

PROGRAMME 2014-2017

Together for european cycling

MAKE THE EUROPEAN CYCLING UNION SERVE
ITS NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

PROMOTE SPORTING EXCELLENCE
AND THE HIGH LEVEL OF EUROPEAN CYCLING

CONTRIBUTE TO THE NECESSARY
REORGANISATION OF CYCLING WORLDWIDE



"Tomorrow's cycling, imagined today"



editorial

“Tomorrow’s cycling, imagined today”

Cycling was born in Europe, where it has a strong presence and is popular. But the other continents are catching up, and we have to perfect the development of cycling on the European continent.

Great plans are set out in the 2014-2017 programme.

- > Confirm the central role of the Federations, contribute to their development.
- > Strengthen the weight of Europe and its federations in decisions which affect the future of cycling worldwide, particularly in the context of professional cycling.
- > Promote sporting excellence and at top level by modernising the format of events and by ensuring uncompromising ethics.

On these three aims, brought together in the “Together for European Cycling” programme, the actions of the European Cycling Union will be based for the period 2014-2017.

Cycling is our common passion. We are going to work on its development throughout the continent of Europe.

David LAPPARTIENT
President of the UEC





4	●	EUROPEAN CYCLING UNION: WHAT WE ARE
8	●	EUROPEAN CYCLING UNION: THE CYCLING DISCIPLINES
10	●	TOGETHER FOR EUROPEAN CYCLING 3 AIMS - 8 PROMISES
12	●	MAIN 1 MAKE THE EUROPEAN CYCLING UNION SERVE ITS NATIONAL FEDERATIONS
16	●	MAIN 2 PROMOTE SPORTING EXCELLENCE AND THE HIGH LEVEL OF EUROPEAN CYCLING
20	●	MAIN 3 CONTRIBUTE TO THE NECESSARY REORGANISATION OF CYCLING WORLDWIDE



European Cycling Union: what we are

“Developing and encouraging all European cycling disciplines”

● BACKGROUND

The European Cycling Union was founded on April 7th 1990, at the request of 18 countries. At present, it has 48 affiliated nations, out of the 49 countries in the continent of Europe.

The UEC is one of the 5 continental confederations which are members of the International Cycling Union. It forms a liaison between the UCI and the National Federations which it represents in this instance. All the European Federations which are members of the International Cycling Union are automatically members of the UEC.

- > The UEC's aim is the development and encouragement of all cycling disciplines in Europe.
- > It organises the European Championships and European Cups.
- > It allows for the deepening and strengthening of links between the European cycling federations.
- > It promotes the ethics of sport in general, and of cycling in particular.

In the field of cycling, the UEC is recognized as the sole technical contact by the European Olympic Committee (EOC).

●
KEY FIGURES

over
500,000
Registered
members

In 2012, the top 11 European
Federations represented
399,370 registered members

48
National
Federation
members

50 days
of competition

Disciplines included:

- > **Road Cycling**
- > **Mountain Biking**
- > **Trial Biking**
- > **Track Cycling**
- > **Indoor Cycling**
(artistic cycling, cyclo-ball)
- > **BMX**
- > **Cyclo-Cross**
- > **Para-Cycling** (under discussion)

20
European
championships
per year



KEY DATES

1868	1881	1896	1900	1927	1950	1984
First European cycling race	Creation of the first National Federation in Europe	Cycling became an Olympic sport	Creation of the International Cycling Union	First World Road Championships	First World Cyclo-Cross Championships	First World Mountain Bike Championships

CALENDAR; EVENTS

The European Cycling Union has the responsibility of arranging the European schedule of cycle races. It organises the European Championships and Cups in all disciplines (road cycling, track, cyclo-cross, mountain biking, trial and indoor cycling); The athletes involved (men and women) are categorised as Cadets (aged 15-16), Juniors (aged 17-18), Under 23 (aged 19-22), Elite (23 and over) as well as the athletes known as Professionals. The Masters category starts at the age of 35 (35-39, 40-44, 45-49,...) up to the category of 75 and over.

