

Tobacco Consumption Control in Thailand

After established the National Committee Tobacco Control in 1989 and Institute of Tobacco Consumption Control under Department of medical Services , MOPH. in 1990 and . Tobacco control in Thailand have been organized manners and good conscience. In 1992: Parliament passed two laws

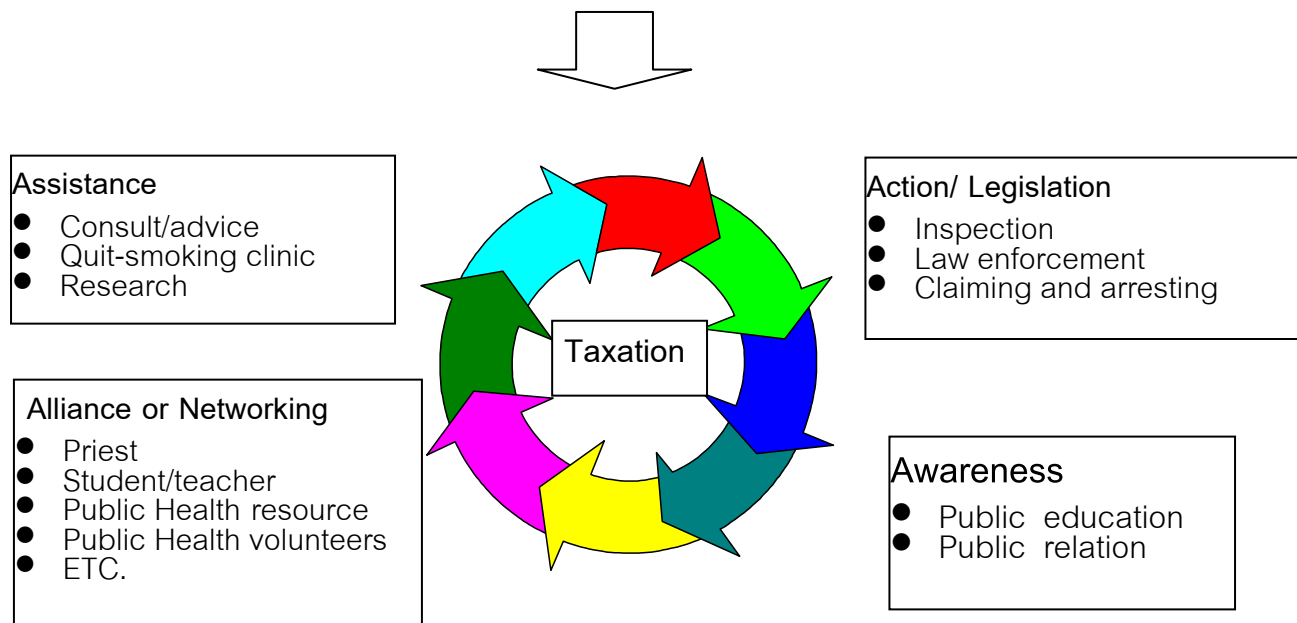
- Non-Smoker Right' Protect Act
- Control Tobacco Product Control Act

Right now , Thailand has set up the Nation Plan and Polices for Tobacco Control

Tobacco Control Policies

- Decrease cigarette smoking rate
- Decrease new smokers
- Protect of non-smokers's right

Strategies used in Thailand



Apart of the 4 A strategies and tax policy ,Thailand have established the National Committee for Tobacco Control (NCTC) since 1989 . the committee consisted of the Minister of Public Health as a

chairman with permanent secretary from related ministries ,academics and representative of NGOs and mass media .The mandates of NCTC are set up a policies and implementation guidelines on coordination,monitoring and evaluation of activities.

