JEL Classification Codes: Q01, O47, H2

Azərbaycanda davamlı inkişaf məqsədlərinin həyata keçirilməsi prosesində beynəlxalq təcrübədən yerli tədbirlərə: vergi siyasətinə təsirlər hansılardır?

Aqşin Əliyev

Xülasə

Tədqiqatın məqsədi – beynəlxalq təcrübədə DİM-lərin həyata keçirilməsi prosesində vergi siyasətinin iştirakının qiymətləndirilməsi və Azərbaycanda bu fəaliyyətin vergi siyasətinə təsirlərinin müzakirəsi

Tədqiqatın metodologiyası – müqayisəli təhlil və tematik təhlil

Tədqiqatın nəticələri – Məqsəd 1, Məqsəd 8, Məqsəd 16 və Məqsəd 17-nin tətbiqi ölkədə iqtisadi artımı və dövlət gəlirlərini artırmaqla vergi siyasətinə əhəmiyyətli dərəcədə təsir göstərə bilər.

Tədqiqatın məhdudiyyətləri – bəzi məqsədlərin yerli səviyyədə tətbiqinin nəticələrinə dair kifayət qədər məlumatın olmaması

Tədqiqatın praktiki əhəmiyyəti – ölkə daxilində DİM-in tətbiqi prosesi çərçivəsində vergi siyasətini təkmilləşdirmək məqsədilə tövsiyələrin təqdim olunması

Tədqiqatın orijinallığı/elmi yeniliyi – Azərbaycanda DİM-in tətbiqinin vergi siyasətinə təsirlərinin araşdırılması

Açar sözlər: BMT, Dayanıqlı İnkişaf Məqsədləri, iqtisadi inkişaf, vergi siyasəti

From İnternational Experience to Local Actions in the process of the SDGs implementation in Azerbaijan: What are impacts on Tax Policy?

Agshin Aliyev

Abstract

Purpose – address to what extent international experience may have contributions in the process of SDGs implementation through the tax policy and discuss how these contributions may have impacts on the tax policy in the framework of the SDGs implementation process in Azerbaijan

Methodology – comparative analysis and case study

Findings – Contributions of implementation process of Goal 1, Goal 8, Goal 16 and Goal 17 would have significant impacts on tax policy by increasing economic growth, and state revenues

Research limitations – no enough data about implementation process of specific sustainable development goals at the national level

Practical implications – recommendations on effective tax policy in the framework of the process of the SDGs implementation within the country

Originality/value – analyse contributions in the process of the SDGs implementation on the tax policy in Azerbaijan

Keywords: The UN, Sustainable Development Goals, economic growth, tax policy

1. Introduction

As a collection of 17 goals and 169 targets set by the United Nations (UN), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) encapsulates a branch of social and economic development issues, including poverty, hunger, health, education, climate change, gender equality, water, sanitation, energy, environment and social justice [13]. On 25th September 2015, the UN adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 goals by calling all 193-member states to improve living conditions of people in both developed and developing countries [19]. The scale and ambition of the New Agenda require a strong global partnership to enhance its implementation in the global level. This partnership will facilitate an intensive global engagement in support of the implementation of all the goals and targets by bringing together governments, civil society, the private sectors, the UN system and other actors as well as mobilizing of all resources [32]. Even though implementation process of the SDGs requires a strong partnership in the global level, effective and efficient achievements of the process make governments bring an international experience into the national level. It seems that SDGs implementation process may have significant impacts on the country's macroeconomic policy, including tax policy through an application of international experience at the national level.

From this perspective, the paper will address to what extent international experience may have contributions in the process of the SDGs implementation through the tax policy. This paper will also discuss how these contributions may have impacts on the tax policy in the framework of the SDGs implementation process in Azerbaijan.

