



PROTECTING PEOPLE FROM TOBACCO SMOKE

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INTRODUCTION



Smoke-free initiatives

This is a very important strategy as protecting people from tobacco smoke which includes, smoke-free areas and expansion of smoke-free areas.

- Main objective of smoke-free initiatives is to **protect** people from the harms of second-hand smoke (SHS)
- Help smokers to **quit**
- **Prevent youth** from taking up smoking habit.
- Is the second most effective strategy after taxation

Article 8 of the WHO FCTC



Principle 1: Total elimination of smoking and tobacco smoke in a particular space or environment in order to create a 100% smoke-free environment. There is no safe level of exposure to tobacco smoke

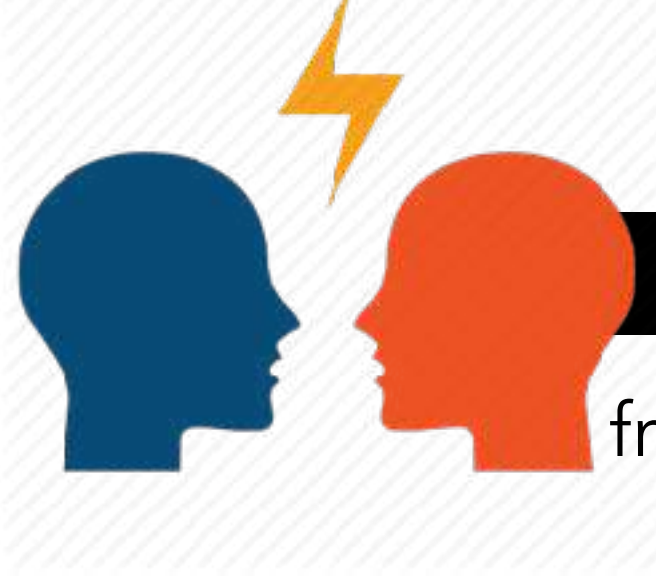
Principle 2. All people should be protected from exposure to tobacco smoke. All indoor workplaces and indoor public places should be smoke-free.

Principle 3. Legislation is necessary to protect people from exposure to tobacco smoke. Voluntary smoke-free policies have repeatedly been shown to be ineffective and do not provide adequate protection.

Principle 4. Good planning and adequate resources are essential for successful implementation and enforcement of smoke-free legislation.

Principle 5. Civil Society has a central role in building support for and ensuring compliance with smoke-free measures, and should be included as an active partner in the process of developing, implementing, and enforcing legislation.

Principle 6. The implementation of smoke-free legislation, its enforcement and its impact should all be monitored and evaluated.



OPPOSITION

from the tobacco industry.



ECONOMIC ARGUMENT

Entrepreneurs will claim the initiative will **drive customers away** from businesses



NON-COMPLIANCE

Behaviour change and support for such policy

3

challenges for change

Various challenges may arise when implementing the smoke-free law



It has been PROVEN

Regardless of the country, or income level

- ✓ Smoke-free environments are popular
- ✓ Easy to implement and enforce
- ✓ Does not harm the business

2 MAIN STRATEGIES

The current situation in Malaysia highlights two main strategies to protect people from tobacco smoke

LAW & ENFORCEMENT

EMPOWEMENT



LAW & ENFORCEMENT



MALAYSIA
Warta Kerajaan
SERI PADUKA BAGINDA
DITERBITKAN DENGAN KUASA
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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AKTA MAKANAN 1983

PERATURAN-PERATURAN KAWALAN HASIL TEMBAKAU 2004

SUSUNAN PERATURAN

BAGIAN I

PERMULAAN

Peraturan

Malaysia has a regulation on smoking area in Sub-Regulation 11(1) **PPKHT 2004** under **Food Act 1983**



