This report is the result of an activity that has received funding under an operating grant (747456) from the Third EU Health Programme (2014-2020). The views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the official views of the EU institutions.
Summary and acknowledgements

This brief communication toolkit captures the key messages and main resources for the promotion of the European Code Against Cancer that have been developed since the launch of the 4th edition in 2014.

It is intended for use by any organisation or enthusiastic health advocates wishing to promote the European Code Against Cancer.

This toolkit has been developed by the secretariat of the Association of the European Cancer Leagues (ECL).

The production of this document has received funding under an operating grant (nr. 747456) from the 3rd EU Health programme (2014-2020).

This document is officially a deliverable of this agreement (Deliverable 6.3). The views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the official views of the EU institutions.

Please visit: www.europeancancerleagues.org for further information.

Email: ecl@europeancancerleagues.org
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“12 ways to reduce your cancer risk”

The European Code Against Cancer is a series of recommendations, based on the best available evidence, to inform people about actions they and their families can take to reduce their cancer risk.

An initiative of the European Commission, the European Code Against Cancer was first published in 1987. Two further updates followed in 1994 and 2003, before the current version (the 4th edition) was launched in October 2014.

Developed by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), who coordinated the expert working groups including more than 100 leading European scientists, the 4th edition of the European Code Against Cancer offers 12 messages that anyone can follow without any specialist knowledge or skills. The more recommendations people follow, the lower their risk of cancer will be.

Why have the European Code Against Cancer?

If all the available knowledge and evidence about the causes of cancer were translated into preventative measures, then it is estimated that around 50% of cancer deaths could be avoided. With this in mind, the European Code Against Cancer details, in simple and easy to follow language, the actions that can be taken to reduce the risk of cancer.

However, not all people have the same possibilities to reduce their cancer risk. Factors influencing the ability of people to act on the recommendations of the European Code Against Cancer include the social and economic circumstances in which people live and work in the everyday life. As such circumstances are outside of the direct control of the individual, the European Code Against Cancer also recommends that “successful cancer prevention requires these individual actions to be supported by governmental policies and actions.” The 12 ways of the European Code Against Cancer, thus, also act as imperatives for national policies and programmes to be developed and implemented to support people to adopt the recommendations of the European Code Against Cancer.

The following pages provide the official text of the 4th edition of the European Code Against Cancer, along with the authorised translations of the text in 22 EU languages:
12 ways to reduce your cancer risk

1. Do not smoke. Do not use any form of tobacco.
2. Make your home smoke free. Support smoke-free policies in your workplace.
3. Take action to be a healthy body weight.
4. Be physically active in everyday life. Limit the time you spend sitting.
5. Have a healthy diet:
   - Eat plenty of whole grains, pulses, vegetables and fruits.
   - Limit high-calorie foods (foods high in sugar or fat) and avoid sugary drinks.
   - Avoid processed meat; limit red meat and foods high in salt.
6. If you drink alcohol of any type, limit your intake. Not drinking alcohol is better for cancer prevention.
8. In the workplace, protect yourself against cancer-causing substances by following health and safety instructions.
9. Find out if you are exposed to radiation from naturally high radon levels in your home. Take action to reduce high radon levels.
10. For women:
    - Breastfeeding reduces the mother’s cancer risk. If you can, breastfeed your baby.
    - Hormone replacement therapy (HRT) increases the risk of certain cancers. Limit use of HRT.
11. Ensure your children take part in vaccination programmes for:
    - Hepatitis B (for newborns)
    - Human papillomavirus (HPV) (for girls).
12. Take part in organized cancer screening programmes for:
    - Bowel cancer (men and women)
    - Breast cancer (women)
    - Cervical cancer (women).

The European Code Against Cancer focuses on actions that individual citizens can take to help prevent cancer. Successful cancer prevention requires these individual actions to be supported by governmental policies and actions.

