



Wealth Taxation as an Instrument of Fiscal Justice: Legal and Policy Analysis

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Abstract *Inequality in Indonesia remains significant, particularly due to the concentration of wealth among high-net-worth individuals (HNWIs). Emphasizing the importance of addressing this disparity can motivate policymakers to pursue equitable solutions, thereby promoting social justice through wealth taxation. Using a literature review and an empirical legal approach, this research analyzes relevant regulations, policy discussions, and academic literature on wealth taxation in Indonesia. The study also evaluates institutional readiness and potential challenges in implementing such a policy. The results indicate that the wealth tax has considerable revenue potential, ranging from IDR 54 trillion to IDR 155.3 trillion, depending on the tax model applied. Highlighting this potential can empower policymakers and foster optimism about the tangible benefits of implementing such a policy.*

Keywords: Fiscal Justice; Policy; Policy Implementation; Social Justice; Wealth Taxation.

1. BACKGROUND

According to the World Inequality Report 2022, in Indonesia, around 40–50 percent of the total national income is controlled by just 10 percent of the population from the top economic group. Meanwhile, the bottom 50 percent only control 12–18 percent of the total national income. The 2024 Indonesia Economic Inequality Report from the Center of Economic and Law Studies (CELIOS) states that the wealth of Indonesia's 50 richest individuals is equivalent to that of 50 million Indonesians. Rising inequality is also reflected in the increasing number of wealthy individuals and the value of their assets during the Covid-19 pandemic. The 2021 report from the Credit Suisse Research Institute indicates a significant increase in wealthy and ultra-wealthy individuals (HNWI) in Indonesia, highlighting opportunities for further economic growth and development. As of 2020, the number of Indonesians with assets exceeding USD 1 million reached nearly 172,000, marking a substantial increase of 62 percent compared to 2019. According to Forbes (2022), the total combined net worth of Indonesia's 50 richest individuals rose by 22 percent, increasing from USD 133 billion (approximately IDR 1,938 trillion) in 2020 to USD 162 billion (around IDR 2,324 trillion) in 2021. This figure is approximately commensurate with Indonesia's State Budget for the year 2020. Various global and national reports, such as Oxfam, state that about 80 percent of national wealth is controlled by the wealthy segment of society.

Taxes have two main functions: the budgetary function and the regulatory function. In its budgetary role, taxes serve to collect funds from society to finance development and routine

expenditures, such as salaries, subsidies for autonomous regions, government goods expenditures, and debt and interest payments. State revenues, after deducting routine expenditures, constitute national savings, which are used to finance development. In its regulatory function, the government can use taxes as a tool to manage economic policy, including encouraging exports of Indonesian products (0% tariffs) and protecting domestic producers (high import duties). In addition to these two main functions, taxes can also serve a redistributive function to minimize economic inequality so that poverty alleviation can be achieved.

2. METHOD

The data collection method used is literature review. A literature review is a written summary of journal articles, books, and other documents that describes the past and current state of information on the topic of research (Creswell, 2005). This research focuses on literature relevant to the research objectives, such as scientific journals and other publications, including government policies discussing wealth taxation. This study also uses an empirical legal approach. Muhaimin (2020) explains that empirical legal research is a legal research method that seeks to see the law in a real sense or, in other words, to observe and study how the law works in society

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Wealth Tax Approach in Indonesia

Regarding new types of taxes such as wealth tax, several comprehensive stages must be undertaken. These include research, public discussion, and consultation with various stakeholders. If the tax is considered a new category, the legislation must be amended through approval by the House of Representatives. Article 4 paragraph (1) letter p of the Income Tax Law states: “the object of tax is income, namely any additional economic capability received or obtained by the Taxpayer, whether originating from Indonesia or outside Indonesia, which can be used for consumption or to increase the wealth of the relevant Taxpayer, by whatever name and in whatever form, including additional net wealth originating from income that has not yet been taxed.”

The additional net wealth in the Elucidation of Article 4 paragraph (1) letter p of the Income Tax Law states that “in essence, it is the accumulation of income that has been taxed, income that is not a tax object, as well as income that has not yet been taxed. If it is found that

there is additional net wealth exceeding the accumulation of income that has been taxed and income that is not a tax object, then the additional net wealth is considered income.”

