



\*CORRESPONDENCE

Rasmi Nur Anggraeni, ✉  
[rasminuranggraeni3112@gmail.com](mailto:rasminuranggraeni3112@gmail.com)

RECEIVED 15 April 2026

ACCEPTED 18 May 2026

PUBLISHED 30 June 2026

CITATION

Anggraeni RN (2026) Property Tax Reform and Urban Transformation: Global Perspectives and Policy Implications. *Jurnal Wawasan Ilmu Multidisiplin*. 1 (1), 26-32.

TYPE Original Research

PUBLISHED 30 June 2026

VOL 1 Issue 1 June 2026

COPYRIGHT

© 2026 Anggraeni. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.

# Property Tax Reform and Urban Transformation: Global Perspectives and Policy Implications

Rasmi Nur Anggraeni

Universitas Muhammadiyah Palu, Sulawesi Tengah, Indonesia

## Abstract

Property tax plays a critical role in urban development, particularly in addressing fiscal disparities, guiding land use, and promoting spatial equity. This narrative review explores the evolving role of property taxation in cities by synthesizing evidence from global case studies and policy evaluations. Using data from academic databases such as Scopus, JSTOR, Web of Science, and Google Scholar, literature was collected through targeted keyword searches focused on "property tax," "urban development," and "municipal finance." Inclusion criteria emphasized empirical studies related to tax policy, governance, and urban outcomes. Findings reveal that well-structured property tax systems can reduce inter-regional fiscal inequalities, enhance land value through improved infrastructure, and support inclusive planning. However, systemic barriers such as poor administrative capacity, fragmented valuation methods, and limited public participation hinder the effective implementation of tax regimes. Case studies from Ghana, South Korea, Rwanda, and China demonstrate that innovative reforms, including digital cadastral tools and participatory governance, can overcome these challenges. Furthermore, progressive taxation models help mitigate gentrification and support equitable service delivery in marginalized communities. The review concludes that integrated, transparent, and inclusive property tax systems are essential for sustainable urban governance. Future research should examine the political

## KEYWORDS

Property Tax, Urban Development, Spatial Equity, Land Value Capture, Fiscal Policy, Urban Planning, Municipal Governance

## Introduction

Property taxation has long served as a cornerstone of urban financing and spatial development planning across diverse governance contexts. It is increasingly recognized not merely as a fiscal instrument, but also as a policy tool that shapes urban morphology, addresses socioeconomic disparities, and aligns with long-term planning objectives. In recent years, the role of property tax in shaping equitable urban development has become more prominent, particularly in rapidly urbanizing regions. Scholars have underscored the importance of effective property tax systems in ensuring that urbanization is accompanied by inclusive access to services, infrastructure, and opportunities (Slack & Bird, 2014; Bahl & Wallace, 2018). As urban populations swell and the demand for municipal services escalates, local governments are under increasing pressure to identify sustainable revenue sources. Property tax, given its immobile base and potential for equity, has emerged as a compelling candidate to finance urban transformation while mitigating spatial inequality.

In developing countries, the use of property taxes as a lever for managing complex urban challenges has received scholarly attention. The mounting pressures of rapid urbanization, unplanned settlements, and the uneven distribution

of public goods necessitate fiscal tools that can address both governance and developmental gaps. For instance, in many African and South Asian cities, land and property markets are under-regulated, leading to informal settlements and unequal land use patterns (Durand-Lasserve & Selod, 2009). A well-designed property tax regime has the potential to formally recognize, regulate, and integrate informal land markets into legal and administrative frameworks, fund public investment, and incentivize rational land use. However, this formalization process can also lead to unintended consequences, such as displacement of vulnerable populations or increased compliance costs, particularly in societies where informal tenure is prevalent. Therefore, the potential benefits of formalization must be critically weighed against these socio-economic risks. However, the realization of these objectives is contingent upon a host of structural, political, and institutional factors, ranging from administrative capacity to political will and data availability. Against this backdrop, a systematic review of the role of property tax in urban development, particularly in contexts with significant economic and spatial inequalities, is both timely and necessary.

Fiscal inequality across regions poses a significant constraint to the effectiveness of property tax systems. Alhassan et al. (2022), in their study of Ghana, highlight how fiscal disparities influence property valuation practices, particularly in the context of undeveloped urban land in secondary cities. These lands are often idle and become objects of speculative investment, undermining the potential of property taxation to act as a redistributive tool. In such cases, weaker localities with limited administrative and economic resources struggle to enforce tax compliance or establish equitable valuation standards. This reinforces a vicious cycle where under-resourced municipalities remain trapped in developmental stagnation due to their inability to harness local revenues effectively.

