



Smoke-Free Homes Network Malaysia (SFHNM) Meeting

OVERVIEW OF SMOKING DENORMALISATION IN MALAYSIA

by Muhammad Sha'ani bin Abdullah





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Consumer Association of Penang

CONSUMERS ASSOCIATION OF PENANG

1223

Rujukan Kadi: CAP 43A/82/SN

23 Sept 1984

Sep 23 1982
Ketua
Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri
Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri
Jalan Dato Onn
Kuala Lumpur

Called for Ban Smoking In Public Areas

Yang Amat Berhormat

P. F. 432/82/ANT/10/82

Laporan terbaru dalam akhbar tempatan menyatakan bahawa rakyat Malaysia membakar wang 52 juta sehari untuk rokok adalah sangat menyedihkan apatah lagi kerana kita tahu betapa bahaya nya merokok. Memandangkan ini, kami rasa adalah mustahak agar langkah langkah pendidikan diambil untuk menyedarkan kaum belia kita mengenai bahaya merokok.

Kami menghargai dan memuji langkah kerajaan dalam mengharas dan melarang merokok ditempat tempat awam juga pejabat pejabat kerajaan. Kami percaya langkah langkah selanjutnya perlu diambil jika kita mahu melihat perubahan yang lebih nyata dalam trend merokok.

Kami telah mendapati yaitu dimasa kerajaan mengharuskan merokok dipejabat pejabat kerajaan banyak kantin kantin yang masih menjual rokok. Ini, kami rasa menggagalkan tujuan kempen ini, kerana disatu sudut langkah langkah diambil untuk mengurangkan merokok padahal disudut lain pula, merokok dipalakkan dengan penjualan rokok. Oleh itu, kami sangat berbangga sekiranya Kementerian Yang Amat Berhormat dapat menyayakan kempen kerajaan ini dengan tidak membenarkan penjualan rokok didalam kawasan Yang Amat Berhormat terutama sekali dikantin kantin.

Penemuan penemuan terbaru membuktikan bahawa sesekok bukan sahaja membahayakan perokok, malahan membahayakan lagi bukan perokok. Fakta fakta menunjukkan bahawa orang yang tidak merokok menyedut asap rokok yang mengandungi 46 kali ammonia, 18 kali tar, 12 kali nikotin dan 5 kali karbon monoksida dan yang terdapat dalam aliran utama asap rokok (yang disedut oleh perokok).

Penggunaan kepada...
...2/-

Setiassaha, Khas kepada
Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri
Malaysia

DI TERIMA
29 SEP 1982
PEJABAT MENTERI
K.H.E.D.N. 140/3

23rd. October, 1982.

Setiassaha,
Bahagian Kabinet,
Jabatan Perdana Menteri,
Jalan Dato' Onn,
Kuala Lumpur.

(w/pa Encik Ismail Abdin b. Omar)

Tuan
Ketua, Persatuan Pengguna Negeri

Dalam mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Kecil Naungan Ekan Rokok yang dipengerusikan oleh Tan Sri Neohan b. Haji Kuntos pada pagi ini, ahli-ahli jawatankuasa kecil tersebut telah disimpulkan bahawa Ketua Setiassaha Negara akan menyediakan satu surat pekaliling berkaitan dengan merokok untuk pertubuhan Y.B. Tindakan Perdana Menteri.

2. Saya telah diarah menyampaikan bersama-sama ini 2 (dua) salinan surat yang telah diterima dari Persatuan Pengguna-Pengguna Negeri Pulau Pinang dan Sekolah Menengah St. George untuk pertimbangan atau tindakan Tan Sri Ketua Setiassaha Negara.

Serian, terima kasih.

Saya yang menurut perintah,

Ismail Abdin b. Omar
(SIGNAL NO)
Setiassaha,
Urusetia Dedah,
Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri.

S.k.

Tan Sri Neohan b. Haji Kuntos,
Ketua Setiassaha,
Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri.

SM/jm.



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FATWA MEROKOK ITU HARAM

Muzakarah Jawatankuasa Fatwa, Majlis Kebangsaan Hai Ehwai Islam Malaysia Kali Ke-37 yang berlangsung pada 23 Mac 1995 telah memutuskan bahawa amalan merokok itu hukumnya adalah HARAM menurut pandangan Islam.

Kerajaan Arab Saudi mengeluarkan fatwa bahawa merokok, menanam tembakau dan memperniagakannya hukumnya adalah haram kerana daripadanya terdapat kemudahan.