Challenges in Implementing Wealth Tax

1. Valuation Difficulties

A “wealth tax” is a comprehensive tax applied to the ownership of net wealth. When we say “comprehensive,” we mean that it applies to most, if not all, types of assets, rather than focusing on just one category, like property. The term “net wealth” refers to a person's total assets minus any debts they owe. However, certain forms of wealth can be physically concealed, such as gold, diamonds, paintings, and other valuable items. Additionally, concealment methods like offshore trusts, shell companies, and complex ownership structures are frequently employed to obscure asset ownership. One of the main challenges of a wealth tax is accurately assessing the value of a taxpayer’s wealth, particularly for assets that are illiquid or not regularly traded, such as land and buildings with fluctuating market values, artworks and private collections, private companies, digital assets, and intangible assets. A wealth tax may also create liquidity problems, particularly when imposed on taxpayers whose wealth is largely held in non-liquid investments . As a result, the fundamental principles of taxation, equality and convenience of payment, may not be fully satisfied.

Based on research by The Prakarsa, "Implementing Wealth Tax in Indonesia: Potentials and Opportunities," most of the income of the super-rich or High Net Worth Individuals (HNWIs) is passive, not active income such as wages or salaries. Their income mostly comes from royalties, interest, dividends, investments, and capital gains. This means there is untapped tax potential. There is an opportunity for the super-rich to avoid progressive income tax because they are not wage earners or recipients of active income.

2. Limitations of Wealth Database

The implementation of a wealth tax in Indonesia requires a comprehensive and integrated wealth database. In Indonesia, wealth information is still scattered across various systems, such as banking data, land ownership data, stock and investment data, and vehicle or other asset data. Nevertheless, with Presidential Regulation Number 13 of 2018 concerning the Application of the Principle of Knowing the Beneficial Owner of Corporations for the Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing, transparency of beneficial owners is possible and can be optimized for building a database for tax purposes. In addition, there are reports through the Directorate General of Taxes and global information exchange systems such as the Automatic Exchange of Information, but full integration of wealth data remains a challenge.

3. Risks of Avoidance and Asset Relocation

A wealth tax can lead to tax avoidance and result in capital flight, such as moving assets abroad, using shell companies, or transferring ownership to jurisdictions with lower taxes. A study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2018) shows that wealth tax is highly sensitive to global capital mobility. The Tax Justice Network (2021) states that at a glance, \$483 billion is lost to tax havens each year. This report estimates a further US\$171 billion in direct tax revenue is lost from offshore wealth tax evasion, all of which can be attributed to individual countries.

4. High Administrative Costs

Managing a wealth tax requires a detailed wealth reporting system, such as special audit mechanisms and professional asset appraisers. According to a study by the International Monetary Fund (2024), in many countries, the administrative costs of the wealth tax are often relatively high compared to its tax revenue.

5. Political and Social Resistance

Wealth tax often faces resistance from high-income groups and large asset owners, as it is considered to reduce investment incentives and potentially cause double taxation on assets already subject to income tax. In the context of fiscal politics, the implementation of a wealth tax requires strong political support and high social legitimacy.

6. Challenges Integrating with the Existing Tax System

Indonesia currently has tax instruments related to wealth, such as the Indonesian Income Tax Law (tax on income from assets), the Land and Building Tax Law, and the Acquisition Duty of Right on Land and Building Law. Therefore, the imposition of a wealth tax must consider overlaps with existing taxes to avoid creating economic distortions. In addition, a wealth tax may generate a double taxation effect. This occurs because the accumulation of a taxpayer's wealth has already been subject to income tax each fiscal year. If we examine the Indonesian Income Tax Law, income is defined as any addition to a taxpayer's economic capacity. Double taxation arises when wealth, already accumulated from after-tax income, is taxed again through a wealth tax. This argument was one of the reasons for the abolition of wealth tax in Spain in 2008.

Inequality in Indonesia

Inequality in Indonesia is usually illustrated by the Gini ratio. The Gini Ratio is an instrument used to measure the level of income distribution disparity in a region, and the Gini Ratio is assessed on a scale from 0 (zero) to 1 (one), where a value of 0 (zero) indicates that everyone has the same income and a value of 1 (one) indicates that one person receives all the

income while the rest have nothing. The following are the criteria used to assess Gini Ratio inequality (Hera Susanti et al., Macroeconomic Indicators, LPEM-FEUI, 1995):

1. Gini Ratio < 0.4 is categorized as low inequality.
2. $0.4 \leq \text{Gini Ratio} \leq 0.5$ is categorized as moderate inequality.
3. Gini Ratio > 0.5 is categorized as high inequality.

