Acceptance for International Redistribution in High-Income Countries

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Link to most recent version

Abstract

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Contents

1 Introduction

Questions that do not prime global solidarity show that this topic is not a salient concern for most people, which may explain why global redistribution proposals receives little attention in public debate, despite widespread acceptance.

Literature

2 Data and design

Samples. I conducted an original survey on 12,000 respondents representative of the adult population in eleven high-income countries (see Figure 1). The countries have been chosen to span the diversity of high-income countries and the sample sizes to be commensurate to these countries' population sizes.[1] The survey was fielded online in 2025 using the companies *Yandex* (for Russia), *Kantar* (for Saudi Arabia), and *Bilendi* (for the other countries).[2]

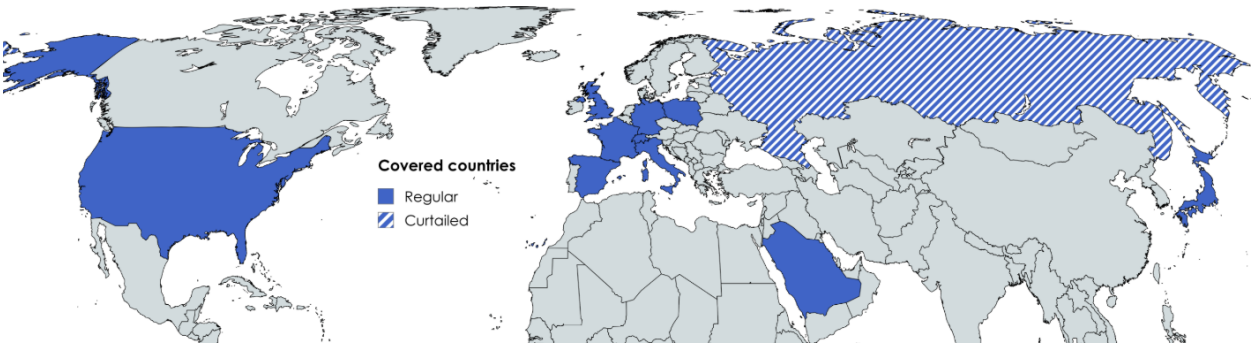
In Russia, the questionnaire was curtailed as I could not ask the same questionnaire as in the other countries, for two reasons. First, I could not use the platform *Qualtrics*, which prevented me from asking some question formats (such as constant sum scales) or from embedding Javascript (used to design an interactive question). Second, I had to cut or reword some questions due to preventive censorship by the survey company. In the

[1] The sample sizes are as follows: U.S.: 3,000; Japan: 2,000; Russia: 1,000; Saudi Arabia: 1,000; Europe: 5,000, split in proportion to the countries' adult population size (except for Switzerland), that is France: 798; Germany: 1,048; Italy: 756; Spain: 603; Poland: 500; Switzerland: 469.

[2] For all countries but Russia, responses were collected between April 15 and July 3, 2025. For Russia, responses were collected between September 19 and TODO, 2025. Each complete response is rewarded around €3 in gift points.

other countries, the questionnaires are almost identical, though the figures in questions are adapted to the country context (e.g. when informing about the cost of the Global Climate Scheme to the average person of the country). Appendix **??** lists the specificities of the questionnaire in each country.

Figure 1: Country coverage of the survey.



Representativeness. The samples are stratified to be representative of the country's adult population along the following quota variables (with some exceptions[3]): gender, age (5 brackets), income (4), diploma (3), region (2 to 5), and urbanicity (2 to 3). Tables S1-S4 in Appendix C show that our samples match the actual population frequencies along these dimensions, except for Saudi Arabia (where non-Saudis and non-high-school-educated people are underrepresented) and Russia (where TODO). All our results are reweighted to be fully representative of the population along our quotas (with weights trimmed between 0.25 and 4). Results aggregated at the global or European levels weigh each country in proportion to its adult population size.

Appendix Figure S59 shows that 11% to 17% of the variance of our main attitudinal outcomes is explained by sociodemographic variables, and this share falls below 5% after accounting for country and vote. In other words, even though variables such as age or diploma are sometimes significantly correlated with attitudes (see Tables S5-S6), difference in average acceptance of a policy between (say) age groups rarely exceeds a dozen percentage points.

Appendix J shows how our main attitudinal outcomes vary by political leaning. Non-voters exhibit attitudes close to the center of the politicalspectrum. Besides, attitudes are much less polarized in Japan compared to Europe and the U.S. Appendix Figures

[3]In the U.S., I also use race (4 categories) as a quota variable. In Saudi Arabia, I do not use urbanicity, but I use citizenship (Saudi vs. non-Saudi). In Russia, I do not use region nor urbanicity.

S57-S58 show how our samples compare to reality in terms of vote in the last election. While the share of declared non-voters is lower than in reality, votes along the three main political leanings are close to reality. Appendix K shows that our main results are robust to reweighting by vote.

Data quality. The median survey duration is 17 minutes (13 min in Russia). Best practices have been used to ensure top-notch data quality. The questionnaire has been worded in a neutral and informative way;[4] tested on random people in public spaces to make sure it is correctly understood; translated by professional translators and double-checked by native speakers.

Of all respondents who started the questionnaire, only TODO % dropped out. TODO respondents were allowed to pursue the survey (as their quotas were not full) and did not drop out. The final sample is obtained after excluding of this extended sample TODO % of respondents for suspicion of low quality: % for failing an attention test and % for answering the questionnaire in less than 6 min (including % for both reasons). Appendix G checks for differential attrition and Appendix L shows that our main results replicate on the extended sample.

Whenever possible, the order of question items is randomized. Appendix M studies the effect of item order on answers. The item order generally has a significant but small effect (2 to 10 p.p.). The size of the effect help identify questions for which opinions are strongly held (e.g. the preference of a sustainable scenario over the status quo) *versus* weakly held (e.g. the preferred amount of climate finance).

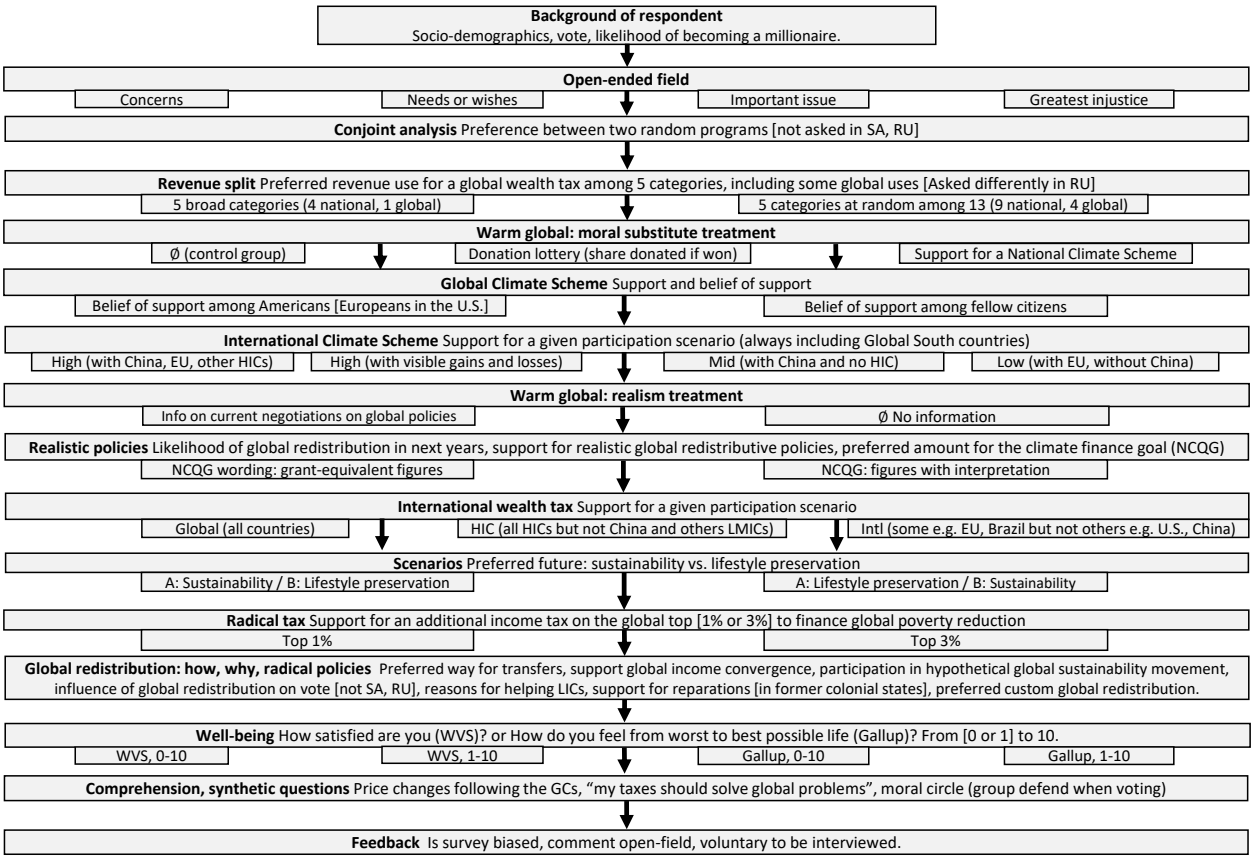
Appendix F compares the answers of two attitudinal questions asked in other surveys: the overall averages differ by 2 to 4 p.p. and their cross-country correlation is high: .70 (Global Nation 2023) to .86 (Cappelen et al. 2025).

Incentives. The questionnaire includes three incentivized questions, each awarded with a $100 prize for one randomly drawn winner. First, a comprehension question on the Global Climate Scheme (GCS) checks whether respondents have understood the policy's cost. Second, a donation lottery where respondents choose what part of the prize they would donate to a reforestation NGO, should they win the lottery. Third, a question on the perception of the actual support for the GCS, which rewards a correct guess.

[4] At the end of the survey, 70% of the respondents find it politically unbiased (Appendix Figure S54).

Survey structure. While Appendix B provides the full questionnaire, Figure 2 depicts the survey flow with all random branches. The various treatments are all independent and uniformly distributed. Appendix I runs placebo tests to check whether earlier treatments have an effect on unrelated outcomes.

Figure 2: Survey flow.



After sociodemographic characteristics, the questionnaire starts with broad questions to grasp the prioritization and salience of global solidarity before the respondents can understand the survey's topic. First, open-ended fields on either their main concerns, wants, issues of interest, or perceived injustices. Second, a conjoint experiment where respondents have to select their preferred political program, or abstain. Both programs are random: each policy (or absence of policy) in five policy domains is taken at random from a pool of policies prominent in the country's public debate. Third, respondents are asked to allocate the revenue of a global wealth tax between five (national or global) spending items.

Then come attitudinal questions on the main policies studied: a *Climate Scheme* at the

national, global, or international level; an international wealth tax funding low-income countries; and ten plausible global solidarity policies. These questions include treatments that vary the international coverage of policies or test for warm glow.

The last part of the questionnaire explores attitudes towards more radical global redistribution scenarios and include more sophisticated questions, such as an interactive task where respondents can choose their preferred custom redistribution of global incomes by manipulating sliders.

Finally, the survey concludes with a comprehension question, synthetic questions (e.g. on moral circle) and a feedback field.

Pre-registered hypotheses and data availability. The project is approved by the CIRED institutional review board (IRB-CIRED-2025-2) and was preregistered in the Open Science Foundation registry (osf.io/7mzn4). The study did not deviate from the registration: the questionnaires and the hypotheses tests used are the ones specified *ex ante*. All data and code as well as figures of the paper are available on github.com/bixiou/robustness_global_redistr.

3 Salience and prioritization of global solidarity

In this Section, I analyze the salience of global solidarity in undirected open-ended fields; and the prioritization of global programs in a budget allocation task.

3.1 Top-of-mind considerations

At the beginning of the survey, respondents are randomly assigned one open-ended question among four: their main concerns, their needs or wishes, an issue important to them but neglected in public debate, or the greatest injustice of all. The questions are deliberately broad and vague to let respondents express their top-of-mind considerations without any priming.

To analyze the answers, I automatically translated each field into English.[5] Then, I used AI and my own reading of a few hundreds answers to identify the most common concepts, from which I selected 27 categories. Then, I classified each answer into one or more of these categories, both manually (Figures S3-S6) and automatically using AI (Figure S2). Finally, I manually defined a list of 47 (conjunction of) keywords and used

[5] I used onlinedoctranslator.com, which is powered by *Google Translate*.

it to automatically classify all answers.[6] I report occurrences of the 24 most common keyword matches in Figure S1.

The three different classification methods yield consistent results but differ in accuracy. While the keyword classification allows an exact and reproducible search, the automatic search is not bound to specific words and captures more matching responses. Overall, it seems that the manual classification provides the most accurate results, with a number of matches generally between the two other methods. For example, to the *injustice* question, 1.3% of answers match the keywords for *global inequality* and ChatGPT identifies this category in 8.5% of answers, *versus* 3.7% according to my manual coding.[7] Indeed, the AI incorrectly classifies unspecific answers like "poverty" in this category,[8] while the keyword search misses answers like "inequality among humans". Given this observation, I use the manual classification as the benchmark and the two other methods as robustness checks.

While less accurate than the classifications, wordclouds (Figure 3) provide a simple visualization of the most common concepts in each question. By far, the most frequent *concerns* or *wishes* of respondents relate to their purchasing power, with concepts such as "money", "inflation", the "cost of living", or "financial stability" mobilized in 30% of these fields. Within country, the share of people concerned with money decreases with income: it ranges from 21% in the top income decile to 36% in the bottom one. The next most frequent *concerns* are health (or the healthcare system), far right governments (or related concepts such as "Trump" or "trade tariffs"), and war (either in general or a specific one such as the Gaza war). Most *wishes* are personal, with the next frequent ones related to the health or peace of mind of oneself or one's relatives. Interestingly, almost none of the responses mention relational considerations such as love, friendships, loneliness, intimate life, or the desire to have children (except for Saudi Arabia for the latter). Further research is needed to test whether the predominance of materialistic considerations stems from the context (an impersonal survey) or truly reflects people's primary thoughts.

Asked about the greatest *injustice*, the most frequent answers relate to "inequality" or "poverty", with 19% of occurrences (28% in Europe but only 9% in the U.S.). It is unclear whether these respondents think about inequality in their own country or at the global

[6] The list of keywords is given in Appendix TODO.

[7] The keyword matching searches the regular expression "global poverty—global inequal—hunger—drinking water—starv", ignoring case. The automatic and manual classification is based on the class definition "Inequality at the inetrnational level / Hunger or poverty in poor countries".

[8] Interestingly, out of the 45 (one-word) answers "poverty", ChatGPT-4.1 coded only 42 of them as *global inequality*, showing the lack of consistency of this classifier.

Figure 3: Most common concepts in open-ended fields. (Questions 19-21)

(a) "What are your main concerns these days?"

(b) "What are your needs or wishes?"

(c) "What according to you is the greatest injustice of all?"

(d) "Can you name an issue that is important to you but is neglected in the public debate?"

level, as only 13% of them mention a geographical scope. A hint is that, among them, 2% mention their own country *versus* 11% the global level (or Global South issues such as "clean water" or "starvation"), with Italians and Poles the most prone to mention the

global level and Japanese the least. The next most common answers relate to "discrimination" (based on gender, race, or sexual orientation), "violence" or "wrongful convictions" (many respondents denounce unjustly sentenced innocents), or their country's "welfare State" (with people either criticizing the lack of public services or excessive welfare for underserving people).

Asking people for "an issue important to them but neglected in the public debate" fails to uncover unusual topics. 20% of respondents are not able to find such an issue. Although "immigration" is the most frequent word according to the wordcloud, only 5% of respondents refer to this issue, which comes after "public services", the "cost of living", or the "environment". That most topics mentioned are already highly publicized suggests that the public debate either reflects or shapes what people have in mind.

Reading and coding each field one by one took about 30 hours, but it was worth it: not only does it result in an arguably more accurate classification; it also helped me grasp people's ways of thinking first hand. For example, most people reason from their own perspective (e.g. "my pension is too low", "I want to buy a house") and do not refer to the broader picture or to political reforms. To get a sense of people's own words, a random display of responses can be found on bit.ly/fields2025.

Interestingly, the topics vary significantly across countries. Here are my impressions of each country's slant. Compared to other countries, the concepts overrepresented in France are: insecurity, holidays or free time, the public deficit, equality, or gender equality; in Germany: old age poverty, immigration, the return of growth or the economic situation, free time, war (in Europe), and bureaucracy; in Italy: health, serenity or peace of mind, war, work stress and free time, world hunger, and feminicides; in Poland: war, inequality, holidays, honesty, and disabled people; in Spain: "health, money and love", housing, corruption, water access, global poverty, and squatters; in the UK: the cost of living, immigration, having a comfortable life, mental health, the holocaust, roads dangerous for driving, being unjustly imprisoned, and cut in winter fuel allowance; in Switzerland: equality, immigration, and gender equality; in Japan: the level of pensions, a cut on the consumption tax, the price of rice, the declining birth rate, childcare support, reducing the number of parliament members, foreigners' preferential treatment, excessive social assistance or the lack of reward for hard work, and stock prices; in Saudi Arabia: hobbies such as sports or soccer, the willingness to become millionaire (or billionaire), one's business project, buying a house, their car, that they are satisfied with their income, "self-injustice" or sin, raising children, Palestine, orphans' oppression, and travels; in the

U.S.: the economy, Donald Trump, breaches to the Constitution, abortion, and gun control.

Our topic of interest, *global inequality*, does not emerge as an issue salient to most people. Indeed, most considerations relate to issues that directly affect oneself or one's family, and political considerations (regarding e.g. public services, pensions or taxes) are often framed at the national level. *Global redistribution*almost never appears as a *wish*. Furthermore, *global inequality* is rarely mentioned as a neglected *issue* or as a *concern*, contrary to international issues such as war, climate change, or the rise of the far right. However, it is mentioned as frequently as these other international issues in terms of *injustice*. To sum up, the low salience of global solidarity may explain why this topic fails to mobilize political forces despite it being referred to as a just cause and it being accepted by majorities (as shown below).

3.2 Prioritization of public spending items

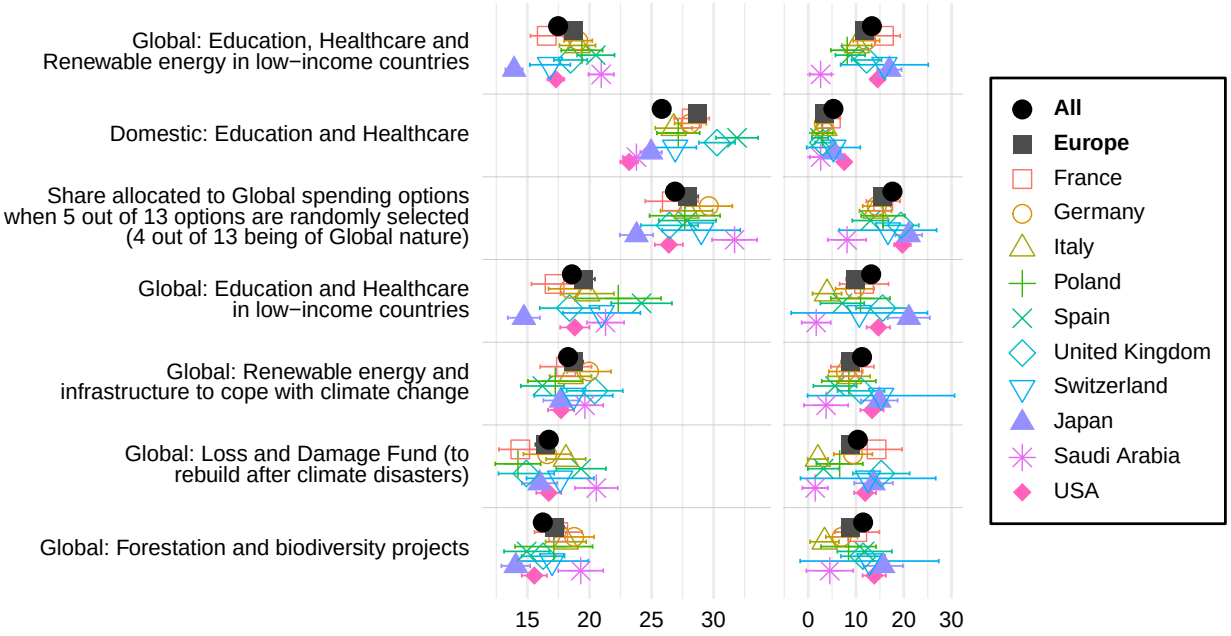
Fabre et al. (2025) finds that Fabre et al. (2025) uses two random variants to study the preferred use of revenue from a global wealth tax between infrastructure and public services *in low-income countries versus domestic* healthcare and education. The "binary" variant shows that around half of US-Americans and Western Europeans prefer to allocate half (rather than none) of the revenue to low-income countries. The "continuous" variant shows that the median respondent prefers to allocate 30% of the revenue to low-income countries (LICs).

While these results reveal large acceptance of allocating a substantial share of the revenue from a global tax to LICs, this may result from framing the question with only two spending items (domestic *versus* LICs).

Figure 4: Preferred split of revenue of an international wealth tax. The first two items are from the variant *Few* with 5 fixed items (the *Global* one and the most preferred one are displayed); the last four items are from the variant *Many* with 5 items taken at random out of 13 (the 4 *Global* ones are displayed). (Questions 24-25)

(a) Average preferred allocation (in %).

(b) Share of respondents allocating 0 revenue (in %).



4 Acceptance for international policies in function of country coverage

5 Sincerity of support for global redistribution

6 Breadth of international policies accepted

7 Conclusion

Methods

Acknowledgements

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Figure 5: Support for the National, Global, and International Climate Schemes (*Yes*/*No* question). (Questions 26-35).

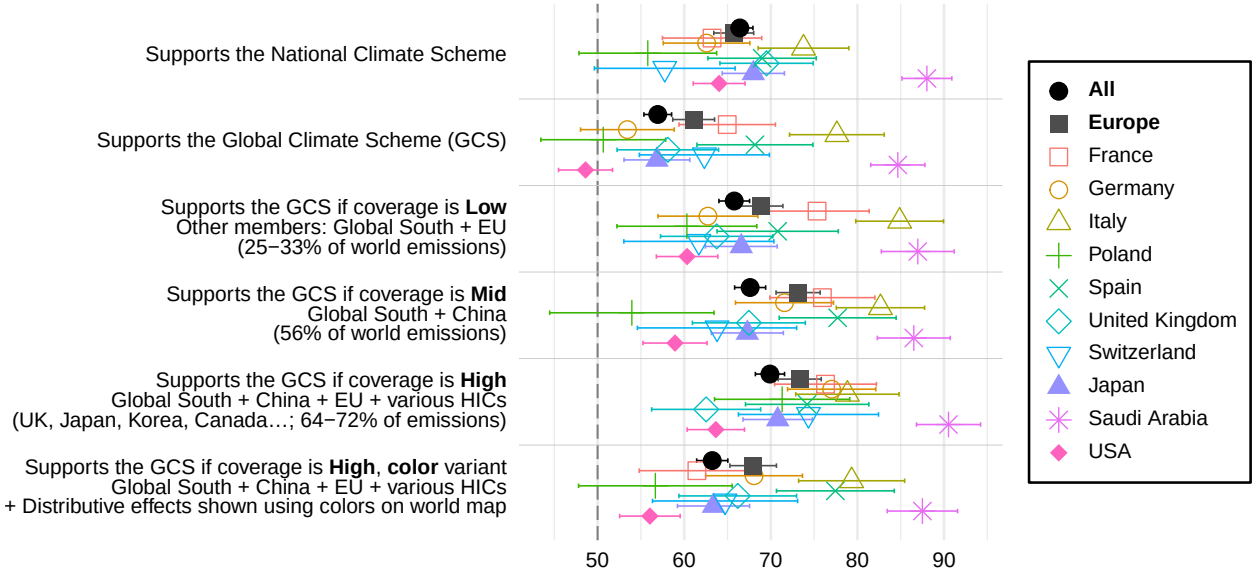


Figure 6: Support for an international wealth tax with 30% of revenue funding LICs, depending on the country coverage (*Yes*/*No* question). (Questions 41-43).

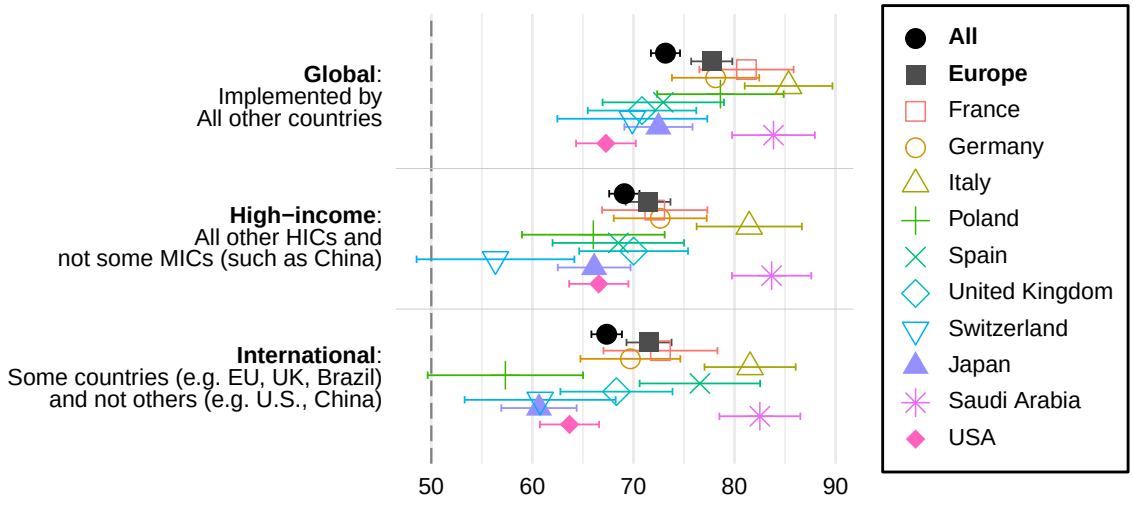


Figure 7: Effect on the likelihood that a political program is preferred of containing the following policy (compared to no foreign policy in the program). (See Figure S8 for effects by vote). (Question 23)

(a) Cut development aid

(b) International tax on millionaires with 30% financing health and education in low-income countries

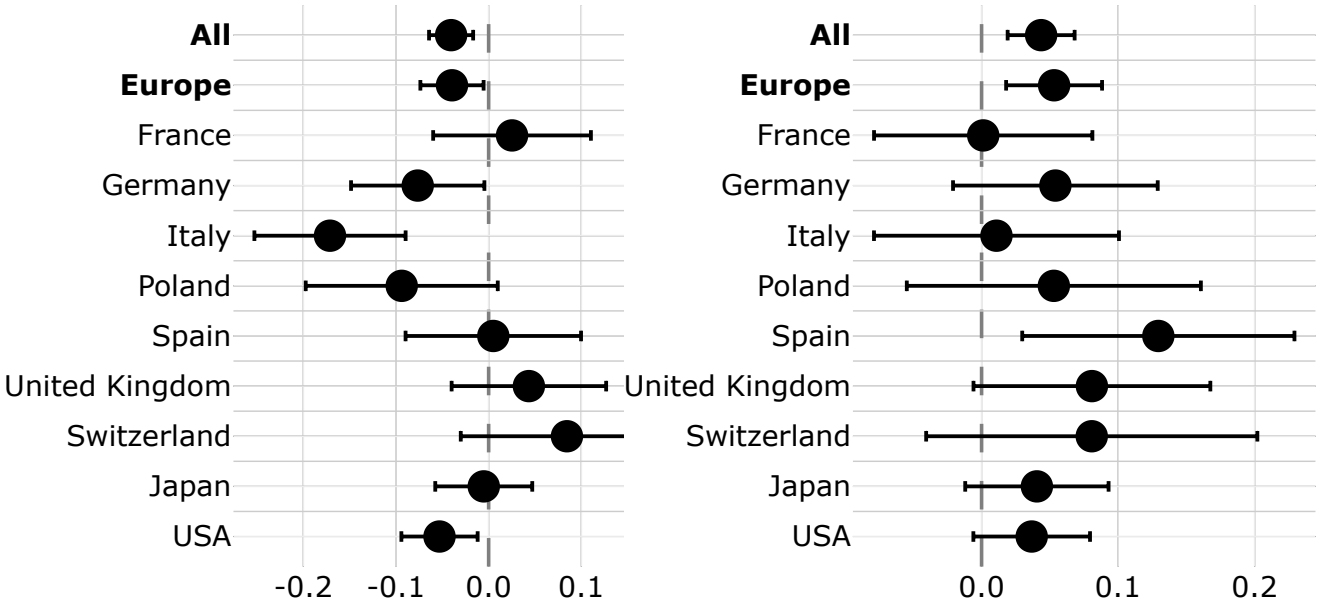


Table 1: Effect on support for global redistribution of believing that it is likely.

	Believes global redistr. likely	Share of plausible global policies supported		
	IV 1st Stage	IV 2nd Stage	OLS	Direct Effect
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Information treatment	0.078***			0.015**
	(0.009)			(0.007)
Believes global redistribution likely		0.198**	0.151***	
		(0.083)	(0.007)	
(Intercept)	0.346***	0.433***	0.451***	0.501***
	(0.006)	(0.032)	(0.004)	(0.005)
Observations	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
R^2	0.006	0.040	0.044	0.0005
F Statistic (df = 1; 10998)	71.546***		509.960***	5.391**

Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Figure 8: Testing warm glow (negative effects would indicate the presence of warm glow).

(a) Effect of a *Donation lottery* treatment on support for the Global Climate Scheme. (Questions 27-28)

(b) Effect of information about ongoing global redistribution initiatives on the share of plausible global policies supported. (Questions 36-38)

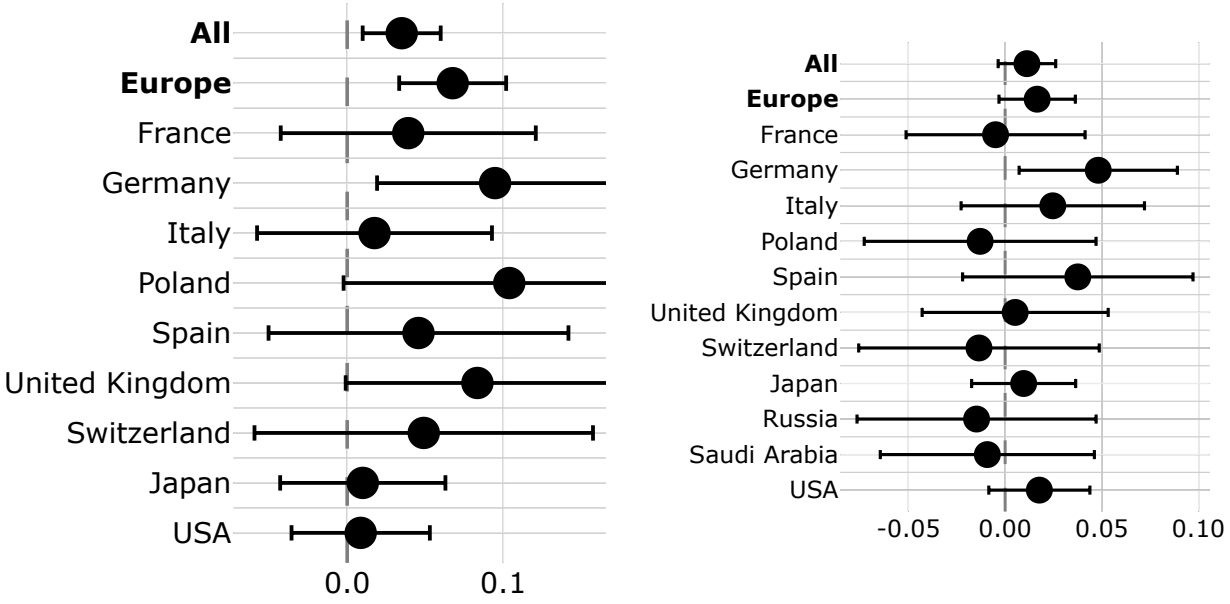


Figure 9: Relative support for plausible global redistribution policies (Percentage of *Somewhat* or *Strongly support* among non-*Indifferent* responses). (Question 38).

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Saudi Arabia	USA
Minimum tax of 2% on billionaires' wealth, in voluntary countries	81	84	87	83	89	79	81	85	77	81	86	77
Bridgetown initiative: MDBs expanding sustainable investments in LICs, and at lower interest rates	79	82	81	81	88	72	81	85	75	80	87	74
L&D: Developed countries financing a fund to help vulnerable countries cope with climate Loss and damage	73	75	72	73	84	72	77	72	67	73	89	70
Expand Security Council to new permanent members (e.g. India, Brazil, African Union), restrict veto use	72	76	72	76	80	73	76	78	72	68	84	67
Raise global minimum tax on profit from 15% to 35%, allocating revenues to countries based on sales	71	75	75	74	85	66	70	74	63	72	77	66
International levy on shipping carbon emissions, returned to countries based on population	70	73	78	70	78	61	74	75	72	59	81	67
Debt relief for vulnerable countries, suspending payments until they are more able to repay	69	70	64	60	81	79	72	72	65	68	88	67
At least 0.7% of developed countries' GDP in foreign aid	68	69	66	67	79	59	77	65	64	62	86	67
NCQG: Developing countries providing $300 bn a year in climate finance for developing countries	65	69	68	69	76	63	73	67	65	59	86	61
International levy on aviation carbon emissions, raising prices by 30%, returned to countries based on population	53	55	62	54	56	53	54	54	51	46	70	51

Figure 10: Support for broad action or radical proposals of global redistribution. (Questions 44-46, 49-51, 53, 61).

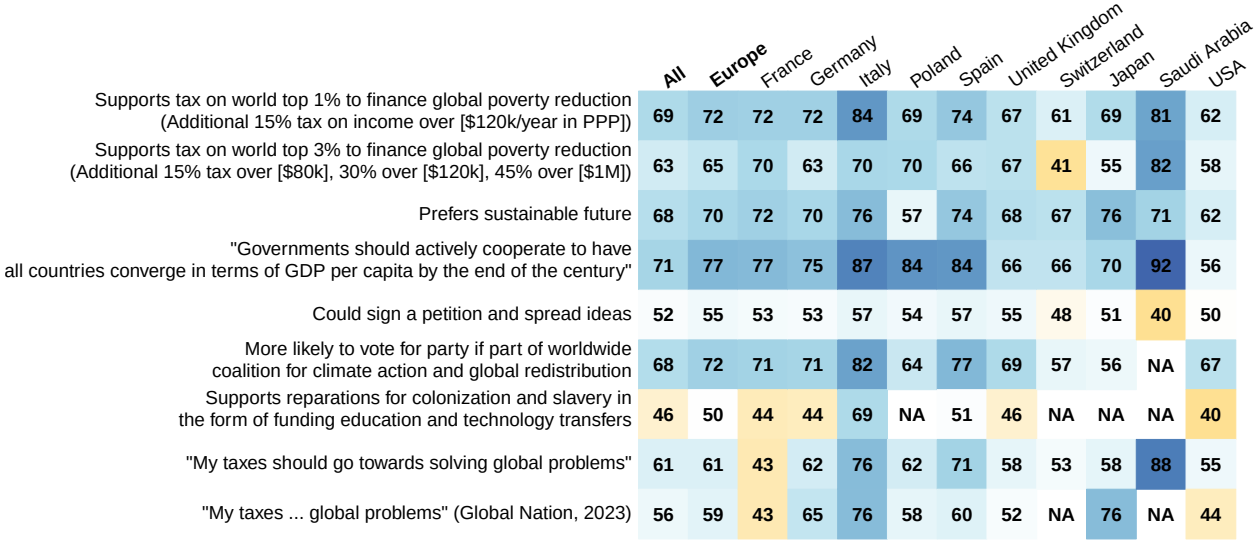


Figure 11: "Which group of people do you advocate for when you vote?" (Question 62).

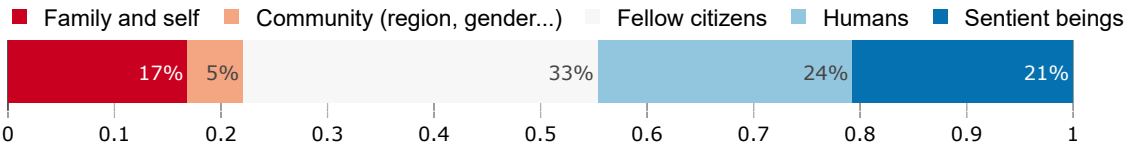


Figure 12: "How do you evaluate each of these channels to transfer resources to reduce poverty in LICs?"
Percentage of *Right* or *Best* way (other options: *Wrong* or *Acceptable* way). (Question 48).

