main advantage is effective use of space, which allows to reduce overcrowding at the stations and stops and shorten the journey distance. Location of additional retail points in such places further increases passenger satisfaction. In the passenger transport network of Kujawsko-Pomorskie



Region, 47 locations have been deemed suitable for establishment of integrated intermodal hubs.

Three classes of integrated intermodal hubs have been established in the Kujawsko-Pomorskie passenger transport network, depending on their role in the regional mass transit services. These are:

- strategic (11 hubs) : of national and regional importance, located in the biggest cities in the region. Some of these hubs are crossed by international, interregional and regional passenger transport routes, others are crucial for transport connections between the Region capitals;
- basic (25 hubs): of large importance for regional and powiat transport, which, besides the regional capitals, also include places of biggest daily passenger flows, and which are used by at least 750 passengers per day;
- complementary (11 hubs) : of smaller importance in regional public transport, used daily by not more than 750 and not fewer than 500 passengers.

In order to enhance the integration of individual passenger transport with public mass transit systems in Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region, we must strive to create and properly operate parking space for cars, not only in the close vicinity of all the integrated intermodal hubs but also near all the railway and bus stations. The possibility of safe parking should encourage drivers to use public mass transit system. The integration should be implemented by building at all the specified integrated intermodal hubs parking spaces of two types:

- P&R (Park&Ride): park your car – travel by public mass transport;
- K&R (Kiss&Ride): pull over or park for a short time in order to drop off passengers continuing the journey by public transport, and drive away.

A significant problem is poor connection of train stations with other modes of transport. Car parks are located in the close vicinity of only 30% of the train stations, and none of them are attended. In the Region, there are no Park&Ride car parks at railway stations. Only 7 stations have bike parking racks. The only Bike&Ride car park is in Świekatowo (railway line no 201). Connecting the railway stations with other modes of transport is as follows (number of stations linked to other modes of transport: city bus – 27; tram – 7; suburban commuter bus – 79; car park – 58; bike park – 7; taxi rank -11.

The local governments own the railway stations at Aleksandrów Kujawski (partial renewal), Czerniewice (Choceń commune), Toruń Główny and Tuchola.

Properly designed transport network will facilitate the development of public transport, which will ensure a full and easy access for all the residents in the region to appropriate centers and all kinds of services. On those routes where it is not possible to use rail transport, bus connections will be used. This is in accordance with the idea of the regional public transport system contained in the Regional Development Strategy. The so called „6/90” concept is based on transport accessibility of Bydgoszcz and Toruń , with the assumption that journey from powiat capitals to city centers of Bydgoszcz and Toruń should not exceed 60 minutes, and the journey from other parts of the Region should not take longer than 90 minutes. Powiat capitals and/or other selected locations will serve as intermodal (integration) hubs.

It is also planned that the Region public transport network will consist of: a) 22 railway lines, including: 3 strategic lines, 12 primary lines, 7 auxiliary lines, b) 45 bus lines, including 22



primary lines, 23 auxiliary lines. According to the simulation made for the needs of the Public Transport Sustainable Development Plan, rail transport will account for over 53% of journeys in regional passenger transport and over 23% of transport performance. The other journey will be by bus transport.

Pricing and ticketing

On non-electrified lines, in 2010 the „Kujawsko-Pomorskie Tariff” was introduced which has greatly reduced ticket prices, which in fact are currently the cheapest in Poland. The tariff has been in use since 2010 on all lines served by diesel engine trains, and since 2015 on all the rail routes in the region. Compared with the nationwide Regio tariff, the KPT is cheaper by 40 %.. A regular ticket cost 2.50 zł for the first 10km and 13 grosz for every next kilometer. The tariff includes all the mandatory discounts. An operator using the tariff may introduce its own commercial offers provided they are more advantageous than the Kujawsko-Pomorskie tariff. As a result of tariff introduction, a consistent increase in the number of public transport passengers has been recorded. Since December 2015, the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Tariff has been in force also on the electrified lines operated by Przewozy Regionalne Sp. z o.o.. Since 1 January 2008, subject to agreement of the cities with railway carrier, a special „BiT City Metropolitan ticket” has been available for transfers between Toruń Wschodni and Bydgoszcz Główna stations. Since 1 September 2008, subject to agreement of the cities with the railway carrier, a special „regional ticket” has been available for transfers between Toruń and Włocławek. Different types of BiT and Arriva WiT tickets allow the passengers to use city public transport for one hour free of charge. This solution is to enhance integration of the main cities in the region.

