



**PEOPLE**

**VS**

**PLASTIC!**

**GLOBAL SUPPORT FOR A  
STRONG PLASTICS TREATY**

**GREENPEACE**

**Plastic pollution has flooded our planet. Pollution from plastics touches every corner of the globe reaching the deepest parts of our oceans,<sup>1</sup> the highest mountain peaks<sup>2</sup> and even contaminating our rainwater.<sup>3</sup> Plastics harm multiple ecosystems at every stage of their life cycle, damaging people's health, accelerating social injustice, destroying biodiversity and fueling the climate crisis.**

Strong public concern about the scale of the plastics problem<sup>4</sup> led to the initiation of the Global Plastics Treaty in 2022, which included a mandate to address the full life cycle of plastic.<sup>5</sup>

The negotiations for the Global Plastics Treaty<sup>6</sup> are a historic opportunity to achieve a comprehensive international response to the scale of the global plastics crisis by turning off the plastics tap and finally ending the age of plastic.

**Why cut plastics production?** We cannot end plastic pollution without reducing the production of plastics.<sup>7</sup> This could not be more urgent – the amount of plastic made by petrochemical corporations is increasing every year. More than half of all the plastics ever produced have been made since the year 2000, and if the industry has its way, plastic production could double within the next 10-15 years, and triple by 2050.<sup>8</sup>

Plastics are making the climate crisis worse – 99% of plastics are made from fossil fuels. The single-use plastics made in 2021 released greenhouse gas emissions equivalent to the total emissions of the entire United Kingdom, and most of these emissions come from plastic production.<sup>9</sup> Therefore we cannot tackle the climate crisis, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions to align with the global target of 1.5°C, without reducing the production of plastic. Greenpeace is proposing that the Global Plastics Treaty establishes a target to reduce plastic production by **at least 75% by 2040** (from a 2019 baseline<sup>10</sup>), to ensure the best chance of meeting the 1.5°C target, protect biodiversity and address the full life cycle impacts of plastic.

In the Global Plastics Treaty negotiations political leaders must have the courage to confront the fossil fuel industry and represent the will of the people to protect human health, the climate and biodiversity.





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**BUT HOW MUCH PUBLIC SUPPORT IS THERE TO REDUCE PLASTIC PRODUCTION?**

**TO FIND OUT, GREENPEACE COMMISSIONED A GLOBAL SURVEY.**

**THIS REPORT PRESENTS WHAT WE FOUND, AND ANALYSES THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FINDINGS.**





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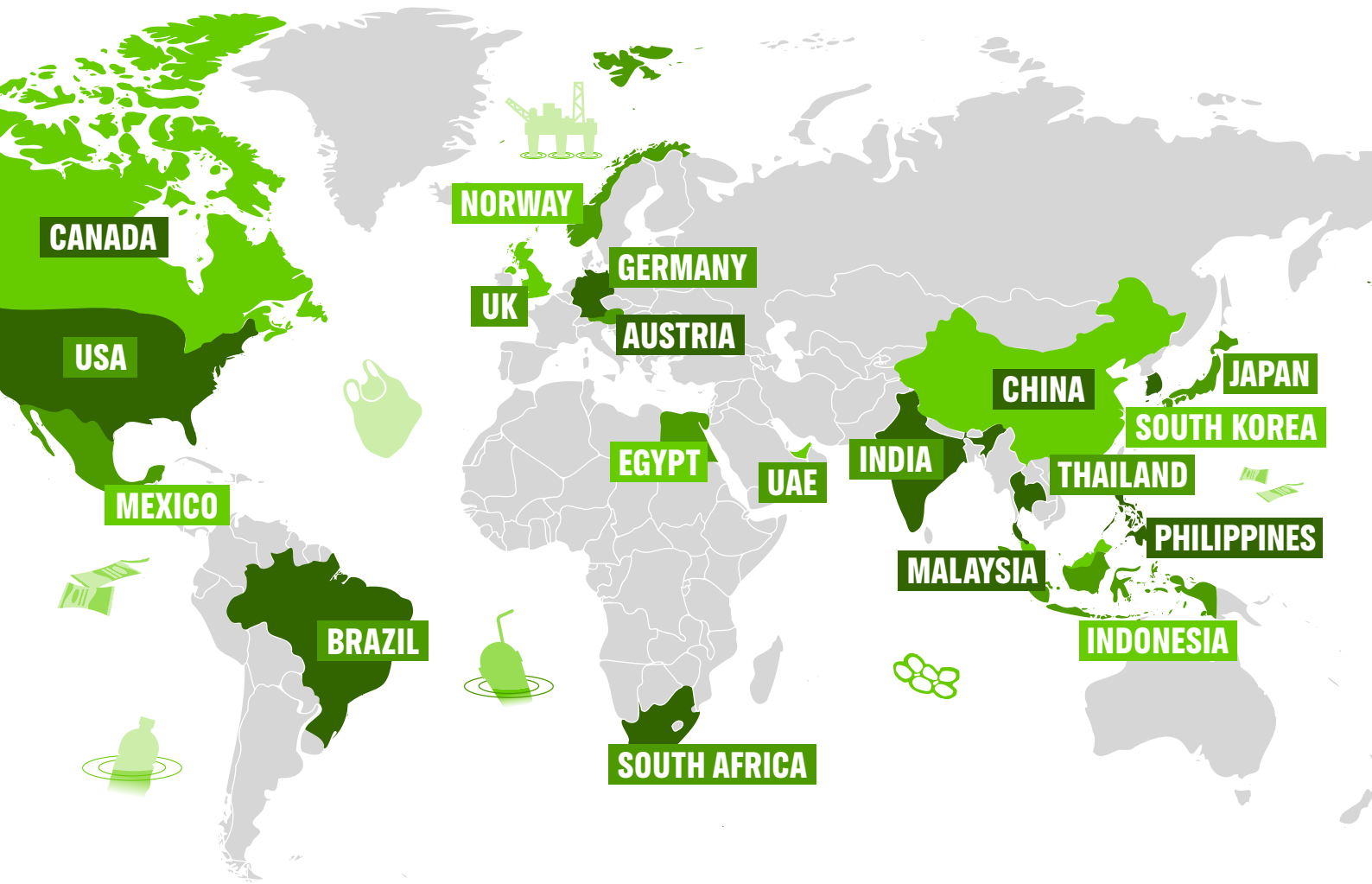
# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The results of this survey demonstrate that there is overwhelming public support for the Global Plastics Treaty to cut plastic production, end single-use plastics and advance reuse-based solutions. Conducted in 19 countries with over 19,000 respondents, the survey shows strong support for cutting the production of plastic, at over 8 in 10 people (82%<sup>11</sup>), and for protecting biodiversity and the climate by cutting plastics production (at 80%<sup>11</sup>). As many as 9 out of 10 people (90%<sup>12</sup>) support a transition away from single-use plastic packaging to reusable and refillable packaging, while 75%<sup>11</sup> support a ban on single-use plastic. Likewise, 80% of people are concerned<sup>13</sup> about the impacts of plastic on the health of their loved ones and 84% of parents are concerned about these impacts on the health of their children.

The high level of support for ambitious action on plastics is similar across all the countries surveyed, but particularly strong in most of the Global South countries where plastic pollution levels are higher. Support for all the statements was well above 50%, with the lowest percentage still at 60%,<sup>11</sup> in support of a statement that lobbyists from the fossil fuel industry and chemical industries should not be allowed to take part in negotiations, for the Global Plastics Treaty to be successful.

The overwhelming show of public support sends a strong message to the Governments negotiating the Global Plastics Treaty – the public expects political leaders to address pollution from the full life cycle of plastics, by cutting plastic production and banning single-use plastics. A failure to do so will carry political consequences.



# METHODOLOGY AND COUNTRIES INCLUDED



The research was conducted by Censuswide<sup>14</sup>, from a sample of 19,088 members of the public in the UK, USA, Canada, India, Brazil, Egypt, Germany, Mexico, South Africa, Philippines, Indonesia, Japan, Thailand, South Korea, China, United Arab Emirates, Malaysia, Austria, and Norway. The data was collected between 16th - 26th February 2024.<sup>15</sup> Censuswide abides by and employs members of the Market Research Society and follows the MRS code of conduct<sup>16</sup>

and ESOMAR<sup>17</sup> principles. Censuswide is also a member of the British Polling Council.

An online quantitative methodology was used to collect the data for this survey, using double opt-in panels to ensure validity. This approach allows respondents to feel comfortable expressing their views anonymously.

A total of seven questions were asked, with a range of multiple choice answers for respondents to select from.



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# RESULTS



The most significant finding is that over 8 out of 10 respondents agree that to stop plastic pollution we need to cut plastic production (82%<sup>11</sup>). 8 out of 10 people (80%<sup>18</sup>) also support an agreement in the Global Plastics Treaty to reduce plastics production in order to stop biodiversity loss and limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Three quarters of people (75%<sup>11</sup>) agree on the need to ban single-use plastics.

9 out of 10 (90%<sup>12</sup>) of the people surveyed believe it is important that the Global Plastics Treaty includes targets that oblige governments and corporations to transition away from single-use plastic packaging to reusable and refillable packaging.

Also just over 8 in 10 people (81%) are more likely<sup>19</sup> to use reusable and refillable packaging if it were more convenient, and cost effective.

More than half of respondents (60%<sup>11</sup>) agree that lobbyists from the fossil fuel and chemical industries should not be allowed to take part in the Global Plastics Treaty negotiations.