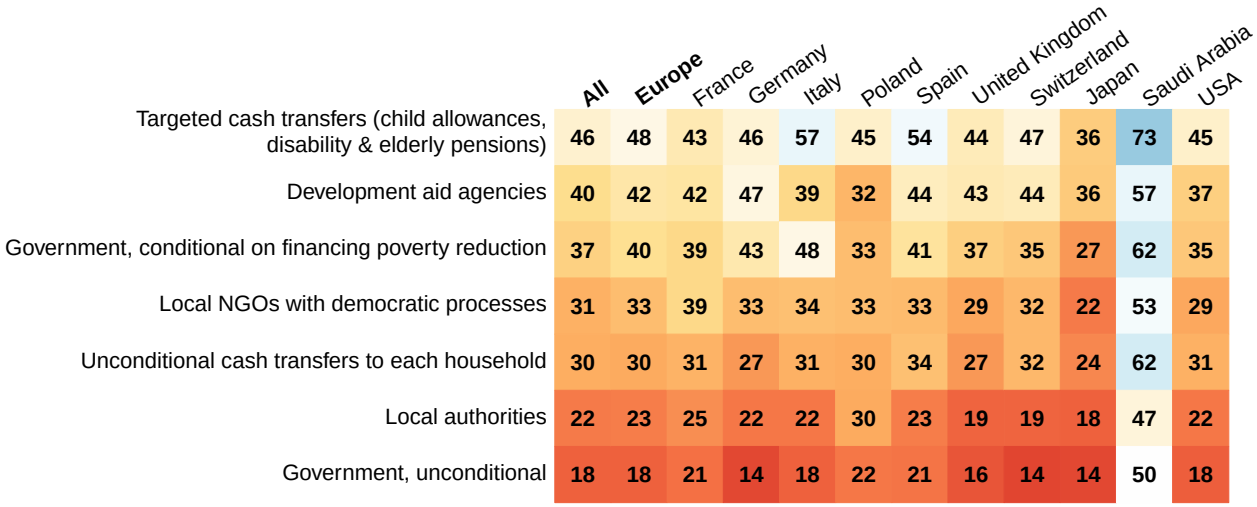
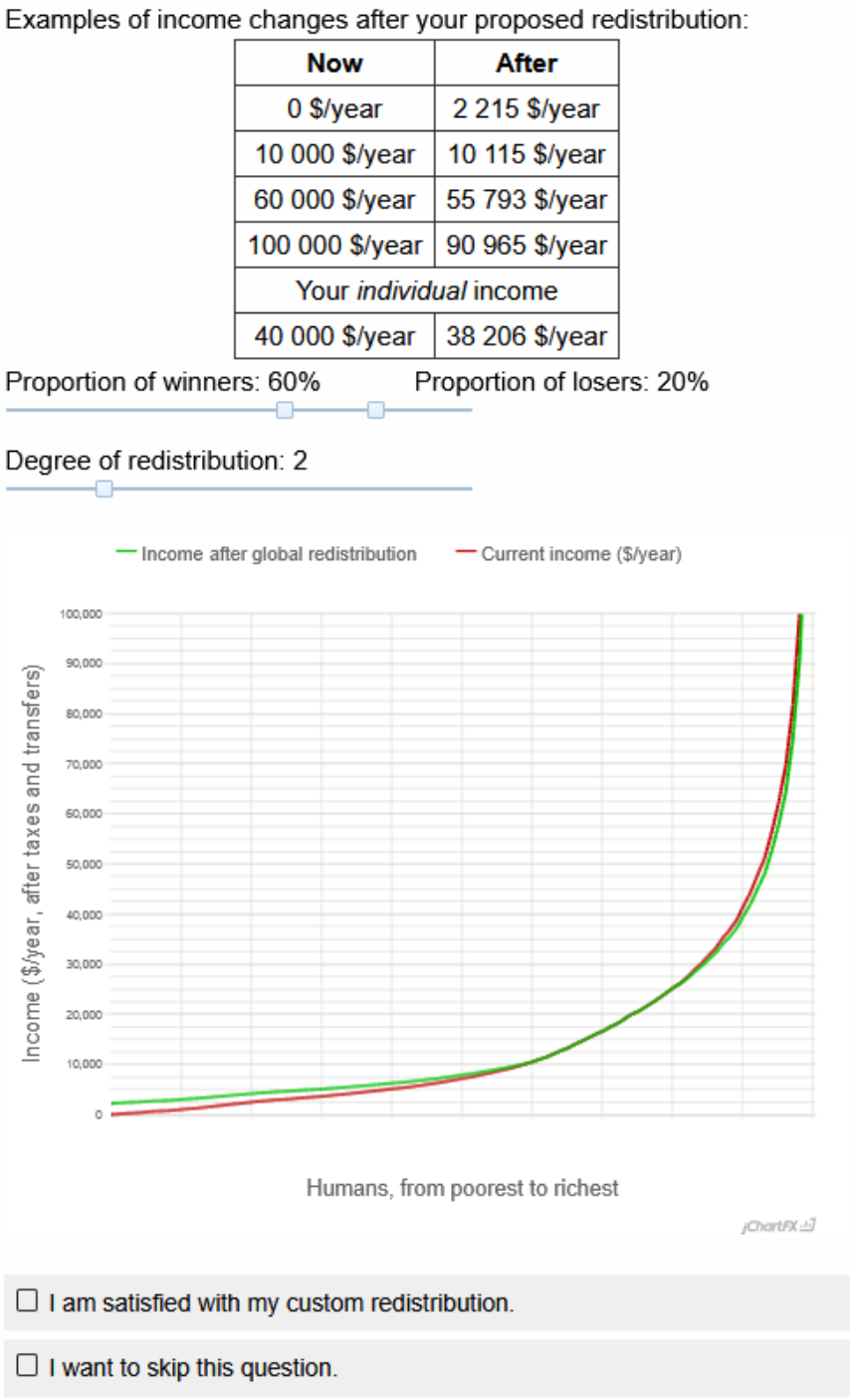


Figure 13: Average custom global redistribution. (Question 55).



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A Raw results

Figure S1: Keyword classification of open-ended fields (matches with at least one keyword in a list). (Questions 19-21). Back to Section 3.1.

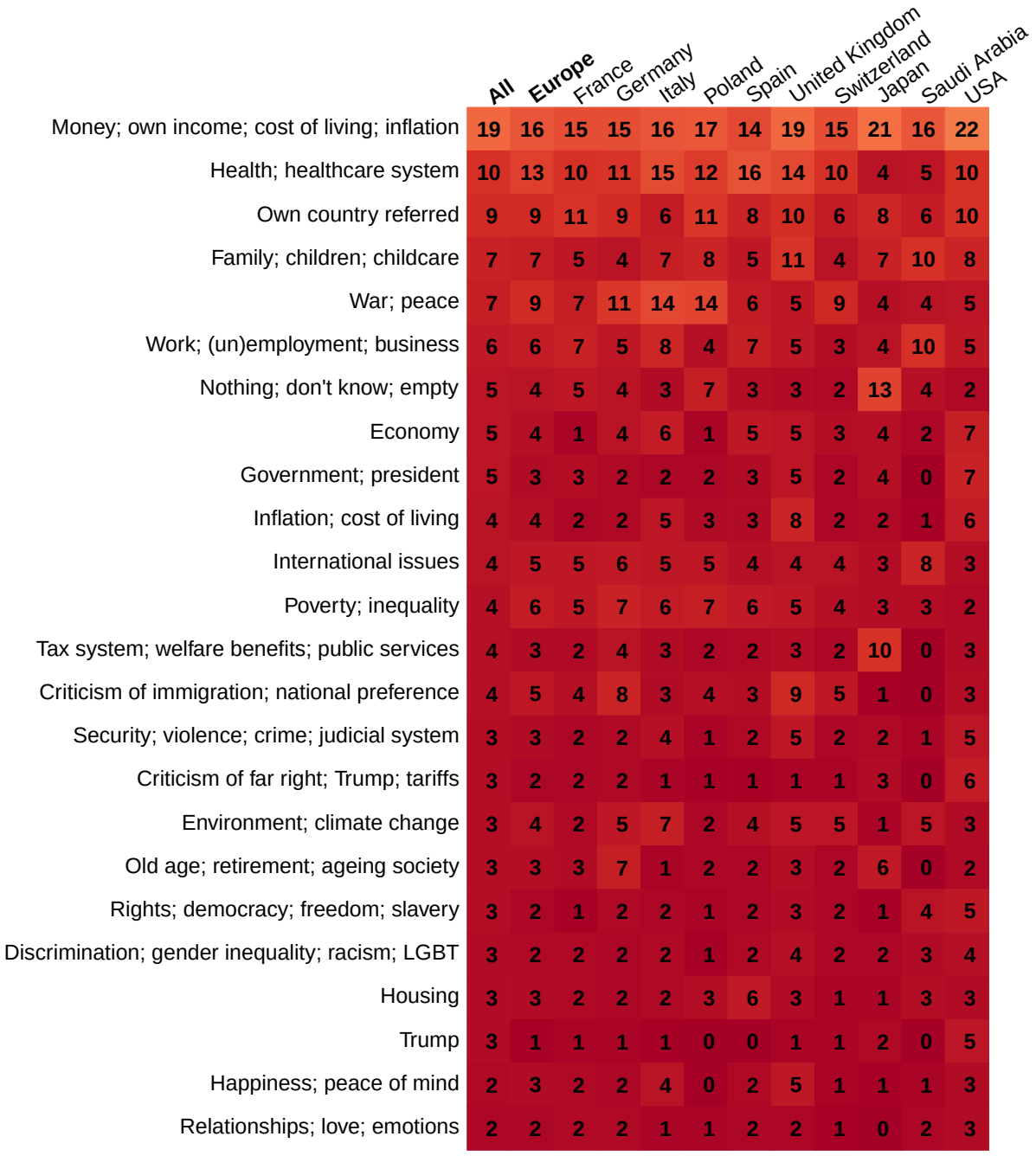


Figure S2: AI classification of open-ended fields (using ChatGPT-4.1). (Questions 19-21). Back to Section 3.1.

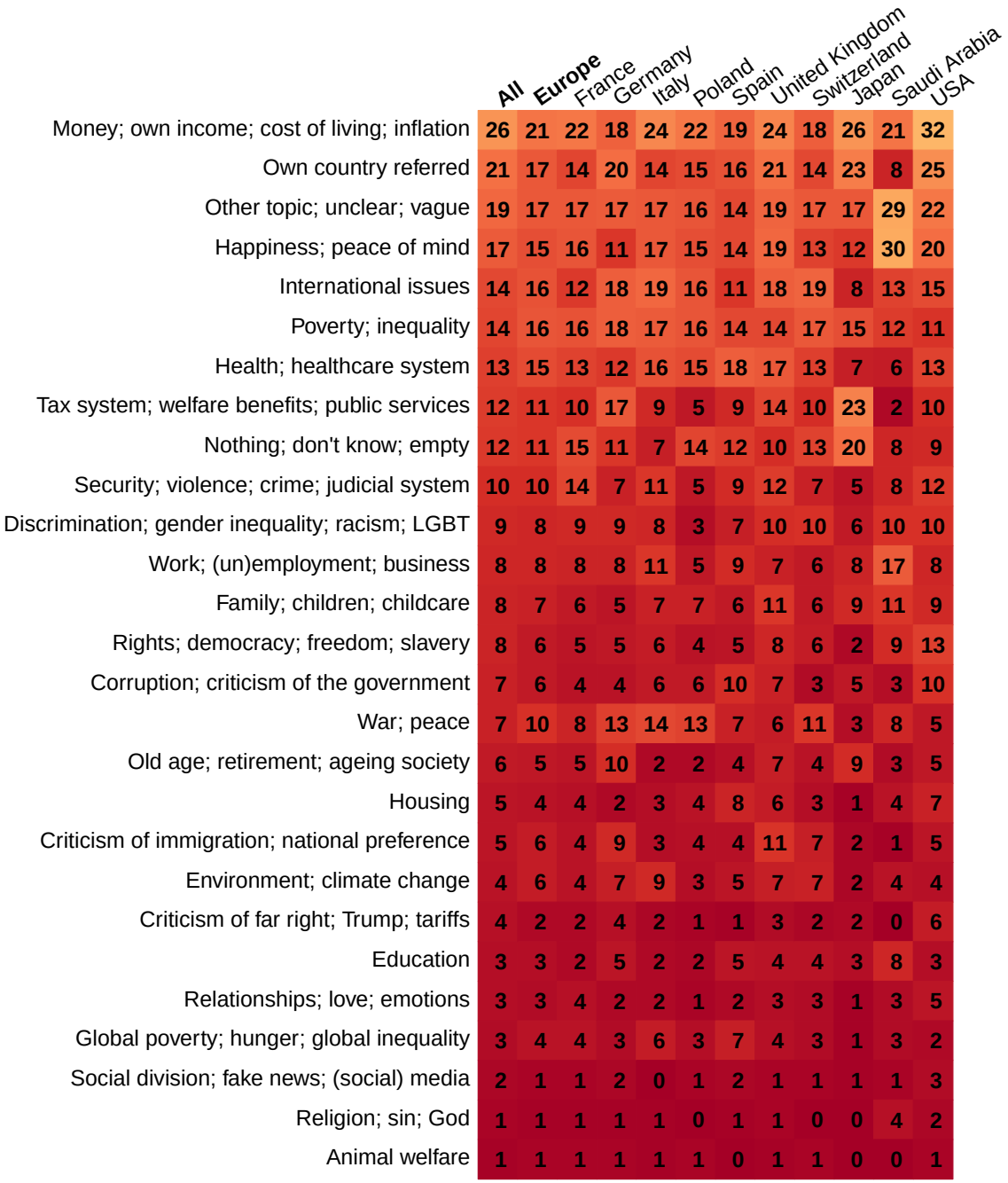


Figure S3: Manual classification of open-ended fields. (Questions 19-21). Back to Section 3.1.

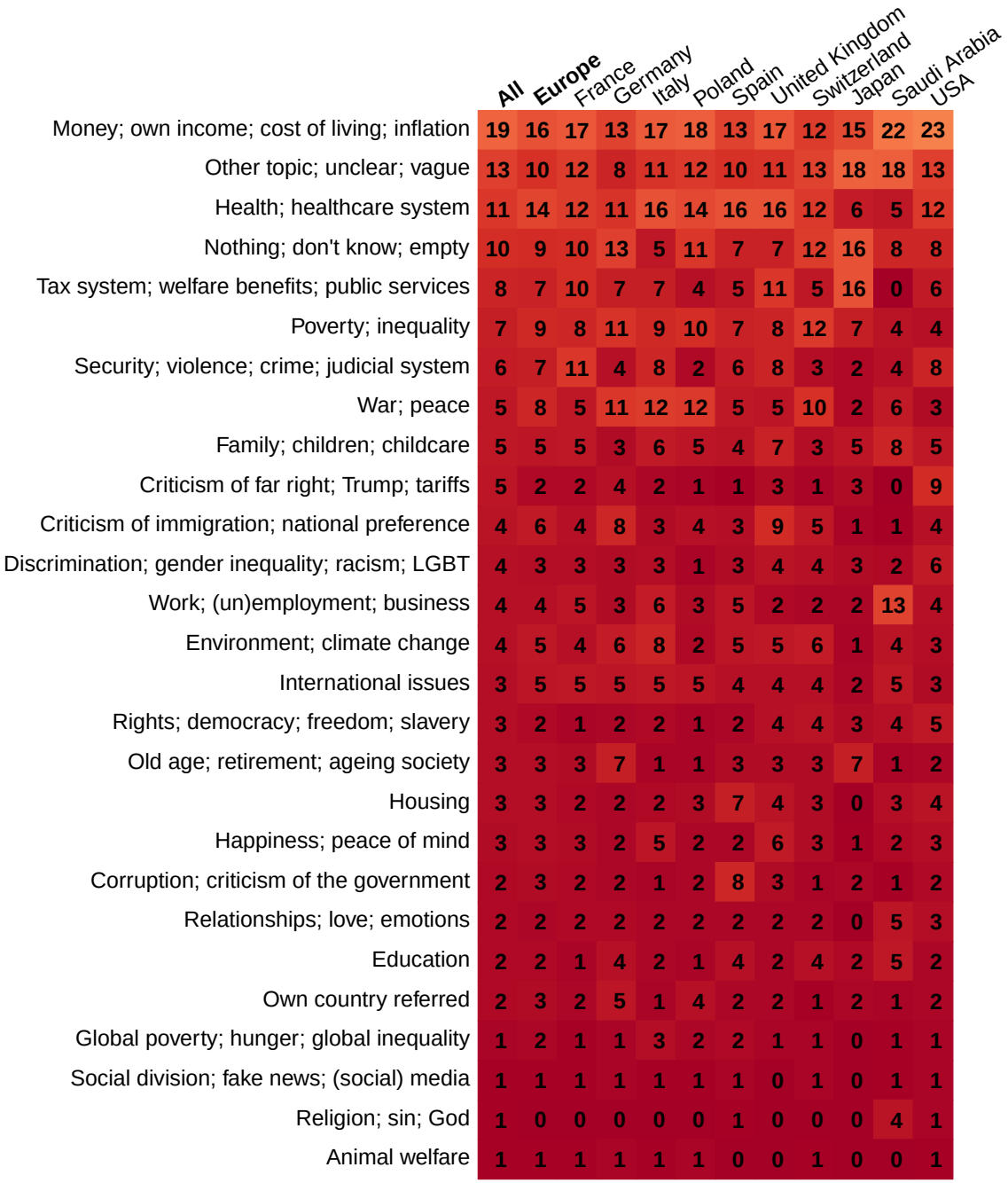


Figure S4: Manual classification of *concerns* fields: "What are your main concerns these days?" (Question 19). Back to Section 3.1.

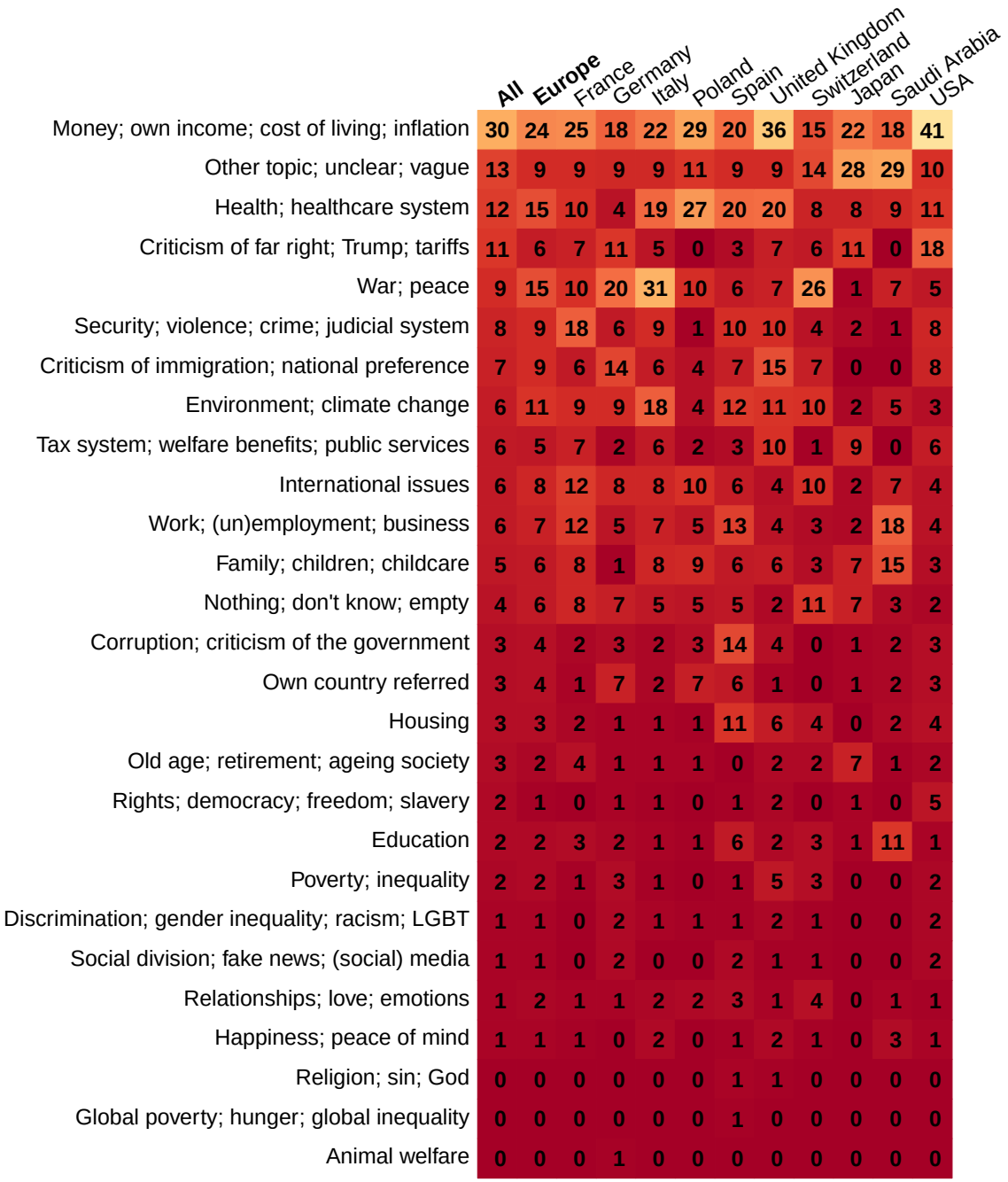


Figure S5: Manual classification of *wish* fields: "What are your needs or wishes?" (Question 20). Back to Section 3.1.

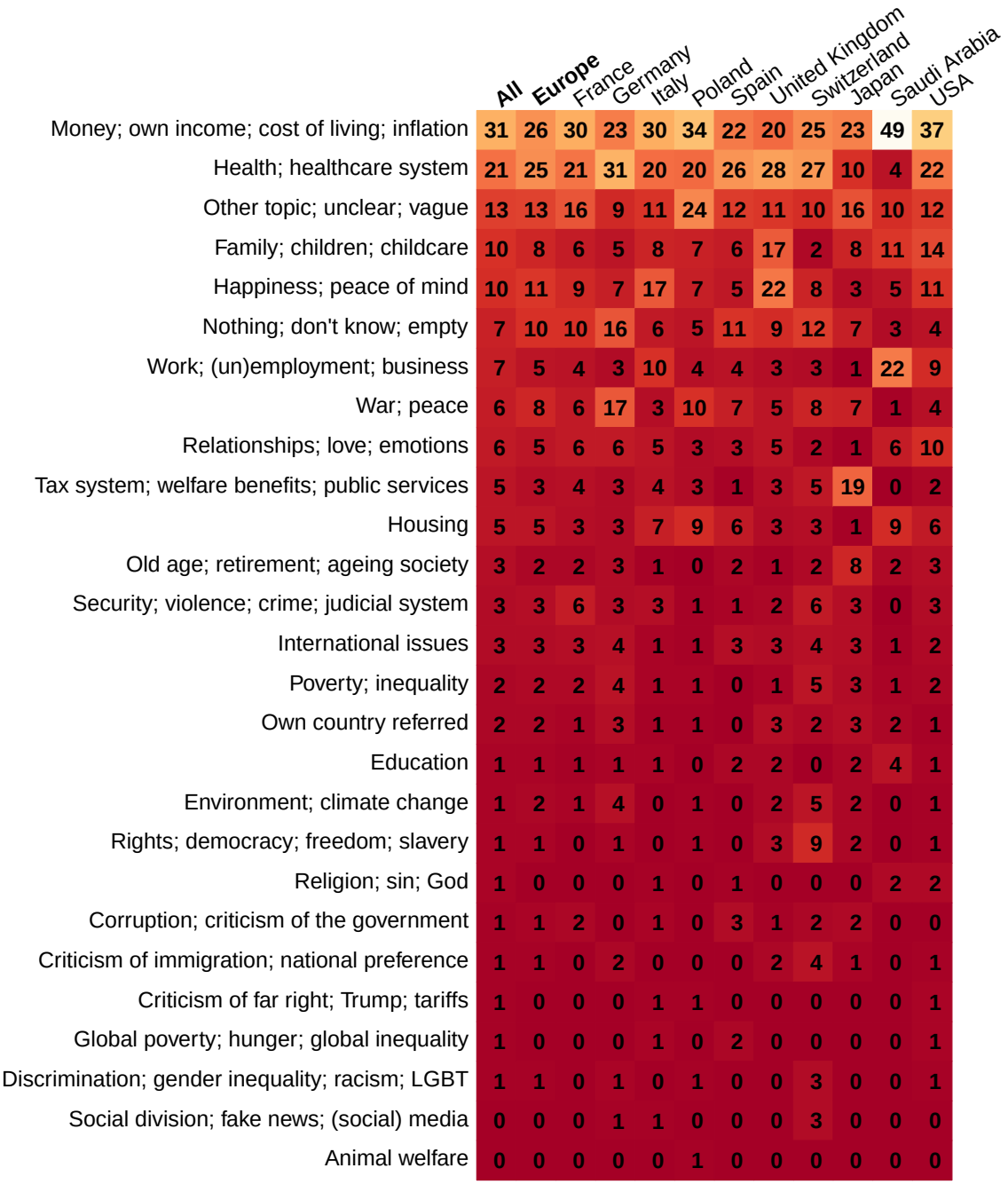


Figure S6: Manual classification of *injustice* fields: "What according to you is the greatest injustice of all?" (Question 21). Back to Section 3.1.

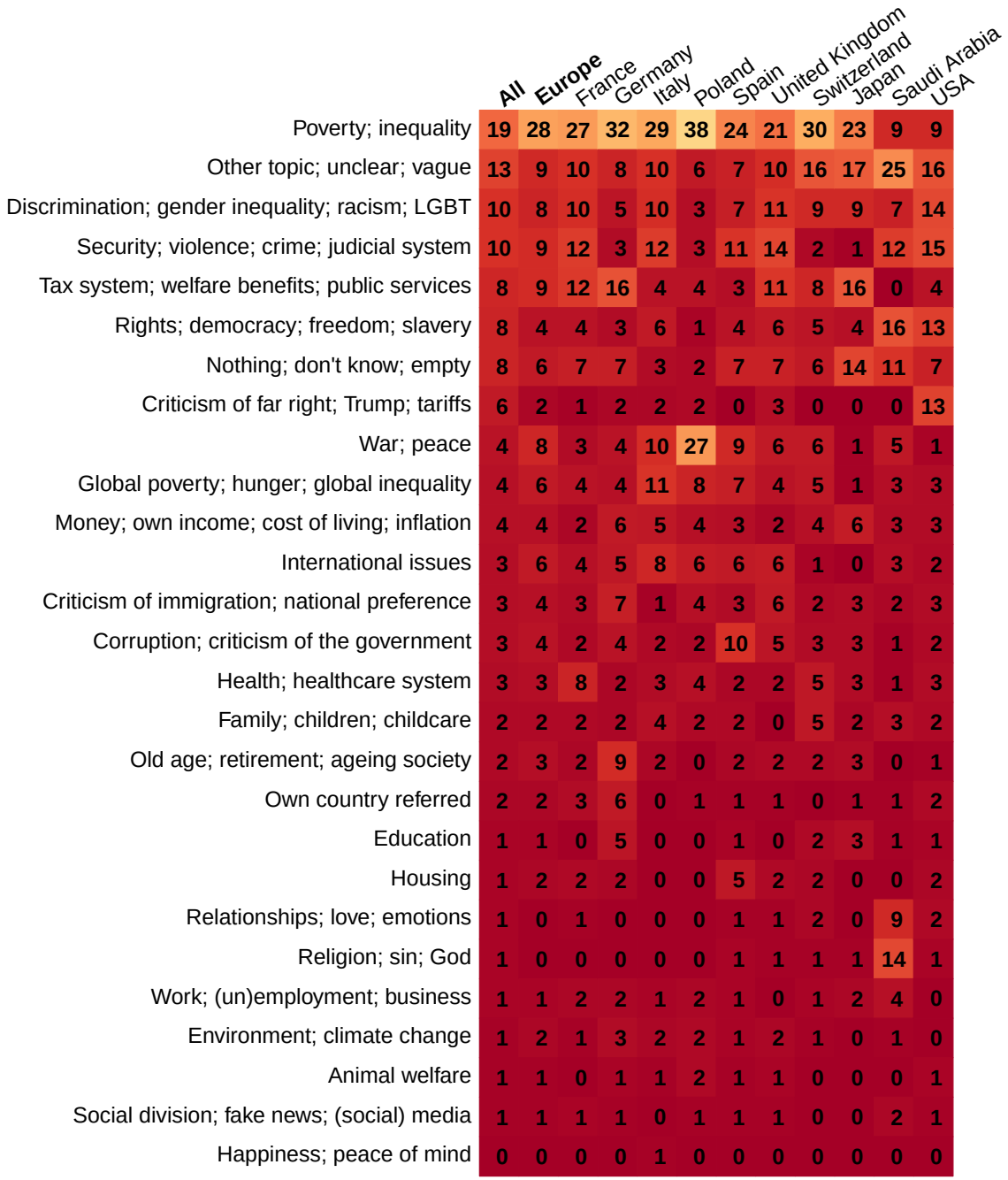


Figure S7: Manual classification of *issue* fields: "Can you name an issue that is important to you but is neglected in the public debate?" (Question 22). Back to Section 3.1.

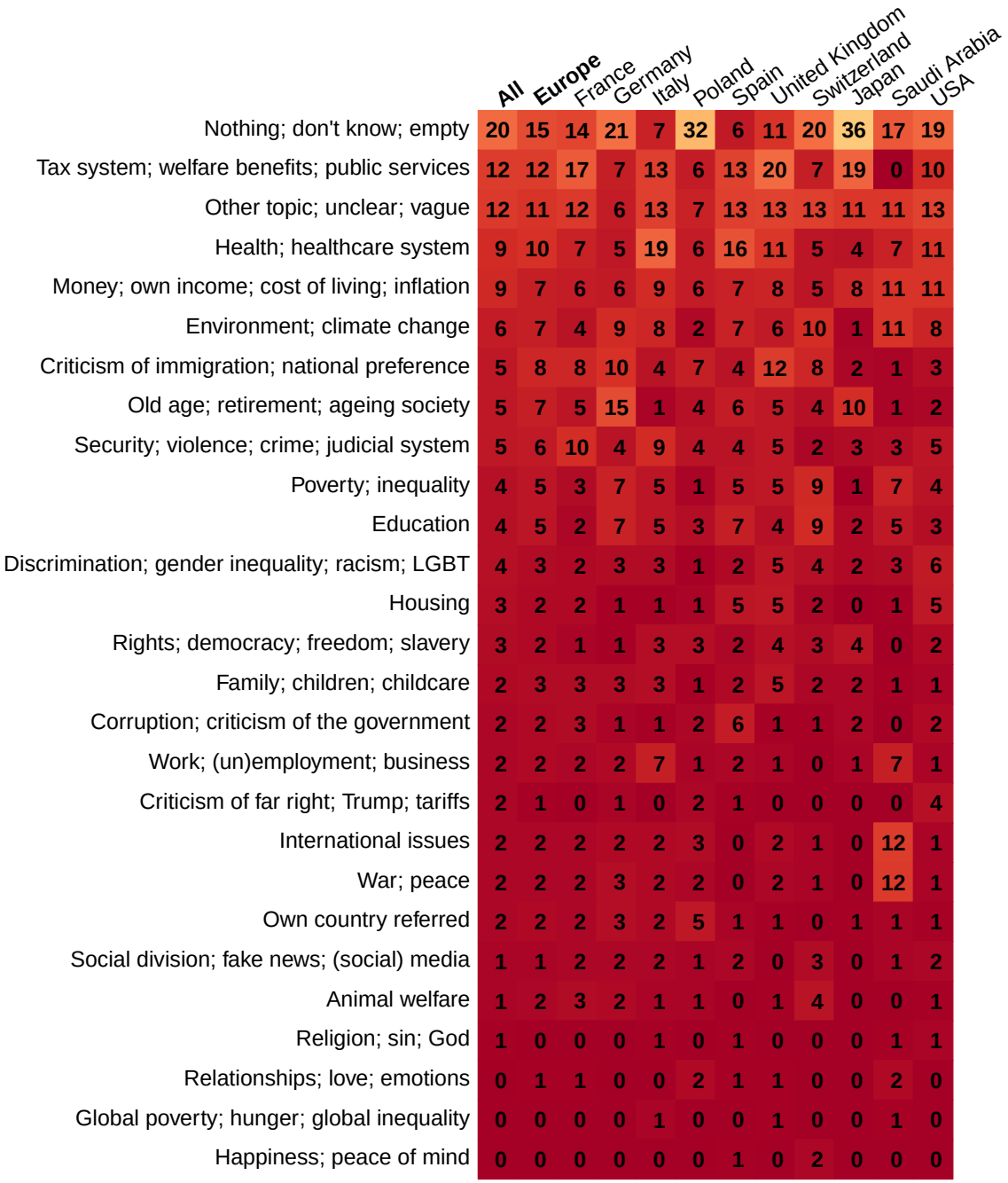
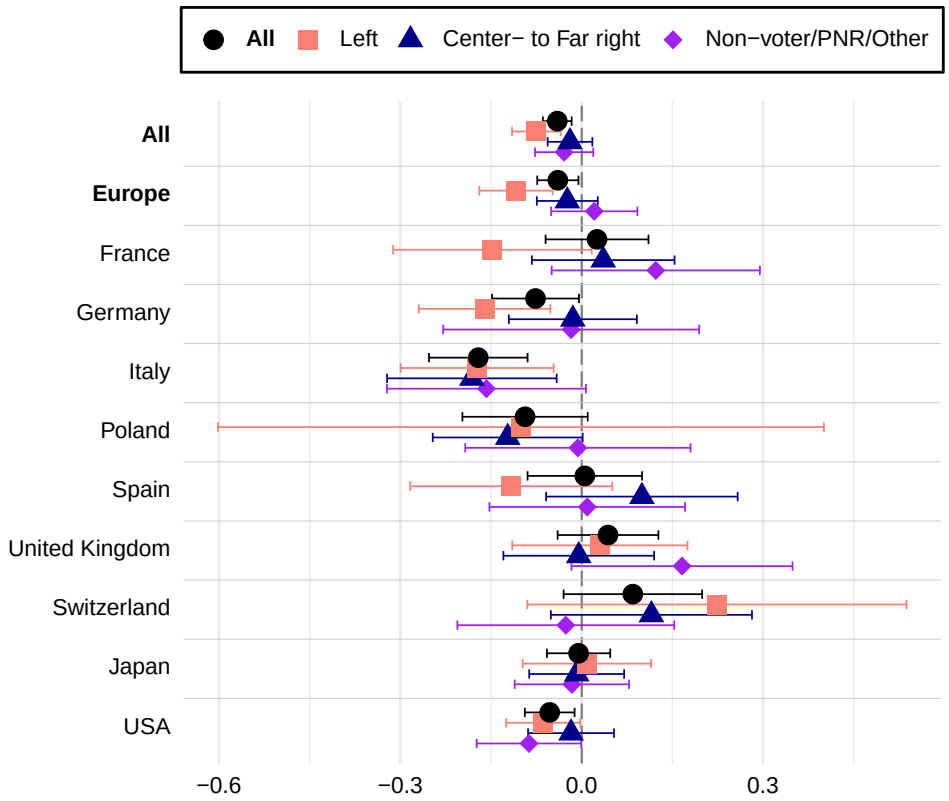


Figure S8: Effect by vote at the last election on the likelihood that a political program is preferred of containing the following policy (compared to no foreign policy in the program). (See Figure S62 for the simple figure). (Question 23)

(a) Cut development aid.



(b) Int'l tax on millionaires with 30% financing health and education in low-income countries.

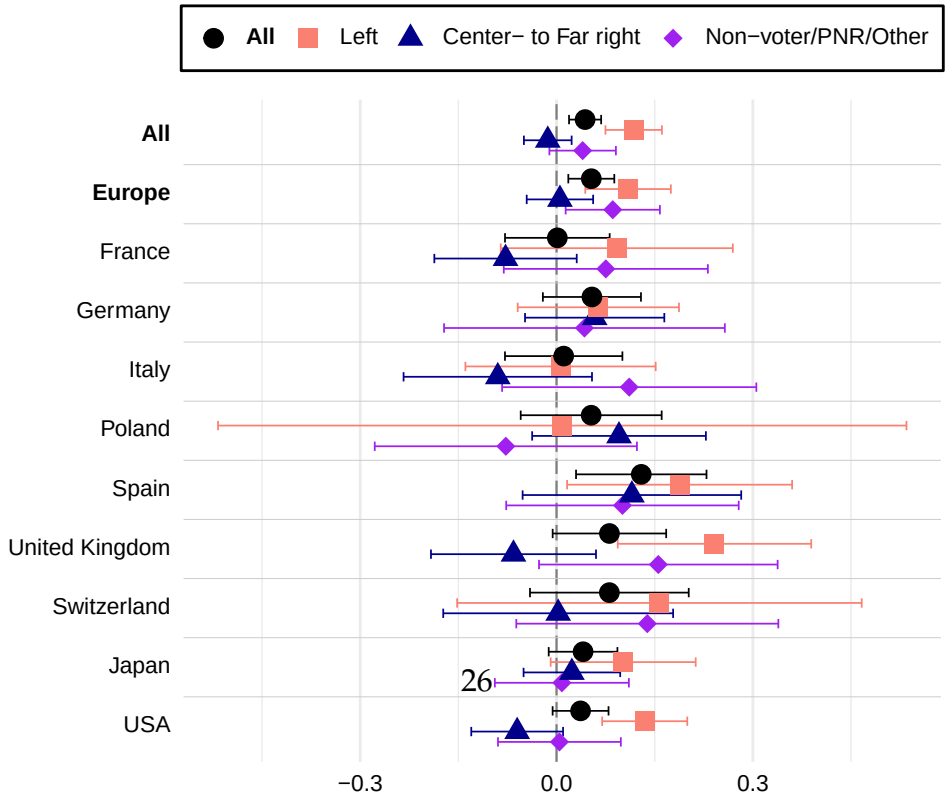


Figure S9: Conjoint analysis in France (Average Marginal Component Effect). Cf. Figure S18 for French. (Question 23).

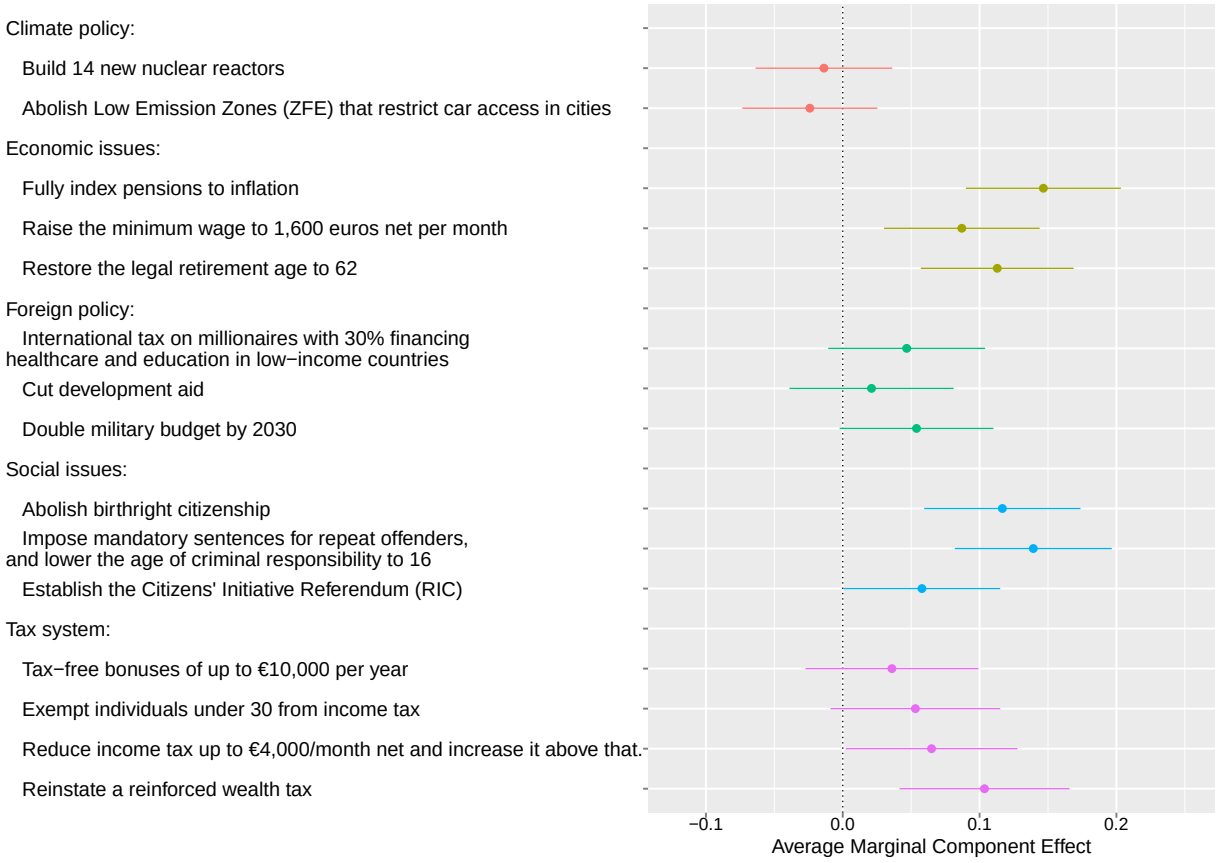


Figure S10: Conjoint analysis in Germany (Average Marginal Component Effect). Cf. Figure S19 for German. (Question 23).

