

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-004348/25
to the Commission
Giorgos Georgiou (The Left)
(5 November 2025)**

Subject: Taxing the super-rich

According to a recent OXFAM press release, European billionaires increased their wealth by over EUR 400 billion in the first half of 2025. This is a record high, with the creation of a new European billionaire reported every 9 days in the last year — and this at a time when, according to Eurostat data, one in five Europeans (21%) is facing poverty and social exclusion. According to the research data, the richest 1% of Europeans own almost 25% of all wealth, while the poorest half of the population own only 3%.

The cost-of-living crisis has eroded wages, while governments are diverting funds away from public services and into defence. At the same time, European citizens are footing the bill, with 80% of tax revenue in the EU coming from taxes mostly incurred by ordinary citizens.

Can the Commission answer the following:

1. Does it intend to take this report into consideration?
2. If so, what measures could it take to tax the super-rich and to address the lack of harmonisation that fuels aggressive tax competition and allows them to exploit legislative loopholes and minimise their tax contribution?

Submitted: 5.11.2025

**Answer given by Mr Hoekstra on behalf of the European Commission
(16 February 2026)**

The Commission takes note of the report from Oxfam ⁽¹⁾.

The Commission launched in December 2024 a study on wealth-related taxes to have a better understanding of the effective taxation of high-net-worth individuals.

It is foreseen to be completed in the first half of 2026. It will provide further information on the overall context and on the effectiveness of wealth-related taxes targeting high-net-worth-individuals in both EU and non-EU countries.

Moreover, to have better insights, the Commission can build on the EUROMOD ⁽²⁾ microsimulation tool, i.e. the EU tax-benefit microsimulation model.

This tool estimates the effects of changes in taxes and benefits on household income. It also assesses work-related incentives across the population of each country and for the EU as a whole.

The Commission has taken several actions to achieve fairer outcomes. A major achievement aimed at curbing tax avoidance and evasion is the directive on the Administrative Cooperation ⁽³⁾ and its numerous updates that improve transparency, administrative cooperation and exchange of information between Member States as well as the European Semester Country specific recommendations ⁽⁴⁾ on aggressive tax planning.

⁽¹⁾ Putaturo C., and Desiderio J., *A European agenda to tax the super-rich: A solution to inequality in the European Union*, OXFAM EU, October 2025.

⁽²⁾ <https://euromod-web.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>.

⁽³⁾ https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/taxation/tax-transparency-cooperation/administrative-cooperation-and-mutual-assistance/directive-administrative-cooperation-dac_en.

⁽⁴⁾ https://commission.europa.eu/publications/2025-european-semester-country-specific-recommendations-commission-recommendations_en.