

Supplementary Material for *Shortfall of Domestic Resources* to Eradicate Extreme Poverty by 2030

January 15, 2025

List of Tables	2
List of Figures	2
1 Unbalanced growth	3
2 Additional figures	4
3 Additional tables	9

List of Tables

1	Mean income in different scenarios, survey years and HFCE rescaling factor.	10
2	Expected poverty and growth in 2030 in lower-income countries.	11
3	Antipoverty caps for major lower-income countries in 2030.	12
4	Anti-extreme-poverty taxes for major lower-income countries in 2030.	13
5	Anti-severe-poverty taxes for major lower-income countries in 2030.	14
6	Anti-acute-poverty taxes for major lower-income countries in 2030.	15
7	Income floor (in \$/day) financed by a 10% tax above \$10/day.	16
8	Net gain per country of global antipoverty taxes.	17

List of Figures

1	Anti-extreme-poverty tax above \$6.85/day after 3% growth (HFCE-scaled).	4
2	Anti-extreme-poverty tax above \$6.85/day after predicted growth.	5
3	Anti-extreme-poverty tax above \$18.15/day after 3% growth.	5
4	Anti-extreme-poverty tax above \$18.15/day after 7% growth (HFCE-scaled).	6
5	Anti-severe-poverty tax above \$18.15/day after 3%	6
6	Anti-acute-poverty tax above \$18.15/day after 3% growth (HFCE-scaled). .	7
7	Anti-acute-poverty tax above \$6.85/day after 3% growth (HFCE-scaled). . .	7
8	Income floor of 10% tax above \$6.85/day after 7% growth.	8
9	Income floor of 10% tax above \$6.85/day after 3% growth (HFCE-scaled). .	9

1 Unbalanced growth

In our main specification, we assume that each percentile a country's income (or consumption) distribution obtains the same share of national income in 2030 than it did in the last survey year. In this section, we explore an alternative assumption that extends the recent national trends in inequality. For each country, I consider the last survey that is at least five years older than the last survey year. In 54% of cases, this older survey is 5 years older, while in 40% of cases, it is 6 to 10 years older. Then, for each national percentile, I compute the difference in income share between these two survey years, which I call the "recent past", and I extend the annual evolution in income shares up to 2030.¹

Inequality has been quite stable in the recent past, as 66% (resp. 98%) of country-percentile shares have grown or contracted by less than 1% (resp. 5%) per year. The projected global Gini index in 2030 is .62 in both the balanced and unbalanced growth scenarios with 3% average growth. Looking at countries' income quintiles, growth has been positive for around 63% of the three bottom income quintiles and for 35% of the top quintile, with average growth of 0.3% per year for the three bottom quintiles and contraction of 0.3% per year for the top quintiles.

In Table 7, I compute the income floor that can be financed by the simple tax (a rate of 10% above \$6.85/day) in the scenario of unbalanced growth with 3% average growth. The income floors after unbalanced growth are close to the ones after the corresponding balanced growth scenario. On average, the former are 2% greater than the latter, and they are within one-tenth (resp. one-third) of difference with the latter in 60% (resp. 92%) of countries. The income floor is below the extreme poverty threshold in 22 countries after unbalanced growth vs. 23 countries after balanced growth (for 20 countries, the income floor is below \$2.15/day in both scenarios).

¹To handle the few cases where the average income in a given percentile became negative or lower than the previous percentile, I re-order the percentiles and impose a minimum income of zero.

2 Additional figures

Many more figures (with varying poverty lines, taxation thresholds, growth scenarios, etc.) are available on github.com/bixiou/domestic_poverty_eradication. Also, any custom figure can be easily produced using this code.

Figure 1: Linear tax rate above \$6.85/day eradicating extreme poverty (in %). Data has been rescaled to match HFCE aggregate from national account. In this idealized policy, all tax revenue is transferred to the extreme poor and lift them at \$2.15/day, assuming away distortions, and after a yearly growth of 3% over 2022–2030.

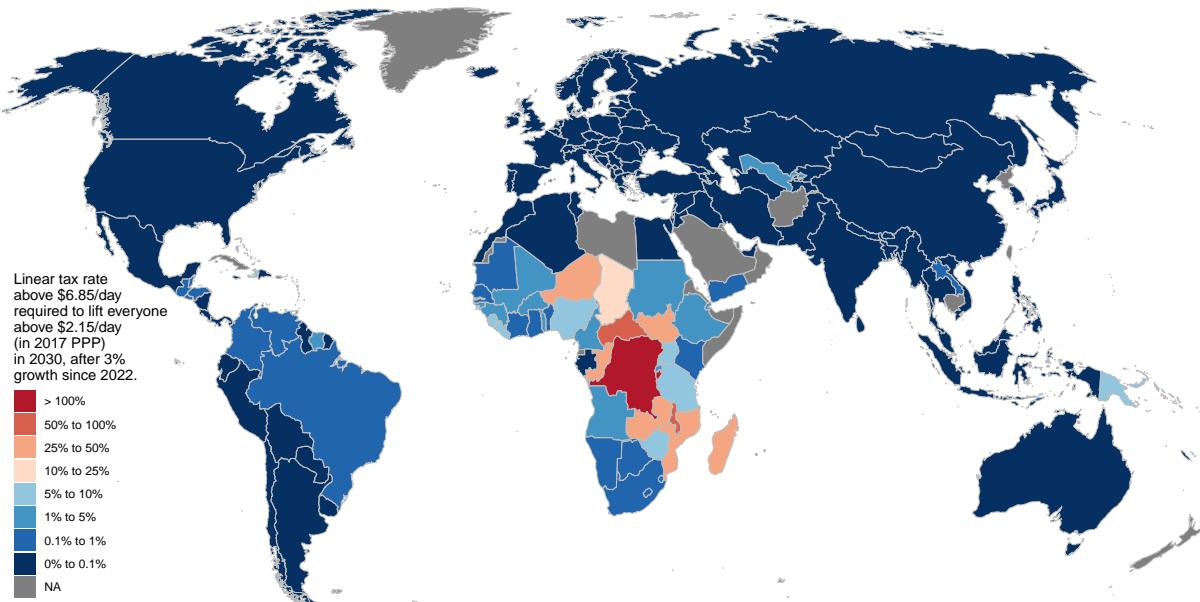


Figure 2: Linear tax rate above \$6.85/day eradicating extreme poverty (in %). In this idealized policy, all tax revenue is transferred to the extreme poor and lift them at \$2.15/day, assuming away distortions, with growth until 2030 predicted at the country level.