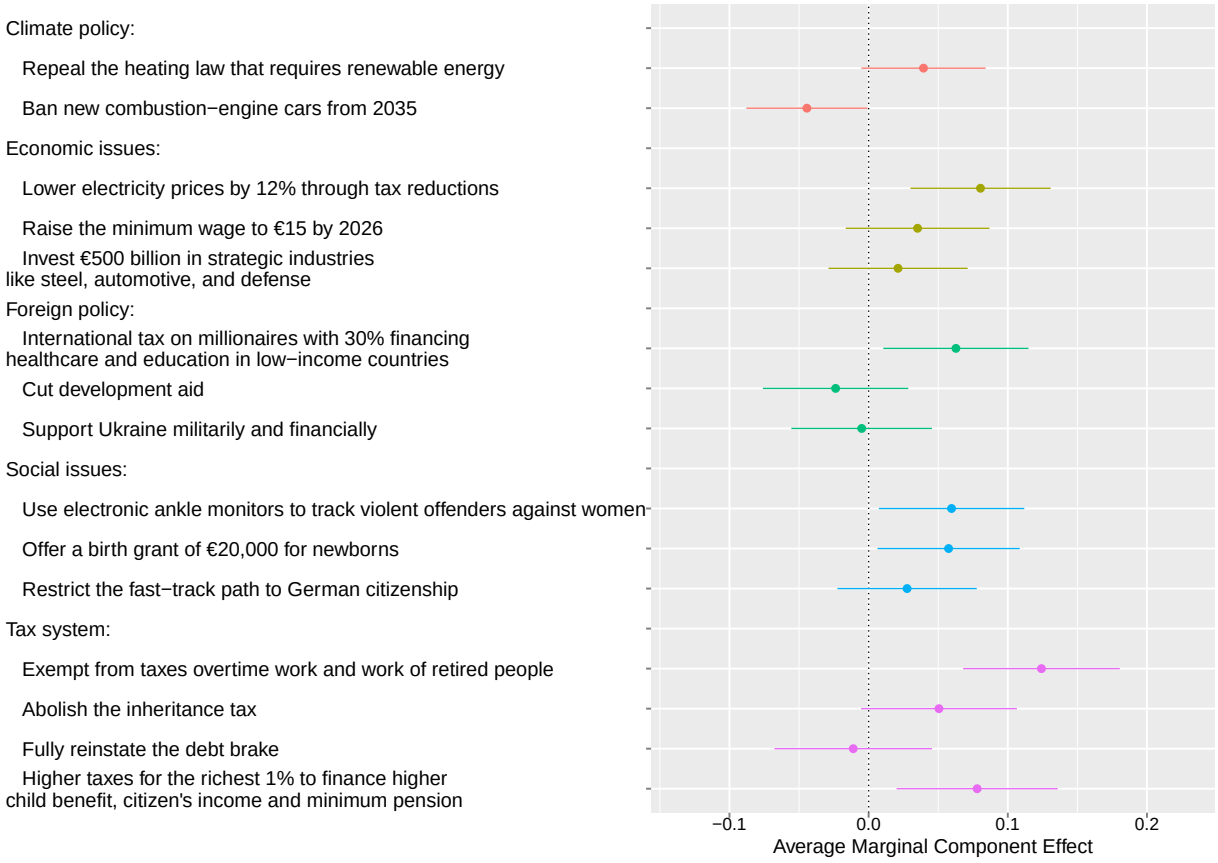


Figure S11: Conjoint analysis in Italy (Average Marginal Component Effect). Cf. Figure S20 for Italian. (Question 23).

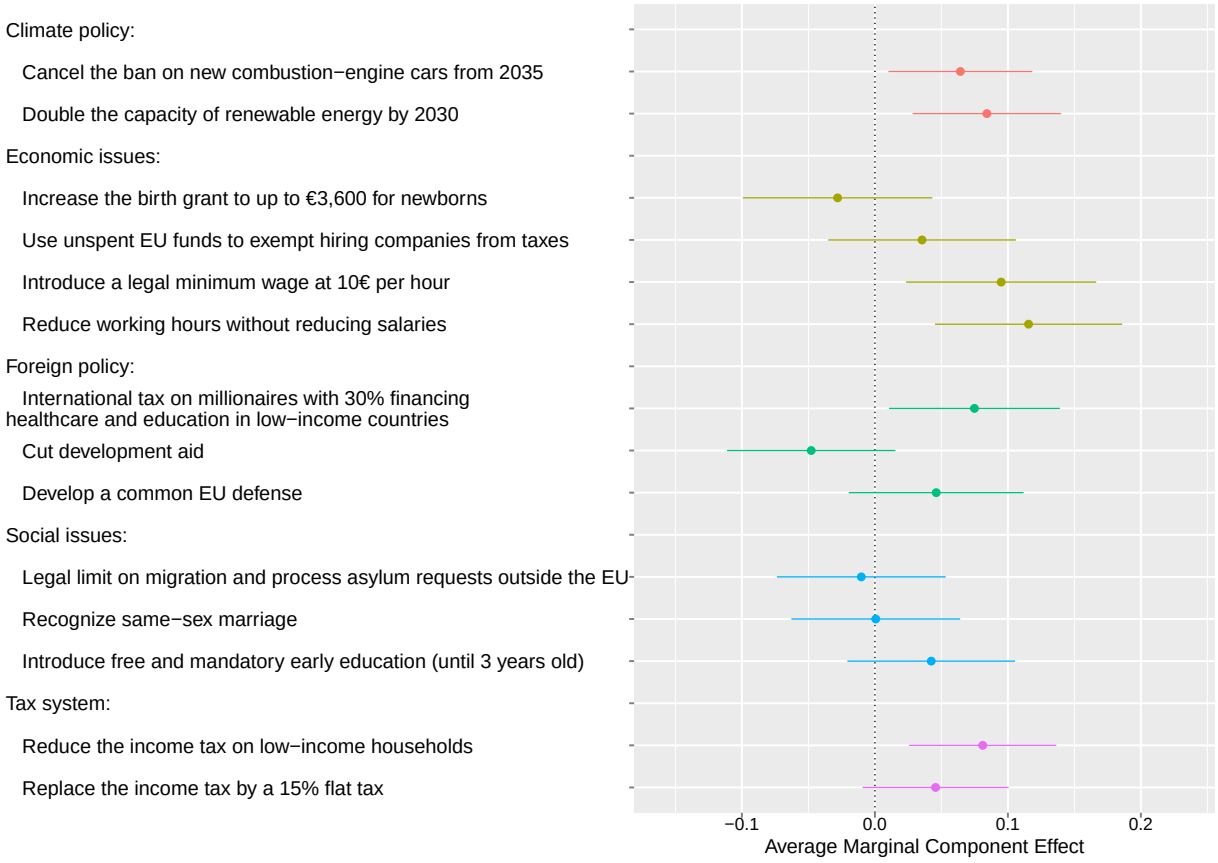


Figure S12: Conjoint analysis in Poland (Average Marginal Component Effect). Cf. Figure S21 for Polish. (Question 23).

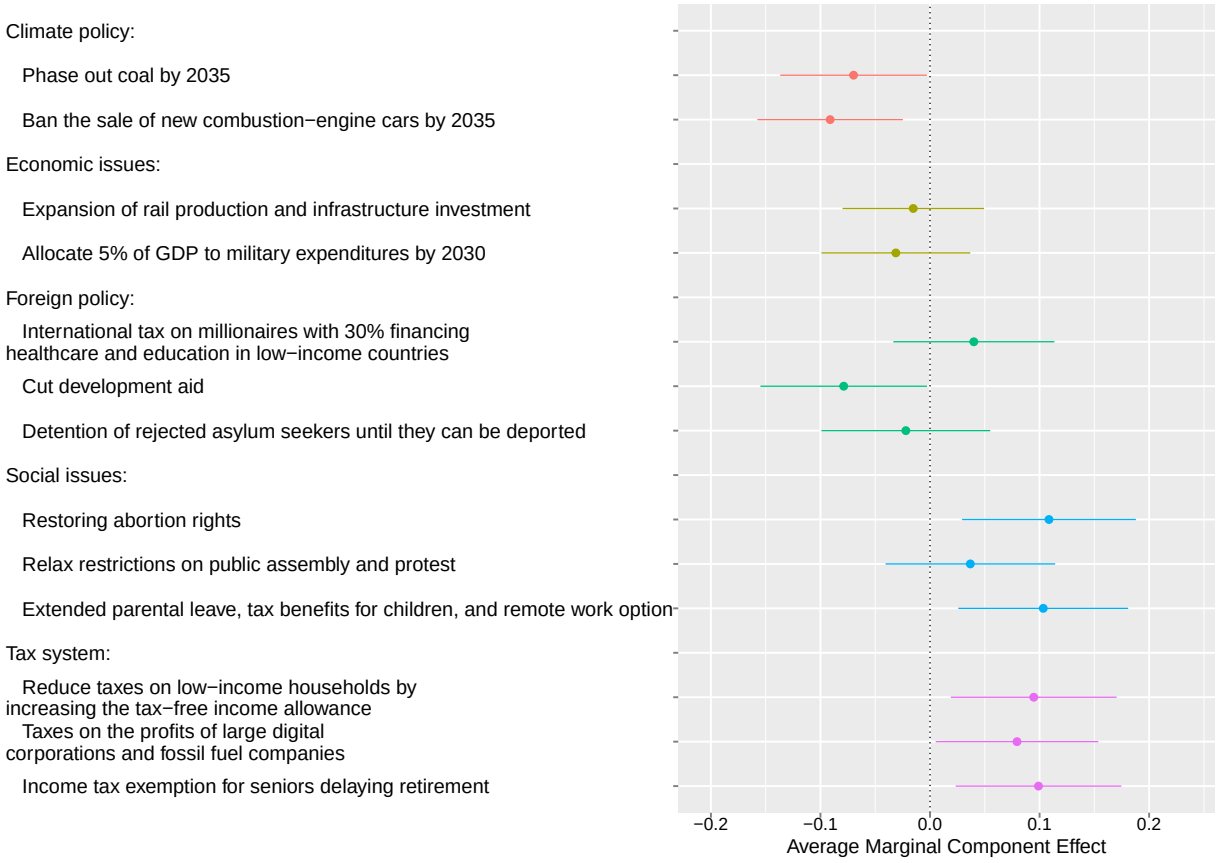


Figure S13: Conjoint analysis in Spain (Average Marginal Component Effect). Cf. Figure S22 for Spanish. (Question 23).

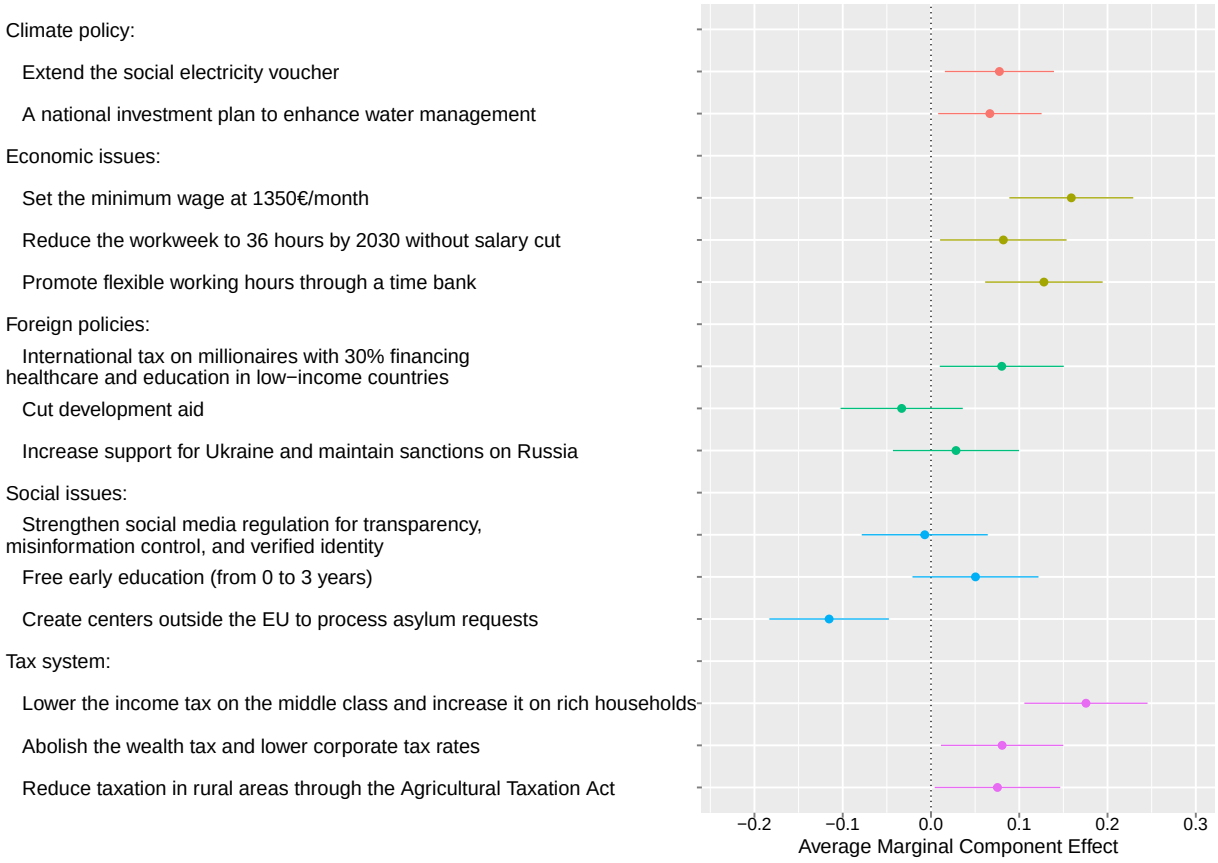


Figure S14: Conjoint analysis in the UK (Average Marginal Component Effect). (Question 23).

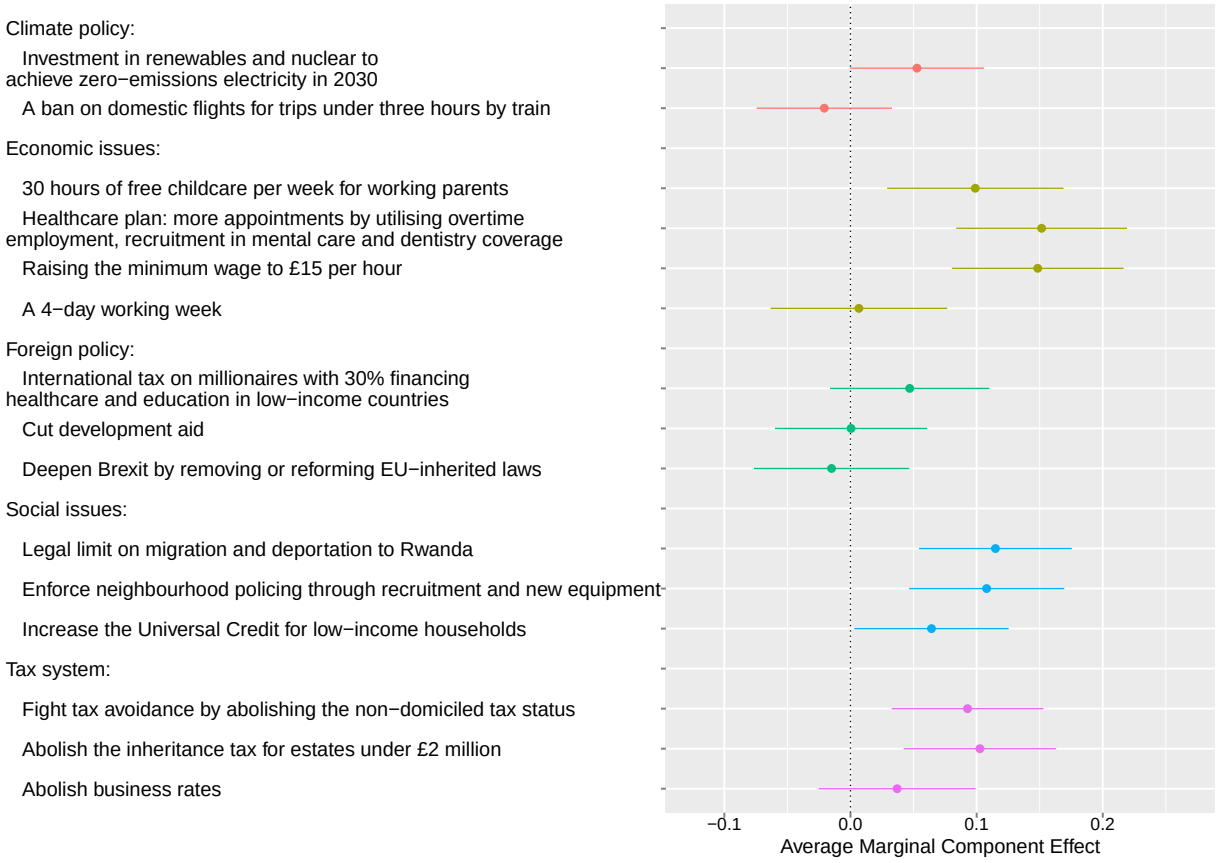


Figure S15: Conjoint analysis in Switzerland (Average Marginal Component Effect). (Question 23).

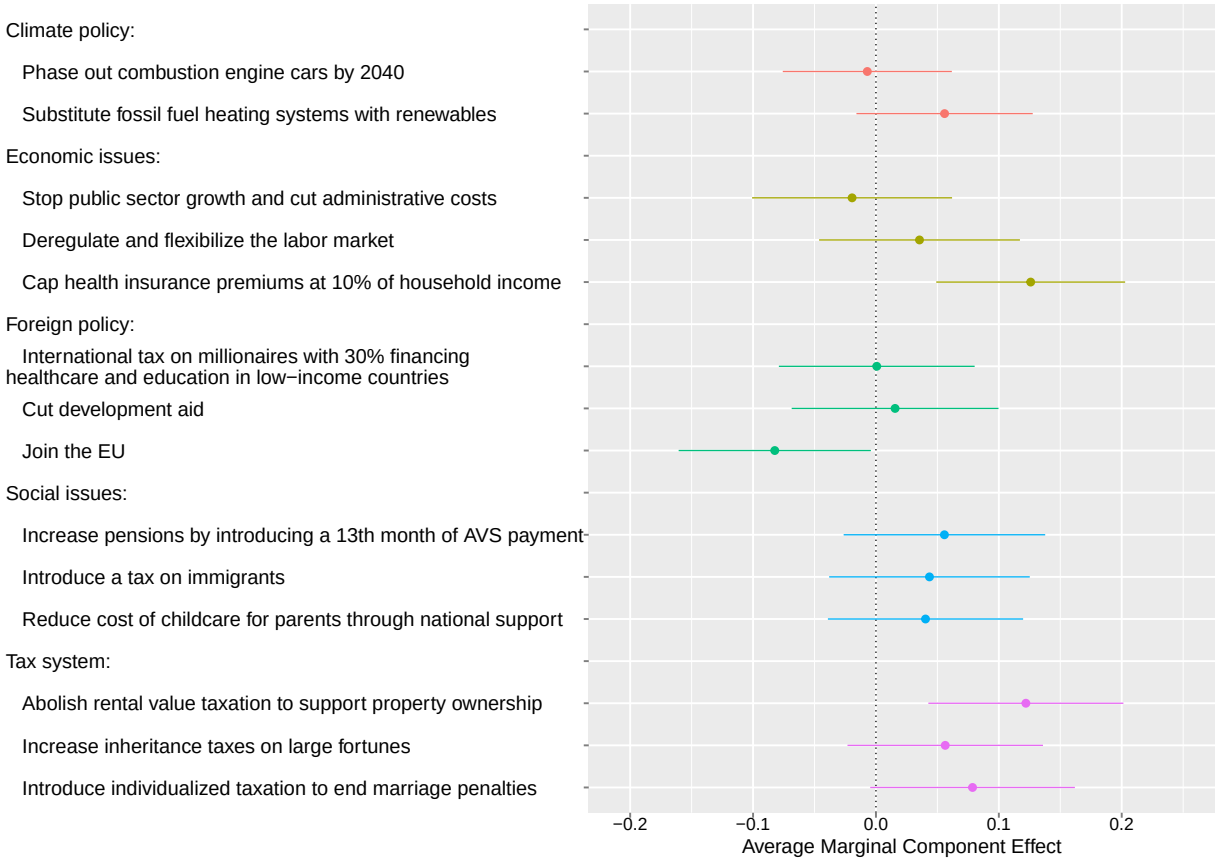


Figure S16: Conjoint analysis in Japan (Average Marginal Component Effect). (Question 23).

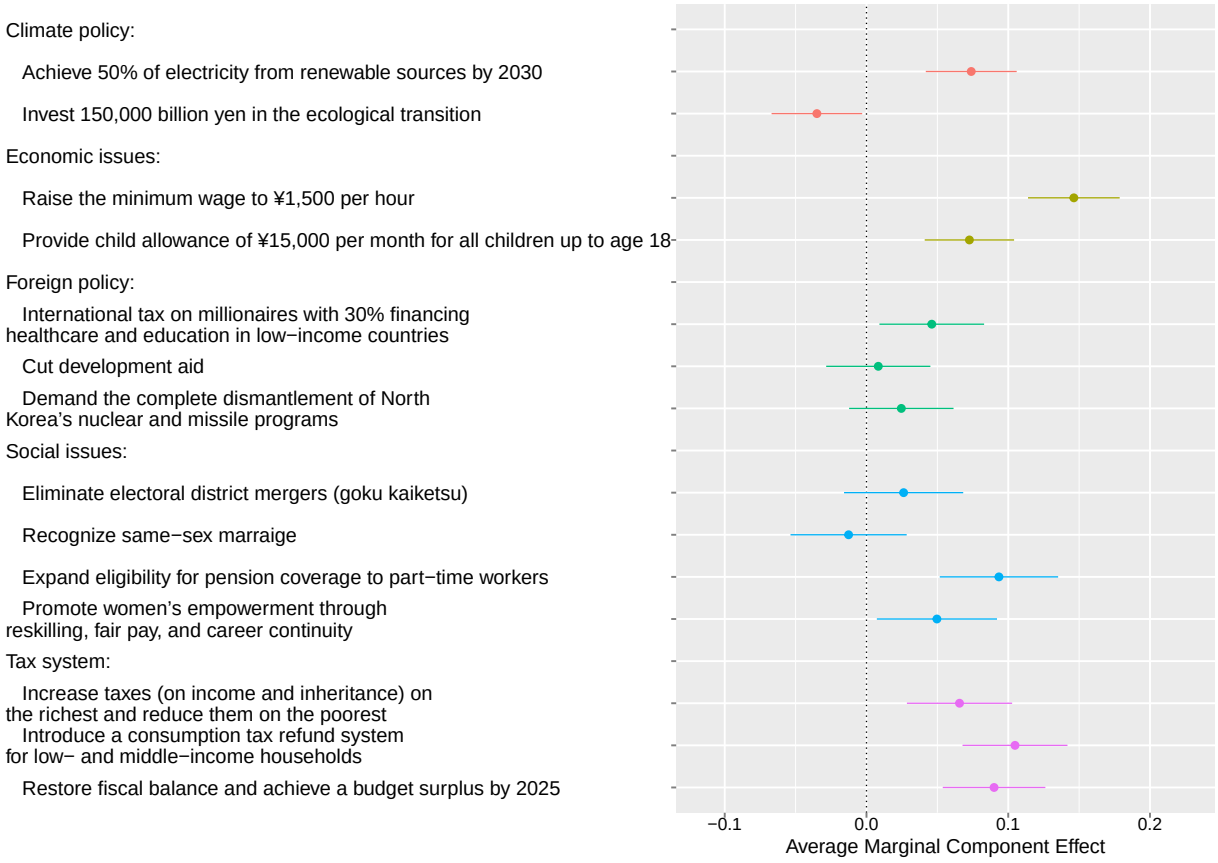


Figure S17: Conjoint analysis in the U.S. (Average Marginal Component Effect). (Question 23).

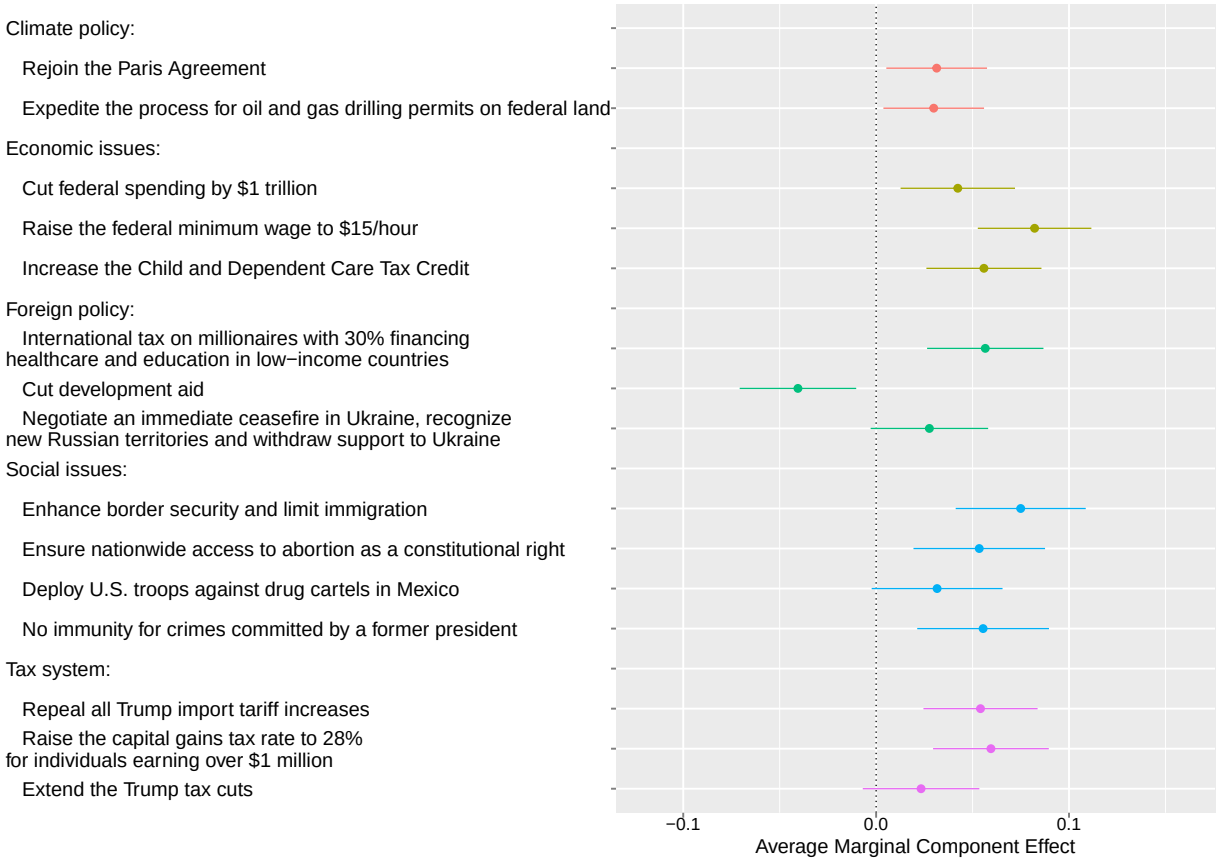


Figure S18: Conjoint analysis in France (in French, cf. Figure S9 for English). (Question 23).

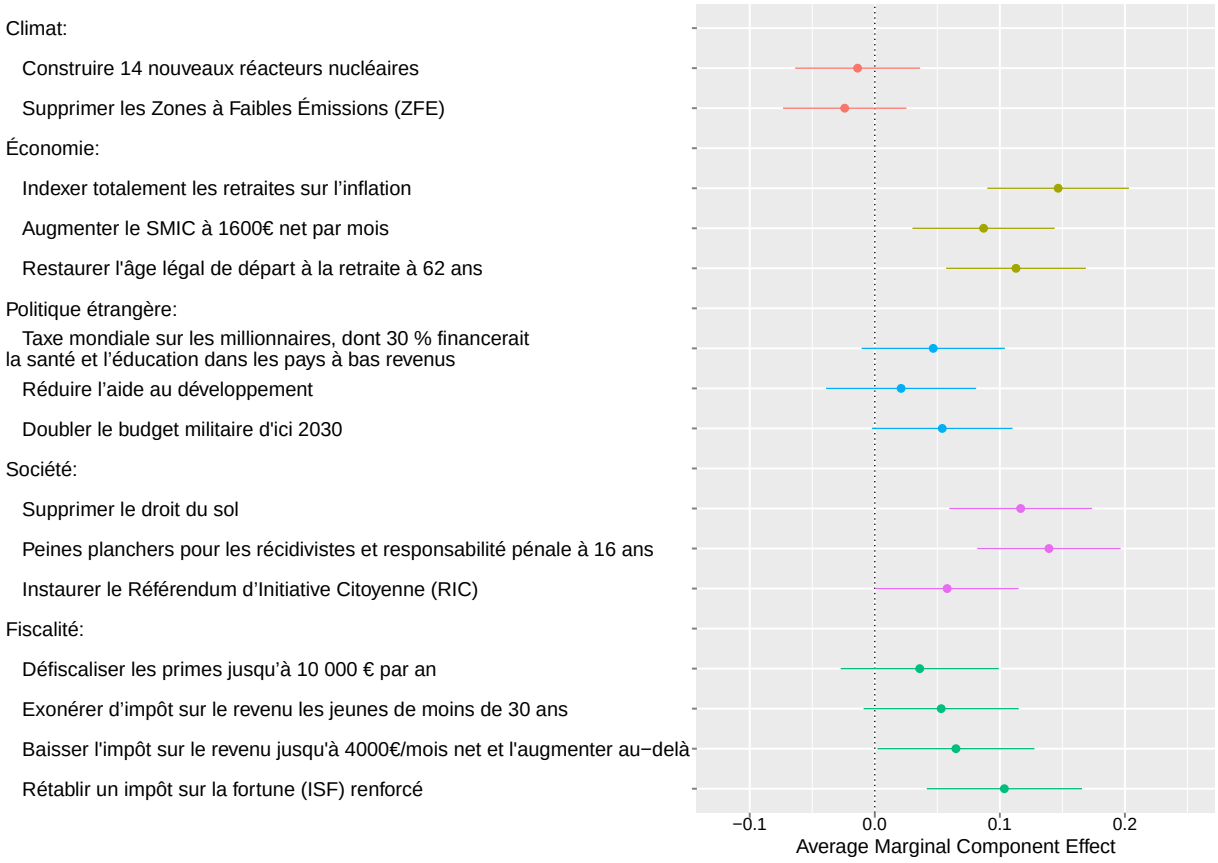


Figure S19: Conjoint analysis in Germany (in German, cf. Figure S10 for English). (Question 23).

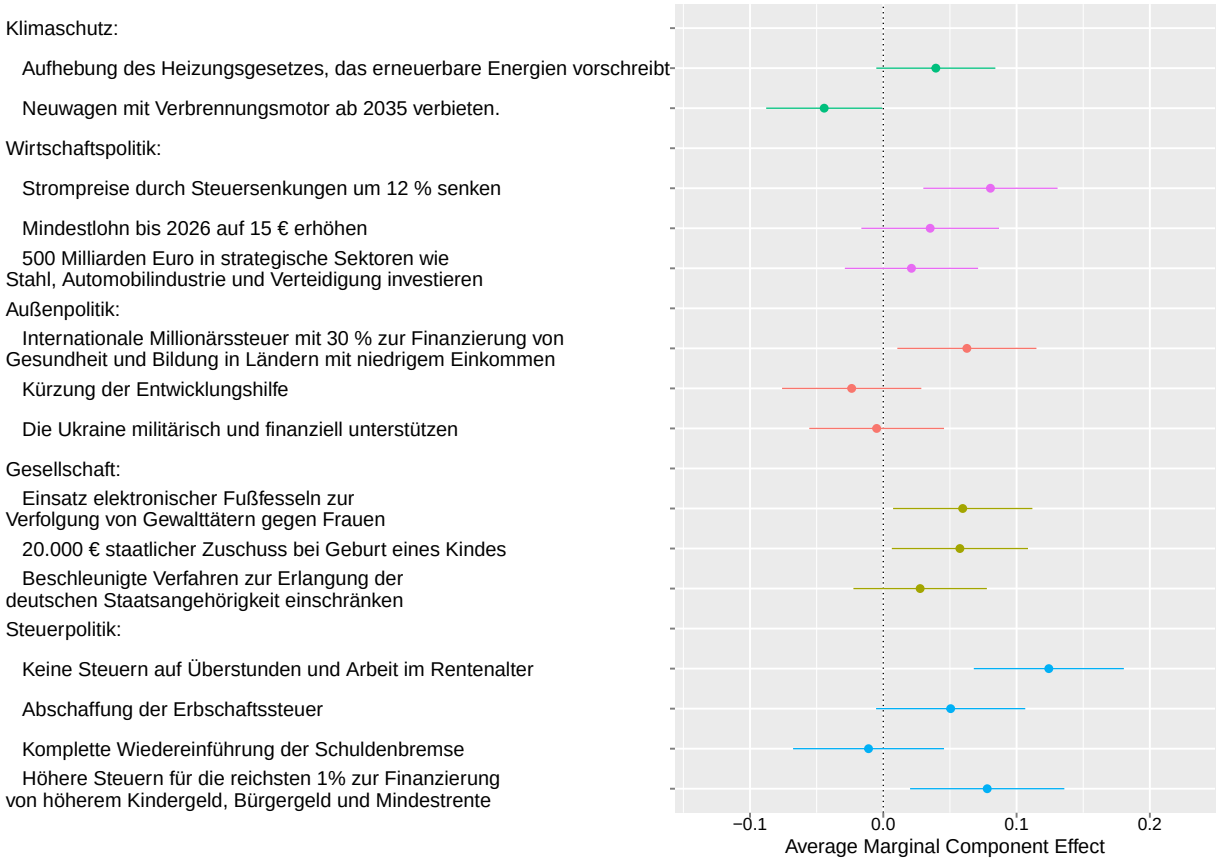


Figure S20: Conjoint analysis in Italy (in Italian, cf. Figure S11 for English). (Question 23).

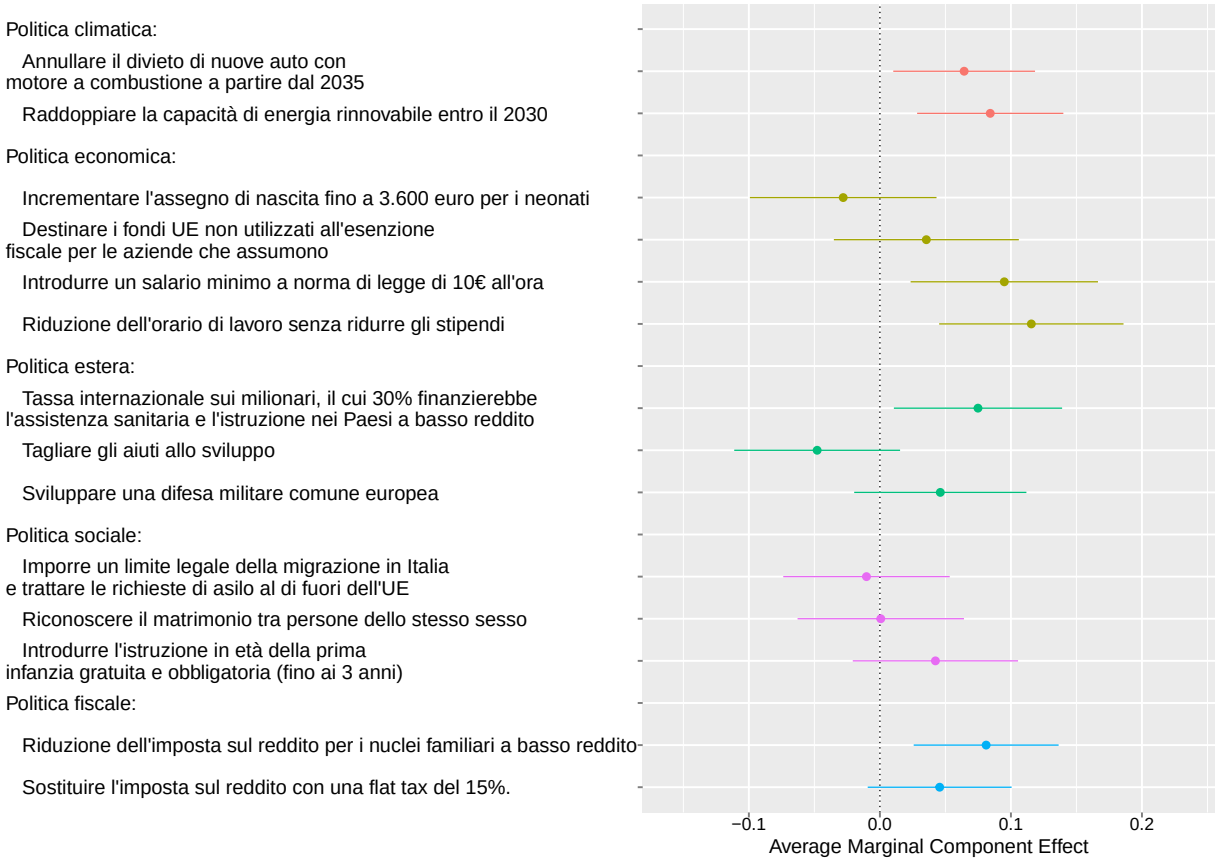


Figure S21: Conjoint analysis in Poland (in Polish, cf. Figure S12 for English). (Question 23).

