



Disclaimer

This report was prepared by Ernst & Young LLP for Union Cycliste Internationale (UCI) using information provided by UCI and other primary data collected by EY.

Ernst & Young LLP does not accept or assume any responsibility in respect of the Report to any readers of the Report (Third Parties), other than UCI. To the fullest extent permitted by law, Ernst & Young LLP will accept no liability in respect of the Report to any Third Parties. Should any Third Parties choose to rely on the Report, then they do so at their own risk.

Ernst & Young LLP has not been instructed by its client, UCI, to respond to queries or requests for information from any Third Party and Ernst & Young LLP shall not respond to such queries or requests for information. Further Ernst & Young LLP is not instructed by the UCI to update the Report for subsequent events or additional work (if any) performed by Ernst & Young LLP. Accordingly, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, Ernst & Young LLP accepts no responsibility to any Third Party to update the Report for such matters.

Ernst & Young LLP reserves all rights in the Report.





1. Executive summary	3
2. Innsbruck – UCI Road World Championships	6
3. Apeldoorn – UCI Track Cycling World Championships	12
4. Lenzerheide – UCI Mountain Bike World Championships	18
5. Varese – UCI Gran Fondo World Championships	24
6. Appendix	32







In 2018, UCI World Championships and UCI World Cup events were staged in 24 countries

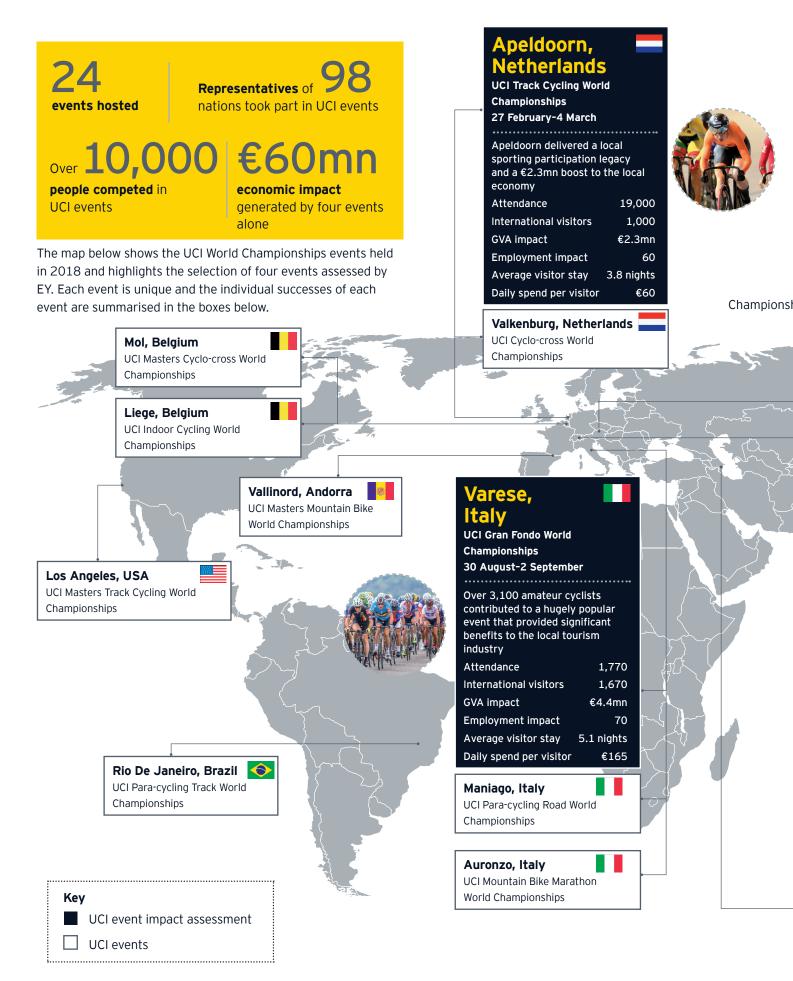
UCI events bring millions of people together each year to celebrate the sporting achievements of both elite and amateur athletes, attracting spectators and wider audiences from across the globe. There is a huge variety of UCI events covering all cycling disciplines, ranging from major events such as the UCI Road World Championships, to more intimate events such as the UCI Gran Fondo qualifiers. This variety means different UCI events often appeal to different audiences, and require different levels of operational support and investment in order to achieve success.

Cycling events drive significant impacts

These events provide a platform for the participating athletes and teams to test their abilities and offer the event hosts an opportunity to showcase their region, attracting significant numbers of new visitors and often large numbers of professionals and volunteers to deliver the event.

The economic impacts of these events are only one part of the total impact they may generate. Cycling events drive a broad range of impacts over and above the economic. These range from the branding opportunities they offer to host regions, the physical and mental health benefits that arise through participation, to the boost to civic pride and community cohesion from hosting a successful event, and the knowledge developed through the event-hosting experience.