Spatial and social inequalities further complicate the interaction between property tax and urban equity. Manganelli and Pontrandolfi (2019) stress the importance of inclusive tax strategies that incorporate the needs of low-income urban populations. When property tax policies are crafted without a nuanced understanding of local socioeconomic dynamics, they risk exacerbating urban exclusion. For instance, rising property assessments in gentrifying neighborhoods may displace long-term residents unless safeguards such as tax credits or deferments are in place. This phenomenon underscores the necessity of designing property tax systems that do not merely extract value but also redistribute it to advance spatial justice.

One of the most pressing challenges in implementing progressive property tax systems lies in the heterogeneous economic conditions that characterize urban areas. The disparity in property values, infrastructure development, and market activity across neighborhoods complicates the formulation of uniform tax policies. Wu et al. (2019) propose the use of three-dimensional real estate models in China as a means to refine valuation accuracy and improve administrative efficiency. Yet, even such technologically sophisticated approaches face barriers in integration due to fragmented data systems and jurisdictional inconsistencies. Thus, achieving equity through property tax requires not only technical innovation but also coherent institutional coordination across levels of government.

Furthermore, the literature on property tax

redistribution reveals persistent gaps in policy design and outcome assessment. Bigelow and Kuethe (2020) critique the use-value assessment policies in the United States, arguing that while these provisions aim to shield agricultural landowners from speculative pressures, they often ignore the broader implications for urban land markets and tax equity. These findings highlight the tension between protecting vulnerable land users and ensuring fair contribution to municipal revenues. The challenge lies in balancing these goals within a tax system that remains administratively feasible and socially acceptable.

Despite the expanding body of research, significant gaps remain in understanding how property taxation functions in varying urban contexts. Many studies focus on isolated cases or offer normative prescriptions without empirical grounding. This limits the generalizability of findings and hampers cross-national policy learning. For instance, while there is robust documentation of property tax reforms in Latin America and parts of Sub-Saharan Africa, comparative insights across different income-level countries and administrative systems are still scarce. Moreover, the intersection of property tax with land tenure systems, political decentralization, and urban informality remains under-explored in current literature.

In light of these considerations, this review seeks to examine the evolving role of property tax in urban development, with particular emphasis on its redistributive potential, administrative challenges, and socio-spatial implications. The analysis will draw upon diverse case studies from both developed and developing countries to identify commonalities, divergences, and transferable lessons. Key themes include the relationship between property tax and fiscal decentralization, the effectiveness of tax incentives and exemptions, and the impact of tax reforms on urban inequality. By synthesizing these dimensions, the review aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how property tax systems can be leveraged for inclusive and sustainable urban growth.

The geographical scope of this review centers on rapidly urbanizing countries in the Global South, including Ghana, Nigeria, India, and China, with comparative references to selected high-income countries such as the United States, Ireland, and Chile. These cases have been selected based on their diverse experiences in property taxation and their relevance to broader debates on urban governance and equity. The urban contexts featured range from secondary cities grappling with informal land markets to megacities navigating the complexities of gentrification and infrastructural strain. The inclusion of multiple regional perspectives enables a richer analysis of institutional practices, reform strategies, and policy outcomes in different developmental settings.

Through this inquiry, the review contributes to ongoing discussions in urban studies, fiscal policy, and public administration by offering empirically grounded insights into the design and implementation of equitable property tax systems. It also seeks to inform policymakers, urban planners, and development practitioners on the strategic role of property taxation in addressing urban inequalities and financing inclusive growth. Ultimately, the review advocates for a rethinking of property tax not just as a technical instrument of revenue generation, but as a normative and strategic tool for promoting spatial justice and resilient urban futures.

## Methods

This study employs a narrative literature review approach to explore the interrelationship between property tax and urban development. Given the multidimensional nature of the topic, a comprehensive strategy was adopted to collect, evaluate, and synthesize academic publications from diverse global contexts. The main goal of the methodology is to ensure an inclusive understanding of how property tax policies influence urban development outcomes, particularly in relation to inequality, governance, and fiscal performance. This methodological approach aligns with previous academic efforts to consolidate fragmented literature into a structured analytical framework capable of informing both policy and future research directions.