Over 8 in 10 (84%) of parents surveyed are concerned<sup>13</sup> about the adverse health effects of plastics on their children's health. A large majority of people are also concerned about the effects of plastic on their own health (77%), with even more concerned about impacts on the health of their loved ones (80%).

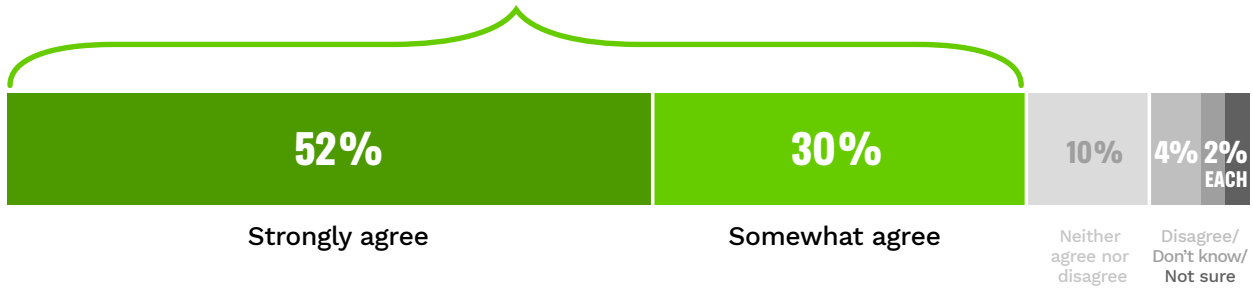


## REDUCTION

**Q1**

To stop plastic pollution, we need to cut plastic production.

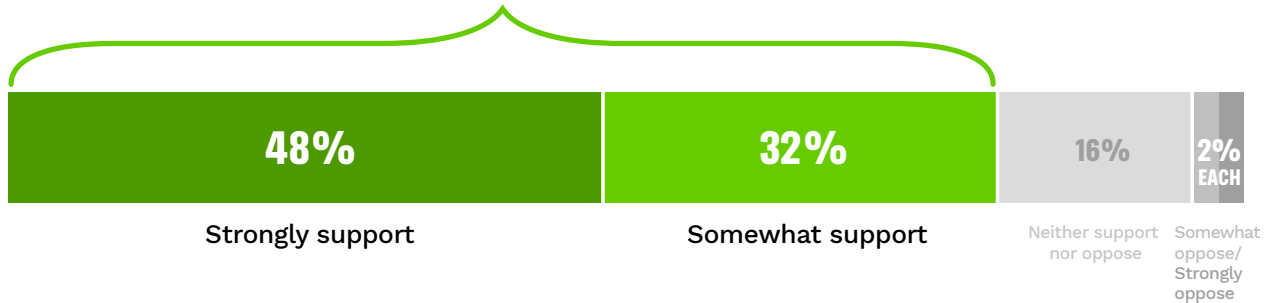
**82% AGREE**



**Q2**

To what extent would you support or oppose the Global Plastics Treaty agreeing a reduction in plastic production, in order to stop biodiversity loss and limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius?

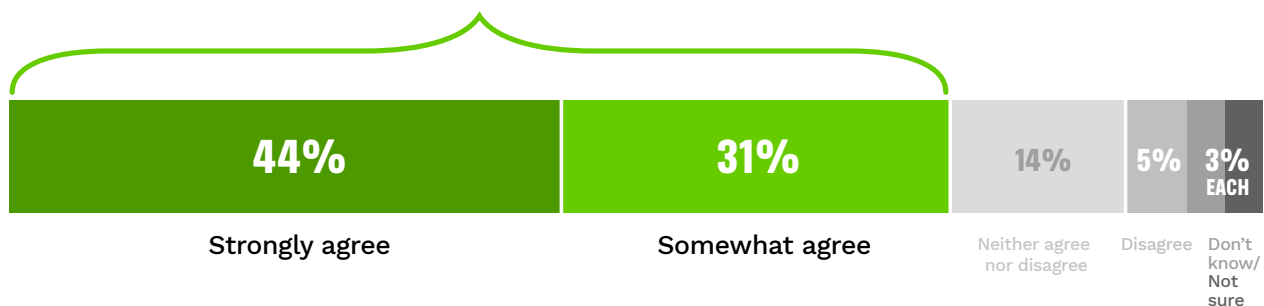
**80% SUPPORT**



**Q3**

The Global Plastics Treaty must ban single-use plastic packaging.

**75% AGREE**



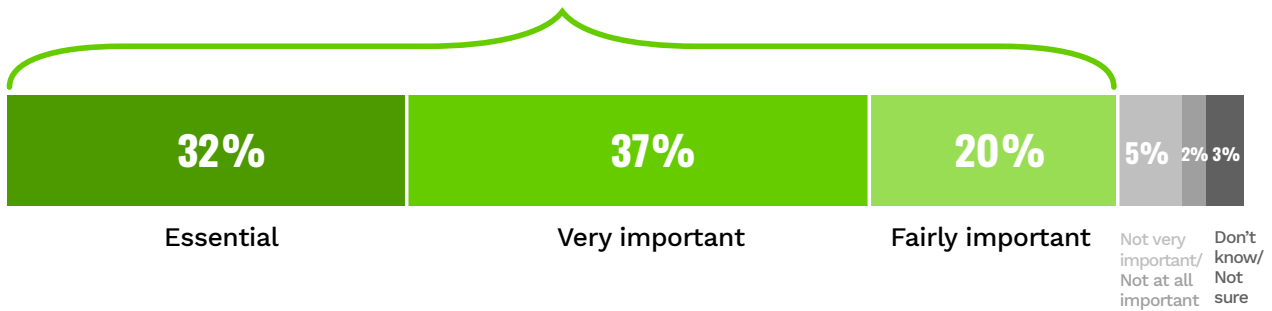


## REUSE

Q4

How important or not important do you believe it is that the Global Plastics Treaty includes targets that oblige governments and corporations to transition away from single-use plastic packaging to reusable and refillable packaging?

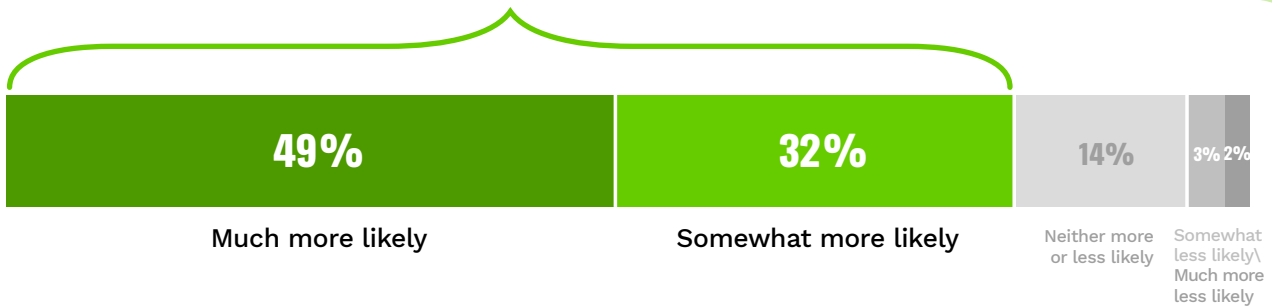
# 90% IMPORTANT



Q5

How much more likely/less likely would you be to use reusable and refillable packaging (e.g. reusable coffee cup, cleaning products and personal care products to refill at home or in store) if it was more convenient?

# 81% MORE LIKELY





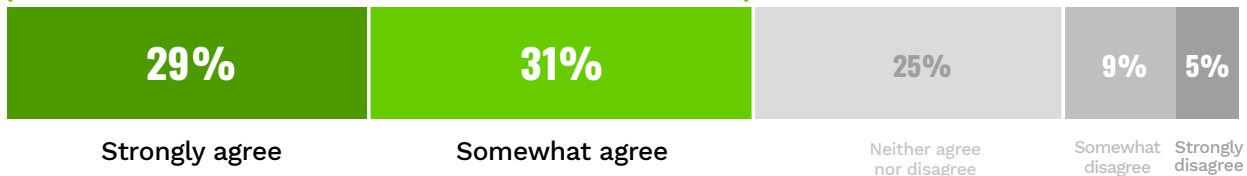
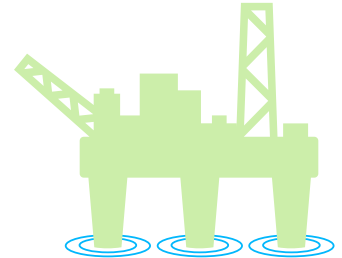


## FOSSIL FUELS

**Q6**

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: In order for the Global Plastics Treaty negotiations to be successful, lobbyist from the fossil fuel and chemical industries should not be allowed to take part.

**60% AGREE**



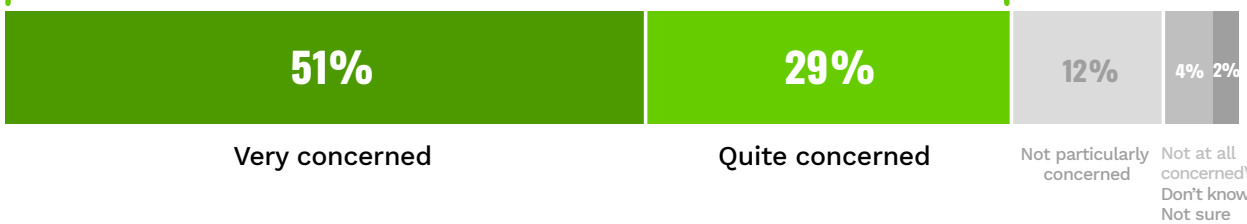
## HEALTH



**Q7**

How concerned or not concerned are you about the adverse health effects of plastics on the health of your loved ones?