2. Interplays between implementation of the SDGs and economic growth

2.1 From challenges to sustainable development

Sustainable development is a way of thinking, of living, of governing, and of doing business. It is also an approach to evaluate plans, programs, and operations [22, p. 3]. The economics of sustainability deals with natural, human-made and human capital, and it includes the development of economy and society [23, p. 260]. However, today international community cannot achieve the sustainable development globally, even at the national level. According to the UN's prediction, world population will reach 9,8 billion in 2050, and 11,2 billion in 2100. Furthermore, the UN expects that a high rate of population growth will be observed in the developing regions, particularly, the third world countries [36]. It seems that the high rates of demographic growth should call governments to establish and implement essential policies to overcome prospects challenges and achieve sustainable development. Under new conditions, the best investment opportunities for economic growth and innovative approaches seem an evident, believe economists.

It seems that the international community, including governments will need to increase economic growth and implement local actions to achieve SDGs within the country in the next decades. From this point of view, investment, including foreign direct investment (FDI) may have a specific role to strengthen a country's economic growth. According to the ICC Policy Statement, FDI would have an effective role to improve economic growth and sustainable development. Furthermore, FDI calls governments to create the best investment opportunities with the lowest perceptions of risk. Through the best investment opportunities, the governments ensure that the private sector allocates the investment in productive sectors [11]. Within the best investment opportunities, governmental units should focus on clear, non-discriminatory and well-implemented policies, including on taxation, says ICC [30, p. 2].

2.2 Taxation as main mechanism to enhance economic growth

Burgess and Stern believe that the main purpose of taxation is to raise resources to finance government expenditure [7, p. 762]. Bird claims that tax administration may play a critical role not only in shaping economic development but also in developing an effective state. He also argues that the tax system constitutes one of the major interfaces between citizens and state in any country so how taxes are administered may affect not only the political future of the government of the day but also more fundamentally, public trust in government [5, p. 23].

According to the ICC, international commerce still seems as a powerful mechanism to reduce poverty in the world [30, p. 2]. ICC also indicates in its reports that innovative approaches in tax policy supported by the government would have significant impacts on the promotion of economic growth, including investment and job creation. The idea is that state's main function is to mobilize and deploy resources to deliver the foundations of infrastructure, rule of law and public services as a heart of the development. Taxation encapsulates this main idea that it plays a critical role to create accountability between state and citizens. It provides a predictable and stable flow of revenue to finance public spending and shapes the environment in which investment, employment, and trade take place [12].

Obviously, a strong tax system would have direct impacts to achieve country's sustainable development as it contributes a state budget that government needs to mobilize domestic resources and improve infrastructure projects. The UN has already proposed a concept of Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM) [33] as criteria to achieve the SDGs for development of economic sphere. The UN believes that advance DRM system within the country may improve domestic capacity for taxation and other revenue collection [33]. The State's role is to allocate own domestic resources and gather tax for public spending like health, education, security, social protection to ensure that government works effectively. This is also applicable process for sustainable development, public investment and elimination of dependence on external aid.

It is also argued that tax increases accountability and establish a mechanism for governments by "signing a social or fiscal contract" between the State and citizens [17, p.92]. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda 2015 also calls governments to improve tax policy and tax collection through enhancing state budget revenues [31]. It also relates to domestic public resources, domestic and international private business and finance, international development cooperation, international trade, debt sustainability and other systematic issues [32, p. 33].

2.3 Can the process of SDGs implementation have contributions on tax policy?

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development precisely emphasizes that cohesive nationally owned sustainable development strategies, supported by integrated national financing frameworks, will be at the heart of the UN's efforts [32, p. 28]. It also highlights the essential role of national parliaments through their enactment of legislation and adaptation of budget and their role in ensuring accountability for effective implementation of its commitments [32, p. 11]. The 2030 Agenda also indicates that national development efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, including coherent and mutually supporting world trade, monetary and financial systems, and strengthened and enhanced global economic governance [32, p. 28]. From this perspective, tax policy would be a key mechanism to revive economic development through best investment opportunities. At the national level, main contributions of the SDGs implementation process on tax policy are given in the following:

- **Goal 1. No poverty**

The idea of Goal 1 is to end poverty all over the world through social protection for the poor and vulnerable, access to the basic services, avoidance from economic, social and environmental disasters by 2030 [26]. In this perspective, a revenue collection has a specific role on the financing state budget and its contributions to the public spending for reduction of poverty. Effective tax policy works when tax is collected where economic value is created; corporate income tax should be levied in accordance with where economic activity emerges and profits are gained [17, p. 92]. Development of business activities through transparent and inclusive process may help to create applicable global tax framework that strengths economic growth, including business activities and job creation. In most developing countries, the tax revenue received from private sector is vital source for state's budget. For example, most African governments depend on foreign corporate payments for 14% to finance state budget. From this perspective, the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTD) reported that multinational foreign units contribute to the state budget approximately, 730$ per a year in the developing countries [1]. Therefore, governments must establish a coherent tax policy that businesses must fulfil principles and rules agreed by and between states.

- **Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth**

Goal 8 aims to increase labour productivity, reduce the unemployment rate among young people and improve access to the financial services that are key components of the economics of sustainability [29]. The UN highlights the importance of private sector investment to achieve Goal 8. Furthermore, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda indicates private business activity, investment, and innovation as major components to increase economic growth and job creation [31]. From this perspective, income tax treaties may affect trade growth through best opportunities for business activities, reduction of double taxation and dealing with tax avoidance. According to the World Bank's report, the tax burden is extremely high in developing countries to do business activities [35]. For instance, medium-sized companies deal with effective tax rates that 7% higher than world average rate in sub-Saharan Africa region [35]. It seems that tax policy might promote investment, including FDI through innovative approaches in developing countries that provides job opportunities and increases GDP per capita. At the national level, effective implementation process of the SDGs will need a necessary support from private sector by ensuring business models compliances with the global objectives. Under this circumstance, tax policy will have importance not only reduce poverty but also provide decent work and economic growth.

- **Goal 16. Promote peace, justice and strong institutions**

Goal 16 requires effective, accountable and inclusive institutions established by member states for implementation of the SDGs at the national, regional, international level as well [27]. Today only a few regions have achieved the sustainable and secure level of living condition; however, most regions still face with the armed war, ethnic violence, and many domestic conflicts. This is the major consequences of lack of strong institutions, access to the justice and information database, says ICC [30, p. 5].

Within the state, compliance of tax policy into predictable, transparent and cooperative systems by coordinating with other institutions would also be an effective way for implementation of the SDGs at the national level. Tax administrations should precisely focus on a reliable and clear encourage investment strategy that supports economic growth within the country. A predictable, transparent and cooperative relationship between business community and governments would optimize tax policy. The idea of the country-by-country reporting system is to develop risk assessment tool for tax administrations with a clear overview of international business activities and paid taxes by private sector representatives. Furthermore, it should be a transparent system about how much governments collect the tax, and how much they spend annually.

According to the G20/OECD BEPS package, such cooperative compliance system could be a powerful tool for effective cost management and efficient solutions that are benefit for not only tax administrations but also business community. Initially, the OECD conceptualized the cooperative compliance "as a relationship that favours collaboration over confrontation and is anchored more on mutual truth than on enforceable obligations" and "a relationship with revenue bodies based on cooperation and trust with both parties going beyond their statutory obligations" [15, p. 39]. Afterward, the OECD defined this concept as "transparency in exchange for certainty" [16, p. 31]. Cooperative compliance in tax policy with other institutions might be an effective tool to address challenges, including cross-border trade, investment, and issues in international taxation that have a significant impact on not only achieving tax certainty but also transparency in customs policy [18, p. 25]. Cooperation between governments through effective, accountable and transparent institutions might provide balanced and efficient tax policy that the SDGs calls it for promotion peace, justice, and strong institutions.

- **Goal 17. Partnership for Global Goals**

Goal 17 targets a global partnership to achieve the SDGs at the international level and calls governments, the private sector, civil society, the UN system and other actors to mobilize all available resources [28.] For this goal, it is required that all member of society must play a significant role to achieve the SDGs that people face with a high demographic growth, limited natural resources to the unemployment problem. However, effective tax policy would be a significant tool to encourage economic growth for solutions of the global challenges. In particularly, the private sector would play an important role to reinforce DRM through enhancing economic growth and job creation. Through tax matters, cooperative actions between public and private sectors would create a strong partnership among countries.