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS TRACK CYCLING

18 October 2013



1989	1990	1993	1996	2008	2013	2014
First European Mountain Bike Championships	Creation of the European Cycling Union	First World BMX Championships	Mountain biking became an Olympic sport	BMX became an Olympic sport	David Lappartient became the 4 th UEC President	The UEC plans a four-year programme

THE EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

At the end of which the European Champion titles are awarded:

- > Road
- > Track
- > Mountain Bike
- > BMX
- > Trial Biking
- > Cyclo-Cross
- > Indoor Cycling

PROGRESSIVE SCHEDULE

- > BMX European League
10 heats and a final
- > European Youth Mountainbike Championships
- > European Junior Mountain Bike Cup 6 trials

MASTERS 35 AND OVER

- > Road
- > Track
- > Mountain Bike
- > Cyclo-Cross



European Cycling Union:

The Cycling Disciplines

● ROAD CYCLING

A major discipline which may take the format of one day races from place to place, or a Tour which comprises a number of individual stages. Tours may be up to three weeks in length such as those held in France, Italy and Spain. Road cycling may be held on closed road circuits and can also take the form of individual or team time trials, events which are held against the clock.

Road cycling became a sport at the end of the nineteenth century. According to legend, the first cycling race was held in Paris in 1868, and was won by James Moore, a 19-year-old English cyclist from Suffolk. This sport was present at the first modern Olympic Games in 1896, and has featured in all Olympic programmes since the 1912 Games in Stockholm. The individual against-the-clock race made its debut at the Atlanta Games in 1996.

● TRACK CYCLING

Is practised on banked elliptical tracks known as velodromes, and is run as an endurance or a sprint event, for individuals or teams.

Track cycling has a long and fascinating history in the United Kingdom. As far back as the 1870s in England, large crowds came to watch races held on wooden tracks, very similar to modern velodromes. This discipline was present at the first modern Olympic Games of 1896 and, with the exception of the 1912 Olympic Games, has formed part of all subsequent Olympic programmes.

● MOUNTAIN BIKE

An Olympic discipline which combines performance and contact with nature. It is practised as endurance (cross-country), as downhill (which demands considerable commitment and technique), or as 4X or Four Cross (4 riders compete on a 30 - 50 second downhill course).

Mountain bikes were developed in northern California in the 1970s. At that time, cyclists had begun to fit their bikes with wide tyres, quick-change gears and revolutionary suspension, a fashion which spread quickly, all over the world. Cross-country mountain biking made its Olympic debut at the Atlanta Games in 1996 and has featured in all the Games ever since.

● BMX (BICYCLE MOTOCROSS)

Eight riders compete on a track of between 340 and 400 metres, over successive heats, to find the winner.

BMX (Bicycle Motocross) was developed in California towards the end of the 1960s, at a time when motocross was becoming a popular sport in the USA. Originally designed to train young motocross drivers, it quickly became a sport in its own right. BMX was incorporated into the International Cycling Union (UCI) in 1993, fifteen years before BMX races were first included in the Olympic programme, at the Beijing Games in 2008.

● TRIAL BIKING

Consists of crossing obstacle-strewn areas by bike, without putting a foot on the ground. It's a discipline of balance and skill, where speed does not count, apart from the imposed time limit.

Trial Cycling or Bike Trial was born in the 1970s, when Catalonian racers (from Spain) wanted to imitate motor trial racers using mountain or BMX bikes, specially modified for this new sport. In 1985, Trial Biking was integrated into the UCI; the first world championships were held in 1992 in Lorca (Spain).



● CYCLO CROSS

This cycling discipline is practised in the autumn and winter on a circuit consisting of tracks, fields, and some road work. Artificial barriers are placed on the circuit, to force competitors to go on foot and carry their bikes. The races, which last approximately one hour, demand enormous effort.

Originally, cyclo-cross (then called steeplechase) was only used as a winter training exercise. The first international race took place in Paris in 1924, and Jean Robic won the first World Cyclo-Cross Championships in 1950. Modern riders dismount less and less frequently, developing specific techniques to deal with the obstacles.

● INDOOR CYCLING

Artistic Cycling

This gymnastic discipline involves performing to music, on a bicycle, 28 different figures in a period of six minutes (as an individual).

Each competitor (individual or team) presents his programme to a jury which awards him a score. The rider or team scoring the most points wins the competition.