**80% CONCERNED**





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## DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

In every country surveyed, the majority of people support, or strongly support, ambitious measures for the Global Plastics Treaty to address the plastics pollution problem, including measures to cut the production of plastics, and to ban single-use plastics.

Analysing the question about support measures to cut the production of plastics, we can see some differences between countries. The lowest level of support<sup>11</sup> was in Japan (at 68% with the US slightly higher at 69%) and the highest level was the Philippines at 93%, followed by China at 92%. Support for this measure in the majority of countries (12 out of 19, all in the Global South apart from Austria) was over 80%, while all but one of the countries with under 80% support for this measure were from the Global North.<sup>20</sup>

In general, there is a notable difference between responses from the Global North and the Global South. In six countries support for all of the statements is below the global average. These are all wealthy countries with advanced consumer societies in the Global North: Canada, Germany, Japan, Norway, UK and the US. Conversely, six countries where respondents consistently score above the global average are all in the Global South: China, Egypt, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines and Thailand. Global South countries are less likely to have the infrastructure to deal with plastic waste,<sup>21</sup> whether it's generated within the country or originating from other countries. Many countries in the Global South continue to receive shipments of plastic waste from the Global North. Malaysia became one of the biggest importers of plastic waste in Asia after China backed out of

plastic waste imports in 2018.<sup>22</sup> Exports of plastic waste to Mexico also increased from 2018 to 2021 by 121%, despite the entry into force of the Plastics Amendment to the Basel Convention in January 2021.<sup>23</sup> Thailand is also receiving imports of waste plastic; the biggest exporter in 2023 is the USA, followed by Japan, Mexico and Canada.<sup>24</sup>

In several countries there is a significant disconnect between the level of public support for cutting plastic production and the position of their governments on the Treaty. For example, the Indian and Chinese governments oppose limiting the production of plastics, and the Brazilian government does not specify its support for this measure,<sup>25</sup> compared to overwhelming public support<sup>11</sup> in China of 92%, 89% in Brazil, and 86% in India.

The findings presented here reinforce the responses to a survey conducted for WWF by Ipsos in November 2022. The WWF survey covered a different selection of countries, and although not all of the questions are comparable, a similar question about banning single-use plastics was asked.<sup>26</sup> The comparison is interesting: in the survey for WWF “A global average of 75% of people in the countries surveyed believe that it is important (very important 40% + important 34%) to have global rules banning unnecessary single-use plastics”. This is an identical result to a similar question in our survey, where 75% of people surveyed agreed with the statement: ‘The Global Plastics Treaty must ban single-use plastic packaging’, with slightly more agreeing strongly, at 44%, and 31% somewhat agreeing.



IMAGE COURTESY OF THE 5 GYRES INSTITUTE. FOR MORE INFO ABOUT THE WORK THE INSTITUTE DOES GO TO <http://www.5gyres.org>

# CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS



The survey results could not be clearer – people around the world are demanding that governments take bold action to reduce plastic production and end single use plastics to protect human health, the climate and biodiversity. This support is similar across all the countries surveyed, but particularly strong in most of the Global South countries. It shows that people care about plastic pollution and that they expect political leaders to take action. People are concerned not only about the environmental impacts of plastics, but the threat that plastics pose to their health and the health of their loved ones.

A large majority of people support reducing the production of plastic to address our dependency on fossil fuels, which drives climate change,

biodiversity loss, and harms communities and workers living near production sites and landfills.

The majority of respondents also agreed that a ban on single use plastic packaging is needed. While all plastics are problematic when considered from a whole life cycle approach – due to the large-scale use of plastic in today's society, it is imperative that we eliminate problematic plastic products first, particularly where safer, more sustainable, and circular substitutes exist. The survey showed that most people overwhelmingly support better alternatives, such as reuse and refill business models, and are also prepared to shift to them, so that single use plastics can be phased out. Any new business models must prioritise the interests of affected communities such as Indigenous Peoples and advance traditional knowledge.

# WHAT THIS MEANS FOR GOVERNMENTS NEGOTIATING THE GLOBAL PLASTICS TREATY

United Nations Member states agreed in UNEA Resolution 5/14<sup>27</sup> to negotiate a Treaty based on a comprehensive approach that addresses the full life cycle of plastic, including achieving ‘sustainable production’. The work of leading scientists shows that ‘sustainable production’ can only mean less production.<sup>28</sup> Our survey demonstrates that an overwhelming majority of the public understand this and support necessary cuts to plastics production, which the fossil fuel lobby is working hard to prevent.<sup>29</sup> A clear majority of people also agreed that there should be no place at the table for industry lobbyists whose interests conflict with an effective Plastics Treaty.

Addressing plastic production is the single most important element for achieving this mandate and has been a core fight of the Plastics Treaty process. Low ambition countries have echoed talking points from the fossil fuel industry and pushed for a Treaty that focuses exclusively on waste management measures, addressing

marine pollution, and for Treaty obligations to be voluntary and set at the national level. Based on the results of this polling and others<sup>30</sup> we know the public expects much more. And while higher ambition countries are calling for measures to reduce demand for plastic, including bans on certain problematic and avoidable products, globally agreed restrictions on the supply of plastic polymers will be necessary to align with the Paris Climate agreement<sup>31</sup> and achieve peak plastic consumption by 2050.<sup>32</sup>

This is why governments must seize this historic opportunity to establish a global target to phase down the production of plastic based on the provisions in the revised zero draft of the Treaty text<sup>33</sup> and deliver a just transition away from all virgin production capacity – ensuring sustainable livelihoods, empowering workers, prioritising the interests of waste pickers, Indigenous peoples, frontline communities, women and other disproportionately affected groups.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

It’s critical for governments to listen to their people and ensure a strong outcome to the Global Plastics Treaty, as follows:<sup>34</sup>

**1 END PLASTIC POLLUTION – FROM PRODUCTION TO DISPOSAL – TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN HEALTH**

**2 SET A LEGALLY-BINDING TARGET TO REDUCE PLASTIC PRODUCTION BY AT LEAST 75% BY 2040 TO STAY BELOW 1.5° C.**

**3 END SINGLE-USE PLASTICS, STARTING WITH THE WORST OFFENDING ITEMS SUCH AS PLASTIC SACHETS.**

**4 ENSURE A JUST AND INCLUSIVE TRANSITION TO A LOW-CARBON, ZERO-WASTE, REUSE-BASED ECONOMY**

**5 BE FIRMLY ROOTED IN A HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH THAT REDUCES INEQUALITY, PRIORITISES HUMAN HEALTH, AND CENTRES JUSTICE IN ITS CREATION AND IMPLEMENTATION.**