Fatwa yang termasyur di seluruh dunia iaitu Al-Marhum Mufti Saudi, Syeikh Abdul Aziz bin Baaz

Fatwa Al-Azhar terdahulu iaitu Syeikh Abdullah Al-Masyd (Ketua Lembaga Fatwa Azhar), Dr.Ahmad 'Umar Hashim' (Naib Canselor Al-Azhar) dan lain-lain.

10 SEBAB MENGAPA ISLAM MENGHARAMKAN ROKOK

1. Rokok menjejaskan akal (mental).
2. Rokok membahayakan kesihatan fizikal.
3. Rokok membahayakan keselamatan diri dan orang lain.
4. Rokok membahayakan keturunan.
5. Rokok mengganggu manusia lain.
6. Rokok menimbulkan akhlak buruk.
7. Rokok mensia-siakan waktu hidup.
8. Rokok bercanggah dengan maruah keislaman.
9. Rokok membazirkan harta (wang).
10. Rokok mengandungi dadah (nikotin dan arak)



23 March 1995

Islamic edict

SMOKING is
PROHIBITED



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ESTABLISHED 1964



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Control of Tobacco Product Regulations 1993



Amendment in 1997 to CTPR93 includes

- Ban all adolescent below 18 years old from smoking, chew and possess tobacco products
- Extending of smoking ban in
 - Air-conditioned shops
 - All airports except designated for smoking areas
 - All government premises
 - All halls
 - Higher learning institutions
 - Kindergarten
 - Childcare centres
 - Public transport terminal
 - all Schools
 - All bank service counters and financial institutions, Telekom Malaysia Berhad (national telecommunication company), Tenaga Nasional Berhad (national electricity company), and Pos Malaysia Berhad (national postal service provider).
 - All Shopping Centres
 - All stadiums



Control of Tobacco Product Regulations 2004



- One of the key element of CTPR'04 is to provide for **protection from secondhand tobacco smoke.**
- Article 8 of FCTC dictates the signatory countries consider total smoking prohibition in all enclosed areas and public places. However in Malaysia, the CTPR'04 have limited areas where smoking is prohibited. :



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F O M C A



EST. 2009



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Control of Tobacco Product Regulations 2004



Following are the places where smoking is prohibited under Regulation 11(1) of CTPR'04:

1. In any entertainment centre or theater, except pub, discotheque, night club or casino.
2. In any hospital or clinic.
3. In any public lift or toilet.
4. In any air-conditioned eating place or shop.
5. In any public vehicle/ public transport terminal.
6. In any airport.
7. In any government premises.
8. In any area used for assembly other than private or residential building.
9. In any educational institution.
10. In any nursery.
11. In any school bus.
12. In any floor with a service counter – any bank, TM Bhd., TNB and Pos Malaysia.
13. In any area in a shopping complex.
14. In any petrol stations.
15. In any stadium, sport complex, fitness centre or gymnasium.
16. In any building used for religious purpose.
17. In any area in a library.
18. In any area in an internet café.
19. In any area in a place of national service training.
20. In any area in a workplace with centralized air condition.



Control of Tobacco Product Regulations 2004



- minor i.e. any person below the age of 18 is also prohibited from smoking under Regulation 13 (1)

Penalty for Smoking

- Any person who smokes in any areas prohibited for smoking commits an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a **fine not exceeding RM10,000.00** or to **imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years**. However in the case of minor who smokes commits an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding RM1, 000.00.

Duty of Owner or Occupier of Smoke Free Premise

- Regulation 12(1) of CPTR'04 requires that the owner or occupier of a premise or proprietor of a public vehicle to display a sign on prohibition of smoking as specified in the Third Schedule at any conspicuous part of the premise or vehicle. Failure to display the required signage is an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a **fine not exceeding RM3,000.00** or to **imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months**.



Control of Tobacco Product Regulations 2004



8 September 2008

- Pictorial Health Warning On Cigarette Packet
- the prohibition includes, but not limited to the use of any term, word or descriptor such as “light”, “ultra light”, “mild”, “cool”, “extra”, “low tar”, “special”, “full flavour”, “premium”, “rich”, “famous”, “slim”, “grade A” or any term, word or descriptor or any other words of similar meaning that directly or indirectly create an erroneous or false impression that a particular tobacco product is less harmful than the other tobacco products.



