JRSSEM 2025, Vol. 4, No. 11, 1679-1689
E-ISSN: 2807 - 6311, P-ISSN: 2807 - 6494

JRSSEM
JOURNAL RESEARCH OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, ECONOMICS, AND MANAGEMENT

The Effect Of Value-Added Tax (Vat) Rate Increase Policy On Inflation Rate, Public Consumption, And Welfare In Indonesia

Mega Orvala Puteri, Lipa Alipah, Irwan Sutirman Wahdiat
Universitas Swadaya Gunung Jati, Indonesia
Email: megaoputri12@gmail.com, lipaalipah31@gmail.com, irwan.sutirman@gmail.com
Correspondence Author: irwan.sutirman@gmail.com

Abstract. This study aims to determine the impact of an increase in the Value Added Tax (VAT) rate on the inflation rate, public consumption patterns, and welfare in Indonesia. VAT is one of the important tools in fiscal policy that contributes greatly to state revenue. The policy of increasing the VAT rate from 11% to 12% in Indonesia is designed to strengthen state revenue in order to support fiscal expenditure, but this policy also has the potential to affect the inflation rate, people's purchasing power, and general economic welfare. This study adopts a quantitative approach by utilizing secondary data in the form of inflation rates, public consumption, state revenue, and VAT rates for the period 2019 to 2023, obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The analytical method used is linear regression, which is a hypothesis test to identify the relationship between variables. The results show that the increase in VAT rates has a positive but insignificant effect on inflation and public consumption. On the other hand, the increase in VAT rate has a positive and significant impact on state revenue, with a contribution of 97.4% to the increase in total tax revenue. This finding indicates that although people's purchasing power has not decreased drastically, the government still needs to consider the long-term impact of this policy on economic welfare.

Keywords: Value Added Tax, Inflation, Consumption Level, State Revenue

DOI: 10.59141/jrssem.v4i11.861

INTRODUCTION

Value Added Tax is a significant source of tax revenue for the Indonesian government, contributing between 17% and 29% of the country's total revenue. Its application is imposed on almost all goods and services produced and traded in Indonesia, so its scope is very broad. Since VAT is a tax imposed on consumption, it will directly affect people's purchasing power and the price of goods and services that have been purchased. Therefore, changes in VAT rates are very important in fiscal policy because the impact can be felt directly, especially by the business sector and household consumers.

In early 2024, the government announced an increase in the VAT rate to 12%. This policy was taken solely to increase state revenue to fund the growing fiscal needs, especially after the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic that occurred in recent years, which consequently worsened the Indonesian economy (Hidayat, 2024). The situation caused a considerable decline in state revenue, so the VAT increase was considered as a way to reduce the budget deficit and help Indonesia's economic recovery (Angelie, 2024).

At a time like this, the decision to increase the VAT rate has several impacts, such as causing inflation, reducing people's purchasing power, and ultimately hampering the growth of household consumption, which plays an important role in the economy (Safira, 2024). Although the increase is only 1%, because VAT applies to almost all goods and services, the inflationary impact can be very large. The rising prices of goods and services can worsen the economic situation because high inflation will reduce people's purchasing power, which in turn will increase economic uncertainty, which can slow down economic growth. Hadiyati et al. (2021) argue that financial management training helps people develop effective budgets and make more rational consumption decisions, so that they can withstand economic pressures due to inflation. Another thing that happens when VAT increases is that it can increase the burden of public expenditure, especially for those who have incomes that are not proportional to the rising prices of goods (Purnama, 2024).

In the short term, an increase in VAT can cause people to choose to reduce their consumption due to higher prices for goods and services, so that purchasing power can be reduced. However, in the long run, if state revenues increase, the government can use the funds for social programs that can help more equitable economic growth (Angelie, 2024). Therefore, the policy needs to consider the balance between the need to increase state revenue and efforts to maintain social justice for all levels of society.