Find out more about the European Code Against Cancer at: [http://cancer-code-europe.iarc.fr](http://cancer-code-europe.iarc.fr)

This project is co-financed by the European Union and coordinated by the specialized cancer agency of the World Health Organization, the International Agency for Research on Cancer.
Translations of ECAC in the official EU languages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRANSLATION</th>
<th>LANGUAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ КОДЕКС ЗА БОРБА С РАКА</td>
<td>Bulgarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUROPESKI KODEKS PROTIV RAKA</td>
<td>Croatian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVROPSKY KODEX PROTI RAKOVINE</td>
<td>Czech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUROPÆISK KODEKS MOD KRÆFT</td>
<td>Danish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUROPESE CODE TEGEN KANKER</td>
<td>Dutch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUROOPA VÄHITÖRIJE REEGLISTIK</td>
<td>Estonian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUROOPPALAINEN SYÖVÄNTORJUNTAOHJEISTO</td>
<td>Finnish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LE CODE EUROPÉEN CONTRE LE CANCER</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUROPÄISCHER KODEX ZUR KREBSBEKÄMPFUNG</td>
<td>German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EYΡΩΠΑΙΚΟΣ ΚΩΔΙΚΑΣ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΚΑΡΚΙΝΟΥ</td>
<td>Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EURÓPAI RÁKELLENES KÓDEX</td>
<td>Hungarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODICE EUROPEO CONTRO IL CANCRO</td>
<td>Italian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIROPAS PRETVĖŽA RĪCĪBAS KODEKS</td>
<td>Latvian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUROPOS KOVOS SU VĖŽIU KODEKSAS</td>
<td>Lithuanian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KODIĆI EWROPEW KONTRA L-KANCER</td>
<td>Maltese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUROPEJSKI KODEKS WALKI Z RAKIEM</td>
<td>Polish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CÓDIGO EUROPEU CONTRA O CANCRO</td>
<td>Portuguese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODUL EUROPEAN ÎMPOTRIVA CANCERULUI</td>
<td>Romanian</td>
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<td>EURÓPSKY KÓDEX PROTI RAKOVINE</td>
<td>Slovak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVROPSKI KODEKS PROTI RAKU</td>
<td>Slovenian</td>
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<tr>
<td>CÓDIGO EUROPEO CONTRA EL CÁNCER</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUROPEISKA KODEXEN MOT CANCER</td>
<td>Swedish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fast Facts

Current Cancer Burden
The following information provides brief key messages on the current burden of cancer in the EU.
All information is taken from the GLOBOCAN project.

Mortality
About 1 in 4 deaths attributable to cancer.
Second most common cause of death, after cardiovascular disease.
Higher mortality rates in the east of the European Union.

Incidence
2.7 million people were diagnosed with cancer in the EU28 in 2012.
1.43 million new cancer cases in men & 1.21 million new cancer cases in women.
Higher incidence in some northern & western countries.
Future Cancer Burden

The following provides information on the estimated cancer burden by 2035.

**Future Mortality**

25% expected increase of mortality in EU until 2035

1.77 million cancer deaths estimated in 2030

**Future Incidence**

32% increase projected in cancer incidence in EU

3.3 million new cases each year

Estimated mortality of all cancers combined (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the 28 EU countries, men and women combined, in 2035; shown as age-standardised rates (ASRs) per 100,000. Source: GLOBOCAN 2012.

Estimated incidence of all cancers combined (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the 28 EU countries, men and women combined, in 2035; shown as age-standardised rates (ASRs) per 100,000. Source: GLOBOCAN 2012.
Key Message

No country can afford to treat its way out of the cancer problem.

Dr Christopher P. Wild, IARC Director

Impact of Cancer Prevention

The European Code Against Cancer states that approximately 50% of cancer deaths can be avoided if the 12 recommendations were applied across the population. Of the main modifiable causes of cancer—tobacco, obesity, diet, and physical activity—generate the most disease. The table below demonstrates the magnitude of cancers caused per causal factor and the potential reduction in cancer burden through preventive measures, such as those described in the European Code Against Cancer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causal factor</th>
<th>Percentage of cancer caused</th>
<th>Possible reduction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smoking</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight &amp; obesity</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diet</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical inactivity</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational exposure</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viruses</td>
<td>5-7%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adapted from Colditz et al. Applying what we know to accelerate cancer prevention. Sci Transl Med. 2012 Mar 28;4 (127)
Awareness of the European Code Against Cancer

In 2015, the public research and polling company ‘YouGov’ performed an online survey to understand the degree of awareness about the European Code Against Cancer and its 12 messages. The survey covered 5 EU countries representing a geographical spread in the EU (Finland, France, Poland, Spain, and the UK). A representative sample of over 6,000 responses were received in total.