UCI World Championships and UCI World



Cup events in 2018

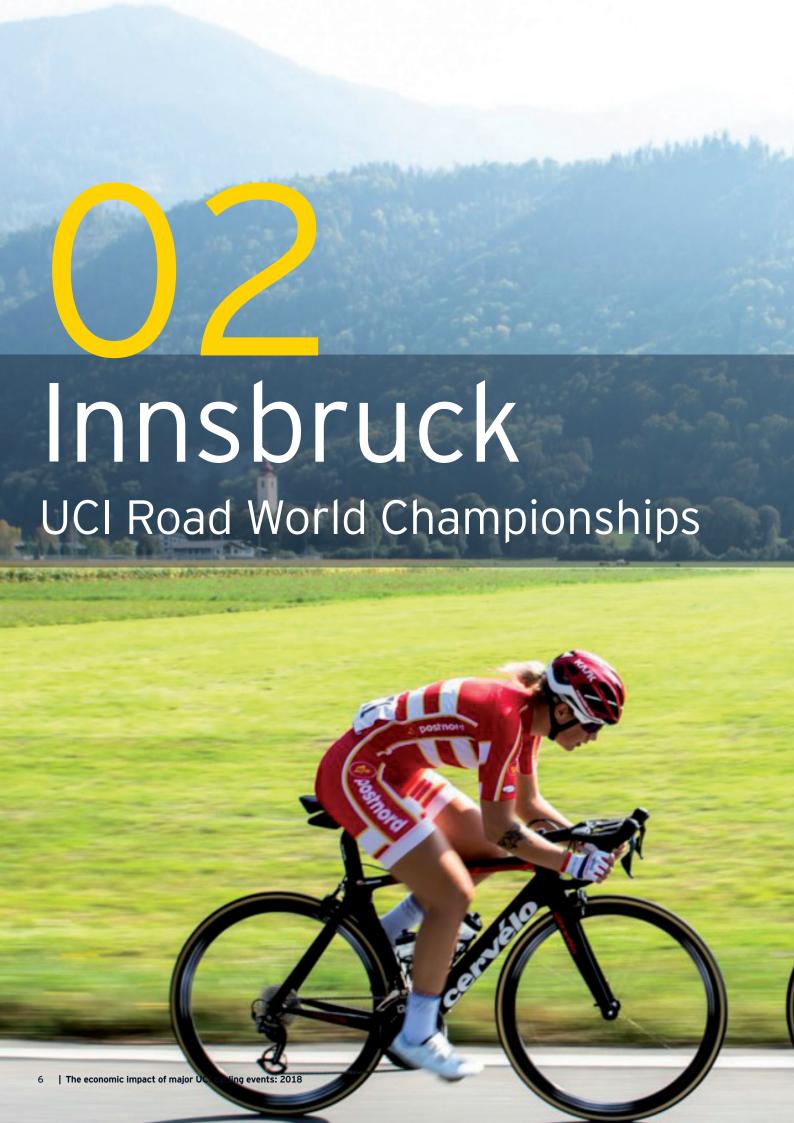


This report explores the economic impact of UCI World Championships events in 2018. The findings summarised within this report are based on research conducted by EY on behalf of the UCI throughout 2018. In particular, this report focuses on four main channels that drive economic impact:

- Visitors: who spend money on local goods and services, boosting the host economy
- Media and teams: who spend time in the host region while competing and covering the event
- ► **Event delivery:** including the spending of event partners, and other activity required to stage the event
- ► Event engagement: the sporting, personal, tourism and business connections made through the event and how they drive future economic activity

The report provides detail on each of these events, while the appendix summarises the economic impact methodology. Two impact measures in particular are used within this report:

- ► Gross Value Added (GVA): is a measure of economic activity typically used to measure activities taking place below the national level, such as state/region, industry/sector, or individual business or event. GVA can be viewed as the incremental contribution to Gross Domestic Product.
- ► Employment: employment impacts are presented in terms of annual employment equivalents. The employment supported in the period immediately surrounding the event may therefore be larger.







The UCI Road World Championships

The 2018 UCI Road World Championships took place in Tirol, Austria, with the historic city of Innsbruck as its focal point. This was the third time that the UCI Road World Championships had been held in Austria, the first being in Villach in 1987, followed by Salzburg in 2006.

The UCI Road World Championships bring the world's best road cyclists together each year to compete on the roads, streets and avenues of the host towns, cities and regions. This format brings unique course management challenges, but also presents competitors with the opportunity to compete in spectacular locations.

In total, 77 teams travelled to Innsbruck to compete in the event between Friday 22 September and Sunday 30 September. The single largest contingents of riders came from the Netherlands and Italy (both 70), while Austria entered the fourth-highest number of riders (49).¹

UCI Road World Championships events: Team Time Trial – Men's and Women's Individual Time Trial – Men's and Women's Elite, Men's and Women's Junior and Men's Under 23 Road Race – Men's and Women's Elite, Men's and Women's Junior and Men's Under 23 Participation by gender Men 659 68%

Innsbruck in the federal state of Tirol, Austria



Innsbruck is the capital city of Tirol, a federal state in Western Austria. The state is home to 750,000 people – around 9% of the population of Austria – while the city of Innsbruck itself has a population of around 300,000.²

The city of Innsbruck has a rich sporting history, having twice hosted the Winter Olympic Games, in 1964 and 1976. Innsbruck also hosted the first ever Winter Youth Olympic Games in 2012 and has twice hosted the Winter Paralympics (in 1984 and 1988).

