

Launch Event

IMF Asia and Pacific Department

**Public Perceptions of Climate Mitigation Policies: Evidence from Cross-Country Surveys**

By Era Dabla-Norris, Thomas Helbling, Salma Khalid, Hibah Khan, Giacomo Magistretti, Alexandre Sollaci, and Krishna Srinivasan

**Register [now](#). Registration closes on February 9<sup>th</sup>, 2023 (12 midnight, Singapore time). The webinar will be delivered via Webex.**

OPENING REMARKS:

**Bo Li**, Deputy Managing Director, International Monetary Fund

MODERATOR:

**Alfred Schipke**, Director, Singapore Regional Training Institute - International Monetary Fund

PRESENTERS:

**Era Dabla-Norris**, Assistant Director, Asia and Pacific Department, International Monetary Fund

**Giacomo Magistretti**, Economist, Asia and Pacific Department, International Monetary Fund

SUMMARY AND CLOSING REMARKS:

**Krishna Srinivasan**, Director, Asia and Pacific Department, International Monetary Fund

**Friday, February 10  
10:00 AM – 11:00 AM  
(Singapore time)**

**Thursday, February 9  
09:00PM – 10:00 PM  
(Washington DC time)**

Tackling climate change is an urgent and fundamental challenge. While progress has been made in terms of policy commitments, in Asia as elsewhere, ambitions and implementation still lag well behind what is needed to achieve net zero. Building public support for climate mitigation is a key prerequisite to make meaningful strides towards implementing climate mitigation policies and achieving decarbonization. In this Staff Discussion Note, we use novel surveys of the public in 28 advanced and emerging market economies to understand how people perceive climate change and what matters for increased support for governments' climate actions in some of the largest emitters, as well as countries most vulnerable to climate change. Along with climate risk perceptions, three key concerns influence public support (or lack thereof) for a carbon pricing policy: (i) Is it effective in reducing emissions? (ii) Will it disproportionately hurt the poor and lower-income households? (iii) Are there co-benefits from improved air quality, health outcomes, and new job creation? Public acceptability of carbon pricing policies increases if revenues are used to address distributional concern or to subsidize green infrastructure and low-carbon technologies. Explaining how a given policy will reduce emissions, its co-benefits and that it can be progressive increases support for that policy. The surveys also point to broader-than-expected support for collective action and larger common ground for crafting international agreements.

Following the presentation, there will be an opportunity for Q&As.