3. Contributions of the SDGs implementation on tax policy towards local actions in Azerbaijan

3.1 Sustainable Development issues in Azerbaijan's development agenda

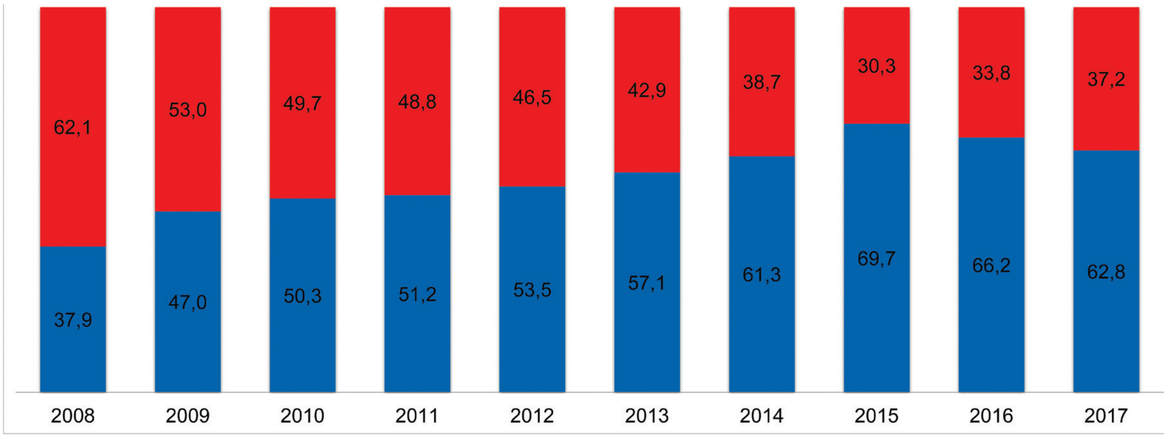
Since 1991 Independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan, dynamic progress issues have been included country's development agenda to transfer from planned to market economy. In last two decades, revenues obtained from oil

Figure 1. Azerbaijan's HDI trends based on consistent time series data

	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of scholling	Mean year of schooling	GNI per capıta (2011 PPP $)	HDI value
1990	64.9	10.7		8.741	
1995	64.6	10.0	10.2	3.394	0.609
2000	66.9	10.4	10.6	4.492	0.642
2005	69.0	10.7	10.7	7.118	0.682
2010	70.5	11.7	11.0	15.123	0.741
2011	70.6	11.8	11.1	14.593	0.742
2012	70.7	11.9	11.2	14.670	0.745
2013	70.7	12.2	11.2	15.860	0.752
2014	7.8	12.7	11.2	16.433	0.758
2015	70.9	12.7	11.2	16.413	0.759

Source: Human Development Report 2016

Figure 2. Share of oil and non-oil sector in GDP in 2008–2017 years (%)



Source: Macroeconomic overview, 2018

and gas exploration, production and exportation made Azerbaijan become in the list of the rapidly developing countries. To achieve dynamic progress, Azerbaijan joined several development programs supported by the international organizations that is one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) by proposed the UN in 2001–2015. During this period, the poverty rate declined from 49% to 4,9% and extreme poverty and hunger was eliminated [9, p. 1]. In addition, Azerbaijan was included in high human development group by ranking 78th among 188 countries for Human Development Index in 2015 [6, p. 3].

According to the SCC, real GDP increased 4,5 times from 2001 to 2014 by reaching 59,01 billion AZN while non-oil GDP raised 36,2 billion AZN. The GDP dependence on oil sector started to decrease in 2008 and this process continues in last years. A share of the oil sector in GDP declined from 62,1% to 37,2% by having 24,9% 2008–2017. On the other hand, a share of non-oil sector in GDP increased significantly from 37,9% to 62,8% in 2008–2017 years.