The Central Bureau of Statistics of Indonesia (BPS) reported that the Gini ratio in Indonesia in March 2025 was 0.375, which means Indonesia's Gini Ratio is categorized as low inequality. Furthermore, the World Bank measures income inequality using the percentage of total income held by the lowest 40% of the population compared to the total income of the entire population, categorized as follows:

1. If the income ratio of the lowest 40% of the population to the total income of the entire population is less than 12%, the income distribution is classified as high inequality.
2. If the income ratio of the lowest 40% of the population to the total income of the entire population is between 12% and 17%, the income distribution is classified as moderate inequality.
3. If the income ratio of the lowest 40% of the population to the total income of the entire population is greater than 17%, the income distribution is classified as low inequality.

Based on the World Bank's different inequality measures, BPS reported in March 2025 that the lowest 40 percent category was 18.65%, with urban areas recorded at 17.64% and rural areas at 21.75%. This figure shows the weak purchasing power of the lower class, indicating that economic growth is not evenly distributed and is only felt by the upper class. Meanwhile, BPS noted that in March 2025, Jakarta's Gross Regional Domestic Product per Capita reached IDR 344,350,000, surpassing other provinces because most of Indonesia's wealthiest people are concentrated in Jakarta.

Referring to the issues above, the collection of Wealth Tax can become not only a new source of revenue but also a redistribution tool for poverty alleviation and economic growth. Wealth tax should be implemented to address economic problems, particularly inequality. Piketty (2014) argues that economic inequality will continue to persist and widen unless there is political intervention through the adoption of a wealth tax. Piketty stresses the importance of implementing a wealth tax in addition to income tax. Academic literature, particularly *Capital in the Twenty-First Century* by Thomas Piketty, demonstrates that when the rate of return on capital exceeds the rate of economic growth, wealth accumulation tends to concentrate among individuals who already possess substantial assets. Under such conditions, if a tax system does

not effectively impose taxation on capital and wealth, tax law may indirectly reinforce this dynamic by allowing wealth accumulation to proceed with minimal fiscal redistribution.

In a report by ActionAid (2018), it is suggested that a wealth tax can be thoughtfully considered in relation to the ownership, transfer, or appreciation of wealth. A net wealth tax may encompass a range of assets, including but not limited to savings and current accounts, bank deposits, stocks, vehicles, and the estimated values of property. HNWI's are in the investor class, so the imposition of a Wealth Tax does not negatively affect the growth of their wealth. The Directorate General of Taxes of Indonesia (DGT) has made efforts to facilitate the implementation of Wealth Tax collection by developing the Coretax system and issuing Minister of Finance Regulations regarding the *Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI)*. Indonesia's active role in the G20 and OECD is also a step towards DGT's future implementation of a Global Asset Registry (GAR) to record asset ownership across jurisdictions. The challenge for DGT is the risk of capital outflow if the Wealth Tax is implemented.

The public is in favor of implementing a wealth tax to promote economic development and aid in recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic. A survey conducted by Glocalities and Millionaires for Humanity in 2021, which included 1,051 respondents, revealed that 79 percent support the introduction of a wealth tax on Indonesian citizens with wealth exceeding 140 billion rupiah, imposing a flat rate of 1 percent per year.

In 2022, Prakarsa conducted simulations to estimate the potential size of a wealth tax in Indonesia and identify the most likely model for implementation. The simulations considered four main scenarios that utilize rates and models from various countries. To calculate potential revenue, data from Forbes and Statista for 2021 was used. These sources processed information from additional secondary sources, including Credit Suisse and Knight Frank. According to these data sources, it is estimated that there are approximately 10,700 wealth tax payers in Indonesia. In 2021, Forbes detailed the wealth of the 100 richest individuals in the country, while Statista provided aggregate data indicating there are about 21,500 millionaires with wealth exceeding US\$1 million (approximately 14.4 billion rupiah, based on an exchange rate of US\$1 = IDR 14,400). Among these, an estimated 4,600 individuals possess wealth above US\$10 million, or 144 billion rupiah, which is the threshold for the wealth tax. The simulation explored various taxpayer scenarios based on these figures across four different models:

1. Model 1 (Flat 1%): This model could bring in 54 trillion rupiah in tax revenue. Forbes data suggests that Indonesia's 100 richest people would contribute about 27.9 trillion rupiah,

while others would add 26.2 trillion rupiah. This wealth tax would represent around 4.23 percent of Indonesia's total tax revenue in 2021.

