

จาก SAFER สู่ FCAC: ก้าวเดินของประเทศไทยในฐานะผู้นำโลก

ทักษพล ธรรมรังสี

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การประชุมสุรวิชาการระดับชาติ ครั้งที่ 11 (26 พ.ย. 2563)

.....ในบรรดาสารเสพติดและสารออกฤทธิ์ต่อจิตประสาทที่มีผลกระทบสำคัญต่อสุขภาพของประชากรโลกทั้งหมด แอลกอฮอล์คือสารชนิดเดียวที่ไม่ถูกควบคุมด้วยเครื่องมือที่มีผลทางกฎหมาย ในระดับนานาชาติ ...

.....Alcohol remains the only psychoactive and dependence-producing substance that exerts a significant impact on global population health that is not controlled at the international level by legally-binding regulatory instrument...

สรุป

- สังคมโลกต้องการเครื่องมือควบคุมปัญหาแอลกอฮอล์ในระดับนานาชาติ
- กรอบอนุสัญญาว่าด้วยการควบคุมแอลกอฮอล์ **Framework Convention on Alcohol Control (FCAC)**
 - **FCAC** ไม่ใช่แนวคิดใหม่ และไม่ใช่กลไกทางเดียวที่เป็นไปได้
 - **FCAC** ไม่ใช่กระบวนการที่ง่าย
 - เราต้องการกลยุทธ์ใหม่ และ เงื่อนไขบริบทที่เหมาะสม
- ความเข้มแข็ง Global health เริ่มจากความเข้มแข็งในประเทศ

ความก้าวหน้าที่ผ่านมา (ในรอบ 15 ปี)

2005 (การประชุมสุราวิชาการครั้งที่หนึ่ง)

ไม่มีการคุยเรื่องแอลกอฮอล์ในเวทีในระดับโลก

ไม่มีกรอบนโยบายในระดับโลก

ปัญหาแอลกอฮอล์ถูกมองข้ามในวาระของปัญหาสุขภาพระดับนานาชาติ

ปัญหาแอลกอฮอล์ถูกมองข้ามในวาระการพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจและสังคมในระดับนานาชาติ

ไม่มีเป้าหมายในระดับโลก

ไม่มีแนวทาง มาตรการที่คุ้มค่า



2020

มีกลายกลไก หลายเวที

- **Global Strategy** to reduce Harmful Use of Alcohol (2010)
- Global Action Plan (2023-2030)

Global declaration on **NCD prevention & control agenda**


SDG 3.5: Strengthen the prevention & treatment of harmful use of alcohol

Global targets, especially adult per capita consumption

- NCD **Best Buys** interventions
- **SAFER package**

ความเคลื่อนไหวทางนโยบายแอลกอฮอล์ในระดับนานาชาติ

UN systems



UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances



Political Declaration on NCDs (4X4)
A/RES/66/2

SDG 3.5 Strengthen the prevention & treatment of substance abuse, inc narcotic drug abuse & harmful use of alcohol



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Political Declaration on NCDs 2018 (5X5 agenda)

WHO systems

Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of NCDs

Action Plan on the Global Strategy for the Prevention & Control of NCDs 2008-2013

WHO Global Status Report on NCDs

Action Plan on the Global Strategy for the Prevention & Control of NCDs 2013-2018



SAFER
A WORLD FREE FROM ALCOHOL RELATED HARM



FCTC
WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL

Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health

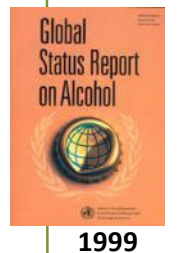
Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol
WHA63.13

A Comprehensive global monitoring framework

Target 2: "At least 10% relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol, as appropriate, within the national context"

By 2022
Global action plan (2022-2030)
Technical report on Cross-border marketing

?