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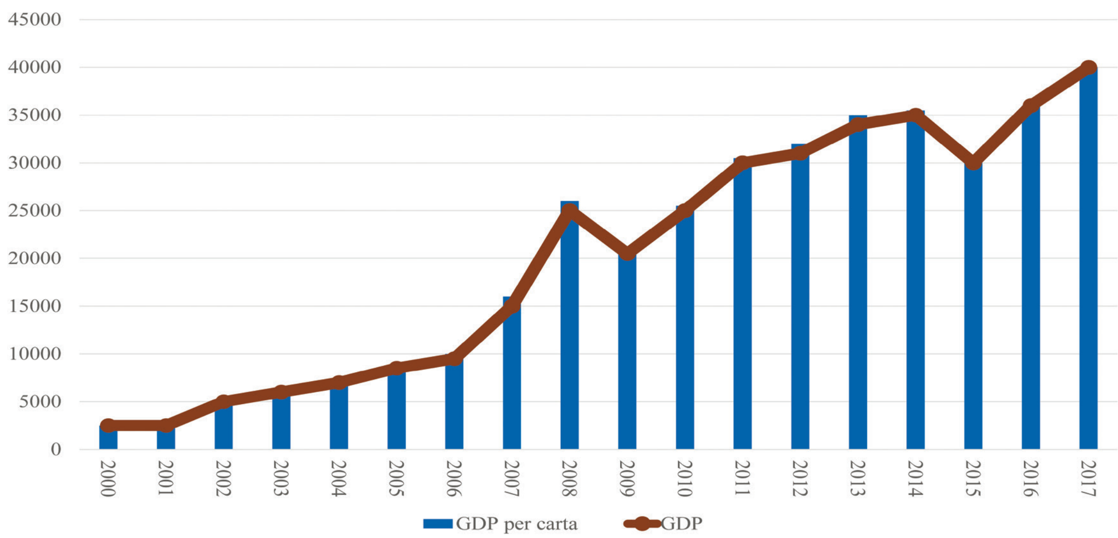
Figure 3. GDP per capital (AZN)



Source: SCC

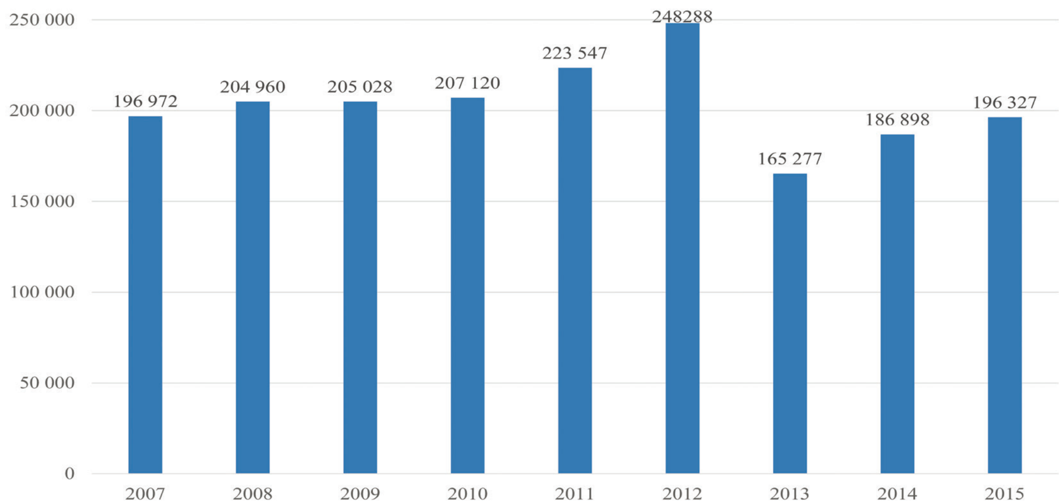
Figure 4. Investments to the country's economy