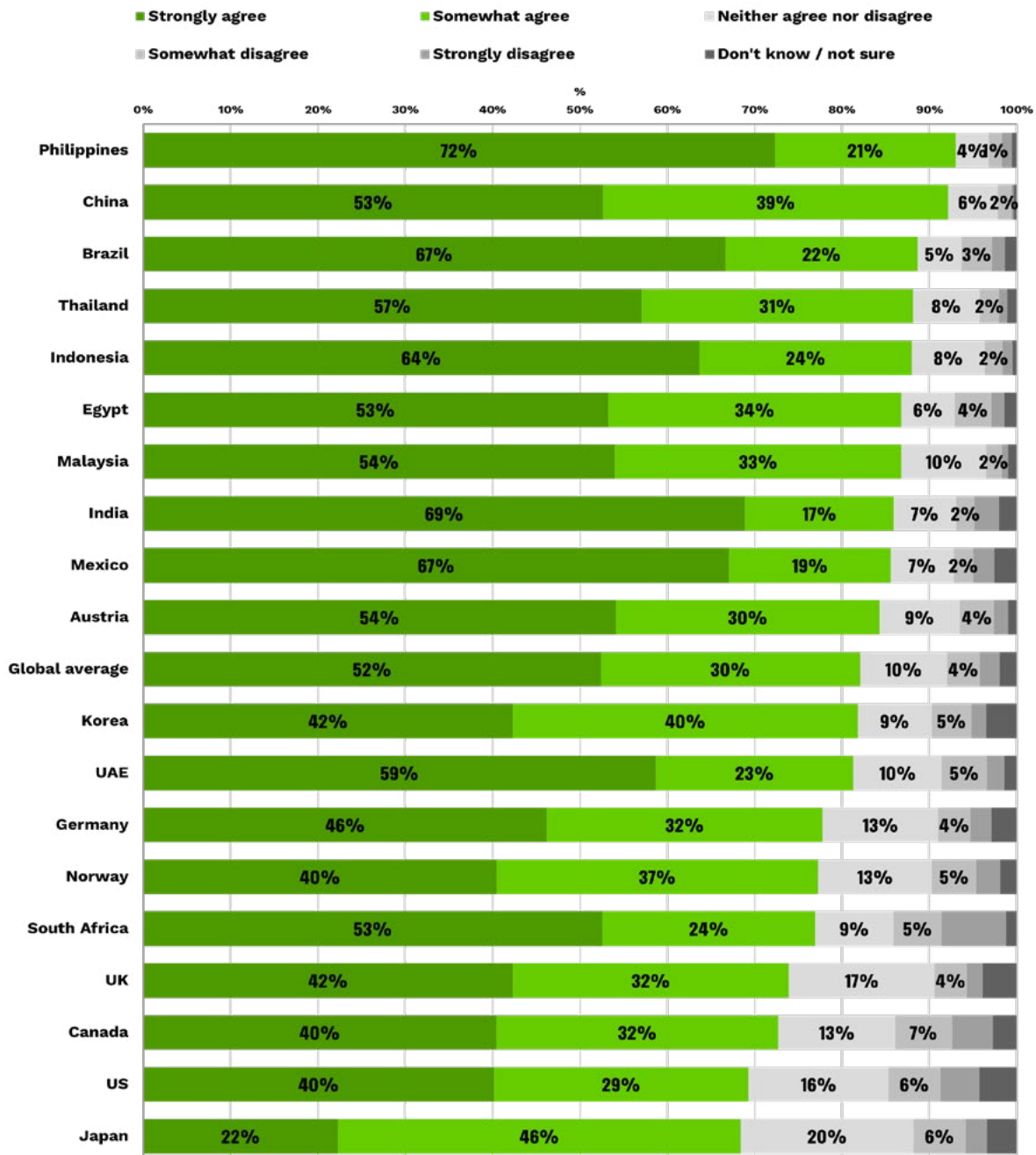
# ENDNOTES

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  - 2 Napper I.E. et al. (2020), Reaching New Heights in Plastic Pollution—Preliminary Findings of Microplastics on Mount Everest, *50 One Earth* Volume 3, Issue 5, P621-630, November 20, 2020. [https://www.cell.com/one-earth/fulltext/S2590-3322\(20\)30550-9?\\_returnURL=https%3A%2F%2Flinkinghub.elsevier.com%2Fretrieve%2Fpii%2FS2590332220305509%3Fshowall%3Dtrue](https://www.cell.com/one-earth/fulltext/S2590-3322(20)30550-9?_returnURL=https%3A%2F%2Flinkinghub.elsevier.com%2Fretrieve%2Fpii%2FS2590332220305509%3Fshowall%3Dtrue)
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  - 4 More than two million people signed a petition supporting a Global Plastics Treaty; [greenpeace.org/PlasticsTreaty](https://www.greenpeace.org/PlasticsTreaty)
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  - 6 The fourth meeting of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee Global Plastics Treaty (INC-4) will take place at the end of April 2024 in Ottawa, Canada. UN Environment Programme, Intergovernmental Commission on Plastic Pollution, Fourth Session (INC-4); <https://www.unep.org/inc-plastic-pollution/session-4>
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- Greenpeace International (2023), Brief: Establishing a global plastic production target in line with 1.5°C; <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1rjb0-M0nNIIztUQcoMab301f7pvn3Wd-tI38lqk9us/edit?usp=sharing>- 11 ‘Strongly agree’ and ‘Somewhat agree’ responses combined
- 12 ‘Essential’, ‘Very important’, and ‘Fairly important’ responses combined
- 13 ‘Very concerned’ and ‘Somewhat concerned’ responses combined
- 14 Censuswide abides by and employs members of the Market Research Society and follows the MRS code of conduct and ESOMAR principles. Censuswide is also a member of the British Polling Council.
- 15 Link to English version of final survey as it went out to the 19 countries: <https://sv.censuswide.com/survey/j13067cwwmpuktest>
- 16 The MRS code of conduct is advice from the leading British research institution on how to carry out good quality research
- 17 The ESOMAR principles are a European set of directives to set essential standards of ethical and professional conduct designed to maintain public confidence in research.
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- 19 Much more likely’ and ‘Somewhat more likely’ responses combined
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- 27 The United Nations Environment Assembly adopted UNEA Resolution 5/14 in March 2022
- 28 See endnote 7, European Academies Science Advisory Council and others
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- 30 WWF International and the Plastic Free Foundation (2022) op.cit. ADD Oceana (which survey is this?)
- 31 Systemiq (2023), Towards Ending Plastic Pollution by 2040, 15 Global Policy Interventions for Systems Change <https://www.systemiq.earth/towards-ending-plastic-pollution-by-2040/>
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# APPENDIX

## FULL QUESTIONNAIRE WITH OVERVIEW OF RESULTS OF ALL COUNTRIES

Q1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: To stop plastic pollution, we need to cut plastic production.



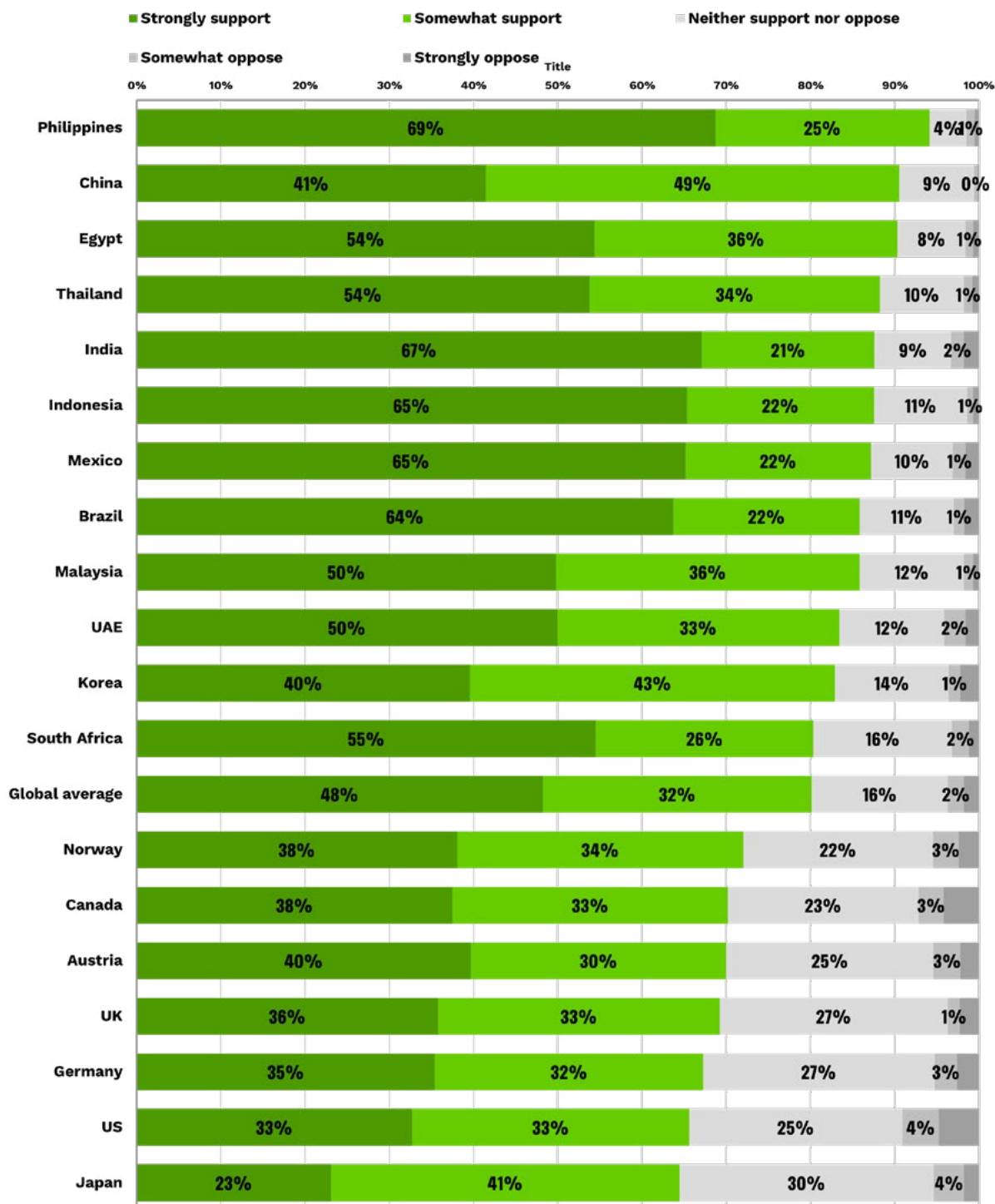
Over 8 in 10 (82%) respondents agree\* with the statement: ‘To stop plastic pollution, we need to cut plastic production’<sup>1</sup>. Of these, over half (52%) strongly agree, and 3 in 10 (30%) somewhat agree. This is compared with just over 1 in 20 (6%) who disagree\*\* with this statement.

\* ‘Strongly agree’ and ‘Somewhat agree’ answers combined.

\*\* ‘Strongly disagree’ and ‘Somewhat disagree’ answers combined.

1 Full question text; ‘The global production and consumption of plastics has increased exponentially in recent years. This has led to severe problems with plastic pollution worldwide. To solve these, the United Nations has brought together governments from around the world to negotiate a Global Plastics Treaty. They are currently discussing reducing plastic production and banning single-use plastics’ via this global treaty. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements’

## Q2. To what extent would you support or oppose the Global Plastics Treaty agreeing a reduction in plastic production, in order to stop biodiversity loss and limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius?