¹ Some athletes competed in several races

² Source: 2018 population estimates, Eurostat via Oxford Economics



Drivers of economic impact

Attendance over the course of the event reached 586,000 spectators, with over 200,000 unique spectators, 117,000 of which had travelled from outside of Tirol.³ These visitors, along with 830 media staff and 1,820 team members, helped to drive substantial economic activity within the region. As a result of the event an additional €39.8mn of economic activity was generated within Innsbruck and the wider Tirol region, equivalent to supporting 720 jobs.

Visitors underpinned 89% of the economic impact, through their spending during their stay in the region. The remaining impact was supported by the spend of media and teams (8%) and the operational delivery of the event itself (3%).

What made Innsbruck unique?

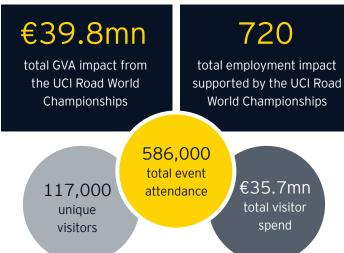
Due to its location within Tirol, a popular tourist destination, the UCI Road World Championships attracted a large number of international visitors (100,000). Spending by international visitors made up the vast majority of visitor expenditure (€33.3mn of the total of €35.7mn), driving a substantial share of the economic impact generated.

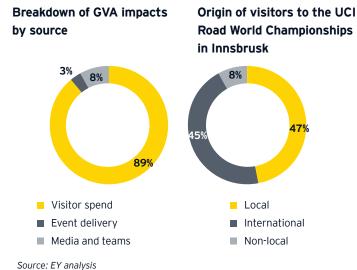
Tirol made a positive impression on visitors, with 85% suggesting that they would be likely to return for a future holiday. A majority of television viewers also suggested that they would like to visit the region after having watched broadcasts of the event.



Source: EY analysis







³ Unique visitors, rather than unique spectators, are the main driver of the economic impact. This is because unique spectator figures include residents from within Tirol, whose expenditure throughout the course of the event is not considered additional to the region.

The tourism legacy

Substantial broadcast coverage exposed Tirol to new audiences, while the positive experiences of spectators should encourage future tourism into the region.



Source: UCI and Nielsen Sports, EY analysis

The average visitor spend per person per night indicates that the hospitality industry was a key beneficiary from the UCI Road World Championships.

Average visitor spend per person per night, by category (€)



Average number of nights stayed by tourist origin

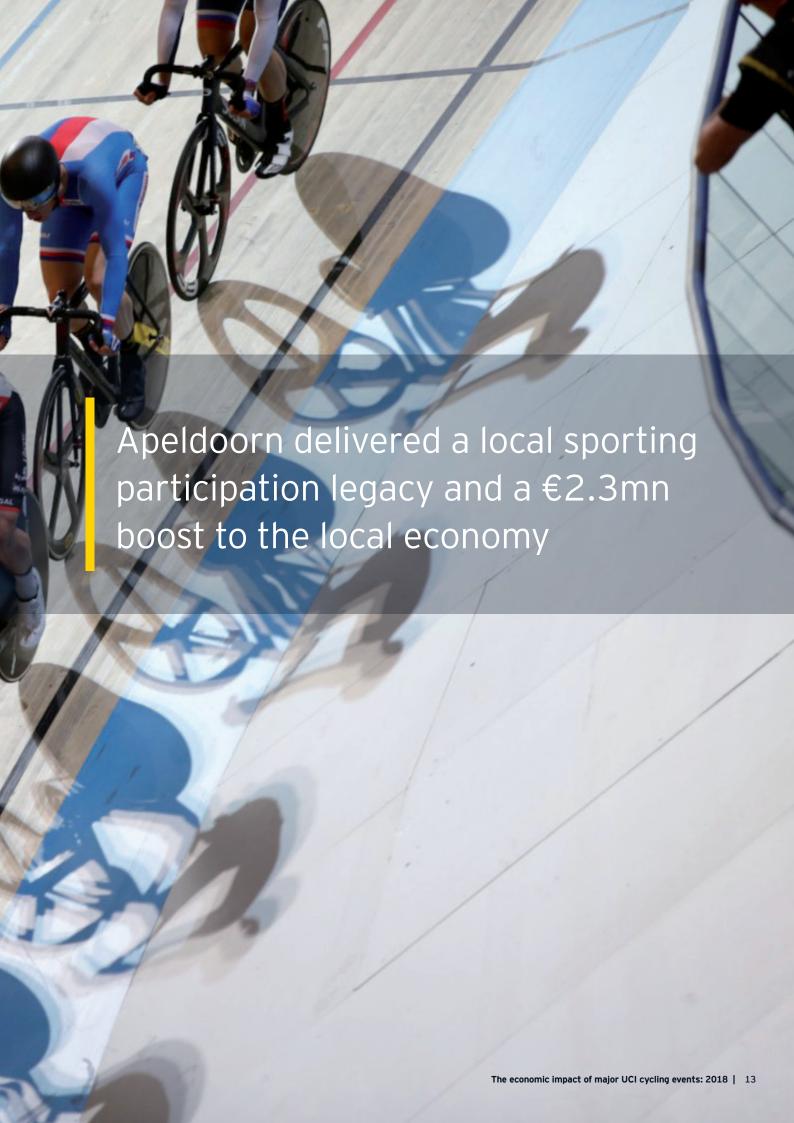
Origin	Length of stay (nights)	Daily spending per visitor (€)
Non-local	2.7	71
International	4.3	114*
Source: EY analysis		

