

# The Possibility of Tobacco-Free Generation Law Enactment

Krisda Saengcharoensap  
Law Division, Rajabhat Phetchaburi University, Thailand  
E-mail: krisda.sae@gmail.com

Chet Ratchadapunnathikul  
Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Mahidol University, Thailand  
E-mail: chet.rat@mahidol.ac.th

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## Abstract

The objective of this research is to investigate the possibility of tobacco-free generation law enactment. This is a qualitative research of which the methodology includes documentary research from Thai and international sources. The result demonstrates that although no law has been solidly enacted for lifetime smoking control among children and youths in the countries where case studies were conducted, the principles and ideas generated have created new aspects and alternatives which could eventually lead to the control of population who may begin smoking. As for Thailand, there is a possibility of tobacco-free generation law enactment in the future. Utilizing this guideline in order to enact laws may be something that Thailand, particularly government agencies involved in law enactment and enforcement, should prepare for in many aspects.

**Keywords:** Law Enactment, Law Enforcement, Tobacco-Free Generation

## Introduction

The hazard of tobacco products and their smoke has been a critical issue that affects the Thai people's health. Tobacco smoke contains 70 carcinogenic substances (Iamwut et. al., 2013). It has a negative effect on the smokers themselves as well as others who breathe in second-hand smoke (Bureau of Tobacco Control, 2012). In addition, the residual toxic substances left by the smoke are known as third-hand smoke (Iamwut et. al., 2013). Despite the emergence of awareness and acknowledgement on the harm of tobacco and serious attempts to show how danger smoking is through various media, along with legislative measures including tobacco advertisement ban, sales of tobacco control, smoke-free public area designation, and tax measures with an intention to reduce cigarette and tobacco consumption, in the conventional Thai society's norm and attitude, smoking is still seen as a small matter. The effects of smoking on health are not immediate but rather chronic and, unlike the effects of alcohol consumption or drug abuse, they are not apparent to the public. This results in the smoking still being normal and common throughout Thailand, especially among children and youths.

Nowadays, the Thai society is facing the issue of young smokers who are children and youths, and the number tends to increase (Bureau of Tobacco Control, 2012). This corresponds with the situation in foreign countries where cigarette is the most used drug among teenagers (Regoli et. al, 2011). Section 45 of the Child Protection Act, 2003 states that children are prohibited from buying or using cigarettes and if violated, the officer will have the authorization to interrogate the child to obtain personal information. An appointment will

also be sent to the parents to meet and discuss in order to establish an agreement. However, the main factor is the environment in which the children and the youths grew up, which has made them grow accustomed to cigarette smoke. From seeing their own parents or guardians smoking at home, spending time with their friends, which are an important social subunit (Regoli et al, 2011), and the different social context, norm, and attitude on the cigarette in each region. All of these have contributed to children and youth imitating the behaviors (Tibbetts, 2015; Maneepakorn, 2012). This is another main reason for said behavior has been passed on through the generations and influences the smoking behavior among teenagers, especially in universities. A lot of students smoke both inside and outside the campus area, along with in the dormitory.

Despite smoking being illegal in some countries and deemed as a criminal act that should be controlled, according to the concept of criminology, there are three principle types of social control: formal control, informal control, and medical control (Chriss, 2007). Although legislative control is an important mechanism frequently used in social control (Sites, 1975) as it is clearly stated both in the aspect of legislative restriction and penalty for violators, law enforcement is effective only when it complies with the crime prevention theory. It must be prompt, firm, and sharp (Lilly et. al, 2013) However, if the violator is a child or a youth, exception or reduction applies. This also reduces the efficiency of law enforcement, specifically on child or teenage smokers. Therefore, the idea of raising children and youths in completely tobacco-free environment became a preferable alternative for resolving this issue. It is important to implement a law to prevent new smokers from having access to tobacco products. The fundamental principle is to keep children away from smoking since the beginning by controlling their environment, such as banning smoking in residential areas or areas which children and youths frequent. Some penalty for parents has also been considered, as stated in the National Council for Peace and Order's Order number 22/2558 about the preventive and corrective measure for car and motorcycle racing on the road and entertainment complex and establishment for entertainment purpose control, in order that children and youths grow up in tobacco-free environment. For said reasons, a study on the possibility for enacting tobacco-free generation laws, as well as related problems and difficulties, shall be conducted. However, this can also be viewed as restricting the rights of the people. In addition, the laws will be enforced throughout the country. It is therefore necessary to seek opinions from law experts and practitioners with relevant experiences in each region in order to understand the different value, attitude and context. A specific law enactment guideline can then be created and the laws can be appropriately and efficiently established.