Artistic cycling is governed by the International Indoor Cycling Commission. The first world championships were held in 1960, but the earliest competitions date back to the late 19th century (1888).

Cycle-ball

Two teams of two players on highly individual, fixed-wheel bicycles play against each other for two seven-minute halves. Scoring with the feet is not allowed: only the front wheel can be used to send the 600g-ball to the back of a 2m x 2m goal. It demands great technical skill, as well as a degree of cunning!

Together for European cycling

3 Aims - 8 Promises



Aim 1

MAKE THE EUROPEAN CYCLING UNION SERVE ITS NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

● STRENGTHEN THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATIONS IN THE RUNNING OF THE EUROPEAN CYCLING UNION

- > Reaffirm the central role of the National Federations
- > Improve the format of the European Congress
- > Promote communications between the UEC and its National Federations

● DEVELOP A PROGRAM OF SOLIDARITY AND COOPERATION

- > Create a solid base
- > Promote cooperation between the European Federations
- > Devise a programme of cooperation between the UEC and the African Cycling Confederation

● DEVELOP SERVICES FOR THE NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

- > Develop on-line services
- > Develop a sports equipment policy

Aim 2

PROMOTE EXCELLENCE IN THE HIGH PERFORMANCE OF EUROPEAN CYCLING

● ENCOURAGE THE SPREAD OF EUROPEAN CYCLING

- > Create an annual ranking of European cycling
- > Establish courses and training centres with recognised coaches
- > Encourage the creation of national and regional centres

● GUARANTEE UNCOMPROMISING STANDARDS AS REGARDS EUROPEAN CYCLING

- > Contribute to developing the fight against doping at global level
- > Maintain and promote the highest standards of doping and the protection of athletes

● MODERNIZE THE FORMAT OF EUROPEAN EVENTS

- > Create new European championships
- > Make the existing championships more attractive
- > Consider the establishment of a benchmark European event

Aim 2

SPORTING
PRESENCE AND
HIGH LEVEL
OF CYCLING

of National Federations
training sessions

national

ENHANCING ETHICS
IN CYCLING

the fight against

the fight against
doping and athletes' health

World Championships
World Championships more attractive
at
race

Aim 3

CONTRIBUTE
TO THE NECESSARY
REORGANISATION OF
CYCLING WORLDWIDE



MAKE THE UEC INTO A FEDERATION
WHICH IS LISTENED TO AND RESPECTED

- > Maintain and enhance a European presence in international forums
- > Ensure that the UEC's proposals to reform the cycling world are heard



PROMOTE THE NATIONAL FEDERATIONS' ROLE
IN THE NEW CYCLING ORGANISATION

- > Restore the National Federations to the heart of the governing body
- > Consider the role of national teams



