

Environmental impact update 2023/24



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Our progress in 2023/24



We published our first environmental sustainability strategy, a key milestone on our journey to being a more environmentally responsible organisation.



Our goal is to achieve **net zero by 2050** and in 2023/24 our overall **scope 3 emissions decreased by 4.25%.**



Of our **5 wholly-operated laboratories**, 1 achieved the
Laboratory Efficiency Assessment
Framework (LEAF) Gold award,
3 achieved LEAF Silver and
1 achieved LEAF Bronze.



100% of our electricity used at our head office and retail estate has been renewable since 2019 and remains so.



We submitted our net zero
targets to the Science Based
Targets initiative (SBTi) for
Cancer Research Technology
Limited and Cancer Research
Technology Inc (together
known as Cancer Research
Horizons) and Cancer Research
Trading Limited (our shops).



Our 2023/24 Streamlined
Energy and Carbon Reporting
(SECR) scope 1 and 2
emissions are 20.5% lower
than our 2021 baseline, but
increased 21.1% from last year.



We installed LED lighting in 82 retail shops, meaning 437 of our 583 shops have now been upgraded.



We collaborated with other UK charities to understand what role the public expects charities to play in sustainability.

Our commitment to sustainability

At Cancer Research UK, we exist to beat cancer. We want to achieve our mission in a way that's good for the planet and human health, including people affected by cancer and their loved ones.

In our organisational strategy from 2022, **Making discoveries. Driving progress. Bringing hope.**, we made a commitment to embed environmental sustainability in all that we do. Over the last two years, we've mapped our full environmental footprint and improved our understanding of our compliance requirements. And this year, we published our first **environmental sustainability strategy**, which sets out our objectives for reducing emissions and how we'll go about achieving them.

Earlier this year we teamed up with Yonder and 12 other charities to understand how the public views the role of charities in operating sustainably. We found that 7 in 10 people surveyed believe it's important to live in an environmentally sustainable way, almost 8 in 10 people surveyed believe charities have a responsibility to be environmentally sustainable, and more than 4 in 10 people surveyed said they were more likely to donate to a charity if they heard the charity invests funds into operating more sustainably.

This demonstrates the importance of environmental sustainability to achieving our mission. That's why we're playing our part to help slow down climate change by committing to achieve net zero by 2050. Our environmental sustainability strategy sets out how we aim to become net zero by 2050 as we strive to be operationally leading in the UK charity sector.



Climate change and cancer

Through our research, influencing and information, we work to prevent, diagnose and treat cancer for everyone. Climate change poses a threat to this mission, here in the UK and globally.

Climate change can affect air quality, and certain air pollutants can affect climate change. Air pollution includes outdoor and indoor air pollution – both can increase the risk of lung cancer as well as respiratory and heart diseases. Findings from research we funded at the Francis Crick Institute and University College London explored the smallest type of particulate matter (PM2.5) and found that exposure to these particulates from outdoor air pollution promotes the growth of cells in the lungs carrying cancercausing mutations.

The link between human health and the environment goes beyond air pollution. A diet based around fruits, vegetables and pulses, combined with using walking and cycling more for travel, can help to reduce cancer risk as well as support the health of the planet. While we can all play our part, a population-wide approach is the most impactful, with the adoption of national and local policies to help make it easier to be healthy.

The impact of climate change is already starting to be felt across the cancer pathway, including in equipment and medicine supply chains and within the research workforce, and may increase. This could make it harder to prevent as many cancer cases as possible, diagnose cancers sooner and develop kinder treatments. It's therefore crucial to our charity's mission that we continue to act as a responsible organisation, playing our part to slow down climate change.



Our approach to being a responsible organisation

We exist to beat cancer for everyone. But beating cancer is a long game, so we're building the foundations for sustainable long-term progress – the 'Sustain' objective in our organisational strategy.

We're continuously striving to become a more sustainable organisation – environmentally, financially and operationally – and an inclusive and diverse organisation that's reflective of the people and communities we serve. We're also working to understand and improve our environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance.

Our foundations for being a responsible organisation are comprised of reducing our impact on the environment (planet), creating positive impact for our people and the communities we serve (people), and empowering our people to make responsible decisions (principles).

We're committed to reducing our emissions by

50% by 2030 and achieving net zero by 2050



Our people

We value and celebrate equality, diversity and inclusion (EDI) and prioritise this in our work.

Read our Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Strategy



Our planet

We play our part in slowing down climate change by minimising the negative environmental impacts of our work.

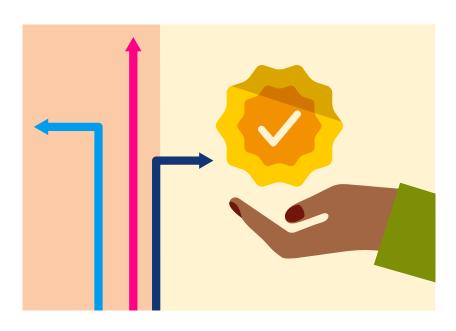
Read our environmental sustainability strategy



Our principles

We empower our people to make responsible decisions.