Currently there are 23 gazzated places where smoking are prohibited

- in any shopping complex;
- in any premises or children playground or park including three meters from its border at highway rest area (R&R);
- in any airport;
- In any area in a petrol station;
- In any area of public park except open car park;
- in any government premises;
- in any area in a stadium, sports complex, tness centre or gymnasium;
- in any observational tower, camp site, canopy walk and ve meters from entrance or exit of canopy walk, national park or state park.
- in any area which is used for any assembly activity
- in a building other than private or residential building;
- in any building or public place which is used for religious purposes;
- in any entertainment centre or theatre, except any pub, discotheque, night club or casino, at any time when such place is open to the public;
- in any area in an educational institution or a higher educational institution;
- in any area in a library;
- in any hospital or clinic;
- in any area in a nursery;
- in any area in an internet café; in any public lift or toilet;
- in any school bus;
- in any area in National Service Training Center;
- in any air-conditioned eating place or shop;
- in any oor with a service counter in the building speci ed in the Second Schedule;
- in any centralized air conditioned working area; in any public vehicle or public transport terminal;

Table 1: Summary of smoke-free settings (indoor) based on the national law

	BRUNEI	CAMBODIA	INDONESIA	LAO PDR	MALAYSIA	MYANMAR	PHILIPPINES	SINGAPORE	THAILAND	VIETNAM
Airport										
Bars & Pubs	*									
Educational Facilities										
Health Care Facilities										
Hotels										
Places of Worship										
Restaurants (Aircond)										
Restaurants (Non-Aircond)										
Shops & Shopping Complex										
Transport Terminals										
Transportation (Public)										
Universities										
Workspace/Offices										
<div> <div></div> 100% Smoke-Free/No Smoking Room </div> <div> <div></div> With Smoking Room </div> <div> <div></div> Allows </div>										

(Source: Copyright permission from ITC USM received)

SUMMARY OF SMOKE FREE SETTING BASES ON THE NATIONAL LAW

Based on Principle 2, Malaysia has not achieved a comprehensive smoke-free environment compared to other ASEAN countries as discretion is based on an approval as stated in Sub-Regulation 11(2) of PPKHT 2004.

Table 1 shows Malaysia as the only ASEAN country where bars and pubs and non-air conditioned restaurant is still not a smoke-free area