## **Objective**

To study the tendency and possibility of tobacco-free generation law enactment.

## **Methodology**

This is a qualitative research which involves documentary research of laws, theories, books, academic articles, information from electronic media and relevant documents in Thailand and other countries. A descriptive and analytical approach was used to conclude and propose an appropriate and efficient guideline.

## **Results**

Tobacco Endgame: According to the World Health Organization (WHO), in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, smoking is the reason for approximately 100 deaths worldwide. It is expected that 1 billion in middle to low income countries will die from smoking in this century (Warner, 2013).

Smoking is one of the top health threats. The “tobacco endgame” concept is a base for tobacco extirpation. “Tobacco endgame” involves the process through which a “complete cessation of tobacco consumption” or zero tobacco dependence can be achieved. “Tobacco endgame” therefore refers to both the process and the goal (Thomson et al., 2012).

There are 2 important fundamental ideas on which the “tobacco endgame” concept is based:

- 1) The incapability to accept the current smoking situation, and
- 2) Reducing the number of smokers need new measures and some initiative, which will be fundamentally different from all the existing measures.

The tobacco endgame concept started from Benowitz and Henningfield’s suggestion made in 1994 that the nicotine content in tobacco products should be gradually reduced until the amount became so little that it would no longer cause addiction. Almost a century later, Borland proposed a tobacco market control model which would replace direct-to-consumer sales of tobacco with a non-profit organization that would provide an appropriate and safe amount of tobacco. Later, Callard proposed that there should not be any profit involved in selling tobacco and that the sales be operated by a non-profit organization. The ideas of eliminating tobacco producers and using a non-profit organization in the distribution have been further developed into new ideas, from continuous supply reduction to completely prohibiting persons born in 2000 from consuming tobacco. The latter means that recent generations will be prohibited from smoking, which is essential to a complete extirpation of tobacco. All these ideas need out-of-the-box thinking (Warner, 2013). Implementing the tobacco endgame measure involves both planning and executing. In the execution part, the most important questions are: How can tobacco endgame be achieved within the planned time frame? And what can be done at present or during each time period in order to achieve it? Effective strategic planning that will eventually lead to tobacco endgame consists of the following (Thomson et al., 2012):

- 1) The government must be determined and adopt a clear plan to achieve zero spread of tobacco consumption.
- 2) The government must set a goal for tobacco endgame with the time frame clearly indicated. However, the time frame should not exceed 20 years.

**Tobacco-Free Generation:** Tobacco-free generation is another major measure under the tobacco endgame concept. According to AJ Berrick of Yale-NUS College, Singapore’s study, 80 percent of smokers started smoking at 18 years old and almost all smokers started before 26 years old. Once they are addicted, it becomes difficult to quit. Avoiding smoking at a young age is the key to prevent tobacco use from spreading out (Berrick, 2013) and may lead to the success of the tobacco endgame concept. Therefore, the tobacco-free generation measure is important as a preventive measurement. The measure is based on the idea to prohibit selling tobacco to people born in and after a specified year. For example, the specified year is 2000. It means tobacco cannot be sold to whoever born in or after 2000. However, earlier-born people will still be able to purchase or receive tobacco and shops can still sell them. This measure will be the solution to the concern whether the new generation will be able to quit smoking. In addition, smoking will gradually become an unacceptable behavior. In order to obtain the society’s acceptance so that the number of future youth smokers before the year of implementation, the government needs to notify its people as early as possible. For instance, 5-10 years before implementing the measure. If a state aims to permanently prohibit children born in 2030 and afterwards from smoking, a notice should be made in 2020 or 2025 the latest. Advance notice of the measure helps the society and the people to prepare and adapt themselves (Berrick, 2013). In Singapore, the concept of using legislative measures for smoking control has started since the beginning of 1950s (Tan, 2012). Also, a legislation on tobacco and cigarettes have been enacted. It restricts public area in which tobacco and cigarette can be consumed and prohibits advertisement of tobacco or

cigarettes in all media. This is considered part of the National Smoking Control Programme (NSCP), with a goal to support various tobacco and cigarette consumption control measures within the country. The National Smoking Control Coordinating Committee consisting of representatives from different ministries, private organizations, unions, professional organizations, and the mass communication sector was established. The Civic Committee on Smoking Control was also established. This is run by the community in order to review and determine policies on national program control (Chng, 2000). Nowadays, tobacco-free generation measure has been initiated in some major countries and states as follows:

Tasmania, Australia: According to Business Insider Australia's report in 2015, the State of Tasmania was preparing the approval of the world's first tobacco-free generation law, due to the fact that the number of smokers had exceeded the average number for the entire Australia. From Medical Journal of Australia's report, in 2015, 40 percent of adult men were smokers. However, there had already been a decrease. Approximately 10 years earlier, around 2005, Tasmania used to have 50 percent (Business Insider Australia, 2015). Because of that, Ivan Dean, a member of parliament, proposed the 2014 Public Health Amendment. The amendment was made to the Public Amendment Act 1997. An important measure about tobacco-free generation, in other words, a lifetime smoking prohibition for children born after a specified year, has been added. The main points include (Fact sheet Public Health Amendment (Tobacco Free Generation) Bill 2014, 2015):

- 1) It is prohibited to sell tobacco products to any person(s) born in 2000 and afterwards. This generation is considered a tobacco free generation.
- 2) Vendors with permission to sell tobacco are prohibited from selling tobacco products, including cigarettes, to any person belonging in the tobacco-free generation.
- 3) Person(s) belonging to the tobacco-free generation is prohibited from presenting false birth year identification document to vendors in order to purchase tobacco. In case of violation, the person(s) will be subject to punishment.

However, the idea of the law is only to restrict sales of tobacco to the tobacco-free generation, but they are not prohibited from smoking or purchasing tobacco, as observed from the fact that no penalty has been set. Moreover, the law does not prohibit friends or family members from giving tobacco to the tobacco-free generation. Only the act of selling is prohibited. In other words, the tobacco-free generation is free to ask for tobacco from anyone except vendors.

In summary, the law does not completely prohibit sales of tobacco, vendors are still able to sell tobacco to people born before 2000 who are 18 years old. Importantly, it does not prohibit the tobacco-free generation from smoking. They are still allowed to smoke and also ask others for tobacco. It only prohibits them to purchase tobacco from vendors. That means, the law focuses on the vendors rather than on those considered tobacco-free generation.

There is an interesting point. This law is also applicable to tobacco-free generation tourists. However, it does not prohibit the tourists from bringing tobacco from outside to smoke during their stay in Tasmania. Nevertheless, the quantity of tobacco allowed has been controlled under the customs law. A review has been proposed after the law was approved for enactment to reconsider and evaluate the effect of the enforcement over two periods-in 2021 and 2025-to examine if there is any gap that needs to be corrected to fit the current situation.

Canada: Smoking and tobacco addiction are a serious issue in Canada as well as in many countries, since smoking mostly begins at a young age or early adulthood. And usually, smokers do not realize the hazard of tobacco until it shows in forms of various diseases later as they are directly caused by smoking at teenage and early adulthood (A Tobacco Endgame for Canada Summit, 2016). The Canadian government has attempted to implement policies and measures to reduce smoking among the people. Important measures used as guidelines to control and correct the problem include increasing the tobacco tax, banning tobacco

advertising, prohibiting retail stores from displaying tobacco packages, and increasing the size of warning signs. Such guidelines have succeeded in reducing smoking among youths and young adults to some extent. Nevertheless, tobacco companies continue to gain new customers. In the past 10 years, about 10 million young Canadians have become new smokers. 1 out of 5 Canadians under 20 admit that they smoke (A Tobacco Endgame for Canada Summit, 2016).

From the situation in Canada, it is required to introduce new measures to prevent new smokers. One of the measures is the Canadian Tobacco Free Generation, life-long smoking prohibition for children born in the year specified, same as in Tasmania. However, the measure is still a concept of prohibiting tobacco sales to people born in 2000 and afterwards. The concept has been included in Canada's "Tobacco Endgame" seminar, using Tasmania's measure that was later proposed to be a legislation as a model, although the model country has not yet approved the legislation. Nevertheless, the idea and the measure are interesting for the study of the possibility to enact a law in order to control smoking among children and youths throughout the lifetime.