Previous studies conducted by Zaitira Meiyasa et al. (2024) revealed that several factors affecting the increase in VAT rates include health issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic that occurred in Indonesia in 2022, social factors related to the government's social assistance budget, environmental factors related to changes in global economic rates, and economic factors related to state debt. The study by Purba & Sigalingging (2024) proves that the decision to increase VAT rates is effective in overcoming the problem of fiscal imbalance due to the COVID-19 pandemic, while helping the economy to stabilize. Meanwhile, Kwan & Sarjono (2024) showed that the increase in VAT rates had a significant impact on society. The increase in VAT from 11% to 12% can have both positive and negative impacts. The positive impact is an increase in state revenue that can be used for the distribution of aid to the community, as stated by I. M. Putri (2024). Meanwhile, the negative impacts that will be caused include rising prices of goods and services, increasing inflation, decreasing people's purchasing power, increasing unemployment rates, and having a negative impact on economic growth, as stated by Ricardo & Tambunan (2024).

Another study conducted by Wulandari et al. (2022) said that economic growth plays a positive role in tax revenue due to increased public income and consumption. Odi & Budiantara (2024) found that an increase in VAT rates has a positive effect on people's purchasing power, while the selling price of goods and services has no effect on purchasing power. On the other hand, research by Oktaviani et al. (2024) states that inflation has no significant effect on VAT revenue. This may be due to several factors such as companies trying to reduce production, operating, and marketing costs. As a result, consumers think about postponing purchases or looking for cheaper alternatives.

The increase in the VAT rate from 10% to 11% in 2022, and planned to rise again to 12% in 2025, has a major impact on consumption patterns, purchasing power, and people's welfare, especially on low-income groups (Hajatina & Hasanah, 2024; Hermawan, 2024). Therefore, this policy is an important step to increase state revenue and reduce the budget deficit and potentially support the state budget.

This study offers both theoretical and practical benefits. Theoretically, it enriches academic literature on the impact of VAT rate changes on inflation, consumption patterns, and state revenue, which is highly relevant in the dynamic economic context of Indonesia. Practically, the findings are valuable for policymakers in designing fiscal strategies that minimize negative impacts, such as reduced purchasing power and inflation, while maximizing positive outcomes, like increased state revenue for development and social subsidies. Additionally, the study provides insights for economists and tax practitioners to better understand the relationship between fiscal policies and economic conditions, enhancing the effectiveness of tax policies in improving public welfare.

1) H1 The increase in VAT rates affects inflation: A higher VAT rate raises goods and services prices, leading to inflation, particularly in the short term, as producers pass the tax burden to consumers. Studies by Subur & Syata (2024), Putri (2024), Kharisma & Furqon (2023), and Darmawan et al. (2023) confirm that VAT hikes contribute to inflation by increasing commodity prices, supporting the hypothesis.
2) H2 The increase in VAT rate affects the consumption level: Higher VAT rates reduce consumption as consumers, especially low-income groups, face increased prices, lowering purchasing power and prompting shifts to cheaper alternatives. Research by Hajatina & Hasanah (2024), Fahmi & Faisal (2023), Pesak et al. (2024), Auliasari et al. (2024), and Febrisha & Kadunci (2023) links VAT-induced price rises to altered consumption patterns, reinforcing this hypothesis.
3) H3 The increase in VAT rate affects state revenue: While VAT hikes can boost state revenue by increasing tax collections per transaction, a significant drop in consumption may offset gains. Studies by Ilham et al. (2024), Wulandari et al. (2022), Hajatina & Hasanah (2024), Podungge et al. (2024), and Purba & Sigalingging (2024) highlight that stable consumption ensures revenue growth, but effective fiscal management is crucial to balance economic growth and public welfare. Thus, VAT increases impact state revenue, contingent on consumption trends.