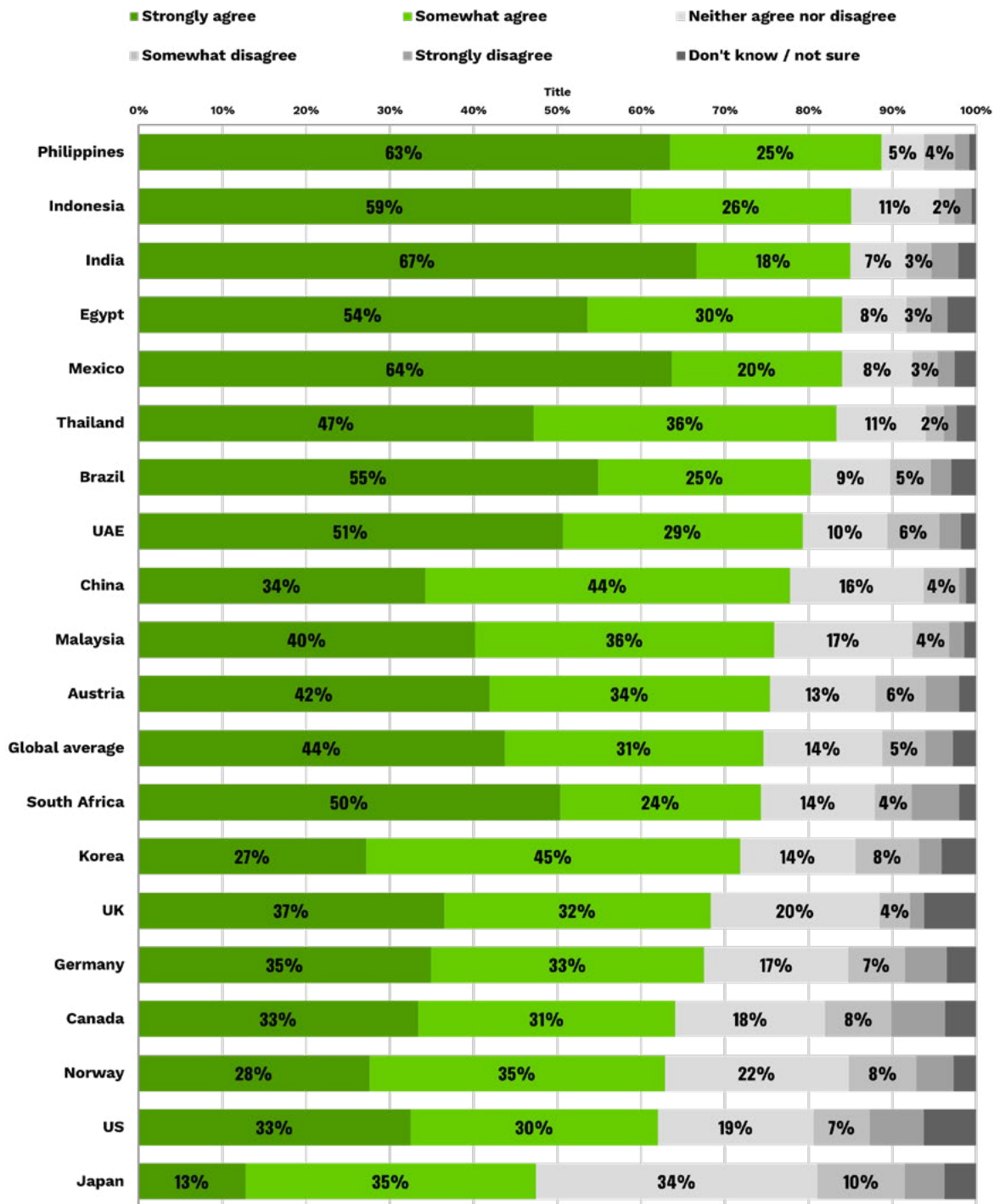
- 8 in 10 (80%) respondents would support\* the Global Plastics Treaty agreeing a reduction in plastic production in order to stop biodiversity loss and limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius<sup>1</sup>. Of these, almost half (48%) strongly support this, and just under a third (32%) somewhat support this. This is compared with just under 1 in 20 (4%) who oppose\*\* this.

\* 'Strongly support' and 'Somewhat support' answers combined.

\*\* 'Strongly oppose' and 'Somewhat oppose' answers combined.

<sup>1</sup> Full question text; It's widely recognized that to prevent worsening and potentially irreversible effects of climate change, the world's average temperature should not exceed that of preindustrial times by more than 1.5 degrees Celsius (2.7 degrees Fahrenheit). To what extent would you support or oppose the Global Plastics Treaty agreeing a reduction in plastic production, in order to stop biodiversity loss and limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius?

### Q3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The Global Plastics Treaty must ban single-use plastic packaging



- Three quarters (75%) of respondents agree\* with the statement: ‘The Global Plastics Treaty must ban single-use plastic packaging’<sup>1</sup>. Of these, over 4 in 10 (44%) strongly agree, and just over 3 in 10 (31%) somewhat agree. This is compared with under 1 in 10 (8%) who disagree\*\* with this statement.

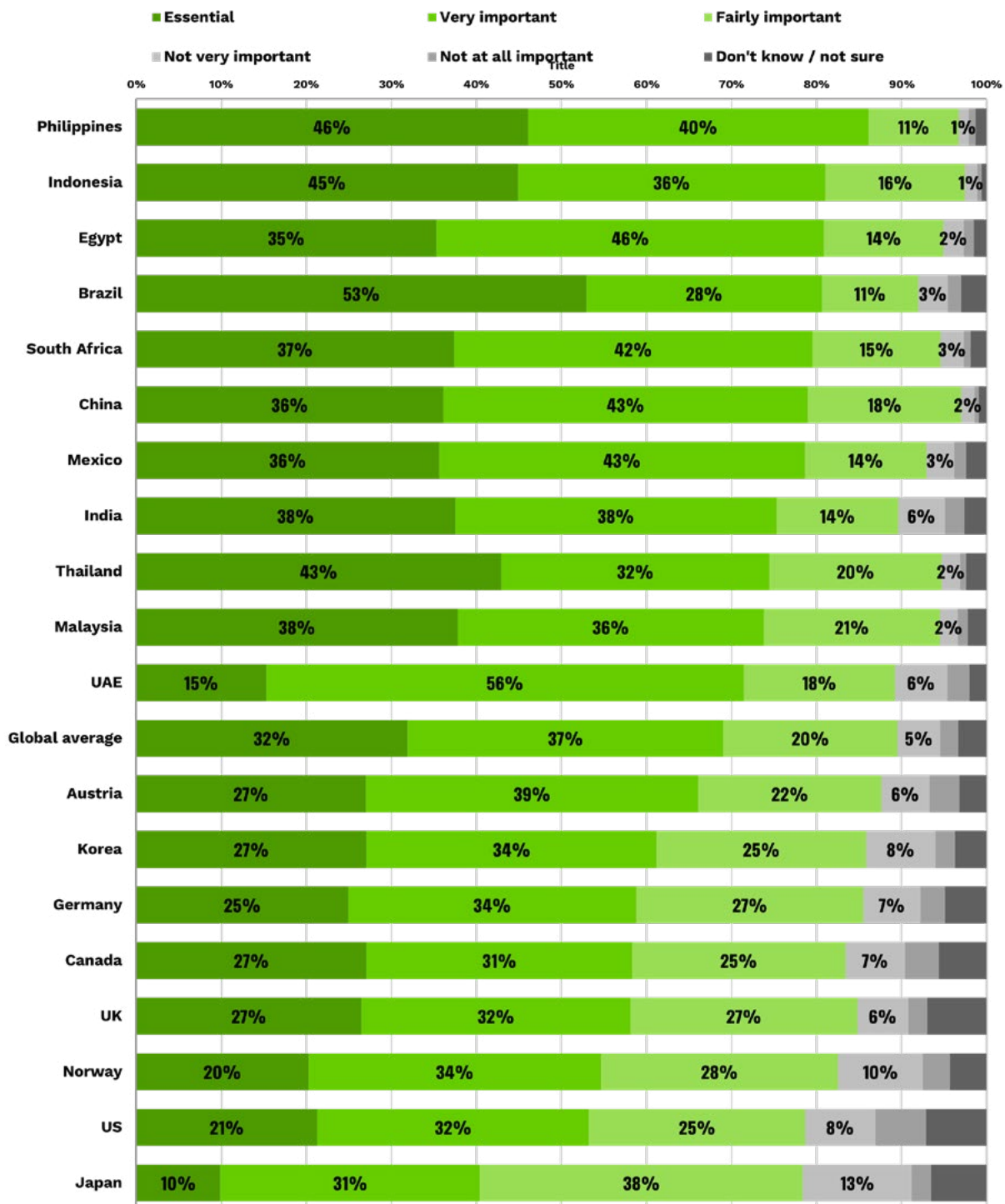
\* ‘Strongly agree’ and ‘Somewhat agree’ answers combined.

\*\* ‘Strongly disagree’ and ‘Somewhat disagree’ answers combined.

<sup>1</sup> Full question text; ‘The global production and consumption of plastics has increased exponentially in recent years. This has led to severe problems with plastic pollution worldwide. To solve these, the United Nations has brought together governments from around the world to negotiate a Global Plastics Treaty. They are currently discussing reducing plastic production and banning single-use plastics’ via this global treaty. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements’



## Q4. How important or not important do you believe it is that the Global Plastics Treaty includes targets that oblige governments and corporations to transition away from single-use plastic packaging to reusable and refillable packaging?