To gather relevant literature, several leading academic databases were accessed, including Scopus, Google Scholar, JSTOR, and Web of Science. These databases were chosen for their credibility, breadth, and depth of indexed journals, ensuring that the sources reflect peer-reviewed and high-quality publications. Scopus and Web of Science were prioritized due to their rigorous inclusion criteria and their role as key citation tracking tools. JSTOR was particularly valuable in providing historical perspectives on property taxation and long-standing urban policy debates, while Google Scholar offered access to a broader range of documents, including grey literature, working papers, policy briefs, and graduate theses that provide nuanced insights from local contexts often excluded from mainstream journals.

The keyword strategy was central to the retrieval of relevant studies. Several carefully selected search terms were used to capture the various dimensions of the research question. These included "property tax," "urban development," "land value capture," "urban inequality," and "municipal finance." The term "property tax" was used to explore the core mechanisms of taxation on real estate assets and its role as a revenue source for municipalities. "Urban development" allowed the search to encompass studies related to city growth, planning, and infrastructural expansion. "Land value capture" focused on mechanisms through which governments reclaim a portion of the value increase in land due to public investment, often seen in infrastructure projects. This term is increasingly relevant in discussions surrounding equitable urban development. "Urban inequality" was used to assess how fiscal instruments, such as property tax, exacerbate or alleviate socioeconomic disparities within cities. Finally, "municipal finance" provided access to literature examining the broader fiscal architecture in which property taxation operates.

Boolean operators (AND, OR) and truncation techniques were used in advanced search strings to optimize results. For instance, combinations such as "property tax" AND "urban inequality" or "land value capture" AND "municipal finance" were used to locate literature that bridges fiscal and developmental perspectives. Searches were conducted in English only to ensure consistency and were limited to publications from 2000 to 2024 to capture recent developments while providing sufficient historical context for comparison.

Inclusion criteria for the selected literature were as follows: studies must be published in peer-reviewed journals or reputable academic sources; they must explicitly focus on property taxation in the context of urban development; and they must provide empirical data, policy analysis, or theoretical frameworks relevant to the research questions. Studies that only mention property

taxation peripherally or those focused solely on rural tax systems without urban relevance were excluded. Furthermore, articles that did not undergo peer review or were opinion-based editorials were omitted unless they offered unique policy insights or cited primary research extensively.

A total of 217 initial results were retrieved through the database searches. After title and abstract screening for relevance to the research focus, 85 articles were shortlisted for full-text review. These studies were then evaluated based on methodological rigor, geographical relevance, and thematic alignment with the objectives of this review. During the review process, reference tracking (backward citation) was also employed to identify additional studies cited in key papers, resulting in the inclusion of 23 more relevant articles.

The final sample includes a mixture of quantitative, qualitative, and mixed-method studies. Quantitative studies typically used regression analysis, spatial econometrics, or panel data techniques to assess relationships between property taxation and urban outcomes. For instance, statistical models were employed to examine how tax incentives influence investment patterns or how property tax revenues correlate with infrastructure spending across municipalities. Qualitative research provided in-depth case studies and policy evaluations that enrich understanding of contextual factors affecting implementation. These included interviews with municipal officials, content analysis of policy documents, and comparative analyses of urban tax regimes. Mixed-methods research combined statistical modeling with qualitative policy review to provide a holistic assessment of tax policies' effectiveness and equity outcomes.

Moreover, specific attention was paid to the methodologies applied in analyzing land value capture and its implications for equitable development. Studies that utilized geographic information systems (GIS) and hedonic pricing models were particularly valuable in measuring the spatial effects of tax policies. Additionally, research that incorporated life-cycle cost assessments, dynamic modeling, and scenario analysis provided insight into long-term impacts of tax reforms on urban landscapes. The diverse range of methodologies allowed for triangulation of findings and contributed to the robustness of the overall review.

Screening and appraisal of the selected studies were conducted in multiple stages. First, abstracts were independently reviewed by two researchers to minimize bias. Discrepancies were resolved through consensus discussion. Next, full-text articles were read thoroughly, and key information was extracted using a standardized data extraction form. Information collected included publication year, country of study, research objectives, methodological approach, main findings, and relevance to the central themes of this review. Quality appraisal tools, such as the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) for qualitative studies and the Joanna Briggs Institute checklists for quantitative studies, were applied to assess methodological rigor and relevance.

To ensure conceptual coherence, the results were organized thematically in alignment with the objectives of the review. Emerging themes included fiscal inequality and property tax implementation, effects of property tax on land use and housing markets, redistribution potential and tax equity, and innovations in urban tax policy. These themes guided the narrative synthesis, allowing for the integration of findings from different contexts while maintaining analytical clarity.