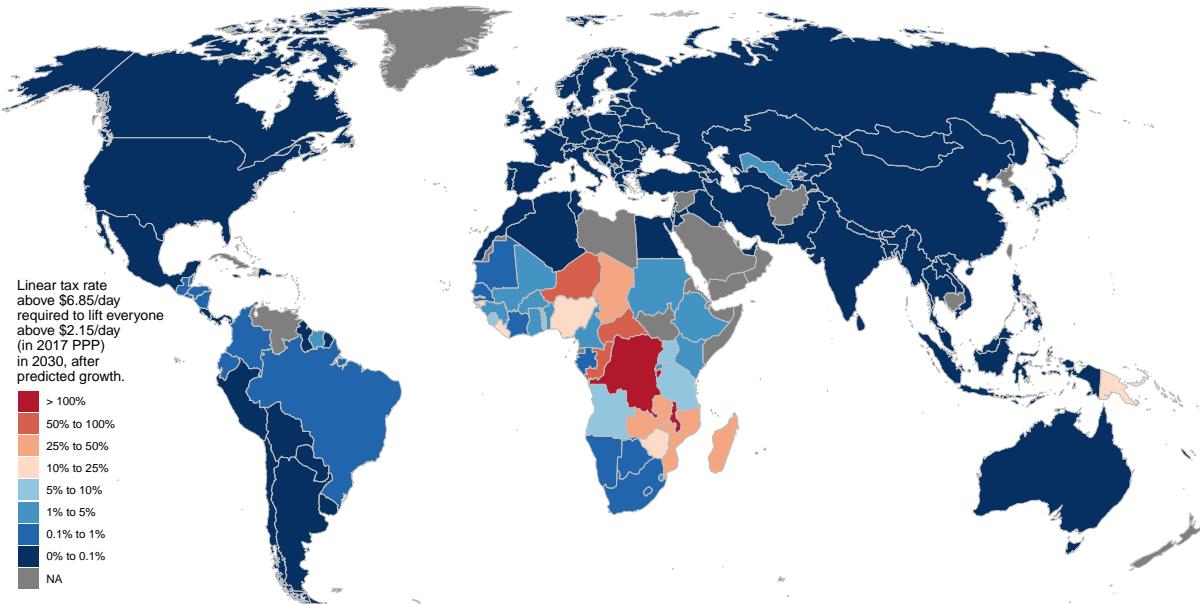


Figure 3: Linear tax rate above \$18.15/day eradicating extreme poverty (in %). In this idealized policy, all tax revenue is transferred to the extreme poor and lift them at \$2.15/day, assuming away distortions, and after a yearly growth of 3% over 2022–2030.

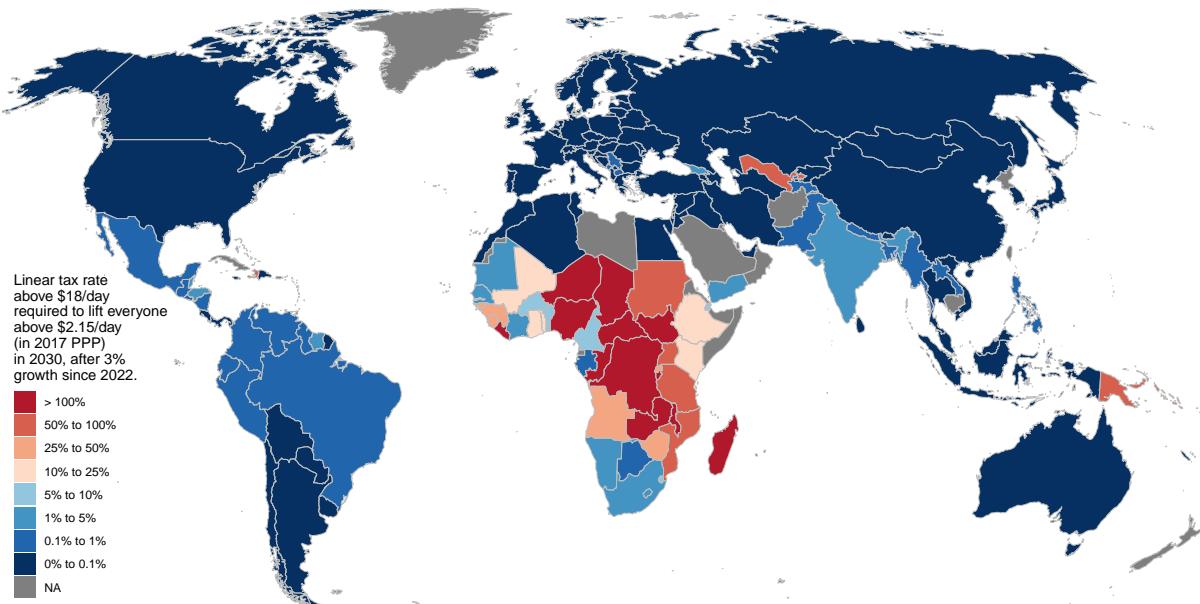


Figure 4: Linear tax rate above \$18.15/day eradicating extreme poverty (in %). Data has been rescaled to match HFCE aggregate from national account. In this idealized policy, all tax revenue is transferred to the extreme poor and lift them at \$2.15/day, assuming away distortions, and after a yearly growth of 7% over 2022–2030.

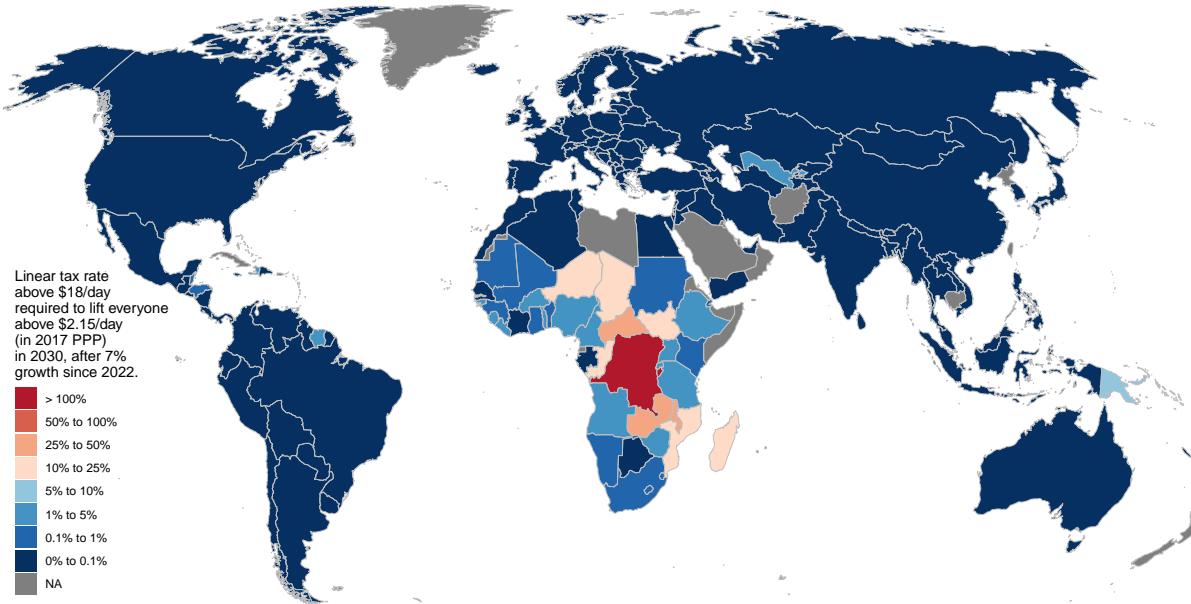


Figure 5: Linear tax rate above \$18.15/day eradicating severe poverty (in %). In this idealized policy, all tax revenue is transferred to the severe poor and lift them at \$3.65/day, assuming away distortions, and after a yearly growth of 3% over 2022–2030.