Read our new Code of Conduct and Code of Ethics



We continue to make significant progress across our 'people' and 'principles' foundations and we're currently refreshing our EDI strategy which will be launched later this year. We've also just finished work to completely overhaul our policy framework, including a new Code of Conduct and Code of Ethics, improving how we respond to and manage organisational risks.

To support our 'planet' foundation, we've made a commitment to embed environmental sustainability in all that we do. Since then, we've been making progress on our sustainability journey and in April, we published our first environmental sustainability strategy. This marks a significant milestone for the charity, as well as a move to the next phase of our long-term approach. In the strategy, we've outlined five objectives to reduce our emissions which we aim to deliver across six focus areas, supported by five enablers. These will help us succeed and progress from 2024 to 2027.

Teaming up to make cancer research more sustainable

We're working to make the cancer research field more sustainable by introducing more efficient research practices and greater reuse of materials.

In April 2024, we were among the launch signatories of the Concordat for the Environmental Sustainability of Research and Innovation Practice. Alongside other UK-based research and innovation organisations, we agreed on a common ambition to continue delivering cutting-edge research in a more environmentally responsible way. As a signatory, we agree to maintain transparency about the environmental impacts of our research outputs and find new climate-conscious, low-carbon approaches to cancer research and innovation.

We've also introduced new requirements. From 2026, our researchers will need to demonstrate the environmental sustainability of their laboratories by obtaining green lab certifications, as part of our <u>new policy on environmental sustainability in research</u>.

Key requirements include reducing reliance on single-use plastics and the energy consumption of freezers, and improving the way negative results are shared and discussed.

This will affect researchers applying to our funding schemes, as well as all laboratories and facilities associated with our institutes. We'll also require institutions hosting our funded researchers to join us in signing the concordat and putting a sustainability strategy in place by 2026.

Although some changes in our policy will take time and effort, we have a responsibility to alter the way we approach biomedical research to reduce the considerable impact it has on the environment. Together, we're committed to making this happen.

We're improving the sustainability of the research we fund and conduct, which has been made possible by the ideas and support of staff across the charity and the wider research sector. It's exciting to see what impact we can collectively make on our environmental footprint.





Our emissions and actions in 2023/24

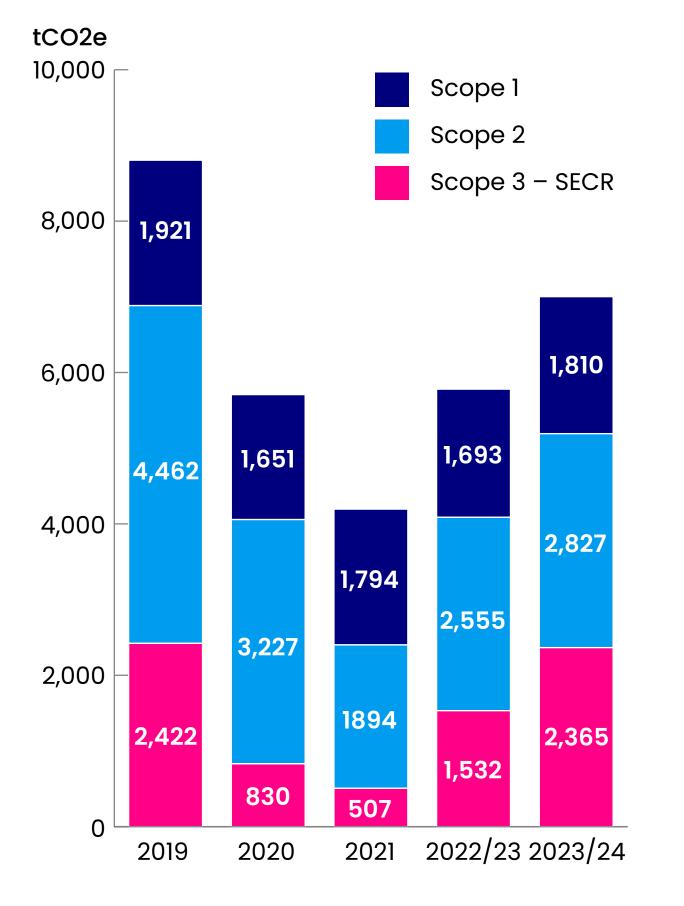
We've made significant progress against our 2023/24 objectives by publishing our first environmental sustainability strategy, reducing our total emissions, moving towards best practice and submitting our targets to the SBTi for verification. These targets commit us to achieving a 50% emissions reduction by 2030 and net zero by 2050.

Our 2023/24 SECR scope 1 and 2 emissions are 20.5% lower than our 2021 baseline, but increased 21.1% from last year. Our overall scope 3 emissions reduced in 2023/24, driven mainly by a reduction in our overall spend on goods and services. See page 15 for more information.