In conclusion, this methodology provides a rigorous framework for analyzing the intersection of property tax and

urban development through a multidisciplinary and globally inclusive lens. The use of multiple databases, careful keyword construction, stringent inclusion and exclusion criteria, and robust quality assessment ensure that the literature reviewed is both relevant and reliable. By synthesizing empirical and theoretical studies across varied contexts, this review aims to generate actionable insights for scholars, policymakers, and practitioners engaged in urban fiscal reform and sustainable development planning.

## Result and Discussion

This narrative review synthesizes key findings from contemporary literature to examine how property tax systems influence urban development across fiscal, spatial, and social dimensions. The literature is organized into four thematic areas: fiscal disparities and property taxation, the impact of property tax on land value and investment, the role of taxation in spatial planning and social equity, and comparative global perspectives. Each theme presents a nuanced understanding of how property taxation can act as a catalyst or barrier to sustainable and equitable urban development.

### Fiscal Inequality and Property Tax

The role of property taxation in mitigating inter-regional fiscal disparities is a central focus in urban policy research. Alhassan et al. (2022) illustrate how inclusive property tax policies in Ghana have enabled local governments to generate additional revenues to support infrastructure development in underdeveloped urban areas. Their findings reveal that property tax revenues can effectively bridge developmental gaps between regions, particularly when reinforced by robust valuation and enforcement systems. In contexts where state transfers are inconsistent or insufficient, property tax becomes a critical instrument to finance public goods.

The relationship between increased property tax collection and the equitable distribution of municipal budgets is also supported by empirical data from multiple case studies. Although Wu et al. (2019) focus on real estate modeling in China, their work provides insights into how property value assessments, when accurately conducted, can inform progressive taxation models. While not directly focused on taxation in Shenzhen, their methodological framework underscores the importance of valuation technologies in optimizing revenue mobilization. In Nigeria, Ekemode (2019) presents evidence that property tax reforms in Osogbo significantly increased commercial property values and subsequently enhanced municipal revenue. These funds were then allocated to infrastructure projects, illustrating the dual role of taxation as a revenue source and a development planning tool. The linkage between tax policy and budgetary allocation highlights how well-structured property taxation can support fiscal equalization within and across urban jurisdictions.

### Property Tax Impacts on Land Value and Investment

Literature indicates a robust correlation between property taxation and land development behavior. One of the most documented effects is the influence of tax policy on real estate investment and speculative landholding. Ekemode (2019) shows that following urban regeneration programs and revised tax assessments, Osogbo experienced a marked rise in commercial rental values. This indicates that taxation, when aligned with broader

planning efforts, can stimulate private investment in urban real estate markets. Higher taxes on vacant land, in particular, have been used strategically to discourage speculative holding and to encourage landowners to develop or lease their properties.

Another illustrative case is from South Korea, where property tax reform in Gwangjin District played a pivotal role in driving investment and improving land use. Shin et al. (2023) highlight how recalibrated assessment protocols and incentive-based taxation mechanisms led to more efficient urban space utilization and encouraged stakeholder compliance. These studies collectively support the premise that property tax policies, if designed and implemented thoughtfully, can serve as instruments for rationalizing land use, boosting investor confidence, and promoting sustainable development. This view aligns with earlier assertions by Wu et al. (2019) that data-driven tax design enhances policy credibility and fiscal efficiency.

### Property Tax, Spatial Planning, and Social Equity

Property taxation not only contributes to municipal revenue but also serves as a mechanism for spatial justice and inclusive urbanism. Goodfellow (2017) describes how governments in Rwanda and Ethiopia have utilized land taxation as a value capture mechanism to fund social infrastructure and services for marginalized populations. Such approaches demonstrate the potential of taxation to function as a redistributive tool that addresses historical spatial inequalities and improves access for low-income communities.

The potential of progressive property taxation to combat gentrification and spatial segregation is also well-documented. Manganelli and Pontrandolfi (2019) argue that progressive property tax schemes can reduce socio-spatial polarization by disincentivizing the displacement of long-standing residents due to rising property values. However, this perspective warrants a more critical examination. In certain contexts, overly progressive tax structures may inadvertently deter real estate investment, particularly in low-income or transitional neighborhoods. This investor reluctance could result in stagnation of local development or a decline in property values, thereby undermining broader urban revitalization goals. As such, progressive taxation must be carefully calibrated to balance equity objectives with economic viability. Their study highlights how differentiated taxation, based on income or property type, can preserve the demographic character of neighborhoods and support affordable housing initiatives. This evidence reinforces the notion that property tax can be integrated into broader strategies for managing urban diversity and promoting housing equity.