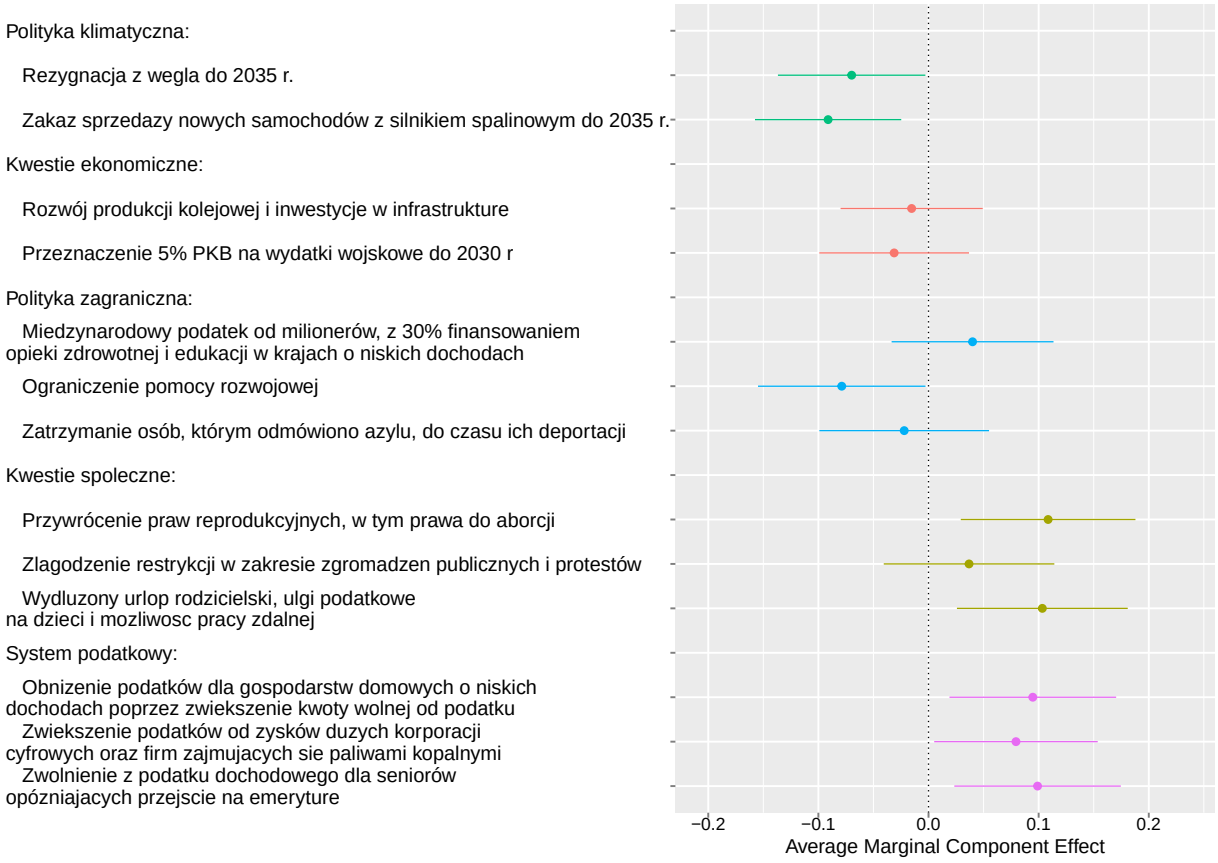


Figure S22: Conjoint analysis in Spain (in Spanish, cf. Figure S13 for English). (Question 23).

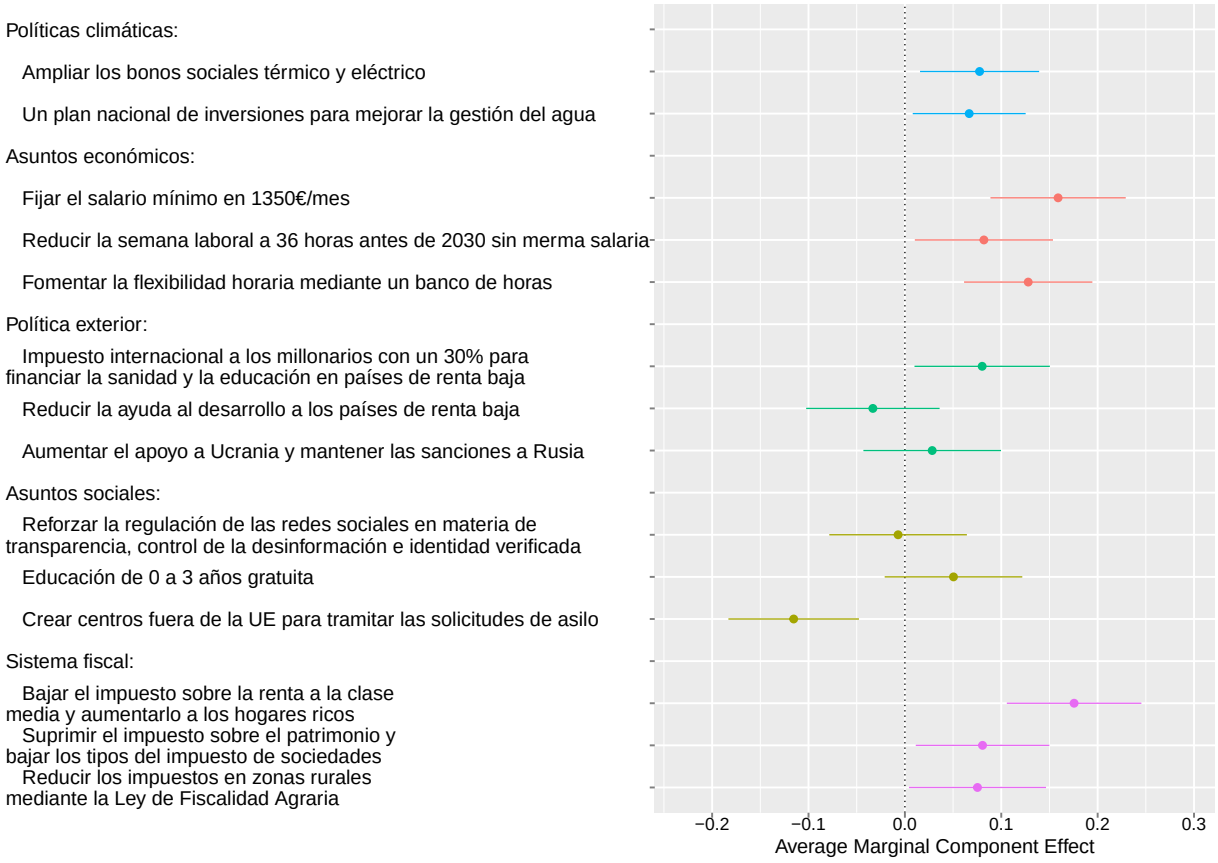


Figure S23: Conjoint analysis in Japan (in Japanese, cf. Figure S16 for English). (Question 23).

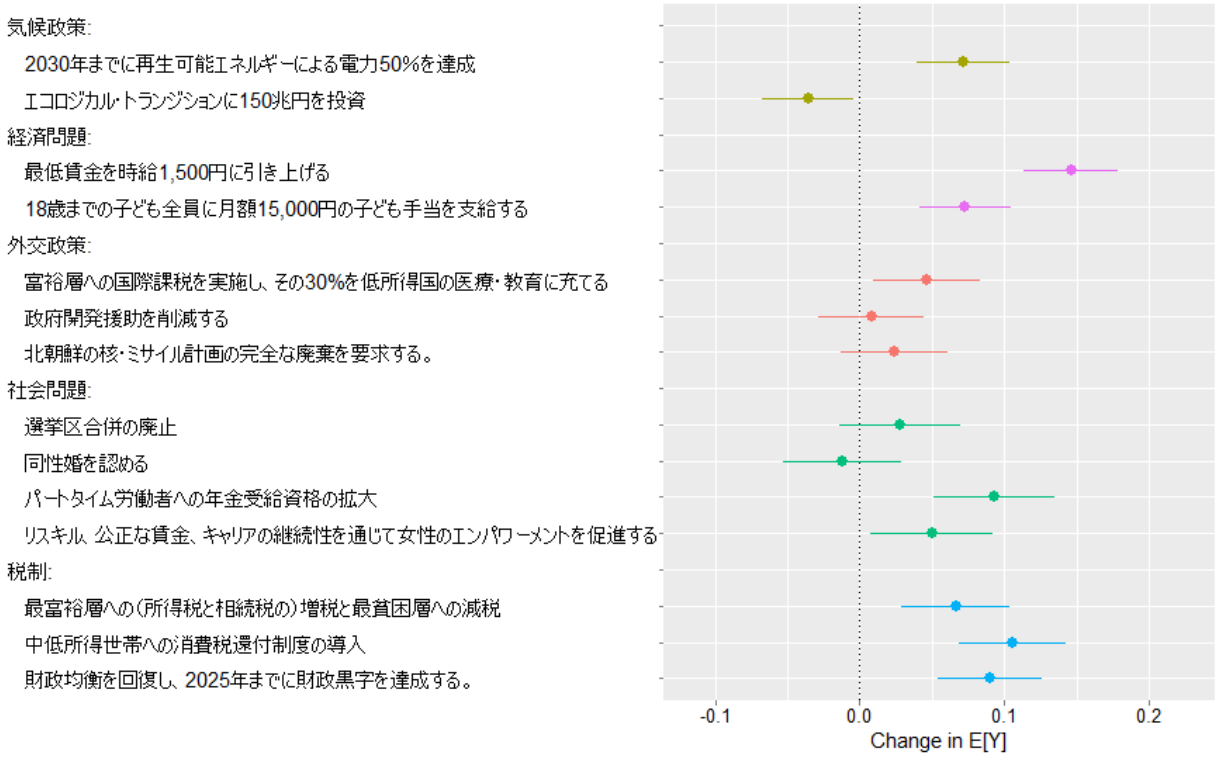


Figure S24: Average preferred revenue split for a global wealth tax (variant *few*). (Question 24).

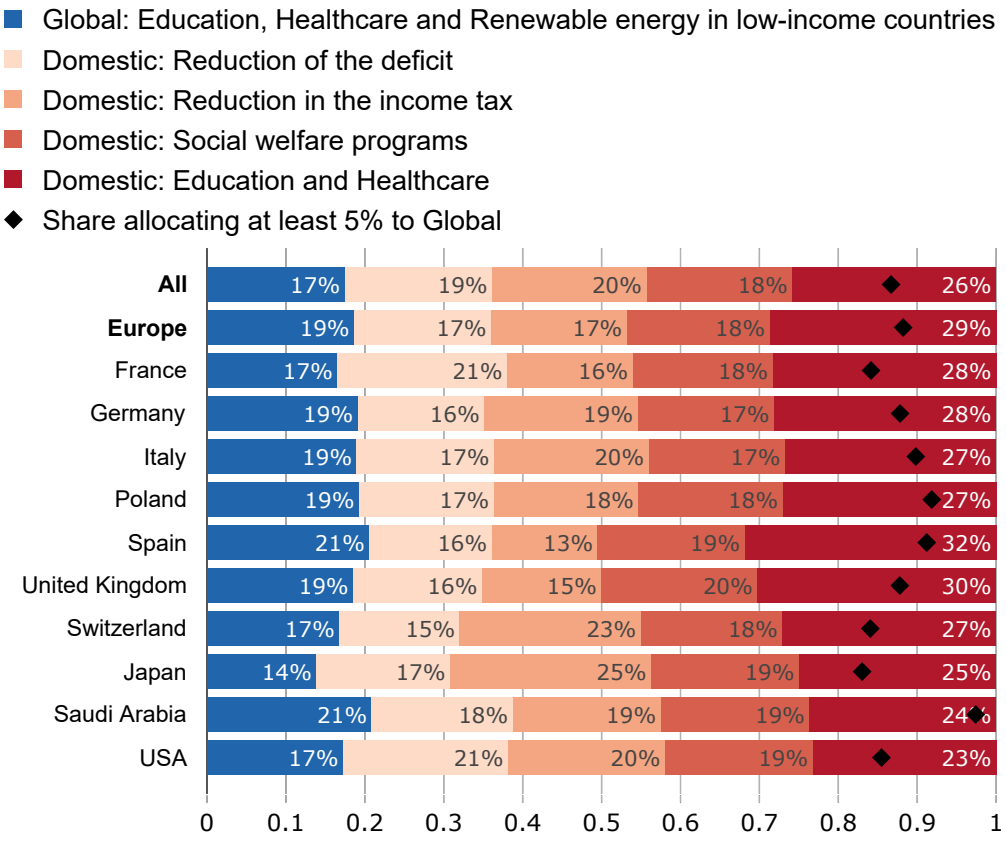


Figure S25: Decomposition of preferred shares for each spending item in the revenue split (*All* countries together; variant *few*). (Question 24).

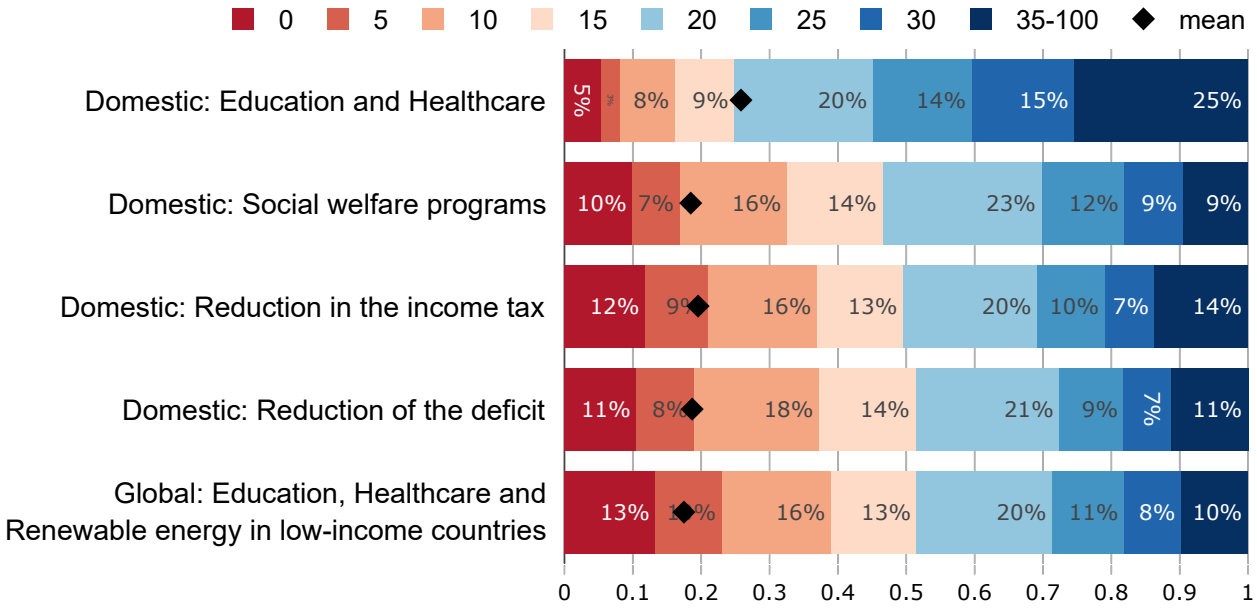


Figure S26: Decomposition of preferred shares for each spending item in the revenue split (*All* countries together; variant *many*). (Question 25).

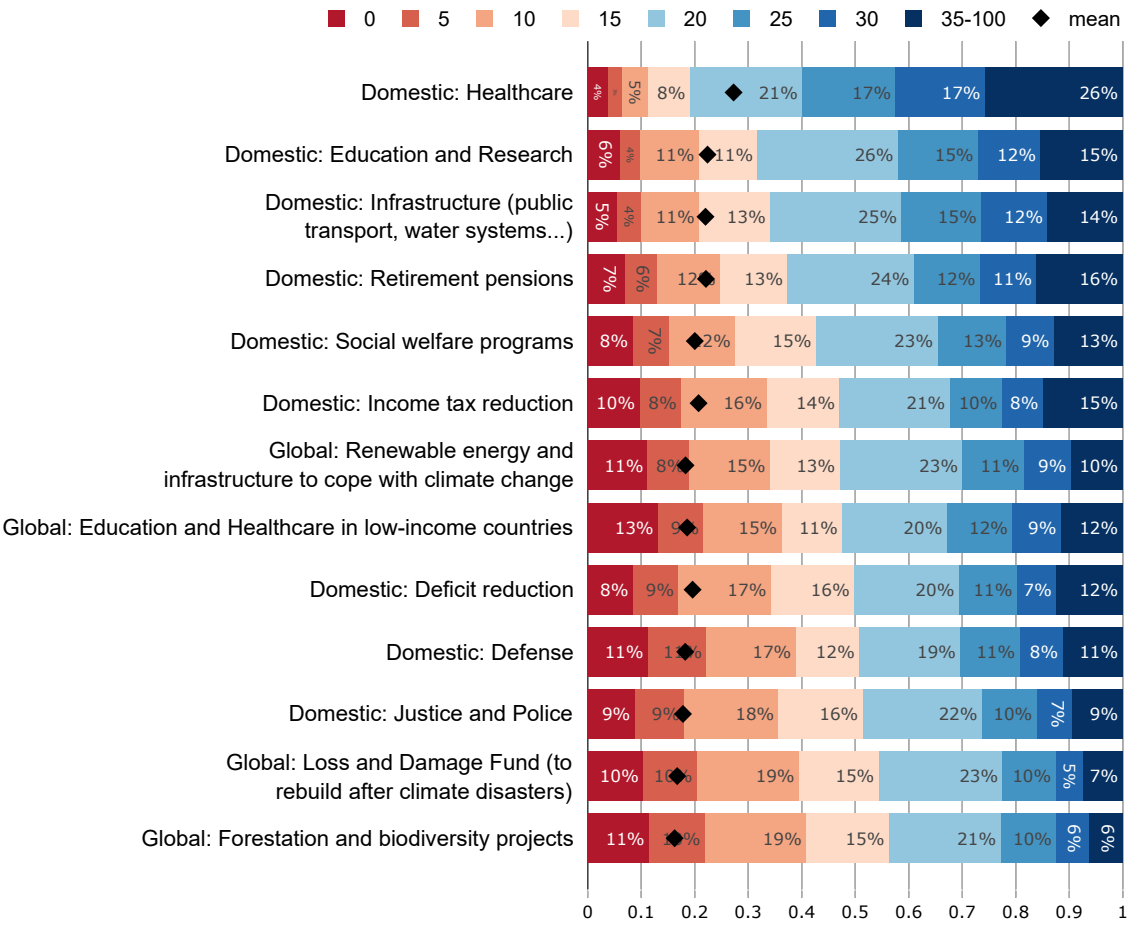


Figure S27: Average preferred revenue split for a global wealth tax (variant *many*). (Question 25).

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Saudi Arabia	USA
Global: Education and Healthcare in low−income countries	18.6	19.5	17.2	18.4	19.8	22.3	24.2	18.4	21.0	14.7	21.3	18.8
Global: Renewable energy and infrastructure to cope with climate change	18.3	18.7	18.1	20.0	18.5	17.2	16.2	20.4	18.7	17.7	19.6	17.7
Global: Loss and Damage Fund (to rebuild after climate disasters)	16.7	16.4	14.4	16.6	18.1	14.2	19.3	14.9	17.6	16.0	20.6	16.7
Global: Forestation and biodiversity projects	16.2	17.2	17.5	18.8	18.1	17.1	14.9	16.3	17.0	14.1	19.3	15.6

Figure S28: "By taking this survey, you will be automatically entered into a lottery to win up to [amount_lottery: $100].
Should you be selected in the lottery, you will have the option to channel a part of this additional compensation to the charity *Just One Tree* to plant trees.

In case you win the lottery, what share of the [amount_lottery: $100 prize] would you donate to plant trees?" (Question 27).

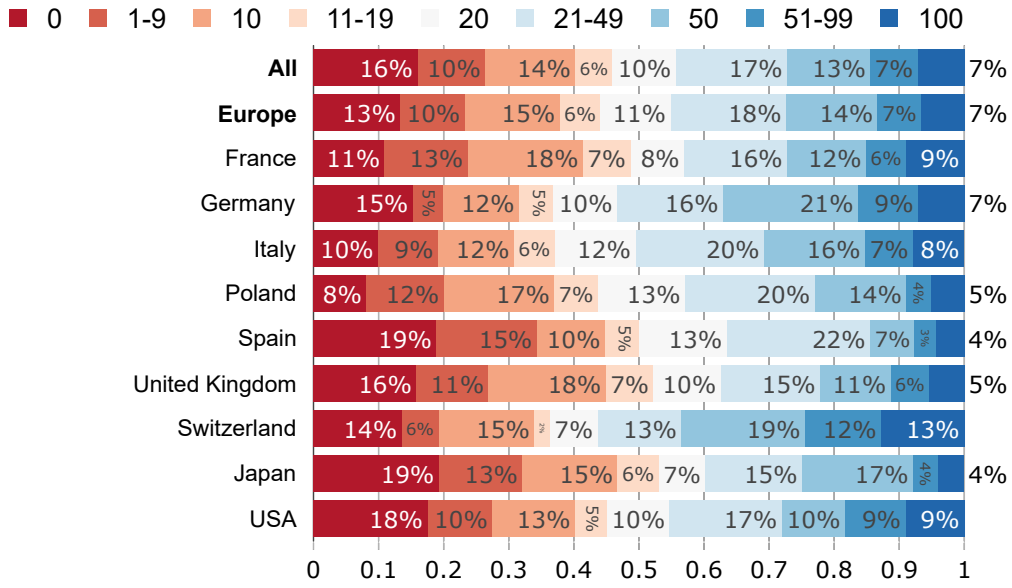


Figure S29: Support for the National, Global, and International Climate Schemes, and average belief regarding the support for the GCS. (Questions 26-35).

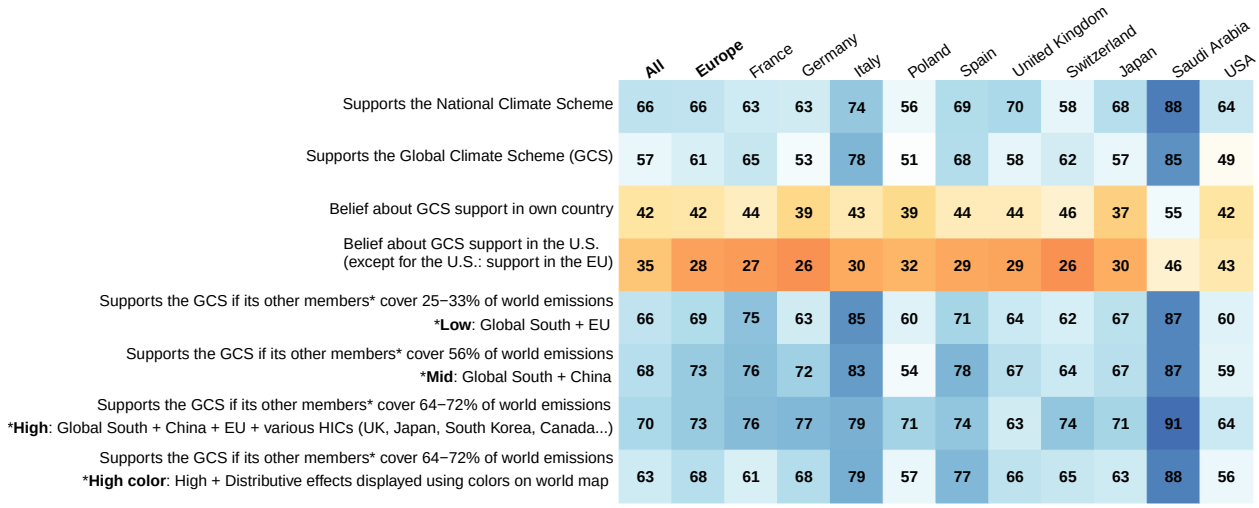


Figure S30: Absolute support for plausible global redistribution policies (Percentage of *Somewhat* or *Strongly support*). (Question 38).

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Saudi Arabia	USA
Minimum tax of 2% on billionaires' wealth, in voluntary countries	64	70	75	71	73	63	66	70	64	54	67	61
Bridgetown initiative: MDBs expanding sustainable investments in LICs, and at lower interest rates	56	60	56	61	72	47	57	63	61	45	70	54
L&D: Developed countries financing a fund to help vulnerable countries cope with climate Loss and damage	54	58	55	55	68	55	61	56	52	44	75	52
Raise global minimum tax on profit from 15% to 35%, allocating revenues to countries based on sales	51	58	58	57	70	47	50	58	51	42	53	46
Debt relief for vulnerable countries, suspending payments until they are more able to repay	49	52	48	44	64	53	55	54	52	38	70	48
Expand Security Council to new permanent members (e.g. India, Brazil, African Union), restrict veto use	48	56	54	54	64	50	55	55	54	35	63	44
International levy on shipping carbon emissions, returned to countries based on population	47	54	59	49	62	45	54	53	56	30	60	46
At least 0.7% of developed countries' GDP in foreign aid	47	51	50	48	59	42	58	50	51	33	69	47
NCQG: Developing countries providing $300 bn a year in climate finance for developing countries	47	53	51	54	62	46	54	52	53	32	67	44
International levy on aviation carbon emissions, raising prices by 30%, returned to countries based on population	38	43	47	42	45	39	42	41	42	26	53	36

Figure S31: Share of plausible global redistribution policies supported (*somewhat* or *strongly*). (Question 38).

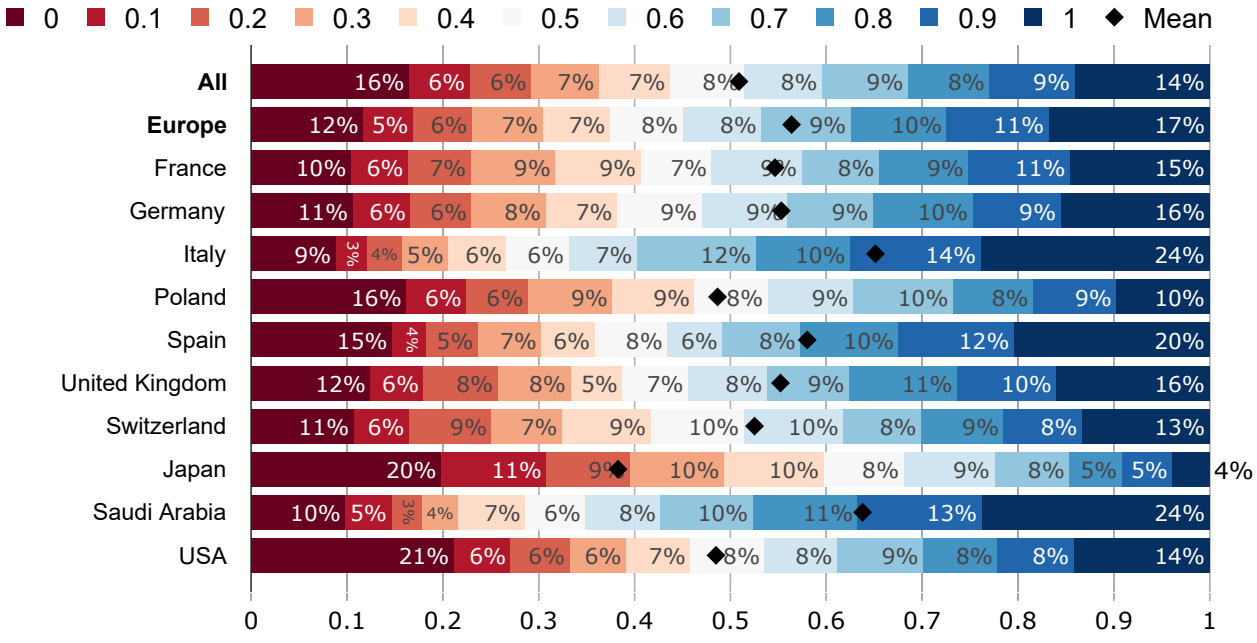


Figure S32: Share of plausible global redistribution policies opposed (*somewhat* or *strongly*). (Question 38).

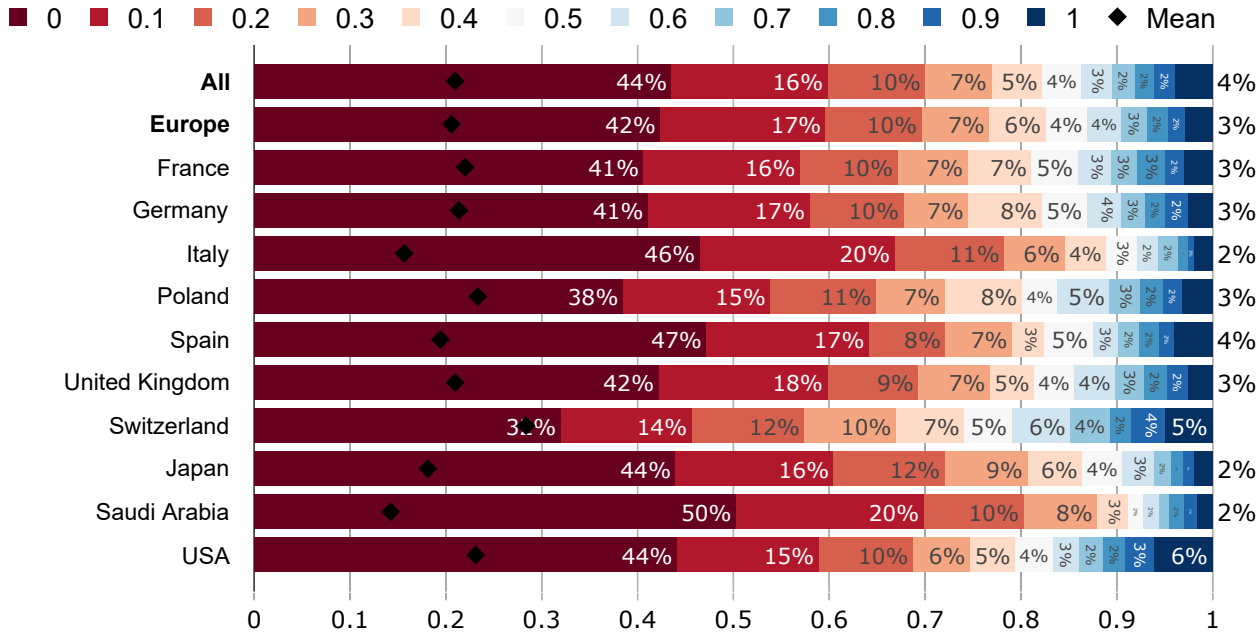


Figure S33: Preferred North-to-South climate grant funding in 2035, specified in qualitative terms or in terms of who advocates for that amount (NCQG, variant *Short*). (Question 40).

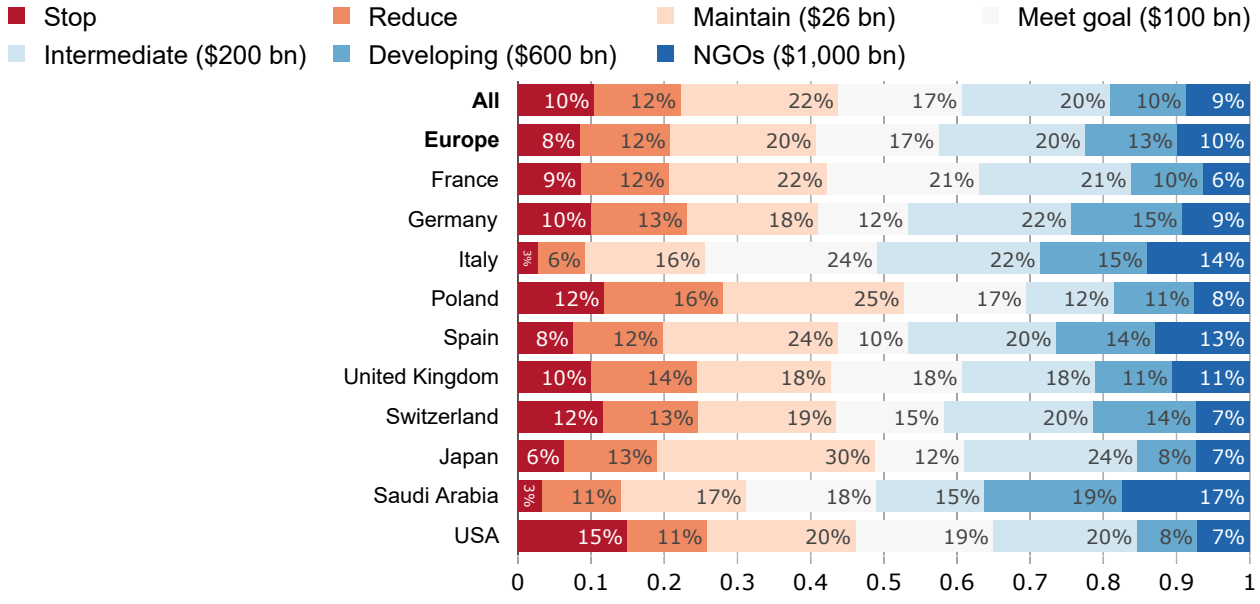


Figure S34: Preferred North-to-South climate grant funding in 2035, specified in money terms (NCQG, variant *Full*). (Question 39).

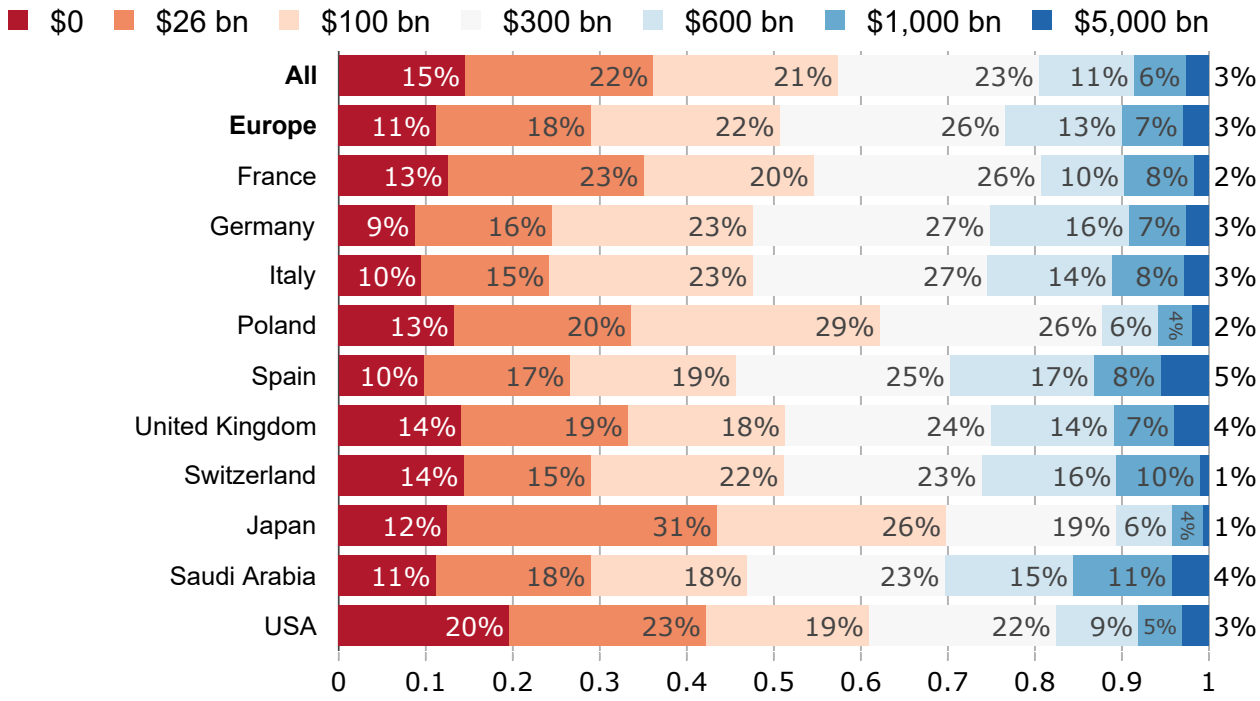


Figure S35: Support for an international wealth tax with 30% of revenue funding LICs, depending on the country coverage (*Yes*/*No* question). (Questions 41-43).

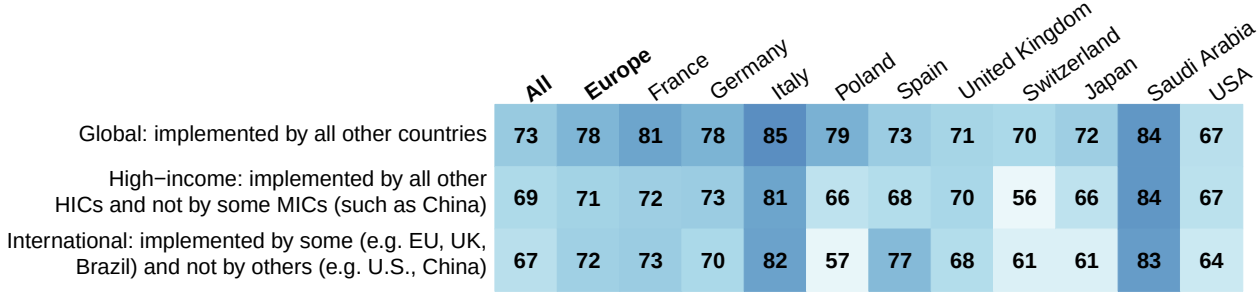


Figure S36: Prefers a *sustainable* rather than a *business-as-usual* future. (Question 44).