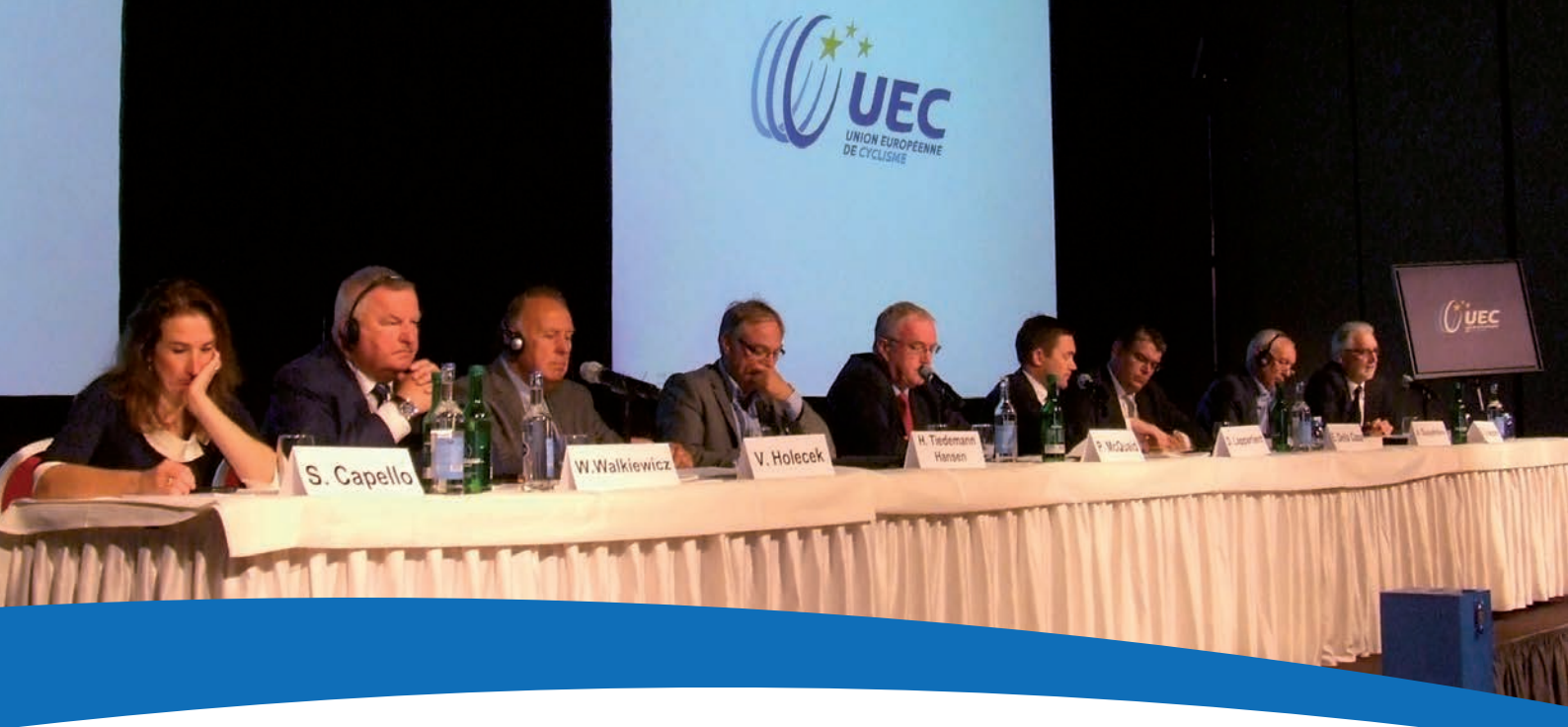
The European Cycling Union is a fairly new organisation, having been created in 1990. Made up of 48 National Federations, its role has evolved considerably and must adapt still further in order to serve the affiliated National Federations and to encourage European cycling to spread around the world.

The birthplace of cycling worldwide, Europe must reaffirm its leadership by promoting solidarity and cooperation.



Aim 1

MAKE THE EUROPEAN CYCLING UNION
SERVE ITS NATIONAL FEDERATIONS



1 Strengthen the role of the National Federations in the running of the European Cycling Union

● REAFFIRM THE CENTRAL ROLE OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The European Cycling Union has strengthened its objectives, its competence and its expertise over the years, and must serve its National Federations, without exception, and regardless of their size. The central role of these Federations should be reaffirmed.

- > Develop the status of the European Union.
- > Recognise the specificity of smaller Federations in adapting certain measures.
- > Promote proximity with all the National Federations.

● IMPROVE THE FORMAT OF THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS

The UEC Congress is an important occasion for exchanges between the European National Federations, which allows for discussion on the challenges of our sport. Formerly taking place in the context of the World Cyclo-Cross Championships, it has been moved in order to leave more opportunity for discussion. However, it seems it should be improved even more, the better to discuss matters which concern the National Federations.

- > Set aside the day before the General Assembly (Saturday) to themed working groups on current issues.
- > Request an annual report from the UCI Executive Committee for European members.
- > Convene an Extraordinary General Meeting when the international cycling situation requires it.

● PROMOTE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE UEC AND ITS NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Communications between the UEC and its National Federations must be strengthened, so that our Continental Confederation is even more responsive to its membership, and makes its actions clearer.

- > Inform our National Federations of the UEC's actions by a regular newsletter.
- > Question our National Federations whenever necessary.
- > Amend the UEC's logo and corporate identity, to bring them up to date.



2 Develop a program of solidarity and cooperation

● CREATE A SOLID BASE

The means of the National Federations in Europe vary considerably. Solidarity must be exercised, so as to develop cycling in all countries. To this end, a genuine policy of solidarity must be implemented for the benefit of Federations with fewer means.

