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Dear Editor,

I hereby submit my paper, "Shortfall of Domestic Resources to Eradicate Extreme Poverty by 2030."

As we have passed the halfway point since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015, it is time to assess progress towards the universally accepted goal of eradicating extreme poverty by 2030 (the first SDG). In this paper, I assess whether growth and domestic redistribution are sufficient to eradicate extreme poverty by 2030. In the lowest income countries, extreme poverty is estimated to persist even after strong growth and radical redistribution.

This paper is a timely contribution to the assessment of the first SDG. The submitted paper raises the bar in the related literature (Ravallion, *Journal of Globalization and Development*, 2010; Bolch, Ceriani & López-Calva, *World Development*, 2022) and sets out the state-of-the-art standard. Compared to Bolch et al. (2022): (i) it uses more recent data (from 2018-2021 vs. 2009-2010), (ii) it uses additional poverty lines (including the official one used in the first SDG, absent from Bolch et al., 2022), (iii) it imputes growth to make data comparable across countries despite heterogeneous consumption-survey years, (iv) it rescales consumption survey data to national accounts aggregate, (v) it plot world maps.

On top of the paper, I provide an open source repository allowing to reproduce the paper but also handle World Bank's PIP data (ex-PovcalNet), compute all sorts of inequality indicators (Gini, top 10% share, antipoverty tax rate, etc.) and plot world maps of these indicators with ready-to-use functions. This code will be useful to other researchers, including for subsequent waves of PIP data.

Sincerely,

Dr. Adrien Fabre