 $^{{}^{*}}$ Figures in the graph do not sum to this total due to rounding

Online engagement with the UCI Road World Championships was also successful, as social media coverage reached wider audiences. Approximately 100kunique users. Website Nearly 25k sessions on the the most viewed Tweet about the **Twitter** Road World Championships 3mn video views 8,500 new fans during **Facebook** 4.1mn cumulative reach The UCI Road World Championships were broadcast in 100 countries, with a cumulative audience of 250mn







UCI Track Cycling World Championships presented by Tissot and Tissot UCI Track Cycling World Cup

The UCI Track World Championships is an annual event in which the world's elite cyclists compete in track-based disciplines. 2018 brought the event back to Apeldoorn for the first time since 2011, and was the eighth time the event has been held in the Netherlands - the first time being in Amsterdam in 1925.

In total, 40 teams travelled to Apeldoorn to compete in the Apeldoorn Omnisport velodrome, bringing 845 team members, of which 364 were competitors. The largest national contingent of riders came from Poland, with 25, while six teams travelled with just a single rider. The Netherlands, the host nation, provided the fourth-most team members at 22.

There were races for both males and females across all disciplines at the UCI Track Cycling World Championships.

In addition to the UCI Track Cycling World Championships, the Tissot UCI Track Cycling World Cup also takes place each year. This series of competitions provides professional cyclists with the opportunity to compete for points throughout the season, which then determine each rider's ranking within each discipline. In 2018, Tissot UCI Track Cycling World Cup events were held in 5 different locations across Europe, North America and South America.





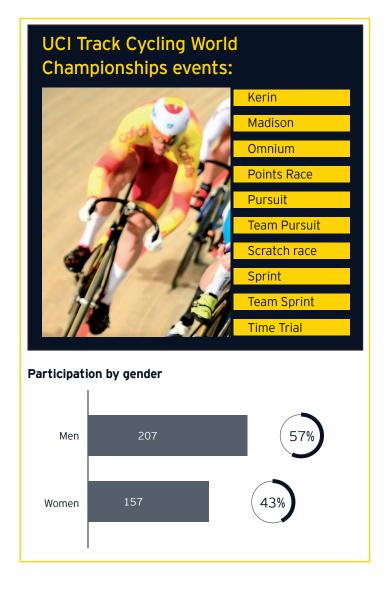
Apeldoorn and Gelderland

Apeldoorn is located in the province of Gelderland, situated in the east of the Netherlands, between Amsterdam, Eindhoven and the Ruhr area. By population, Gelderland is the fourth largest of Netherlands 12 provinces, with a population of over two million, of which 160,000 live within Apeldoorn itself.4



Omnisport, Apeldoorn

The event was held within Apeldoorn's Omnisport complex. Omnisport is a velodrome and multisport indoor arena in Apeldoorn. Opened in 2008, the cycling arena within the Omnisport has a capacity of around 5,000 people.



⁴ Source: Eurostat, Cities and greater cities dataset; Apeldoorn.nl



Drivers of economic impact

Over the course of the event, total attendance reached 19,000, with 8,600 unique spectators attending the event, Of these spectators, 5,600 were visitors from outside of the region.5

Visitor spending, which averaged €60 per visitor per night, combined with the spending of 230 media staff, 845 team members and the operational delivery of the Championships, drove €2.3mn of economic activity in Apeldoorn and the region. This was equivalent to supporting 60 jobs.

Visitors underpinned over a third (39%) of the economic impact of the event. The remaining impact was supported by the event delivery (22%) and the spending of media and teams (39%).

What made Apeldoorn unique?

- Substantial domestic engagement: the UCI Track Cycling World Championships attracted a large proportion (88%) of attendees from within the Netherlands.
- High fan satisfaction: 96% of visitors rated the event 7/10 or better
- Strong legacy potential: over two-thirds of spectators felt encouraged to do more sport as a result of the UCI Track Cycling World Championships



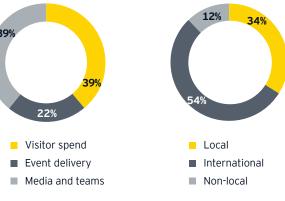
Source: EY analysis





total visitor

spend



Source: EY analysis

unique

visitors

⁵ Unique visitors, rather than unique spectators, are the main driver of the economic impact. This is because unique spectator figures include residents from within Gelderland, whose expenditure throughout the course of the event is not considered additional to the region.