Cooperation and coordination in Transport and Tourism

Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region does not organize special railway transport dedicated to reaching tourist destinations. However, connections operated in regular public transport financed by the regional self-government do reach touristically attractive places such as: Brodnica, Tuchola, Tleń, Osie, Lake Kamionkowskie etc. Railway operator Arriva RP sp zo.o. , for several years, has been running a commercial (non-subsidized) connection to Hel Peninsula in summer months (“Train to the beach” offer).

Information/Marketing and Awareness Raising Activities

Promotional activities with respect to railway transport are mostly performed by rail operators. The region ran a large scale promotional campaign connected with the purchase of five EN76 trains in the project called “Purchase of rolling stock for Rapid Metropolitan Railway BiT City”. These actions included handing out free season tickets for railway journeys on Bydgoszcz-Toruń route, special train journeys, distribution of free mineral water in trains, etc.

Table 4 - Indicators

n.	Title	Unit of measure	Quantity			Source	To be provided by
4.1	Transport infrastructure (by type and length)	km				OpenStreetMap	Lead Partner
4.2	Modal split of passenger transport	%	n/a				PP
4.3	Existing trails (type, length, conditions, ...) [each partner to insert]	km					PP
4.4	Transport-related accidents (by mode of transport, other characteristics)	n. 2017	The type of road user	Killed	Injured	http://bip.bydgoszcz.kwp.policja.gov.pl/KWB/statystyki/statystyki-zdarzen-dro	PP
			Pedestrians	34	248		
			Cyclists	12	89		
			Bus users	0	42		
			Tractor users	0	2		
			Moped riders	3	55		
			Motorcycles	14	60		
			Train users	14	60		
			Track users	8	48		
Car users	80	519					
4.5	Percentage of population riding a bike	%	2,5			Own research	PP



5. Tourism and Leisure

Accommodation

In Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region, there are two main types of tourist accommodation: a) hotel-type facilities, including: hotels, motels, guesthouses and others (e.g. B&Bs); b) other types such as: trip guesthouses, shelters, youth hostels, school youth hostels, holiday houses, youth holiday camps, leisure&training facilities, creative work houses, tourist cabin complexes, campsites, hostels, spa & health resorts, private guesthouses, rooms to let, agrotourist farms, and other non-classified facilities such as (dormitories, halls of residence, sport & leisure centers, etc.)

As of 31 July 2017, in the region there were 406 accommodation premises having 10 beds or more (392 objects the previous year). They accounted for 3.8% of the total number of such facilities in Poland. The vast majority (83%) of them offered year-round accommodation, others were seasonal establishments. 196 of the surveyed objects were hotel-type facilities. Of these, the the biggest number are hotels (132, i.e. 32.5% of the surveyed group). Additionally, the survey entailed 210 other accommodation, including: holiday houses (19%) , rooms to let/private guesthouses (17.1%), spa resorts (14.3%) and agrotourist farms (11.9%). In comparison with the previous year, the biggest increase was in the number of hotels (11). At the end of July 2017, tourist accommodation facilities in Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region comprised 32.3 bed, ie. 4.2 % of the total number of beds in Poland. That was an increase by 8.3% compared to the previous year. In 2017, similarly to the previous year, a tourist, on average, stayed in accommodation facility located in our Region for 3.3 days. This ranks Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region 2nd in Poland. On average, the longest stays were at health and spa resorts (15 days). Home tourists, on average, stayed 3.4 days, whereas foreign visitors stayed 2.4 days.