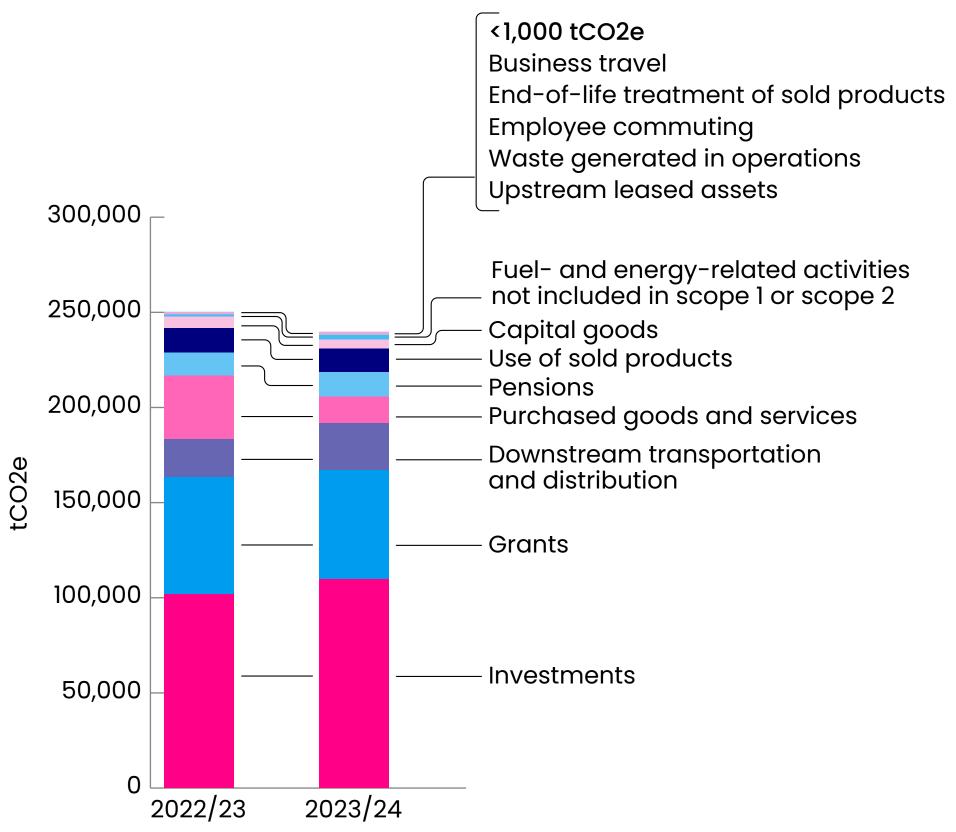
How we report our emissions

At Cancer Research UK, we measure and report against two different reporting standards: our SECR emissions and our overall carbon emissions in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e). We report our SECR emissions to make sure we comply with our regulatory obligations in the UK, and we report on our overall carbon emissions to provide a fuller picture of our carbon footprint that guides our efforts to reduce it. Both our SECR emissions and our overall carbon emissions are reported against emissions categories known as scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3.

Cancer Research UK Group SECR emissions by scope (tCO2e)



Cancer Research UK Group overall scope 3 emissions breakdown by category (tCO2e)



Reducing our emissions in 2023/24

We've made progress against each of the six focus areas we identified in our <u>environmental</u> <u>sustainability strategy</u> in pursuit of our goal to be net zero by 2050.



Research approach and laboratories

Research is at the heart of everything we do and is our second largest area of emissions. Opening new laboratories is crucial to our mission, but also increases our emissions. That's why we're committed to making our laboratories more environmentally efficient.

- Of our five Cancer Research Horizons laboratories, the Francis Crick Institute received the LEAF Gold award in May 2024, three more have achieved LEAF Silver and are planning to achieve Gold in 2024/25, and our new Cancer Tools laboratory in Kent currently holds a LEAF Bronze award.
- We were among the launch signatories of the Concordat for the Environmental Sustainability of Research and Innovation Practice (read more on page 7).
- We introduced new requirements for our researchers to demonstrate the environmental sustainability of their laboratories by obtaining green lab certifications, as part of our new policy on environmental sustainability in research (read more on page 7). These requirements will come into effect from 2026.



2 Fundraising events

Our events are an important way for us to connect with our supporters. This year we took steps to reduce single-use items at our events.

- We encouraged all our supporters to bring reusable water bottles to our Race for Life and Shine Night Walk events, as we no longer provide single-use water bottles.
- We've stopped providing single-use cutlery at our events and encourage our caterers not to bring single-use cutlery onto our sites.
- Since 2022, we've been using reusable bibs at our Race for Life and Shine Night Walk events. We continue to use our existing stock of t-shirts, but will replace these with reusable bibs.