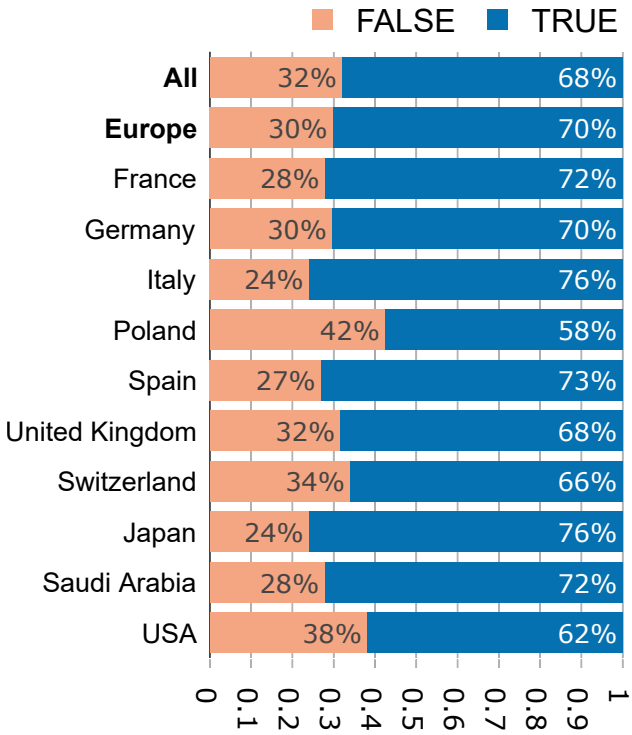


Figure S37: Relative support for a global progressive income tax on the richest households to finance poverty reduction in the Global South (Percentage of *Somewhat* or *Strongly support* among non-*Indifferent* responses). (Questions 45-46).

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Saudi Arabia	USA
Supports tax on world top 1% to finance global poverty reduction (Additional 15% tax on income over [$120k/year in PPP])	68	73	71	72	84	69	73	67	60	69	82	62
Supports tax on world top 3% to finance global poverty reduction (Additional 15% tax over [$80k], 30% over [$120k], 45% over [$1M])	62	66	70	62	71	70	66	67	42	55	82	57

Figure S38: Absolute support for a global progressive income tax on the richest households to finance poverty reduction in the Global South (Percentage of *Somewhat* or *Strongly support*). (Questions 45-46).

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Saudi Arabia	USA
Supports tax on world top 1% to finance global poverty reduction (Additional 15% tax on income over [$120k/year in PPP])	55	61	62	62	75	50	61	55	53	44	68	51
Supports tax on world top 3% to finance global poverty reduction (Additional 15% tax over [$80k], 30% over [$120k], 45% over [$1M])	49	56	59	53	60	55	57	54	36	35	67	45

Figure S39: "How do you evaluate each of these channels to transfer resources to reduce poverty in LICs?"
Percentage of *Right* or *Best* way (other options: *Wrong* or *Acceptable* way). (Question 48).

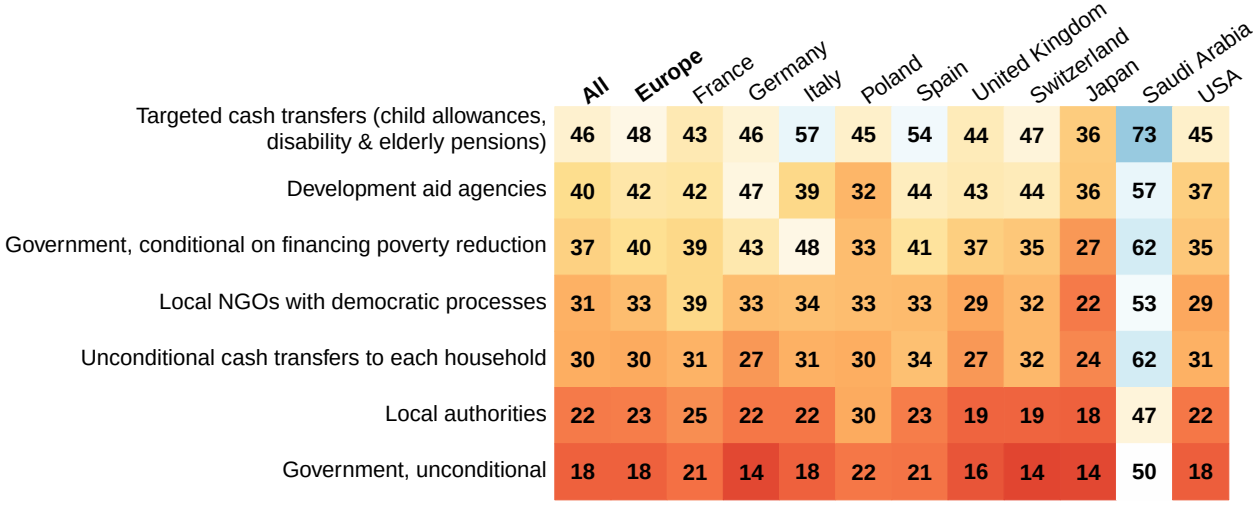


Figure S40: "How do you evaluate each of these channels to transfer resources to reduce poverty in LICs?"
Percentage of *Best* way (other options: *Right, Wrong* or *Acceptable* way). (Question 48).

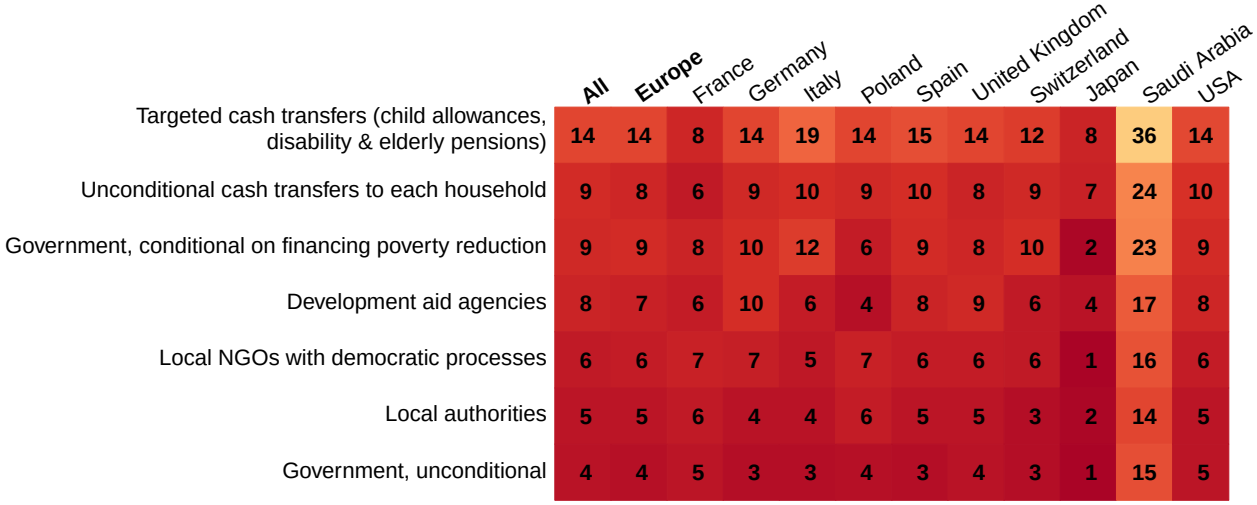


Figure S41: "How do you evaluate each of these channels to transfer resources to reduce poverty in LICs?"
Percentage of *Wrong* way (other options: *Best*, *Right* or *Acceptable* way). (Question 48).

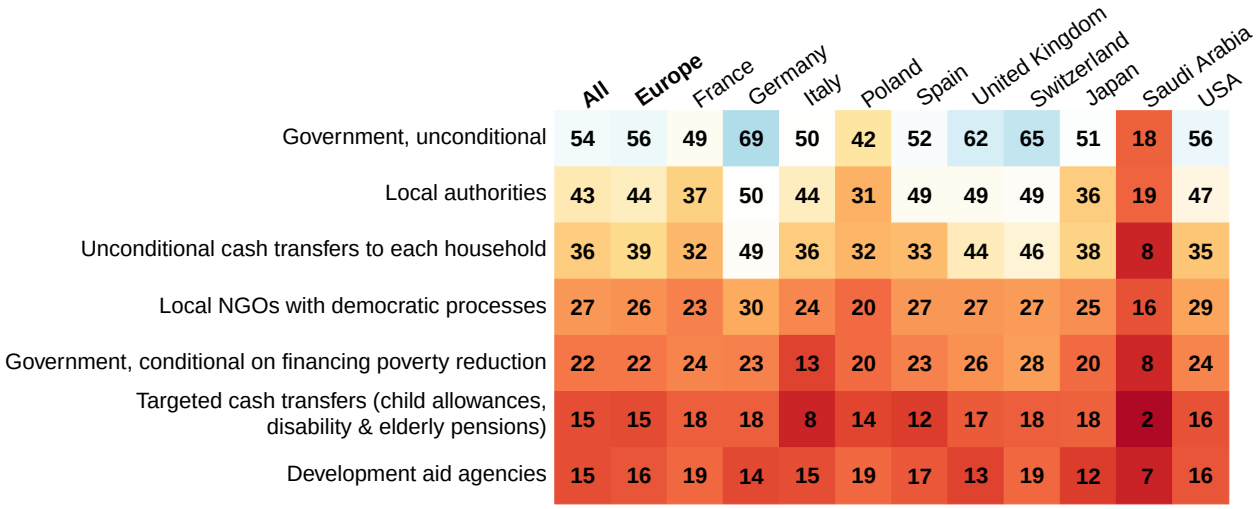


Figure S42: "Should governments actively cooperate to have all countries converge in terms of GDP per capita by the end of the century?" (Question 49).

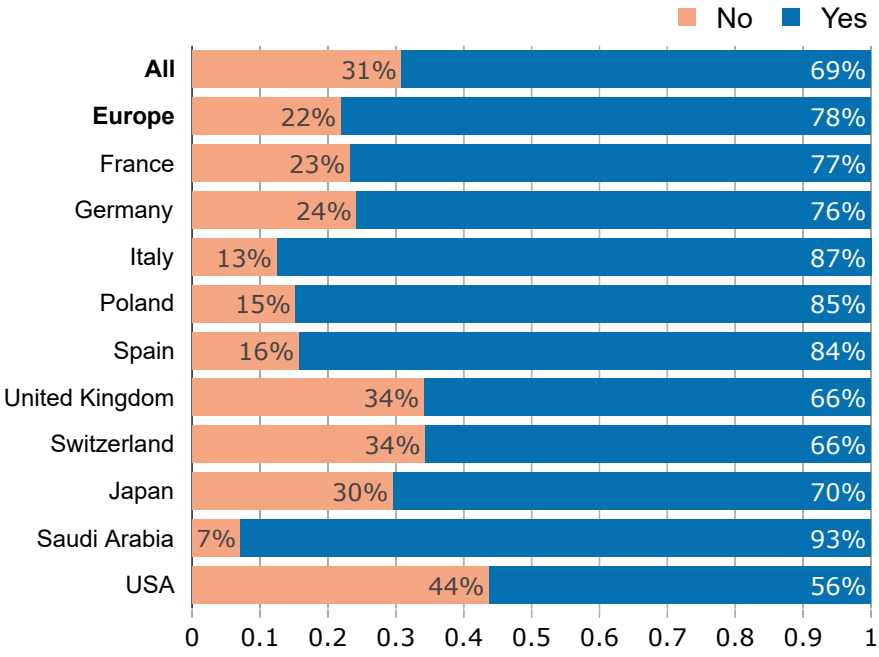


Figure S43: "If there was a worldwide movement in favor of a global program to tackle climate change, implement taxes on millionaires and fund poverty reduction in low-income countries, to what extent would you be willing to be part of that movement? (Multiple answers possible)" (Question 50).

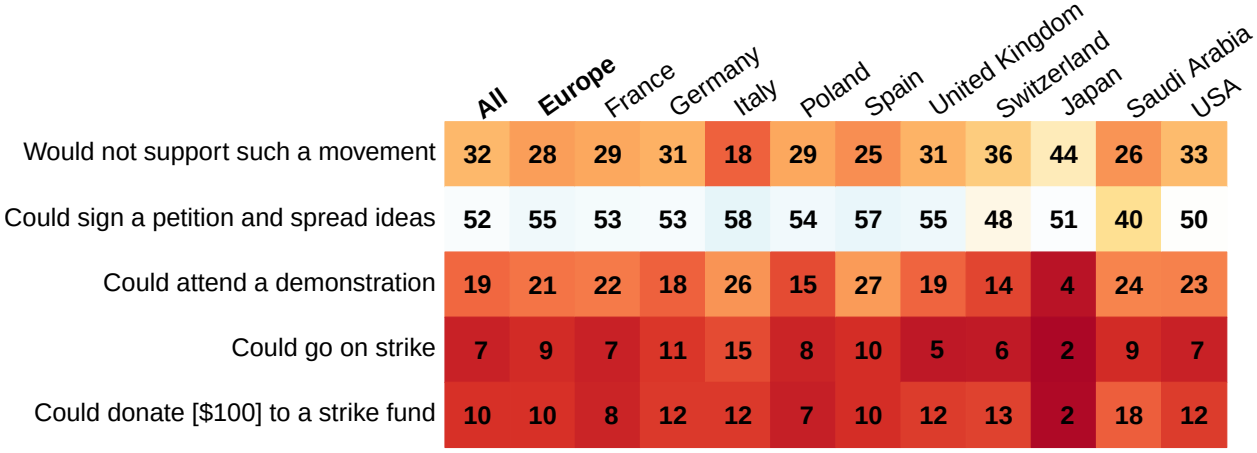


Figure S44: "Let us call "your political party" the party you voted for in the last election, or the party that represents your views most closely.
Imagine there was **a worldwide coalition** of political parties in favor of a common program **to tackle climate change, implement taxes on millionaires and fund poverty reduction in low-income countries**.

Would you be more likely to vote for your party if it were part of that coalition?" (Question 51).

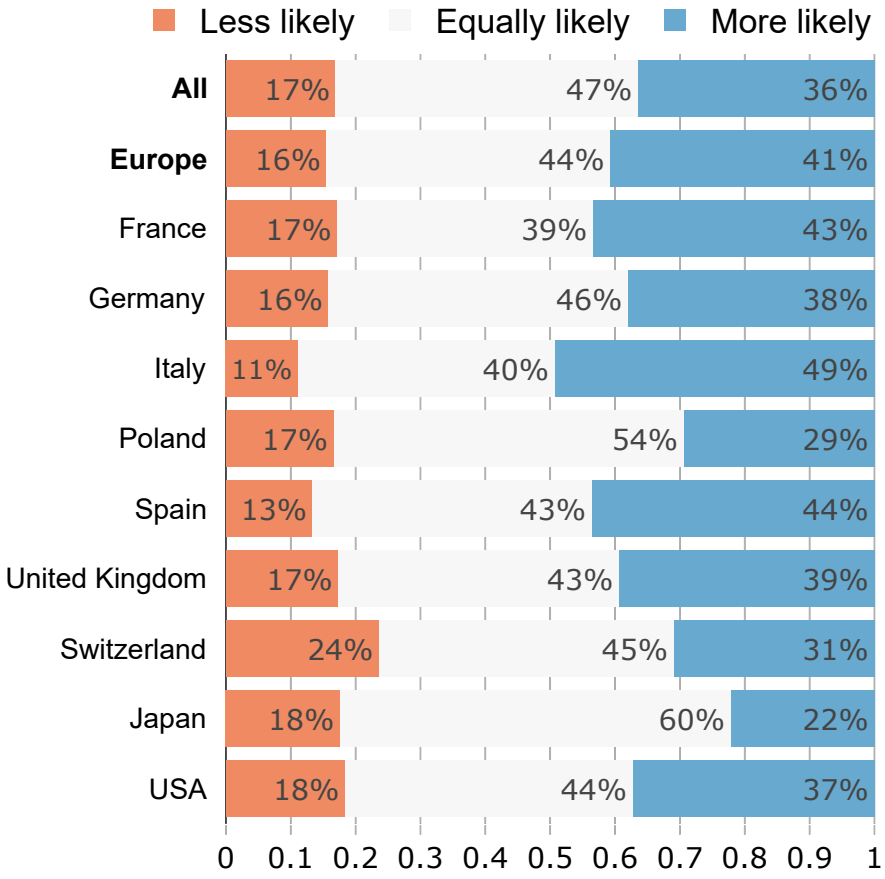


Figure S45: "Some people think that high-income countries should support low-income countries.
Among the different reasons given, which ones do you agree with? (Multiple answers possible)" (Question 52).

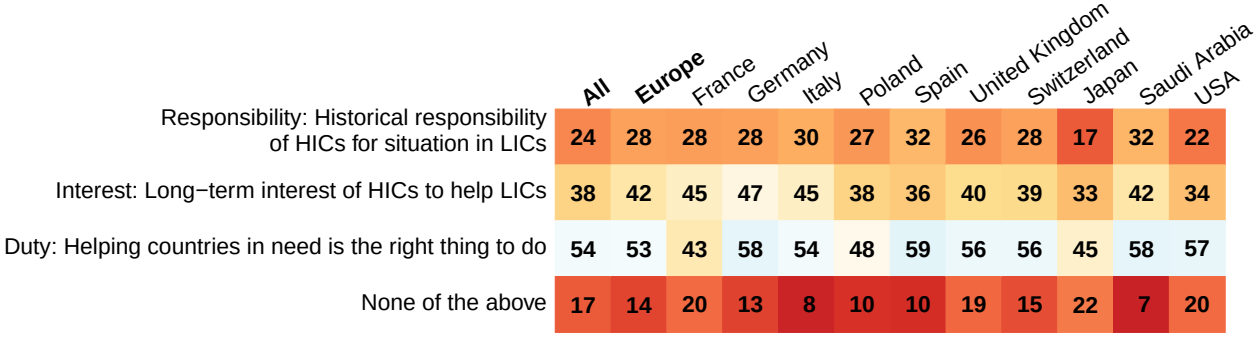


Figure S46: "Some people argue that Western countries owe reparations for colonization and slavery to former colonies and descendants of slaves.
Reparations could take the form of funding education and facilitating technology transfers, to address unequal opportunities passed down from the past.

Do you support or oppose reparations of this kind **for colonization and slavery?** " (Question 53).

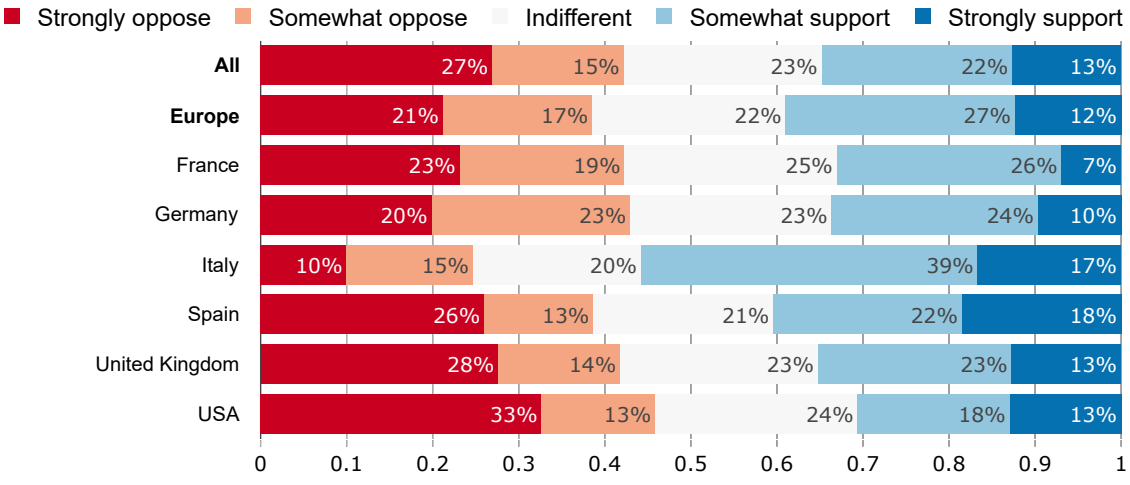


Figure S47: Average custom global redistribution. (Question 55).

Figure S48: Global redistribution obtained from median custom parameters: 49% of winners; 18% of losers; degree of redistribution of 5 (out of 10). (Question 55).

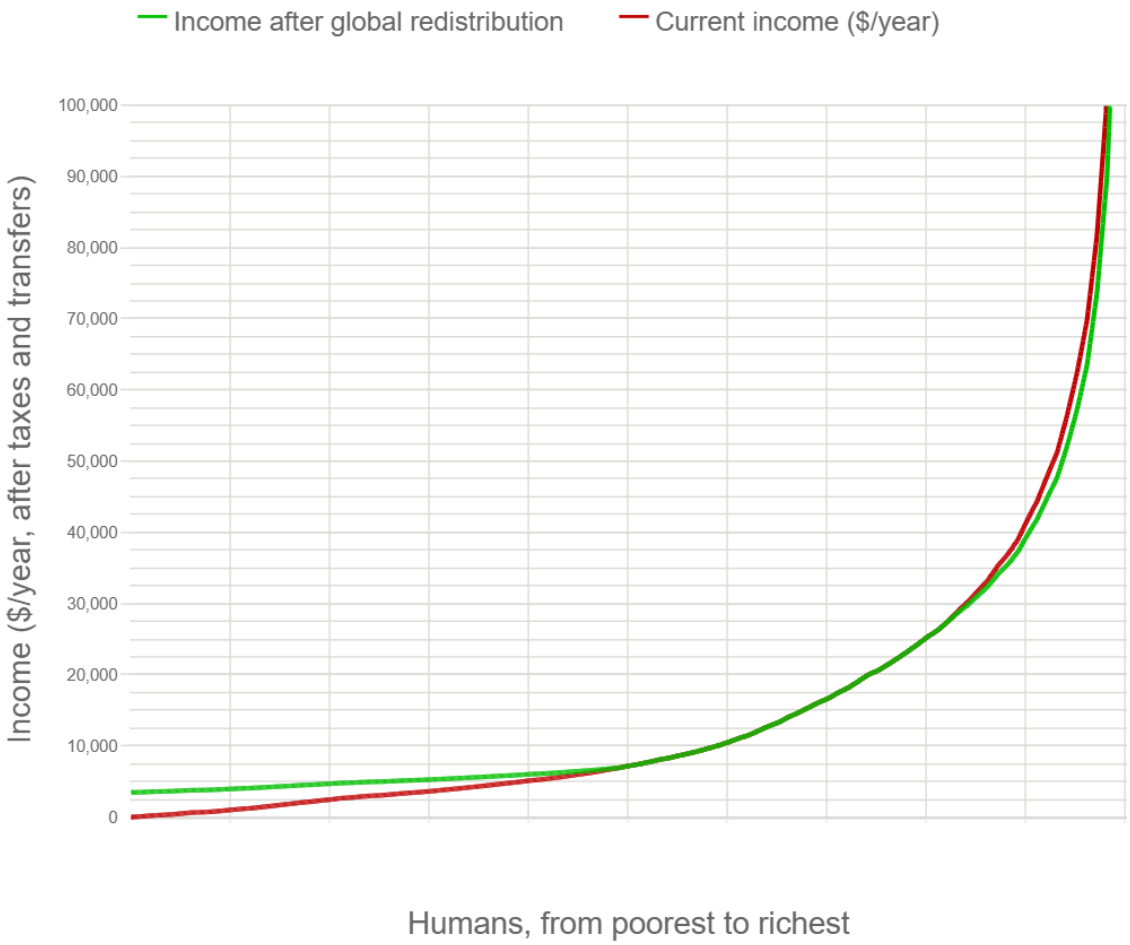


Figure S49: Mean answers to custom redistribution. (Question 55).

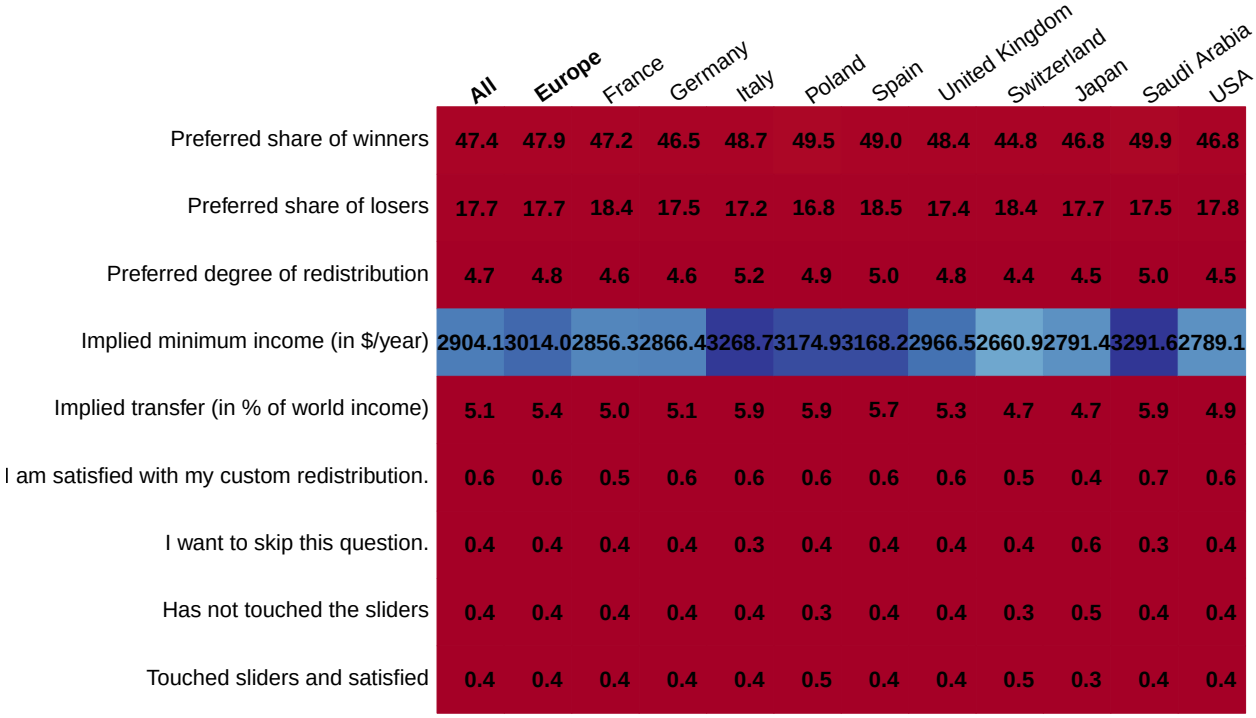


Figure S50: *"Comprehension question: one respondent with the expected answer will get [amount_lottery: $100].*

How would gasoline prices change as a result of the Global Climate Scheme? Gasoline prices would..." (Correct answer: *increase*) (Question 60).

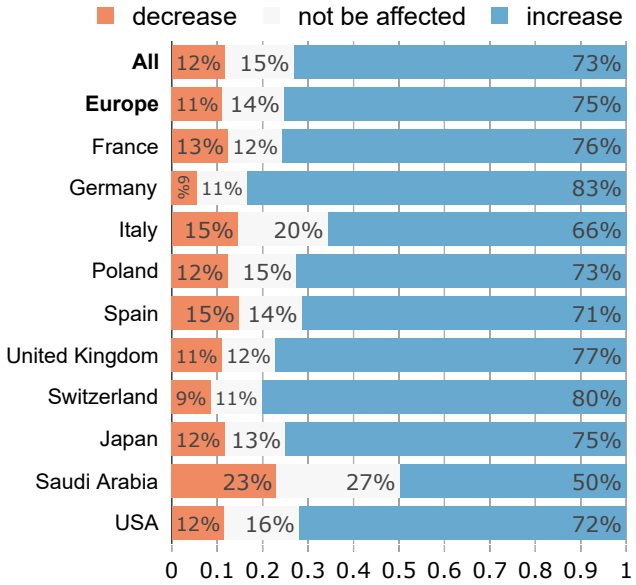


Figure S51: Relative agreement for: "To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "My taxes should go towards solving global problems."" (Percentage of *Agree* or *Strongly agree* among non-*Neither agree nor disagree* responses). (Question 61).

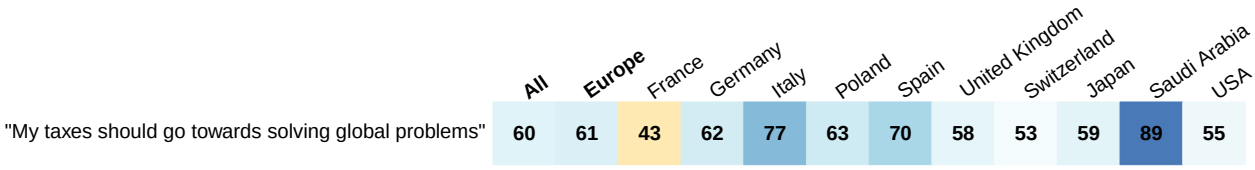


Figure S52: Absolute agreement for: "To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "My taxes should go towards solving global problems."" (Percentage of *Agree* or *Strongly agree*). (Question 61).

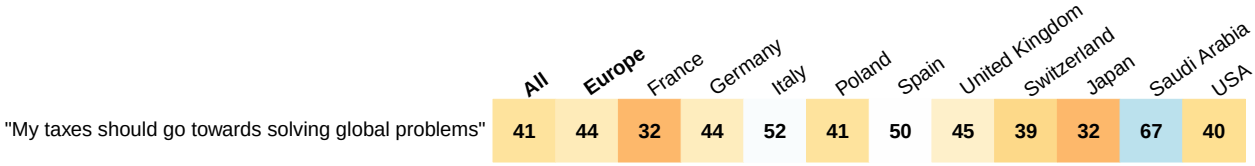


Figure S53: "Which group of people do you advocate for when you vote?" (Question 62).

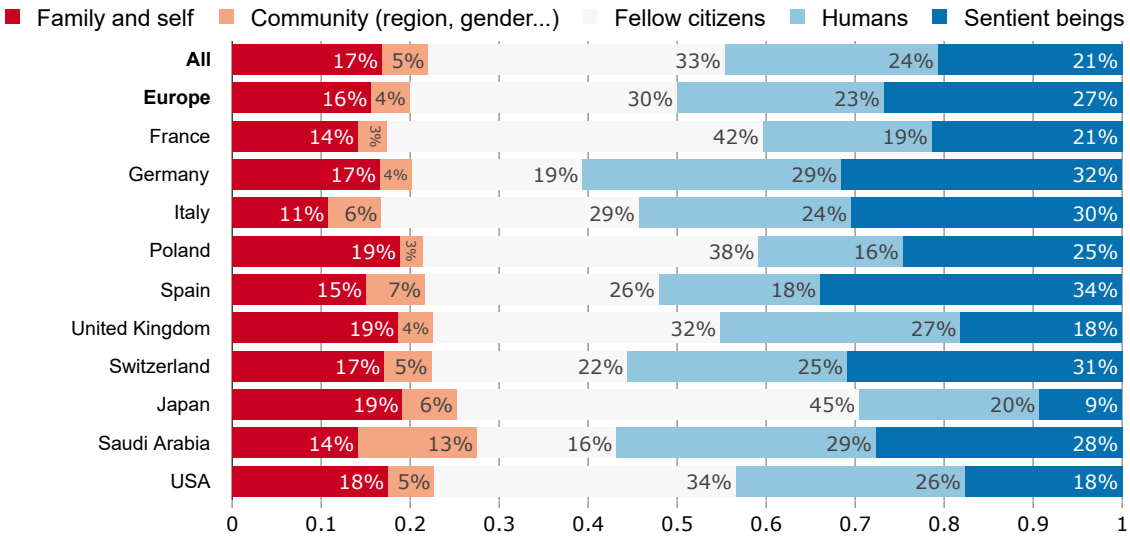


Figure S54: "Do you feel that this survey was politically biased?" (Question 63).

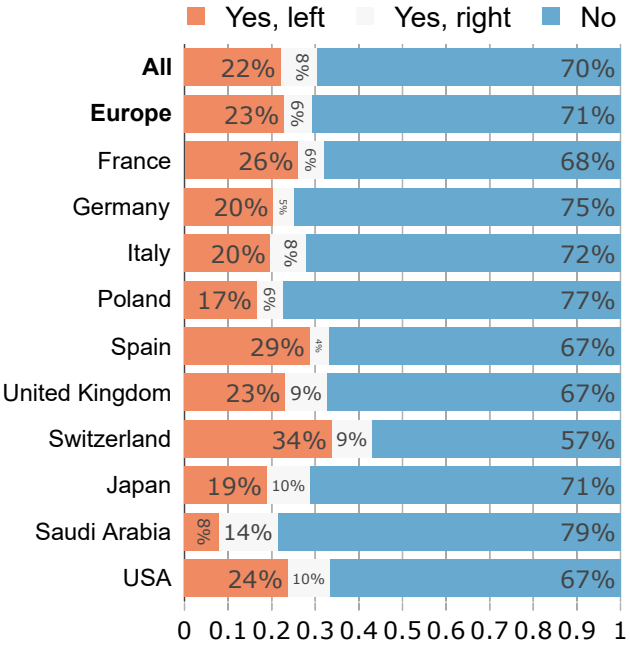


Figure S55: "How likely are you to become a millionaire at some point in your life?" (Question 15).

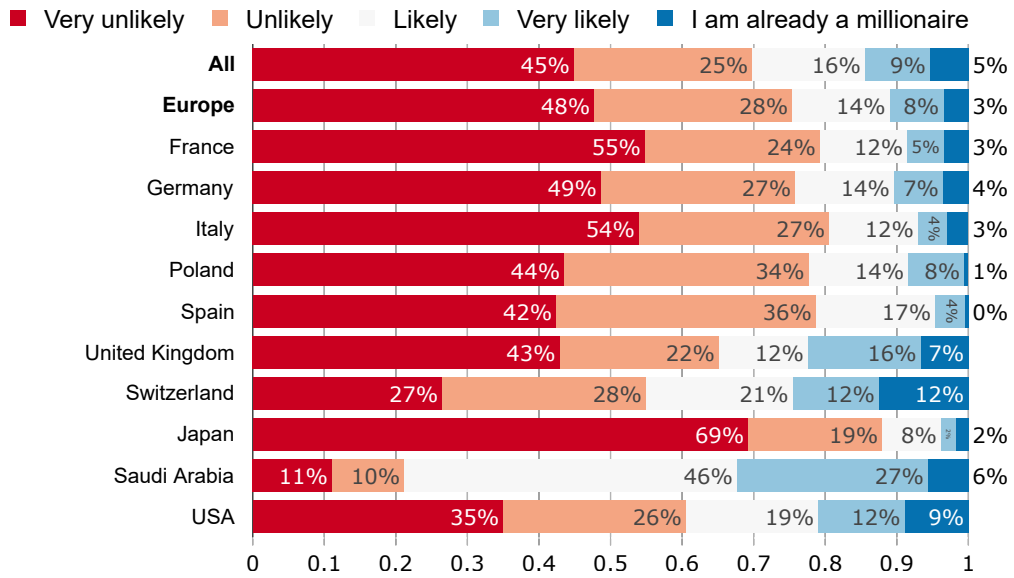


Figure S56: "Were you or your parents born in a foreign country?" (Question 5).

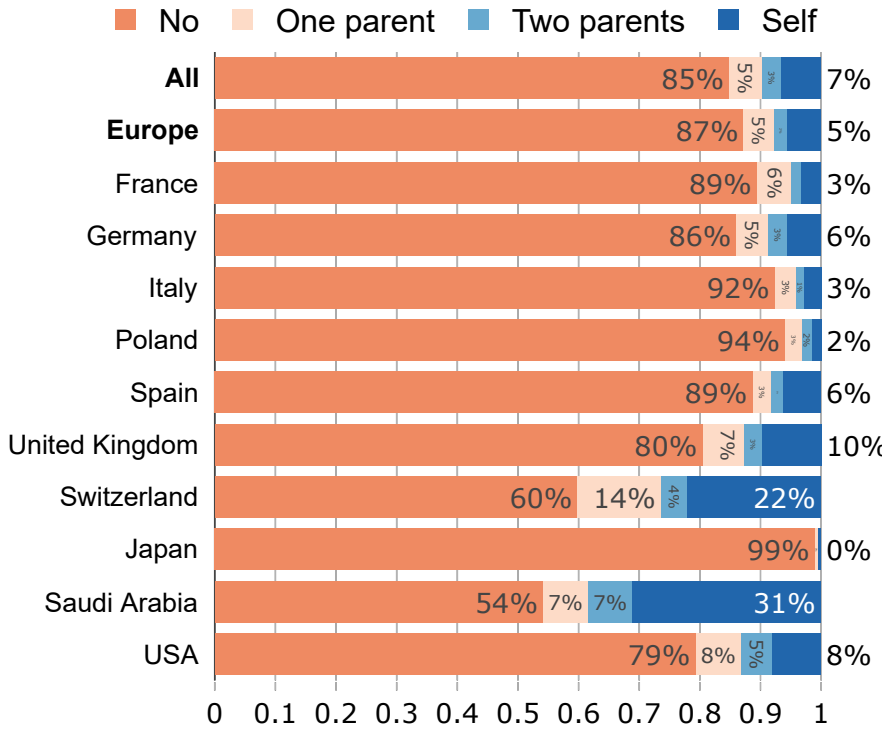


Figure S57: Vote in the last election, compared to actual results among voters. (Questions 16, 18).