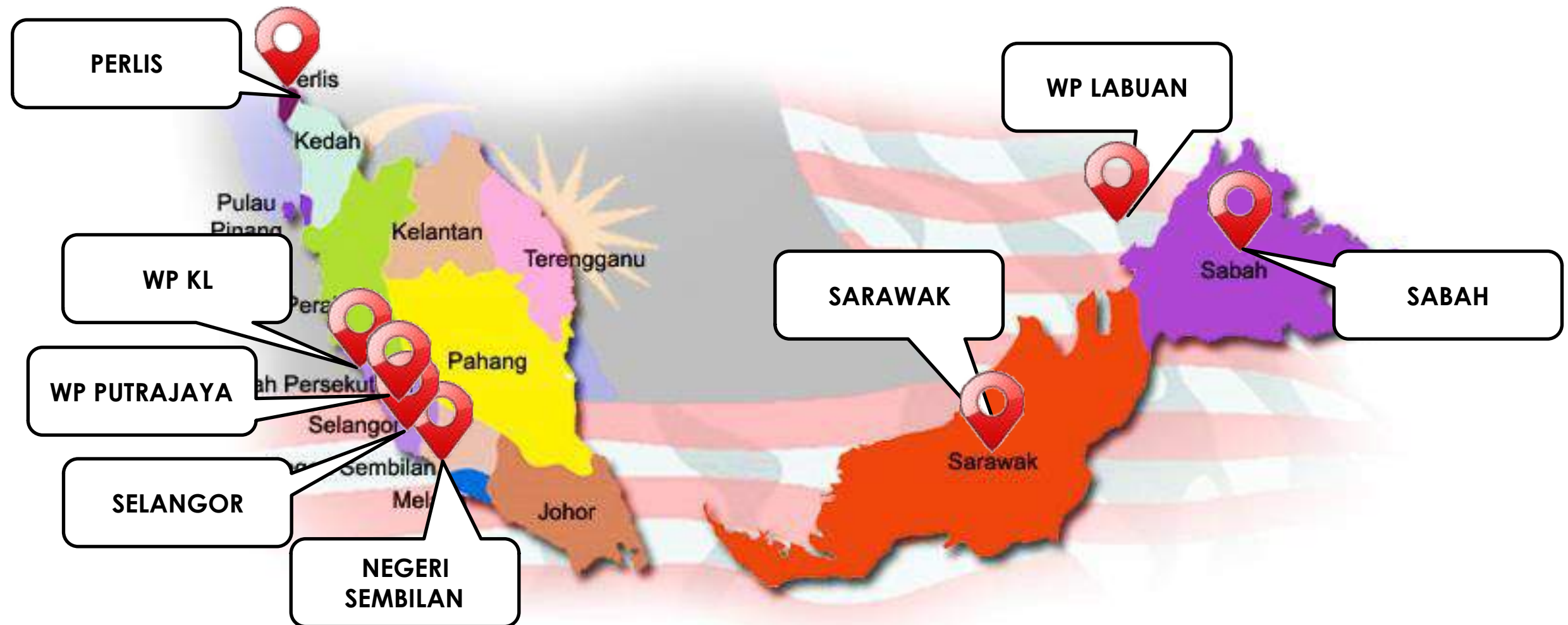


SMOKE FREE CITY INITIATIVES

Under Sub-Regulation 2², premises owner/setting are allowed to request for their places to be gazetted where smoking is prohibited. Up to present, ve settings have been gazetted as non-smoking areas.

This includes smoke-free city initiatives carried out in Malacca, Johor Bahru, Penang, Kelantan and Terengganu.

Future Smoke Free City



Four cities in the states of Perlis, Perak, Sabah and Sarawak have expressed interest to participate in this initiative.

EMPOWERMENT



KOSPEN (*Komuniti Sihat Pembina Negara*) initiative,



Smoke-free homes (*Rumahku Bebas Asap Rokok*, RBAR



Blue Ribbon Campaign



Expansion of smoke-free areas.

EMPOWERMENT KOSPEN



Communities under KOSPEN are empowered to identify places in their respective localities [Sub-Regulation 11(1)] for implementation of smoke-free areas and to generate as many smoke-free settings as possible

e.g. smoke-free homes (*Rumahku Bebas Asap Rokok*, RBAR)

Smoke-free shops, stalls and eateries.

KOSPEN communities are also encouraged to carry out their public social events such as weddings, public meetings and gathering as smoke-free activities.