Natural and cultural assets

Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region is an excellent place for tourism and leisure time activities. The unique graduation towers i.e. a very special saline evaporation structures, which act like giant inhalation machines, combined with water springs with therapeutic properties have led to the creation of such famous spa towns as Ciechocinek and Inowrocław. The region has ideal conditions for doing various types of sports and active tourism. Brda river and Wda river are particularly appealing to canoeists while sailors will greatly appreciate Koronowski reservoir (Zalew Koronowski) or Lake Gopło. The region is crossed by the international waterway E70 which connects e.g. Bydgoszcz and Berlin. Keen cyclists can enjoy multiple cycling paths whose number and length keep increasing year by year.



The region can boast a rich historical heritage. The omnipresent Gothic architecture and site like the 2500 year-old Slavic settlement of Biskupin let us go back to the prehistoric times. One must also mention the astrobase project – school-located astronomic observatory. Currently, there are 14 such facilities, which allow young inhabitants of the region to develop their interest in astronomy and science. Thanks to it, Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region is a world leader in astronomical observations. It is also here in the Astronomy Center that one can see the the close relation between Kuyavia and Pomerania and astronomy. Toruń, is the birthplace of Nicolaus Copernicus – one of the greatest astronomers in the world. In the astronomical observatory of Toruń University every year new planets and other celestial bodies are discovered.

Astrofestival, which is held every year in June, attracts outstanding figures form the world of science. In near future, in Bory Tucholskie forests, one of the largest radio-telescopes (100m in diameter) will be built. The project has been put on the government list of crucial scientific and innovative Polish projects. Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region is also the homeland of the famous Polish composer and pianist Frederic Chopin. The most talented youth from all over the world have a possibility to perfect their piano skills under the supervision of the best professors of Bydgoszcz Music Academy. In the city there is a philharmonic and an opera house. The manor house where Chopin used to spend the best time of his life houses the Chopin Center, an organizer of concerts, workshops, and contests for young pianists from all over the world. Residents of the region are particularly fond of cinema. Every year, in November, the greatest filmmakers descend on the region to attend the Camerimage Festival Cinematography.

Kujawsko-Pomorskie is a region of traditions, flavours and smells. Our leading regional products are gaining recognition not only in Poland. Recently, there has been a revival of goose meat culinary tradition. Every year, on 11 November, during the Polish National Independence Day, food festivals called “Goose meat for St. Martin's Day” are held in the region. Since the medieval times, the region, Toruń in particular, has been famous for the traditional gingerbread cakes.

In the region, there are numerous sites of pristine nature, which is confirmed by the large number of landscape parks and nature reserves. Bory Tucholskie National Park (second largest forest area in Poland) or Brodnickie Lake District (over 100 large lakes) allow residents and visitors to get amazing experience of unspoilt nature. One must also remember that thanks to the hydro power plant on the Vistula river in Włocławek, the region is a Polish leader in the production of green energy. On the area of Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region, there is no national park, therefore, the most important areas of nature conservation and protection are landscape parks. There are ten of them in the region.



Existing trails

Kujawsko-Pomorskie is a region of outstanding natural assets. One of the tourist trails allows tourists to experience the natural beauty of the region. It is the picturesque water trail of the Brda river, which is a uniquely beautiful water trail for adventurous canoeists. Due to the 125-meter difference in elevation between the river source and its mouth into the Vistula river, Brda is considered a lowland river of mountainous character. It winds its way through the forest corridors. The river trail is well-marked, presumably the best-marked one in Poland. Clearly visible boards situated along its banks inform the tourist about the distance covered and the distance to the nearest campsite. Also Brda's tributaries and alternative trails are marked. The river trail has good tourist infrastructure. For example, there are a few well-maintained campsites e.g. in Woziwoda and Gołąbek. While canoeing along the river, tourists can only stay in the designated places as the river trail runs through the area of Tucholski Landscape Park and Brda River Valley nature reserve.