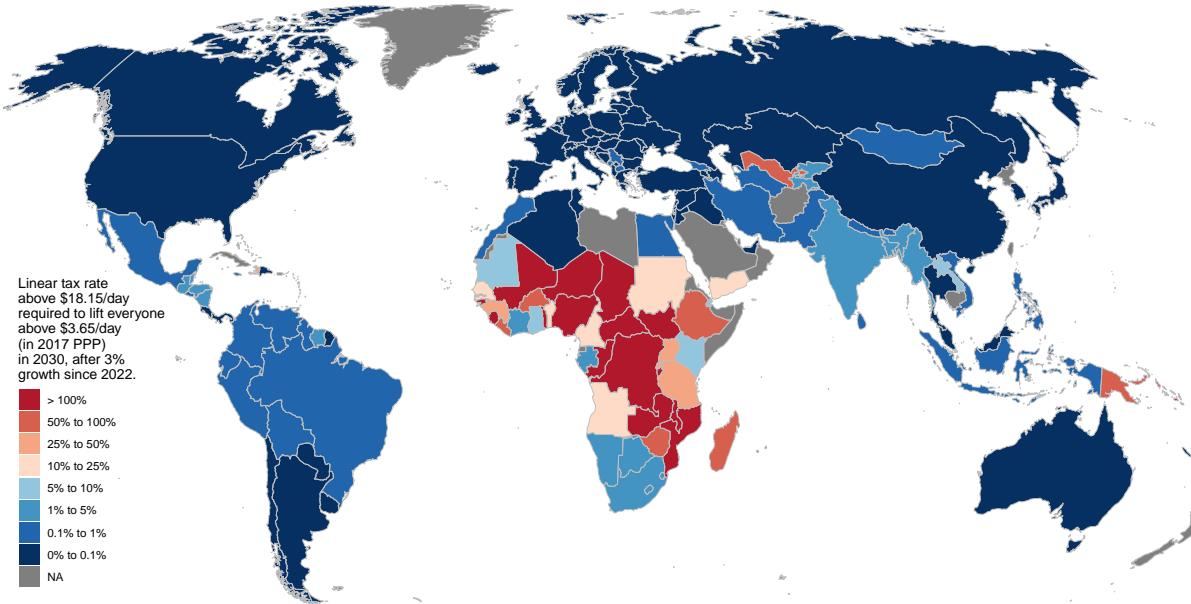


Figure 6: Linear tax rate above \$18.15/day eradicating extreme poverty (in %). In this idealized policy, all tax revenue is transferred to the extreme poor and lift them at \$6.85/day, assuming away distortions, and after a yearly growth of 3% over 2022–2030.

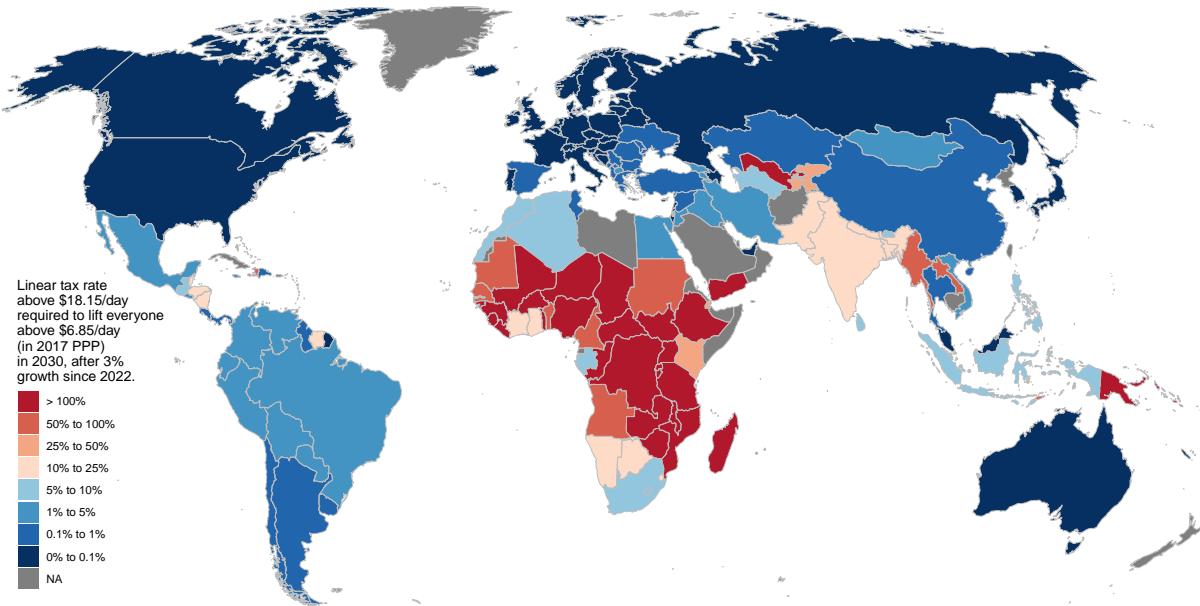


Figure 7: Linear tax rate above \$6.85/day eradicating extreme poverty (in %). In this idealized policy, all tax revenue is transferred to the extreme poor and lift them at \$6.85/day, assuming away distortions, and after a yearly growth of 3% over 2022–2030.

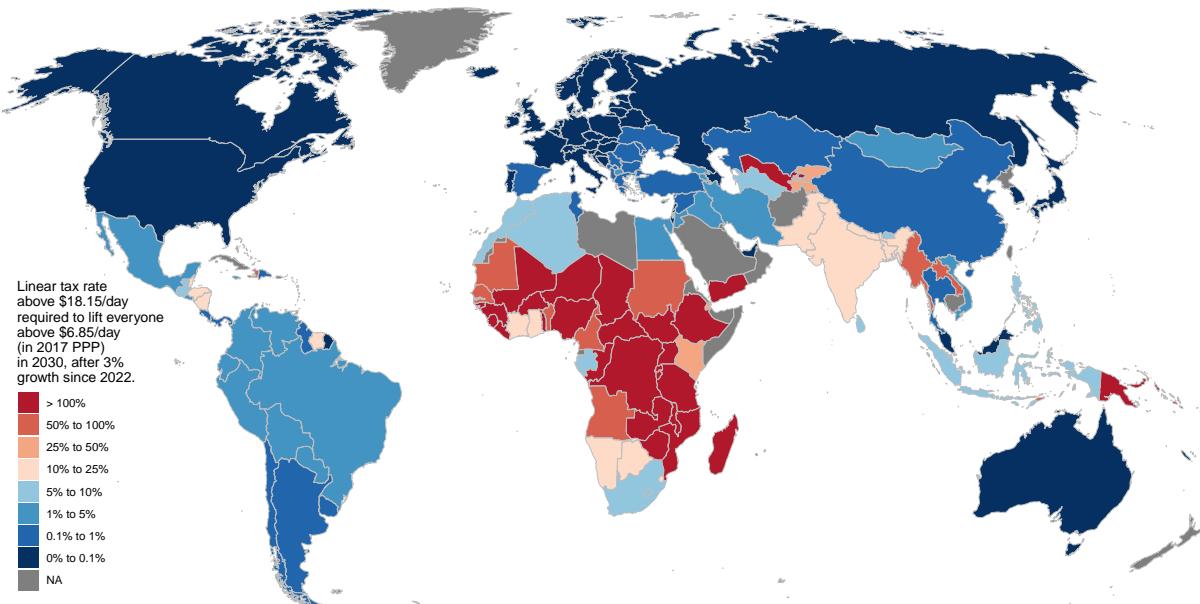


Figure 8: Income floor that can be funded with a 10% marginal tax on income above \$6.85/day (in 2017 PPP \$/day). In this idealized policy, all tax revenue is transferred to the poorest and lift them at the income floor, assuming away distortions, and after a yearly growth of 7% over 2022–2030.