	Total investment		Domestic investment		Foreign investment	
	mln AZN	%	mln AZN	%	mln AZN	%
2005	4176	100	826	19,8	3350	80,2
2006	4297	100	1252	29,1	3045	70,9
2007	4591	100	1915	41,7	2676	58,3
2008	4249	100	2238	52,6	2011	47,4
2009	3225	100	1822	56,4	1403	43,4
2010	4276	100	2359	55,1	1917	44,9
2011	5370	100	3245	60,4	2125	39,6
2012	6040	100	3372	55,8	2668	44,2
2013	7499,6	100	3503,9	46,7	3995,7	53,3
2014	7639,5	100	3370,7	44,1	4268,8	55,9
2015	8499,9	100	2758	32,4	5741,9	67,6
2016	9949,8	100	2598,9	26,1	7350,9	73,9
2017	10610,1	100	3620,6	34,1	6989,5	65,9

Source: SCC

According to the SCC report, "mineral fuel, oil and oil products" shared 88,7% in overall exportation during 2000–2015 that indicates high dependency of the national economy on the world oil prices and any fluctuations in oil and gas revenues. From this point of view, investment and structural policy might have a significant role in the process of the country's social and economic development, including increasing of the non-oil sector's production and export capacity. According to the SCC report, a total amount of investment was 212,5 billion USD during 2000–2015 to revive economic development. Figure 4 indicates that a share of

Figure 5. Investments to the country's economy



Source: The SCC

domestic investment was 52,3%, while foreign investment was 47,7% during this period.

In addition, development of entrepreneurship was a main factor to increase economic growth and job creation. Since, 1991, national legal framework, institutional mechanisms and market structure have been established that covered the development of small and medium-size enterprises and privatization of public properties. The government also reduced the tax burden on entrepreneurs, profit and value-added tax (VAT) rates and compulsory insurance premiums. Furthermore, the government started to apply the simplified tax on small enterprises based on their turnover. Several regulations and policies towards liberalization of private sector simplified a registration process of the business by adopting “One Stop Shop” system in 2007, [20] improved favourable business environment by supporting small and medium-sized enterprises, simplified export and import procedures, eliminated export duties and decreased corporate tax rate by 20% in 2010 [2]. The official implementation process of “One Stop Shop” system started in 2008, and the number of procedures for those initiated business was decreased from 13 to 5 as well as registration period from 53 days to 7 days [25, p. 10]. Figure 5 also indicates how a number of small enterprises has increased significantly since this reform was adopted.

The government also adopted “The Strategic Roadmap for the production of consumer goods at the level of small and medium entrepreneurship" (hereinafter referred to as the Strategic Roadmap) set the primary policy direction for short, medium and long-term perspectives of economic reforms and development of the SMEs. This document includes a strategic vision for 2020, long-term vision for 2025 and target vision for post – 2025 period for Azerbaijan [14, p. 3].

Because of all implementation programs within the country, Doing Business 2015 report ranked Azerbaijan 8th place in the list of top 10 reformer countries [8, p.6]. This report highlights several reforms, including “Registering property”, “Starting a business” and “Paying taxes” implemented by the government in 2013–2014. In addition, Azerbaijan was ranked in 39th in “macroeconomic environment”, and 37th in “gross national savings as a percentage of GDP”, the 9th in “number of days to start a business” and 3rd in “number of procedures to start a business” among 138 countries, according to the Global Competitiveness Index 2016–2017 report conducted by World Economic Forum [24, p. 15]. In Global Innovation Index 2016 report, the country was ranked 7th in “ease of starting business”, 13th in “investment”, 27th in “domestic market development” indicators among 218 countries [10].