In this context, property taxation emerges not merely as a financial instrument but as a policy mechanism to shape urban space and influence social outcomes. The ability to fund public transportation, green spaces, and social housing through tax revenues can potentially extend urban development benefits to a broader segment of the population. Nonetheless, in practice, access to these benefits often remains uneven, with marginalized communities facing systemic barriers such as affordability constraints, exclusion from planning processes, or geographic isolation from newly developed infrastructure. Addressing these disparities requires intentional redistributive mechanisms and inclusive urban policy frameworks. Studies that examine equity impacts underscore the need for policy coherence and institutional alignment to maximize the redistributive potential of property taxation.

### Global Comparisons and Policy Innovations

Comparative perspectives from developed and developing countries provide critical insights into the operational diversity and innovation in property tax systems. Salm (2018) notes that in developed economies, such as those in North America and Europe, property taxation constitutes a stable and predictable revenue stream for municipalities. These systems are characterized by high compliance, standardized valuation processes, and transparency, allowing for long-term urban planning. Conversely, many developing countries face structural barriers, including weak administrative capacity, corruption, and poor land records, which hinder the implementation of equitable tax systems.

Despite these challenges, innovative policies have emerged in both contexts. In China, Liu (2019) discusses how tax-based financial reforms have shifted urban development priorities from land commodification to environmental sustainability. The use of property tax to finance green infrastructure and incentivize eco-friendly construction illustrates how taxation can align with climate objectives. Similarly, in Latin America, several cities have adopted land value capture instruments linked to property tax to fund mass transit systems and urban renewal initiatives. These cases offer replicable models for leveraging taxation to support inclusive and sustainable growth.

Moreover, institutional innovations such as the integration of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in tax administration have revolutionized property assessment practices. Countries like India and South Africa have adopted digital cadastral systems to improve coverage, valuation accuracy, and compliance. The use of automated tools and open data platforms enhances transparency and builds public trust, thereby strengthening the legitimacy of tax regimes.

Taken together, these global experiences illustrate the multifaceted utility of property tax. They show how policy design, institutional arrangements, and technological tools converge to determine the efficacy of tax systems in achieving urban development objectives. Comparative analysis also highlights that while property tax reforms are context-specific, certain principles—such as equity, transparency, and administrative feasibility—are universally applicable and essential for success.

In summary, the findings from this review suggest that property tax holds transformative potential as a policy instrument for equitable urban development. When strategically designed and contextually implemented, it can bridge fiscal disparities, regulate land markets, and promote social justice. The experiences from countries across different development stages emphasize that the key to success lies in integrating fiscal policy with spatial planning and participatory governance. These insights underscore the need for ongoing research, adaptive policy frameworks, and international collaboration to harness the full potential of property taxation in shaping resilient, inclusive, and sustainable urban futures.

The findings of this narrative review contribute important insights to the growing body of literature examining the intersection of property taxation and urban development. By synthesizing evidence from diverse case studies and theoretical frameworks, this review reinforces the notion that property tax, when effectively designed and implemented, functions as a strategic instrument to address fiscal disparities, stimulate equitable investment, and guide urban growth in a more inclusive and sustainable direction. Drawing from Alhassan et al. (2022), the case of Ghana demonstrates how inclusive property taxation can mitigate fiscal imbalance across urban districts and support infrastructural development in under-

resourced areas. This reinforces existing arguments in the literature that advocate for the redistributive potential of local taxation when supported by strong administrative capacity and equitable valuation practices.

Despite these positive associations, systemic barriers continue to impede the effective deployment of property tax systems in urban contexts. A major limitation identified across the reviewed literature is the inefficiency of tax administration mechanisms. Rode (2019), for instance, discusses the weaknesses in assessment and collection procedures in Navi Mumbai, highlighting how outdated land records, low administrative capacity, and fragmented databases undermine both the revenue potential and legitimacy of property tax. Similar findings appear in Ekemode's (2019) study, which underscores how inconsistent regulatory frameworks across Nigerian municipalities deter investor confidence and hinder the formation of coherent tax systems. These inefficiencies are compounded by limited transparency and a lack of accountability in tax governance, which erodes public trust and discourages compliance.