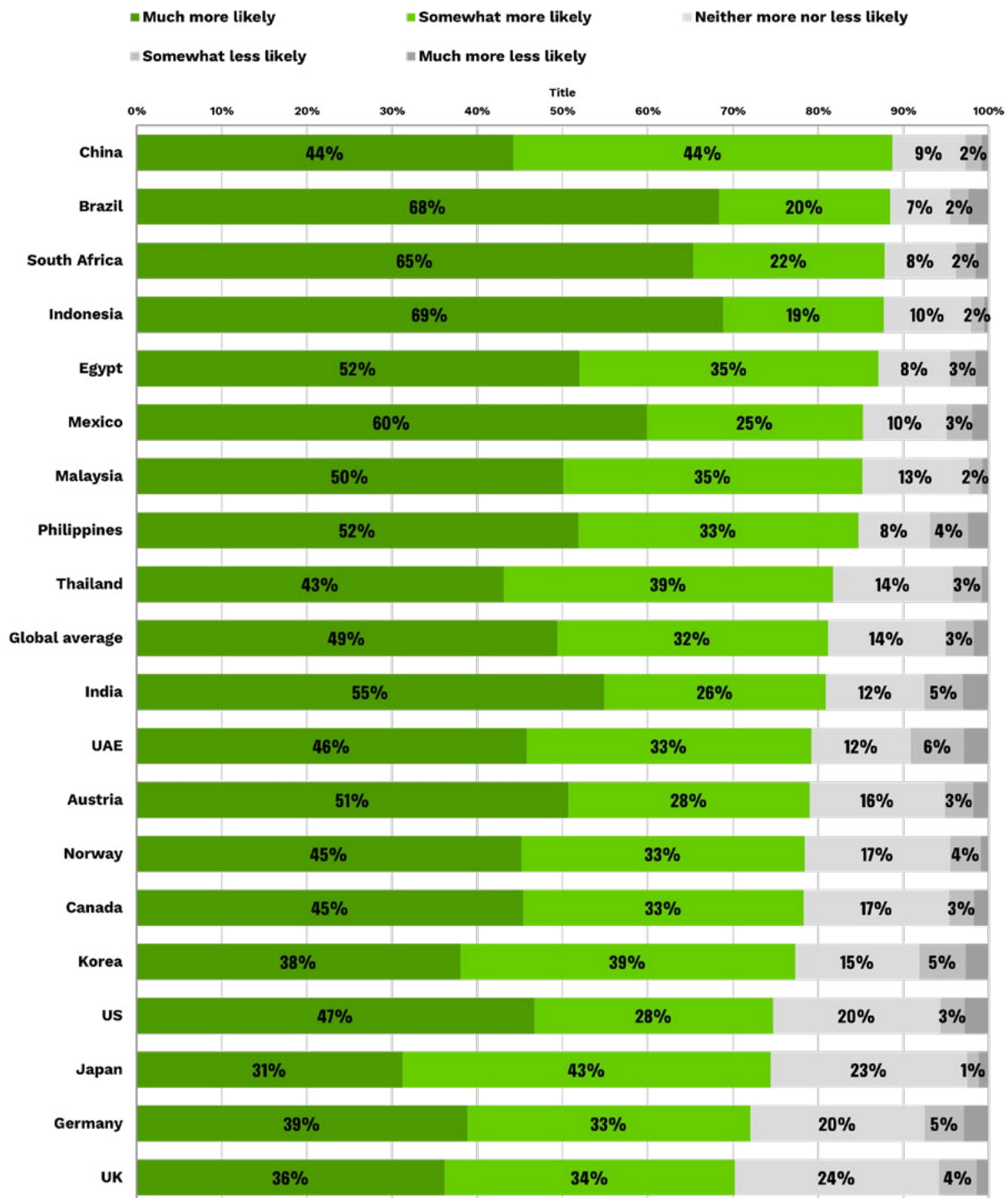


- 9 in 10 (90%) respondents believe it is important\* that the Global Plastics Treaty includes targets that oblige governments and corporations to transition away from single-use plastic packaging to reusable and refillable packaging. Of these, just under a third (32%) think this is essential, just under 4 in 10 (37%) think this is very important, and a fifth (20%) think this is fairly important. This is compared with under 1 in 10 (7%) who do not think this is important\*\*.

\*Essential, 'Very important' and 'Fairly important' answers combined.

\*\*Not at all important' and 'Not very important' answers combined.

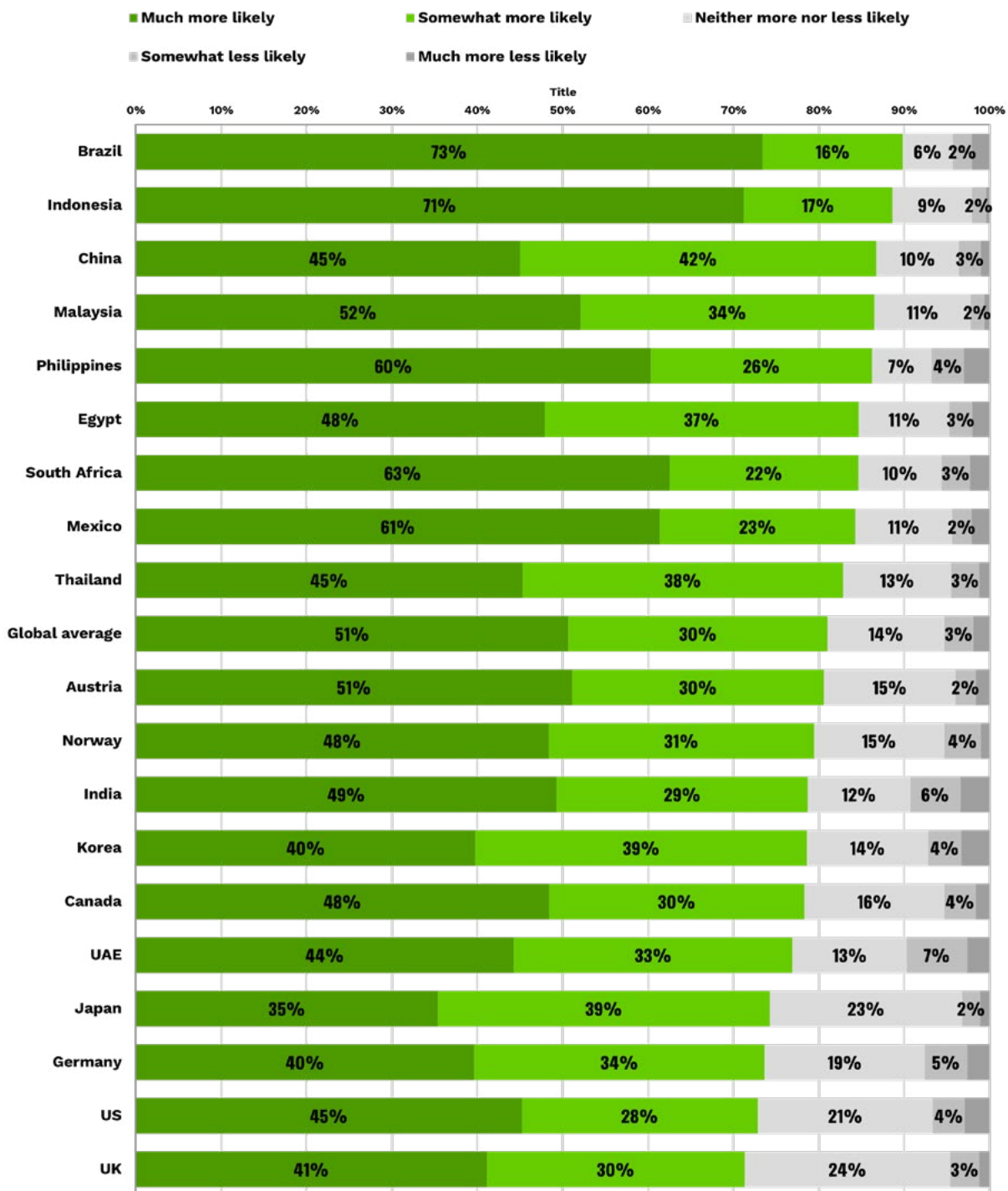
**Q5a. How much more likely/less likely would you be to use reusable and refillable packaging (e.g. reusable coffee cup, cleaning products and personal care products to refill at home or in store) if: If it was more convenient**



- Just over 8 in 10 (81%) respondents would be more likely\* to use reusable and refillable packaging if it was more convenient. Of these, almost half (49%) would be much more likely, whilst almost a third (32%) would be somewhat more likely. This is compared with 1 in 20 (5%) who would be less likely\*\* to do so.

\* 'Much more likely' and 'Somewhat more likely' answers combined.  
 \*\* 'Much more less likely' and 'Somewhat less likely' answers combined.

## Q5b How much more likely/less likely would you be to use reusable and refillable packaging (e.g. reusable coffee cup, cleaning products and personal care products to refill at home or in store) if: If it was more cost effective