Global Status Report on Alcohol
1999



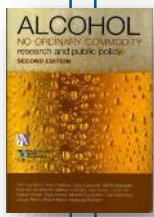
alcohol: no ordinary commodity
2000



Global Status Report
2004



Global Status Report on Alcohol 2004
2004



ALCOHOL: NO ORDINARY COMMODITY
2010



alcohol
Global status report on alcohol and health
2011



alcohol
Global status report on alcohol and health 2014
2014



alcohol
Global status report on alcohol and health 2018
2018



ทำไมเราจึงต้องการ **legal-binding instrument** ในระดับนานาชาติ (ระดับโลก/ภูมิภาค)

ข้อจำกัด ในการควบคุมปัญหาแอลกอฮอล์ ในระดับประเทศและระดับพื้นที่

- พื้นที่นโยบาย Policy space
- Policy fashion
- พฤติกรรมและวิถีชีวิตของผู้บริโภค
- การตลาดไร้พรมแดน



The United Nations System

UN PRINCIPAL ORGANS

2

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Subsidiary Organs

- Disarmament Commission
- Human Rights Council
- International Law Commission
- Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)
- Main Committees
- Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

Funds and Programmes¹

- UNDP** United Nations Development Programme
 - UNCDF** United Nations Capital Development Fund
 - UNV** United Nations Volunteers
- UNEP**² United Nations Environment Programme
- UNFPA** United Nations Population Fund
- UN-HABITAT**³ United Nations Human Settlements Programme
- UNICEF** United Nations Children's Fund
- WFP** World Food Programme (UN/FAO)

Research and Training

- UNIDIR** United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
- UNITAR** United Nations Institute for Training and Research
- UNSSC** United Nations System Staff College
- UNU** United Nations University

Other Entities

- ITC** International Trade Centre (UN/WTO)
- UNCTAD**^{1,8} United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- UNHCR**³ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- UNOPS**¹ United Nations Office for Project Services
- UNRWA**¹ United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
- UN-WOMEN**¹ United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Related Organizations

- CTBTO PREPARATORY COMMISSION** Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
- IAEA**^{1,3} International Atomic Energy Agency
- ICC** International Criminal Court
- IOM**¹ International Organization for Migration
- ISA** International Seabed Authority
- ITLOS** International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
- OPCW**² Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
- WTO**^{1,4} World Trade Organization

Peacebuilding Commission

HLPF High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

SECURITY COUNCIL

Subsidiary Organs

- Counter-Terrorism Committee
- International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals
- Military Staff Committee
- Peacekeeping operations and political missions
- Sanctions committees (ad hoc)
- Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

Specialized Agencies^{1,5}

- FAO** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- ICAO** International Civil Aviation Organization
- IFAD** International Fund for Agricultural Development
- ILO** International Labour Organization
- IMF** International Monetary Fund
- IMO** International Maritime Organization
- ITU** International Telecommunication Union
- UNESCO** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- UNIDO** United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- UNWTO** World Tourism Organization
- UPU** Universal Postal Union
- WHO** World Health Organization
- WIPO** World Intellectual Property Organization
- WHO** World Meteorological Organization
- WORLD BANK GROUP**⁷
 - IBRD** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 - IDA** International Development Association
 - IFC** International Finance Corporation

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Functional Commissions

- Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- Narcotic Drugs
- Population and Development
- Science and Technology for Development
- Social Development
- Statistics
- Status of Women
- United Nations Forum on Forests

Regional Commissions⁸

- ECA** Economic Commission for Africa
- ECE** Economic Commission for Europe
- ECLAC** Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
- ESCAP** Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
- ESCSA** Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Other Bodies¹⁰

- Committee for Development Policy
- Committee of Experts on Public Administration
- Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
- Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
- UNAIDS** Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
- UNGEGN** United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names
- UNGGIM** Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

Research and Training

- UNICRI** United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
- UNRISD** United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

SECRETARIAT

Departments and Offices⁹

- EOSG** Executive Office of the Secretary-General
- DCO** Development Coordination Office
- DESA** Department of Economic and Social Affairs
- DGACM** Department for General Assembly and Conference Management
- DGC** Department of Global Communications
- DMSPC** Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance
- DOS** Department of Operational Support
- DPO** Department of Peace Operations
- DPPA** Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs
- DSS** Department of Safety and Security
- OCHA** Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- OCT** Office of Counter-Terrorism
- ODA** Office for Disarmament Affairs
- OHCHR** Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- OIOS** Office of Internal Oversight Services
- OLA** Office of Legal Affairs
- OSAA** Office of the Special Adviser on Africa
- SRSR/CAAC** Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict
- SRSR/SVC** Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
- SRSR/VAC** Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children