In 2017, the survey was performed again in the same 5 countries, plus the Republic of Ireland, Hungary, and Portugal were added. More than 8,000 respondents took part in this iteration. The table below shows the results of both the 2015 & 2017 survey to the question:

“Have you heard about the European Code Against Cancer?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>2015 SURVEY</th>
<th>2017 SURVEY</th>
<th>DIFFERENCE (+/-)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>+4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep. of Ireland</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AVERAGE</strong></td>
<td><strong>10%</strong></td>
<td><strong>13%</strong></td>
<td><strong>+3</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13% of people had heard about the ECAC, which was a small increase on 2015. The best performing countries were Poland and Hungary, whilst the UK reported the lowest level of awareness of the ECAC.
Infographic on the European Code Against Cancer awareness survey

Do you know about the European Code against Cancer?

**RESULTS OF 2017 AWARENESS SURVEY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage of people aware of the European Code against Cancer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Results by country**

- Hungary: 21%
- Poland: 21%
- Portugal: 16%
- Spain: 15%
- Rep. of Ireland: 13%
- France: 10%
- Finland: 7%
- UK: 2%

% of respondents answering "Yes, I had heard of the European Code against Cancer prior to taking the survey." Green arrows indicate an increase on 2015 survey responses. Red arrows denote a decrease.

**Reading the European Code against Cancer motivates me to make changes to my lifestyle.**

- Percentage of 18-24 year-olds aware of the European Code against Cancer: 18%
- 25-34 year-olds in Poland are aware of the European Code against Cancer: 1/3

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All figures, unless otherwise stated, are from YouGov Plc. Total sample size was 6,777. Fieldwork was undertaken between 18-24 October 2017. The survey was carried out online. The survey was commissioned by the Association of European Cancer Leagues (ECL), and arises from an operating grant agreement with the European Commission under the 3rd EU Health Programme 2014-2020 (8747458). This product does not necessarily reflect the view of the EU institutions.
Communicating ECAC

Why publish a new edition of ECAC?

The process of developing the 4th edition of the European Code Against Cancer began in 2011 under the auspices of the European Partnership for Action Against Cancer (EPAAC) joint action.

The previous 3rd edition of the ECAC had been deemed as insufficient for effective communication to the public. For example, the message related obesity – “Avoid Obesity” – did not offer useful advice on action that can be taken to implement the recommendation.

Consequently, a new methodology and scientific secretariat was required to review and refine the messages of the ECAC.

As the 3rd edition had been published in 2003, a substantial amount of new scientific evidence had emerged over the subsequent decade, for example HPV vaccination; knowledge on alcohol & cancer risk, etc.

In addition, 13 new Member States joined the European Union from 2004 onwards, and thus new epidemiology was required to accurately reflect the enlarged population addressed by the messages of the European Code Against Cancer.

Target audience

The European Code Against Cancer is aimed at the general population. It has been designed to be understandable to average person, and does not require any specialist skills or knowledge to interpret and act on the messages.

The ECAC was developed and tested thoroughly to arrive at the specific wording of the 12 messages. It is important to note that the messages of the ECAC are:

- Clear & concise;
- Action-based;
- Positive; and
- Non-confrontational.
The current edition of the European Code Against Cancer is structured according to three levels:

- **Level 1** – the 12 messages of the European Code Against Cancer;
- **Level 2** – a series of frequently asked questions and answers for each of the 12 messages;
- **Level 3** – the scientific manuscripts associated with revision of ECAC.

**Key message**

As the phrasing of the 12 messages of the European Code Against Cancer has been carefully assembled, it is important that any changes of adaptation of the text is highlighted in the communication with the following statement:

“Based on the European Code Against Cancer”.
Methods and means

The European Code Against Cancer has been communicated in a variety of innovative ways by cancer leagues and societies across Europe. The examples outlined below give an idea of the different methods that have been tried and tested in the promotion of the 4th edition of the European Code Against Cancer.

Public events

The European Code Against Cancer can be disseminated through different public events, including: lectures and seminars for specific target groups – schoolchildren, parents, etc; conference presentations - health professionals, researchers, etc; information stands & info days – for the public; and showpiece events and activities – targeted at specific groups.

SPORTING EVENTS
“ONCO-OLYMPICS”
League Against Cancer Slovakia

Since 2015, the Slovak League has organised the “Onco-Olympics”, which offers sporting activities for cancer patients in several disciplines: boccia, floorball, penalty shootout, shooting hoops, and rope-jumping.