3 Retail shops

Our retail shops raise vital funds to help us beat cancer by selling pre-loved goods.

- We installed building management systems in six of our superstores, which centrally monitor and control heating, ventilation, lighting and air cooling systems to maintain efficient energy use.
- We invested in improving some of our shops' kitchens, bathrooms and back-of-house ventilation so that we use less energy.

Reducing our emissions in 2023/24



Electricity and travel

The electricity we use to run our operations – and the ways our scientists, staff and supporters travel to access our laboratories, events and facilities – has an impact on our carbon footprint which we're committed to reducing.

- We maintained 100% renewable electricity use for our retail estate and head office using Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO) certificates. We've been doing this since 2019.
- We installed LED lighting in 82 retail shops, meaning 437 of our 583 shops have now been upgraded, saving around 1,560 MWh over three years.
- We introduced more petrol/electric hybrid cars into our fleet. These vehicles don't require charging, which has reduced our average carbon emissions (CO2g/km) from our fleet vehicles by 10%.
- Our fleet's overall fuel consumption decreased by 11%. But as we expand our mission internationally, our overall emissions from business travel increased by 37% due to more international flights and rail journeys.



Procurement

Procurement refers to all the goods and services we buy to support our operations – from our shops to our laboratories.

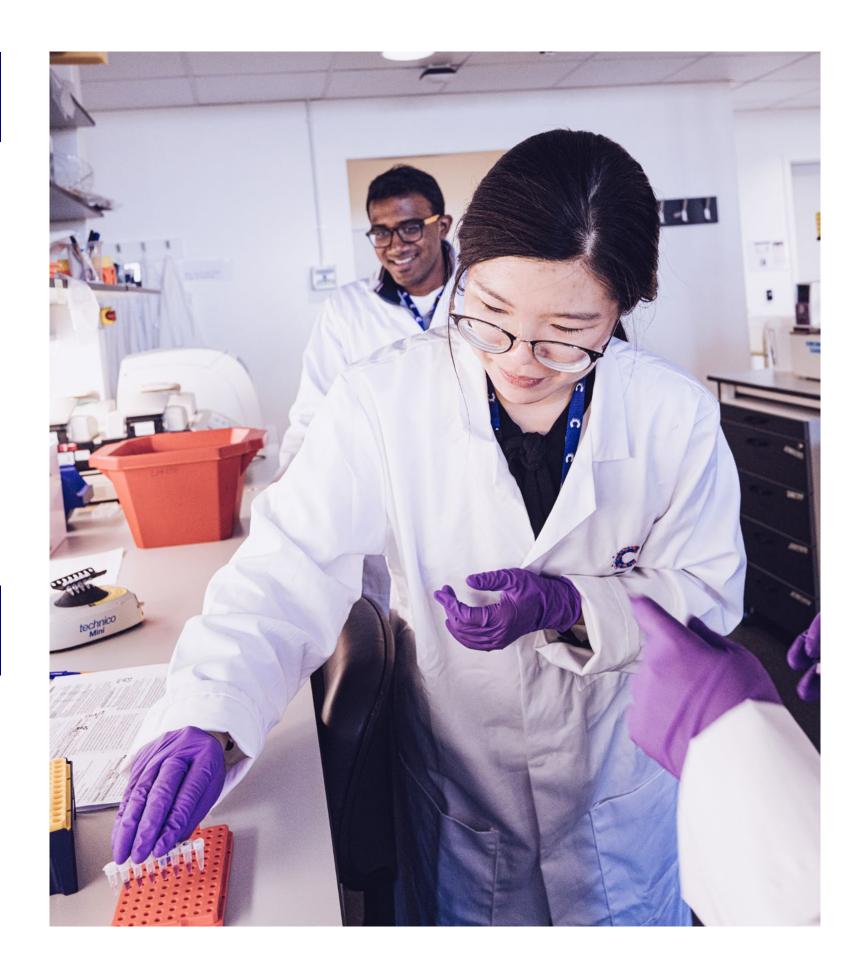
- We purchased fewer goods and services than last year. As a result, the indirect emissions generated by our purchased goods and services fell by 58%. These reductions were primarily driven by our operational activity and the cyclical nature of procurement activity.
- Moving forward, we'll be thinking about how we engage with our suppliers to help deliver consistent reductions in our emissions.



Investments and pensions

Investments and pensions make up a significant proportion of our emissions. These indirect emissions arise from the carbon output of the assets which make up our investment portfolio.

Our overall carbon emissions from our investments increased by 7% against the previous year. You can **read more about** this on page 11.



Investing in ESG

Reducing our emissions through our investments

As an organisation dedicated to beating cancer, we have a longstanding policy of not investing in any company that produces or manufactures tobacco. In addition, our investment managers are instructed to take account of the ESG credentials of specific companies and pooled funds before investing our funds on our behalf.