Another type of trail, focusing on the historical and cultural assets of the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region is the Piast Trail. It runs through places connected with the formation of Polish statehood and the Piast Dynasty – the first rulers of Poland. It is the oldest trail of this kind in Poland. It runs through the regions of Wielkopolska, Kujawy and Pałuki. It connects the most important sites and monuments of our history and the origins of Poland. Apart from the historical assets, the trail also offers an amazing experience of the rich nature and scenic landscapes of the cradle of the Polish state. The emblem of the trail is the Piast dynasty eagle on a red shield, a sign which is placed on the place name signs it runs through. Apart from the objects from the times of Piast dynasty, the trail also gives an opportunity to visit older and younger monuments from different historical periods. All the presented sights and objects are a testimony of the fact that the Piast state was not an entity functioning in political void. The discovered, reconstructed and revived objects, not only from the Piast times, have become popular due to their high historical value regarding the origins of the Polish state. They have also become tourist attractions and leisure time sites. During the research, spectacular discoveries of great significance have been made. The restored monuments and created documentation have become invaluable resources for numerous studies and ongoing analyses.

The town of Kruszwica welcomes visitors with the Mouse Tower standing on the Castle Hill. It is a remnant of the king Casimir III the Great from mid-15th century. In Kruszwica, there is also the oldest church in Kujawy region – a Romanesque collegiate church of SS. Peter and Paul dating from the turn of the 11th century. In the town of Mogilno, scenically surrounded by the waters of a lake, there are St John the Apostle's church and a Benedictine monastery established in the 11th century. The monastery grounds contain the oldest well in Poland. In The Holy Trinity basilica in Strzelno we can find a true treasure – Romanesque columns with reliefs depicting personified virtues and vice. The basilica adjoins St. Procop rotund – the



largest Romanesque building with a circular plan. The Romanesque stone church of St Mary the Virgin is the oldest historical building in the town of Inowrocław.

One of the oldest Gothic cathedrals in Poland can be admired in Włocławek. Brześć Kujawski, the former seat of the Kuyavian Princes from the Piast dynasty, is a home town of Władysław Łokietek. During the reign of the Piasts, the town of Żnin was the favourite residence of the heads of the Polish church, and as such, was frequently visited by Polish kings – Casimir III the Great, an Władysław II Jagiełło. The Piast Trail also runs through the historical site of Biskupin, where an early-Piast period village has been recreated in an archaeological park. The monuments in the villages of Gąsawa and Marcinkowo commemorate the Convention of Piast Princes and the death of Leszek the White.

All these attractions have been included in an application, thanks to which the tourists will be informed about upcoming date and time of an important event, will easily find the way to the sites on the Piast Trail and will check their opening hours and ticket prices. There is also a loyalty program in place called Piast Card, created for tourist visiting the sites on the Piast Trail. The card holders are entitled to discounts on entrance fees and in hotels and restaurants on the trail. The card is issued free of charge, which is an advantage.

Camino de Santiago, i.e. the Way of Saint James, is one of the oldest pilgrimage trails in Europe. It leads to the grave of St. James, located in the Spanish town of Santiago de Compostela. However, Camino de Santiago can be followed all over Europe. Every year thousands of pilgrims walk along these trails. Following different routes and by different means of transport, but with the same spirit, they have been shaping the unity of the European continent, among the clearly visible signs of cultural diversity. The Polish Way (Camino Polaco) connects places which for centuries have been visited by pilgrims heading for Santiago de Compostella. It is a nearly 250-kilometer trail full of historical monuments, sacred sites, and scenic landscapes.. Its Kujawsko-Pomorskie section runs through: Brodnica, Szafarnia, Golub-Dobrzyń, Ciechocin, Toruń, and Kruszwica. It is still necessary to mark and make available the tourist attractions on the trail.