Event engagement and sporting legacy



attendees encouraged to do more sport



local residents rating the event 7/10 or better



international visitors encouraged to follow the sport more in the media



visitors rating the event 7/10 or better Online engagement with the UCI Track Cycling World Championships was also successful, as social media coverage reached wider audiences.

Website

Approximately 155k unique visitors to the site.

Over 25k sessions on the Saturday.

Twitter

85k impressions made by the most viewed Tweet about the Track Championships

3mn more people reached during the week than on Facebook

Facebook

8,500 new fans during the event

1.3mn cumulative reach

The UCI Track Cycling World Championships were broadcast in **130** countries, with a cumulative audience of **170mn**







UCI Mountain Bike World Championships presented by Mercedes-Benz and Mercedes-Benz UCI Mountain Bike World Cup

Each year, the world's best mountain bike cyclists represent their nations in cross country and downhill events at the UCI Mountain Bike World Championships. Since the inaugural event in 1990 in the USA, the event has been held in 16 different countries.

The 2018 UCI Mountain Bike World Championships were held in Lenzerheide, Switzerland. This was the fourth time the event had taken place in Switzerland, and the first time Lenzerheide had hosted the event.

Riders from 57 nations travelled to Lenzerheide to compete in the UCI Mountain Bike World Championships, with 1,230 team members. The single largest contingent of riders came from Switzerland, with 98 competitors, while five national teams were represented by a single competitor.

In addition to the UCI Mountain Bike World Championships, the Mercedes-Benz UCI Mountain Bike World Cup also takes place each year. This series of events provides professional cyclists with the opportunity to compete for points throughout the season, which then determine each rider's ranking within each discipline. In 2018, Mercedes-Benz UCI Mountain Bike World Cup events were held in 10 different locations across Africa, Europe and North America.



Nové Město na Moravě, Czech Republic

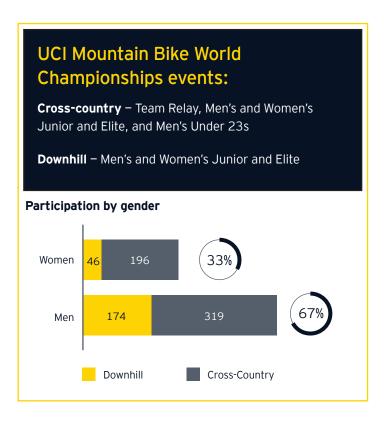
Mercedes-Benz UCI Mountain Bike World Cup



Lenzerheide and the surrounding region

Lenzerheide is a village in the Albula region, in the canton of Grisons, in Eastern Switzerland. Albula itself has a population of around 8,000 people, while Grisons, the largest Canton in Switzerland by land area, has a population of almost 200,000.6 The Albula region is home to a vast number of cycling trails and is set to host a number of mountain bike events in 2019, including the UCI Mountain Bike World Cup.





⁶ Source: Federal Statistics Office Switzerland



Drivers of economic impact

Total attendance across all days of the UCI Mountain Bike World Championships in Lenzerheide reached 65,000, with 34,000 unique attendees at the event. 788% of these attendees (30,000) travelled from outside of Lenzerheide and the surrounding region. In addition, 410 media staff and 1,230 team members were present throughout the event, supporting a substantial boost to the regional economy. In total, €11.5mn of economic activity was supported in Lenzerheide and the wider Albula region, equivalent to supporting 190 employment opportunities.

Visitors and their spending contributed to 73% of the economic impact. The remaining impact was supported by the spend of media and teams (15%) and the operational expenditure required to deliver the event (12%).

What made Lenzerheide unique?

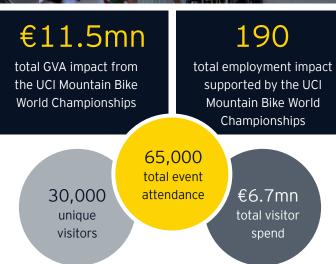
Event engagement levels were very high, with 95% rating the event positively.8 Visitors to Lenzerheide also viewed it very positively, as 97% of visitors indicated that they would be either likely or very likely to return in future as a result of their visit for the event.

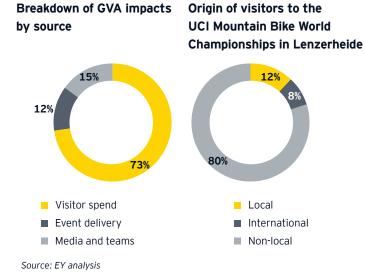
The UCI Mountain Bike World Championships attracted a large proportion of attendees (88%) from outside of Lenzerheide and the wider Albula region. Visitors from elsewhere in Switzerland alone contributed €5.5mn of the €6.7mn total visitor spend through their demand for accommodation and other goods and services. The longer duration of international visitor stays, at over four nights on average, also provided a boost to the local economy.



Source: EY analysis







⁷ Unique visitors, rather than unique spectators, are the main driver of the economic impact. This is because unique spectator figures include local residents, whose expenditure throughout the course of the event is not considered additional to the region.