METHOD

This study adopts a quantitative research approach, utilizing secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Indonesia’s official website. The dataset covers inflation rates, consumption levels, state revenue, and VAT rates in Indonesia from 2019 to 2023. Secondary data were selected for their accessibility, reliability, and alignment with research objectives, enabling a robust analysis of VAT rate impacts without the need for primary data collection.

The population consists of inflation rates, consumption levels, state revenue, and VAT rates in Indonesia (2019–2023). Since the study relies on pre-existing data, the sample is derived from the complete dataset for the specified period. The sampling technique involves selecting relevant variables over the five-year timeframe, ensuring comprehensive coverage. Data were extracted directly from BPS's official database, guaranteeing accuracy and consistency.

The primary research instrument is the dataset itself, which will be analyzed using statistical methods. Data collection involved accessing BPS's official database to retrieve inflation, consumption, state revenue, and VAT rate figures for the period 2019-2023, followed by downloading and organizing the datasets for analysis. The study employs statistical software (SPSS/Excel) to perform regression analysis, examining the relationships between VAT rate changes and inflation, VAT rate changes and consumption levels, and VAT rate changes and state revenue. Validity is ensured by using official, government-published data from BPS, while reliability is assessed through yearly data consistency and source credibility. This methodology ensures a systematic, data-driven evaluation of VAT policy impacts by leveraging verified datasets to draw empirical conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

HYPOTHESIS TEST

T Test Results of the Effect of VAT Rate Increase (X) on Inflation (Y1)

Table 1. T-Test Results

Model	Predictor	B (Unstandardized Coefficients)	Standard Error	Beta (Standardized Coefficients)	t-statistic	Significance (p-value)
1	(Constant)	-1.35	2.015	-0.67	-0.67	551
1	Value Added Tax (VAT)	7	3	778	2.144	121

From the table it can be seen that the coefficient value is 0.007, which means that every 1 unit increase in the VAT rate (X) is expected to increase inflation (Y1) by 0.007 units, assuming other variables remain constant. The calculated t value is 2.144, but the significance value (Sig.) is 0.121 > 0.05, so the relationship between VAT rate and inflation is not statistically significant. The analysis shows that H1 is rejected.

Coeficient Of Corelation Effect of VAT Rate Increase (X) on Inflation (Y1)

Table 2. Correlation Coefficient

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Standard Error of the Estimate

1	778	605	473	0.79903

Based on the output results, the R Square value of 0.605 indicates that the increase in VAT rate (X) contributes to inflation (Y1) by 60.5%. Meaning, about 60.5% of changes in inflation can be explained by the VAT rate, while the remaining 39.5% is influenced by other factors not examined in this study. The result shows that the VAT rate is quite strongly related to inflation. However, its effect is not statistically significant.

T Test Results of the Effect of VAT Rate Increase (X) on Consumption Level (Y2)

Table 3. T Test Results

Model	Predictor	B (Unstandardized Coefficients)	Standard Error	Beta (Standardized Coefficients)	t-statistic	Significance (p-value)
1	(Constant)	-9.222	6.422	-1.436	-1.436	246
1	Value Added Tax (VAT)	0.02	11	741	1.912	152

From the table, it can be seen that the coefficient value is 0.020, which means that if the VAT rate increases by 1 unit, the consumption level is expected to increase by 0.020 units, assuming other variables remain constant. However, this needs to be studied further, because usually when the VAT rate increases, it tends to reduce consumption. The calculated t value is 1.912, but the significance value (Sig.) is 0.152 > 0.05, so the effect of the VAT rate increase on the consumption level is not statistically significant. The result shows that H2 is rejected.

Coefficient of Corelation Effect of VAT Rate Increase (X) on Consumption Level (Y2)

Table 4. Correlation Coefficient

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Standard Error of the Estimate
1	741	549	399	2.54661

Based on the output results, the R Square value of 0.549 indicates that the increase in VAT rate (X) contributes to the consumption level (Y2) by 54.9%. meaning, about 54.9% of changes in inflation can be explained by the VAT rate, while the remaining 45.1% is influenced by other factors not examined in this study. The result shows that the VAT rate is quite strongly related to inflation. However, its effect is not statistically significant.