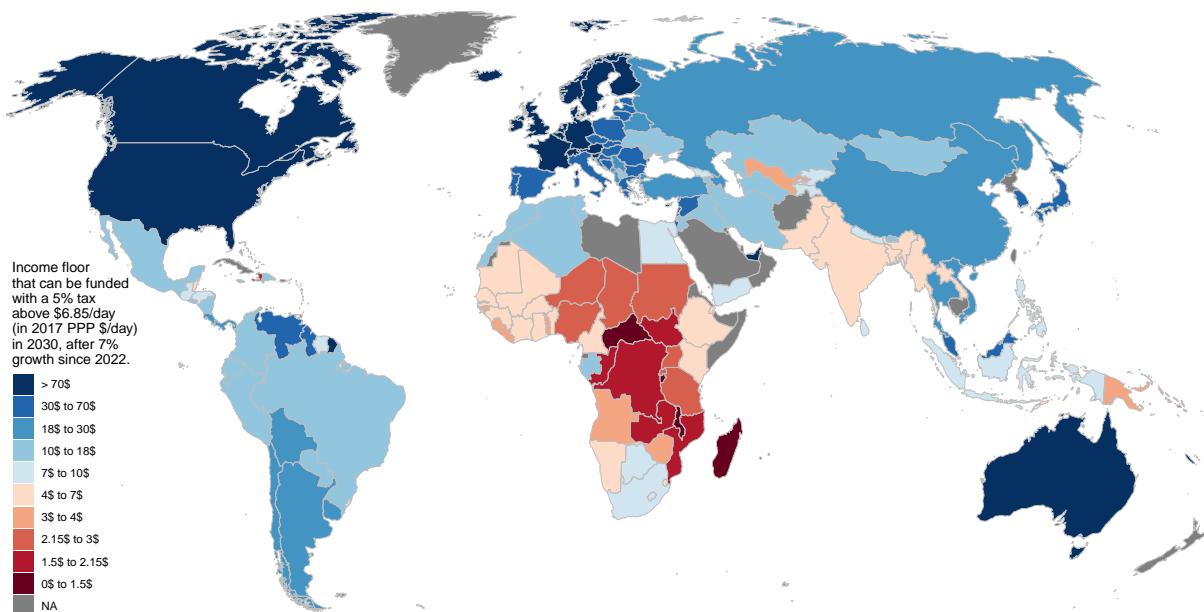
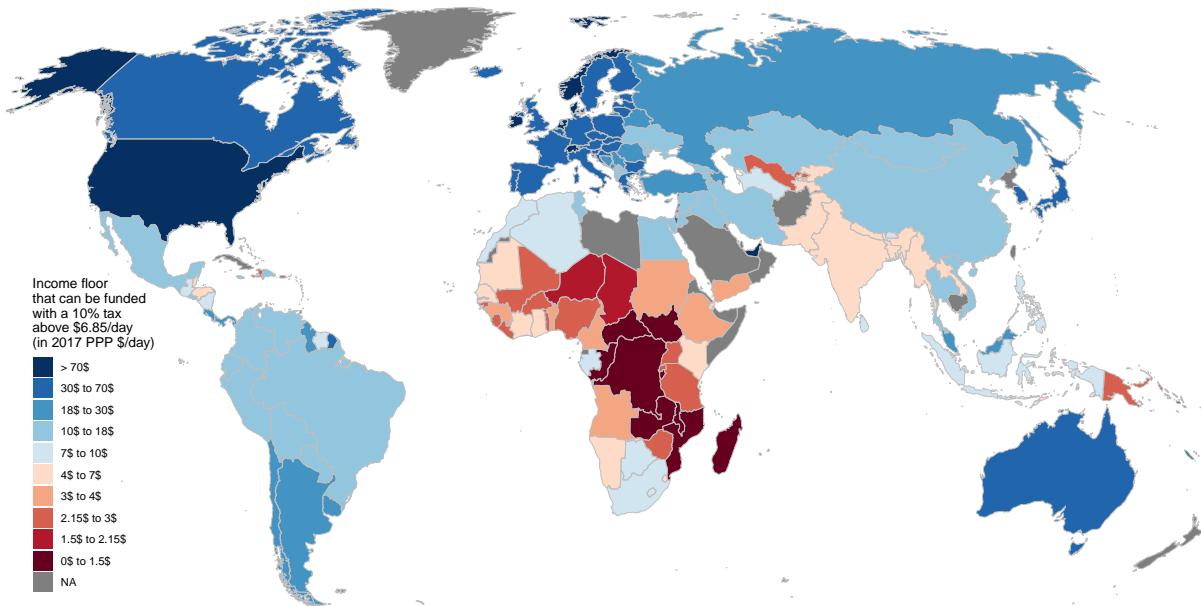


Figure 9: Income floor that can be funded with a 10% marginal tax on income above \$6.85/day (in 2017 PPP \$/day). Data has been rescaled to match HFCE aggregate from national account. In this idealized policy, all tax revenue is transferred to the poorest and lift them at the income floor, assuming away distortions, and after a yearly growth of 3% over 2022–2030.



3 Additional tables

Table 1: Mean income in major lower-income countries in various years and growth scenarios, survey years and factor used to rescale incomes to national accounts (in countries with HFCE to survey ratio above 1).

