April 2015

Cancer Research UK Code of Practice on Tobacco Industry Funding to Universities

1. Background

Why is tobacco industry funding a special case?

Tobacco use is the single greatest cause of preventable illness and avoidable death in the UK, with 100,000 people dying each year from smoking-related diseases, including cancer\(^1\). In the UK, smoking accounts for 86% of lung cancer cases alone\(^2\).

Tobacco is a unique consumer product which has no safe level of use. Up to two in three long term smokers will die of a smoking related cause\(^3\)\(^4\)\(^5\)\(^6\)\(^7\). Worldwide, tobacco use kills six million people a year, 600,000 of those deaths are non-smokers being exposed to second-hand smoke\(^8\).

The tobacco industry has been aware of the serious health consequences of its product for decades, yet has sought to conceal the evidence from its customers\(^9\)\(^10\). It has also continued to promote its products aggressively, especially to women, the young, the poor and to other new markets in low income countries\(^11\)\(^12\)\(^13\).

The tobacco industry have funded research which is used as part of lobbying strategies to block, amend and delay effective public health policy\(^14\) including, most recently, standardised packaging\(^15\)\(^16\). The guiding principles to Article 5.3 of The World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control recognise that “There is a fundamental and irreconcilable conflict between the tobacco industry’s interests and public health policy interests”\(^17\).

2. Rationale for the Cancer Research UK Code of Practice on Tobacco Industry Funding to Universities

Why is Cancer Research UK so concerned?

Cancer Research UK’s vision is to bring forward the day when all cancers are cured. Smoking is by far the biggest preventable cause of cancer in the world. It is estimated that smoking causes nearly a fifth of all cancer cases and more than a quarter of all cancer deaths in the UK.\(^18\)\(^19\) Although rates of smoking in the UK are falling, just under 19% of adults smoke. Our ambition is to see a tobacco-free UK within a generation, where less than 5% of adults smoke. To help achieve this Cancer Research UK calls for the strongest possible measures to restrict tobacco companies marketing their deadly products, and the protection of public health policy from their influence.

In respect of its relationship with universities, Cancer Research UK believes there are two main areas where a university’s links with the tobacco industry may impact on its relationship with the charity, as set out in sections 3 and 4 below.
Cancer Research UK firmly supports the principles set out in the Joint Protocol of Cancer Research UK and Universities UK. The Joint Protocol sets out CRUK’s code of practice and highlights the key principles for independent research and the ethical concerns of tobacco industry funding of research. CRUK will ensure that the Joint Protocol of Cancer Research UK and Universities UK is consistent with this Code of Practice.

3. Circumstances in which Cancer Research UK may make public comment on tobacco industry funding to universities

While recognising that certain decisions rest with individual universities, Cancer Research UK feels it has a right and duty to comment in certain situations.

All universities are asked to consider the great harm to public health caused by tobacco, and the damage to their reputation if they accept tobacco industry funds. If a university accepts donations from the tobacco industry, Cancer Research UK considers it has a duty to publicly criticise such funding.

Furthermore, Cancer Research UK applauds those universities which already have a policy not to accept such funds and encourages other universities to follow their lead.

Cancer Research UK believes that no form of association with the tobacco industry is acceptable. Therefore, nothing in this Code shall be taken to imply that Cancer Research UK supports or approves the use of tobacco industry funding for research or any other activities.

4. Conditions Under Which Cancer Research UK Funding May Be Withheld (Revised 2014)

Cancer Research UK has a legitimate right to protect its own research funding where there is likely to be close proximity of its funding to tobacco industry funds.

Cancer Research UK will not provide financial support to those supported by tobacco industry funding. Cancer Research UK will also not provide financial support where those who are, or would be, supported by Cancer Research UK funds are working in such proximity to others supported by tobacco industry funding that there is any possibility or likelihood that facilities, equipment or other resources will be shared. The conditions of this Code, at a minimum, apply at research team level.

The application of this rule would apply to e-cigarette companies which are fully or partially owned by tobacco companies.

However, Cancer Research UK will consider funding research teams in close proximity of those funded by an independent e-cigarette company, those in receipt of funding from independent e-cigarette companies and those working alongside independent e-cigarette companies, where independence for e-cigarette companies is understood as the absence of ownership, funding, or comparable engagement with a tobacco company. Cancer Research UK reserves the right to place additional conditions on applicants to avoid its brand being directly associated with an individual e-cigarette company or individual e-cigarette brands. Cancer Research UK will continue to examine the questions raised by e-cigarettes and by the rapidly changing structure of the e-cigarette industry. Cancer Research UK will therefore regularly review this approach.
Where Cancer Research UK is considering major new funding, association of the university with the tobacco industry will be a key criterion.

**Definition of Tobacco Industry Funding (Revised 2014)**

"**Tobacco Company**" means a company, entity or organisation (or groups or combinations of the same) whose business other than for an insignificant part (i.e. less than 10% of its revenue), is the development, production, promotion, marketing, or sale of tobacco in any country of the world, or is a subsidiary or a holding company or affiliate of the same.

E-cigarette companies, fully or partially owned by the tobacco industry, are also considered tobacco companies under this definition.

Cancer Research UK will have the final decision in any dispute.

Policy endorsed by CR-UK Scientific Executive Board 2015

---

17. WHO. Guidelines for implementation of Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC. Available at [http://www.who.int/fctc/guidelines/article_5_3.pdf](http://www.who.int/fctc/guidelines/article_5_3.pdf)