1

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL⁶

Notes:

- Members of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB).
- UN Office for Partnerships (UNOP) is the UN's focal point vis-a-vis the United Nations Foundation, Inc.
- IAEA and OPCW report to the Security Council and the General Assembly (GA).
- WTO has no reporting obligation to the GA, but contributes on an ad hoc basis to GA and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) work on, inter alia, finance and development issues.
- Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations whose work is coordinated through ECOSOC (intergovernmental level) and CEB (inter-secretariat level).
- The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994, as on 1 October 1994 Palau, the last United Nations Trust Territory, became independent.
- International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) are not specialized agencies in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter, but are part of the World Bank Group.
- The secretariats of these organs are part of the UN Secretariat.
- The Secretariat also includes the following offices: The Ethics Office, United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services, and the Office of Administration of Justice.
- For a complete list of ECOSOC Subsidiary Bodies see un.org/ecosoc.

This Chart is a reflection of the functional organization of the United Nations System and for informational purposes only. It does not include all offices or entities of the United Nations System.

เส้นทางที่เป็นไปได้ของ **Legal-binding modality to control alcohol** ในระดับนานาชาติ

- Policy level
- Policy comprehensiveness
- Types of instruments
- Etc.

1  World Health Organization

สมัชชาอนามัยโลก (WHA)



Binding instruments:

1. International agreement
2. International regulation **IHR**
3. **Treaty or Convention** (Article 19 of WHO Constitution): **FCTC**

Non-binding instruments:

4. Code of conduct
5. **Resolution** (strategy, plan, standard)

2  UNITED NATIONS

สมัชชาสหประชาชาติ (UNGA)



3

ความร่วมมือในระดับภูมิภาค



ระดับโลก

1a **FCAC?**

2a UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (Drug treaty) + Alcohol

2b UN Convention on alcohol?

ระดับภูมิภาค

1b **RCAC** Regional convention adopted at regional committee meeting??

Agreement ?

ประโยชน์ของ FCAC

- **เปลี่ยนบรรยากาศของนโยบายระดับโลก**
 - การรับรู้ที่ สุราไม่ใช่สินค้าธรรมดา โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งในเวทีการค้าระหว่างประเทศ
 - ตอบโต้อุตสาหกรรมสุรา
- **เปลี่ยน policy fashion:**
 - ทำให้การพัฒนานโยบายในระดับประเทศและระดับพื้นที่ง่ายขึ้น โดยเฉพาะประเด็นเกี่ยวกับกรณีข้ามเขตแดน และ นโยบายในประเทศกำลังพัฒนา
 - เกิด มารยาทระหว่างประเทศ ไม่ตัดทอนนโยบายในประเทศอื่น
- **การพัฒนาศักยภาพองค์กรรวม:**
 - ศักยภาพของหน่วยงาน(ของประเทศ)
 - ความร่วมมือระหว่างประเทศ

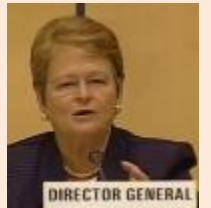
เส้นทางของ WHO FCTC

**20 มติ Resolutions
ใน 33 ปี!**

Year	Key issues/ achievement
1950	First epidemiological studies (smoking & lung cancer)
1967	First World Conference on Tobacco or Health
1970	First WHO resolution on tobacco control (WHA 23.32 Health Consequences of Smoking)
1971-1986	WHA24.48, WHA29.55, WHA31.56, WHA33.35, WHA39.14,
1988	WHO World No Tobacco Day commemorations begin (WHA40.38)
1989-1992	WHA41.25, WHA42.19, WHA43.16, WHA44.26, WHA45.20
1993-1995	Initial conceptualization of an international legal approach to tobacco control WHA48.11 An international strategy for tobacco control* WHA46.8 Use of tobacco within UN system buildings*
1996	WHA initiates the development of a framework convention on tobacco control (WHA 49.17) (WHA49.16)
1998	Master Settlement Agreement (MSA)* in the USA (Tobacco industry to pay the settling states \$206 billion annually, restrictions on sales & marketing, including watchdog set up)
1999	Intergovernmental Negotiating Body (INB) & a technical working group established (WHA 52.18) Framework Convention Alliance (FCA)* created
2000	WHA paves the way for the start of negotiations on a framework convention (WHA 53.16)
2000-2003	Formal drafting and negotiations by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body Framework Convention Alliance formally established (500 organizations from 100+ countries)
2003	Adoption of the WHO FCTC (21 May 2003) (WHA56.1)
2005	WHO FCTC enters into force
2006	Funding from philanthropies boosts tobacco control in the developing world
2007	Start of Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products negotiations
2012	COP5 adopts Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products