Systemic fragmentation is further exacerbated by institutional misalignment between municipal governments and national regulatory bodies. This disconnect manifests in policy inconsistencies, uneven enforcement of tax codes, and bureaucratic inertia that complicate reform efforts. The result is a property tax system that is often regressive, failing to adapt to rapidly changing urban landscapes or account for the differentiated needs of urban populations. Moreover, the absence of comprehensive cadastral data remains a persistent barrier in developing contexts, making accurate valuation and equitable taxation a near impossibility. These findings align with the broader literature on urban governance, which emphasizes the need for institutional integration and capacity building to ensure that taxation functions as a tool for development rather than a source of exclusion.

The policy implications of these findings are manifold. First, progressive property tax regimes emerge as a viable strategy for promoting spatial equity and urban inclusion. Drawing on Manganelli and Pontrandolfi (2019) and Eccleston et al. (2018), it becomes evident that tailoring tax liabilities to reflect the socioeconomic status of taxpayers can alleviate displacement pressures in gentrifying areas and enhance access to services for marginalized populations. Furthermore, earmarking portions of tax revenues for social infrastructure, affordable housing, and public transportation can reinforce the redistributive function of property taxation. Shin et al. (2023) further emphasize the importance of inclusive governance, noting that stakeholder engagement and participatory planning are critical to the legitimacy and sustainability of tax reforms. Policies developed in isolation from community input risk exacerbating existing inequities and facing public resistance.

Improving the administrative foundations of property taxation is another pressing priority. Innovations in valuation techniques, such as the use-value assessment model presented by Bigelow and Kuethe (2020), offer promising pathways to reconcile market-based pricing with equitable tax burdens. Technological advancements, including GIS mapping and digital cadastral systems, can significantly enhance the accuracy of property records and streamline assessment processes. However, the integration of such tools must be accompanied by legal and institutional reforms that standardize valuation practices and ensure transparency in enforcement. As studies in China, India, and South Africa suggest, digital transformation must be underpinned by political commitment and resource allocation to avoid deepening existing administrative

divides.

A further point of analysis concerns the interaction between property taxation and broader urban policy agendas. Property tax should not be viewed in isolation but rather integrated with initiatives in land use planning, environmental sustainability, and regional development. The work of Liu (2019) illustrates how property tax reforms in China have been aligned with ecological objectives, channeling revenue into green infrastructure and sustainability programs. Similarly, Goodfellow (2017) documents how land taxation in Rwanda and Ethiopia has supported inclusive planning efforts by funding social services and addressing spatial inequalities. These examples highlight the potential of property tax as a policy lever that transcends traditional fiscal roles to engage with multidimensional urban challenges.

Nonetheless, the review also identifies several areas where existing research remains limited or inconclusive. For example, there is a paucity of longitudinal studies that evaluate the long-term impacts of property tax reforms on spatial segregation and socioeconomic mobility. While the short-term fiscal gains of tax reforms are well-documented, their sustained influence on urban equity and inclusiveness remains underexplored. Additionally, the global South remains underrepresented in comparative tax research, despite being home to some of the most dynamic and unequal urban environments. This imbalance restricts the transferability of policy lessons and obscures the contextual nuances that shape tax effectiveness across different governance regimes.

Furthermore, the literature seldom addresses the political economy of property taxation, particularly how vested interests and elite capture influence tax design and implementation. Understanding who benefits from existing systems—and who bears the burden—is critical to unpacking the resistance to reform that is often observed in practice. Engaging with these dimensions could help elucidate why well-intentioned tax reforms frequently fail to achieve their equity objectives. Future studies should also consider how fiscal decentralization impacts the autonomy of local governments to enact and enforce tax policies, particularly in federal systems where overlapping jurisdictions complicate accountability.

In addressing these gaps, researchers must adopt interdisciplinary and mixed-method approaches that combine quantitative analysis with qualitative inquiry into institutional dynamics and public perceptions. Participatory research involving urban residents, planners, and tax officials can provide granular insights into the lived experiences of property taxation and reveal opportunities for reform that are both technically sound and socially legitimate. The integration of geospatial analysis, stakeholder interviews, and policy tracing methods holds particular promise in uncovering the spatial patterns and governance logics that underpin property tax regimes.