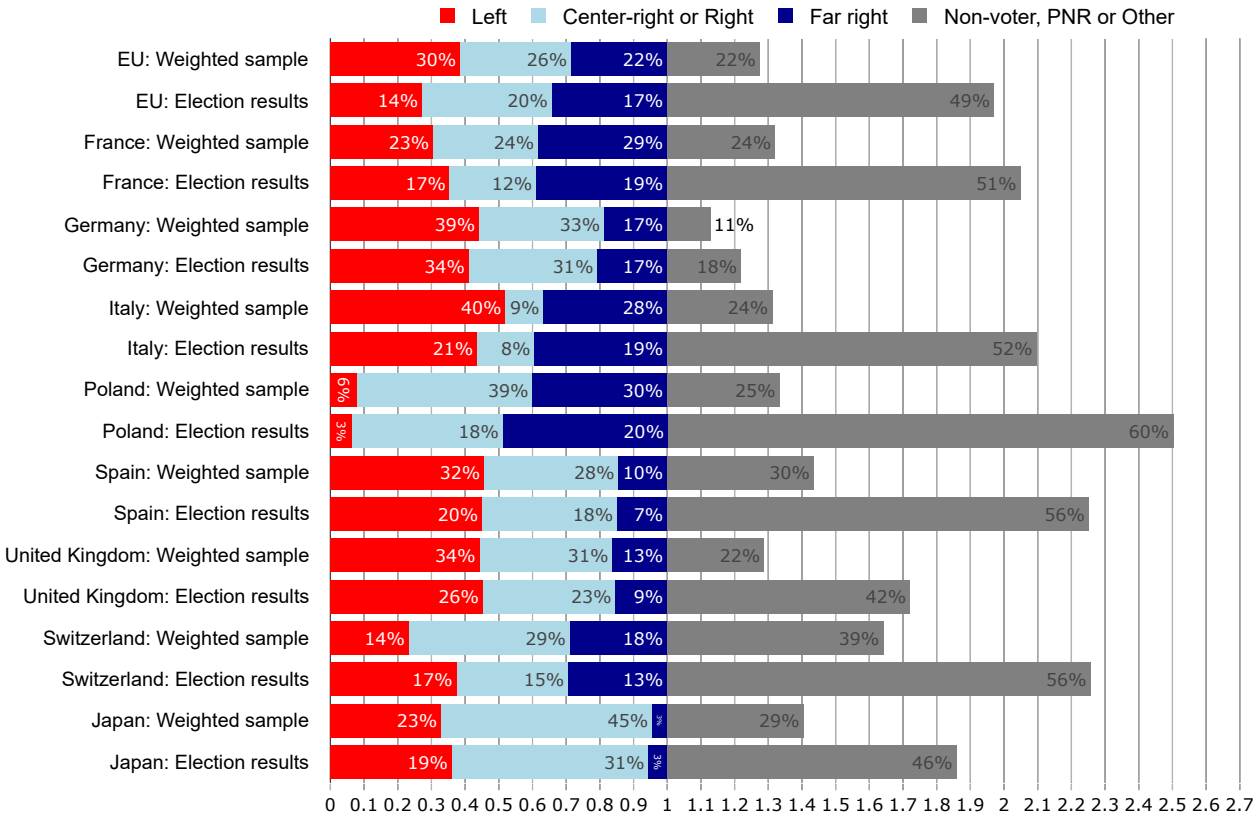
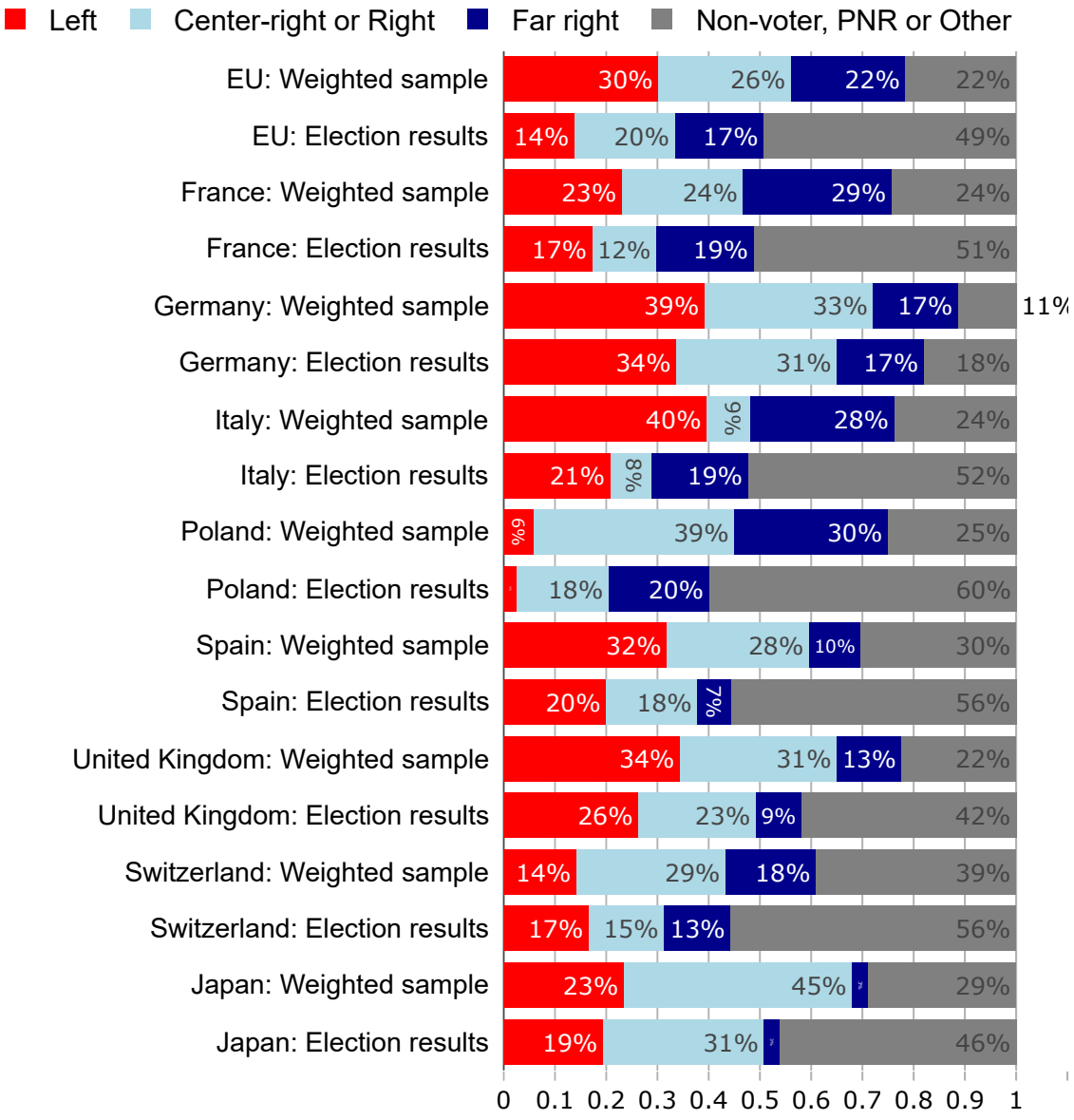


Figure S58: Vote in the last election, compared to actual results on the entire population. (Questions 16, 18).



B Questionnaire

The U.S. version of the questionnaire is presented. Features that vary across countries are put in square brackets within the question tex, as follows: [feature_name: U.S. value]. Features values for each country are given in this spreadsheet. Random branches or conditions for displaying the question are specified in square brackets before the question text (cf. Figure 2 for the survey flow). The question text is followed by square brackets that refer to Figures and Tables presenting the question results, and the variable name(s) corresponding to the question. Finally, response options are displayed in italics. Unless otherwise specified, response is compulsory and a single response much be chosen.

Welcome

1. Welcome to this survey!
   This survey is **anonymous** and is conducted **for research** purposes on a representative sample of [sample_size: 3,000] [nationality: American people].

   It takes around 20 min to complete.

   The survey contains lotteries and awards for those who get the correct answer to some comprehension questions.
   If you are attentive and lucky, **you can win up to [amount_lottery: $100]**.

   Please answer every question carefully.

   By clicking on the button below, you consent to the terms and conditions.

Socio-demographics

2. What is your gender? [`gender`]
   Woman; Man; Other

3. What is your country? [`hidden_country`]

4. What is your age? [`age_exact, age`]
   Below 18; 18 to 20; 21 to 24; 25 to 29; 30 to 34; 35 to 39; 40 to 44; 45 to 49; 50 to 54; 55 to

59; 60 to 64; 65 to 69; 70 to 74; 75 to 79; 80 to 84; 85 to 89; 90 to 99; 100 or above

5. Were you or your parents born in a foreign country? [*Figure S56*; `foreign`]
   Yes, I was born in a foreign country; Not me but both my parents were born in a foreign country; Not me but one of my parents was born in a foreign country; No, I was born in this country and my parents too

6. Do you live with your partner (if you have one)? [`couple`]
   Yes; No

7. How many people are there in your household?
   The household includes: **you**, your spouse, **your family members** who live with you, and your dependents (not flatmates). [`hh_size`]
   1; 2; 3; 4; 5 or more

8. How many children under the age of 14 live with you? [`Nb_children__14`]
   0; 1; 2; 3; 4 or more

9. [new page] [*Only in: US*] What race or ethnicity do you identify with? (Multiple answers are possible) [`race`]
   White; Black or African American; Hispanic; Asian; American Indian or Alaskan Native; Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander; Other; Prefer not to say

10. What is the **[periodicity_text: monthly] [income_type: gross] income of your household**, [income_type_long: after taxes and transfers]?

    This includes all sources of income: wages, pensions, welfare payments, property income, dividends, self-employment earnings, Social Security benefits, and income from other sources. [`income`]
    [*All but RU, US*: Custom thresholds, taking into account household composition Questions 6-8, and corresponding to the country's deciles and quartiles of standard of living, cf. the sheet "Income" in this spreadsheet;
    RU, US: Items based on household total income deciles and quartiles, namely in US:
    Less than $17,000; between $17,001 and $30,000; between $30,001 and $36,000; between $36,001 and $43,000; between $43,001 and $56,000; between $56,001 and $72,000; between $72,001 and $91,000; between $91,001 and $115,000; between $115,001 and $130,000; between $130,001 and $150,000; between $150,001 and $213,000; More than $213,000; I prefer not to answer]

11. What is your highest completed education level? [`education`]
[Country-specific, usually: 0-1 Primary or less; 2 Medium school; 2 Some high school; 3 High school diploma; 3-4 Vocational training; 5 Short-cycle tertiary; 6 Bachelor's; 7-8 Master's or higher]

12. What is your employment status? [`employment_status`]
Full-time employed; Part-time employed; Self-employed; Unemployed (searching for a job); Student; Retired; Inactive (not searching for a job)

13. [*Only the first digits asked in RU, SA*] What is your zipcode?
We ask for the zipcode to balance the sample in terms of degree of urbanization (rural, town or city). The survey will be terminated if your zipcode is not recognized. [`zipcode`]

14. Are you a homeowner or a tenant? (Multiple answers are possible) [`home_owner`]
Tenant; Owner; Landlord renting out property; Hosted free of charge

15. [new page] How likely are you to become a millionaire at some point in your life? [*Figure S55*; `millionaire`]
Very unlikely; Unlikely; Likely; Very likely; I am already a millionaire

16. [*Except in: RU, SA*] Did you vote in the [election: 2024 presidential election]? [*Figures S58-S57*; `voted`]
Yes; No; Prefer not to say; I didn't have the right to vote in [country_name: the United States].

Vote

17. [*Only in: SA*] What is your nationality?
If you have both the Saudi and a foreign nationality, choose "Saudi". [`nationality_SA`]
Saudi; India; Bangladesh; Syria; Yemen; Egypt; Pakistan; Indonesia; Philippines; Sudan; Myanmar; Jordan; Sri Lanka; Nepal; Turkey; Somalia; Lebanon; Other

18. [*Except in: RU, SA*] [*If voted*: Which candidate did you vote for in the [election: 2024 presidential election]?; *Otherwise*: Even if you did not vote in the [election: 2024 presidential election], please indicate the candidate that you were most likely to have voted for or who represents your views more closely.] [*Figures S58-S57*; `vote`]

[Candidates/parties with at least 1% of votes, e.g. in US: *Harris; Trump; Other; Prefer not to say*. In FR, IT, PL, ES, election is the 2024 European election]

Open-ended field

[*Four random branches*; *Figures 3, S1-S6*; *Random answers can be found on bit.ly/fields2025*; `field, variant_field`]

19. [Branch: concerns] What are your main concerns these days? [*Figure S4*; `concerns_field`]

20. [Branch: wish] What are your needs or wishes? [*Figure S5*; `wish_field`]

21. [Branch: injustice] What according to you is the greatest injustice of all? [*Figure S6*; `injustice_field`]

22. [Branch: issue] Can you name an issue that is important to you but is neglected in the public debate? [*Figure S7*; `issue_field`]

Conjoint analysis

23. [*Except in: RU, SA*] Imagine if the two top candidates in your constituency in the next general election campaigned with the following policies in their party's platforms.

    Which of these candidates would you vote for?

Candidate A	**Candidate B**	
[Random policy]	[Random policy]	[Policy field in random order]
[Random policy]	[Random policy]	[Policy field in random order]
[Random policy]	[Random policy]	[Policy field in random order]
[Random policy]	[Random policy]	[Policy field in random order]
[Random policy]	[Random policy]	[Policy field in random order]

[*Figures S62, S8-S22*; `conjoint`]
Candidate A; Candidate B; Neither of them

Revenue split of global tax

[*Two random branches*; `field, variant_split`]

24. [Branch: Few] Imagine a wealth tax applied to households with a net worth above [tax_threshold: $5 million], implemented in every country around the world.

    [tax_country_name: In the U.S.], the tax revenues collected would be [tax_revenue: $514 billion] per year (that is, [tax_revenue_gdp: 2]% of [tax_country_gdp: U.S. GDP]), while it would be [LIC_revenue: $1 billion] in all low-income countries combined (700 million people live in a low-income country, most of them in Africa). Each country would retain part of the revenues it collects and use it for different domestic purposes. The remaining part would be pooled globally to finance sustainable development in low-income countries.

    What percentage of the global wealth tax revenue should be allocated to each category?
    The total allocation must sum to 100%.

    [*Figures 4, S24-S25*; `revenue_split_few`]
    Domestic: Education and Healthcare; Domestic: Social welfare programs; Domestic: Reduction in the federal income tax; Domestic: Reduction of the deficit; Global: Education, Healthcare and Renewable energy in low-income countries

25. [Branch: Many] Imagine a wealth tax applied to households with net worth above [tax_threshold: $5 million], implemented in all countries around the world.

    [tax_country_name: In the U.S.], the tax revenues collected would be [tax_revenue: $514 billion] per year (that is, [tax_revenue_gdp: 2]% of [tax_country_gdp: U.S. GDP]), while it would be [LIC_revenue: $1 billion] in all low-income countries combined (700 million people live in a low-income country, most of them in Africa). Each country would retain part of the revenues it collects and use it for different domestic purposes. The remaining part would be pooled globally to finance sustainable development.

    What percentage of the global wealth tax revenue should be allocated to each

category?
The total allocation must sum to 100%.

[*Figures 4, S26-S27*; `revenue_split_many`]
[Five items are chosen at random among the 13 possible ones: *Domestic: Education and Research; Domestic: Healthcare; Domestic: Defense; Domestic: Deficit reduction; Domestic: Justice and Police; Domestic: Retirement pensions; Domestic: Social welfare programs; Domestic: Infrastructure (public transport, water systems...); Domestic: Income tax reduction; Global: Education and Healthcare in low-income countries; Global: Renewable energy and infrastructure to cope with climate change; Global: Loss and Damage Fund (to rebuild after climate disasters); Global: Forestation and biodiversity projects*]

Warm glow – moral substitute

[*Three random branches: NCS; Donation; control group*; `variant_warm_glow`]

26. [Branch: NCS] Do you agree with the following policy?
Climate Scheme:
To meet the national climate target, a limited number of permits to emit greenhouse gases would be issued nationally. Polluting firms would be required to buy permits to cover their greenhouse gas emissions. Such a policy would make fossil fuel companies pay for their emissions and gradually raise the price of fossil fuels. Higher prices would encourage people and companies to use less fossil fuels, reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
The revenues generated by the sale of permits would finance an equal cash transfer. Each [country_adjective: American] would receive [amount_expenses: $115][periodicity: per month], thereby offsetting price increases for the average [country_adjective: American].

Do you support the Climate Scheme? [*Figures 5, S29*; `ncs_support`]
Yes; No

27. [Branch: Donation] By taking this survey, you will be automatically entered into a lottery to win up to [amount_lottery: $100].
Should you be selected in the lottery, you will have the option to channel a part of this additional compensation to the charity *Just One Tree* to plant trees.

In case you win the lottery, what share of the [amount_lottery: $100 prize] would you donate to plant trees? [*Figures 8a, S28* ; `donation`]
Share to plant trees

Cap & Share

28. Do you support the following policy?
To ensure that you have attentively read the description, we will ask some comprehension questions later in the survey: those who get correct answers can win [amount_lottery: $100].
Global Climate Scheme:

In 2015, all countries agreed to contain global warming "well below +2 °C". To achieve this, there is a maximum amount of greenhouse gases we can emit globally.

To meet the climate target, a limited number of permits to emit greenhouse gases would be issued globally. Polluting firms would be required to buy permits to cover their greenhouse gas emissions. Such a policy would make fossil fuel companies pay for their emissions and gradually raise the price of fossil fuels. Higher prices would encourage people and companies to use less fossil fuels, reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

In accordance with the principle that each human has an equal right to pollute, the revenues generated by the sale of permits could finance a global basic income. Every adult would receive [amount_bi: $20][periodicity: per month], thereby lifting 600 million people who earn less than $2 a day out of extreme poverty.
The typical [national: American] would lose out financially [amount_lost: $105][periodicity: per month] (as he or she would face around [price_increase: 2]% in price increases, which is higher than the [amount_bi: $20][periodicity: per month] they would receive).

The policy could be implemented as soon as 100 countries agree to it. Countries that would refuse to take part in the policy could face sanctions (like tariffs) from the rest of the world and would be excluded from the basic income program.

Do you support the Global Climate Scheme? [*Figures 5, 8a, S29*; `gcs_support`]
Yes; No

[new page] [*Two random branches: own; US*; *Figure S29*; `gcs_belief, variant_belief`]

29. [Branch: US] According to you, **what percentage of [belief_nationality: *All but US: Americans; US: Europeans*] would answer *Yes* to the previous question** (considering that typical [belief_nationality] would lose [belief_loss: $140] per month from the Global Climate Scheme)**?**
The respondent who is closest to the correct value will get [amount_lottery: $100].
Percentage of [belief_nationality] in favor of Global Climate Scheme

30. [Branch: own] According to you, **what percentage of *[nationality: fellow citizens]* would answer *Yes* to the previous question?**
The respondent who is closest to the correct value will get [amount_lottery: $100].
Percentage of [nationality: fellow citizens] in favor of Global Climate Scheme

Cap & Share non-universal

[*Four random branches: low; mid; high; high_color*; *Figures 5, S29*; `ics_support`]

31. [Branch: low] Below is a map showing a possible set of countries that would participate in the Global Climate Scheme previously described.

These countries include India, the European Union, as well as all Africa, Latin America, South-Asia and South-East Asia.
Collectively, these [nb_countries_low: 145] countries account for [emissions_low_without: 40]% of global emissions (if [ics_country: the U.S.] joined them, [emissions_low_with: 40]% of global emissions would be covered).

32. [Branch: mid] Below is a map showing a possible set of countries that would participate in the Global Climate Scheme previously described.

These countries include China, India, as well as all Africa, Latin America, South-Asia and South-East Asia.
Collectively, these 119 countries account for 56% of global emissions (if [ics_country: the U.S.] joined them, [emissions_mid_with: 70]% of global emissions would be covered).

33. [Branch: high] Below is a map showing a possible set of countries that would participate in the Global Climate Scheme previously described.

    These countries include China, India, [text_countries_high: the European Union, Japan, the United Kingdom], Canada, South Korea, as well as all Africa, Latin America, South-Asia and South-East Asia.
    Collectively, these [nb_countries_high: 153] countries account for [emissions_high_without: 71]% of global emissions (if [ics_country: the U.S.] joined them, [emissions_high_with: 86]% of global emissions would be covered).

34. [Branch: high_color] Below is a map showing a possible set of countries that would participate in the Global Climate Scheme previously described.

    These countries include China, India, [text_countries_high: the European Union, Japan, the United Kingdom], Canada, South Korea, as well as all Africa, Latin America, South-Asia and South-East Asia.
    Collectively, these [nb_countries_high: 153] countries account for [emissions_high_without: 72]% of global emissions (if [ics_country: the U.S.] joined them, [emissions_high_with: 86]% of global emissions would be covered).

    Note that a provision would prevent the Global Climate Scheme from harming low- and middle-income countries: this is why countries like China, Mexico, or Egypt are in white on the map (they would neither win nor lose financially).

35. Do you support [ics_country: the U.S.] joining the Global Climate Scheme, in case it

is adopted by the above countries? [*Figures 5, S29*; `ics_support`]
Yes; No

Warm glow – realism

36. [*Two random branches: with or without this informational text.*] To ensure that you have attentively read the description below, we will ask some comprehension questions later in the survey: those who get correct answers can win $100.

In several international organizations, **countries have agreed to demonstrate some degree of solidarity in addressing global challenges**.
Negotiations are ongoing to implement specific mechanisms for sustainable development.

Here are a few examples:
In 2025, to reduce carbon emissions from shipping, **the International Maritime Organization adopted an international levy on excess emissions from maritime fuel, that should partly finance low-income countries**.
Since 1970, **developed countries have agreed to contribute 0.7% of their GDP in foreign aid** and development assistance.
In international climate negotiations, **developed countries have committed to finance climate action in developing countries**. In 2009, they committed to provide $100 billion per year by 2020. In 2023, all countries agreed to set up a fund to help vulnerable countries cope with loss and damage from climate change. In 2024, the $100 billion goal was increased to $300 billion per year by 2035.
In 2021, 136 countries adopted a minimum tax rate of 15% on multinational profits.
In 2024, under the leadership of Brazil, **the G20 considered the introduction of a global tax** of 2% **on** the wealth of **billionaires**.
In 2024, the UN General Assembly adopted the Pact for the Future, which foresees a reform of the UN Security Council to limit the power of its five permanent member and expand it to new members.
Led by the Prime Minister of Barbados and supported by the UN Secretary Gen-

eral, the Bridgetown initiative seeks a new financial system that would drive financial resources towards climate action and sustainable development. [*Figure 8b*; `info_solidarity`]

37. According to you, how likely is it that international policies involving significant transfers from high-income countries to low-income countries will be introduced in the next 15 years? [*Figure 8b*; `likely_solidarity`]
Very unlikely; Unlikely; Likely; Very likely

38. Do you support or oppose the following policies?

    [*Only in PL, SA*: (As some items refer to "developed countries", note that we consider [Saudi Arabia] to be a developed country in this question.)] [*Figures 9, S30-S32*; `solidarity_support`]
    [Item order is randomized]

    - Institutions like the World Bank investing in many more sustainable projects in lower-income countries, and offering lower interest rates (the Bridgetown initiative)
    - Developed countries financing a fund to help vulnerable countries cope with loss and damage from climate change
    - Expanding the UN Security Council (in charge of peacekeeping) to new permanent members such as India, Brazil, and the African Union, and restricting the use of the veto
    - Raising the globally agreed minimum tax rate on profits of multinational firms from 15% to 35%, closing loopholes and allocating revenues to countries where sales are made
    - Debt relief for vulnerable countries by suspending repayments until they are better able to repay, promoting their development
    - An international levy on carbon emissions from shipping, funding national budgets in proportion to population
    - An international levy on carbon emissions from aviation, raising ticket prices by 30% and funding national budgets in proportion to population
    - Developed countries providing $300 billion a year (0.4% of their GDP) to finance climate action in developing countries

- Developed countries contributing at least 0.7% of their GDP in foreign aid and development assistance
- A minimum tax of 2% on the wealth of billionaires, in voluntary countries

Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Indifferent; Somewhat support; Strongly support

NCQG

[*Two random branches: Full; Short*; `ncqg_fusion, variant_ncqg`]

39. [Branch: Full] **At international climate negotiations, developing countries call for larger provision of "climate finance": the financing of climate action from developed countries in developing countries.** [developed_note: (Note that we consider Saudi Arabia to be a developed country in this question.)]

    There are two kinds of climate finance: grants (that is, donations) and loans. In 2022, $26 billion was provided as grants and the rest as loans, for a total of $116 billion.

    In 2009, developed countries agreed to mobilize $100 billion per year in climate finance by 2020. In 2024, they committed to raise this goal to $300 billion by 2035. None of the goals specify which share should be provided as grants.

    Below are different positions on the amount of climate finance that should be provided in 2035, all expressed in grant-equivalent terms (that is, not counting loans):
    - $0: There should be no contributions from developed countries to climate action in developing countries.
    - $26 billion (0.04% of developed countries' GDP): The current amount, consistent with the old (2020) goal.
    - $100 billion (0.14% of GDP): The old (2020) goal, if all climate finance were provided as grants.
    - $300 billion (0.43% of GDP): The new (2035) goal, if all climate finance were provided as grants.
    - $600 billion (0.86% of GDP): The goal called for by India, a position shared by most developing countries.
    - $1,000 billion (1.43% of GDP): The goal called for by Climate Action Network (a

network of NGOs including Greenpeace, Oxfam, and WWF).
- $5,000 billion (7.14% of GDP): The goal called for by Demand Climate Justice (a network of NGOs including 350.org and the World Council of Churches)

If you could choose the amount of climate finance provided by developed countries to developing countries in 2035, what amount would you choose (in grant-equivalent terms)?
[*Figure S34*; `ncqg_full`]
[Item order is randomly reversed or not]
$0; $300 billion; $600 billion; $26 billion; $100 billion; $1,000 billion; $5,000 billion

40. [Branch: Short] **"Climate finance" designates the financing of climate action from developed countries in developing countries.** [developed_note: (Note that we consider Saudi Arabia to be a developed country in this question.)]

There are two kinds of climate finance: grants (that is, donations) and loans. The large majority is currently provided as loans.

In 2009, developed countries agreed to mobilize $100 billion per year in climate finance. In 2024, they committed to triple this goal by 2035. None of the goals specify which share should be provided as grants.
At international climate negotiations, developing countries call for larger provision of climate finance, particularly in the form of grants.

If you could choose the level of climate finance provided by developed countries to developing countries in 2035, what would you choose?
[*Figure S33*; `ncqg`]
[Item order is randomly flipped or not]
Stop all provision of climate finance.;
Reduce the provision of climate finance.;
Maintain current contributions ($26 billion per year in grants, that is 0.04% of developed countries' GDP, and $80 billion in loans, or 0.1% of GDP).;
Meet the newly agreed goal by tripling grants and loans ($100 billion in grants, or 0.15% of GDP).;
Increase climate finance to a level between what developed countries have agreed and what

developing countries are asking for ($300 billion in grants, or 0.45% of GDP).;
Increase climate finance to match what developing countries are asking for ($600 billion in grants, or 0.9% of GDP).;
Increase climate finance to match what NGOs are asking for (at least $1,000 billion per year in grants, that is 1.4% of GDP, is what Greenpeace, Oxfam, WWF, and the World Council of Churches ask for).

Wealth tax depending on sets of countries

[*Three random branches: Global; HIC; Int'l*; *Figures 6, S35*; `wealth_tax_support, variant_wealth_tax`]

41. [Branch: Global] **Imagine an international tax on individuals with net worth above [wealth_threshold: $1 million].**
Only wealth above [wealth_threshold: $1 million] would be taxed, at a rate of 2%. Each country would retain 70% of the revenues it collects, while 30% would be pooled at the global level to finance public services in low-income countries (in particular, access to drinking water, healthcare, and education in Africa).

Say we are in 2030. **Imagine that all other countries in the world adopt this policy. Do you support [country_name: the United States] adopting this international tax on millionaires?**
Yes; No

42. [Branch: HIC] **Imagine an international tax on individuals with net worth above [wealth_threshold: $1 million].**
Only wealth above [wealth_threshold: $1 million] would be taxed, at a rate of 2%. Each country would retain 70% of the revenues it collects, while 30% would be pooled at the global level to finance public services in low-income countries (in particular, access to drinking water, healthcare, and education in Africa).

Say we are in 2030. **[hic_tax: Imagine that all other high-income countries (such as the European Union, Japan, and Canada) adopt this policy and some middle-income countries (such as China) do not.]**
Do you support [country_name: the United States] adopting this international tax on millionaires?
Yes; No

43. [Branch: Int'l] **Imagine an international tax on individuals with net worth above [wealth_threshold: $1 million].**
Only wealth above [wealth_threshold: $1 million] would be taxed, at a rate of 2%. Each country would retain 70% of the revenues it collects, while 30% would be pooled at the global level to finance public services in low-income countries (in particular, access to drinking water, healthcare, and education in Africa).

Say we are in 2030. **[intl_tax: Imagine that some countries (such as the European Union) adopt this policy and others (such as Japan, Canada, and China) do not.] Do you support [country_name: the United States] adopting this international tax on millionaires?**
Yes; No

Scenarios & radical tax

[*Scenario A & B are randomly interverted.*]

44. **Consider two possible scenarios for the world for the next 20 years.**

Scenario A:
Most countries implement coordinated policies to limit global warming to +2°C and reduce inequality. The world greatly reduces greenhouse gas emissions and is on track to meet its climate target. Taxes on millionaires fund the installation of heat pumps, the thermal insulation of buildings, and improved public transportation. Yachts and private jets are phased out worldwide. Cars are all electric by 2045, and they are about the same price as internal combustion cars nowadays. By 2045, environmental regulations gradually double the price heating fuel or gas, air travel, and beef. As a result, people fly half as much, eat half as much meat, and use more public transportation in 2045 than they did in 2025. Despite higher prices for polluting goods, the overall purchasing power is preserved, thanks to a decrease in sales tax that reduces the prices of non-polluting goods.

Scenario B:
Since 2025, no additional policies are implemented to address climate change or inequality. People maintain the same lifestyles as in 2025. For example, most people

continue to drive cars with internal combustion engines. Greenhouse gas emissions are stable. Global warming is expected to reach +3°C by 2100 and higher levels beyond that date. A warmer climate will cause more frequent and more severe droughts, heatwaves, wildfires, and floodings.

Apart from the elements described, the two scenarios are the same (for example, in terms of unemployment or crime).

Which scenario do you prefer for the future? [*Figures 10, S36*; `sustainable_future`]
Scenario A; Scenario B

[new page] [*Two random branches: top1; top3*; *Figures 10, S37-S38*; `top_tax_support`, `variant_top_tax`]

45. [Branch: top1] Currently, 2 billion people live in acute poverty, with less than [lcu_250: $250][periodicity: per month].
The Sustainable Development Goals, adopted by all countries in 2015, aim to alleviate poverty and give access to healthcare, education, drinking water, and sanitation for all by 2030. Due to lack of funding, the world is not on track to meet these poverty reduction goals.

Poverty reduction could be funded by a global tax on individual income above [lcu_120k: $120,000][periodicity_tax: per year].
The tax rate would be 15% for every [currency: dollar] over [lcu_120k: $120,000] of income after existing taxes.
For example, a single person earning [lcu_130k: $130,000][periodicity_tax: per year] after taxes would pay [lcu_1500: $1,500] in additional taxes, or 15% of [lcu_10k: $10,000] = [lcu_130k: $130,000] – [lcu_120k: $120,000]. Meanwhile, a married couple earning [lcu_200k: $200,000][periodicity_tax: per year], [lcu_100k: $100,000] for each of them, would go untaxed.
This tax would apply to the richest 1% of the world's population. [tax_country_name: In the United States], it would affect the richest [affected_top1: 8]% and redistribute [transfer_top1: 3]% of GDP to lower-income countries.

Do you support or oppose such a global tax on the richest people to finance global

poverty reduction?

Strongly oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support; Somewhat oppose; Indifferent

46. [Branch: top3] Currently, 3 billion people live in deep poverty, with less than [lcu_400: $400][periodicity: per month].
The Sustainable Development Goals, adopted by all countries in 2015, aim to alleviate poverty and achieve access to healthcare, education, drinking water, and sanitation for all by 2030. Due to lack of funding, the world is not on track to meet these poverty reduction goals.

Poverty reduction could be funded by a global tax on individual income above [lcu_80k: $80,000][periodicity_tax: per year].
The tax rate would be 15% for every [currency: dollar] over [lcu_80k: $80,000] of income after existing taxes, **30% over [lcu_120k: $120,000], and 45% over [lcu_1M: $1 million].**
For example, a single person earning [lcu_90k: $90,000][periodicity_tax: per year] after taxes would pay [lcu_1500_top3: $1,500] in additional taxes, or 15% of [lcu_10k_top3: $10,000] = [lcu_90k: $90,000] – [lcu_80k: $80,000]. Meanwhile, a married couple earning [lcu_150k: $150,000][periodicity_tax: per year], [lcu_75k: $75,000] for each of them, would go untaxed.
This tax would apply to the richest 3% of the world's population. [tax_country_name: In the United States], it would affect the richest [affected_top3: 18]% and redistribute [transfer_top3: 8]% of GDP to lower-income countries.

Do you support or oppose such a global tax on the richest people to finance global poverty reduction?
[*Figures 10, S37-S38*; `top3_tax_support`]
Strongly oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support; Somewhat oppose; Indifferent

47. To show that you are attentive, please select "A little" in the following list: [`attention_test`]
Not at all; A little; A lot; A great deal

Preferred transfer means to LICs

48. Below are different ways to transfer resources to help reduce poverty in a low-income country.
How do you evaluate each of these options?
[*Figures 12, S39-S41*; `transfer_how`] [Item order is randomly flipped or not]

    - Transfers to public development aid agencies which then finance suitable projects
    - Transfers to the national government conditioned on the use of funds for poverty reduction programs
    - Unconditional transfers to the national government
    - Unconditional transfers to local authorities (municipality, village chief...)
    - Transfers to local NGOs with democratic decision-making processes
    - Cash transfers to parents (child allowances), to the disabled and to the elderly
    - Unconditional cash transfers to each household

    A wrong way; An acceptable way; A right way; The best way

Radical redistribution

49. Should governments actively cooperate to have all countries converge in terms of GDP per capita by the end of the century? [*Figures 10, S42*; `convergence_support`]
Yes; No; I prefer not to answer

50. If there was a worldwide movement in favor of a global program to tackle climate change, implement taxes on millionaires and fund poverty reduction in low-income countries, to what extent would you be willing to be part of that movement? (Multiple answers possible) [*Figures 10, S43*; `global_movement`]
I would not support such a movement.; I could sign a petition and spread ideas.; I could attend a demonstration.; I could go on strike.; I could donate [amount_lottery: $100] to a strike fund.

51. [*Except in: RU, SA*] Let us call "your political party" the party you voted for in the last election, or the party that represents your views most closely.
Imagine there was **a worldwide coalition** of political parties in favor of a common program **to tackle climate change, implement taxes on millionaires and fund**

poverty reduction in low-income countries.

Would you be more likely to vote for your party if it were part of that coalition?
[*Figures 10, S44*; `vote_intl_coalition`] [Item order is randomly flipped or not]
*Yes, I would be **more likely** to vote for my party if it joined that coalition (or to vote for another party if only that other party joined the coalition).;*
*My choice would **not depend** on which parties are part of that coalition.;*
*No, I would be **less likely** to vote for my party if it joined that coalition.*

52. Some people think that high-income countries should support low-income countries.
Among the different reasons given, which ones do you agree with? (Multiple answers possible) [*Figure S45*; `why_hic_help_lic`] [Order of the first three items is randomized]
High-income countries have a historical responsibility for the current situation in low-income countries.;
In the long run, it is in the interest of high-income countries to help low-income countries.;
Helping those in need is the right thing to do. This is also true at the international level.;
None of the above.

53. [*Only in: FR, DE, IT, ES, GB, US*] Some people argue that Western countries owe reparations for colonization and slavery to former colonies and descendants of slaves. Reparations could take the form of funding education and facilitating technology transfers, to address unequal opportunities passed down from the past.

Do you support or oppose reparations of this kind **for colonization and slavery?**
[*Figures 10, S46*; `reparations_support`]
Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Indifferent; Somewhat support; Strongly support

[*Except in: RU*] Custom redistribution

54. What is the *[periodicity_text: yearly]* income of your household **after taxes and social benefits**?
This includes all sources of income: salaries, pensions, allowances, welfare benefits, property income, etc.
My household earns ... [text_unit: $ per year] (answer with no comma, no space, no

period):
[income_exact]

55. [new page] If you could redistribute income at the global level, what would you do? In this question, we let you choose your preferred parameters for a redistribution of income at the world level.
If you prefer to skip this question, check the corresponding box at the bottom of the page.

The worldwide redistribution of income would take the form of additional policies, taxes, and transfers, on top of existing ones.
These policies would lower the income of the richest (the losers from the redistribution) and increase the income of the poorest (the winners).

Below you will find a graph of the world distribution of after-tax income and three sliders that vary it. The current distribution is in red, and your custom one is in green.
The first two sliders control the proportion of winners and the proportion of losers, among all humans. The third slider controls the degree of redistribution from the richest to the poorest.
If you do not want new policies to reduce global inequality, you can set the third slider to zero.

You need to move the sliders (by holding the mouse down on the little squares and moving to the side) to make the green curve evolve: the idea is to move the sliders **until you get a green curve you are satisfied with**.

Examples of income changes after your proposed redistribution:

Now	After
0 [text_unit: $ per year]	[after_0] [text_unit: $ per year]
[now_10k] [text_unit]	[after_10k] [text_unit]
[now_60k] [text_unit]	[after_60k] [text_unit]
[now_100k] [text_unit]	[after_100k] [text_unit]
Your *individual* income	
[own] [text_unit]	[after_own] [text_unit]

[*Figures 13, S47-S49*] *I am satisfied with my custom redistribution.; I want to skip this question.*

Well-being (*for another project*)

[*Four random branches: gallup_0; gallup_1; wvs_0; wvs_1*; `well_being, variant_well_being`]

56. [Branch: gallup_0] Please imagine a ladder, with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top. The top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you.

    On which step of the ladder would you say you personally feel you stand at this time? [`well_being_gallup_0`]
    Worst possible 0; 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; Best possible 10

57. [Branch: gallup_1] Please imagine a ladder, with steps numbered from 1 at the bottom to 10 at the top. The top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you.

    On which step of the ladder would you say you personally feel you stand at this time? [`well_being_gallup_1`]
    Worst possible 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; Best possible 10

58. [Branch: wvs_0] All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days? [`well_being_wvs_0`]
    Completely dissatisfied 0; 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; Completely satisfied 10

59. [Branch: wvs_1] All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days? [`well_being_wvs_1`]

Completely dissatisfied 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; Completely satisfied 10

Comprehension

60. *Comprehension question: one respondent with the expected answer will get [amount_lottery: $100].*

    How would gasoline prices change as a result of the Global Climate Scheme? Gasoline prices would... [*Figure S50*; `gcs_comprehension`] [Item order is randomly flipped or not]
    increase; not be affected; decrease

Synthetic questions

61. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "My taxes should go towards solving global problems." [*Figures 10, S51-S52*; `my_tax_global_nation`]
    Strongly agree; Agree; Neither agree nor disagree; Disagree; Strongly disagree

62. Which group of people do you advocate for when you vote? [*Figures 11, S53*; `group_defended`]
    Sentient beings (humans and animals); Humans; [country_adjective_plural: Americans]; People from my community (for example my region, my religion, my gender...); My family and myself

Feedback

63. Do you feel that this survey was politically biased? [*Figure S54*; `survey_biased`]
    Yes, left-wing biased; Yes, right-wing biased; No, I do not feel it was biased

64. The survey is nearing completion. You can now enter any comments, thoughts, or suggestions in the field below. [*Random answers can be found on bit.ly/fields2025*; `comment_field`]

C Representativeness of the surveys

Table S1: Sample representativeness overall, in Europe, and in the European Union.