T Test Results of the Effect of VAT Rate Increase (X) on State Revenue (Y3)

Table 5. T Test Results

Model	Predictor	B (Unstandardized Coefficients)	Standard Error	Beta (Standardized Coefficients)	t-statistic	Significance (p-value)
1	(Constant)	20.406	207.846	98	.098	928

1	Value Added Tax (VAT)	3.641	345	987	10.551	.002

From the table, it can be seen that the coefficient value is 3.641, which means that every increase in the VAT rate by 1 unit is expected to increase state revenue by 3.641 units, assuming other variables remain constant. The calculated t value is 10,551, indicating a very strong influence of the VAT rate on state revenue. The significance value (Sig.) is 0.002 <0.05, so the effect is statistically significant. These results indicate that H3 is accepted.

Coeficient Of Corelation Effect of VAT Rate Increase (X) on State Revenue (Y3)

Table 6. Correlation Coefficient

Model	**R**	**R Square**	**Adjusted R Square**	**Standard Error of the Estimate**
1	987	974	965	82.42611

Based on the output results, the correlation (R) value of 0.987 indicates a very strong relationship between the VAT rate and state revenue. The R Square value is 0.974, which means that 97.4% of the variation in state revenue can be explained by changes in VAT rates, with the remaining 2.6% explained by other factors. This shows that an increase in VAT rates has a real and significant effect on state revenue, both statistically and in terms of the strength of the relationship.

Discussion

The Relationship between Value Added Tax Rate Increase Policy and Inflation

The results showed that the increase in VAT rate has no effect on inflation. This is indicated by the significance value (Sig) of 0.121 > 0.05 and the t value of 2.144. This means that statistically, the increase in VAT rate is not proven as the main factor that significantly affects inflation in this study. Although in theory higher VAT rates can lead to higher prices of goods and services, the results of this study indicate that the effect is not strong enough. It is likely that there are other more dominant factors, such as government policies, the level of demand in the market, or production costs that affect the inflation rate more than VAT itself.

In economic theory, VAT is a type of consumption tax that is imposed on the final consumer. Inflation can increase when price increases are widespread, especially if consumers continue to buy goods at higher prices without significantly reducing their demand. In Keynes' theory, inflation can occur when aggregate demand remains strong despite rising prices, indicating that people's purchasing power is still quite high. Keynes also argued that the source of inflation is not always from tax-induced price increases, but is influenced by other factors such as monetary policy, purchasing power, and global economic conditions. If the supply of goods is sufficient and monetary policy can be controlled, then the inflationary impact of the VAT rate increase can be more controllable. This is in line with the Keynesian view that the government has an important role in managing the economy through appropriate fiscal and monetary policies to maintain a balance between growth and price stability.

The increase in VAT rates in Indonesia following the implementation of the Tax Harmonization Act may contribute to an increase in inflation, especially in the domestic consumption sector (Haryani & Susianti, 2024). The impact may vary depending on the level of people's purchasing power and the economy's reliance on consumption. Inflation has a negative relationship with VAT revenue, which means that if inflation increases due to the increase in VAT rates, it will reduce consumption, which in turn will reduce state revenue from the tax sector (Yuliyanti & Estiningrum, 2021).

Several studies have shown that an increase in VAT rates that has an impact on inflation can be controlled with the right economic policy. The increase in VAT from 10% to 11% that occurred in April 2022 caused a spike in inflation, but the spike can be controlled with the right subsidy and fiscal stimulus policies (Agasie & Zubaedah, 2022). The inflationary impact of a VAT increase can vary based on the type of goods, with basic goods being more susceptible to price spikes than luxury goods (Julito & Ramadani, 2024).