- > Identify part of the budget dedicated to solidarity.
- > Place the funds to be used to promote solidarity under the jurisdiction of the executive committee.
- > Look for sponsors able to contribute to this fund.
- > Define clear criteria for eligibility and allocation.

● PROMOTE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN FEDERATIONS

Some European Federations have recognised skills and programmes of cooperation. In addition, some States have established ministries dedicated to cooperation, and can also share a common language. It is advisable to promote the establishment of programmes of cooperation between European countries.

- > Encourage the National Federations to establish programmes of cooperation (coaches, commissioners, high-level, equipment,...)
- > Identify and direct programmes of cooperation between countries.

● DEVISE A PROGRAMME OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UEC AND THE AFRICAN CYCLING CONFEDERATION

African cycling is booming, and its widespread popularity is real. However, the means are lacking to develop our sport, and many European countries are being called upon to support their counterparts in Africa. In addition, the number of countries in Europe is equivalent to that in Africa. Co-operation is therefore possible.

- > Define a framework for agreement between the European Cycling Union and the African Cycling Confederation.
- > Establish a programme of cooperation between European and African countries.



3 Develop services for the National Federations

● DEVELOP ON-LINE SERVICES

The European Cycling Union should develop services for its Federations and facilitate their operation. It is necessary to strengthen the online services offered to our Federations.

- > Develop the UEC internet site to take this objective into account (commitments to championships,...).
- > Establish a document database for our Federations.

● DEVELOP A SPORTS EQUIPMENT POLICY

Many cycling disciplines are practised on specific equipment (BMX, Track, Freestyle, Downhill, Indoor Cycling,...). The absence of this equipment in some countries hampers the development of the National Federations. In addition, the lack of experts, of documentation and of a complete census must drive the UEC to aid the efforts of its National Federations.

- > Make an inventory of sporting equipment.
- > Support National Federations' projects which lack expertise.
- > Identify the experts who could support national projects.
- > Establish a document database with a link to the UCI.



Birthplace of cycling worldwide, Europe is still a land of cyclists. To retain this status, it must foster a healthy rivalry between federations, athletes and leaders in the service of sport cycling. That happens through a better structuring of the channels at high level. This ambition must be served by uncompromising ethical standards, and permanent care for the protection of athletes' health. In this area, Europe must be capable of contributing its expertise at global level.



Aim 2

PROMOTE SPORTING EXCELLENCE
AND THE HIGH LEVEL OF EUROPEAN CYCLING



4 Encourage the spread of European cycling

CREATE AN ANNUAL GRADING OF NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The sporting level of the European Federations is exceptional, and our continent is the leader in terms of sports results. If some Federations excel in all disciplines, others are outstanding in one single discipline. In order to create sporting emulation in Europe, and to recognise its Federations' worth, the UEC may create an annual grading of its Federations.

- > Create an annual grading of European Federations in each of the disciplines.
- > Create a general classification over all disciplines, with the issue of a title of National Federations European Champion.
- > Present a trophy to the winning Federations at the UEC's annual meeting.

ESTABLISH COURSES AND TRAINING SESSIONS WITH RECOGNISED COACHES

Some Federations do not have the technicians or equipment to refine and improve their athletes' standards. In order to improve the overall standard of all Federations, it is necessary to share this sporting expertise.

- > Establish training courses for athletes in countries which do not have the advantage of advanced equipment or expert coaches.
- > Define a joint agreement with the World Cycling Centre.

ENCOURAGE THE CREATION OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL CENTRES

The practice of cycling at high level needs good-quality facilities with expert coaches, to allow the athletes to develop and to reach their goals. To do this, the setting up of national or regional centres like the World Cycling Centre, seems necessary.

- > Encourage the creation of national or regional centres (in the Balkans, etc) to encourage high-level practice.
- > Use the expertise of the UEC to create these centres.
- > Designate the organisation of centres on a European scale, open to European Federations as European Cycling Centres.



5 Guarantee uncompromising ethics as regards European cycling

● CONTRIBUTE TO DEVELOPING THE FIGHT AGAINST DOPING AT GLOBAL LEVEL

The expertise of certain European federations in terms of the fight against doping needs no further proof. This expertise is used not only in the fight itself, but also in prevention and in the disciplinary treatment of cases. We therefore have a perfect right to contribute to developing the fight against doping.