EMPOWERMENT

The Blue Ribbon Campaign



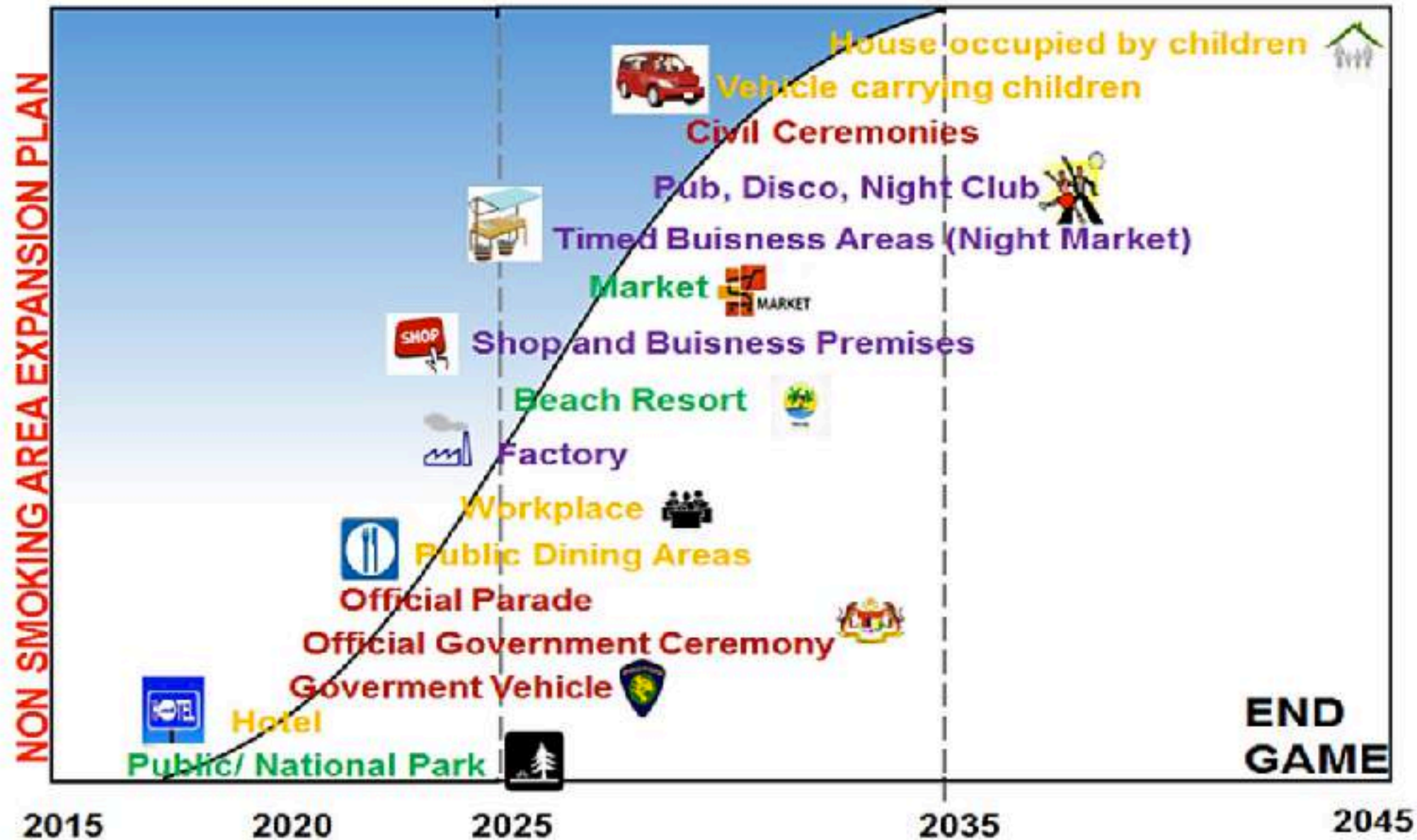
It is a special program coordinated by the **Malaysian Health Promotion Board (MySihat)**, in collaboration with state health departments

. The objective of this program is to give **recognition** to those who implement voluntary non- smoking areas in their establishments.

A total of **119 premises** have been awarded certificates from TBRC from 2013-2015.

Expansion of Smoke-Free Areas

Malaysian government has enforced smoking bans in public recreational parks/
National Parks since December 2016.



By 2025, smoking bans will include hotels, government official transport, government ceremonies, official parades, and all food establishments.

By 2035, this regulation will cover workplaces, factories, beaches, tourist attractions, night markets, pubs, nightclubs, public ceremonies, vehicles with children and homes with children

TOBACCO CONTROL RESEARCH IN MALAYSIA



Figure 2 illustrates a framework for evaluating the effectiveness of smoke-free laws to reduce tobacco-related morbidity and mortality.

Although, the main objective of banning smoking in public places is to eliminate tobacco smoke exposure, there are other indirect effects of smoke-free policies on smokers' attitudes and behaviours that can lead to voluntary bans on smoking in the home and also reductions in smoking prevalence.