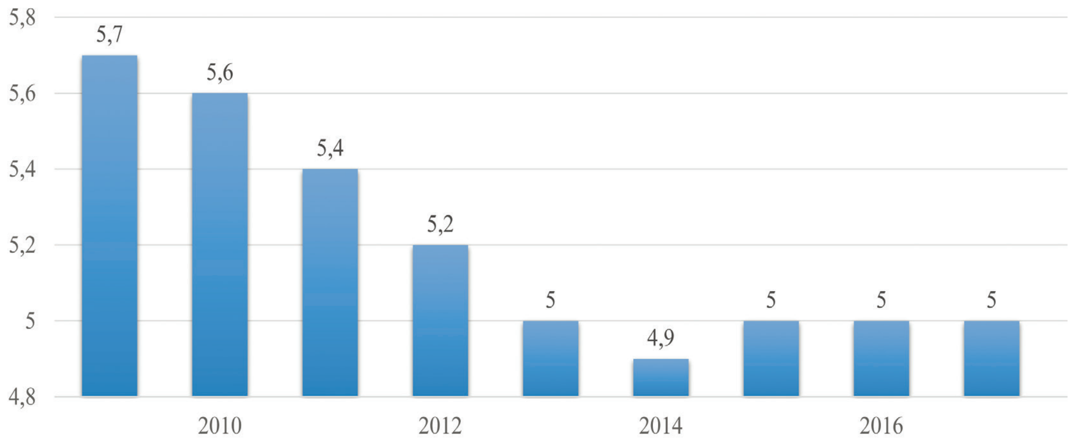
These highlighted points indicate that sustainable development issues have always been in Azerbaijan’s agenda within the process of MDGs implementation, as well as before it. From this point of view, the government has implemented the State Program on Poverty and Economic Development and State Program on Socio-Economic Development based on the sustainable development concept. Therefore, Azerbaijan’s joining to the SDGs program and its nationalization process have not been a challenge in comparison with other countries. After adopted 2030 Agenda, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan issued the decree to establish “National Coordination Council for Sustainable Development of the Republic of Azerbaijan” on 6th October 2016. The working group included several ministries and government agencies, including the Ministry of Taxes. The major highlighted contributions of the SDGs implementation process and its impacts on tax issues are given in the following:

3.2 SDGs contributions on tax policy in the national level

3.2.1 Contributions of Goal 1

Within the country, State Program on Poverty Reduction and Economic Development and the State Program on Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development have had significant

Figure 6. Unemployment rate



Source: Trading Economics

impacts on the elimination of extreme poverty, reduction of absolute poverty and improvement of the living condition by increasing role of social protection. Since 2001, a percentage of people those living conditions below poverty line (49%) declined 8.6 times in 2015, and extreme poverty was eliminated in 2017 [34, p. 36]. Currently, country's social security system encapsulates all elements of social protection and several reforms are adopted and various programs are implemented within this framework. According to the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population, the government pays social payments 28,3% of people as a part of the social protection system [34, p. 36]. These payments include pensions, social benefits and targeted state social assistance. The main purpose of Targeted Social Assistance program is to provide minimum living needs for the poor and low-income population. Since 2006, several funds have had a significant role to finance this program in the country. Within this program, the government spent 237.3 million AZN for implementation process till 2016 [34, p. 37].

For the further implementation of Goal 1, the government will need to establish a coherent tax policy that interplays between state and citizens. Firstly, it should focus on what are gaps in the process of reduction of poverty within the country. Secondly, it should identify how a business community might develop that economic activity emerges and profit are obtained. Through business activities, economic growth as well job creation might increase significantly. In this context, government will need to maintain a balance between the private sector and public spending. Because private sector is the main source to finance the state's budget through tax collection that contributes to the public spending for reduction of poverty in the country.

3.2.2 Contributions of Goal 8

Enhancement of labour productivity is one of the high priority issues for implementation process of Goal 8 at the national level. Diversification of economy towards the development of the non-oil sector remains a significant issue in the country's development agenda. Towards implementation of Goal 8, the government has created more than 1 million 600 thousand job places in the regions [4]. As a result, unemployment rate gradually declined by 5% in 2015 (Figure 6), and the percentage of women was 5,9% and men were 4,1% [34, p. 37]. To improve implementation process of the Goal 8, international experience

Figure 7. Dynamics of state revenue

Indicators (mln AZN)	2014	2015	2016	2017
REVENUES	18 400,5	17 153,2	17 501,2	16 516,7
Ministry of Taxes	7 113,6	7 118,2	7 015,6	6 973,5
State Customs Comitte	1 510,8	1 591,7	2 291,6	2 608,8
SOFAZ	9 337,0	8 130,0	7 615,0	6 100,0
Others	439,1	313,3	579,0	834,4

Source: SCC

says that the governments needs to promote investment opportunities that provides job places and increases GDP per capita, as mentioned before. At the national level, the government needs to take local actions that supports development of private sector. With best investment opportunities, the business community will want more produce and require more employees. Under this condition, not only job is provided but also poverty reduces. Obviously, development of private sector through investment might increase government revenues by collecting taxes at the national level.