- > Start a joint movement with the UCI to combat doping, particularly with cortico-steroids.
- > Encourage, at global level, the establishment of regulatory medical monitoring of athletes, independent of teams. Failing that, establish this at European level.
- > Contribute to the international discussion on re-drafting disciplinary procedures against doping, at UCI level.
- > Create a link between preventive medicine and anti-doping.

● MAINTAIN AND PROMOTE THE FIGHT AGAINST DOPING AND THE PROTECTION OF ATHLETES' HEALTH

If some federations have always been at the leading edge in the fight against doping, other players work to make our sport more credible. Innovative actions and experiences should be valued.

- > Establish a plan of prevention of doping among managers and young riders.
- > Appreciating the experiences of some Federations to the UCI, and other national federations, towards equal treatment between the nations and between all sports.
- > Work with the Movement for Credible Cycling (MPCC).
- > Consider coordination between the Federations, to monitor our regulations.



6 Develop the format of European events

CREATE NEW EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

The European Championships are important sporting events, and constitute a significant income stream for the European Cycling Union. However, it will be necessary to create new Championships to open up to the elite.

- > Create an elite European Cyclo-Cross Championship, and change the UCI regulations prohibiting this.
- > Create an elite European Road Cycling Championship.
- > Create a European Indoor Cycling Championship.
- > Adapt the formats and the dates of the European championships to integrate the elite.

MAKE THE EXISTING CHAMPIONSHIPS MORE ATTRACTIVE

Some European championships take place in a format which is not very appealing. It will be necessary for them to be developed.

- > Create a European BMX Championship in a single event, in place of the twelve existing heats.
- > Develop the media profile of our European Championships by better visibility, and the presence of the best athletes.

CONSIDER THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BENCHMARK EUROPEAN RACE

Europe is a continent with a closer geographical structure than the others, and with a more highly developed bicycle culture. In addition, it may be desirable to create a major event linking certain European countries, and to maximise this with a challenge especially for women.

- > Think about creating a challenge held in stages throughout Europe, in the 'Tour d'Europe' style.
- > Imagine the creation of a benchmark challenge for women and young people.



The world of cycling is going through an unprecedented, major crisis in response to the Armstrong case and the repetition of doping scandals. The image of our sport is permanently altered, and the International Cycling Union has launched a broad and necessary consultation to re-launch cycling worldwide. Our confederation must contribute to this, because it affects the future of cycling, a major sport in Europe, where almost 85% of the international competitions are held. Our contribution should allow our international federation, the UCI, to overcome the serious difficulties of the past. For that, we must have a strong European Union. We should make the globalisation of cycling an asset for Europe.



Aim 3

CONTRIBUTE TO THE NECESSARY
REORGANISATION OF CYCLING WORLDWIDE



7 | Make the UEC a federation which is listened to and respected



MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE A EUROPEAN PRESENCE IN INTERNATIONAL FORUMS

The European Cycling Union is the largest confederation in the UCI (number of registered members, number of events, sporting results, etc). We must be sure to retain this place, to have the excellence of European cycling recognised.

- > Support our eight candidates on the UCI executive committee.
- > Recognize the UEC's expertise and know-how in the UCI committees and working groups.
- > Foster collaboration with other continental confederations.



ENSURE THAT THE UEC'S PROPOSALS TO REFORM THE CYCLING WORLD ARE HEARD

Cycling internationally is going through an unprecedented crisis as a result of the Armstrong case, and successive doping scandals. Moreover, the International Cycling Union was criticised when it established some major advances in the fight against doping. This last has seen a profound transformation since the election of Brian Cookson as President. In this context, the European Cycling Union will contribute to the debate.

- > Contribute to the debate on the reform of cycling worldwide through innovative proposals.
- > Refuse any type of closed league, the cause of all changes.
- > Propose an immediate ban on earphones in all cycling events.
- > Unite the National Federations to make their voices heard in the debates which decide on developments in the cycling world.