Indicator	Year of Survey	Mean consumption/income (in \$/day)	BCL				HFCE to survey ratio		
			2022	2030 estimate	Trend	survey year			
World	2018	17.2	18.6	23.6	32.3	22.9	23.3	2009	1.42
Low-Income Countries	2015	3.6	3.8	5.3	8.5	4.4	4.6	2008	1.11
Sub-Saharan Africa	2016	4.2	4.3	5.5	7.4	5.1	4.8	2009	1.34
Angola	2018	5.5	4.7	6.0	8.1	5.2	3.3	2009	1.71
Bangladesh	2016	4.5	6.1	7.7	10.5	8.0	9.6	2010	1.90
Benin	2018	4.7	5.3	6.7	9.0	6.0	6.1	2003	1.25
Burkina Faso	2018	5.0	5.2	6.6	9.0	6.2	6.5	2009	0.75
Burundi	2013	2.3	2.0	2.5	3.4	2.1	1.6	2006	0.75
Cameroon	2014	5.8	6.1	7.7	10.5	6.8	6.7	2007	1.18
Chad	2018	3.8	3.4	4.4	5.9	3.9	2.6	2003	0.92
D.R. Congo	2012	2.0	2.6	3.2	4.4	3.0	2.8	2005	0.91
Ethiopia	2015	3.7	5.1	6.4	8.7	7.0	8.1	2011	0.91
Ghana	2016	5.1	6.0	7.6	10.3	7.3	7.6	2006	1.96
Guinea	2018	4.4	4.8	6.1	8.3	5.6	6.9	2007	1.12
Haiti	2012	3.9	3.6	4.5	6.2	3.9	3.5	2001	1.73
India	2019	5.3	5.6	7.1	9.7	7.3	8.6	2010	2.19
Ivory Coast	2018	5.7	6.4	8.1	10.9	7.4	8.6	2008	1.67
Kenya	2015	4.2	5.0	6.3	8.6	5.8	6.1	2005	1.99
Madagascar	2012	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.7	1.8	1.7	2010	2.04
Malawi	2019	2.1	2.0	2.5	3.4	2.3	2.2	2010	NA
Mali	2018	5.0	4.9	6.2	8.3	5.4	5.7	2010	0.94
Mozambique	2014	2.9	2.9	3.7	5.0	3.4	3.1	2008	NA
Nepal	2010	5.2	7.7	9.8	13.3	9.4	11.0	2010	1.30
Niger	2018	2.9	3.0	3.9	5.2	3.5	3.5	2008	0.86
Nigeria	2018	3.7	3.6	4.5	6.1	4.1	3.2	2011	NA
Pakistan	2018	5.0	5.3	6.7	9.1	6.2	6.8	2008	2.35
Papua New Guinea	2009	3.5	4.3	5.4	7.3	4.8	4.8	1996	NA
Rwanda	2016	3.1	3.8	4.8	6.6	4.9	5.5	2011	1.45
Senegal	2018	6.0	6.3	8.0	10.8	7.2	8.2	2011	1.11
South Sudan	2016	2.2	2.2	3.3	5.5	NA	2.2	NA	NA
Sudan	2014	4.6	3.4	4.3	5.9	3.6	2.7	2009	1.94
Tanzania	2018	3.3	3.4	4.4	5.9	4.1	4.3	2007	1.43
Uganda	2019	3.5	3.6	4.5	6.1	4.2	4.1	2009	1.33
Uzbekistan	2003	1.6	4.0	5.1	6.9	5.2	5.5	NA	NA
Yemen	2014	4.5	4.5	7.2	13.3	NA	4.5	2005	NA
Zambia	2015	3.0	3.0	3.7	5.1	3.4	2.9	2010	NA
Zimbabwe	2019	4.5	4.4	5.5	7.5	4.7	4.0	NA	1.10

Table 2: Expected poverty and growth in major lower-income countries: trend and projected growth rate, poverty rates and gaps at \$2.15 and \$6.85/day in 2030 after 3% growth since 2022.

Indicator	Growth	Growth	Poverty rate			Poverty gap		
	Trend 2014–2019	Autoregressive Projection	\$2.15	\$3.65	\$6.85	\$2.15	\$3.65	\$6.85
World	3.4	2.9	5	15	38	0.1	0.8	4.4
Low-Income Countries	1.9	2.3	27	52	80	3.9	15.5	56.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.0	2.0	24	50	79	3.2	13.6	52.9
Angola	-4.2	1.3	28	49	75	3.7	13.6	47.9
Bangladesh	5.8	3.4	1	13	58	0.0	1.1	16.0
Benin	1.8	1.7	7	29	69	0.4	4.3	29.3
Burkina Faso	2.7	2.1	15	45	73	1.1	8.1	37.9
Burundi	-2.6	0.9	60	84	96	19.0	63.9	181.6
Cameroon	1.2	1.5	15	35	62	1.2	6.1	26.7
Chad	-3.4	1.7	23	57	86	2.8	16.9	71.5
D.R. Congo	1.2	2.1	45	73	91	11.2	39.5	122.7
Ethiopia	6.0	4.0	7	26	71	0.5	4.1	28.9
Ghana	2.9	2.5	13	30	61	1.3	5.5	24.9
Guinea	4.6	1.9	4	25	69	0.3	3.6	29.3
Haiti	-0.3	1.1	37	59	83	8.2	24.4	76.1
India	5.5	3.4	3	21	68	0.1	2.3	23.3
Ivory Coast	3.9	1.9	3	19	56	0.1	2.0	17.7
Kenya	2.6	1.9	12	37	71	1.0	6.8	35.5
Madagascar	1.1	1.3	72	88	97	35.4	96.0	244.4
Malawi	1.0	1.8	59	84	96	18.1	61.7	177.3
Mali	2.1	1.4	7	34	71	0.4	5.2	34.1
Mozambique	0.9	2.2	52	76	90	12.3	39.2	113.1
Nepal	4.5	2.5	1	5	40	0.0	0.4	7.5
Niger	1.7	1.6	28	67	90	3.8	23.1	90.9
Nigeria	-1.3	1.8	20	50	84	2.4	14.3	64.1
Pakistan	3.2	2.0	1	15	68	0.0	1.3	22.4
Papua New Guinea	1.5	1.6	21	45	76	2.9	12.2	49.3
Rwanda	4.8	3.0	25	57	84	2.9	15.9	64.2
Senegal	3.3	1.7	3	20	58	0.1	2.0	18.5
South Sudan	NA	NA	47	72	91	12.4	40.5	122.8
Sudan	-2.9	0.8	18	54	88	2.1	14.9	70.5
Tanzania	2.8	2.3	26	61	87	3.1	18.7	74.9
Uganda	1.7	2.2	27	59	85	3.6	18.3	71.7
Uzbekistan	4.0	3.3	12	43	82	1.4	9.4	51.5
Yemen	NA	NA	4	23	64	0.2	2.9	23.2
Zambia	0.0	1.9	53	71	87	15.4	40.8	109.6
Zimbabwe	-1.0	0.9	11	29	55	3.3	15.1	55.1

Table 3: Antipoverty caps for major lower-income countries in 2030.