All the sections of Camino Polaco are linked with the German sections of the trail which goes on across France and Spain. After the visit of Pope John Paul II at Santiago de Compostella in 1982, The Council of Europe declared the Camino a route of particular importance for the continent and urged to reconstruct and maintain old pilgrimage trails. In October 1987 the Camino was declared the first European Culture Trail and in 1993 it was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List The contemporary initiator of establishing the Way of Saint James in Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region was a traveller and poet from Toruń – Włodzimierz Antkowiak. He made his first attempts in 2005. Aiming to set the most attractive route, he traced the former trading route running from Riga to Amsterdam, taking account the already marked out PTTK tourist trails, especially the yellow E-11 trail.



In 2012 PTTK (Polish Tourist Association) established a special Kujawsko-Pomorskie Saint James' Badge, awarded to those who have covered at least 100 km or have cycled min 150 km along the regional section of Camino Polaco.

Regional specificities in tourism and leisure

Due to its picturesque location and great natural assets, Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region offers the tourists great leisure activities in the natural environment.

Bory Tucholskie forests is one of the largest forest areas in Poland. It has been recognized as one of the main tourist brands in the region by being awarded a prestigious award at the international competition The Best Tourist Destinations (EDEN). The picturesque canoeing trails along Brda, Wda and other rivers provide a thrilling experience and cooling down on scorching days. They will leave nobody disappointed, including the most adventurous thrill-seekers. Bory Tucholskie forests can be explored by kayak, on foot and by bike. There are also facilities and great places for horse riding. One can play mini golf in Cekcyn and sail across the Koronowski reservoir. This Area of Protected Landscape, full of scenic bays and islets, owes its shape to the land relief of the Brda river valley. On the banks of the reservoir, there are numerous marinas, campsites and holiday centers. The cyclists will be certainly thrilled by a new trail leading over the highest narrow-gauge railway bridge in Europe, which used to connect the towns of Koronowo and Tuchola.

Bory Tucholskie forests offer over 600 km of hiking and cycling trails, which will allow tourists to explore the amazing sites. In Fojutowo, in 1845-49, the largest aqueduct in Poland was built – a two-level junction of waterways – the Grat Brda Canal and Czerska Struga. A walk among the hundreds-year-old yew trees is possible in the nature reserve “Leaon Wyczółkowski Yew Reserve” in Wierzcholas, which is the greatest yew tree complex in Europe.

Brodnickie Lake District – the Land of Hundred Lakes. Among the forests, lakes and scenic rivers, we will discover the genuine treasures of Brodnickie Lake District. Drwęca river – in some places quiet and slow moving, in others wild and rapid, is an idea choice for canoeists. Brodnicki Landscape Park and Górznieńsko-Lidzbarski Landscape Park belong to the so-called area of the Green Lungs of Poland – the cleanest and naturally abundant part of the country. Drwęca River Swamp Valley is a swamp and river waterfowl sanctuary, which is part of the European Network of Protected Areas “Natura 2000”. Brodnickie Lake District offers peaceful rest and leisure time in full harmony with the nature. A lot of lakes are protected by the ban on motor vessels. Careful bird watchers may spot a flying white-tailed eagle.

The Lower Vistula River Valley offers opportunity to explore the mysterious Bajka cave in Gądecz, see dwarf birches in Linje Nature Reserve, and try their hand at moving St. Wojciech's Stone – the largest boulder in Pomerania, situated in Leosia near Świecie nad Wisłą.



Active leisure time in our region may take on different forms. Bird watching requires not only exceptional patience but also covering long distances in search of the desired observation objects. An ideal place for bird watchers is the Noteć River Valley. The best time to visit the place is spring or autumn, when the sky turns into a real “bird highway” - an avian ecological corridor for thousands of migrating geese and cranes. “On the Edge of the Noteć River Valley” is a special green educational trail in Minikowo. In order to facilitate access to natural wonders, special steps were built on the steep escarpment of the gorge and benches in the beautiful vantage point.

Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region is connected with seven other regions by the Vistula River Cycling Route. In our region the trail runs through Grudziądz, Świecie, Chełmno, Bydgoszcz, Toruń and Włocławek. In many places, it come very close to the river, running along its bank. The route crosses landscape parks, nature reserves and riparian woodland.