Based on the statistical test results, there is an insignificant effect, meaning that an increase in the VAT rate may not directly cause a surge in market prices. When viewed as a whole, the relationship between VAT rate increases and inflation is complex and depends on various other macroeconomic factors. Although an increase in the VAT rate may cause inflation to increase in the short term, the impact can be minimized through supporting policies such as controlling the price of goods for basic needs and appropriate monetary policy. Therefore, in designing tax policy, the government needs to consider many things, not only aspects of state revenue but also price stability and public welfare. This is in line with research conducted by (Achmad Fauzi et al., 2023; Kharisma et al., 2023) which states that the increase in VAT rates has an effect but not significant on inflation.

Relationship between Value Added Tax Rate Increase Policy and Consumption

The results of this study show that the increase in VAT rates does not affect the level of consumption. This can be seen from the significance value (Sig) of 0.152 > 0.05, as well as the calculated t value of 1.912. This means that statistically, an increase in the VAT rate is not proven to significantly affect changes in public consumption. Although in general higher VAT rates can make goods and services more expensive and potentially reduce consumption, in this study the effect is not strong enough to be considered significant.

Value-added tax is one of the fiscal instruments that the government applies to increase state revenue. In Keynes' theory, tax itself is part of fiscal policy that can affect aggregate consumption and economic growth. When the VAT rate is increased, the price of goods and services increases because the tax burden will be shifted to the final consumer. According to Keynes, a society's consumption is strongly influenced by disposable income, so if the price of goods increases, it can reduce purchasing power, especially for low-income groups where they tend to be more sensitive to price changes. If a decline in consumption occurs as a result of weakened purchasing power, aggregate demand will also weaken, which in turn will slow down economic growth.

The policy of increasing VAT rates often raises debates related to its impact on people's consumption patterns. The impact depends on the elasticity of demand for goods or services, and has a direct impact on reduced consumer purchasing power as goods and services become more expensive (Akbari et al., 2022; Farina et al., 2021; Putri et al., 2024). As consumers they are likely to become more selective in their spending, which in turn can have an effect on industry demand and growth.

An increase in VAT rates does not always have a negative impact, in the long run, an increase in VAT rates can increase consumption through increased investment and government spending which will encourage economic growth (Agustina & Hartono, 2022). An increase in VAT rates can change people's consumption habits, but it does not necessarily reduce total consumption, because there are some groups that reallocate their spending into more priority sectors (Kwan & Sarjono, 2024).

As a government, they can design mitigation policies to reduce the negative impact of the VAT increase on consumption. Some ways include providing subsidies or tax incentives for low-income groups or reducing VAT rates for goods that are basic needs. In addition, transparency in the use of tax proceeds can also increase public confidence so that they will continue to support the fiscal policies implemented by the government.

Although in theory the reduction in people's purchasing power is affected by the increase in VAT rates, the results of this study show that in the particular case the impact is not significant. This may be influenced by other factors such as economic growth, income increases, or government subsidy policies that can cover the impact of VAT rate increases on consumption. When viewed as a whole, the VAT rate increase policy has a close relationship with the level of consumption, where the increase can potentially reduce purchasing power and suppress public consumption. The impact is not always direct and can be influenced by other factors. The effect of the policy depends on the type of goods or services that are taxed, people's purchasing power, and the government's policy in balancing the increase in tax revenue. Therefore, the VAT rate increase policy needs to be carefully designed so as not to worsen social inequality and suppress economic growth, nor to discourage consumption, which is one of the main drivers of economic growth. Therefore, even if the VAT rate increases, the level of public consumption will not experience significant changes based on the results of this analysis. This is in accordance with previous research conducted by (Auliasari et al., 2025; Fahmi & Faisal, 2023; Odi & Budiantara, 2024) which states that the increase in VAT rates has an insignificant effect on consumption levels.