Poverty line (\$/day)	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	BCS	3.44	3.44
Growth scenario	3%	3%	7%	7%	Projection		3%	3%	BCL
HFCE rescaling		✓		✓		✓			
World	442.6	1785.2	618.7	2442.3	384.3	1741.9	$+\infty$	376.0	204.3
Low-Income Countries	29.7	200.7	160.9	518.9	15.7	101.1	$+\infty$	13.1	3.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	37.7	636.1	52.8	1119.1	31.0	631.5	$+\infty$	16.3	6.6
Angola	63.1	896.5	132.4	1283.4	41.1	755.7	6.0	20.7	15.2
Bangladesh	69.0	1461.6	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	71.4	1506.2	NA	50.1	7.6
Benin	50.1	376.6	79.0	523.0	40.1	333.0	30.5	24.4	8.4
Burkina Faso	49.4	49.4	90.5	90.5	40.9	40.9	24.7	25.1	11.1
Burundi	3.4	3.4	8.6	8.6	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.3
Cameroon	53.8	326.9	97.0	476.0	40.4	275.0	17.3	29.5	14.2
Chad	16.4	16.4	34.2	34.2	12.4	12.4	10.1	6.9	4.7
D.R. Congo	6.7	6.7	14.7	14.7	5.6	5.6	NA	3.2	2.0
Ethiopia	43.8	43.8	71.7	71.7	51.2	51.2	19.2	22.0	4.4
Ghana	47.8	1501.7	85.1	2067.0	43.8	1440.7	30.1	26.3	9.8
Guinea	21.6	160.4	35.0	225.3	18.2	143.5	17.2	13.2	6.3
Haiti	18.5	593.3	39.5	895.7	12.1	466.8	4.5	7.9	4.9
India	56.1	1750.5	79.1	2378.6	58.3	1804.3	NA	35.3	13.5
Ivory Coast	55.4	1127.2	80.2	1534.2	48.5	1028.7	NA	32.5	13.6
Kenya	42.1	1291.1	75.4	1775.5	33.6	1174.5	14.1	19.3	6.4
Madagascar	2.0	200.7	4.6	422.2	1.8	125.5	2.0	2.0	1.6
Malawi	3.6	7.6	9.1	44.4	2.7	4.6	8.2	2.5	2.1
Mali	33.8	33.8	55.6	55.6	25.3	25.3	27.1	16.9	9.5
Mozambique	21.0	61.9	59.5	166.8	15.6	46.0	28.9	4.5	2.9
Nepal	66.3	660.2	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	63.5	635.2	38.2	56.9	10.8
Niger	16.2	16.2	38.4	38.4	11.3	11.3	8.0	5.0	2.9
Nigeria	14.2	102.5	29.5	177.8	11.1	79.9	5.9	7.0	4.1
Pakistan	55.9	1875.4	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	51.2	1740.1	20.1	36.3	11.5
Papua New Guinea	20.6	123.2	39.2	212.0	16.1	95.1	NA	11.1	3.6
Rwanda	32.0	451.2	74.1	664.8	32.3	452.6	7.2	10.9	3.1
Senegal	72.7	250.6	103.0	344.4	62.9	223.3	60.8	41.7	17.6
South Sudan	6.8	19.7	24.9	135.9	NA	NA	NA	3.3	NA
Sudan	20.0	819.5	49.0	1148.3	11.5	661.9	4.3	6.7	7.9
Tanzania	23.7	378.8	57.8	567.6	19.4	345.9	9.6	7.5	3.3
Uganda	29.9	314.0	77.3	483.3	23.3	281.0	10.4	8.5	3.7
Uzbekistan	22.7	139.0	44.9	213.8	24.1	144.8	36.2	10.8	NA
Yemen	60.2	237.9	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	NA	NA	NA	30.2	7.7
Zambia	11.8	30.0	27.5	91.8	9.3	22.5	3.7	4.6	3.0
Zimbabwe	40.6	133.1	85.3	235.7	26.7	83.7	NA	17.2	NA

Table 4: Antipoverty tax required to eliminate extreme poverty (at \$2.15/day) in major lower-income countries in 2030 (marginal rate in %).

Taxation threshold (\$/day)	6.85 3%	18.15 7%	18.15 3%	18.15 Trend	18.15 Projection	6.85 7%	6.85 3%	18.15 7%
Growth scenario								
HFCE rescaling						✓	✓	
World	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Low-Income Countries	14.6	5.5	44.5	112.2	125.9	31.0	2.9	9.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.5	8.3	30.1	61.5	42.5	15.5	3.3	5.1
Angola	11.4	9.1	28.2	177.2	44.3	18.0	3.8	3.6
Bangladesh	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Benin	1.5	0.7	6.8	12.8	13.8	3.0	0.2	0.8
Burkina Faso	3.2	1.3	9.7	11.1	14.7	4.7	0.5	3.2
Burundi	285.8	449.4	> 10k	> 10k	> 10k	600.7	69.5	285.8
Cameroon	3.1	2.0	9.9	19.6	17.9	5.3	0.8	2.1
Chad	19.3	16.1	130.6	> 10k	246.0	33.9	3.2	19.3
D.R. Congo	103.1	155.2	743.7	2482.0	1239.1	140.8	26.8	103.1
Ethiopia	2.2	1.1	10.3	2.0	5.9	1.3	0.3	2.2
Ghana	3.6	3.5	13.9	14.3	16.6	4.2	1.1	1.0
Guinea	1.8	2.1	36.0	10.4	85.3	3.3	0.2	1.0
Haiti	32.7	34.3	97.3	242.0	164.6	52.9	12.5	8.3
India	0.5	0.1	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.1
Ivory Coast	0.4	0.2	2.0	1.2	3.9	0.8	0.1	0.0
Kenya	3.8	2.8	15.9	19.5	25.9	5.9	0.8	0.8
Madagascar	620.6	2019.5	> 10k	> 10k	> 10k	1072.2	179.7	32.3
Malawi	260.0	354.8	> 10k	> 10k	> 10k	397.8	63.8	93.7
Mali	1.9	0.9	12.0	21.2	30.9	4.3	0.2	1.9
Mozambique	45.8	32.0	89.2	151.8	109.9	56.1	16.6	31.4
Nepal	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Niger	28.5	17.6	123.5	222.1	228.3	50.2	4.7	28.5
Nigeria	19.5	22.7	187.6	> 10k	387.0	33.7	3.0	9.8
Pakistan	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Papua New Guinea	13.2	15.2	75.0	136.5	128.1	20.9	3.5	8.4
Rwanda	12.9	8.2	41.2	20.8	40.7	12.7	2.8	4.3
Senegal	0.4	0.2	1.5	1.2	3.1	0.8	0.1	0.3
South Sudan	101.6	52.3	603.5	> 10k	NA	NA	11.7	49.8
Sudan	17.8	12.4	73.0	2942.7	197.9	46.4	2.8	2.0
Tanzania	17.7	10.0	62.2	68.1	86.3	23.7	3.0	5.1
Uganda	18.3	12.1	52.4	81.4	69.8	24.4	4.1	6.8
Uzbekistan	8.5	8.1	51.7	31.7	44.2	7.5	1.6	4.8
Yemen	0.9	0.0	3.8	86.1	NA	NA	0.0	0.6
Zambia	58.2	60.1	166.2	362.1	216.7	74.3	23.7	39.6
Zimbabwe	10.5	6.1	27.2	107.9	56.9	20.5	2.6	7.8

Table 5: Antipoverty tax required to eliminate severe poverty (at \$3.65/day) in major lower-income countries in 2030 (marginal rate in %).