⁸ Positive ratings are 7/10 or better

The average visitor spend per person per night indicates that the hospitality industry was a key beneficiary from the UCI Mountain Bike World Championships.

Average visitor spend per person per night, by category (€)



Average number of nights stayed by visitor origin

Origin	Length of stay (nights)	Daily spending per visitor (€)
Non-local	1.8	115
International	4.3	106

Origin of international visitors by country (%)



Source: EY analysis

Online engagement with the UCI Mountain Bike World Championships was also successful, as social media coverage reached wider audiences. 140k unique users Website Over 29k sessions on the 114k impressions made by the most viewed tweet about the **Twitter** Road World Championships 437k video views 7k new fans during the event **Facebook** 2.3mn cumulative reach The UCI Mountain Bike World Championships were broadcast in 122 countries, with a cumulative audience of 46mn.









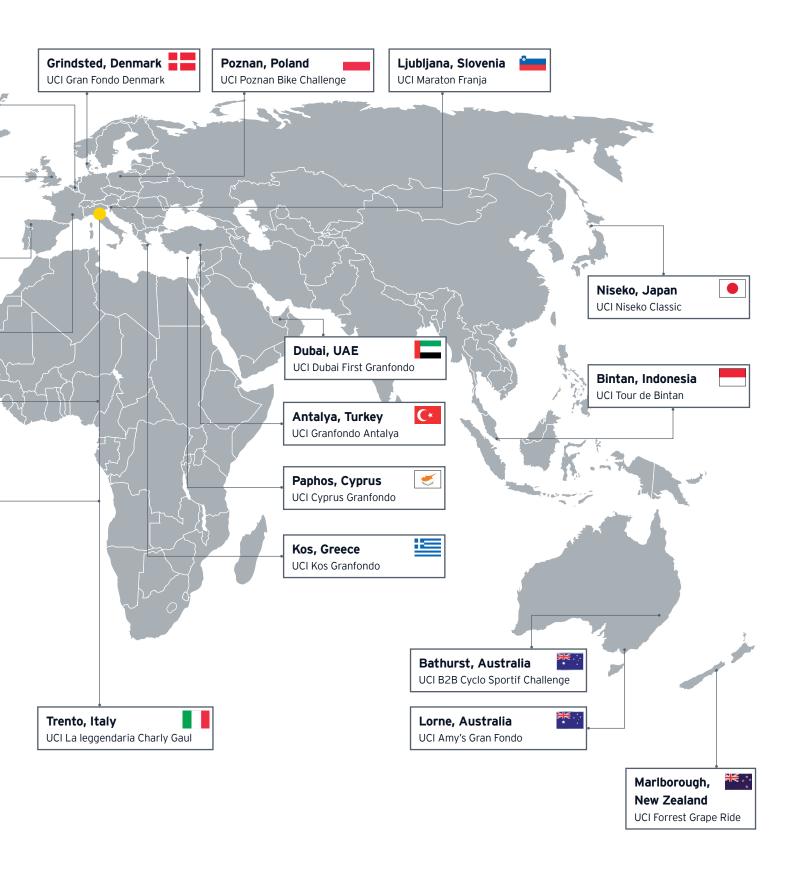
The UCI Gran Fondo World Championships and UCI **Gran Fondo World Series**

The UCI Gran Fondo World Series is a series of 21 UCI-sanctioned races held all over the world. The Series is open to non-professional riders, and aims to broaden the appeal of competitive cycling.

In 2018, thousands of people took part in the UCI Gran Fondo World Series, with events taking place in 19 different countries. The top 25% of riders in each age group went on to qualify for the UCI Gran Fondo World Championships, which in 2018 took place in Varese, Italy, between Thursday 30 August and Sunday 2 September.

3,105 participants competed in Varese, with representatives from 59 nations. The single largest contingent of riders came from Great Britain, with 644. Italy, the host nation, provided the secondmost riders, at 446.

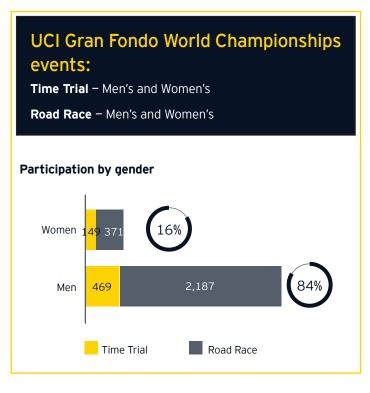




Varese and Lombardy •

Varese is a city in the region of Lombardy, in Northern Italy. With a population of around 10 million people, Lombardy is the most populous region in Italy has country's largest regional economy.9 Varese itself is home to approximately 81,000 people and has twice hosted the UCI Gran Fondo World Championships - in 1951 and again in 2008.





⁹ Source: 2018 population estimates, Eurostat via Oxford Economics



Drivers of economic impact

The participants themselves were the most significant driver of the economic impact of the UCI Gran Fondo World Championships. In total, 3,105 participants competed in the event. Over the course of their stay, these people contributed €2.8mn in direct spending into the Lombardy region, particularly through spend on accommodation, food and beverages.

