# **International Attitudes Toward Global Policies**

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The "global climate scheme" (a global carbon price funding a global basic income) would be an effective and progressive way to combat climate change, and poverty. Yet, such policy is mostly absent from political platforms and the policy debate. Using surveys on 40,000 respondents in 20 countries covering 72% of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, we document majority support for this and other global policies. Using a complementary survey on 3,000 U.S. respondents, we test several hypotheses that could could reconcile strong stated support with a lack of salience of these issues. The complementary analyses show that the stated support is mostly sincere, although we cannot rule out insincerity for 3% to 9% of the population from the willingness to sign a real-stake petition and a list experiment, respectively. Global redistributive policies rank high (though not highest) in the prioritization of policies. Conjoint analyses reveal that the Democratic party would not significantly lose votes if it endorsed the global climate scheme, while a candidate at the Democratic primary would actually win votes by doing so. Accurate beliefs about the level of support for the scheme dismisses the hypothesis of pluralistic ignorance of the support. Strong universalistic attitudes are con-

Figure 1: Share of support (somewhat or strongly) for the main global policies among non-indifferent.

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Level at which climate policies are needed			
Global	85 78 87 81 85 88 <b>92 94</b> 88	86 88 88 70 85 88	87 78 86 88 90 82 76
Federal/Continental	46 67 58 48 <mark>37</mark> 48 <mark>30 40</mark>	40 47 52 48 48	61 67 50 41 42 41 <b>24</b>
State/National	44 54 50 45 27 45 28 50 38	65 <mark>34</mark> 53 41 42 36	32 59 35 26 53 58 35
Local	36 48 45 33 26 37 24 35 37	41 30 43 35 35 35	29 50 24 28 42 41 27
Dependence on what other countries do			
If other do less, [country] should do more	56 55 57 54 <mark>47</mark> 51 74 62 57	44 64 53 58 76 74	69 75 82 80 78 79 60
If other do more, [country] should do more	46 50 53 <mark>40 37 42</mark> 52 59 <mark>36</mark>	35 44 49 55 63 65	67 73 71 57 60 71 <mark>32</mark>
Global climate policies			
Global tax on millionaires to finance low-income countries	64 58 67 55 65 65 72 64 62	65 75 65 53 78 73	86 80 83 78 71 73 83
Global carbon budget (+2°C) divided in tradable country shares	62 57 64 52 69 50 59	71 71 66 74 69	78 78 77 76 71 68 76
Global democratic assembly on climate change	57 52 54 51 55 56 68 61 63	57 68 53 <mark>48</mark> 75 64	86 77 78 76 70 72 73
Global tax on GHG financing a global basic income	34 29 32 41 34 36 34 32 31	33 42 29 34 61 54	74 72 70 68 40 44 62
Burden sharing preferences for the global carbon budget			
Emission share should be in proportion to population *	63 62 59 55 71 55 68 53 65	66 66 62 67 72 65	76 75 73 71 75 71 63
Countries that have emitted more since 1990 should receive a lower share	8* 44 42 45 <mark>28</mark> 54 45 51 42 44	48 48 42 41 58 56	65 67 63 <mark>47</mark> 53 58 52
Countries that will be hurt more by CC should receive a higher share*	44 42 39 41 51 37 42 51 53	43 48 38 41 63 58	74 72 70 54 61 60 <mark>47</mark>
Emission share should be in proportion to current emissions	35 35 35 29 33 39 37	42 35 30 50 41	65 60 62 <mark>40 38</mark> 55 <mark>31</mark>

firmed in more general questions, suggesting that the support cannot be explained away by malleable opinion or experimenter demand. Finally, we conclude that there is no compelling reason why global policies do not enter the public debate or political platforms, as they seem genuinely supported by a majority of the population.

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# Number of supported policies

Mean	1.364
List contains: G	0.464***
	(0.054)
List contains: R	0.494***
	(0.053)
List contains: $G \times R$	-0.001
	(0.091)
Observations	1,799
R <sup>2</sup>	0.111

Indifferent Somewhat support Strongly support Strongly oppose High-income countries funding renewable 33% 14% energy in low-income countries Fight tax evasion by creating a global financial register 27% 10% to record ownership of all assets High-income countries contributing \$100 billion per year to help low-income countries adapt to climate change Payments from high-income countries to compensate 24% low-income countries for climate damages A minimum wage in all countries at 50% of local median wage Removing tariffs on imports from low-income countries 15% 27% Democratise international institutions (UN, IMF) by making 13% a country's voting right proportional to its population A maximum wealth limit of 15% \$10 billion (US) / €100 million (EU) Cancellation of low-income countries' public debt 21% 33% 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.7 0.9 0.4 0.5 0.8

### Figure 2: Support for various global policies in the U.S.

#### **Results**

#### **Discussion**

## Methods

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Figure 3: Points.

0 ■ 1-8 ■ 9-14 ■ 15-18 ■ 19-25 ■ 26-50 ■ 51-100

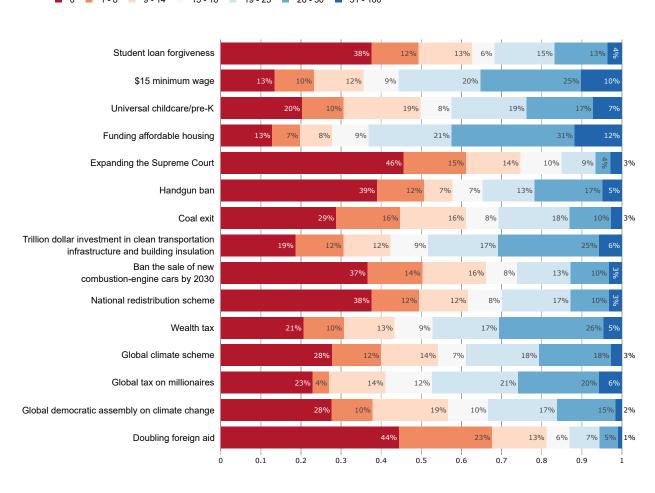
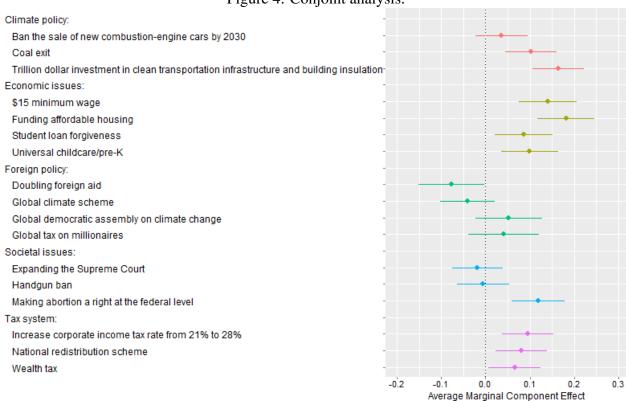


Figure 4: Conjoint analysis.



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**Competing Interests** The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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