2. Model 2 (Flat 2%): This model has a potential revenue of 86.6 trillion rupiah. The 100 richest people would pay 55.7 trillion rupiah, and the rest would contribute 30.9 trillion rupiah. This tax would account for about 6.78 percent of the actual tax revenue in 2021.
3. Model 3 (Progressive 1% - 2%): The estimated revenue for this model is 78.5 trillion rupiah. The 100 richest people would pay 60.2 trillion rupiah, while others would contribute 18.4 trillion rupiah. This model would equal approximately 6.15 percent of Indonesia's tax revenue in 2021.
4. Model 4 (Progressive 1.5% - 4%): This model could generate 155.3 trillion rupiah in revenue. The 100 richest people would pay 123.4 trillion rupiah, and the group below them would contribute 31.9 trillion rupiah. This wealth tax would make up about 12.15 percent of Indonesia's tax revenue in 2021.

The estimated potential revenue from a wealth tax ranges from 54 trillion to 155.3 trillion rupiah for a single implementation. Among the four models analyzed, model 3, a progressive rate of 1–2% with a net wealth threshold of at least Rp 144 billion, stands out as the most promising candidate for adoption in Indonesia. This approach mirrors successful practices in leading OECD countries like Switzerland and Norway.

By implementing model 3, based on the straightforward calculations outlined, we could witness a remarkable contribution, approximately 6.15% of total tax revenue in 2021 and 0.46% of GDP. The potential revenue could be six times greater than the current Individual Income Tax (OP) for non-employees or affluent individuals, representing an inspiring 55.9% of the Individual Income Tax revenue collected from employees. While simplified, this calculation serves as a powerful illustration of the possibilities for enhancing our revenue and a testament to what can be achieved when we embrace innovative tax strategies. Important factors to consider are the threshold and the rate. A high threshold means only the very wealthy pay tax. This can significantly reduce administrative costs and increase compliance by reducing the number of taxpayers who need to value their assets and allowing the tax authorities to better check valuations. However, a high threshold may encourage individuals to split their ownership so that it falls below the threshold. If a low threshold is applied, it will involve most of the middle class, potentially causing liquidity problems (Advani et al., 2020).

When classifying wealthy individuals, there are two approaches commonly used worldwide (assuming 1 USD = Rp 15,000):

1. HNWI = High Net Worth Individual, an individual who has assets > 1 million USD (Rp 15 billion or more, including the primary residence).
2. UHNWI = Ultra High Net Worth Individual, an individual who has assets > 30 million USD (Rp 450 billion or more, including the primary residence).

Quoting the Institute for Development of Economics and Finance (INDEF) report and based on the Global Wealth Report data above, Indonesia had a population of wealthy individuals with wealth between US\$1 million and US\$50 million of about 191 thousand people in 2021. It is even predicted that by 2026, the number of wealthy individuals in Indonesia could reach around 377 thousand. This population even exceeds that of rich countries such as the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Data shows that most of this wealth is concentrated in the financial, property, and investment sectors, with asset values continuing to rise. Meanwhile, the middle class, often considered the main pillar of domestic consumption, is experiencing a decline in purchasing power due to inflation and fiscal policies such as the increase in Value Added Tax (VAT) rates.

Wealth tax

Wealth is the total value of financial and non-financial assets owned by individuals, households, and organizations, minus any debts they have, like loans. Financial assets include cash, bank deposits, stocks, bonds, and equities. Non-financial assets cover property, vehicles, valuable items, machinery, and intangible assets. Wealth mainly comes from two sources: capital accumulation and price effects. Capital accumulation means increasing the total value of assets by acquiring new ones or earning income and saving. Price effects are changes in the value of assets and liabilities that impact total wealth. These changes can happen due to factors like inflation, changing interest rates, market trends, new technology, and shifts in what consumers want. It's important to note that wealth is different from income. Wealth shows a person's or entity's total value at a specific time, while income is the money earned over a period. Some people might earn a high income without having much wealth, and vice versa. These differences can affect economic and tax policies. Wealth belongs to individuals, households, organizations, and governments. Its distribution can vary between and within countries, leading to inequality.