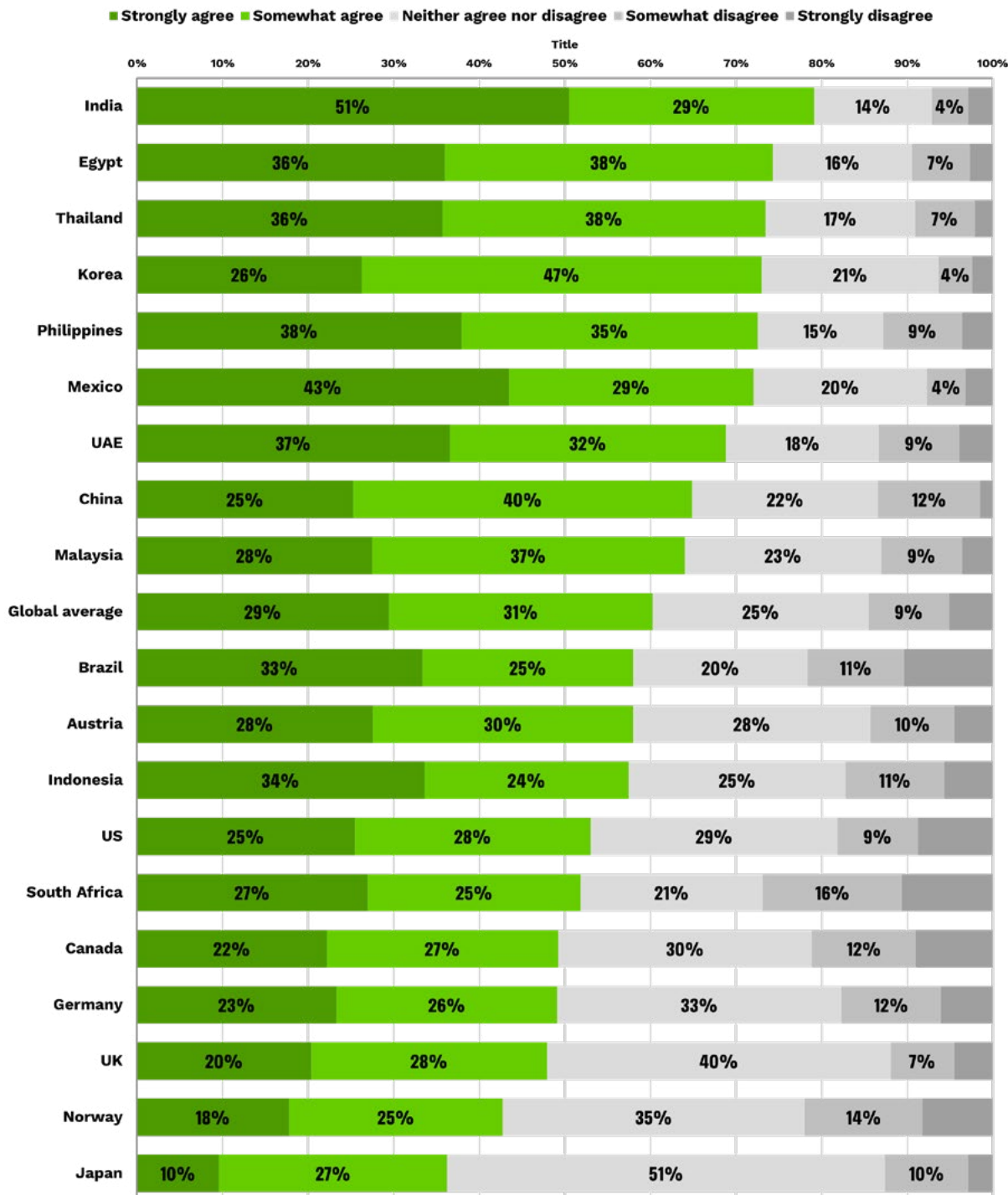


- Just over 8 in 10 (81%) respondents would be more likely\* to use reusable and refillable packaging if it was more cost effective. Of these, just over half (51%) would be much more likely, whilst 3 in 10 (30%) would be somewhat more likely. This is compared with 1 in 20 (5%) who would be less likely\*\* to do so.

\* 'Much more likely' and 'Somewhat more likely' answers combined.

\*\* 'Much more less likely' and 'Somewhat less likely' answers combined.

**Q6. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: In order for the Global Plastics Treaty negotiations to be successful, lobbyists from the fossil fuel and chemical industries should not be allowed to take part**



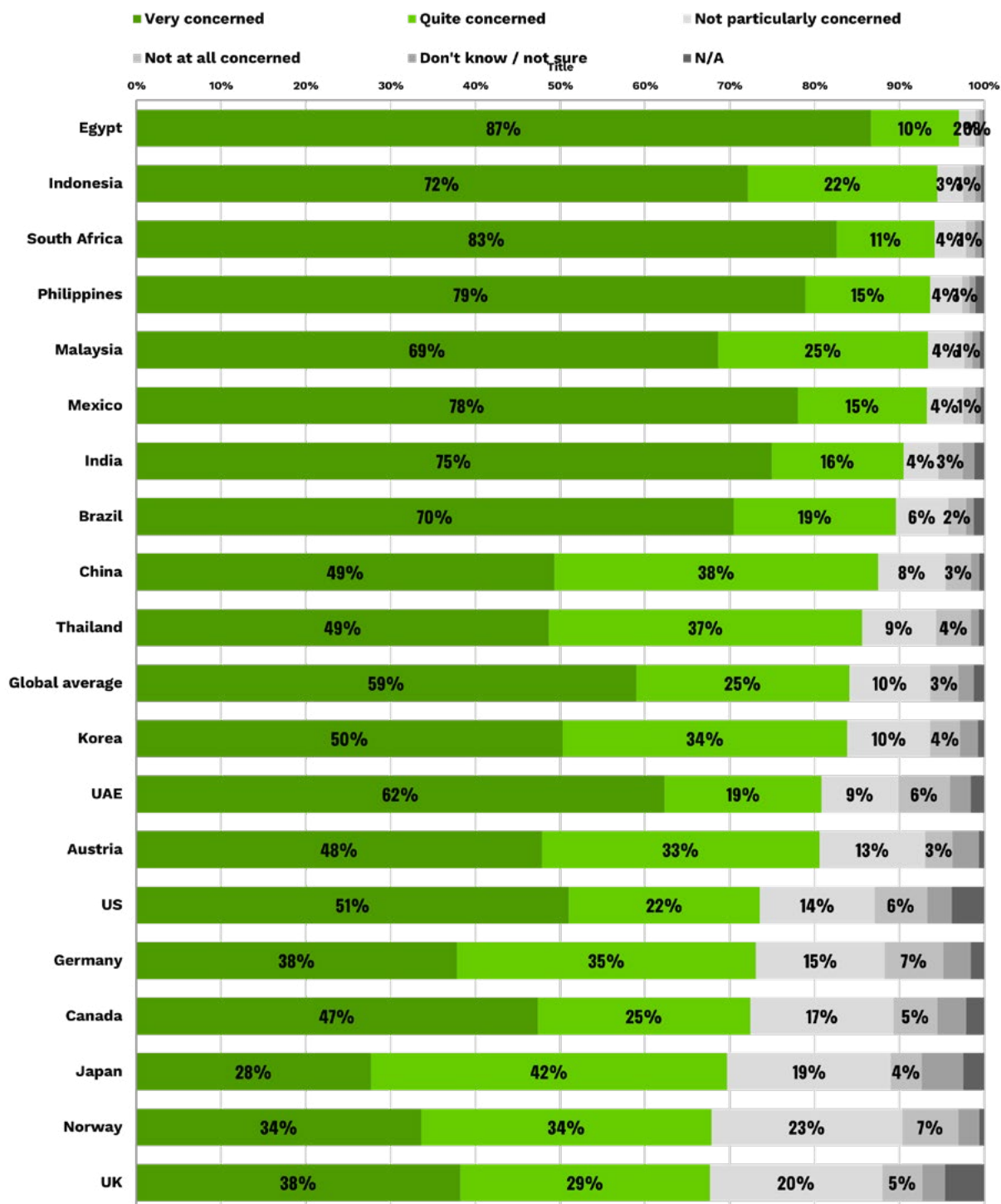
- 6 in 10 (60%) respondents agree\* with the statement: ‘In order for the Global Plastics Treaty negotiations to be successful, lobbyists from the fossil fuel industry and chemical industries should not be allowed to take part’.<sup>1</sup> Of these, almost 3 in 10 (29%) strongly agree, and just over 3 in 10 (31%) somewhat agree. This is compared with just under 1 in 6 (15%) who disagree\*\* with this statement.

\* ‘Strongly agree’ and ‘Somewhat agree’ answers combined.

\*\* ‘Strongly disagree’ and ‘Somewhat disagree’ answers combined.

<sup>1</sup> Full question text; 143 fossil fuel and chemical company lobbyists registered for the most recent Global Plastics Treaty meeting . This is more than the 70 smallest country delegations together. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “In order for the Global Plastics Treaty negotiations to be successful, lobbyists from the fossil fuel and chemical industries should not be allowed to take part”

## Q7a. How concerned or not concerned are you about the adverse health effects of plastics on the following? Your children's health