10
years

1998-2003: Former
DG Gro Harlem
Brundtland,



**Tobacco control
champion***

การถกแถลงเรื่อง **FCAC** ในการประชุมขององค์การอนามัยโลก

- 2005 SEAR (Thailand), EMR >>> การประชุมเรื่อง FCAC ที่ นิวเดลี
- 2007 Mongolia
- 2013 African countries
- 2019-20 SEAR (the whole region), EMR, few WPR

From sky high to reality ground
in 146th WHO Executive Board, Jan 2020

**Feasibility study
International instrument
for alcohol control**

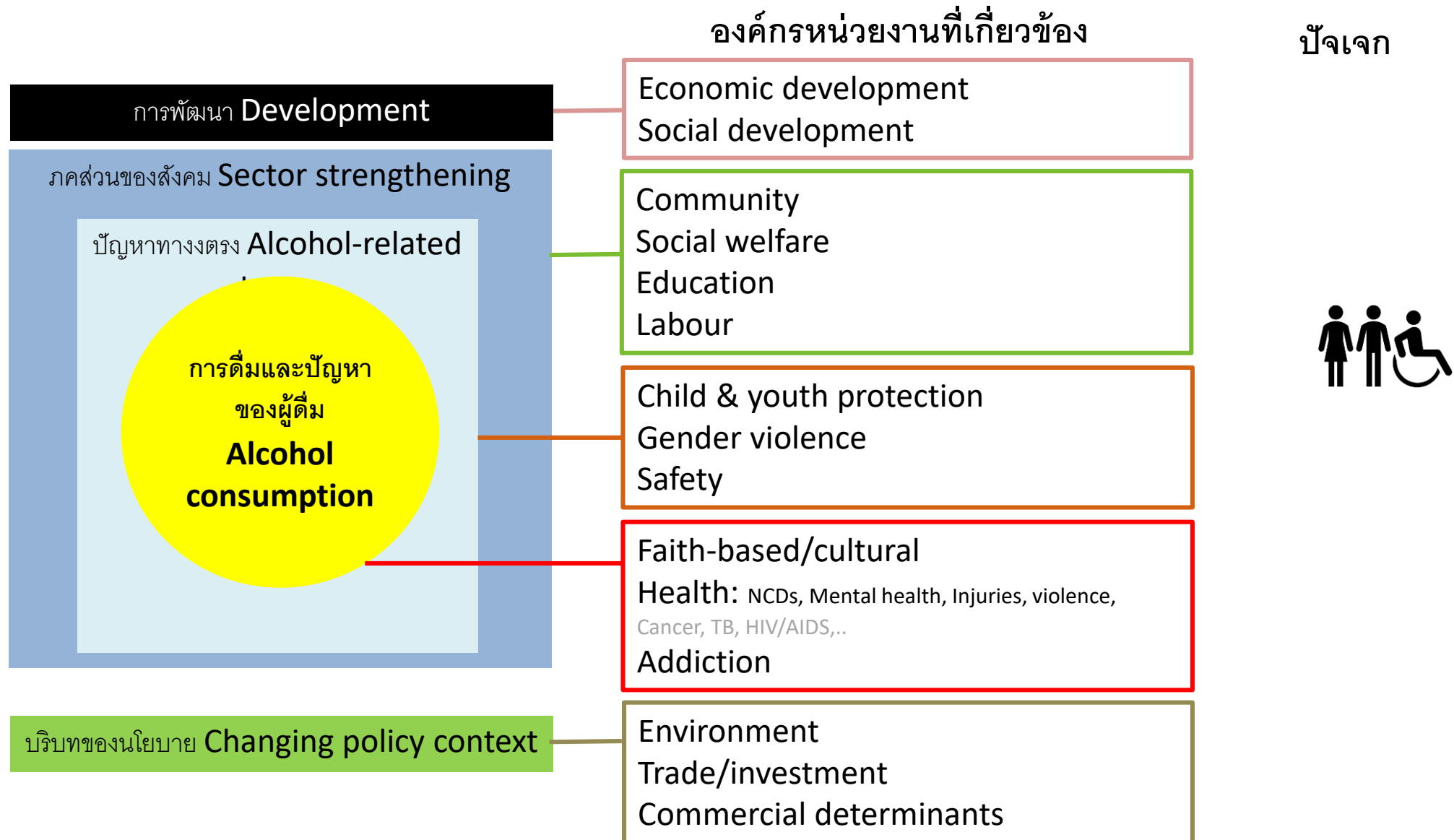


To develop **Action plan to implement
Global Strategy**

**Technical **report on cross border
marketing of alcohol****

To review Global Strategy in 2030

มุมมองปัญหาแอลกอฮอล์และผู้เกี่ยวข้อง: Problem restructuring



เราทำอะไรได้บ้าง เมื่อยังไม่มี **FCAC**

ประเทศ ← → นาชาติ

ความเข้มแข็งในการควบคุม
ในระดับประเทศ/พื้นที่
& นวัตกรรม

Make the case for **FCAC**

- ประเมินนโยบาย
- มุมมองปัญหาใหม่ๆ
- ปัจจัยของการบริโภคและ
ปัญหา Determinants
- Commercial determinants
of health
- บริบท

ติดตามเฝ้าระวัง
สถานการณ์และปัจจัย

Engagement

- เข้าร่วม Presence
- ภาคิ Partnering
- Networking

สร้างโอกาส momentum

- ระดับโลก Global
- ระดับภูมิภาค Regional
- Bilateral/other platforms

เฝ้าระวังและจัดการเร่งด่วน

ผลักดันนโยบาย

พัฒนาศักยภาพองค์กรรวม

"Global health starts at home"

Thailand in Vietnam Alcohol Policy Advocacy Process



FOREIGN OFFICE | REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES OF VIETNAM IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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ENTERTAINMENT | CARS +

SOCIETY / LIFE

The Thai expert shared his experience with alcohol control

08/06/2018 11:30 | Follow TGVN on Google News