8 Promote the National Federations' role in the new cycling organisation



RESTORE THE NATIONAL FEDERATIONS TO THE HEART OF THE GOVERNING BODY

The National Federations are the members of the European Cycling Union and the International Cycling Union. They should exercise their power, and should be at the centre of our concerns.

- > Restore the National Federations to the heart of the governing system.
- > Consult the National Federations before taking all major decisions.
- > Involve the National Federations in the administration of professional cycling.



CONSIDER THE ROLE OF NATIONAL TEAMS

The national teams are essential for the National Federations and form their showcase. Faced with the development of cycling, it will be necessary to reassert the central role of the national teams.

- > Reassert the role of national teams.
- > Consider in consultation the presence of national teams in major cycling events.



●
THE MEMBERS OF THE UEC

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Albania | Denmark | Israel | Portugal |
| Germany | Spain | Latvia | Romania |
| Andorra | Estonia | Liechtenstein | Russia |
| Armenia | Finland | Lithuania | San Marino |
| Austria | France | Luxembourg | Serbia |
| Azerbaijan | Georgia | Macedonia | Slovakia |
| Byelorussia | Italy | Malta | Slovenia |
| Belgium | Great Britain | Moldavia | Sweden |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Greece | Monaco | Switzerland |
| Bulgaria | Holland | Montenegro | Czech Republic |
| Cyprus | Hungary | Norway | Turkey |
| Croatia | Ireland | Poland | Ukraine |

* Iceland alone has no Federation affiliated to the UEC.

MAIN ELEMENTS OF THE UEC

> Executive Committee, composed of:

Mr. David LAPPARTIENT (France), President
Mr. Alexander GUSYATNIKOV (Russia), Vice-President
Mr. Madis LEPAJOE (Estonia), Vice-President
Mr. Harald Tiedemann HANSEN (Norway), Vice-President / Treasurer
Mrs. Saskia CAPELLO (Holland), Member
Mr. Tomaz POLJANEC (Slovenia), Member
Mr. Martin WOLF (Germany), Member
Mr. Enrico DELLA CASA (Italy), Secretary-general

> Honorary Presidents

Mr. Vladimir HOLECEK (Czech Republic)
Mr. Wojciech WALKIEWICZ (Poland)

> Technical Committees 2013-2017

Road Committee

Mrs. Yvonne MATTSON (Sweden), Chairman and member of the UCI Road Committee
Mr. Cordiano DAGNONI (Italy), Member
Mr. Umberto LANGELLOTTI (Monaco), Member

Track Committee

Mr. Jos SMETS (Belgium), Chairman and member of the UCI Track Committee
Mr. Daniel GISIGER (Switzerland), Member
Mr. Alexey MARKOV (Russia), Member

Mountain and Trial Bike Committee

Mr. Thierry MARECHAL (Belgium), Chairman and member of the UCI Mountain Bike Committee
Mr. Heikki DAHLE (Norway), Member
Mr. Wigbert ZUDROP (Germany), Trial Technical Delegate

Indoor Cycling Committee

Mr. Hilmar HESSLER (Germany), Chairman
Mrs. Marianne KERN (Switzerland), Member
Dr Hubert SCHNEIDER (Austria), Member

BMX Committee

Mrs. Jolanda POLKAMP (Holland), Chairman and member of the UCI BMX Committee
Mr. Artis OZOLS (Latvia), Member
Mr. René NICOLAS (France), Member

Solidarity Committee

Mr. Alexander GUSYATNIKOV (Russia), Chairman
Mr. Roland HOFER (Switzerland), Member
Mr. Vladimir HOLECEK (Czech Republic), Member
Mr. Wojciech WALKIEWICZ (Poland), Member

Medical Committee

Dr Armand MEGRET (France), President and member of the UCI Medical Committee
Dr Olaf SCHUMACHER (Germany), Member and member of the UCI Medical Committee
Dr Luigi SIMONETTO (Italy), Member

European Cycling Union

Headquarters:
c/o Centre Mondial du Cyclisme
Chemin de la Mêlée 12
CH – 1860 Aigle

Secretariat :
Via Piranesi 46
I – 20137 Milano
Tél. +39 342 803 34 87
Fax:+39 02 94 75 27 82
mail@uec.ch

Produced in conjunction with Amnyos Consultants