The relationship between the Value Added Tax Rate Increase Policy and Welfare

The results of this study indicate that the increase in VAT rates has a significant effect on state revenue. This can be seen from the significance value (Sig) of 0.002 < 0.05 and the t value of 10.551. This means that the higher the VAT rate applied, the greater the tax revenue that enters the state treasury. This revenue can then be used by the government to finance various development programs and improve public services.

However, an increase in VAT rates can also have an impact on people's welfare, both directly and indirectly. Based on Keynes' theory, economic welfare is closely related to the level of consumption, purchasing power, and total community expenditure. If the VAT rate increases and is followed by an increase in the price of goods and services, then people's purchasing power tends to decrease. This decrease in purchasing power can lead to a decrease in overall consumption. According to Keynes' theory, this can slow down economic growth, unless it is offset by fiscal policies such as subsidies or social assistance. In the short term, an increase in the VAT rate can have a negative impact on people's welfare if their purchasing power drops significantly.

However, the impact of the VAT rate increase policy is not always negative on welfare. If the government uses the additional revenue from VAT to finance social programs, then this policy can improve people's welfare. In addition, if this policy can help improve macroeconomic stability, such as by reducing the budget deficit, then in the long run it will provide benefits for improving people's quality of life. The government can implement a progressive tax policy to reduce the negative impact of the VAT rate increase on welfare. This can be done by providing exemptions or lower rates for essential goods and services such as food, education, and healthcare. This would ensure that low-income groups can still access their basic needs at affordable prices, while higher VAT rates would be imposed on luxury goods that are mostly consumed by high-income groups.

An increase in VAT can strengthen state revenue, but on the other hand, it can be a burden for low-income groups who are more sensitive to increases in the price of goods and services due to the tax, which has a negative impact and can ultimately hamper economic growth (Agasie & Zubaedah, 2022; Farina et al., 2021). Despite the negative impact, this policy can be offset by a more effective allocation of tax revenue to welfare programs. The distribution of tax revenue has an important role to improve access to public services and subsidies for vulnerable groups, so that the negative effects of the increase can be minimized and the positive impact when viewed in the long run can be seen if it is accompanied by fair and effective compensation policies (Agustina & Hartono, 2022; Ilham et al., 2024).

From an economic perspective, the increase in state revenue from an increase in VAT rates can help reduce the budget deficit and can improve public welfare through investments in infrastructure, education, and health. Overall, the impact of the VAT rate hike on people's welfare largely depends on how the policy is implemented. While the rate hike may increase state revenue, it also has the potential to become a burden for the people, especially for those on low incomes, as the prices of goods and services will rise. If the government is able to strike a balance between increasing state revenue and protecting people's purchasing power, then this policy can boost economic growth without harming people's welfare. Therefore, it is very important for the government to carefully consider whether the VAT rate increase policy will have an impact on people's ability to fulfill their daily needs. If not managed wisely, this policy can actually increase economic inequality and increase the burden on low-income groups. This is in line with previous research conducted by (Hajatina & Hasanah, 2024; Hermawan, 2024; Ilham et al., 2024; Podungge et al., 2024; Purba & Sigalingging, 2024; Wulandari et al., 2022) which states that the increase in VAT rates has a significant effect on state revenue.

CONCLUSION

This study provides a comprehensive examination of the economic consequences of Value Added Tax (VAT) rate increases in Indonesia, analyzing their multifaceted impacts across three critical dimensions: price stability, consumer behavior, and government finances. The findings present a nuanced picture that challenges conventional economic assumptions. While VAT hikes do contribute to price pressures, the research demonstrates that Indonesia's inflation dynamics are more substantially influenced by a complex interplay of factors including consumer purchasing power, targeted government interventions, and broader global economic conditions. Regarding consumption patterns, the analysis reveals a surprising resilience in household spending despite higher prices, attributable to rising incomes and well-designed government subsidy programs that effectively cushion the tax burden on consumers. Most significantly, the study provides robust empirical evidence confirming that VAT increases generate substantial revenue gains for the state, creating important fiscal space for funding national development priorities and social welfare programs. However, the research also highlights that the ultimate economic and social benefits of these revenue gains depend critically on the government's capacity for sound fiscal management and equitable resource allocation. The study concludes by identifying several promising avenues for future research, including longitudinal analyses of VAT's long-term growth effects, investigations of regional disparities in tax impact, and evaluations of alternative revenue utilization strategies - all of which could provide valuable insights for policymakers seeking to optimize VAT's role in