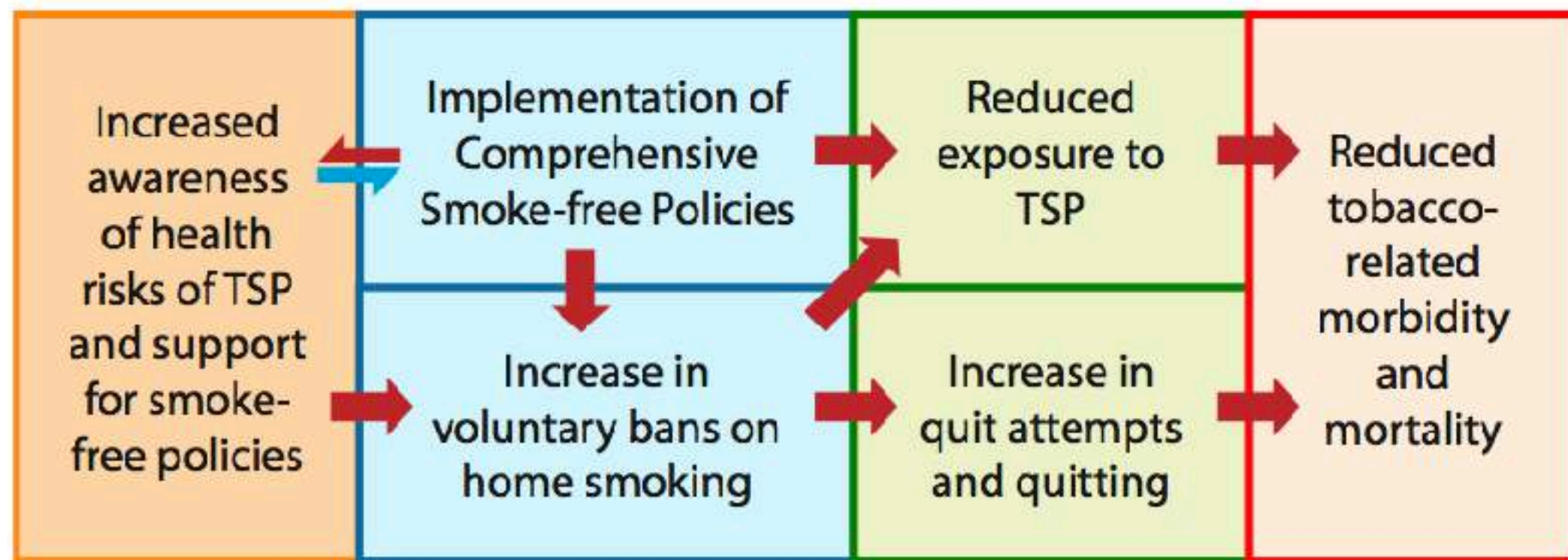


Figure 2: Framework for evaluation smoke-free policies (IARC Handbooks of Cancer Prevention)¹

RESEARCH AND POLICY GAPS



Local research shows that people exposed to SHS is still high

The following programs need to be expanded:



1. All public places and transportation should be smoke-free; there should not be any 'smoking room' around.



2. All states in Malaysia should initiate smoke-free cities.



3. Comprehensive and immediate action for expansion of smoke-free areas.



4. All indoor workplaces should be smoke-free.

It is suggested that smoke-free initiatives include other settings such as workplace through The Blue Ribbon campaign.

SUGGESTION



It is suggested that research be carried out in the following area

- ✓ Awareness of health risks of Tobacco Smoke Product (TSP)
- ✓ Knowledge, attitude and practice of smoke-free bans in homes and private cars
- ✓ Smoking behaviour change and environment monitoring in designated non-smoking workplaces
- ✓ Support for smoke-free policies among smokers, non- smokers and community of various ages
- ✓ Air quality of smoke-free gazetted areas and proposal for new gazetted areas
- ✓ Impact of smoke-free policy on reduction of tobacco-related morbidity and mortality
- ✓ Trends in compounds issued pre- and-post smoke-free implementation
- ✓ Evaluation on the effectiveness of smoke-free implementation in gazetted areas in Malaysia



POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS



It is recommended there be further improvement to current policies through collaboration with government and private agencies, public/private universities, NGOs and funders, based on evidence from research.

The findings from ITC reveal gaps in public policy with regards to smoke-free gazetted areas in Malaysia wherein bars, pubs and non- air conditioned restaurants are still not smoke-free.

There still exists smoking rooms inside certain workplaces and public places and this provision must be removed.

All indoor workplaces, public places and private transport should be 100% smoke-free.

The law should avoid exempting certain classes of premises.

SUMMARY

Malaysia has introduced steps in the control of tobacco use in public places through its Smoke- free Legislation (SFL) and community empowerment.

Nevertheless, there are still rooms for improvement towards fully implementing and complying with Article 8 of the WHO FCTC.



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