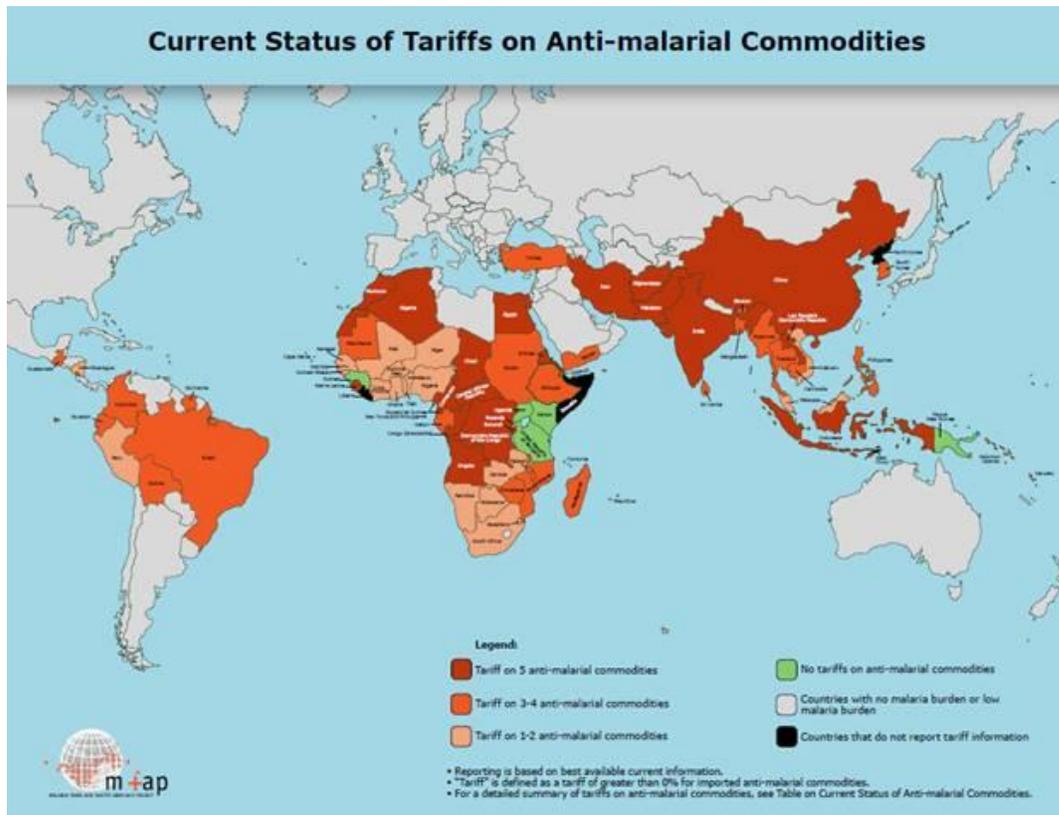


REMOVAL OF TAXES AND TARIFFS

Issue: The existence of importation barriers, including both tariff and non-tariff barriers, can negatively affect the cost and timely delivery of essential anti-malarial commodities. This effect is widely recognised by African leaders and their international partners, as evidenced by the Abuja Declaration of 2000 that committed all signatories “to reduce or waive taxes and tariffs for mosquito nets and materials, insecticides, anti-malarial drugs and other recommended goods and services that are needed for malaria control strategies.” Recently, the 64th UN General Assembly of 2009 reaffirmed the importance of removing tariff and non-tariff barriers on anti-malarial commodities. Unfortunately, to date only four African nations have completely removed tariffs on all five essential anti-malarial commodities identified by the World Health Organization (Guinea, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda).

- MEMBERS**
- Angola
 - Benin
 - Botswana
 - Burkina Faso
 - Burundi
 - Cameroon
 - Cape Verde
 - Chad
 - Comoros
 - Republic of Congo
 - Democratic Republic of Congo
 - Côte d'Ivoire
 - Djibouti
 - Egypt
 - Equatorial Guinea
 - Eritrea
 - Ethiopia
 - Gabon
 - Ghana
 - Guinea
 - Kenya
 - Lesotho
 - Liberia
 - Madagascar
 - Malawi
 - Mali
 - Mauritania
 - Mauritius
 - Mozambique
 - Namibia
 - Niger
 - Nigeria
 - Rwanda
 - Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic
 - São Tomé and Príncipe
 - Senegal
 - Seychelles
 - Sierra Leone
 - Somalia
 - South Africa
 - South Sudan
 - Sudan
 - Swaziland
 - The Gambia
 - Togo
 - Uganda
 - United Republic of Tanzania
 - Zambia
 - Zimbabwe



ALMA action on removal of taxes and tariffs: ALMA is working in partnership with the Malaria Taxes and Tariffs Advocacy Project (M-TAP) to help expand access to essential commodities used in the global fight against malaria by:

1. Identifying importation processes that can delay access to essential anti-malarial commodities or increase their cost, and;
2. Working in partnership with stakeholders in the global malaria community to provide national governments with data on the impact of importation barriers to aid the decision-making process to promote policy changes that remove importation barriers and increases the capacity of national governments to achieve their targets for malaria control.