After 10 years of enactment of the Law on Alcohol Control (DUCC) - 2008 and the establishment of the Health Promotion Fund, Thailand has achieved impressive results, 96% of people do not buy at places where the 43% reduction in promotional promotion ... became a bright spot in controlling DUCC in the continent and around the world.

- Proposing to strengthen management of manual alcoholic beverage production
- Alcohol consumption: Prohibited, not limited

That is shared by TS. Bundit Sompaisarn - Executive Vice President of Thailand Health Promotion Fund at the Workshop to provide information on the Law on Harm Prevention and Control of Alcohol and Beer organized by the Ministry of Health, on the morning of June 8, at Hanoi.

At the seminar, the representative of the Legal Department - Ministry of Health affirmed that the use of alcohol and beer in Vietnam is at an alarming rate, which needs to be strictly controlled to reduce consumption.



สำนักงานพัฒนานโยบายสุภาพระหว่างประเทศ

14c Lê Thái Kiệt,
14/6/18

No. 3105201

No. 31052018/EUCWS dated 31 March 2018
Wine and Spirits Sector Committee's comments on the
Draft Law on Prevention and Fighting Against Harmful Effects of Liquor and Beer

APPENDIX D
The shortcomings of the Thai Health Promotion Foundation

Respectfully
**H.E. Nguyen
Minister, M
138A Giang**

In copy:
**Department
Ministry of F**

Regarding:
and Fighting

Your Excellency
The European
Committee (I
colleagues at

The Wine and spirits sector has seen recent years in logistics and entertainment market access. We have been social responsible and negotiating marketing of interests.

While drinking abuse of alcohol to society. The of alcohol abuse strong local p

CONFLICT CLAIMS SWIRL

The current status of the seven suspended board members of the Thai Health Promotion Foundation (ThaiHealth) in non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and foundations, as of this month, is shown below.