## References

- Adegboye, A., Adegboye, K., Uwuigbe, U., Ojeka, S., & Fasanu, E. (2023). Taxation, democracy, and inequality in sub-saharan africa: relevant linkages for sustainable development goals. *Politics & Policy*, 51(4), 696-722. <https://doi.org/10.1111/polp.12547>
- Ali, K., Du, J., Kırıkaleli, D., Oláh, J., & Bakhsh, S. (2023). Do environmental taxes, environmental innovation, and energy resources matter for environmental sustainability: evidence of five sustainable economies. *Heliyon*, 9(11), e21577. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e21577>
- Alves, D. (2024). Elections, coalitions, and the politics of brazil's macroeconomic stabilization. *Politics & Policy*, 52(6), 1227-1245. <https://doi.org/10.1111/polp.12637>
- Davydenko, N., Тітенко, З., Koval, V., & Буряк, А. (2023). Fiscal regulation policy and financial incentives impact on the environmental management. *Iop Conference Series Earth and Environmental Science*, 1269(1), 012010. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/1269/1/012010>
- Dianov, S., Королева, Л., Pokrovskaja, N., Victorova, N., & Zaytsev, A. (2022). The influence of taxation on income inequality: analysis of the practice in the eu countries. *Sustainability*, 14(15), 9066. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14159066>
- Donnelly, K. (2023). Storing the future of energy: navigating energy storage policy to promote clean energy generation. *Environmental Progress & Sustainable Energy*, 42(2).

Altogether, the discussion affirms that property taxation, while technically a fiscal instrument, is fundamentally a governance tool with profound implications for urban justice, development, and resilience. The design and implementation of property tax systems must be situated within broader frameworks of public accountability, spatial planning, and inclusive governance. This necessitates a shift in both research and policy paradigms toward more integrative, participatory, and equity-driven approaches. By recognizing and addressing the systemic and institutional barriers that limit the potential of property taxation, urban policymakers can more effectively harness this tool to build cities that are not only economically vibrant but also socially just and environmentally sustainable.

## Conclusion

This narrative review underscores the pivotal role of property taxation in shaping equitable and sustainable urban development. Drawing on diverse case studies, the findings reveal that property tax serves not only as a source of municipal revenue but also as a strategic tool for reducing fiscal disparities, influencing land use, and promoting spatial justice. Empirical evidence from Ghana, Nigeria, South Korea, and other global contexts illustrates that inclusive and progressive tax systems can enhance infrastructure provision, mitigate speculative landholding, and address socio-spatial inequality. However, systemic inefficiencies such as weak administrative capacity, lack of transparency, and fragmented regulatory frameworks continue to constrain the effectiveness of property tax regimes.

To address these barriers, policymakers should prioritize reforms that strengthen valuation accuracy, enhance public trust, and integrate tax strategies with broader urban planning goals. Equally important is the need for participatory governance mechanisms that include diverse stakeholders in the design and implementation of tax policies. Future research should expand on underexplored dimensions such as the long-term effects of taxation on urban segregation, the political economy of tax reform, and the role of fiscal decentralization in enabling local autonomy. Integrating technological innovations like GIS and digital cadastres can further bolster administrative effectiveness and equity outcomes.

Ultimately, this study calls for a paradigm shift that reimagines property tax not just as a technical instrument, but as a catalyst for inclusive growth, social justice, and sustainable urban futures.