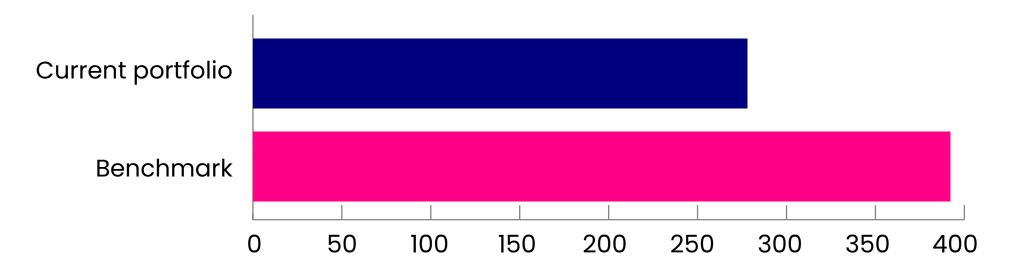
Our ESG investing approach has resulted in a significant drop in the greenhouse gas emissions financed by our portfolio. We track the emissions of our portfolio through multiple metrics, including total emissions (absolute emissions) and emissions per unit of company sales (carbon intensity), which allows for comparison between companies of different sizes. The absolute emissions of our portfolio are 29% lower than the reference benchmark and the carbon intensity of our portfolio is 33% lower than the reference benchmark. During 2023/24, the carbon intensity of our portfolio decreased 7% compared to the previous year, despite absolute emissions increasing by 7%.

Our portfolio seeks to invest across lots of industries and sectors. The lower emissions compared to the reference benchmark are primarily achieved through investing in sector leaders with lower emissions than their peers, and partly driven by lower allocations to high-emitting sectors such as energy and utilities. You can read more about our investments on page 18.

CO2 conversion metrics

Metric	Portfolio	Benchmark	Difference
Absolute emissions (tCO2e)	109,680	154,366	-29%
Fossil fuel reserves emissions (tCO2e)	57,594	407,093	-86%

Carbon footprint (tCO2 / \$mm invested)



Goldman Sachs

Data credit

Goldman Sachs and MSI ESG.

Supplied by our investment provider Goldman Sachs

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Going for gold

As part of our Therapeutic Innovation Sustainability Network, Curtis Hart and his team have been driving sustainability initiatives at our Functional Genomics Centre.

The Functional Genomics Centre is a collaboration between Cancer Research Horizons (our innovation engine launched in April 2022) and AstraZeneca. The centre is leading the way on sustainability with their commitment to reduce consumable usage by 50% by 2025, which complements AstraZeneca's goal to become carbon negative across their value chain by 2030.

The team have taken several innovative steps to reduce emissions produced by the centre. These include the following:

- Trialling bio-based plastic centrifuge tubes, which have a 62% reduced impact on climate change compared to tubes made from conventional crude oil.
- Growing cell and tissue cultures using a medium that doesn't need to be stored in fridges, saving roughly 150kWh/year of energy.

- Reducing the temperature of nearly 20% of lab freezers from -80C to -70C, saving roughly 4,599kWh/year. The centre received a Green Impact Excellence Award for this in 2023.
- · Optimising experiments to be smaller and more efficient. A review estimated this resulted in a significant financial saving of £434,000 on consumables and a substantial environmental saving of 2,098kg of plastic in 2023.

Our Functional Genomics Centre now holds the LEAF Silver Award and they're intending to apply for LEAF Gold in 2024.



Curtis Hart CRISPR Screening Scientist at the Functional **Genomics Centre**





66 We aim to lead by example with LEAF Gold certifications at all Cancer Research Horizons sites by the end of 2024. Shifting people's mindsets to challenge how we can work more sustainably without compromising on quality is key. ""

Dr Sylvie Lachmann

Principal Scientist co-leading the Therapeutic Innovation Sustainability Network

What we'll do to reduce emissions in 2024/25

We've adopted an approach to reducing our emissions that balances reducing carbon emissions through our core operational activities with achieving our mission of beating cancer.

We aim to be operationally leading on environmental sustainability in the UK charity sector and have invested the time and resources necessary to help us achieve this.

Our next step is to build action plans to reduce our carbon emissions and meet our 2030 and 2050 targets. In 2024/25, we'll work to develop more detailed and evolving action plans within each of our six focus areas to make sure we invest our efforts and valuable funds in the right place, as we continually look to learn from others and evolve based on what works.



Research approach and laboratories

- We're continuing to strive for Gold and Silver LEAF awards across all our Cancer Research Horizons laboratories.
- We'll continue to encourage our research partners to adopt more sustainable practices, supported by our commitment as a Concordat signatory and our new environmental sustainability in research policy.



7 Fundraising events

 We'll continue to explore ways to reuse event materials and reduce the items we use that impact our carbon emissions.



3 Retail shops

- We're planning on opening more shops in 2024/25, so we'll work to manage the impact this will have on the environment.
- We'll invest in LED lighting across more of our shops.



