

Beginning in 2019, advanced economies rapidly adopted a new generation of green fiscal and industrial policies, channeling unprecedented levels of public funding into decarbonization. Political scientists and economists explain this shift as a response to new global decarbonization pressures that converged around that time, including concerns over Chinese clean-energy dominance, rapid advances in net-zero technologies, and the proliferation of net-zero commitments. Yet such common global pressures cannot explain the stark variation in fiscal support for decarbonization across rich OECD countries, which ranges from 0.3% to 1.8% of GDP. We theorize that national economic characteristics mediate between the new global pressures and the uneven national responses *via an industrial exposure channel*: governments face stronger incentives to provide fiscal support when their economies depend on sectors especially vulnerable to decarbonization—such as cars, steel, or power—and on exports for growth. In more exposed economies, broad green–industrial coalitions press for expansive support, while in more insulated economies such coalitions remain narrower. Using an original dataset on decarbonization spending across 18 OECD countries (covering 45% of global GDP), we show that industrial exposure is associated with higher fiscal support, and comparative case studies of highly exposed Germany and the more insulated United States illustrate the coalitional pathway linking the same global pressures to divergent national responses.