Governments can tax wealth in different ways, such as through capital income taxes, wealth transfer taxes, and taxes on the total amount of wealth. Capital income taxes apply to interest income, dividends, capital gains, and income from property. Wealth transfer taxes are based on the value of the assets when they are given to someone else, either while the giver is still alive (gift taxes) or after their death (inheritance or estate taxes).

Wealth Tax as a Legal Instrument for Redistribution and Reducing Socio-Economic Inequality

Taxing wealth can reduce inequality and promote social justice in a country. It helps lower the concentration of wealth at the top. Progressive taxes mean that people pay taxes based on how much wealth they have. This way, wealthier individuals pay higher rates. This approach not only reduces inequality but also raises money for public goods and services that benefit everyone and support economic growth. Taxing wealth also recognizes that wealthy people benefit more from a country's resources and opportunities, so they should contribute more to public spending. Wealth tax is also discussed in the UN Tax Convention (UNTC). This is important for making sure the ultra-rich pay their fair share of taxes. Often, they end up paying lower rates than average citizens. Civil society groups have pointed out that wealthy individuals often hide their wealth in shell companies, trusts, and tax havens. They call for global cooperation, including a worldwide asset registry. Effectively taxing the ultra-rich could bring in billions for human rights and sustainable development. Fair taxation of high-net-worth individuals is essential for gathering resources fairly and reducing inequality.

For example, there are seven countries in the world that implement wealth taxes. Spain applies a progressive net wealth tax rate of 0.2–3.75 percent for wealth above €700,000 or approximately Rp 10.5 billion. However, each autonomous region is given the authority to set its own tax rates and incentives. The Swiss wealth tax applies to all assets of Swiss citizens worldwide. However, assets of non-Swiss citizens located in Switzerland are not taxed. The wealth tax rate on net assets is set between 0.13–0.94 percent. Switzerland has implemented a wealth tax since 1840. Norway imposes a wealth tax on wealth above NOK 1.5 million at a rate of 0.95 percent. Of this, 0.7 percent goes to the municipality and 0.25 percent to the central government. Norway has been implementing a wealth tax since 1892. France abolished its net wealth tax in 2018. However, France applies a wealth tax based on the value of real estate assets. The tax applies to all French citizens whose real estate assets are valued at €1.3 million or Rp 22.3 billion. In Argentina, since 2020, as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, Argentina has imposed a wealth tax on wealth above 200 million Argentine pesos. The tax rate is progressive: 3.5 percent for wealth within Argentina and 5.25 percent for wealth outside Argentina. Italy imposes a wealth tax on financial assets and property. The wealth tax on financial assets is 0.2 percent, while property assets are taxed at 0.76 percent. Colombia imposes a wealth tax on net wealth above 5 billion Colombian pesos (COP) or approximately Rp 16.6 billion, at a rate of 1 percent.

As an illustration, in Norway, the wealth tax policy imposed on 1% of the wealthy population has been able to reduce wealth inequality by between 0.4% and 0.6% of the country's Gross Domestic Product. However, this policy faces challenges regarding the tax authority's capacity to assess assets. To properly assess assets, it is necessary to have the ability to collect and process data from external parties. DGT, through its latest regulation PER-11/PJ/2025, expands the obligation to report individual assets in the annual tax return, including both domestic and foreign assets. This policy is seen as an initial step in strengthening the database, which is very crucial if a wealth tax is to be truly implemented. Some tax observers view the wealth tax on the super-rich as a form of redistribution and a means to reduce socio-economic inequality.