4 Electricity and travel

- We're continuing to upgrade our fleet of company cars to petrol/electric hybrid models.
- We're also installing Lightfoot, an in-van telematics and tracking system. This will help us to increase miles-per-gallon performance and reduce CO2 emissions by reducing activities like engine idling and overaccelerating.



5 Procurement

 We'll engage with our suppliers to look at how we can reduce our direct and indirect carbon emissions from the goods and services we buy.



6 Investments and pensions

 We recognise the importance our investments and pensions have on our overall emissions, so we'll continue to work with our financial partners to make sure our sustainability aims are a key consideration for investment decisions.

Leading on sustainability

In addition to these actions, we'll be rolling out training and engagement initiatives across our organisation, empowering our staff to implement positive changes to help us achieve the aims of our environmental sustainability strategy.

We'll also continue to bring together and work with other UK charities to share resources and learning. This will speed up our efforts to be more responsible and sustainable while pursuing our core mission of beating cancer.

Moving forward, we'll be using the <u>Business in the</u> <u>Community Responsible Business Health Check</u> to understand our performance and progress as a responsible organisation. This has replaced the Responsible Business Tracker, which we benchmarked ourselves against last year. Using the health check will help us to measure and accelerate our progress as our operations mature towards being a more responsible organisation.



Our 2023/24 environmental data and methodology

More than 99% of our overall carbon emissions come from our scope 3 emissions. This year, our overall scope 3 emissions decreased by 4.25% – from 250,409 tCO2e in 2022/23 to 239,777 tCO2e in 2023/24.

Despite this overall reduction, our SECR emissions increased by 21.1% over the last year, because the indirect emissions associated with the purchasing of goods and services are omitted from the SECR emissions calculations.

The decrease in our overall carbon emissions was largely due to a reduction in overall spend on purchasing goods and services, which resulted in less indirect carbon emissions compared to last year.

	SECR definition	Overall definition
Scope 1	All our direct emissions occurring including fuel combustion, gas l	g from sources we own or control, boilers and fleet vehicles.
Scope 2	Indirect emissions from electricity we buy and use.	Indirect emissions from electricity we buy and use, and the emissions released during the production of the energy we use.
Scope 3	Indirect emissions resulting from our staff travel and the distribution of energy and fuel to operate our labs, office and retail shops.	All other indirect emissions resulting from activities or assets through our value chain that we don't own or control.

SECR detailed emissions

Reporting period

We've compiled energy use and carbon emission data based on the 2023/24 financial year.

Our environmental data is compiled and analysed by ECA Business Energy. All our environmental reporting data, methodology and final figures are independently audited by CLS Energy Ltd.

The intensity measurement of full-time employees (FTEs) has been selected to compare emissions with organisation growth and for consistency with similarly reporting organisations.

Intensity ratio (tCO2e/FTE)

Year	Location-based	Change vs previous year
2023/24	2.47	21%
2022/23	2.03	14%
2021	1.78	9%
2020	1.63	-28%
2019	2.28	_

FTE 2023/24 3,7	744
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Year-on-year emissions (SECR)

Country	Units	Base year 2019	Second year 2020	Third year 2021	Previous year 2022/23	Current year 2022/23	% year- on-year	% change from baseline
Location- based	tCO2e	8,805	5,708	6,109	7,563	9,241	22%	5%

Our SECR emissions in 2023/24



SECR emissions detail by scope 2019–2023/24

		Location-bas	sed method	Mark	et-based me	thod
	Units	2019	2020	2021	Previous year 2022/23	Current year 2023/24
Scope 1						
Combustion	tCO2e			1,172	953	1,079
Transport	tCO2e			622	740	731
Facility operation	tCO2e			_	-	-
Total scope 1	tCO2e	1,921	1,651	1,794	1,693	1,810
	kWh			9,030,679	8,328,013	9,006,724
Scope 2						
Purchased electricity	tCO2e			1,407	1,841	2,327
Purchased heat	tCO2e			436	290	222
Purchased cooling	tCO2e			51	424	278
Total scope 2	tCO2e	4,462	3,227	1,894	2,555	2,827
	kWh			18,151,079	22,621,294	25,007,408
Scope 3						
Mandatory transport	tCO2e		130	57	119	99
Voluntary transport	tCO2e		368	114	1,016	1,821
Transmission and distribution	tCO2e			336	397	445
Total scope 3	tCO2e	2,422	830	507	1,532	2,365
	kWh			230,257	481,263	407,183
Total	tCO2e	8,805	5,708	4,195	5,780	7,002
	kWh	29,376,106	23,733,671	27,412,015	31,430,570	34,421,315

Our overall carbon emissions in 2023/24

Scope 3 detailed emissions

Cancer Research UK Group overall scope 3 emissions (tCO2e)

	2023/24	2022/23
Purchased goods and services	13,928	33,484
Capital goods	4,780	6,105
Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in scope 1 or scope 2	2,135	1,092
Waste generated in operations	104	96
Business travel	978	710
Employee commuting	125	127
Upstream leased assets	3	3
Downstream transportation and distribution	24,523	19,831
Use of sold products	12,245	12,635
End-of-life treatment of sold products	684	701
Grants	57,510	61,650
Investments	109,680	101,896
Pensions	13,082	12,079
Total scope 3	239,777	250,409

The above categories are listed in order of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol categories 1–13.