Target group: activity is aimed specifically at current cancer patients to provide them with sporting activities.
“I CAN RUN AGAINST CANCER”
ECL YOUTH AMBASSADORS’ EVENT

The “I CAN run Against CANcer” is an initiative of the ECL Youth Ambassadors to promote European Code Against Cancer.

Participants run for 12 minutes symbolising 1 minute to 1 European Code Against Cancer message.

During the race, ambassadors from each country disseminate printed ECAC materials.

The race concept is scheduled to take place during the European Week Against Cancer (EWAC)

The first edition of this event was organised by ECL Youth Ambassador Helena Vučković and the Croatian League Against Cancer during EWAC 2017.

Target group: people of all ages and backgrounds are invited to come together and raise awareness about cancer prevention by promoting the ECAC.
CREATIVE EVENTS
Cyprus Association of Cancer Patients and Friends (PASYKAF)

PASYKAF has organised a short play entitled “Takis & Militsa” highlighting the importance of the European Code against Cancer’s recommendations.

In addition, they have designed printed a wide range of materials, including: a special booklet, leaflet, and handouts, which have been distributed widely among schoolchildren and young people.

Target group: school-age children and young people, teachers, and educators.

DEDICATED CONGRESS
Portuguese League Against Cancer

The Portuguese League Against Cancer organised a 2-day conference dedicated to exploring the scientific basis behind the 12 messages of the European Code Against Cancer.

Target group: the congress is targeted at non-clinical health professionals, cancer leagues volunteers and stakeholders.
Online communication

Online communication of the European Code Against Cancer is a crucial method for disseminating the 12 messages.

Several websites have been specifically to communicate the ECAC.

National website
Finland

The Cancer Society of Finland developed an extensive website dedicated to cancer prevention, providing a wealth of information in Finnish, Swedish, and English.

National website
Poland

The Marie Skłodowska Memorial Cancer Centre developed a comprehensive website promoting activities and news relevant to the 12 messages of the European Code Against Cancer.
Social media

The European Code Against Cancer can also be communicated and shared easily via social media. The Association of European Cancer Leagues has a presence on the most popular social media platforms. Please ‘Like’, ‘Share’ & ‘Follow’!

Facebook page

Regular updates on activities to promote the ECAC are posted on this page.

Like and follow our page: @europeancancercode

Twitter profile

ECL manages an active twitter profile for the ECAC which communicates information and news relevant to the ECAC.

Follow us @cancercode
Promotional materials

Cancer leagues have developed extensive bespoke promotional materials to communicate the 12 messages. The promotional materials are aimed at a general audience but include examples of products that are tailored towards specific groups.

INFOGRAPHICS

IRISH CANCER SOCIETY

To coincide with the launch of the 4th edition of the European Code Against Cancer in October 2014, the Irish Cancer Society developed an infographic to visualise the 12 recommendations of the ECAC.

The infographic was adapted to various formats such as leaflets, bookmarks, and posters. The materials are available online and have been distrusted at relevant events, in hospitals, clinics and GP practices.

Target group: general public.

Association of Slovenian Cancer Societies

The Association of Slovenian Cancer Societies designed a vibrant and colourful infographic poster, which was distributed in to 500 primary schools during November 2016, in accordance with the annual anti-smoking activities undertaken in Slovenia.

Target group: schools but can also be used in communication to general public.
Cancer Focus Northern Ireland created an “easy guide to the European Code against Cancer”, which was developed with the assistance from ECL through the local dissemination projects programme.

The booklet, which was developed using specific focus groups with the target audience, seeks to translate the 12 messages of the European Code Against Cancer into a more simplified and straightforward format for people who may have difficulties with the 4th edition of the ECAC.

**Target group:** individuals with learning difficulties, those from ethnic minority groups where English is not their first language.
Campaigns

The ECAC has also been used as the basis for forming campaigns and awareness raising initiatives that aim to draw attention to the messages of the ECAC.

“Catalan Week of Cancer Prevention”
Catalan Federation of Entities against Cancer (FECEC)

FECEC has organised the Catalan Cancer Prevention Week (SECAPC) for a number of years. In 2017, the campaign focused on ECAC recommendations 4 and 5. Under the motto "Act against Cancer: Eat Healthy and Get Moving". The week includes more than 20 activities, covering TV spots and endorsements by notable personalities from Catalunya.

Target group: the most recent edition of the SECAPC was aimed at promoting healthy lifestyles among the teenage population.