Additionally, the Region offers its visitors a visit to the health and spa towns of Ciechocinek, Inowrocław and Wieniec Zdrój.

A unique site in our region is the medieval Old Town quarter of Toruń, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The city walls with gates and towers and the ruins of Teutonic Knights castle are reminders of the city founders – the Teutonic Knights. The brave ones can undergo a “test of righteousness” at the Leaning Tower. Those who will manage to stand straight while sticking to the wall of the tower, will publicly prove their honesty and faithfulness. In the “Live Museum of Gingerbread”, which in the 2012 National Geographic Traveller contest was voted as one of the new seven wonders of Poland, and at the Museum Of Toruń Gingerbread, visitors can not only taste the spicy delicacies but also try their hand at preparing and baking them. It is also worth checking if the distance from the hometown of Copernicus to the stars is shorter than elsewhere, by visiting the family home of the famous astronomer and embarking of the space trip at the local planetarium. The city will also impress the fans of the military history. Toruń Fortress is one of the greatest fortification systems in Poland. In Fort IV, visitors can experience the garrison life and feel the thrill of roaming the underground tunnels lit only by fire torches. Lovers of science and interactive experiments will certainly be delighted by a visit to the Mill of Knowledge Modernity Center. The cultural attractions of Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region also include historical monuments and sights. Pałuki Land is rich with interesting places and objects. In the nearby village of Wenecja, one can once again feel like a child and joulfully discover the world of little trains. The Museum of Narrow-Gauge Railway, located at the foot of a medieval castle, is the largest in Europe open-air museum of steam engines and rolling stock of 600 mm track gauge. This exceptional collection is especially worth seeing during the Wenecja Steam Engine Night. The steam-puffing locomotives, beautifully-lit exhibits and stylish music make it a magical place where visitors can feel like a passenger at the “little railway” station at the beginning of the 20th century.



Another must-see site in Pałuki region is the Archaeological Museum in Biskupin – the most famous archaeological reserve in Central Europe. It consists of a reconstructed entire neolithic settlement from 6000 years ago, Łużyce settlement from 2700 years ago, and an early Piast-period village. The archaeological festival held every year in September presents the life of the ancient dwellers of Biskupin. Further on, the road leads to the village of Gąsawa, where, in the wooden church of St. Nicolas, we can admire unique Baroque murals. The last stop on the way of the narrow-gauge train does not end our adventure in Pałuki land. There are more attractive places to discover e.g. Lubostroń Palace, whose design reflects that of the famous Italian Villa Rotonda, and which is one of the best preserved palatial residences in Poland.

Bydgoskie Centrum Informacji (Bydgoszcz Information Center)

Ośrodek Informacji Turystycznej w Toruniu (Toruń Tourist Information Center)

Miejski Punkt Informacji Turystycznej w Grudziądzu (Municipal Tourist Information Point in Grudziądz)

Informacja Turystyczna w Ciechocinku (Tourist Information Office in Ciechocinek)

Informacja Turystyczna we Włocławku (Tourist Information Office in Włocławek)

Inowrocławska Lokalna Organizacja Turystyczna (Local Tourist Organisation in Inowrocław)

Informacja Turystyczna w Żninie (Tourist Information Office in Żnin)

Centrum Informacji Turystycznej w Pakości (Tourist Information Center in Pakość)

Punkt Informacji Turystycznej w Koronowie (Tourist Information Point in Koronowo)

Punkt Chełmińskiej Informacji Turystycznej w Muzeum Ziemi Chełmińskiej w Ratuszu (Tourist Information Point at Museum of Chełmno Land at Chełmno Town Hall)

Miejski Punkt Informacji w Wąbrzeźnie (Municipal Tourist Information in Wąbrzeźno)

Punkt Informacji Turystycznej w Cekcynie (Tourist Information Point in Cekcyn)

Punkt Informacji Turystycznej w Chełmży (Tourist Information Point in Chełmża)

Informacja Turystyczna w Brodnicy (Tourist Information Office in Chełmża)