ThaiHealth says the board members never committed conflict of interest acts as alleged by the Office of Auditor-General. None of the seven members approved funds for the foundations or civic groups in which they sit concurrently. Funding approvals were carried out in accordance with ThaiHealth regulations and the Health Promotion Foundation Act.

<p>1 Vichai Cholevisit</p> <p>Chairman • Sang Suk Thai Foundation (unofficial English name) • Heart to Heart Foundation • Rural Doctor Foundation • 14th October Foundation • Komsil Siewemtheng Foundation Deputy chairman • Foundation for Children</p>	<p>2 Somphon Palchobdee</p> <p>Resigned in 2008 before joining ThaiHealth in 2002 • Winsee Suk Foundation (unofficial English name)</p>	<p>3 Ennos Sutawan</p> <p>Resigned • Thai Rural Reconstruction Movement Under Royal Patronage</p>
<p>4 Prasapatt Niyom</p> <p>Resigned • Action on Smoking and Health Foundation Thailand</p>	<p>5 Somphon Chabangbang</p> <p>Resigned • Social Innovation Foundation</p>	<p>6 Vichien Phongsophon</p> <p>Chairman • Khoo Thai Foundation Resigned in 2014 before joining ThaiHealth • Social Innovation Foundation</p>
<p>7 Prongrat Wongpransom</p> <p>Resigned • The Public Broadcasting Service Foundation • Family Network Foundation About to resign • Foundation for Children</p>		

Source: The Thai Health Promotion Foundation (ThaiHealth) 2018/whs



TH.PIRS./2690/2018

Thai Health Promotion Foundation
Thung Maha Mek, Sathorn
Bangkok 11000, Thailand

26 July 2018

Subject: Clarification against the misleading information and false allegations about Thai Health Promotion Foundation ("ThaiHealth") made by The Wine and Spirits Sector Committee ("WSS Committee") of the European Chamber of Commerce in Vietnam ("EuroCham")

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that I am deeply concerned about the misleading information and false allegations about Thai Health Promotion Foundation ("ThaiHealth") made by The Wine and Spirits Sector Committee ("WSS Committee") of the European Chamber of Commerce in Vietnam ("EuroCham"), referring to *attachments no. 1*. I would like to provide clarification against such misleading information and false allegations, as described in *attachment no. 2*. WSS Committee of EuroCham represents the views of the alcoholic beverage companies. Thus, their comments cannot be viewed as impartial nor benevolent to health and wellbeing of the people of Vietnam, knowing that their products are a causal factor in more than 200 disease and injury conditions and lead to host of socioeconomic problems. Globally, alcohol harms disproportionately affect young people as alcohol consumption causes death and disability relatively early in life: 25% of deaths among those 20-39 years can be attributed to alcohol.

Their attempt to discredit ThaiHealth is aiming at derailing or slowing down the admirable pursuit by Your Excellency and the Government of Vietnam to progress the drafting of the Law on Prevention and Fighting Against Harmful Effects of Liquor and Beer (the "Draft Law"). The Draft Law, if successfully passed, would greatly benefit the people of Vietnam, safeguarding the people especially the young from the reach and harms of alcoholic beverages, which may be viewed as an undesirable outcome for WSS Committee's alcohol-related members, who aim to maximize their own revenue and profits by increasing the sale of their alcoholic beverages without a legal restriction from the Draft Law.