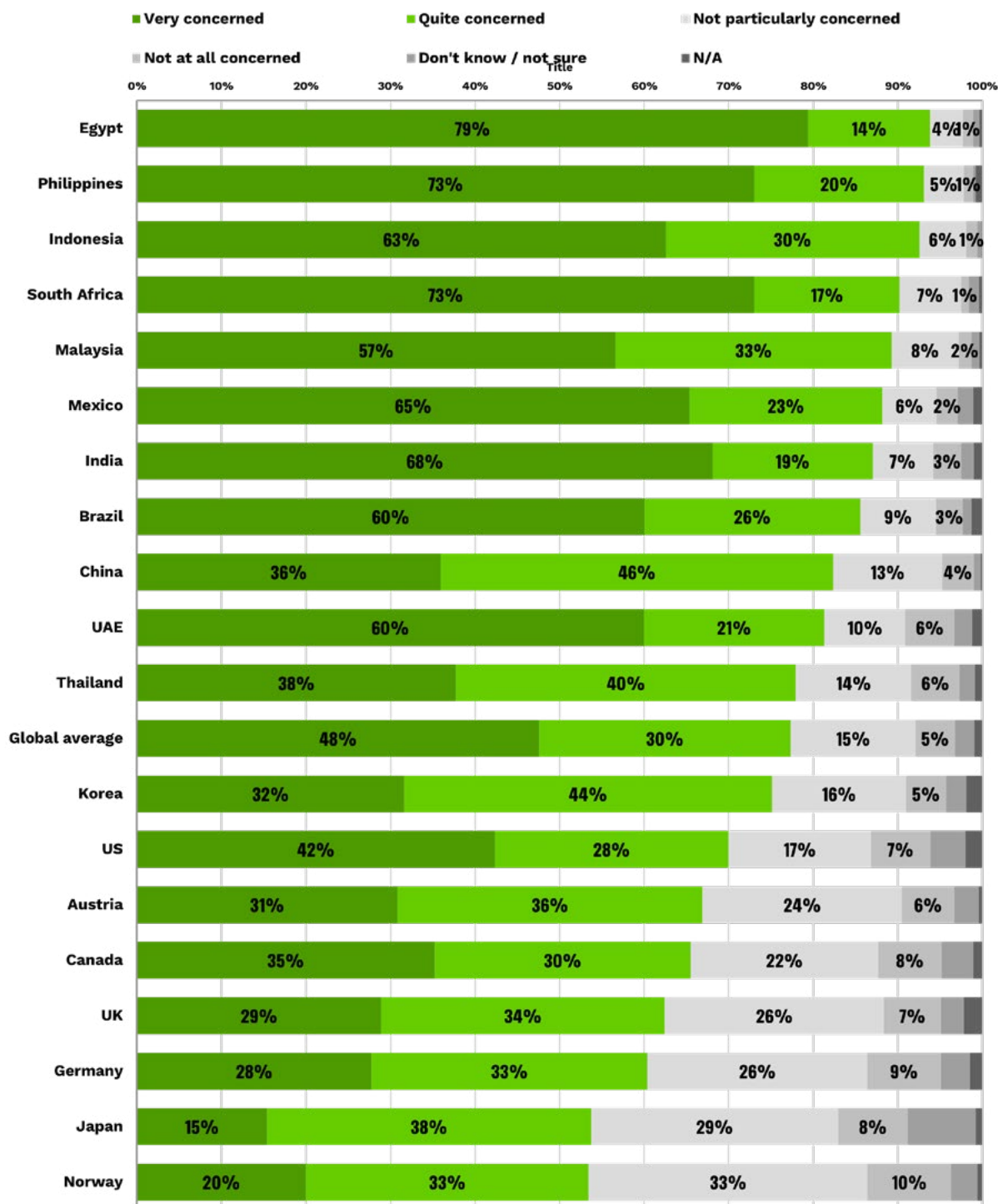
- Over 8 in 10 (84%) parents surveyed are concerned\* about the adverse health effects of plastics on their children's health<sup>1</sup>. Of these, nearly 6 in 10 (59%) are very concerned. This is compared with over 1 in 10 (13%) who are not concerned\*\* about this.

\* 'Very concerned' and 'Quite concerned' answers combined.

\*\* 'Not at all concerned' and 'Not particularly concerned' answers combined.

<sup>1</sup> Full question text; Plastic fragments and chemicals used in plastics have been found in the food we eat, the air we breathe, in breast milk and even in our blood and internal organs. How concerned or not concerned are you about the adverse health effects of plastics on the following?

## Q7b. How concerned or not concerned are you about the adverse health effects of plastics on the following? Your own health



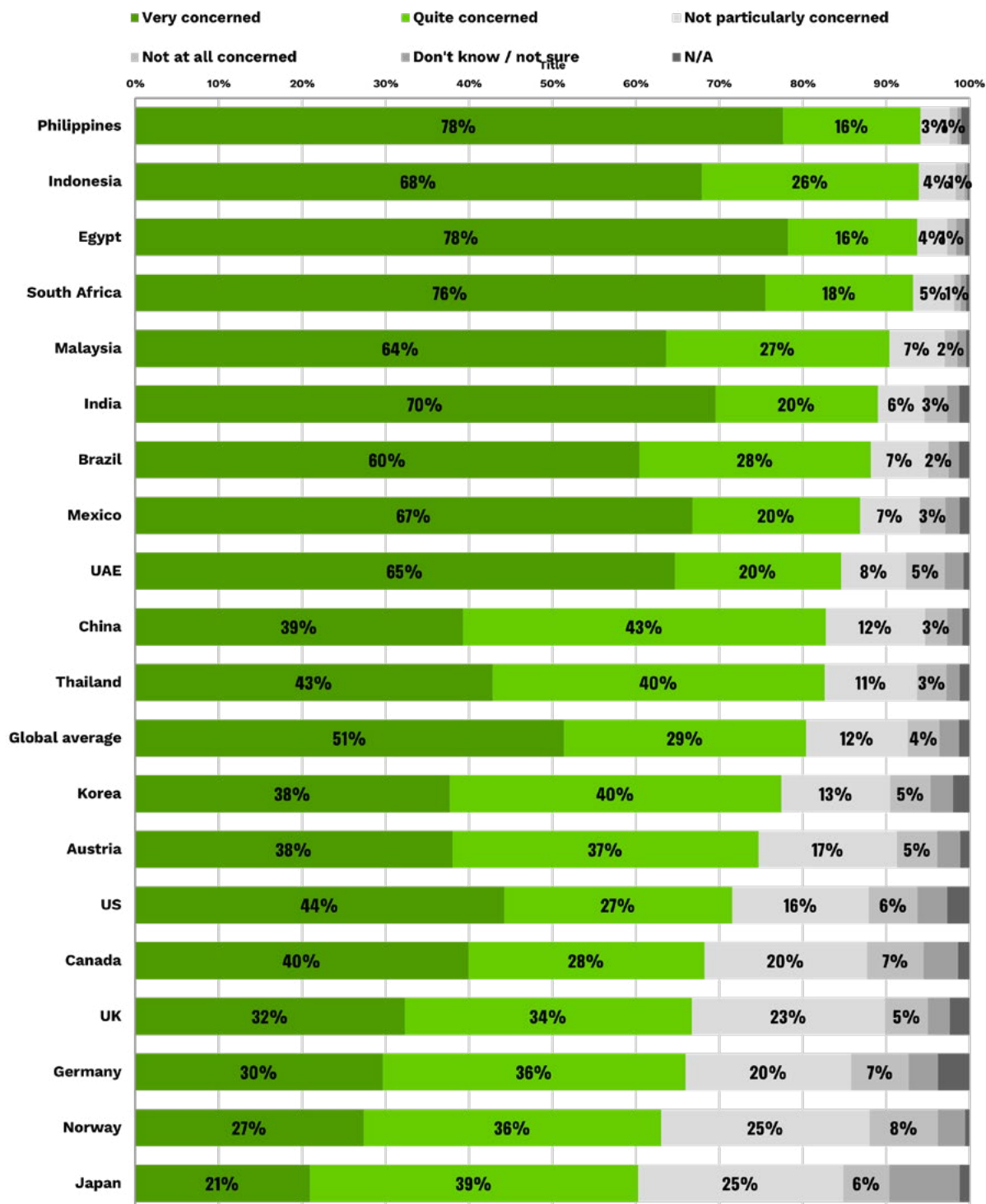
- Almost 8 in 10 (77%) respondents are concerned\* about the adverse health effects of plastics on their own health<sup>1</sup>. Of these, almost half (48%) are very concerned. This is compared with just under a fifth (19%) who are not concerned\*\* about this.

\* 'Very concerned' and 'Quite concerned' answers combined.

\*\* 'Not at all concerned' and 'Not particularly concerned' answers combined.

<sup>1</sup> Full question text; Plastic fragments and chemicals used in plastics have been found in the food we eat, the air we breathe, in breast milk and even in our blood and internal organs. How concerned or not concerned are you about the adverse health effects of plastics on the following?

## Q7c. How concerned or not concerned are you about the adverse health effects of plastics on the following? The health of your loved ones



- 8 in 10 (80%) respondents are concerned\* about the adverse health effects of plastics on the health of their loved ones<sup>1</sup>. Of these, over half (51%) are very concerned. This is compared with 1 in 6 (16%) who are not concerned\*\* about this.

\* 'Very concerned' and 'Quite concerned' answers combined.

\*\* 'Not at all concerned' and 'Not particularly concerned' answers combined.

1 Full question text; Plastic fragments and chemicals used in plastics have been found in the food we eat, the air we breathe, in breast milk and even in our blood and internal organs. How concerned or not concerned are you about the adverse health effects of plastics on the following?

## METHODOLOGY IN DETAIL

This survey about global support for a strong Plastics Treaty was conducted in 19 countries in February 2024, research conducted by Censuswide using an online panel among 19,088 people aged 16+. The sample consists of approximately 1,000 individuals in each of the UK, USA, Canada, India, Brazil, Egypt, Germany, Mexico, South Africa, Philippines, Indonesia, Japan, Thailand, Korea, China, UAE, Malaysia, Austria, and Norway. Samples can be taken as representative of these countries' general adult population over the age of 16, using UN data. Quotas were used to ensure the data was representative, this was using age and gender data in all countries and additionally region data in the UK and USA, using ONS and Census data.

An online quantitative methodology was used to collect the data for this survey, using double opt-in panels to ensure validity. This approach allows respondents to feel comfortable expressing their views anonymously.

Responses have been randomised where appropriate, so that the order is different for respondents. The question text is as shown in the wording of the report, there were some instances where respondents were given additional information to help them complete the question with full knowledge. These caveats have been added to the footnotes.

The totals in the report are based on all the respondents who took part in the survey, so equal base sizes per country. Countries have not been weighted by population size but instead have an equal voice in the total. Respondents are tracked during fieldwork and any invalid responses removed. The sample size of 1,000 respondents gives a confidence interval of 3.1 at a confidence level of 95%, meaning that 19 times out of 20 the results are accurate to +/-3.1% per country.



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