Laws related to smoking and smoking control

In Thailand, several laws related to controlling the area in which cigarette or tobacco consumption is allowed have been established, especially acts. They are listed below along with major changes in the laws related to smoking or tobacco consumption control:

#### 1) Tobacco Products Control Act 1992

The reason for the Tobacco Products Control Act 1992 was the medical consideration that tobacco products cause serious illness and affect unborn babies in case the consumer is pregnant. Also, they have negative effects on other people around the consumer. However, there was not any law that specifically controlled tobacco products. As a result, advertisement and sales promotion in disguise for tobacco products were widely presented by various means. This was an obstacle to the prevention of diseases related to tobacco consumption and the public health care. All these reasons led to the enactment of this law.

#### 2) Non-smokers Health Care Act 1992

The reason the Non-smokers Health Care Act 1992 was enacted was the medical consideration that cigarette smoke has several negative effects to the health of smokers and non-smokers around. For example, lung or other types of cancer, coronary artery disease, exacerbation of certain illness such as asthma and allergies. Cigarette smoke adversely affects the health of other people around as well as the smokers themselves, especially if children inhale the smoke. Therefore, it is necessary to protect the health of non-smokers from cigarette smoke in public places by prohibiting smoking in some places or arranging a smoking area or other means. So, it was needed to issue this law.

#### 3) Tobacco Products Control Act 2017

The reason behind the Tobacco Products Control Act 2017 was a consequence of the Tobacco Products Control Act 1992 and the Non-smokers Health Care Act 1992 being enforced for a long time with many articles not applicable for the current situation, causing tobacco product control and public health care to not succeed as much as they should. Also, Thailand has been a part of WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. Therefore, both acts should be improved in order to determine tobacco control measure and enhance public health care, especially for children and youths, who are important resources of the country, and to correspond with the framework convention. Hence, this act was issued.

In addition, the act's section 3 cancels the Tobacco Products Control Act 1992 and the Non-smokers Health Care Act 1992. As a consequence, those two tobacco-related laws became invalid as soon as the Tobacco Products Control Act 2017 was enforced. Legally, the enactment will make secondary laws under the two acts invalid as well. However, the transitory provision under section 79 states that ministerial regulations and announcements

issued and enforced under the Tobacco Products Control Act 1992 and the Non-smokers Health Care Act 1992 before the enforcement date of this act shall still be valid as long as there is no conflict with this act, until any ministerial regulation, rule, or announcement is issued under this act. As a result, all secondary laws issued under the canceled legislations are still valid to the extent that they are not contradictory to the legislations under the Tobacco Products Control Act 2017. However, the second paragraph of section 79 states that ministerial regulations, rules, and announcements under this act shall be issued within one year after the enforcement date. If it is not possible, the minister shall report the reason to the cabinet.

## Discussion

From the study, it is found that there are various relevant ideas and legislation currently enforced, especially on the concern that such law enactment may be viewed as too much restriction to the people's rights and freedom. However, considering the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 2017 and associated fundamental principles, the researchers found that describes the rights and the freedom of Thai people. This is an important fundamental legislation for assuring, protecting, and governing the rights and freedom the Thai people deserve. The researchers found that said legislation is intended for the assurance and protection of the basic rights and freedom of Thai people. Such rights are stated in the constitution, the country's highest law. The people have all the rights and freedom to act, which are protected by the constitution, as long as the action is not restricted or prohibited by the constitution or any other law.

However, the people must not claim any right or freedom if the action affects or harms the nation's security, peace, or ethics. And it must not violate or affect any other individual's rights or freedom. Smoking crates smoke which may cause disturbance to nonsmokers. It may also have some impact on the health of secondhand smokers because of inhaled smoke, and on the health of third-hand smokers because of residual toxic substances from burnt tobacco. Therefore, smoking cannot be considered a legitimate right or freedom or a basic right that must be protected. In contrary, such behavior may be seen as violation of the non-smokers' rights to breathe in fresh air. Smoking and smoke disturb and affect the rights and the freedom of others and are considered using the possessed rights to disturb other people. In addition, whether such law enactment is invading the people's rights or freedom too much, the researchers' opinion is that before enacting any law that might limit some of the people's rights or freedom, the government should weight the public interest and the people's privacy. This is challenging because both are abstract and intangible, in other words, subjective-perceived differently from person to person. Nevertheless, if the damage caused by the people's behavior is more crucial and considerable as in the case of tobacco consumption. Results from medical and social studies have explained that it affects not only the smokers themselves, but also the people around who have inhaled the smoke -- known as secondhand smoke -- and contacted the toxic substances that remain in the smoking area such as lounges, houses, and vehicles -- known as third-hand smoke. Moreover, burning cigarettes also causes annoyance to non-smokers.