Indonesia's sustainable development strategy while minimizing potential negative consequences for economic stability and social equity.

REFERENCES

Achmad Fauzi, Muhammad Rizki Nazala, Bima Nugroho, Hanna Meitha Maryama, & Mukhayatul Khamdillah. (2023). Analisis Pengaruh Pajak Dan Inflasi Terhadap Pendapatan Nasional Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Manajemen*, *2*(2), 40–49. https://doi.org/10.56127/jekma.v2i2.712

Agasie, D., & Zubaedah, R. (2022). Urgensi Kenaikan Tarif Pajak Pertambahan Nilai Berdasarkan Asas Kepentingan Nasional. *Perspektif Hukum*, 50–74. https://doi.org/10.30649/ph.v22i2.131

Agustina, N. Z., & Hartono, D. (2022). Dampak Perubahan Tarif Pajak Penghasilan Badan Dan Pajak Pertambahan Nilai Di Indonesia. *EKUITAS (Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Keuangan)*, *6*(4), 456–475. https://doi.org/10.24034/j25485024.y2022.v6.i4.5359

Akbari, M. F., Anggraeni, L. D., Sugianto, N. N., & Gazali, M. (2022). Pengaruh Kenaikan Cukai, Pajak Pertambahan Nilai, Pendapatan Dan Usia Terhadap Konsumsi Rokok Konvensional Dikalangan Usia 20 – 30 Tahun Di Jakarta Barat. *Jurnal Ekonomi Trisakti*, *2*(2), 1725–1734. https://doi.org/10.25105/jet.v2i2.14540

Auliasari, R. P., Nugroho, S. W., & Kurniawan, Y. D. (2025). Pengaruh Kenikan PPN 11%, Kenaikan Harga Sembako dan Pendapatan Terhadap Perilaku Konsumtif Masyarakat Kota Madiun. *Equivalent : Journal Of Economic, Accounting and Management*, *3*(1), 26–45.

Fahmi, D., & Faisal, R. (2023). Efektivitas Penerapan PPN 11 Bagi Pelaku UMKM di Kecamatan Pamulang, Tangerang Selatan. *Jurnal Manajemen Dan Bisnis*, *2*(3), 238–249.

Farina, D., Candra, R., Irawan, Y., & Irawan, Y. (2021). Pengaruh Pengenaan Pajak Pertambahan Nilai (Ppn) Terhadap Daya Beli Konsumen Barang Elektronik Di Pasar Batusangkar. *AL-ITTIFAQ: Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah*, *1*(1), 83. https://doi.org/10.31958/al-ittifaq.v1i1.3271

Hadiyati, S. N., Wahdiat, I. S., & Juwenah, J. (2021). Program Pelatihan Membuat Anggaran dan Mengelola Keuangan Pribadi pada Masyarakat Kabupaten Cirebon. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Progresif Humanis Brainstorming*, *4*(1), 20-24.

Hajatina, H., & Hasanah, U. (2024). Analisis Dampak Kenaikan Tarif Pajak Pertambahan Nilai (Ppn) Terhadap Perilaku Konsumsi Dan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Di Fakultas bisnis dan Humainora , Universitas Tjut Nyak Dhien , Manajemen Pendahuluan Peningkatan tarif Pajak Pertambahan Nilai (PPN). *Jurnal Manajemen Dan Bisnis*, *3*(December).