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Industry Code Of Practice On Indoor Air Quality 2010



- Industry Code of Practice has been drawn up to ensure employees and occupants are protected **from poor indoor air quality** that could adversely affect their health and well being, and thereby reduce their productivity.
- It is the **general duties of employers and self-employed** persons to their employees as stipulated under Section 15 of Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 (OSHA) while Section 17 of OSHA stipulated that it is also the general duties of employers and self-employed persons to persons other than their employees.



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Industry Code Of Practice On Indoor Air Quality 2010



2.4.3 Assessment of indoor air quality by indoor air quality assessor

2.4.3.1 The assessment conducted shall be carried out during normal business activity and must take into consideration the following-

- a) the sources of indoor air contaminants;
- b) an occupant's **exposure to environmental tobacco smoke;**
- c) ..



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Industry Code Of Practice On Indoor Air Quality 2010



3.1.2 Where the assessment report indicates that the indoor air quality is unacceptable, building owner or building management shall initiate to implement any of the following measures within one month after receiving the report -

- a) ...
- b) control of **exposure to environmental tobacco;**
- c) ...



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Industry Code Of Practice On Indoor Air Quality 2010



3.8 Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS)

3.8.1 Tobacco smoking is prohibited in many public area as stipulated under Control of Tobacco Product Regulations 2004 [P.U.(A)324/2004] as amended from time to time.

3.8.2 In **all indoor areas** which are not covered by the Tobacco Product Regulations 2004, **smoking shall also be prohibited** in order to achieve good indoor air quality standard.



Control of Tobacco Product Regulations 2004 (Amendments)



21. National Service Training Centres (2008).
22. 20. Highway R&R stop. (2014)
23. National Parks and dan Public park except car parks (24/1/2017)
24. Al cover walkways, pedestrian bridges and under passes within the Kuala Lumpur City Hall area. (15/4/2017)
25. All eating places (removing air-conditioned eating places) (28/12/2018) enforced 1/1/2020





Negligent act

202. A person who rashly or negligently, and without lawful excuse, does any act which is likely to endanger his own safety or that of any person travelling or being upon a railway, public service vehicle or tourism vehicle, commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

Smoking prohibited

203. (1) No person shall smoke any cigarette or tobacco products in or on any railway or railway premises, public service vehicle or tourism vehicle. (2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

Making false statements, etc.

204. (1) If any person— (a) for the purpose of obtaining under the provisions of this Act the issuance of any type or description of licence or operator's licence to himself or to any other person or the variation of any such licence or operator's licence, or for the purpose of preventing the issuance or variation of any such licence or operator's licence or of procuring the imposition of any condition or limitation in relation to any such licence or operator's licence, makes any statement or declaration which to his knowledge is false or incorrect, either in whole or in part, or in any material respect misleading; (b) furnishes any particulars in relation to an application for the issuance of a licence or operator's licence under this Act which to his knowledge is false or in any material respect misleading;

10 CARA PEMANDUAN SELAMAT

- 1) Semua pemandu dikehendaki memandu keadaan selamat dan penuh berhati-hati mengikut undang-undang jalan raya serta menghormati pengguna jalan raya yang lain;
2) Semua pemandu haruslah sihat dan cergas untuk memandu kenderaan yang digunakan;
3) Semua pemandu hendaklah memiliki lesen memandu yang sah dan diberi latihan secukupnya;
4) Tali pinggang keselamatan hendaklah dipasang pada tempat duduk pemandu dan penumpang dan pastikan ia sentiasa dipakai;
5) Semua pemandu tidak dibenarkan mengambil penumpang (Kenderaan Barang-barang Sahaja);
6) Penggunaan telefon bimbit dilarang sama sekali semasa memandu kecuali menjawab panggilan menggunakan "hands free kit";
7) Pemandu mestilah berehat setelah memandu untuk 30 minit setelah memandu selama 3 hingga 4 jam;
8) Kenderaan hanya dibenarkan berhenti di tempat yang dikhaskan sahaja, jika berlaku kecemasan keselamatan hendaklah diletakkan pada jarak yang sesuai;
9) Merokok adalah dilarang semasa memandu, menaik dan menurunkan bahan ditempat pelanggan kecuali di tempat yang telah dikhaskan untuk merokok; dan
10) Pemeriksaan ke atas kenderaan adalah dimestikan sebelum memandu pemeriksaan berkala adalah dimestikan ke atas semua kenderaan.

Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994



KESELAMATAN DAN KESIHATAN PEKERJAAN DI SEKTOR PENGANGKUTAN JALANRAYA



BAGAIMANA AKTA KESELAMATAN DAN KESIHATAN PEKERJAAN 1994 MELIBATKAN ANDA SEBAGAI

- * PEMILIK SYARIKAT
* KONTRAKTOR
* PEKERJA

Risalah ini memberi penerangan ringkas mengenai kewajipan yang dikenakan ke atas majikan, pekerja, kontraktor dan pembekal dalam industri pengangkutan jalanraya berserta dengan penalti yang berkaitan seperti yang diperuntukan di bawah akta.

Peruntukan-peruntukan Akta Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan 1994 adalah berasaskan pendekatan peraturan sendiri iaitu tanggungjawab memastikan keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerjaan terletak pada mereka yang mewujudkan risiko dan bekerja dengan risiko tersebut.

Konsep pengaturan sendiri ini menggalakan perundingan, kerjasama serta penglibatan pekerja-pekerja dan majikan dalam usaha-usaha untuk meningkatkan tahap keselamatan dan kesihatan di tempat kerja.



SMOKING PREVALENCE in Malaysia



| | |
|-----------|-------|
| NHMS 1986 | 21.5% |
| NHMS 1996 | 24.8% |
| NHMS 2006 | 22.8% |
| GATS 2011 | 23.1% |
| NHMS 2015 | 22.8% |
| NHMS 2019 | 21.3% |

NHMS - National Health and Morbidity Survey

GATS - Global Adult Tobacco Survey



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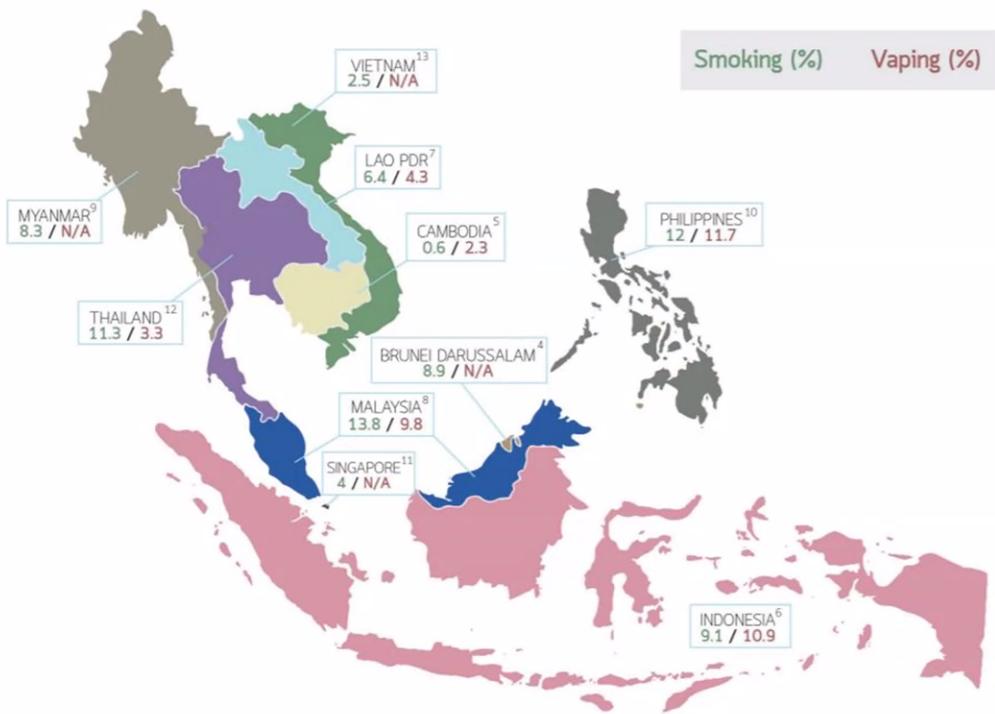
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Both Smoking & Vaping - a problem among teens



| Country | Smoking (%) | Vaping (%) |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Brunei | 8.9 | Not available |
| Cambodia | 0.6 | 2.3 |
| Indonesia | 9.1 | 10.9 |
| Lao PDR | 6.4 | 4.3 |
| Malaysia | 13.8 | 9.8 |
| Myanmar | 8.3 | Not available |
| Philippines | 12 | 11.7 |
| Singapore | 4 | Not available |
| Thailand | 11.3 | 3.3 |
| Vietnam | 2.5 | Not available |



CHALLENGES



- E-cigarette & Vape
 - General Compliance
 - Tobacco And Vpe Industry Interference
- “HARM REDUCTION”



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Thank You



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