Studying the subject along with different legislation related to tobacco consumption, especially consumption among children under 18 in Tobacco Products Control Act 2017 and Child Protection Act 2003, it has been found that sales of tobacco products are prohibited and there are measures to restrict the point of sales and the buyers. It is also stated that smoking in a non-smoking area or a tobacco-free area results in the violation of such legislation and is considered a criminal act. The legislative effect affirms that smoking is not a right or freedom as generally understood.

With the objective to protect and support the welfare and to encourage good behavior of children, the Child Protection Act 2003 prohibits selling, trading, and giving tobacco to children under 18. It prohibits any individual from selling, trading, and giving tobacco or liquor to children. Any individual violating the act shall receive a criminal penalty. It also states that children shall not consume liquor or tobacco nor enter any premise with the purpose of selling or consuming liquor or tobacco. This is enforced directly on children under 18. A special legal proceeding, that is not a criminal penalty, is established to handle children who violate the law. In such case, the officer has the authority to interrogate the child to acquire information and to send a letter to summon the parents for discussion, warning and agreement on a parole or a community service or public benefit session. One or more requirements may be established for the parents in order to correct the issue or prevent the child from committing the mistake again. The aforementioned legislation clearly shows that the existing law already prohibits children from associating with tobacco regardless of the child's consent. The intention of the law is to protect children from risk factors that might trigger their smoking behavior. In other words, this prevents access to tobacco to avoid new smokers. However, urgent issues in the Thai society that should be addressed immediately are raising the awareness of tobacco hazards and changing the society's attitude that smoking is not just a small problem nor a behavior that can be compromised.

In the researchers' opinion, a guideline that should become an option regarding the use of legislative mechanism to control the tobacco consumption of children and youths is ecological crime prevention. This idea is based on the explanation that human behaviors are generated by learning. Human learn from socializing with each other, that is, the level of imitation is proportional to the level of contact. Imitation occurs and changes rapidly in the urban society. An inferior person tends to imitate a superior person. Therefore, if a child grows up in an environment full of smoke and sees parents, guardians, or close people smoking, he is likely to imitate their smoking behavior. It is important to create a tobacco-free environment using a macro-environmental mechanism, which is a big picture social mechanism. The government has the authority to determine legislative rules to maintain the environment tobacco-free for children. Also, the law must be seriously enforced. And this requires cooperation from every sector and macro-environmental mechanism, which is a community level social mechanism. Examples include family, friends, school, which are social sub-units. In other countries, such mechanisms have been used to prevent children's access to tobacco. For instance, in Singapore, several laws related to cigarette and tobacco control have been issued, such as the Smoking (Prohibition in Certain Places) Act and the Tobacco (Control of Advertisements and sale) Act (Tobacco Control Law, 2016). And the laws have been seriously enforced.

In Finland, there are laws related to smoking area restriction, especially places where children and youths frequent. Non-smoking areas, which include residential areas, are designated. In New Zealand, a legislation to arrange smoke-free environment has been enacted as Smoke-free Environments Act 1990, prohibiting smoking in various places such as restaurants, casinos, vehicles, schools and early childhood education venues.

From the study, it can be concluded that the idea of prohibiting children born after a specified year from smoking is developed from the Tobacco Endgame concept. The objective is to create a smoke free generation in order to reduce the number of smokers in the state to zero according to predetermined goals. One of the important tobacco endgame ideas is to create a smoke free generation, of which the main principle is to specify an age range of people to be prohibited from any association with tobacco, including selling, buying, distributing, and any other action considered giving children and youth access to tobacco. This will lead to the reduction of tobacco product consumption among the next generations, which is based on the basic concept of minimizing the factors that stimulate smoking behavior among children by