Biuro Promocji i Informacji Turystycznej w Nieszawie (Office of Promotion and Tourist Information in Nieszawa)

Punkt Informacji Turystycznej w Golubiu-Dobrzyniu (Tourist Information Point in Golub-Dobrzyń)

Punkt Informacji Turystycznej w Świeciu (Tourist Information Point in Świecie)

Punkt Informacji Turystycznej w Tucholi (Tourist Information Point in Tuchola)

Centrum Informacji Turystycznej w gminie Osie (Tourist Information Center in Osie commune)

Informacja Turystyczna w Brześciu Kujawskim (Tourist Information Point in Brześć Kujawski)

Informacja Turystyczna w Kruszwicy (Tourist Information Office in Kruszwica)

Punkt Informacji Turystycznej w Sępólnie Krajeńskim (Tourist Information Point in Sępólno Krajeńskie)

Informacja Turystyczna w Więcborku (Tourist Information Office in Więcbork)

Every tourist can obtain a so-called “Tourist Passport”, together with a competition card, which is available at Tourist Information offices. While traveling with the paper booklet or

mobile application, the tourists can, throughout the summer, get to know the most interesting sights of the region and take part in various events held all over the Region. Every time you visit a site which is in the passport list, you receive a virtual stamp and points. The goal of the game is to visit the largest possible number of places in the region – and collect the most points. The most active contestants will receive attractive prizes. Moreover, we are about to introduce a Kujawsko-Pomorskie tourist card which will offer discounts in tourist sites, booking services and e-tickets, and shopping in the regional online store.

Table 5 - Indicators

n.	Title	Unit of measure	Quantity	Source	To be provided by
5.1	Number of establishments, bedrooms and bed-places by NUTS 3 regions	n.		Eurostat	Lead Partner
5.2	Nights spent in tourist accommodation	n. day	3,3		PP
5.3	Endowment of cultural and natural heritage of tourist interest (pls list and specify by category)	n.	No data		PP
5.4	Area of regenerated open spaces and regenerated public buildings	sq. m.	No data		PP
5.5	Tourist visits (year) and other information of tourist value	n.	In a description		PP
5.6	Duration of the period favorable to green mobility	n. of months / year	April-September		PP
5.7	Tourist who go hiking	%/year	1.4	Own research	PP
5.8	Other activities tourists carry out while staying in the region (by type and %)	%	no data		PP
5.9	Availability of a visitor card (if yes, number of cards issued per year) Tourist Passport TP Application download	n.	10 000 200	Own research	PP

6. Existing policies related to Threet project features. Projects

Which are the existing policies on transport (in particular green and human-powered) transport vis-à-vis the natural and cultural heritage in your region? Please refer to existing documents, in particular updated contents of the Policy you have selected at the time of the Application Form.

Policy-related development progress (projects completed, ongoing...)



The fundamental policy instrument for the ThreeT project implementation in Kujawsko-Pomorskie

is the Regional Operational Program for Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region 2014-2020 (ROP K-PV) which consists of 11 priority axes directly related to the Regional Strategy of Development 2020 +. The most relevant for ThreeT project is Priority Axis 4 "Environmentally friendly region", action 4.5 "Environmental protection", specific objective 5 "Enhanced mechanism of biodiversity protection in the region". Objective 5 embraces (among others) the development and improvement of mobility for a sustainable development of areas of environmental importance. Reasons for improvement are due to the fact that at present the existing policy instrument does not guarantee that local institutions participate in project implementation when they lack their own contribution capacity in terms of financial resources and other inputs. Therefore the Action Plan proposed should influence the policy so as to facilitate the financial assembling of contributions to be provided by those local governments interested in accessing the policy instrument in order to develop a sustainable infrastructure.

