


A note on taxing sugary drinks in the UAE


April 9 2018, by Dr Ibtihal Fadhil And Hira Abdul Razzak

TAXING SUGARY DRINKS AROUND THE GLOBE

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DO TAXES REDUCE CONSUMPTION?


IN MEXICO, IN ITS FIRST 2 YEARS, SUGARY DRINK PURCHASES **DECREASED BY 7.6% PER YEAR**. OVER 10 YEARS THIS WILL LEAD TO A **2.54% REDUCTION** IN OBESITY AND



PREVENT 86-134,000 CASES OF DIABETES.

IMPLEMENTED SUGAR TAXES WORLDWIDE

* LISTS ACCURATE AT TIME OF PRODUCTION.



28 COUNTRIES & 7 US CITIES (so far...)*

1. COOK ISLANDS
2. KIRIBATI
3. FRENCH POLYNESIA
4. MEXICO
5. CHILE
6. DOMINICA
7. BARRADOS
8. PORTUGAL
9. SPAIN (CATELONIA)
10. IRELAND
11. UNITED KINGDOM
12. FRANCE
13. BELGIUM
14. NORWAY
15. FINLAND
16. ESTONIA
17. HUNGARY
18. ST HELENA
19. SOUTH AFRICA
20. SAUDI ARABIA
21. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
22. MAURITIUS
23. SEYCHELLES
24. BRUNEI
25. NAURU
26. F.I.P
27. SAOIA
28. TONGA


1. SAN FRANCISCO, CA
2. BERKELEY, CA
3. ALBANY, CA
4. OAKLAND, CA
5. SEATTLE, WA
6. BOULDER, CO
7. PHILADELPHIA, PA

DO TAXES IMPACT RETAILERS?

AFTER 1 YEAR, IN LOW-INCOME NEIGHBOURHOODS IN BERKELEY, USA, SUGARY DRINK CONSUMPTION **DECLINED BY 21%**. HOWEVER, SALES OF UNTAXED BEVERAGES IN BERKELEY ROSE, SUCH THAT **OVERALL BEVERAGE SALES ROSE.**



FRANCE SAW A **6.7% DECLINE** IN DEMAND FOR REGULAR COLA IN THE FIRST 2 YEARS AFTER INTRODUCING A SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGE TAX.



6.7%

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION RECOMMENDS SUGARY DRINKS TAXES AS AN EFFECTIVE MEASURE TO



"REDUCE OVER-CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR & HALT THE EPIDEMIC OF OBESITY AND DIABETES"

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In late 2017, the United Arab Emirates joined 27 countries and 7 US cities in taxing sugary drinks.

Sugary carbonated drinks, energy drinks, and other similar products are fueling the obesity and diabetes epidemic. With the World Health Organization estimating that more than 1.9 billion adults (39 percent) are overweight, and 650 million (13 percent) are obese, an increasing body of evidence is wisely examining the factors that are contributing to these epidemics. To that end, sugary carbonated drinks have been implicated

as a risk factor for Type 2 diabetes, obesity, heart diseases, tooth decay, and a variety of other health problems.

In the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the rising incidence of [obesity](#) and [diabetes](#) has been a cause for concern for the public as well as the government, with public advocacy calling for taxes on sugar carbonated drinks principally to improve public health and reduce obesity and diabetes. Recently, this concern has been discussed among Gulf States and transformed into concerted action with the UAE imposing a law on excise taxes on energy and fizzy drinks starting from October 1st, 2017. The prices of sugary carbonated drinks (for example, Coca-Cola Pepsi, Sprite, Fanta, Mountain Dew, etc.) are now 50 percent more expensive. Whereas, the retail price of [energy drinks](#) has increased 100 percent. This excise tax is set to discourage the consumption of products that have ruinous effects on the health of people, while generated revenue is expected to support advanced health services for the UAE community. Saudi Arabia took a similar measure earlier and other Gulf States are expected to implement excise taxes in early 2018.

In addition, and in an effort to stem the growing tide of non-communicable diseases, the UAE supports prolonged multifaceted approaches for addressing obesity and diabetes, and has sparked and implemented many [health](#) awareness and obesity related campaigns such as consumer education about the dangers of excess sugar consumption. Current campaigns include the "Dubai 30×30 fitness challenge" that aims to make Dubai one of the world's healthiest cities; the 2021 Healthy Children initiative; and the Junior Chef Program. These campaigns and activities are supported by the implementation and development of policies to improve access to nutritious and healthy food.

While support and recognition for the role of fiscal policies in combating obesity and diabetes gains momentum, it is still too early to

judge the impact of this new price policy on consumer purchase and consumption in the UAE, including the nudging of consumers toward opting for healthier alternatives. Nevertheless, rising disease burden and escalating healthcare costs associated with poor diet necessitate bold action and solutions, which considerably justify government to employ price policy interventions based on [evidence from modelling and other settings](#).

The implementation of the sugary drinks tax is one of the key measures included in the UAE national NCD action plan (2017- 2021). Accordingly, evaluation plans and sound implementation monitoring strategies are also expected this year.

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