International Health Policy Program, Thailand



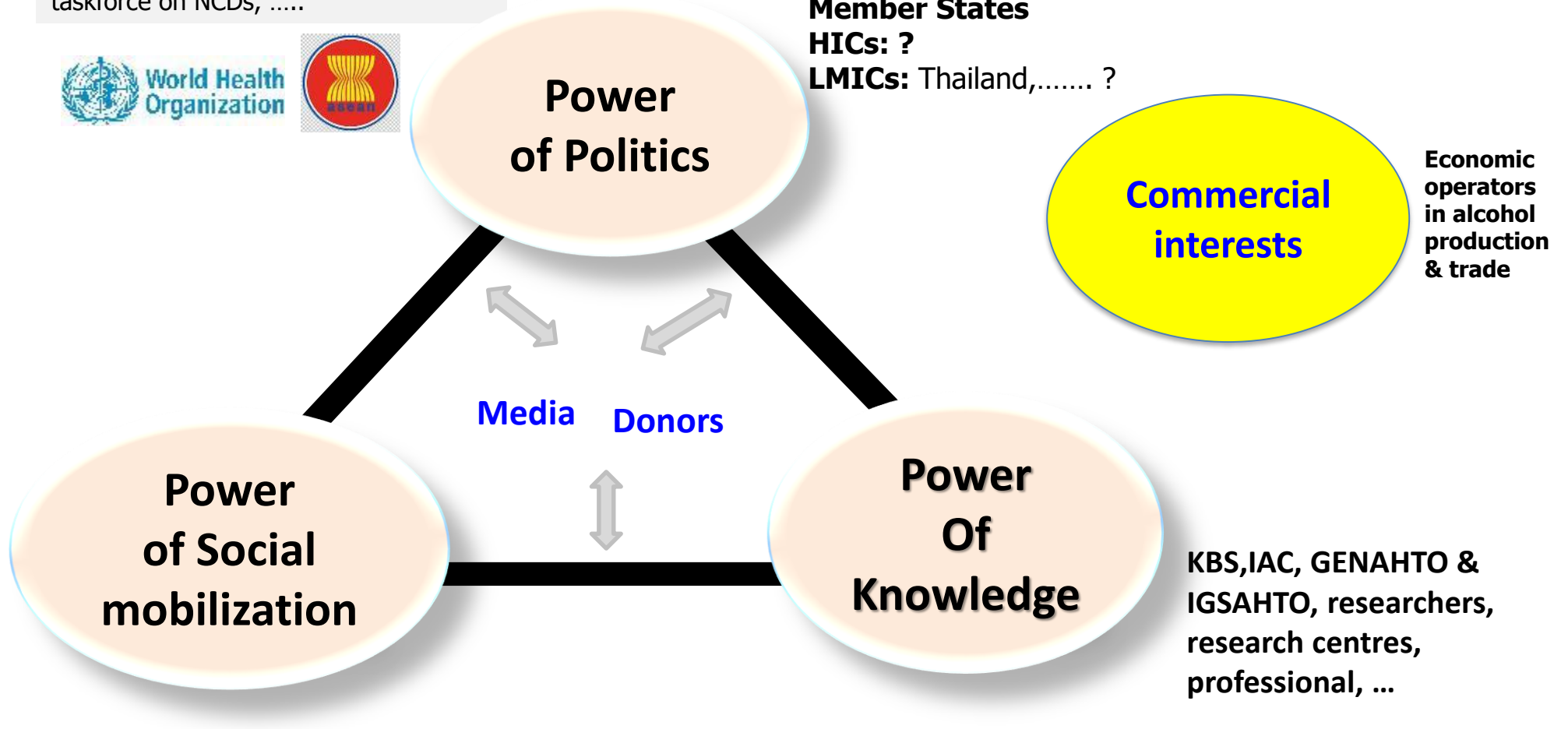
ใครคือผู้เล่นในเวทีโลก?

สามเหลี่ยมจะเขี่ยอนุภูเขาแอลกอฮอล์ได้ไหม?

UN agencies: UNDP, UN Interagency taskforce on NCDs,



Member States
HICs: ?
LMICs: Thailand,..... ?



สรุป

- สังคมโลกต้องการเครื่องมือควบคุมปัญหาแอลกอฮอล์ในระดับนานาชาติ
- กรอบอนุสัญญาว่าด้วยการควบคุมแอลกอฮอล์ **Framework Convention on Alcohol Control (FCAC)**
 - **FCAC** ไม่ใช่แนวคิดใหม่ และไม่ใช่กลไกทางเดียวที่เป็นไปได้
 - **FCAC** ไม่ใช่กระบวนการที่ง่าย
 - เราต้องการกลยุทธ์ใหม่ และ เงื่อนไขบริบทที่เหมาะสม
- ความเข้มแข็ง Global health เริ่มจากความเข้มแข็งในประเทศ



Thank you

thaksaphon@ihpp.thaigov.net