Green electricity tariff detail 2023/24

Tariff type	Main supplier	tCO2e	tCO2e reduction
Green	Total Energies	0	
Brown	Npower	9	
Green	ScottishPower	0	
Brown	Airtricity	47	
Brown	Drax	0	
Brown	BPG Energy	7	
Green	Ecotricity	0	-44%
Green	Opus Energy	0	
Green	Guernsey Electricity	0	
Brown	Jersey Electricity	1	
Green	EDF Energy	0	
Green	SmartestEnergy	0	
Brown	Landlord	2,759	

Greenhouse gas breakdown totals

	tCO2e	tCO2	tCH4	tN2O
	7,143.73	7,074.42	24.15	45.16
Cash figure	238.04	_	-	-
	7,381.77	7,074.42	24.15	45.16

Technical investment information

The reference benchmark¹ is a composite of the underlying strategy benchmarks – used to represent the broad investment universe that matches the asset allocation of the portfolio.

The resulting difference of the portfolio versus the benchmark therefore reflects the ESG decisions of each manager and strategy within the portfolio, rather than any asset allocation decisions.

Greenhouse gases are gases that trap heat in the atmosphere including carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and fluorinated gases. Carbon dioxide (CO2) is the primary greenhouse gas emitted through human activities. For all emission-related data, we use both direct and indirect emissions of each company. This is using each portfolio company's most recently reported or estimated scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

Data credit

Goldman Sachs and MSI ESG.

Scope I emissions are those from sources owned or controlled by the company, typically direct combustion of fuel as in a furnace or vehicle.

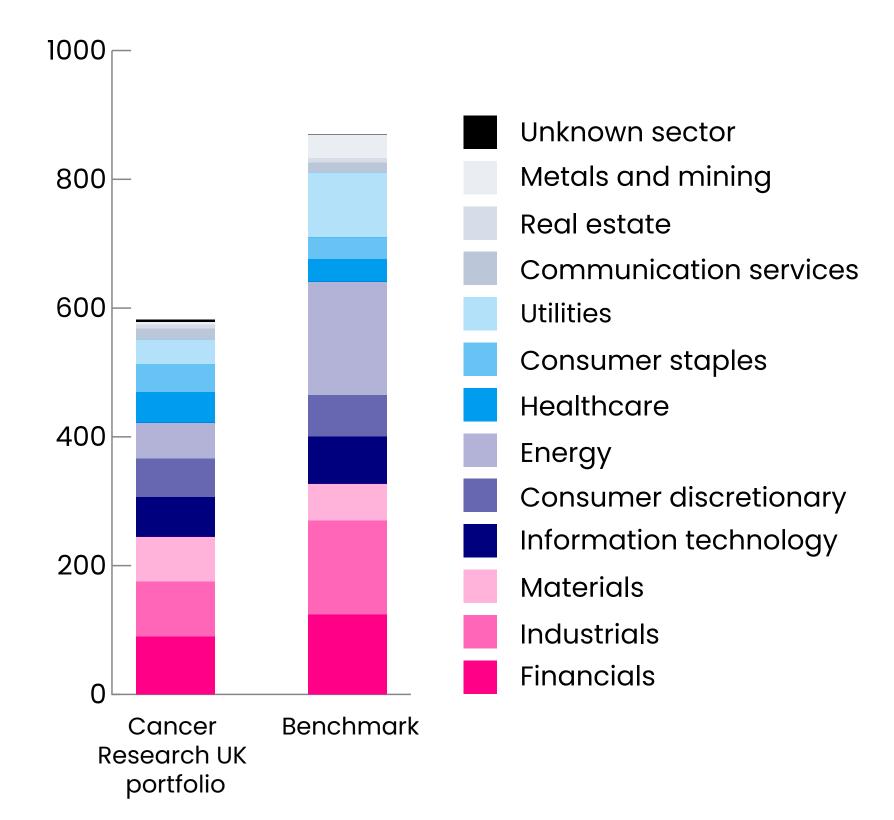
Scope 2 emissions are those caused by the generation of electricity purchased by the company.

Scope 3 emissions include an array of indirect emissions resulting from activities such as business travel, distribution of products by third parties and downstream use of company products (ie by the customers).

Absolute emissions are the total greenhouse gas emissions associated with a portfolio, expressed in tCO2e. Emissions are allocated to the investors based on an equity ownership approach. Under this approach, if an investor owns 5% of a company's total enterprise value including cash (EVIC), then the investor owns 5% of the company as well as 5% of the company's greenhouse gas emissions.