Taxation threshold (\$/day)	6.85	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15	6.85	6.85	6.85	18.15
Growth scenario	3%	7%	3%	Trend	Projection	7%	3%	7%	
HFCE rescaling						✓		✓	✓
World	1.0	0.5	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.3
Low-Income Countries	57.2	25.1	174.5	388.0	464.3	114.4	13.4	37.3	15.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	49.2	42.2	129.2	224.3	172.5	63.1	16.7	21.9	12.5
Angola	41.2	38.0	102.3	510.7	151.6	61.6	15.8	13.0	7.5
Bangladesh	3.8	1.7	19.0	3.5	15.2	3.1	0.4	0.9	0.2
Benin	16.4	12.3	72.2	118.6	126.0	27.1	3.3	8.5	3.5
Burkina Faso	23.4	16.4	70.8	78.6	97.3	30.9	6.6	23.4	16.4
Burundi	963.8	1983.9	> 10k	> 10k	> 10k	1787.8	306.7	963.8	1983.9
Cameroon	16.2	13.8	51.6	91.0	84.4	24.7	5.2	11.0	6.9
Chad	116.1	146.6	785.2	> 10k	1304.4	179.7	29.0	116.1	146.6
D.R. Congo	362.1	659.4	2611.6	8008.2	4168.2	473.6	113.8	362.1	659.4
Ethiopia	18.4	16.4	85.8	24.8	55.7	12.4	4.0	18.4	16.4
Ghana	15.8	16.1	60.3	62.0	71.3	18.2	5.2	4.2	2.1
Guinea	21.5	35.3	441.1	152.0	929.6	36.5	3.3	12.7	6.7
Haiti	97.1	108.3	288.8	681.1	473.9	152.1	39.3	24.8	15.4
India	8.3	3.8	28.6	8.3	23.6	7.0	1.2	1.5	0.3
Ivory Coast	6.3	3.8	28.6	18.1	49.5	10.1	1.1	2.1	0.6
Kenya	25.2	22.5	106.9	127.0	162.2	36.6	6.4	5.4	2.2
Madagascar	1683.2	6551.1	> 10k	> 10k	> 10k	2730.1	582.8	87.7	53.4
Malawi	886.5	1596.0	> 10k	> 10k	> 10k	1260.5	287.0	319.5	223.4
Mali	23.1	19.5	149.6	232.4	312.3	43.2	4.1	23.1	19.5
Mozambique	146.1	122.9	284.4	441.9	337.8	172.4	64.0	100.1	71.2
Nepal	1.0	0.5	4.7	2.1	6.2	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.2
Niger	172.7	171.6	747.5	1165.2	1190.4	261.7	46.1	172.7	171.6
Nigeria	115.2	197.4	1107.3	> 10k	2067.2	179.9	26.0	57.6	36.4
Pakistan	6.5	2.2	35.3	30.8	62.2	11.6	0.4	0.9	0.1
Papua New Guinea	54.8	74.0	312.4	540.0	509.4	83.0	17.0	35.2	27.8
Rwanda	69.4	61.7	222.3	129.5	220.5	68.8	20.9	23.4	11.5
Senegal	6.2	3.2	23.7	20.1	44.0	10.9	1.0	4.7	1.8
South Sudan	333.2	216.6	1978.2	> 10k	NA	NA	48.3	163.3	66.9
Sudan	124.1	120.0	509.8	> 10k	1125.3	263.7	27.4	14.1	5.4
Tanzania	105.4	96.6	370.5	396.7	475.1	130.7	29.3	30.6	14.4
Uganda	91.9	81.8	263.4	372.6	331.2	115.9	28.0	34.3	18.0
Uzbekistan	57.2	62.5	347.6	220.2	300.4	50.7	12.7	32.6	18.3
Yemen	10.3	0.9	45.3	560.7	NA	NA	0.3	7.1	0.5
Zambia	154.0	176.1	440.1	898.2	560.3	192.0	69.3	105.0	91.9
Zimbabwe	47.7	39.4	123.6	375.2	221.7	80.1	16.9	35.5	24.1

Table 6: Antipoverty tax required to eliminate acute poverty (at \$6.85/day) in major lower-income countries in 2030 (marginal rate in %).

Taxation threshold (\$/day)	6.85	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15	6.85	6.85	6.85	18.15
Growth scenario	3%	7%	3%	Trend	Projection		7%	3%	7%
HFCE rescaling							✓	✓	
World	5.8	3.1	8.1	8.1	8.8	6.2	2.4	4.0	2.0
Low-Income Countries	210.0	107.8	640.1	1269.2	1592.3	392.5	57.5	136.8	68.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	190.8	198.4	501.4	753.1	634.2	231.9	78.5	85.1	58.6
Angola	145.1	153.3	360.6	1450.0	506.1	205.7	63.8	45.8	30.2
Bangladesh	58.3	54.6	289.5	91.3	250.1	50.9	13.0	13.6	5.2
Benin	110.9	129.5	489.2	713.7	747.4	160.7	34.8	57.4	37.3
Burkina Faso	109.5	111.8	331.0	358.6	422.7	134.1	45.0	109.5	111.8
Burundi	2738.5	6734.8	> 10k	> 10k	> 10k	4724.1	1041.1	2738.5	6734.8
Cameroon	70.6	75.5	224.7	365.9	342.8	100.4	28.5	47.7	37.7
Chad	491.2	858.6	3323.0	> 10k	5051.1	695.7	170.0	491.2	858.6
D.R. Congo	1125.8	2436.1	8119.6	> 10k	> 10k	1422.3	420.2	1125.8	2436.1
Ethiopia	128.1	147.4	597.2	208.3	415.6	92.5	36.1	128.1	147.4
Ghana	71.4	83.1	272.4	279.2	317.1	80.8	26.9	18.9	11.1
Guinea	175.2	444.1	3599.3	1477.9	6695.5	262.8	41.2	103.7	83.7
Haiti	303.5	368.9	902.7	1963.9	1412.4	453.5	133.9	77.4	52.5
India	85.5	71.2	294.9	124.4	258.1	75.9	23.1	15.7	6.6
Ivory Coast	54.2	55.6	247.7	175.8	375.2	76.2	15.9	17.8	8.9
Kenya	132.1	162.4	559.3	642.7	780.9	176.2	46.3	28.1	15.6
Madagascar	4283.8	> 10k	> 10k	> 10k	> 10k	6674.3	1662.0	223.1	152.2
Malawi	2547.3	5496.2	> 10k	> 10k	> 10k	3462.5	988.3	917.9	769.2
Mali	150.1	222.5	972.8	1361.4	1709.9	236.7	46.4	150.1	222.5
Mozambique	421.3	411.3	820.2	1194.4	948.2	484.0	214.2	288.6	238.4
Nepal	19.9	13.8	93.9	47.9	116.8	23.8	3.9	11.0	4.4
Niger	678.9	959.1	2939.1	4183.6	4257.3	936.1	257.9	678.9	959.1
Nigeria	517.8	1182.9	4976.7	> 10k	8603.3	748.6	155.6	258.9	218.2
Pakistan	109.5	112.7	590.7	542.4	830.0	154.3	22.8	14.4	5.2
Papua New Guinea	222.4	350.3	1266.8	2058.6	1953.5	318.5	80.6	142.8	131.6
Rwanda	280.9	335.9	899.7	593.0	893.9	279.2	113.8	94.5	62.9
Senegal	56.3	52.5	214.5	190.7	333.4	82.7	16.6	42.1	29.2
South Sudan	1009.5	864.8	5994.0	> 10k	NA	NA	193.0	494.9	267.0
Sudan	585.9	821.8	2406.0	> 10k	4500.9	1054.7	187.5	66.5	36.7
Tanzania	421.2	537.3	1480.9	1564.0	1809.7	497.8	163.0	122.4	80.3
Uganda	359.2	417.4	1029.6	1351.5	1234.0	431.9	143.1	134.1	91.7
Uzbekistan	313.3	482.6	1904.2	1326.4	1694.7	286.1	98.3	178.7	141.7
Yemen	82.5	18.0	363.7	2537.4	NA	NA	6.1	57.3	10.5
Zambia	414.3	513.9	1183.8	2283.8	1476.0	505.8	202.3	282.4	268.1
Zimbabwe	174.3	180.5	451.9	1156.5	736.9	266.1	77.5	129.9	110.7