3.2.1. Contributions of Goal 16

Compliance of tax policy into predictable, transparent and cooperative systems by coordinating with other governmental institutions would be the best practice for implementation of the SDGs in the national level. Within the state, a predictable, transparent and cooperative relationship between tax administration and other governmental institutions, particularly customs services might improve not only tax policy but also give information to what extent country's fiscal policy works effectively, how country's export-import system is managed in the international business.

To that end, the government has recently adopted new order "On Improvements of Control System of Import-Export Operations in the country" on the 20th April 2018. The order aims to achieve transparency in the financial area, increase budget revenues, simplify procedures on the exportation of non-oil products, enhance overall export towards coordination of fiscal policy with several governmental institutions. According to the order, joint control mechanism should be established on import-export operations through coordination with the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Ministry of Taxes of the Republic of Azerbaijan [21]. For further implementation of this policy, it is also required to establish procedures and mechanisms by coordinating with the Ministry of Economic Development of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Azerbaijan. From this perspective, compliance of the tax policy into predictable, transparent and cooperative systems by coordinating other governmental institutions would make improvements for not only implementation process of Goal 16 but also tax administration itself.

3.2.1. Contributions of Goal 17

Since independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the government has implemented several action plans to develop cooperation within international organizations, major transnational companies, NGOs and other actors of the international community. For peaceful policy, it is required to join international agreements through taking responsibility for the development of humanity. To that end, the EU's twinning projects on "Support to the Ministry of Taxes of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the field of Computer Assisted Audit System" was implemented 2011-2013, and "Support to the Ministry of Taxes of the Republic of Azerbaijan in building capacity for sustainable development of human resources" was implemented in 2014–2016 through partnership with international actors [34, p. 62]. In addition, further cooperation with the EU made sponsor other twinning project on "Support to the Ministry of the Taxes of the Republic of Azerbaijan in optimal use of resources and quality service to taxpayers". The figure 7 indicates that taxes shares much more in the state budget in comparison other revenue sources during 2014–2017.

From this perspective, contributions of the global partnership on tax administration would be a significant to encourage economic growth and increase budget revenues. To that end, tax policy should focus on cooperative actions between public and private actors through a strong partnership in the international community.

4. Conclusions

The economics of sustainability deals with natural, human-made and human capital, and it includes the development of economy and society. This paper mainly concentrates on Azerbaijan's achievements to implement SDGs by focusing on well-implemented tax policy. This article answers to what extent international experience may have contributions in the process of SDGs implementation through the tax policy. The paper also identifies how these contributions may have impacts on the tax policy in the framework of the SDGs implementation process in Azerbaijan.

According to the findings, main contributions of the SDGs implementation process through well-implemented tax policy in Azerbaijan are included: Within implementation of Goal 1, the government needs to maintain a balance between private sector and public spending by financing the state's budget through tax collection that contributes to the public spending for reduction of poverty in the country. Goal 8 promotes sustained economic growth, productive employment and decent work that might increase government revenues by collecting taxes at the national level. Within implementation of Goal 16 in Azerbaijan, the government need to compliance of tax policy into predictable, transparent and cooperative systems by coordinating with other governmental institutions to ensure how much taxes are collected, and how much are spent annually. Lastly, Goal 17 concentrates on the global partnership with international actors to get the best practices, increase economic growth and budget revenues. To sum up, implementation process of the Goal 1, Goal 8, Goal 16 and Goal 17 in Azerbaijan would make significant changes on tax policy by bringing sustainable development in economics.

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