A further €1.4mn of direct spending was supported by visitors to the region, primarily driven by the friends and family of participants.

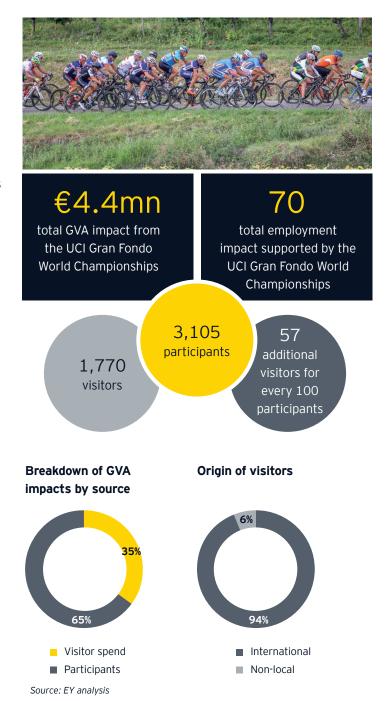
The total GVA impact on the Lombardy resulting from this expenditure was €4.4m, equivalent to 70 jobs.

What made Varese unique?

Participants were highly engaged with the event, with 86% reporting being either satisfied or very satisfied with their experience. This is reflected in the fact that the majority of participants (56%) felt that they had experienced the atmosphere of a real UCI World Championships.

Varese was also able to successfully attract a large number of visitors and participants, many of whom stayed for five nights or more in the Lombardy region. On average one participant in every two brought a companion who was not competing (including partners and friends) and the vast majority (94%) of these accompanying visitors were international visitors.

This meant that much of the spending associated with the event was additional to the region. Coupled with relatively high levels of per night spending, this drove a high level of economic impact, particularly relative to the scale of the event itself.



High levels of engagement and first time participation



84%

first time UCI Gran Fondo World Championships participants

either 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied' with their experience

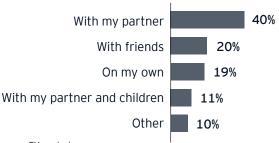
Source: UCI, EY analysis

The UCI Gran Fondo World Championships attracted significant numbers of visitors to Varese, with the vast majority (81%) of participants bringing other participants or visitors with them¹0. Many participants and international visitors extended their stay in Lombardy well beyond the duration of the four day event itself, as almost half of international visitors stayed for five nights or more.

Average number of nights stayed

Origin	Length of stay (nights)	Daily spending per person (€)
Participants	5.1	180
Non-local visitors	2.0	150
International visitors	5.3	170

Who did participants travel with to Varese?



Source: EY analysis

Online engagement with the UCI Grand Fondo World Championships was also successful, as social media coverage reached wider audiences.

26,000 followers on Facebook

Videos

Videos of the different courses in the lead up to the event each attracted 5K-10K views

Race starts were filmed and posted live on Facebook and results could also be consulted live during the event



Note that this figure includes other participants as well as visitors, i.e. participants bringing other participants in the same group. This is why it exceeds the previous statistic highlighting that there were 57 additional visitors for every 100 participants.



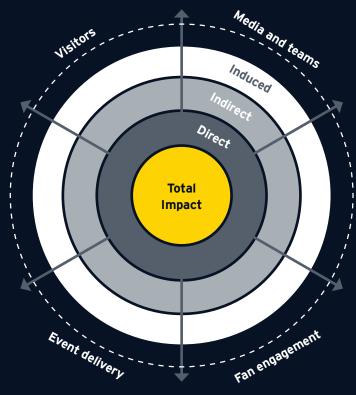


Impact measurement methodology

The economic impacts are broken down into three categories:

- Visitor spending
- Media and teams
- Event delivery

Within each of these categories, direct, indirect and induced impacts have been estimated, while Event engagement is based on attendee and visitor feedback.



Direct spending in the host city and region

The direct impacts for both visitor spending and media and teams are informed by primary research into visitor, media and team profiles and spending patterns, combined with secondary sources on attendance and accreditations. The impact studies focus only on the impacts of spending that is judged to be additional to the host locality. In particular:

- Visitor impacts (non-local and international residents) include only the spending of visitors who identify the event as the main purpose of their visit
- Media and teams' impacts exclude the spending of local media professionals
- Event delivery impacts include only the costs incurred in the host locality
- Government-funded spending in the region is excluded from the impact analysis, since this spending may have occurred at another time in the absence of the event