Tobacco Control Strategies in the years 2004 - 2006

In the years 2004-2006, Bureau of Non-communicable diseases has been using the 7 social tobacco control strategies ;

1. Protection the youth form tobacco accessing

by pushing Excise Department enact and amend the law for

- not sale cigarette to minor in small packs or single loosies tobacco
- zoning for tobacco selling
- not allow to import the fruity - cigarettes
- increasing the premium for cigarette vender

by enact new Ministerial Public Health Annountment for not allowing to use misleading word on cigarette pack

2.Tobacco Taxation and price policy

3. Controlling of tobacco advertising

4. Increasing the non-smoking area for non-smoker

by enact and amend non-smoker' right protection act (Ministerial Public Health Annountment , the most update one is Ministerial Public Health Annountment #17)

5. Supporting quit-smoke programme for smokers

6. Alliance and public relation in tobacco control

7. Law enforcement by

- Inspection and watchdog
- Hot line center

Tobacco Control Strategies in the years 2007 - 2009

1. Protection the youth form tobacco accessing

by pushing Excise Department enact and amend the law for

- not sale cigarette to minor in small packs or single loosies tobacco
- zoning for tobacco selling
- not allow to import the fruity - cigarettes
- increasing the premium for cigarette vender

2. Tobacco Taxation and price policy

3. Controlling of tobacco advertising

Health warning on hand-roll tobacco

4. Increasing the non-smoking area for non-smoker

by enact and amend non-smoker' right protection act such as free smoke pub and

bar,

5. Public policies development

- National tobacco control amendment
- Host meeting (conference of the parties 2)

6. Supporting quit-smoke programme for smokers

7. Knowledge and research management for supporting national strategy

- crop substation
- Litigation
- Free smoke pub and bar
- Cross border advertising
- Smuggling

8. Alliance and public relation in tobacco control

9. Law enforcement

- appointment and revising the law inspector

FCTC and Tobacco Control Efforts in Thailand

Thailand had legislated two tobacco control laws which have been enforced since 1992 (B.E. 2535). They are the Tobacco Products Control Act B.E. 2535 and the Non-smokers' Health Protection Act B.E. 2535, the details of which virtually cover all of those appearing in the FCTC. It should be said that tobacco control in Thailand is comprehensive tobacco control. Among the 'gold standard' legislations and 'best practices' are:

Tobacco Products Control Act

- Total ban on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship: all forms of advertisements are prohibited, i.e. direct advertising, point-of-sale advertising, product placement in all media, and trademark diversification.
- All forms of promotion are banned, e.g., free giveaway, exchanges, rebates, discount, free premiums and others.
- Youth access to tobacco is limited through the prohibition of sales to minors of less than 18 years of age and the ban on cigarette-machine vending.
- Disclosure of constituents and emission products to the Ministry of Public Health. Thailand is one of the only two countries in the world that have got such a section in the law.
- Cigarette packages must be labeled with 9 pictorial health warnings on rotation. Thailand is the 4th country in the world to have such graphic warnings.
- Prohibition of the misleading descriptors such as 'light', 'mild', etc.;
- Mandating printing of toxic and carcinogenic emission products on the sides of cigarette packages;

Non-smokers' Health Protection Act

- Ban on smoking is comprehensive in public places and workplaces. The places with total ban include all public transports, outdoor exercising, learning park or centre, occupation train centre, cinemas, stores, public park, zoo, botanical park, bank institution, oil or gas station, passenger terminal of all kinds including airport, boat pier and air-conditioned restaurants / internet shop etc. .

Some activities and another regulations

- Since 4 September 1992 import, production and sales of smokeless tobacco products have been prohibited
- Import, production and sales of “hookah” have been prohibited since August 2003.
- Prohibition of sales of single sticks of cigarettes and packages containing less than 20 cigarettes; and

Mandating that only low ignition propensity cigarettes can be sold in the country.

- Concerted attempts by the transnational tobacco companies, the Thailand Tobacco Monopoly (TTM), and the Government to privatize the TTM were successfully thwarted by research and policy advocacy, coordinated by the Thailand Health Promotion Institute and allies. All of the world’s government tobacco monopolies have either been privatized or denaturalized except those in Thailand and China.