Table 7: Income floor (in \$/day) financed by a 10% tax above \$10/day for major lower-income countries in 2030.

Growth scenario over 2022–2030	3%	3% unbalanced	3%	Projection	7%	7%	7% since 2015
HFCE rescaling			✓	✓		✓	
World	8.6	8.5	10.3	8.4	10.1	12.1	14.4
Low-Income Countries	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.7	3.3	3.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.1	1.8	2.7	1.9	2.5	3.1	3.9
Angola	2.1	1.6	3.2	1.7	2.8	3.1	4.6
Bangladesh	4.4	4.2	6.2	4.6	6.4	6.4	8.7
Benin	3.2	3.5	3.8	2.8	3.4	4.8	5.5
Burkina Faso	2.8	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.6	4.1	4.1
Burundi	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.3
Cameroon	3.1	2.2	3.5	2.6	3.0	4.5	5.1
Chad	1.8	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.8	2.8
D.R. Congo	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.6
Ethiopia	3.1	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.4	4.7	4.7
Ghana	3.1	2.8	5.2	2.9	5.0	4.6	7.3
Guinea	3.0	3.1	3.4	2.7	3.1	4.7	5.1
Haiti	1.3	1.1	2.3	1.0	2.0	1.9	3.3
India	3.8	3.8	5.9	3.9	6.1	5.6	8.2
Ivory Coast	4.1	4.8	5.6	3.6	5.1	6.0	7.9
Kenya	2.8	3.2	4.5	2.5	4.1	4.1	6.3
Madagascar	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.2	0.9	1.8
Malawi	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.6
Mali	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.5	4.4	4.4
Mozambique	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.0
Nepal	5.8	7.9	6.7	5.5	6.4	8.4	9.5
Niger	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	2.5	2.5
Nigeria	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.9	2.8	3.2
Pakistan	3.9	4.0	6.1	3.6	5.7	5.8	8.5
Papua New Guinea	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.7	2.0	3.0	3.4
Rwanda	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.9	3.8
Senegal	4.1	4.6	4.4	3.6	3.9	6.0	6.3
South Sudan	0.9	1.2	1.2	NA	NA	2.0	2.3
Sudan	1.9	2.7	3.3	1.5	2.7	2.8	4.5
Tanzania	1.9	1.8	2.6	1.8	2.4	2.8	3.6
Uganda	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.7	3.4
Uzbekistan	2.2	0.0	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.8
Yemen	3.6	3.3	4.0	NA	NA	7.8	8.3
Zambia	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.7
Zimbabwe	2.1	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.9	3.1	5.9

Table 8: Net gain per country of a global antipoverty tax above \$100/day, for most populous countries in 2030 after 3% growth since 2022. Note that revenues are likely underestimated without HFCE rescaling, and the cost overestimated in lower-income countries with HFCE rescaling (as the extra income is wrongly attributed to the sole top 1%, which often concentrates the entire taxable base).

Tax rate	1.2%	1.2%	0.3%	0.3%	10%	10%
HFCE rescaling		✓		✓		✓
Revenues (% global income)	0.15	0.41	0.04	0.10	1.20	3.42
International transfers	0.14	0.31	0.04	0.09	1.17	2.32
Income floor (\$/day)	2.17	3.31	1.44	2.14	4.29	7.00
Gini	0.62	0.71	0.62	0.71	0.60	0.65
Low-Income Countries	4.05	10.47	1.17	3.28	22.24	50.86
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.26	8.63	0.86	2.52	19.94	44.26
Algeria	0.00	-0.27	0.00	-0.07	0.04	-0.41
Angola	3.84	5.87	1.19	2.03	19.27	24.99
Argentina	-0.05	-0.37	-0.01	-0.09	-0.40	-3.07
Bangladesh	0.03	-0.22	0.00	-0.12	2.47	4.62
Brazil	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-0.96
Canada	-0.20	-0.29	-0.05	-0.07	-1.65	-2.42
China	-0.01	-0.17	0.00	-0.04	-0.09	-0.97
Colombia	0.15	-0.30	0.08	-0.04	0.50	-2.96
D.R. Congo	11.53	32.00	3.45	11.05	54.50	126.84
Egypt	0.00	-0.81	0.00	-0.21	0.78	-4.83
Ethiopia	0.52	2.92	0.05	0.48	7.27	30.50
France	-0.16	-0.20	-0.04	-0.05	-1.36	-1.69
Germany	-0.19	-0.28	-0.05	-0.07	-1.60	-2.36
India	0.13	0.02	0.00	-0.10	4.62	6.07
Indonesia	0.00	-0.49	0.00	-0.16	1.42	-0.82
Iraq	0.00	-0.30	0.00	-0.07	0.07	-1.52
Italy	-0.15	-0.25	-0.04	-0.06	-1.30	-2.25
Japan	-0.14	-0.25	-0.04	-0.07	-1.15	-2.12
Kenya	1.05	1.92	0.19	0.36	11.05	14.07
Mexico	0.01	-0.57	0.00	-0.14	0.12	-4.45
Mozambique	12.59	28.74	4.08	10.77	52.87	103.65
Myanmar	0.03	0.35	0.00	0.01	1.93	12.30
Nigeria	2.51	9.51	0.39	2.10	22.09	59.44
Pakistan	0.01	-0.35	0.00	-0.16	3.38	4.76
Philippines	0.05	-0.36	0.00	-0.13	1.70	-0.24
South Korea	-0.10	-0.16	-0.02	-0.04	-0.82	-1.30
Spain	-0.12	-0.16	-0.03	-0.04	-1.03	-1.48
Sudan	2.23	5.17	0.33	0.95	23.73	33.87
Tanzania	3.27	9.65	0.45	2.08	28.28	52.23
Thailand	-0.01	-0.37	0.00	-0.09	-0.10	-2.88
Turkey	-0.0617	-0.50	-0.02	-0.13	-0.51	-4.04
Uganda	3.77	10.36	0.75	2.62	27.30	54.13
UK	-0.18	-0.30	-0.04	-0.07	-1.48	-2.46
USA	-0.42	-0.58	-0.11	-0.14	-3.51	-4.78
Vietnam	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.59