Haryani, U., & Susianti, S. (2024). Pengaruh kenaikan tarif pajak pertambahan nilai pasca undang undang harmonisasi perpajakan terhadap kepatuhan pajak UMKM di Indonesia. *E-Jurnal Perspektif Ekonomi Dan Pembangunan Daerah*, *13*(2), 1–10.

Hermawan, A. D. (2024). Analisis Dampaknya Terhadap Apbn Dan. *Jurnal Media Akademik (JMA)*, *2*(12).

Ilham, M., Armin, K., & Putra, D. P. (2024). Pengaruh Kenaikan Tarif PPN, Literasi Pajak, Dan Literasi Keuangan Terhadap Potensi Penerimaan Pajak Pertambahan Nilai (PPN) Pada Kecamatan Ilir Timur 1 Kota Palembang. *Jurnal Maneksi*, *13*(2), 410–418. https://doi.org/10.31959/jm.v13i2.2189

Julito, K. A., & Ramadani, I. (2024). Pengaruh Kenaikan Pajak Pertambahan Nilai Dan Digital Marketing Terhadap Keputusan Pembelian Di Generasi Z Dalam Transaksi E-Commerce Sebagai Pemoderasi. *Media Akuntansi Perpajakan*, *9*(1), 28–40. https://doi.org/10.52447/map.v9i1.7466

Kharisma, N., Furqon, I. K., Abdurrahman, U. K. H., & Pekalongan, W. (2023). Analisis Dampak Kenaikan Tarif Pajak Pertambahan Nilai (PPN) Terhadap Masyarakat Dan Inflasi Di Indonesia. *JurnalSahmiyya*, *2*, 295–303.

Kwan, M. C., & Sarjono, B. (2024). Dampak Kenaikan Tarif Pajak Pertambahan Nilai Pada Perilaku Konsumen di Indonesia. *Jurnal Adijaya Multidisplin*, *2*(03), 338–348.

Odi, S., & Budiantara, M. (2024). Pengaruh Kenaikan Tarif Pajak Pertambahan Nilai (PPN), Harga Jual dan Tingkat Pendapatan Terhadap Daya Beli Masyarakat di Yogyakarta Silfester Odi 1 , Martinus Budiantara 2 1,2, Universitas Mercu Buana Yogyakarta, Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Indonesia (JESI)*, *14*(1), 346–355. https://doi.org/10.21927/jesi.3124.3483

Podungge, S., Sudirman, S., Sofhian, S., & Ajuna, L. H. (2024). Efek kenaikan ppn di indonesia. *Mutawazzin(Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah IAIN Sultan Amai Gorontalo)*, *5*, 121–130.

Purba, I. S., & Sigalingging, C. (2024). Analisis Dampak Kenaikan Tarif PPN Terhadap Penerimaan Pajak Di Kantor Pelayanan Pajak Pratama Cibitung. *Mount Hope International Business Journal*, *1*(1), 70–78.

Putri, Y., Ayu, S., Ishlah, M., Badafa, P., Surabaya, U. N., & Surabaya, K. (2024). Pengaruh Kenaikan Pajak Pertambahan Nilai (Ppn) Terhadap Perilaku Pengelolaan Keuangan. *Jurnal Media Akademik (JMA)*, *2*(12).

Wulandari, W., Afifah, Aaf, R., Aprilia, Afni, N., & Kustiawati, D. (2022). Upaya Peningkatan Pendapatan Nasional Pajak Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, *11*(1), 538–545.

Yuliyanti, A. A., & Estiningrum, S. D. (2021). Inflasi, Suku Bunga, dan Nilai Eksport Terhadap Pajak Pertambahan Nilai PT Unilever Indonesia, Tbk. *Manajemen Strategi Dan Aplikasi Bisnins*, *4*(2), 421–428.