The portfolio carbon intensity is a weighted average of each portfolio company's emissions normalised by sales in US dollars. By normalising volume of carbon emissions by a unit of economic output (revenue), this metric enables comparable evaluation of companies on risk exposure and decarbonisation efforts.

Carbon intensity (tCO2 / \$mm sales)



Supplied by our investment provider Goldman Sachs

¹Goldman Sachs PWM Sustainable Solutions Group, MSCI.

Methodology and disclosure summary

The reporting period is the most recent financial year from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024.

This report has been compiled in line with the March 2019 Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (DBEIS) Environmental reporting guidelines: including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting requirements, and the Energy Managers Association (EMA) methodology for SECR Reporting. All measured emissions from activities which the organisation has financial control over are included as required under The Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018, unless otherwise stated in the exclusions statement. Emissions have been calculated using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

The carbon figures have been calculated using the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) 2023 carbon conversion factors for all fuels. The only exception is the travel expenditure figures, which have been taken from market averages, travel-agent-sourced business travel which has been sourced directly from the agency, and market-based electricity which has been taken from Airtricity, BPG Energy, Drax, Ecotricity, EDF Energy, Guernsey Electricity, Jersey Electricity, Npower, Opus, ScottishPower, SmartestEnergy and Total Gas & Power as the UK suppliers.

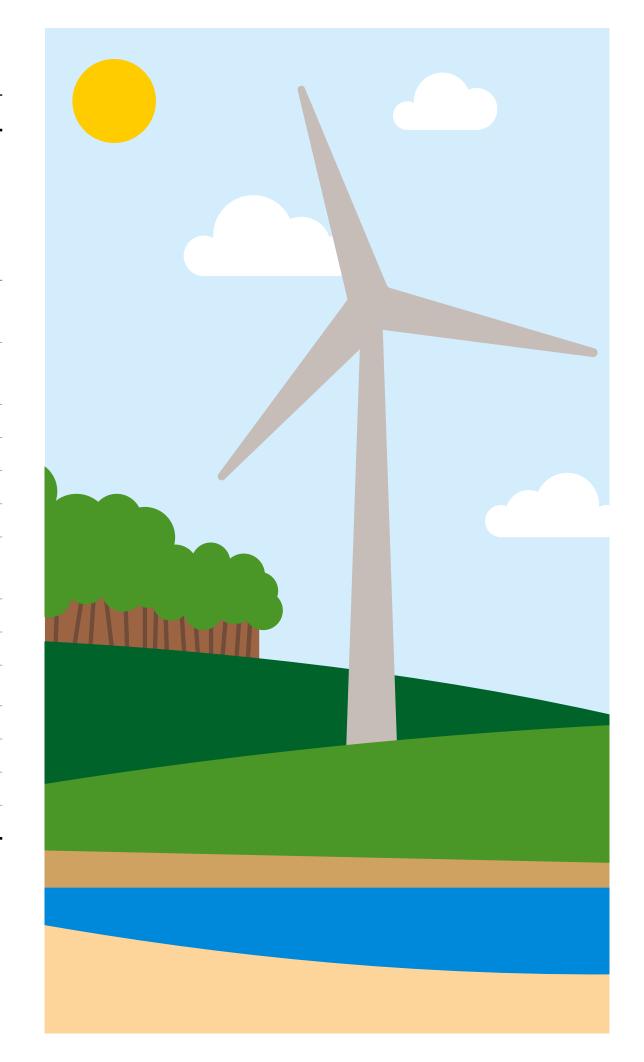
The intensity measurement of FTE has been selected to compare emissions with company growth and for consistency with similarly reporting businesses for review of the market position.

Emissions factors used: fuel type (SECR)

Fuel type	Emissions conversion factor source
UK electricity – location-based (excluding transmission and distribution), UK gas, petrol, diesel, unknown vehicle fuel	DESNZ and DBEIS 2023
ArrangeMy travel records – air and rail	Agent-supplied factors Including radiative forcing
Travel expenditure	ONS Emissions Intensity by Industry; DBEIS Environmental Reporting Guidelines 2019
	ScottishPower 100% REGO backed renewable contract
	Drax
	Ecotricity
	Npower
	Total Gas & Power 100% REGO-backed Renewable Contract
UK electricity	Airtricity
– market-based	EDF Energy
	Guernsey Electricity
	Jersey Electricity
	BPG Energy
	SmartestEnergy
	Opus

Estimation methods used

All emissions calculations are taken from activity data. In 2023, pro-rata extrapolation was used to estimate 1.13% of scope 1 gas consumption for the Alistair Currie building, and 3.38% of scope 2 electricity consumption in Alistair Currie and the Garscube main research building. This totals 2.35% estimated consumption for 2023/24.



For more information, please contact sustainability@cancer.org.uk