	All			Eu			EU		
	Pop.	Sample	Weighted sample	Pop.	Sample	Weighted sample	Pop.	Sample	Weighted sample
Sample size		11,000	11,000		5,000	5,000		3,705	3,705
Gender: Woman	.51	.50	.50	.51	.51	.51	.52	.51	.52
Gender: Man	.49	.50	.50	.49	.49	.49	.48	.49	.48
Income_quartile: Q1	.25	.26	.25	.25	.27	.25	.25	.26	.25
Income_quartile: Q2	.25	.25	.25	.25	.26	.25	.25	.26	.25
Income_quartile: Q3	.25	.24	.25	.25	.21	.25	.25	.22	.25
Income_quartile: Q4	.25	.25	.25	.25	.26	.25	.25	.26	.25
Age: 18-24	.10	.10	.10	.09	.10	.09	.09	.10	.09
Age: 25-34	.16	.17	.16	.15	.15	.15	.14	.15	.14
Age: 35-49	.26	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
Age: 50-64	.24	.23	.24	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
Age: 65+	.25	.24	.25	.26	.25	.26	.27	.25	.27
Diploma_25-64: Below upper secondary	.09	.08	.09	.13	.12	.13	.14	.13	.14
Diploma_25-64: Upper secondary	.31	.26	.26	.26	.26	.26	.28	.27	.28
Diploma_25-64: Post secondary	.29	.32	.30	.25	.28	.25	.22	.25	.22
Urbanity: Cities	.63	.57	.61	.37	.41	.41	.42	.44	.42
Urbanity: Towns and suburbs	.15	**.19**	.17	.36	.38	.36	.35	.34	.34
Urbanity: Rural	.20	**.15**	.19	.26	**.21**	.22	.23	.22	.23
Country: FR	.07	.07	.08	.18	.16	.18	.22	.22	.22
Country: DE	.08	.10	.10	.23	.21	.23	.28	.28	.28
Country: IT	.06	.07	.07	.16	.15	.16	.20	.20	.20
Country: PL	.04	.05	.04	.10	.10	.10	.13	.13	.13
Country: ES	.05	.05	.06	.13	.12	.13	.16	.16	.16
Country: GB	.07	.08	.08	.18	.17	.18			
Country: CH	.01	**.04**	.01	.02	**.09**	.02			
Country: JP	.13	**.18**	.15						
Country: RU	.14	**.00**	**.00**						
Country: SA	.03	**.09**	.03						
Country: US	.33	.27	.38						

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the samples alongside actual population frequencies. Bold cells denote frequencies beyond ±20% of population frequencies. Detailed sources for each variable and country population frequencies, as well as the definitions of regions, diploma, urbanity, employment, and vote are available in this spreadsheet.

Table S2: Sample representativeness in France, Germany, Italy.

	France			Germany			Italy		
	Pop.	Sample	Weighted sample	Pop.	Sample	Weighted sample	Pop.	Sample	Weighted sample
Sample size		798	798		1,048	1,048		756	756
Gender: Woman	.52	.52	.52	.51	.49	.51	.52	.52	.51
Gender: Man	.48	.48	.48	.49	.51	.49	.48	.48	.49
Income_quartile: Q1	.25	.26	.25	.25	.27	.25	.25	.26	.25
Income_quartile: Q2	.25	.26	.25	.25	.27	.25	.25	.26	.25
Income_quartile: Q3	.25	.23	.25	.25	.20	.25	.25	.22	.25
Income_quartile: Q4	.25	.25	.25	.25	.26	.25	.25	.25	.25
Age: 18-24	.10	.11	.10	.09	.10	.09	.08	.08	.08
Age: 25-34	.15	.15	.15	.15	.16	.15	.12	.12	.12
Age: 35-49	.23	.23	.23	.23	.25	.23	.23	.23	.23
Age: 50-64	.24	.24	.24	.27	.27	.27	.28	.29	.28
Age: 65+	.27	.27	.27	.27	.22	.27	.29	.28	.29
Diploma_25-64: Below upper secondary	.10	.09	.10	.11	.11	.11	.22	.19	.22
Diploma_25-64: Upper secondary	.26	.26	.26	.32	.32	.32	.28	.28	.28
Diploma_25-64: Post secondary	.26	.27	.26	.22	.24	.21	.14	**.17**	.14
Urbanity: Cities	.47	.47	.46	.39	.42	.39	.36	.37	.36
Urbanity: Towns and suburbs	.19	.19	.19	.42	.42	.42	.46	.47	.46
Urbanity: Rural	.34	.33	.34	.19	.17	.19	.18	.16	.18
Region: 1	.18	.19	.18	.17	.19	.17	.66	.70	.65
Region: 2	.22	.23	.22	.29	.32	.29	.34	.29	.34
Region: 3	.11	.11	.11	.54	.48	.54			
Region: 4	.21	.22	.21						
Region: 5	.28	.26	.28						

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the samples alongside actual population frequencies. Bold cells denote frequencies beyond ±20% of population frequencies. Detailed sources for each variable and country population frequencies, as well as the definitions of regions, diploma, urbanity, employment, and vote are available in this spreadsheet.

Table S3: Sample representativeness in Poland, Spain, the UK, Switzerland.

	Poland			Spain			United Kingdom			Switzerland		
	Pop.	Sam.	Wght. sam.	Pop.	Sam.	Wght. sam.	Pop.	Sam.	Wght. sam.	Pop.	Sam.	Wght. sam.
Sample size		500	500		603	603		826	826		469	469
Gender: Woman	.52	.53	.52	.51	.51	.51	.51	.50	.51	.50	.48	.50
Gender: Man	.48	.46	.47	.49	.49	.49	.49	.50	.49	.50	.52	.50
Income_quartile: Q1	.25	.26	.25	.25	.28	.25	.25	.28	.25	.25	**.30**	.26
Income_quartile: Q2	.25	.25	.25	.25	.27	.25	.25	.23	.25	.25	.28	.25
Income_quartile: Q3	.25	.23	.25	.25	.21	.25	.25	.21	.25	.25	**.17**	.25
Income_quartile: Q4	.25	.26	.25	.25	.25	.24	.25	.27	.25	.25	.25	.24
Age: 18-24	.08	.09	.08	.10	.11	.09	.11	.10	.11	.09	.10	.09
Age: 25-34	.15	.16	.15	.15	.14	.14	.17	.17	.17	.16	.18	.17
Age: 35-49	.30	.29	.30	.30	.27	.31	.24	.25	.25	.26	.27	.25
Age: 50-64	.23	.21	.23	.19	.22	.19	.25	.25	.24	.26	.24	.26
Age: 65+	.24	.24	.24	.26	.26	.26	.24	.24	.23	.23	.22	.24
Diploma_25-64: Below upper secondary	.04	**.05**	.04	.23	**.18**	.23	.12	.11	.12	.09	**.06**	.09
Diploma_25-64: Upper secondary	.38	.34	.38	.15	.15	.15	.19	.17	.19	.27	.29	.27
Diploma_25-64: Post secondary	.26	.28	.26	.27	.29	.26	.35	.38	.35	.31	.33	.31
Urbanity: Cities	.35	.37	.35	.54	.58	.54	.40	.36	.39	.30	.32	.30
Urbanity: Towns and suburbs	.28	.29	.28	.32	.30	.33	.42	.45	.43	.53	.54	.53
Urbanity: Rural	.37	.34	.37	.13	.12	.13	.18	.19	.18	.17	.14	.17
Region: 1	.47	.41	.47	.15	.16	.15	.13	.14	.13	.70	.70	.70
Region: 2	.53	.59	.53	.28	.25	.28	.31	.33	.31	.26	.26	.26
Region: 3				.14	.16	.14	.21	.17	.21	.04	.04	.04
Region: 4				.18	.19	.18	.24	.25	.24			
Region: 5				.25	.24	.25	.11	.10	.11			

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the samples alongside actual population frequencies. Bold cells denote frequencies beyond ±20% of population frequencies. Detailed sources for each variable and country population frequencies, as well as the definitions of regions, diploma, urbanity, employment, and vote are available in this spreadsheet.

Table S4: Sample representativeness in Japan, Saudi Arabia, the United States.

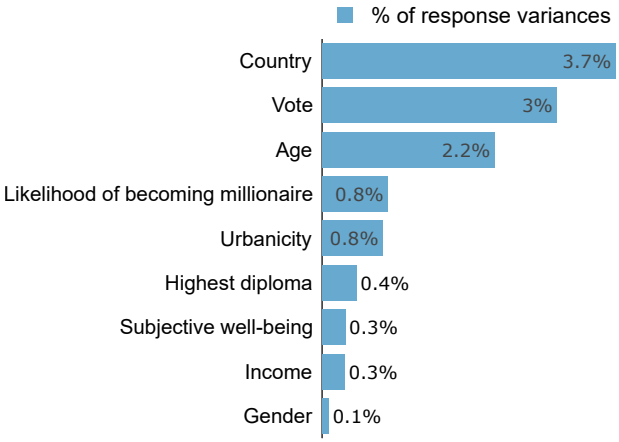
	Japan			Saudi Arabia			USA		
	Pop.	Sample	Weighted sample	Pop.	Sample	Weighted sample	Pop.	Sample	Weighted sample
Sample size		2,000	2,000		1,000	1,000		3,000	3,000
Gender: Woman	.51	.50	.51				.50	.52	.50
Gender: Man	.49	.50	.49				.50	.48	.50
Income_quartile: Q1	.25	.26	.25	.25	**.32**	.26	.25	.23	.25
Income_quartile: Q2	.25	.24	.25	.25	.23	.25	.25	.24	.25
Income_quartile: Q3	.25	.25	.25	.25	.22	.24	.25	.27	.25
Income_quartile: Q4	.25	.25	.25	.25	.23	.24	.25	.26	.25
Age: 18-24	.08	.08	.08	.15	.16	.16	.12	.10	.12
Age: 25-34	.12	.12	.12	.32	.35	.32	.17	.18	.17
Age: 35-49	.22	.23	.22	.36	.37	.37	.25	.24	.25
Age: 50-64	.24	.24	.24	.13	.11	.13	.24	.24	.24
Age: 65+	.34	.34	.34	.04	**.00**	**.02**	.23	.24	.23
Diploma_25-64: Upper secondary	.26	.25	.26	.15	**.23**	.16	.27	.27	.27
Diploma_25-64: Post secondary	.32	.33	.32	.35	**.50**	.39	.33	.34	.33
Diploma_25-64: Below upper secondary				.31	**.11**	.27	.05	.05	.05
Urbanity: Cities	.92	.92	.92				.76	.78	.76
Urbanity: Towns and suburbs	.08	.08	.08						
Urbanity: Rural							.24	.22	.24
Region: 1	.17	.17	.17	.14	**.06**	.12	.17	.18	.17
Region: 2	.17	.18	.17	.34	**.45**	.35	.21	.21	.21
Region: 3	.34	.35	.34	.36	.36	.36	.38	.40	.38
Region: 4	.11	.11	.11	.16	**.12**	.16	.24	.21	.24
Region: 5	.20	.19	.20						
Gender_nationality: Woman, Saudi				.24	**.31**	.25			
Gender_nationality: Woman, non-Saudi				.10	.12	.11			
Gender_nationality: Man, Saudi				.24	**.33**	.27			
Gender_nationality: Man, non-Saudi				.41	**.24**	.37			
Race: White only							.58	.56	.58
Race: Hispanic							.20	.21	.19
Race: Black							.14	.15	.14
Race: Other							.08	.07	.08

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the samples alongside actual population frequencies. Bold cells denote frequencies beyond ±20% of population frequencies. Detailed sources for each variable and country population frequencies, as well as the definitions of regions, diploma, urbanity, employment, and vote are available in this spreadsheet.

D Determinants of support

Figure S59: Variance decomposition: share of the variance explained by each covariate.

(a) Support for the Global Climate Scheme (11% of this variable's variance is explained by that linear model). (Question 28)



(b) Share of plausible global policies supported (17% of this variable's variance is explained by that linear model). (Question 38)

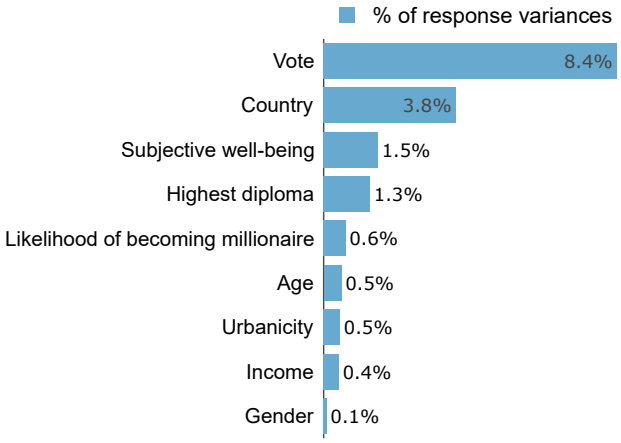


Table S5: Correlates of support for global redistribution (multivariate OLS regressions).

	Share of plausible policies supported	Supports the Global Climate Scheme	Universalist (Group defended: Humans or Sentient beings)	More likely to vote for party in global coalition	Endorses convergence of all countries' GDP p.c. by 2100	Supports an international wealth tax funding LICs	Prefers a sustainable future
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Mean	0.509	0.564	0.446	0.365	0.582	0.699	0.679
Vote: Center-right or Right	0.013	−0.001	−0.091***	0.026**	0.037**	−0.027*	−0.063***
	(0.010)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)
Vote: Far right	−0.090***	−0.151***	−0.233***	−0.065***	−0.067***	−0.141***	−0.171***
	(0.013)	(0.020)	(0.019)	(0.018)	(0.020)	(0.019)	(0.020)
Vote: Left	0.211***	0.162***	0.142***	0.255***	0.187***	0.183***	0.145***
	(0.010)	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.014)
Gender: Man	0.019***	0.032***	−0.034***	0.028***	0.011	0.001	−0.025***
	(0.007)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.009)	(0.010)
Age: 18-24	0.026**	0.087***	0.064***	0.100***	0.048***	0.047***	0.029*
	(0.011)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.014)	(0.015)
Age: 25-34	−0.015	−0.038***	−0.024*	−0.033**	−0.027*	−0.031**	−0.019
	(0.010)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)
Age: 50-64	0.037***	−0.011	−0.001	0.002	−0.014	−0.018	0.007
	(0.013)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.017)	(0.017)
Age: 65+	0.028***	0.012	−0.021	0.016	−0.007	0.018	0.011
	(0.010)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.013)	(0.014)
Income quartile: Q2	0.016	−0.006	0.005	−0.009	−0.019	−0.025*	−0.001
	(0.010)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.015)
Income quartile: Q3	0.005	−0.038**	−0.026	−0.032*	−0.073***	−0.080***	−0.007
	(0.012)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.016)	(0.016)
Income quartile: Q4	0.026**	−0.012	0.023	0.035**	0.034**	0.013	0.016
	(0.010)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.015)
Diploma: Upper secondary	0.069***	0.023	0.043***	0.080***	0.023	0.012	0.048***
	(0.011)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Diploma: Above upper secondary	−0.169*	0.278***	0.352	−0.063**	−0.086	0.020	0.355
	(0.095)	(0.060)	(0.248)	(0.032)	(0.227)	(0.087)	(0.288)
Urbanicity: Rural	−0.013	−0.039***	−0.025	−0.024	−0.014	−0.024*	0.025*
	(0.010)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.014)
Urbanicity: Towns and suburbs	0.049***	0.072***	−0.008	0.041***	0.070***	−0.022*	−0.023*
	(0.009)	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.012)	(0.012)
Will become millionaire: Likely	−0.019	−0.038	0.015	−0.058**	−0.037	−0.252***	−0.065***
	(0.017)	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.023)	(0.024)	(0.023)	(0.023)
Will become millionaire: Already	0.0001	0.0002*	−0.0001	0.0002	0.0003***	0.0002**	0.00005
	(0.0001)	(0.0001)	(0.0001)	(0.0001)	(0.0001)	(0.0001)	(0.0001)
Observations	10,998	10,998	10,998	9,998	10,998	10,998	10,998
R^2	0.159	0.112	0.107	0.115	0.098	0.103	0.078

Note: Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. Covariates omitted in the Table: *Country*; *Employment*; *Couple*; *Region*; *Constant*. Omitted variables are: *Vote: Non-voter, PNR or Other*; *Gender: Woman*; *Age: 35-49*; *Income_quartile: Q1*; *Diploma: Below upper secondary*; *Urbanicity: City*. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01.

Table S6: Correlates of answers on custom redistribution (multivariate OLS regressions).

	Custom transfer (in % of world GDP)			Loses from custom redistribution		Satisfied with own custom redistr.	Has not touched the sliders	Touched the sliders and satisfied
Mean	5.137	5.442	5.808	0.456	0.474	0.559	0.406	0.398
Vote: Center-right or Right	−0.088	0.085	0.122	−0.0002	−0.045**	0.051***	−0.009	0.033**
	(0.138)	(0.222)	(0.307)	(0.012)	(0.021)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.013)
Vote: Far right	−0.533***	−0.555*	−0.793*	−0.015	−0.058**	0.050***	−0.006	0.039**
	(0.198)	(0.297)	(0.407)	(0.017)	(0.028)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.019)
Vote: Left	0.846***	1.054***	1.496***	0.040***	0.037*	0.105***	−0.028**	0.069***
	(0.150)	(0.229)	(0.316)	(0.012)	(0.021)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)
Gender: Man	0.132	0.027	−0.057	0.006	0.013	0.145***	−0.090***	0.125***
	(0.103)	(0.154)	(0.216)	(0.009)	(0.014)	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.010)
Age: 18-24	0.435*	0.387	0.362	0.052***	0.042	0.059***	−0.046**	0.071***
	(0.229)	(0.310)	(0.418)	(0.018)	(0.027)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.020)
Age: 25-34	0.083	0.127	0.120	−0.001	0.003	0.012	−0.018	0.022
	(0.157)	(0.216)	(0.299)	(0.013)	(0.020)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.015)
Age: 50-64	−0.301**	−0.503**	−0.661**	−0.018	−0.057***	−0.084***	0.058***	−0.069***
	(0.142)	(0.206)	(0.286)	(0.012)	(0.020)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)
Age: 65+	−0.070	0.140	0.286	−0.012	−0.042	−0.129***	0.116***	−0.118***
	(0.179)	(0.296)	(0.423)	(0.015)	(0.027)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.017)
Income quartile: Q2	−0.293**	−0.343	−0.524*	0.241***	0.251***	0.012	−0.007	0.011
	(0.148)	(0.225)	(0.317)	(0.011)	(0.020)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.013)
Income quartile: Q3	−0.396**	−0.543**	−0.818**	0.415***	0.359***	−0.012	−0.008	0.002
	(0.157)	(0.235)	(0.330)	(0.012)	(0.021)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)
Income quartile: Q4	−0.905***	−1.015***	−1.484***	0.559***	0.478***	0.007	0.004	0.016
	(0.168)	(0.252)	(0.356)	(0.014)	(0.023)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.016)
Diploma: Upper secondary	−0.030	0.006	−0.020	0.001	−0.025	0.041***	−0.008	0.032**
	(0.154)	(0.244)	(0.353)	(0.012)	(0.022)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.014)
Diploma: Above upper secondary	0.069	0.070	0.045	0.027**	0.013	0.043***	−0.038**	0.056***
	(0.161)	(0.253)	(0.367)	(0.013)	(0.024)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.015)
Urbanicity: Rural	−0.273*	−0.201	−0.231	0.010	0.014	−0.030**	−0.020	−0.029**
	(0.161)	(0.245)	(0.337)	(0.013)	(0.021)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Urbanicity: Towns and suburbs	−0.196	−0.087	−0.069	0.011	0.003	−0.006	0.001	−0.013
	(0.171)	(0.255)	(0.358)	(0.013)	(0.022)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Will become millionaire: Likely	0.237*	0.388**	0.674***	0.019*	0.013	0.062***	−0.001	0.018
	(0.130)	(0.186)	(0.260)	(0.011)	(0.017)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)
Will become millionaire: Already	0.390	0.319	0.507	0.047**	−0.030	−0.006	0.051**	−0.037
	(0.257)	(0.390)	(0.561)	(0.020)	(0.035)	(0.022)	(0.023)	(0.023)
Subsample: *Satisfied*		✓						
Subsample: *Touched & Satisfied*			✓		✓			
Observations	10,998	6,152	4,378	10,998	4,378	10,998	10,998	10,998
R^2	0.023	0.030	0.042	0.265	0.195	0.092	0.037	0.059

Note: Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. Covariates omitted in the Table: *Country*; *Employment*; *Couple*; *Region*; *Constant*. Omitted variables are: *Vote: Non-voter, PNR or Other*; *Gender: Woman*; *Age: 35-49*; *Income_quartile: Q1*; *Diploma: Below upper secondary*; *Urbanicity: City*. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01.

E The determination of a custom redistribution

In Question 55, respondents are asked for their preferred redistribution of the world's post-tax income. This custom redistribution is determined by modifying the current distribution using the respondent's three input parameters:

- The *proportion of winners*, i.e. the share of people (at the bottom of the distribution) advantaged by the custom redistribution;
- The *proportion of losers*, i.e. the share of people (at the top) disadvantaged by the redistribution;
- The *degree of redistribution*, ranging from 0/10 (no redistribution) to 10/10 (maximal redistribution).

The determination of the custom distribution given these parameters relies on the algorithm *Dis/adv* introduced by Fabre (2022). In that paper, Fabre (2022) surveyed two representative samples of French respondents. The first survey uncovered the median preferred parameters for a national income redistribution.[9] The second survey showed that 52% supported the income redistribution defined using these parameters while only 26% opposed it. Furthermore, a majority among the French respondents who expressed an opinion agreed that it is a good idea to "determine the citizens' preferred tax schedule from a survey and then submit the proposal that would emerge from the survey to a referendum." Therefore, the algorithm *Dis/adv* applied to median preferred parameters has been validated both through the support for the resulting redistribution and through the support for such democratic method of preference aggregation to determine an income redistribution. Nonetheless, the algorithm *Dis/adv* is just a first attempt to adjust the tax schedule by aggregating citizens' preferences, and more appropriate methods may be proposed. Although Fabre (2022) finds that the algorithm *Dis/adv* fares better than another algorithm tested, the method still suffers from some limitations. In particular, the current method is difficult to understand for the users, and it only allows for redistribution from the rich to the poor (it would thus be inappropriate if the level of inequality were considered too low). Below, I describe the algorithm *Dis/adv*, available for use at

[9] The median preferred proportions of winners and losers were 50% and 10%, respectively. The median preferred degree of redistribution was defined indirectly, using the median preferred demogrant: €800/month. The resulting redistribution entailed 12% of GDP redistributed from the top 10% to the bottom 50%.

bit.ly/custom_redistr, and implemented in the R function `compute_custom_redistr` on github.com/bixiou/robustness_global_redistr/raw/main/code_robustness/2_prepare.R.

Algorithm Dis/Adv It is worth reminding that on a range of income (concerning people that are neither winner nor loser from the reform), both current and custom distributions coincide. The algorithm proceeds as follows:

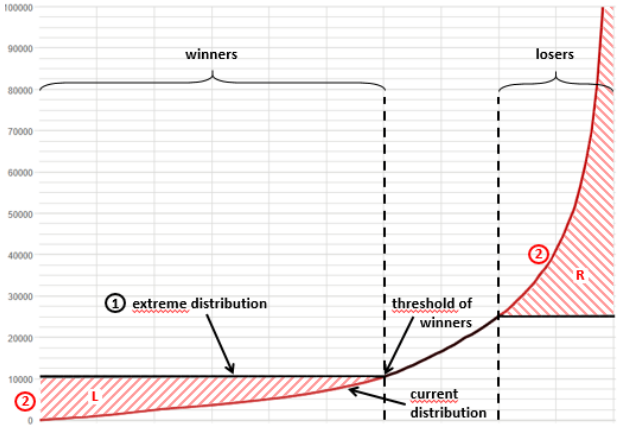
1. Define the *extreme distribution* as the current distribution bounded by the income thresholds of winners and losers. In other words, draw two horizontal lines at each end of the distribution, by setting the incomes of winners to the income of the richest winner, and those of losers to income of the poorest loser.

2. Compute what can be redistributed on either side as the area between the extreme and current distributions: what can be given to winners on the left side (L) or taken on the right side (R). If and only if what can be given is lower than what can be taken ($L < R$, as in Figure S60), the left side is binding, and it determines the *amount transferred* from the rich to the poor: $\min\{L; R\} \cdot degree$.

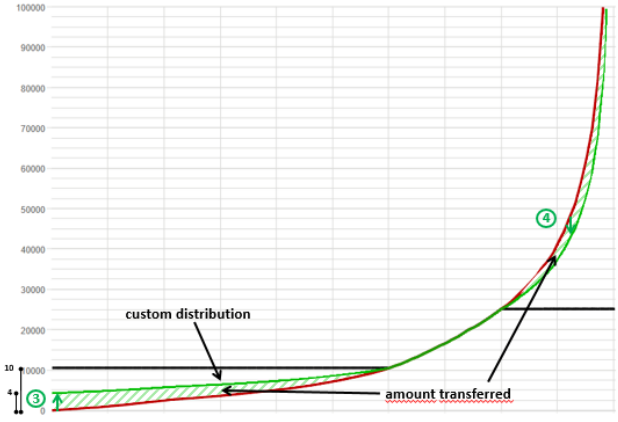
3. On the binding side, define the custom distribution as a linear mixture between the current and extreme distributions, with the mixture parameter set by the *degree of redistribution*. In other words, starting from the current distribution, narrow the gap with the extreme distribution by a factor *degree*.

Figure S60: Algorithm for the custom redistribution, with parameters *winners*: 60%, *losers*: 20%, *degree*: 4/10.

(a) Steps 1 and 2.



(b) Steps 3 and 4.



4. Adjust the non-binding side by narrowing the gap with the extreme distribution, using the unique mixture parameter that preserves aggregate income (so that the amount transferred is the same on both sides).[10]

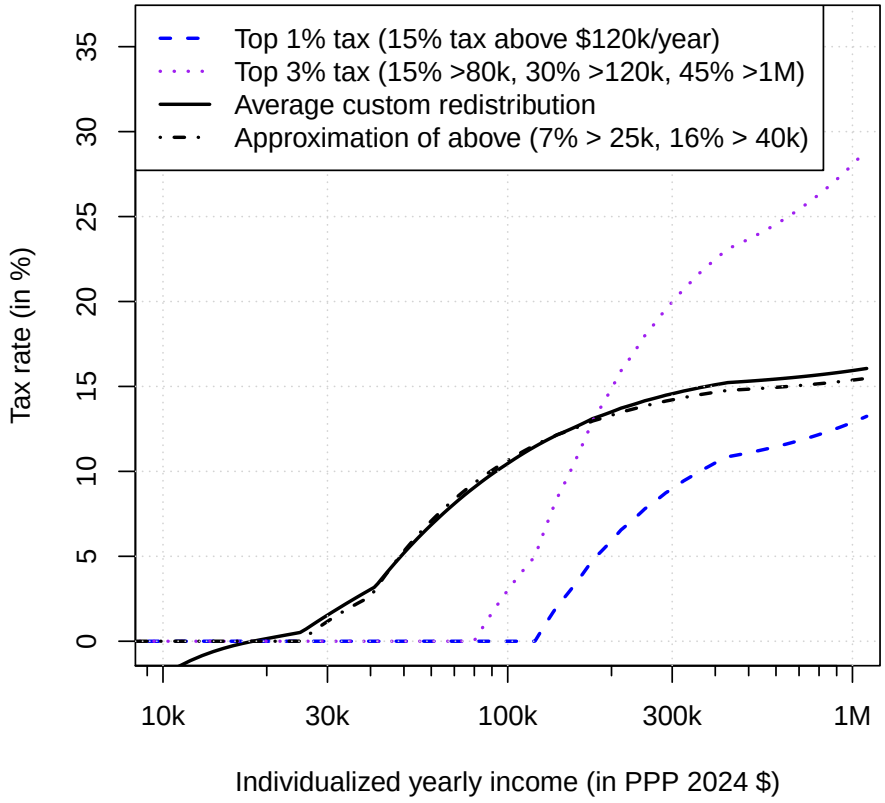
5. [Optional step, used in the survey.] To increase the demogrant (i.e. the lowest income) and make the reform more progressive on the left side, try to replace the left side by a straight line. In other words, find the demogrant and the straight line between the demogrant and the threshold of winners that respects the amount transferred. If this straight line crosses the current distribution or if it implies a regressive redistribution (in that some income would increase less than a higher income), abandon the straight line and keep the custom redistribution as is.

Once the custom redistribution has been determined, it is straightforward to compute the additional tax schedule required to attain it.[11] Figure S61 presents the tax schedule required to attain the average custom redistribution (weighted over all respondents). Figure S61 shows that (on the losers' side) this redistribution can ba approximated by additional marginal tax rates of 7% above \$25,000/per year, and 16% above \$40,000. Figure S61 also compares this tax schedule with those associated with the radical income redistribution tested in Questions 45-46: While the average custom redistribution features a much larger tax base than the radical tax targeting the top 3% (as it taxes the top 28%), its top tax rate is three times lower, so that the two redistributions entail similar transfers from the rich to the poor, at 5.1% of the world's income.

[10] While we do not account for behavioral responses, one can adjust the algorithm to account for them. It suffices define a post-reform aggregate income, which can be lower than the pre-reform one if the reform disincentivizes economic activity.

[11] For a sophisticated calculation of the required tax schedule, which allows for behavioral responses and a gradual implementation, see Appendix IX of Fabre (2022).

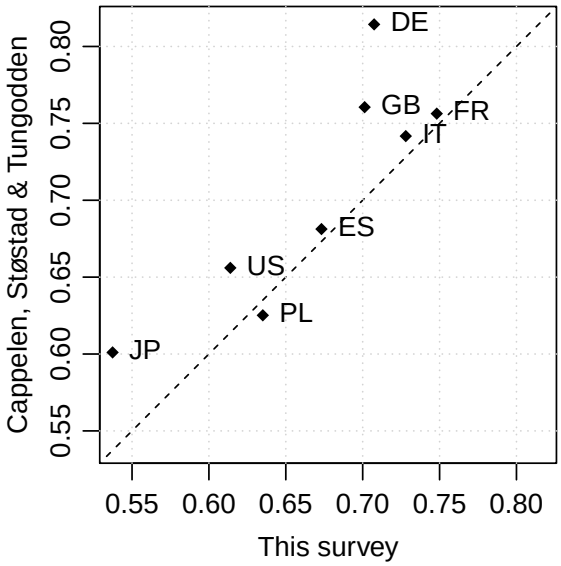
Figure S61: Additional tax schedule associated with the radical and custom redistributions. Questions 45-46, 55.



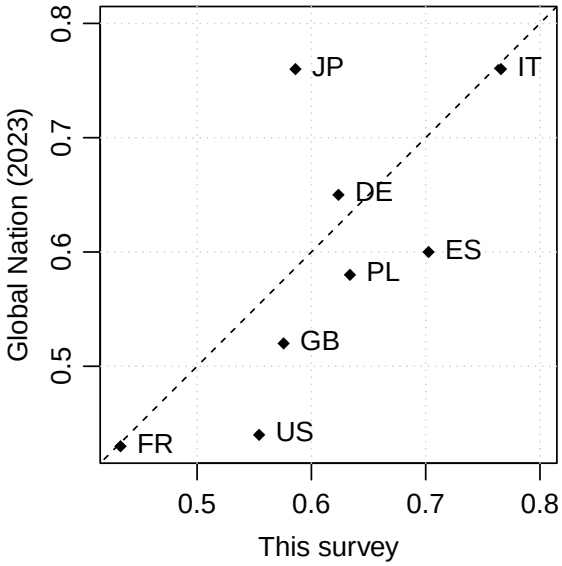
F Comparison with other surveys

Figure S62: Comparison with similar questions in other surveys.

(a) Absolute support for an international 2% tax on billionaire wealth (cross-country correlation between this survey and Cappelen et al. (2025): .86). (Question 38)



(b) Relative agreement that "My taxes should go towards solving global problems" (cross-country correlation with Global Nation (2023): .70). (Question 61)



G Attrition analysis

Table S7: Attrition analysis.

	Dropped out	Dropped out after socio-eco	Failed attention test	Duration (in min)	Duration below 6 min
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Mean	0.039	0.024	0.093	48.655	0.086
Vote: Center-right or Right	−0.010	−0.009	−0.008	−7.194	−0.025***
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(10.598)	(0.008)
Vote: Far right	−0.010	−0.009	−0.012	−18.804	−0.021**
	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(15.430)	(0.009)
Vote: Left	0.005	0.006	−0.014**	−16.126	−0.041***
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(10.494)	(0.008)
Gender: Man	−0.036***	−0.035***	0.026***	−14.235**	0.004
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(7.064)	(0.005)
Age: 18-24	−0.024***	−0.024***	0.027**	−19.227***	0.089***
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.012)	(6.906)	(0.013)
Age: 25-34	−0.022***	−0.023***	0.018**	−4.124	0.051***
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.009)	(8.929)	(0.009)
Age: 50-64	0.012*	0.012*	−0.033***	9.254	−0.059***
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(10.046)	(0.007)
Age: 65+	0.044***	0.043***	−0.058***	28.228*	−0.105***
	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.008)	(15.381)	(0.008)
Income quartile: Q2	−0.025***	−0.026***	−0.040***	−0.384	−0.012
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.008)	(8.337)	(0.008)
Income quartile: Q3	−0.023***	−0.024***	−0.056***	−13.405**	−0.017**
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.008)	(6.819)	(0.008)
Income quartile: Q4	−0.017**	−0.017**	−0.060***	16.508	−0.029***
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(13.757)	(0.008)
Diploma: Upper secondary	−0.013*	−0.012*	−0.052***	7.864	−0.004
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.009)	(9.884)	(0.008)
Diploma: Above upper secondary	−0.035***	−0.035***	−0.064***	1.482	−0.017**
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(10.939)	(0.008)
Urbanicity: Rural	0.003	0.002	−0.008	−4.274	−0.003
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(8.305)	(0.007)
Urbanicity: Towns and suburbs	0.013*	0.013*	−0.016**	5.312	0.001
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(16.324)	(0.007)
Country: Germany	0.681**	0.682**	0.027	6.736	−0.308
	(0.277)	(0.277)	(0.027)	(31.392)	(0.196)
Country: Italy	0.911***	0.912***	0.031	669.387	−0.304
	(0.329)	(0.329)	(0.029)	(604.804)	(0.197)
Country: Japan	0.734***	0.736***	−0.001	−14.005	0.110***
	(0.276)	(0.277)	(0.020)	(11.728)	(0.023)
Country: Poland	0.762***	0.762***	−0.029	−46.231*	0.674***
	(0.276)	(0.276)	(0.025)	(26.437)	(0.196)
Country: Saudi Arabia	0.961***	0.963***	0.254	−1.455	−0.398**
	(0.290)	(0.291)	(0.165)	(21.021)	(0.197)
Country: Spain	0.736***	0.738***	0.002	76.549***	−0.419**
	(0.276)	(0.277)	(0.026)	(18.973)	(0.196)
Country: Switzerland	0.750***	0.750***	−0.066**	2.775	−0.299
	(0.276)	(0.277)	(0.029)	(25.888)	(0.196)
Country: United Kingdom	0.766***	0.766***	−0.133***	46.387**	−0.479**
	(0.276)	(0.277)	(0.027)	(21.929)	(0.196)
Country: USA	1.020***	1.022***	0.572*	−21.449	−0.244
	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.329)	(21.532)	(0.196)
Observations	17,423	17,423	13,261	12,031	12,031
R^2	0.029	0.029	0.080	0.012	0.089

Note: Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01.

H Balance analysis

Table S8: Balance analysis.

	Random branch:							
	Wealth tax coverage: Global	Wealth tax coverage: Int'l	Int'l CS coverage: Low	Int'l CS coverage: High	Int'l CS coverage: High color	National CS asked	Warm glow substitute: Control	Warm glow realism: Info treatment
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Mean	0.331	0.336	0.253	0.256	0.252	0.348	0.345	0.487
Vote: Center-right or Right	0.001	0.018	−0.009	−0.004	0.012	−0.014	0.004	−0.011
	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.014)
Vote: Far right	−0.025	0.015	−0.014	0.022	0.019	−0.009	0.020	−0.010
	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.019)	(0.020)
Vote: Left	−0.003	−0.001	−0.003	−0.010	0.002	−0.005	−0.003	−0.012
	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.012)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.014)
Gender: Man	0.0002	−0.018*	−0.016*	0.008	−0.003	−0.0005	−0.006	0.011
	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.010)
Age: 18-24	−0.008	0.009	−0.014	0.007	0.008	0.012	−0.025	−0.004
	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.020)	(0.019)	(0.020)
Age: 25-34	−0.027*	0.025*	−0.005	0.018	0.002	−0.005	0.0001	−0.008
	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.015)
Age: 50-64	−0.014	0.010	0.009	0.012	−0.001	0.010	0.002	−0.011
	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.014)
Age: 65+	−0.013	0.031*	0.010	0.031**	−0.021	−0.007	0.013	−0.004
	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.018)
Income quartile: Q2	−0.009	0.002	−0.0001	−0.012	−0.006	−0.002	−0.013	−0.008
	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.014)
Income quartile: Q3	0.00001	−0.0001	0.004	−0.008	0.002	−0.013	−0.012	0.007
	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.015)
Income quartile: Q4	−0.010	0.007	−0.006	0.008	0.007	−0.015	0.004	−0.001
	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.016)
Diploma: Upper secondary	0.008	−0.0004	−0.0004	−0.008	0.014	−0.011	0.016	−0.019
	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.015)
Diploma: Above upper secondary	0.026*	−0.004	0.001	−0.017	0.026*	−0.003	0.0003	−0.005
	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.016)
Urbanicity: Rural	0.011	0.012	0.009	−0.014	−0.005	−0.004	0.013	−0.006
	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.015)
Urbanicity: Towns and suburbs	0.023	−0.015	0.009	−0.004	0.003	0.011	−0.015	0.004
	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.016)
Will become millionaire: Likely	0.012	−0.017	−0.003	0.019*	−0.015	0.005	0.0004	0.005
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)
Will become millionaire: Already	0.0005	−0.004	−0.001	−0.006	−0.014	0.030	−0.005	−0.036
	(0.022)	(0.023)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.023)	(0.022)	(0.024)
Observations	10,998	10,998	10,992	10,992	10,992	10,998	10,998	10,998
R^2	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.015	0.017	0.006

Note: Robust standard errors are in parentheses. *CS*: *Climate Scheme*. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01.