establishing a tobacco-free generation from the year of birth. Each state needs to commit to clear goals with scheduled policies. In Thailand, such concept has not been widely adopted yet. Also, there is a lack of supporting studies and cooperation between agencies and organizations responsible for issuing legislation, such as the political sector, to approve the idea of tobacco endgame law enactment in order for said policies to be adopted effectively. In addition, launching the tobacco endgame by establishing laws to prohibit newborn children from smoking throughout the lifetime may face a great resistance from the society since it could also be seen as too extreme. It may not be able to enforce the law, leading to a law enforcement issue which is one of the most important issues in the legal field. To maximize law enforcement efficiency in Thailand, more cooperation, determination, and sincerity in resolving the issues are required from several sectors including lawmen, building good attitude of respecting the law among the Thai people, reducing the influence of patron-client system, and establishing a systematic and collaborative guideline between different agencies. Another interesting observation is that such law enactment may not resolve the child and youth smoker issue at the root cause, but triggers a stealthy smoking behavior. The appropriate solution would be educating the society to raise awareness among the people and relevant government agencies. Despite taking a long time, this will eventually lead to a sustainable solution for the issue which corresponds with the criminological-sociological concept of preventing child access to tobacco using socially controlling mechanism such as family, friends and school. Sociologically, smoking is behavioral. Therefore, the first thing to do is to change the people's attitude or belief through various social mechanisms, especially school which should take on the main role to campaign and raise awareness among children. Comparing with other countries, they are more prepared for this matter, especially on the law enactment. Other countries have planning procedures and understanding in different sectors especially the law enforcer agencies and amendment that could be self-conflicting in order to enhance the understanding and correspondence in law enforcement. Thailand should adopt such pattern in the law enactment, particularly laws that may raise social resistance. For example, the tobacco-free generation law.

The researchers have studied and compared the situation to that of other countries, specifically countries that are more vigorous in reducing tobacco consumption among their people like Singapore, Tasmania in Australia, and Canada. It can be seen that Singapore, Tasmania, and Australia itself have not concretely implemented the concept. Tasmania, despite being one of the first states to implement the tobacco endgame concept by establishing a tobacco-free generation through a legislative mechanism, has not yet approved the bill. This may have resulted from the concern whether the measure can really be implemented, along with the disbelief that stipulating a tobacco sales prohibition measure in such context will actually lead to the reduction of smoking in Tasmania (Fact sheet Public Health Amendment (Tobacco Free Generation) Bill 2014, 2015).

## **Conclusion and Recommendations**

Although no law has been solidly enacted for lifetime smoking control among children and youths in the countries where case studies were conducted, the principles and ideas generated have created new aspects and alternatives which could eventually lead to the control of population who may begin smoking. For Thailand, tobacco-free generation law enactment may be possible in the future. Therefore, preparation in various aspects may be needed in order to apply the guideline in law implementation, especially from government agencies involved in law enactment and enforcement. From the study, the researchers would like to suggest the followers:

- 1) The government should work on preparing and educating the public so that the people are aware of the importance of health care and safety. Top-down approach, in other words,



paternalistic law enactment, should not be used. The government should not view its people as subordinates but instead implement a strategy that promotes understanding among the people to get their support. Once the people understand and realize the importance and the reason behind the law enactment, the law enforcement will be solid and cannot be weakened by tobacco producers. However, the law enactment should not happen too suddenly because there might be a big wave of resistance from the people. A clear strategy should be used in order to get the plan implemented over the period of 20 years. This approach is recommended because the researchers would like the government to spend most of the time on coordinating and adjusting the way of thinking and operating among different agencies and developing awareness and understanding among the public. The content used in creating the awareness should be contemporary, comprehensible and approachable for the people. It should also be realistic, concrete, and not overly idealistic since such content will not receive much appreciation from the people, especially children and youths.

2) A legislative guideline should be utilized to help create tobacco-free environment while campaigns are being run. The law should focus on controlling the environment or creating tobacco-free environment, in which children can grow up without any factor that may stimulate the desire to smoke. This will also reduce the chance of children imitating their role models such as parents, guardians, teachers. Stipulating that children born after a certain year stated by the law belong to the tobacco-free generation is not easy. Developing good understanding among the people takes time, especially about the law enforcement. Utilizing a legislative guideline to help create tobacco-free environment is more likely to induce a substantial movement in a short term as a preparation measure for developing a tobacco-free generation in the Thai society.

3) The political instability is an important factor that affects the policy or guideline for the law enactment. This is an uncontrollable factor. Therefore, the corrective guideline would be to encourage and support private organizations' investigation on the government's policy implementation. That is, despite the fact that the administrative authorization is transferred to a different person, the change should not adversely affect any policy that enhances the people's livelihood or health care. If any change is made to the said policy, an explanation along with a suggestion for a better policy to replace the terminated one. Nowadays, investigation in this manner has become easier, especially on the government's operation. It has also become easier to make complaints through social media networks like Facebook, Line and Twitter.

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