Sources

Primary research methodology

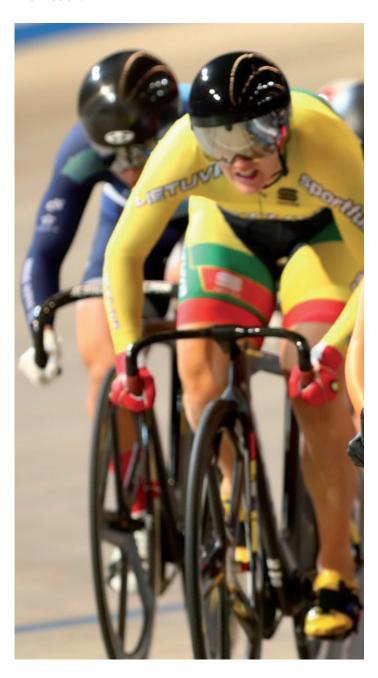
Extensive primary research was conducted to build up an understanding of the economic activity supported by each UCI event, including the spending patterns of visitors and the activities undertaken during their stay. This involved conducting survey interviews of three groups of people during the course of each UCI event:

- Spectators
- **Teams**
- Media

Survey questions covered areas such as:

- Origin of respondent
- Size of their party
- Length of stay in the host locality
- Spending by patterns while in the host locality
- Experience of event
- Activities undertaken

The results of spectator surveys were weighted according to the estimated origins of the total spectator population. Depending on the event, this information was obtained through ticket purchaser information, a larger sample origination survey, and secondary information held by the UCI or the event organisers. For media and teams, appropriate survey weightings were based on official accreditation information.



Secondary research

Additional information from the following sources was also used to inform the impact assessments:

UCI

- Official accreditation information, to calculate direct spending in the host city and region
- Information related to broadcasting and social media activity associated with the events, to understand the wider reach

Local organising committees

- Attendance/ticketing statistics, to calculate direct spending in the host city and region
- The investment and operational costs to host the events, and the sources of event funding

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

National and regional economic accounts were used to understand the links between the event and the wider host economies for the purposes of calculating direct, indirect and induced impacts

Direct economic impacts

Once the direct spending impacts in the host locality have been estimated, they are categorised according to their specific sector of the economy. This allows spending figures to be translated into sector by sector estimates of direct impacts on employment and Gross Value Added (GVA). These estimates are based on the ratios of GVA and employment to output by sector, taken from local economic accounts.

Indirect and induced impacts

Indirect and induced impacts are calculated using EY's economic impact model, which estimates the GVA and employment 'effects' driven by direct sector spending.

These effects show the additional impact on the host locality's economy for each €1 of spending resulting from the event. The effects are driven by the structure of the local economy, including the extent to which the local economy relies upon imports from abroad and from elsewhere in the host country.

This follows the input-output framework pioneered by Wassily Leontief, and is based on national and local economic accounts.

Further considerations

The approach taken to economic impact measurement is effective in understanding the key drivers behind the economic impact of each event. This includes accounting for impacts which may occur without the events having taken place.

A number of factors could be not be fully captured within the approach to this study given the information available, in particular:

Consumer welfare

Where there is a positive difference between the amount that a consumer is willing to pay for a good or service and the amount actually paid, this results in a positive impact on consumer welfare. An indication of this potentially positive impact could be captured through the surveys of spectators attitudes, though this does not necessarily capture the views of all local residents.

Social benefits

Impacts resulting from increased physical activity and general wellbeing that may derived from increased sports participation supported by the events are not quantified as part of this study, thought there is evidence that major events can drive such impacts.

Economic and social costs

Disruption, such as to the transport network, which may in turn result in reduced economic activity, are not explicitly captured within this study. However, is it likely that the majority of economic activity that is disrupted over the course of the events will be displaced to periods prior or following the events, rather than being lost.

Additionality

This study seeks to include only those economic impacts which are additional to the host regions. As a result, only the impacts of expenditure from outside of the host regions are included within the overall impact. To the extent that the events have actively discouraged visitors into the host region, this may reduce the impacts from those stated within this report.

Notes		

Notes		

EY | Assurance | Tax | Transactions | Advisory

About EY

EY is a global leader in assurance, tax, transaction and advisory services. The insights and quality services we deliver help build trust and confidence in the capital markets and in economies the world over. We develop outstanding leaders who team to deliver on our promises to all of our stakeholders. In so doing, we play a critical role in building a better working world for our people, for our clients and for our communities.

EY refers to the global organization, and may refer to one or more, of the member firms of Ernst & Young Global Limited, each of which is a separate legal entity. Ernst & Young Global Limited, a UK company limited by guarantee, does not provide services to clients. Information about how EY collects and uses personal data and a description of the rights individuals have under data protection legislation is available via ey.com/privacy. For more information about our organization, please visit ey.com.

Ernst & Young LLP

The UK firm Ernst & Young LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales with registered number OC300001 and is a member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited.

Ernst & Young LLP, 1 More London Place, London, SE1 2AF.

 $\ensuremath{\text{@}}$ 2019 Ernst & Young LLP. Published in the UK. All Rights Reserved.

ED None

EY-000097346.indd (UK) 07/19. Artwork by Creative Services Group London.



In line with EY's commitment to minimise its impact on the environment, this document has been printed on paper with a high recycled content.

Information in this publication is intended to provide only a general outline of the subjects covered. It should neither be regarded as comprehensive nor sufficient for making decisions, nor should it be used in place of professional advice. Ernst & Young LLP accepts no responsibility for any loss arising from any action taken or not taken by anyone using this material.

ey.com/uk