“Prolongitudine: miracle method to reduce your cancer risk!”
Foundation Against Cancer Belgium

The campaign promotes the ECAC through the element of surprise. What appears as a realistic pharmaceutical product packaging, in fact contains not a ‘miracle pill’ but a leaflet with messages of the ECAC. The campaign is supported by follow up actions and promotions on social media, including short viral videos for each message.

Marketed at pharmacies and GP surgeries, the display box has been sent to 4,692 pharmacists and 11,527 general practitioners.
Tools and resources

ECL has developed some essential communication tools and resources for communicating the European Code Against Cancer.

Please visit the ECL website at [www.europeancancerleagues.org](http://www.europeancancerleagues.org) to access the resources.
Infographic poster

Animated Video
(Available in all EU languages)

PowerPoint slides
What to do next?


2. Make use of the Questions and Answers section of the website, which has extensive information relating to each of the 12 messages of the ECAC: http://cancer-code-europe.iarc.fr/index.php/en/ecac-12-ways.

3. Use and adapt the tools and resources provided for the communication of the ECAC.
   Consider your target group - what is the age range? Are they specialist audience e.g. health professionals? What is the context e.g. within an education setting? – and adapt the materials accordingly.

   Visit: www.europeancancerleagues.org

4. Remember that translations have been produced for the ECAC, Q&A sections of the ECAC website, and most of the communication materials have been translated into 22 EU languages!

5. Be active on social media and follow the ECAC social media accounts:
   Twitter: @cancercode  Facebook: /europeancancercode

6. Finally, take inspiration from the work of cancer leagues in Europe. Visit their websites to learn more about their work!
This report is the result of an activity that has received funding under an operating grant (747456) from the Third EU Health Programme (2014-2020). The views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the official views of the EU institutions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Belgium</td>
<td>Belgian Foundation against Cancer</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cancer.be">www.cancer.be</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Belgium (Flanders)</td>
<td>Stand up to Cancer</td>
<td><a href="http://www.komoptegenkanker.be">www.komoptegenkanker.be</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cyprus</td>
<td>The Cyprus Association of Cancer Patients and Friends (PASYKAF)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.pasykaf.org">www.pasykaf.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Cyprus</td>
<td>Cyprus Anti-Cancer Society</td>
<td><a href="http://www.anticancersociety.org.cy">www.anticancersociety.org.cy</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Czech Republic</td>
<td>League against Cancer Prague</td>
<td><a href="http://www.lpr.cz">www.lpr.cz</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Denmark</td>
<td>Danish Cancer Society</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cancer.dk">www.cancer.dk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Faroe Islands (DK)</td>
<td>The Faroe Islands Cancer Society</td>
<td><a href="http://www.krabbamein.fo">www.krabbamein.fo</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Finland</td>
<td>Cancer Society of Finland</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cancer.fi">www.cancer.fi</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Germany</td>
<td>German Cancer Society</td>
<td><a href="http://www.deutsche-krebsgesellschaft.de">www.deutsche-krebsgesellschaft.de</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Hungary</td>
<td>Hungarian League against Cancer</td>
<td><a href="http://www.rakliga.hu">www.rakliga.hu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Iceland</td>
<td>Icelandic Cancer Society</td>
<td><a href="http://www.krabb.is">www.krabb.is</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Ireland</td>
<td>Irish Cancer Society</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cancer.ie">www.cancer.ie</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15. Italy  |  Italian Cancer League  |  www.legatumori.it
16. Luxembourg  |  Cancer Foundation Luxembourg  |  www.cancer.lu
17. The Netherlands  |  Dutch Cancer Society  |  www.kwf.nl/english
18. Poland  |  Polish League against Cancer  |  www.ligawalkizrakiem.pl
19. Portugal  |  Portuguese League against Cancer  |  www.ligacontracacncro.pt
20. Romania  |  Romanian Cancer Leagues  |  www.srcorg.ro/
21. Slovakia  |  League Against Cancer Slovakia  |  www.lpr.sk
22. Slovenia  |  Association of Slovenian Cancer Societies  |  www.protiraku.si
23. Spain  |  Catalan Federation of Entities against Cancer (FECEC)  |  www.juntscontraelcancer.cat/en
24. Switzerland  |  Swiss Cancer League  |  www.krebsliga.ch
25. Turkey  |  Turkish Association for Cancer Research and Control  |  www.turkkanser.org.tr
26. United Kingdom  |  Cancer Focus Northern Ireland  |  www.cancerfocusni.org