- <https://doi.org/10.1002/ep.14062>
- Dradra, Z. (2024). Do energy transition and environmental taxation contribute to sustainable development? evidence from oecd countries. *Arab Gulf Journal of Scientific Research*, 42(4), 1814-1831. <https://doi.org/10.1108/agjsr-05-2023-0195>
- Etter-Phoya, R., Manthalu, C., Kalizinja, F., Chigaru, F., Mazimbe, B., Phiri, A., ... & O'Hare, B. (2023). Financing child rights in malawi. *BMC Public Health*, 23(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-023-16319-x>
- Foggia, G. and Beccarello, M. (2023). Sustainability pathways in european
- Gomes, S., Jorge, S., & Eugénio, T. (2020). Teaching sustainable development in business sciences degrees: evidence from portugal. *Sustainability Accounting Management and Policy Journal*, 12(3), 611-634. <https://doi.org/10.1108/sampj-10-2019-0365>
- Hangoma, P. and Surgey, G. (2019). Contradictions within the sdgs: are sin taxes for health improvement at odds with employment and economic growth in zambia. *Globalization and Health*, 15(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12992-019-0510-x>
- Ivanov, I. (2020). Taxation for gender equality: proposal of measures for the republic of serbia on the road to european integration. *Pravni Zapisi*, 11(1), 204-228. <https://doi.org/10.5937/pravzap0-26172>
- Kotlán, I., Némec, D., Kotlánová, E., Skalka, P., Macek, R., & Machová, Z. (2021). European green deal: environmental taxation and its sustainability in conditions of high levels of corruption. *Sustainability*, 13(4), 1981. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13041981>
- Kumar, R. and Stauvermann, P. (2024). Environmental injustice: the effects of environmental taxes on income distribution in an oligopolistic general equilibrium model. *Sustainability*, 16(10), 4142. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su16104142>
- Maarof, M., Ahmed, D., & Samour, A. (2023). Fiscal policy, oil price, foreign direct investment, and renewable energy—a path to sustainable development in south africa. *Sustainability*, 15(12), 9500. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su15129500>
- Mateko, F. (2024). Opportunities in emerging technologies for southern africa: how the global south should adopt to take advantage?. *The Electronic Journal of Information Systems in Developing Countries*, 90(5). <https://doi.org/10.1002/isd2.12321>
- Mishchenko, A., Dalkiran, A., Novakovska, I., Skrypnyk, L., & Іщенко, H. (2022). Environmentally sustainable airport development: ukrainian case of decarbonization. *Aircraft Engineering and Aerospace Technology*, 95(3), 488-500. <https://doi.org/10.1108/aeat-06-2022-0154>
- Moosavian, S., Borzuei, D., Zahedi, R., & Ahmadi, A. (2022). Evaluation of research and development subsidies and fossil energy tax for sustainable development using computable general equilibrium model. *Energy Science & Engineering*, 10(9), 3267-3280. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ese3.1217>
- Nchofoung, T., Fotio, H., & Miamo, C. (2023). Green taxation and renewable energy technologies adoption: a global evidence. *waste management for meeting circular economy goals. Environmental Research Letters*, 18(12), 124001. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/ad067f>
- Foggia, G., Beccarello, M., & Arrigo, U. (2023). Assessment of the european emissions trading system's impact on sustainable development. *Sustainability*, 16(1), 223. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su16010223>
- Gaspar, V. and Amaglobeli, D. (2020). Tax, climate change, and sustainable development: global problems, global solutions?., 211-226. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-53265-9\\_15](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-53265-9_15)
- Renewable Energy Focus*, 44, 334-343. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ref.2023.01.010>
- Ng, K. (2024). Sustainable sides of taxation: an international law approach. *Environmental Law Review*, 26(1), 33-52. <https://doi.org/10.1177/14614529241235384>
- Omodero, C. (2022). The effects of corporate and individual income taxes on a gricultural development in nigeria. *Folia Oeconomica Stetinensia*, 22(2), 168-179. <https://doi.org/10.2478/fofi-2022-0024>
- Saba, C. and Monkam, N. (2024). Leveraging the potential of artificial intelligence (ai) in exploring the interplay among tax revenue, institutional quality, and economic growth in the g-7 countries. *AI & Society*, 40(2), 653-675. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00146-024-01885-4>
- Saudi, N., Reviane, I., Paddu, A., Agustin, G., Djam'an, F., & Sabbar, S. (2024). Carbon neutrality and sustainable development: an empirical study of indonesia's renewable energy adoption. *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy*, 14(4), 526-537. <https://doi.org/10.32479/ijeep.15953>
- Saqib, N., Usman, M., Rădulescu, M., Șerbu, R., Kamal, M., & Belașcu, L. (2023). Synergizing green energy, natural resources, global integration, and environmental taxation: pioneering a sustainable development goal framework for carbon neutrality targets. *Energy & Environment*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0958305x231215319>
- Savoia, A., Sen, K., & Tagem, A. (2023). Constraints on the executive and tax revenues in the long run. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 19(3), 314-331. <https://doi.org/10.1017/s1744137422000492>
- Usman, M., Malik, A., Nabi, H., Masood, M., Mujtaba, M., Fouad, Y., ... & Qazi, A. (2024). Carbon taxation on high utility transport fuels: an implementation of enviro-economic analysis for the sustainable environment. *Heliyon*, 10(13), e33786. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e33786>
- Wong, K., Chuah, J., & Hope, C. (2018). As an emerging economy, should malaysia adopt carbon taxation?. *Energy & Environment*, 30(1), 91-108. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0958305x18787273>
- Youssef, A. and Dahmani, M. (2024). Assessing the impact of digitalization, tax revenues, and energy resource capacity on environmental quality: fresh evidence from cs-ardl in the ekc framework. *Sustainability*, 16(2), 474. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su16020474>