I Placebo tests

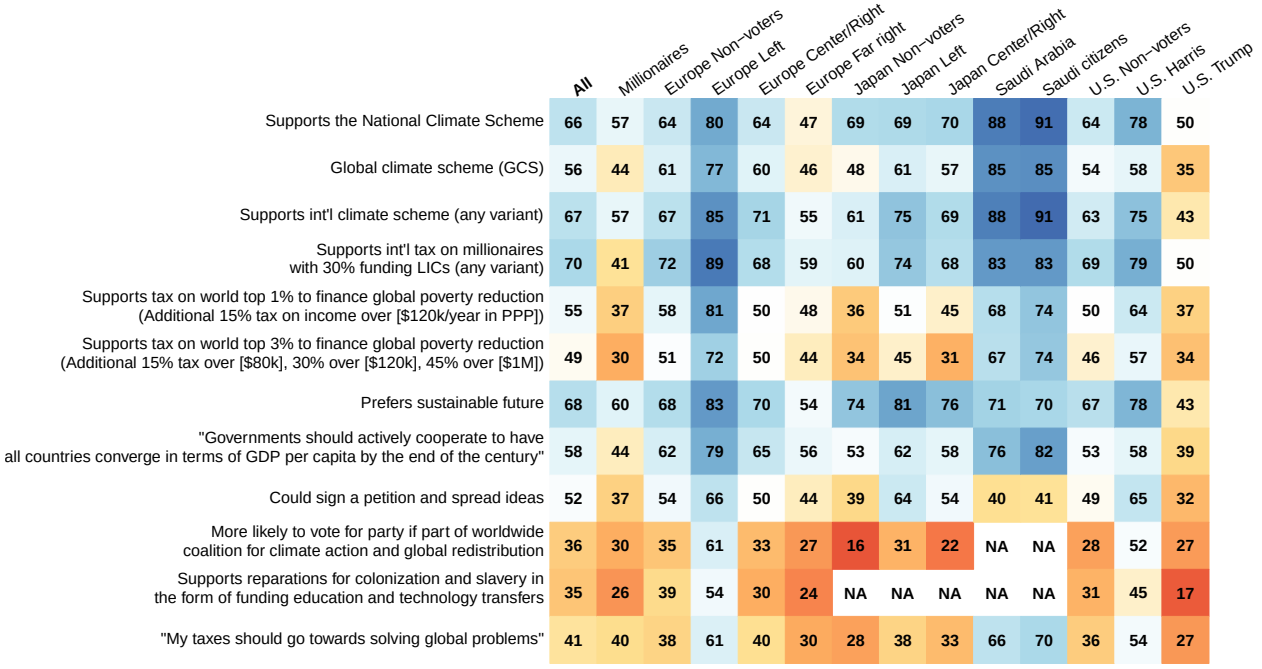
Table S9: Placebo tests of treatments on unrelated outcomes (simple OLS regressions).

	Supports the Global Climate Scheme		Supports the Int'l Clim. Sch.	Share of policies supported		Supports the int'l wealth tax
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Open-ended field variant: Injustice	−0.021					
	(0.023)					
Open-ended field variant: Issue	−0.009					
	(0.023)					
Open-ended field variant: Wish	0.040*					
	(0.023)					
Revenue split variant: Many		0.011				
		(0.016)				
GCS belief variant: U.S.			0.003			
			(0.009)			
Warm glow variant: National CS				0.004		
				(0.008)		
Warm glow variant: Donation				0.004		
				(0.008)		
Int'l CS variant: High color					−0.021**	−0.010
					(0.009)	(0.012)
Int'l CS variant: Low					0.003	0.004
					(0.009)	(0.012)
Int'l CS variant: Mid					0.004	0.006
					(0.009)	(0.012)
(Intercept)	0.567***	0.564***	0.665***	0.506***	0.513***	0.699***
	(0.016)	(0.011)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.009)
Observations	3,794	3,794	11,000	11,000	10,992	10,992
R^2	0.002	0.0001	0.00001	0.00003	0.001	0.0002

Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

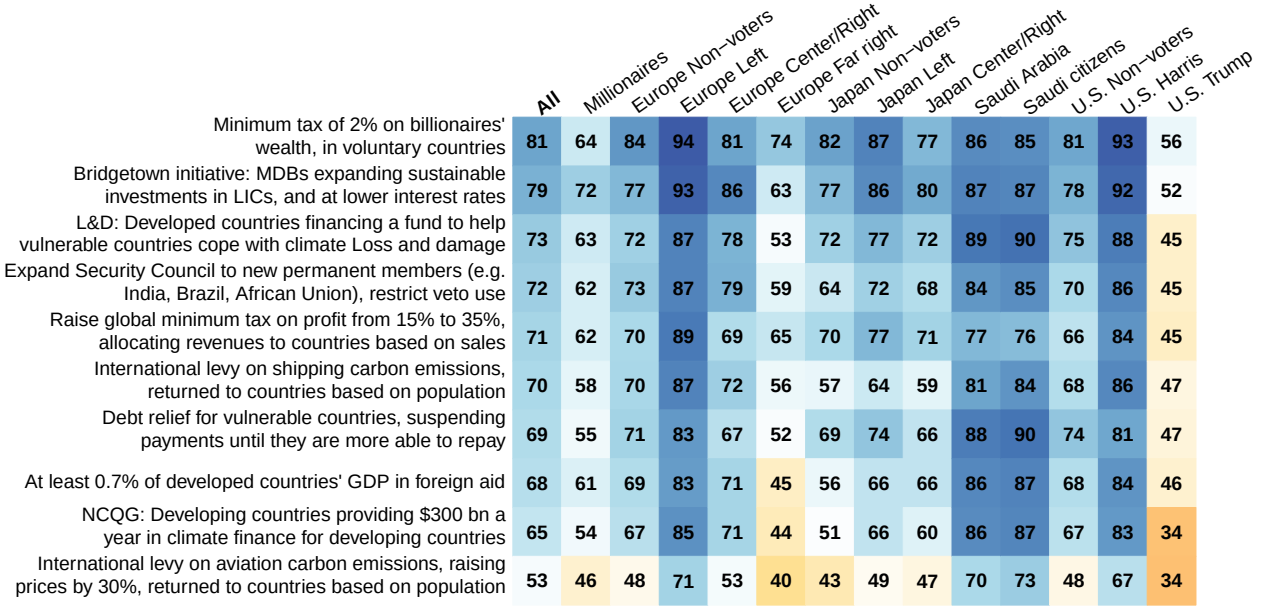
J Main results on selected demographics, including by vote

Figure S63: [On selected demographics] Support for global redistribution action/policies.



	All	Millionaires	Europe Non−voters	Europe Left	Europe Center/Right	Europe Far right	Japan Non−voters	Japan Left	Japan Center/Right	Saudi Arabia	Saudi citizens	U.S. Non−voters	U.S. Harris	U.S. Trump
Supports the National Climate Scheme	66	57	64	80	64	47	69	69	70	88	91	64	78	50
Global climate scheme (GCS)	56	44	61	77	60	46	48	61	57	85	85	54	58	35
Supports int'l climate scheme (any variant)	67	57	67	85	71	55	61	75	69	88	91	63	75	43
Supports int'l tax on millionaires with 30% funding LICs (any variant)	70	41	72	89	68	59	60	74	68	83	83	69	79	50
Supports tax on world top 1% to finance global poverty reduction (Additional 15% tax on income over [$120k/year in PPP])	55	37	58	81	50	48	36	51	45	68	74	50	64	37
Supports tax on world top 3% to finance global poverty reduction (Additional 15% tax over [$80k], 30% over [$120k], 45% over [$1M])	49	30	51	72	50	44	34	45	31	67	74	46	57	34
Prefers sustainable future	68	60	68	83	70	54	74	81	76	71	70	67	78	43
"Governments should actively cooperate to have all countries converge in terms of GDP per capita by the end of the century"	58	44	62	79	65	56	53	62	58	76	82	53	58	39
Could sign a petition and spread ideas	52	37	54	66	50	44	39	64	54	40	41	49	65	32
More likely to vote for party if part of worldwide coalition for climate action and global redistribution	36	30	35	61	33	27	16	31	22	NA	NA	28	52	27
Supports reparations for colonization and slavery in the form of funding education and technology transfers	35	26	39	54	30	24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	31	45	17
"My taxes should go towards solving global problems"	41	40	38	61	40	30	28	38	33	66	70	36	54	27

Figure S64: [On selected demographics] Relative support for plausible global redistribution policies (Percentage of *Somewhat* or *Strongly support* among non-*Indifferent* responses).



	All	Millionaires	Europe Non−voters	Europe Left	Europe Center/Right	Europe Far right	Japan Non−voters	Japan Left	Japan Center/Right	Saudi Arabia	Saudi citizens	U.S. Non−voters	U.S. Harris	U.S. Trump
Minimum tax of 2% on billionaires' wealth, in voluntary countries	81	64	84	94	81	74	82	87	77	86	85	81	93	56
Bridgetown initiative: MDBs expanding sustainable investments in LICs, and at lower interest rates	79	72	77	93	86	63	77	86	80	87	87	78	92	52
L&D: Developed countries financing a fund to help vulnerable countries cope with climate Loss and damage	73	63	72	87	78	53	72	77	72	89	90	75	88	45
Expand Security Council to new permanent members (e.g. India, Brazil, African Union), restrict veto use	72	62	73	87	79	59	64	72	68	84	85	70	86	45
Raise global minimum tax on profit from 15% to 35%, allocating revenues to countries based on sales	71	62	70	89	69	65	70	77	71	77	76	66	84	45
International levy on shipping carbon emissions, returned to countries based on population	70	58	70	87	72	56	57	64	59	81	84	68	86	47
Debt relief for vulnerable countries, suspending payments until they are more able to repay	69	55	71	83	67	52	69	74	66	88	90	74	81	47
At least 0.7% of developed countries' GDP in foreign aid	68	61	69	83	71	45	56	66	66	86	87	68	84	46
NCQG: Developing countries providing $300 bn a year in climate finance for developing countries	65	54	67	85	71	44	51	66	60	86	87	67	83	34
International levy on aviation carbon emissions, raising prices by 30%, returned to countries based on population	53	46	48	71	53	40	43	49	47	70	73	48	67	34

K Main results weighted by vote

Figure S65: [Weighted by vote] Support for the National, Global, and International Climate Schemes (*Yes*/*No* question). (Questions 26-35).

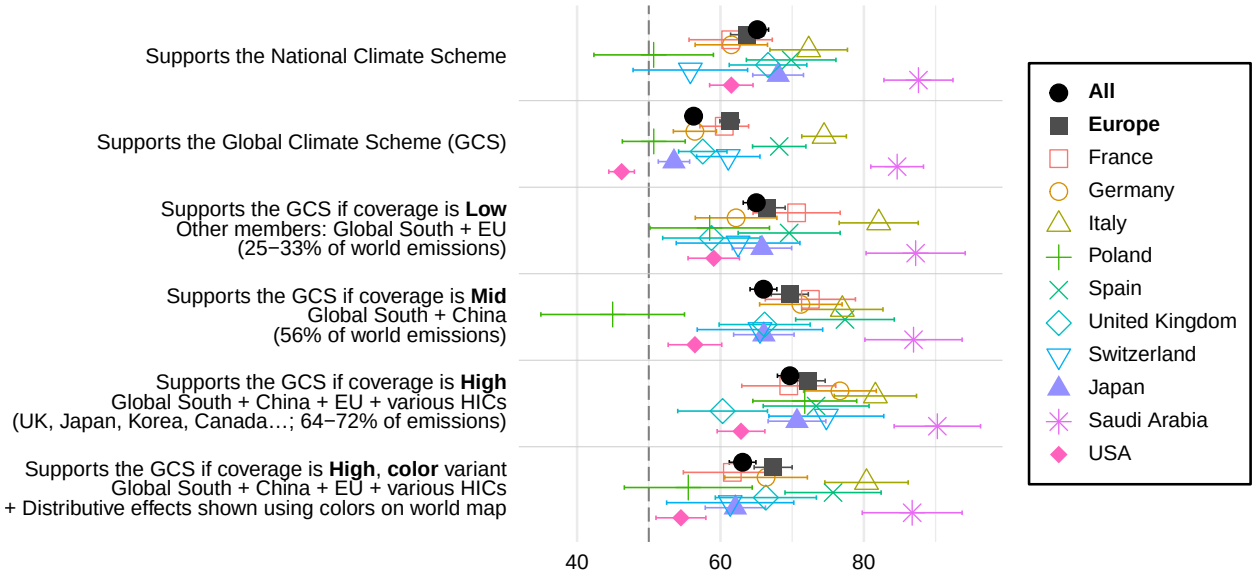


Figure S66: [Weighted by vote] Support for an international wealth tax with 30% of revenue funding LICs, depending on the country coverage (*Yes*/*No* question). (Questions 41-43).

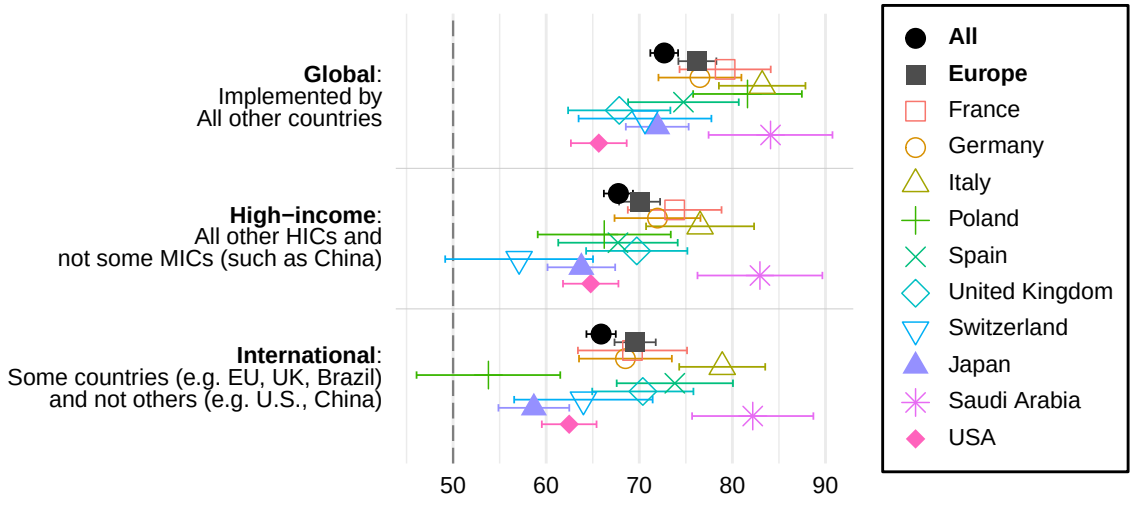
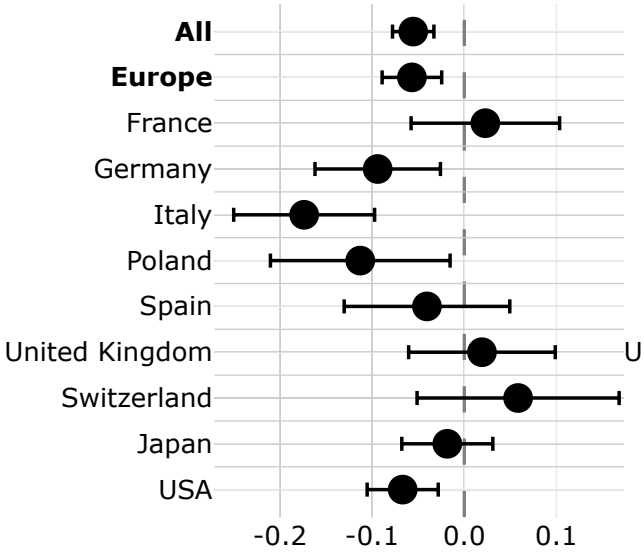


Figure S67: [Weighted by vote] Effect on the likelihood that a political program is preferred of containing the following policy (compared to no foreign policy in the program). (Question 23)

(a) Cut development aid



(b) International tax on millionaires with 30% financing health and education in low-income countries

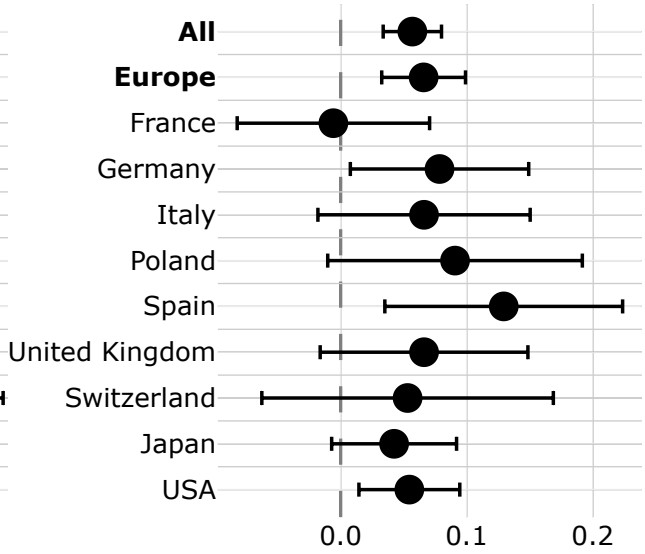
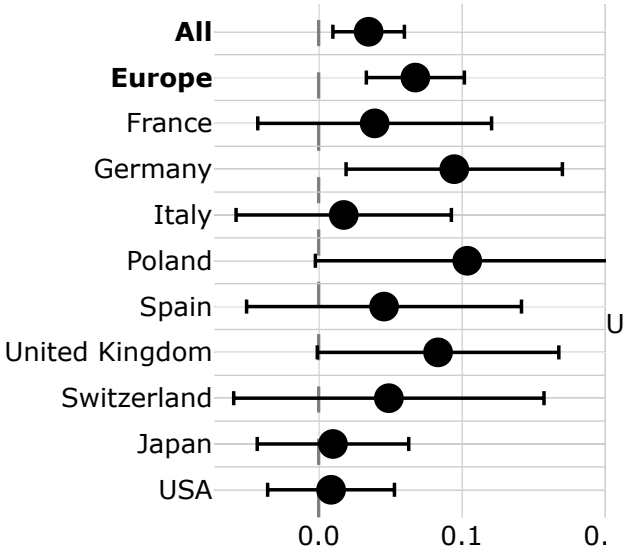


Figure S68: [Weighted by vote] Testing warm glow (negative effects would indicate the presence of warm glow).

(a) Effect of a *Donation lottery* treatment on support for the Global Climate Scheme. (Questions 27-28)



(b) Effect of information about ongoing global redistribution initiatives on the share of plausible global policies supported. (Questions 36-38)

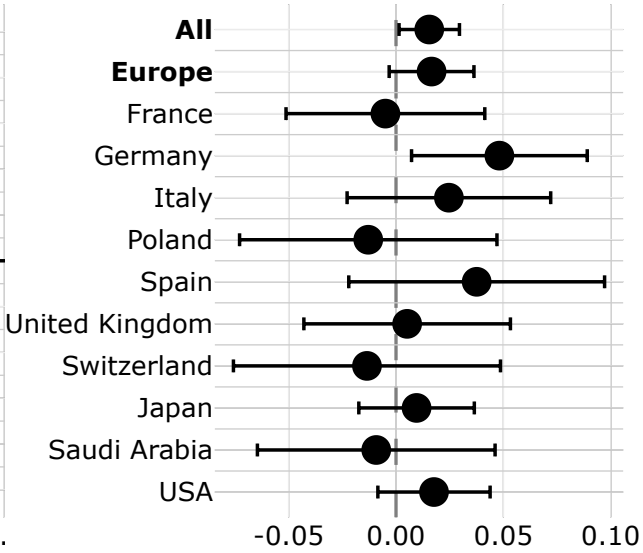


Figure S69: [Weighted by vote] Relative support for plausible global redistribution policies (Percentage of *Somewhat* or *Strongly support* among non-*Indifferent* responses). (Question 38).

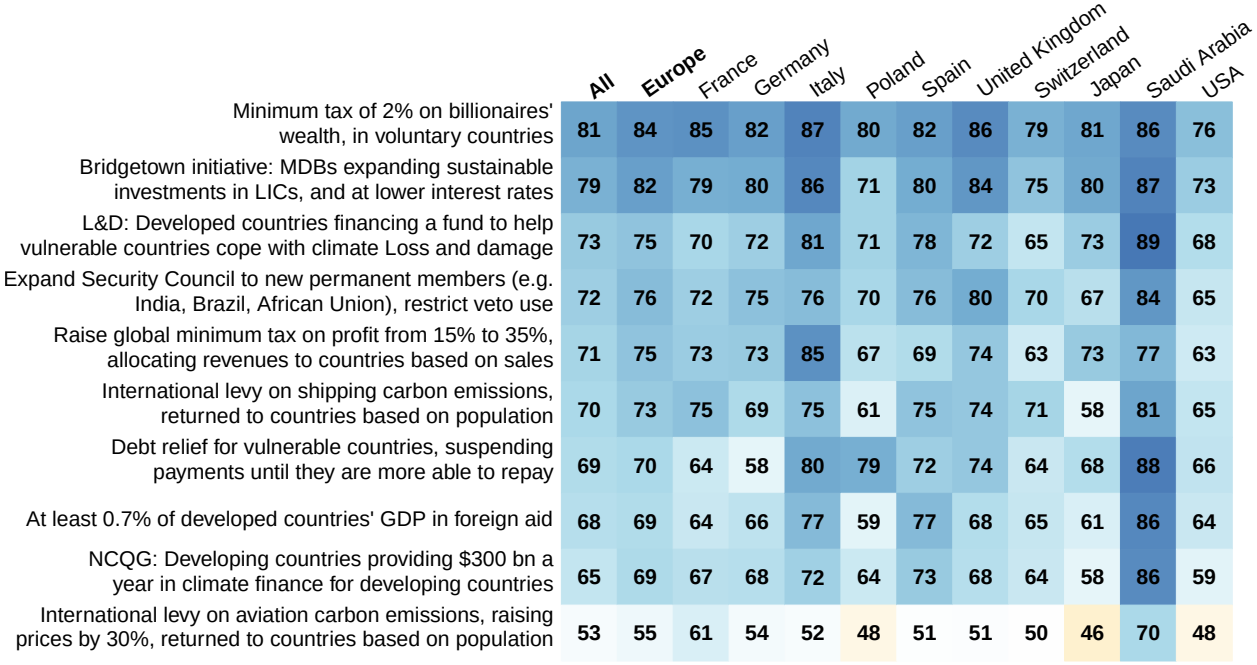
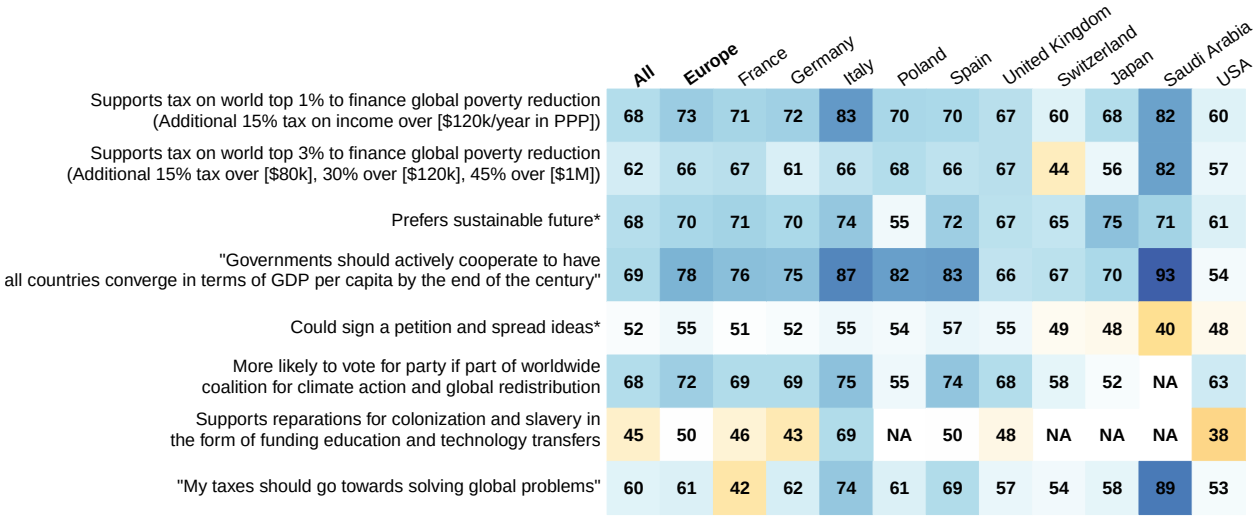


Figure S70: [Weighted by vote] Support for broad action or radical proposals of global redistribution. (Questions 44-46, 49-51, 53, 61).



L Main results on the extended sample

Figure S71: [Extended sample] Support for the National, Global, and International Climate Schemes (*Yes*/*No* question). (Questions 26-35).

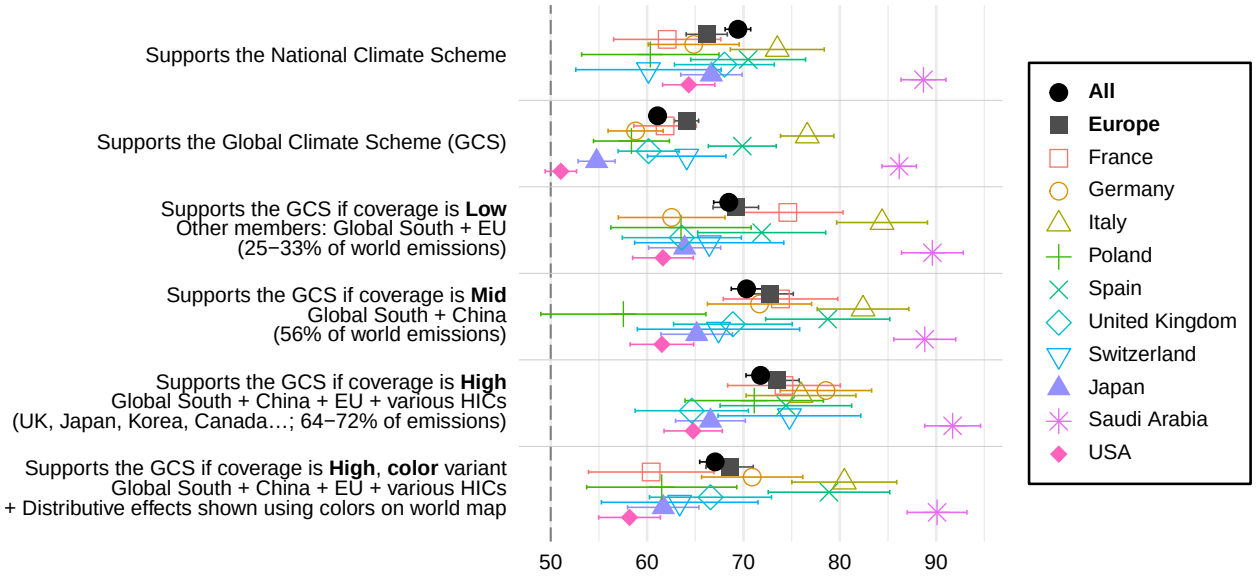


Figure S72: [Extended sample] Support for an international wealth tax with 30% of revenue funding LICs, depending on the country coverage (*Yes*/*No* question). (Questions 41-43).

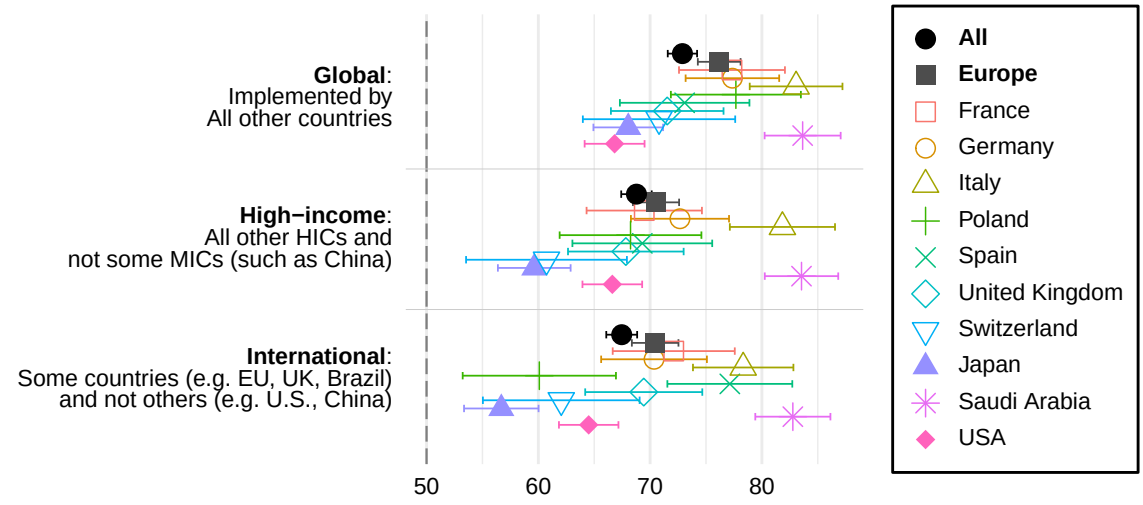
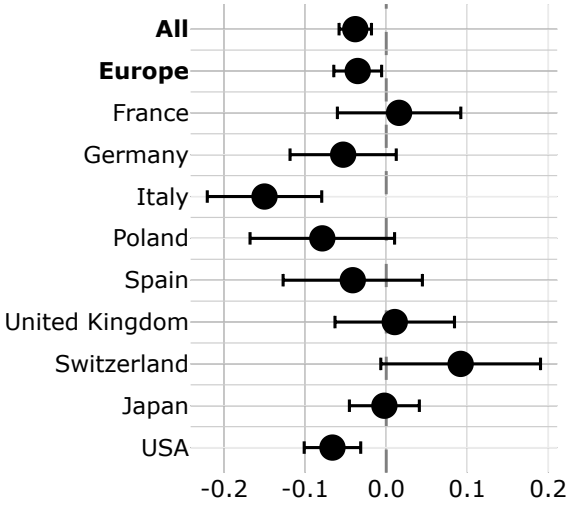


Figure S73: [Extended sample] Effect on the likelihood that a political program is preferred of containing the following policy (compared to no foreign policy in the program). (Question 23)

(a) Cut development aid



(b) International tax on millionaires with 30% financing health and education in low-income countries

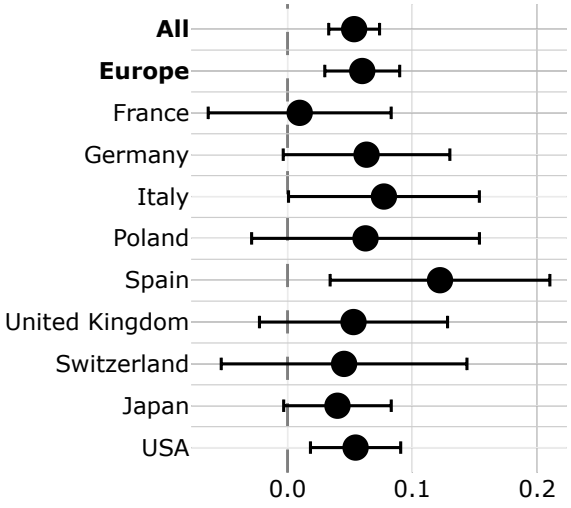
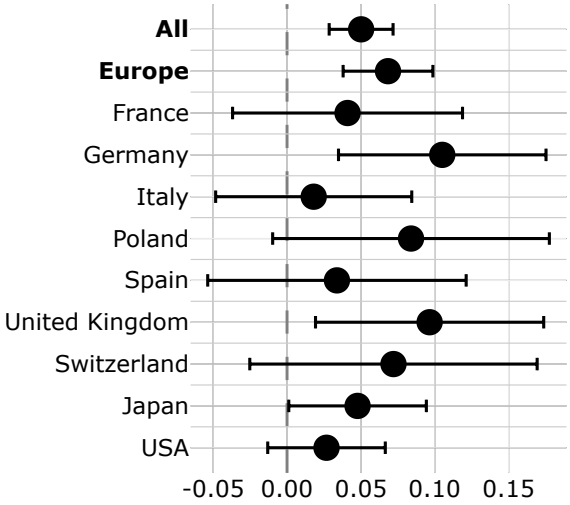


Figure S74: [Extended sample] Testing warm glow (negative effects would indicate the presence of warm glow).

(a) Effect of a *Donation lottery* treatment on support for the Global Climate Scheme. (Questions 27-28)



(b) Effect of information about ongoing global redistribution initiatives on the share of plausible global policies supported. (Questions 36-38)

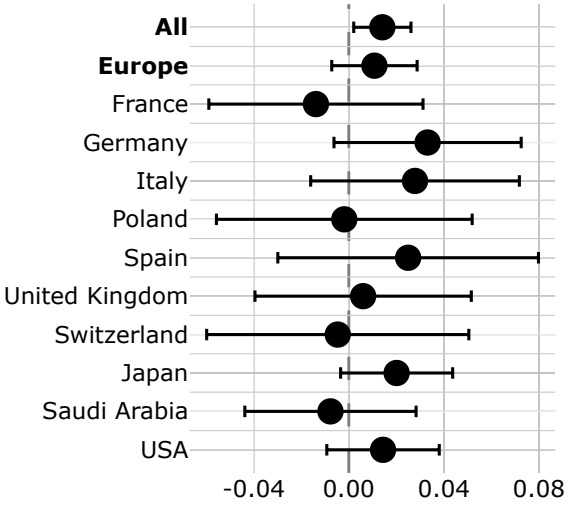


Figure S75: [Extended sample] Relative support for plausible global redistribution policies (Percentage of *Somewhat* or *Strongly support* among non-*Indifferent* responses). (Question 38).

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Saudi Arabia	USA
Minimum tax of 2% on billionaires' wealth, in voluntary countries	80	83	86	82	86	77	82	83	77	77	81	76
Bridgetown initiative: MDBs expanding sustainable investments in LICs, and at lower interest rates	77	80	79	78	86	70	82	82	75	73	85	72
L&D: Developed countries financing a fund to help vulnerable countries cope with climate Loss and damage	73	74	71	72	83	71	78	72	65	68	85	68
Expand Security Council to new permanent members (e.g. India, Brazil, African Union), restrict veto use	71	75	72	75	80	72	78	76	69	62	79	66
Raise global minimum tax on profit from 15% to 35%, allocating revenues to countries based on sales	70	72	75	72	82	66	72	73	59	66	76	65
Debt relief for vulnerable countries, suspending payments until they are more able to repay	69	69	63	60	80	77	73	71	63	65	85	65
International levy on shipping carbon emissions, returned to countries based on population	69	72	77	69	77	62	75	74	70	55	79	66
At least 0.7% of developed countries' GDP in foreign aid	68	68	65	67	77	57	78	66	62	60	84	65
NCQG: Developing countries providing $300 bn a year in climate finance for developing countries	66	68	67	69	75	63	74	66	63	56	82	61
International levy on aviation carbon emissions, raising prices by 30%, returned to countries based on population	55	55	60	54	56	53	57	55	51	46	70	52

Figure S76: [Extended sample] Support for broad action or radical proposals of global redistribution. (Questions 44-46, 49-51, 53, 61).

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Saudi Arabia	USA
Supports tax on world top 1% to finance global poverty reduction (Additional 15% tax on income over [$120k/year in PPP])	69	71	69	72	82	69	73	68	61	67	82	61
Supports tax on world top 3% to finance global poverty reduction (Additional 15% tax over [$80k], 30% over [$120k], 45% over [$1M])	64	65	70	63	71	70	67	69	41	55	82	59
Prefers sustainable future*	66	68	70	69	73	57	73	67	65	71	67	60
"Governments should actively cooperate to have all countries converge in terms of GDP per capita by the end of the century"	70	76	76	74	86	82	83	65	66	66	91	55
Could sign a petition and spread ideas*	45	50	50	50	51	48	55	51	46	45	30	45
More likely to vote for party if part of worldwide coalition for climate action and global redistribution	66	71	71	71	80	65	77	70	59	52	NA	67
Supports reparations for colonization and slavery in the form of funding education and technology transfers	46	50	44	44	69	NA	51	46	NA	NA	NA	40
"My taxes should go towards solving global problems"	63	61	44	64	77	65	71	58	53	60	88	56

M Influence of the item order on answers

Table S10: Influence of the item order on answers.

	Prefers Sustain. future	Finds Uncond. cash transfers Right	Agrees it is HIC's duty to help LICs	Understood Global Clim. Sch.	Preferred NCQG $\geq$ \$100 bn	Pref. NCQG $\geq$ \$100 bn (variant *Short*)	Supports a plausible policy	Allocates $\geq$ 15% to spending item
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Scenario A = Sustainable	0.029***							
	(0.009)							
Cash transfers first item		−0.094***						
		(0.009)						
Duty last item			−0.049***					
			(0.010)					
Correct answer first item				0.035***				
				(0.008)				
Variant: *Short*					−0.076***			
					(0.009)			
Items in increasing order						−0.092***		
						(0.013)		
That item is the first one							−0.024***	
							(0.005)	
Order of the item: 2								−0.020**
								(0.008)
Order of the item: 3								−0.040***
								(0.008)
Order of the item: 4								−0.064***
								(0.008)
Order of the item: 5								−0.071***
								(0.008)
Constant	0.665***	0.350***	0.554***	0.713***	0.638***	0.608***	0.511***	0.592***
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.009)	(0.002)	(0.006)
Observations	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	5,476	110,000	37,088
R^2	0.001	0.010	0.002	0.002	0.006	0.009	0.0002	0.003

Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

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