The implementation of a wealth tax may also encourage high-net-worth individuals (HNWIs) to relocate their wealth and investments outside Indonesia. The objective is straightforward, namely to avoid the tax burden arising from a wealth tax. Such a situation would be highly counterproductive to the objectives and outcomes of previous wealth repatriation programs conducted by DGT, such as the Tax Amnesty and the Voluntary Disclosure Program (PPS). This assumption, however, requires deeper empirical examination. Some studies suggest that the migration response of wealthy individuals to higher taxes is often relatively small and has limited aggregate economic consequences. Research conducted in Sweden and Denmark found that a one-percentage-point increase in the top wealth tax rate reduced the number of wealthy taxpayers by less than 2 percent in the long run. One explanation for this limited response is that wealthy individuals frequently maintain strong ties to their home countries, through family relationships, social networks, access to education, and economic stability which often outweigh tax considerations (Jakobsen et al., 2024).

According to Tambunan (2020), tax revenue obtained from the wealth tax will not be greater than tax on capital. On the other hand, this policy will increase the tax burden and pose a risk to investors looking to invest in Indonesia. Atkinson and Stiglitz argue that the wealth tax policy is not suitable for implementation in developing and industrialized countries due to high levels of inequality. What these countries need, instead, is economic equalization.

Although wealth tax has been proposed by the International Monetary Fund as a temporary solution to maintain government revenue (IMF, 2021), Indonesia requires a sustainable taxation instrument, meaning a source of long-term state revenue. Low tax revenue performance has also been cited as a factor behind the abolition of wealth taxes. From a political perspective, this argument becomes even stronger (Kopczuk, 2012). The abolition of wealth taxes has occurred in several countries within the Organisation for Economic Co-

operation and Development. The number of OECD countries implementing wealth taxes declined from 12 countries in 1990 to only 4 countries in 2017. The primary reasons for the abolition of wealth taxes include high administrative costs and capital flight (OECD, 2018). Due to the pronounced concentration of wealth in the United States, a wealth tax would be highly progressive. The tax would probably reduce national saving and investment to some extent, although capital inflows from abroad would ameliorate the investment reduction (Viard, 2019).

5. CONCLUSION

This research highlights that economic inequality in Indonesia is a serious problem, especially with wealth concentrated among wealthy individuals. A small group controls a large portion of the country's wealth, leaving most citizens with very little. This situation calls for new ways to generate government revenue and redistribute wealth. One potential solution is a wealth tax, which could help reduce wealth concentration and promote a fairer distribution of resources. The study suggests that a wealth tax could bring in between IDR 54 trillion and IDR 155.3 trillion, depending on the model used and the tax rate. A progressive tax model with rates of 1-2% for those with wealth over IDR 144 billion seems to be the most practical, potentially contributing about 6.15% of total tax revenue for social and economic development. However, there are challenges to implementing a wealth tax in Indonesia. These include issues with valuing assets, a lack of a comprehensive wealth database, risks of tax evasion, high administrative costs, and possible pushback from wealthy individuals. It's also important to carefully integrate the wealth tax with existing taxes to avoid complications. International examples show that wealth taxes can effectively reduce inequality when they are supported by strong institutions, good data about wealth, and proper rules. Therefore, we should view a wealth tax in Indonesia not just as a way to raise money, but as part of a broader plan to promote fairness and reduce socio-economic inequality.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this research, several policy recommendations can be proposed.

First, the Indonesian government should prioritize the development of an integrated national wealth database as a foundational requirement for the implementation of wealth taxation. This includes strengthening the reporting system for individual assets, enhancing coordination among financial institutions and government agencies, and enhancing international cooperation mechanisms like the Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI).

Second, the design of a wealth tax policy should adopt a high threshold and progressive tax rates in order to target only ultra-high-net-worth individuals while minimizing administrative burdens and compliance costs. A carefully designed threshold will ensure that the tax is focused on the wealthiest segment of the population and does not negatively affect the middle class.

Third, regulatory reforms are required to ensure that the implementation of wealth taxation is integrated with the existing tax system, particularly income tax, property tax, and inheritance-related taxation. Such integration is necessary to avoid double taxation and to ensure legal certainty within the Indonesian tax system.

Fourth, the government should conduct comprehensive public consultations and policy studies before implementing a wealth tax. Engaging stakeholders, including policymakers, academics, civil society organizations, and business communities, is essential to build social legitimacy and political support for the policy.

Finally, wealth taxation should be positioned as part of a broader fiscal reform strategy aimed at strengthening the redistributive capacity of the tax system. This includes improving the taxation of capital income, enhancing compliance among high-income taxpayers, and ensuring that additional tax revenues are directed toward social protection programs, public services, and inclusive economic development.

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