Table 6 – Indicators

n.	Title	Unit of measure	Quantity	Source	To be provided by
6.1	<i>Visitors using a new created renovated trail</i>	n.	2,400	Threet Application Form	PP



7. Stakeholders

- | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Urząd Gminy Chełmża | info@gminachelmza.pl |
| 2. | PTTK/Inowrocław/ KTR Kujawiak | ctrkujawiak@wp.pl |
| 3. | OMPTTK Bydgoszcz | poczta@ombydgoszcz.pttk.pl |
| 4. | Starostwo Powiatowe w Grudziądzu | starosta.cgr@powiatypolskie.pl |
| 5. | Starostwo Powiatowe w Brodnicy | starostwo@brodnica.com.pl |
| 6. | ZDP Brodnica | sekretariat.zdp@brodnica.com.pl |
| 7. | Izba Regionalna Ziemi Świeckiej | repcja@oksir.eu |
| 8. | SP w Świeciu | sekretariat@csw.pl |
| 9. | UG Cekcyn | gmina@cekcyn.pl |
| 10. | Stowarzyszenie Rowerowy Toruń | stow@rowerowytorun.com.pl |
| 11. | Stowarzyszenie Miłośników Turystyki
Pieszno-Rowerowej "JaškowaDroga" | jaskowadroga@gmail.com |
| 14. | KPBPPiR o/Toruń | sek.tor@biuro-planowania.pl |
| 15. | LOT Pojezierze Brodnickie | lot.pojezierzebrodnickie@op.pl |
| 16. | LGD Podgrodzie Toruńskie | biuro@podgrodzietorunskie.pl |
| 17. | SP w Nakle | starostwo@powiat-nakielski.pl |
| 18. | Maricin Wasilewski | wirtualneszlaki.pl |
| 19. | KPOT | biuro@k-pot.pl |
| 20. | SP Żnin | powiat@znin.pl |
| 21. | LOT Pałuki | lot.paluki@znin.pl |
| 22. | OM PTTK Toruń | biuro.om@pttk.torun.pl |
| 23. | WORD Włocławek | sekretariat@word.wloclawek.pl |
| 24. | InLot biuro@inlot.pl | biuro@inlot.pl |
| 25. | Powiatowy Zarząd dróg w Toruniu | pzdtorun@wp.pl |
| 26. | K-POT | biuro@k-pot.pl |
| 27. | SP w Tucholi | starostwo@tuchola.pl |
| 28. | SP w Mogilnie | sekretariat@powiat.mogilno.pl |
| 29. | PTTK Bydgoszcz | zeb1954@tlen.pl |
| 30. | SP Aleksandrów Kujawski | sekretariat@aleksandrow.pl |
| 31. | LOT Toruń | lot@lottorun.pl |
| 32. | LGD Świecie | lgdswiecie@op.pl |
| 33. | SP Chełmno | starostwo@powiat-chelmno.pl |
| 34. | LOT Kociewie | info@kociewie.eu |

8. S.W.O.T. Analysis



<p style="text-align: center;">Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversified profile and relatively well-developed all basic areas of economy with high level of specialization in industry, agriculture , spa & healthcare and tourism; • Cultural and tourist assets of the region; • Concentric transport network which allows for creation of an efficient regional public transport system; • Large area of landscape parks and areas of conservation and protection; • 2680 km of cycle routes in Kujawsko-Pomorskie . 	<p style="text-align: center;">Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourist offer still needs to be diversified and become more competitive in comparison to other regions (tourist traffic ranges from 5,7% to 4,5 %); • Very poor accessibility in international transport; • Inefficient public transport system (poor accessibility from the rural areas to Toruń and Bydgoszcz and to powiat capital towns; • Low level of „transport infrastructure saturation” i.e. density and accessibility of public transport means;
<p style="text-align: center;">Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive development and use of the Vistula Valley; • Development of the healthcare tourism (aesthetic medicine, physiotherapy, balneology, spa and wellness); • European funds from the Regional Operational Program 	<p style="text-align: center;">Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient collaboration between Toruń and Bydgoszcz for pro-development actions; • The region remains side-lined by central government in terms of implementation of national investment projects and institutions – particularly with respect to transport projects • Adverse demographic changes – aging population and increase in the number of the disabled • Lack of development and, consequently, falling significance and competitiveness of Bydgoszcz airport