

ABSTRAK

STRATEGI PENGAWASAN TEMBAKAU BERDASARKAN PENGATURAN DALAM *FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL* (FCTC)

Oleh

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World Health Organization menyebutkan bahwa jumlah perokok di seluruh dunia mencapai 1,3 miliar orang, dengan 80% berada di negara berkembang, dimana Indonesia adalah negara dengan perokok paling banyak di daerah Asia Tenggara. Kebiasaan merokok memberikan dampak yang negatif baik untuk kesehatan manusia, perekonomian bangsa dan terhadap lingkungan hidup. Namun, Indonesia belum meratifikasi *Framework Convention of Tobacco Control* yang berisi ketentuan-ketentuan mengenai pengawasan tembakau. Penelitian ini mengkaji mengenai pengaturan pengawasan tembakau menurut *Framework Convention on Tobacco Control* dan kepentingan Indonesia untuk mengatur pengawasan tembakau berdasarkan *Framework Convention on Tobacco Control*

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian normatif yang menggunakan pendekatan perundang-undangan (*statute approach*). Data penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder melalui studi kepustakaan yang dianalisa secara kualitatif.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang dilakukan, *Framework Convention on Tobacco Control* memberikan strategi yang mengatur mengenai pengawasan tembakau berupa **MPOWER** yang merupakan akronim dari *Monitor tobacco use & prevention policies*, *Protect people from tobacco smoke*, *Offer help to quit tobacco use*, *Warn about the dangers of tobacco*, *Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion & sponsorship*, dan *Raise taxes on tobacco*. Kemudian data dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa regulasi pengendalian tembakau di Indonesia belum sesuai dengan *Framework Convention on Tobacco Control*. FCTC sudah berhasil memberikan dampak baik selama 10 tahun terakhir karena isinya yang komprehensif dan memomorsatukan kesehatan. Oleh karenanya, Indonesia disarankan untuk meratifikasi FCTC

Keyword: *Framework Convention on Tobacco Control*, **Kepentingan Indonesia, Pengendalian Tembakau**

ABSTRACT

TOBACCO CONTROL STRATEGIES BASED ON ARRANGEMENTS IN THE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL (FCTC)

By

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World Health Organization states that the number of smokers worldwide reaches 1.3 billion people, with 80% in developing countries, where Indonesia is the country with the most smokers in the Southeast Asia region. Smoking has a negative impact on human health, the nation's economy and the environment. However, Indonesia has not ratified the Framework Convention of Tobacco Control which contains provisions on tobacco control. This study examines the regulation of tobacco control according to the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control and Indonesia's interest in regulating tobacco control based on the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

This research is a normative research that uses a statutory approach. This research data uses secondary data through literature studies which are analyzed qualitatively.

Based on the results of the research conducted, the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control provides a strategy that regulates tobacco control in the form of **MPOWER** which is an acronym for **M**onitor tobacco use & prevention policies, **P**rotect people from tobacco smoke, **O**ffer help to quit tobacco use, **W**arn about the dangers of tobacco, **E**nforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion & sponsorship, and **R**aise taxes on tobacco. Then the data in this study shows that tobacco control regulations in Indonesia are not yet in accordance with the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. The FCTC has managed to have a good impact over the past 10 years because of its comprehensive content and prioritizes health. Therefore, Indonesia is advised to ratify the FCTC.

Keyword: Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, Indonesia's interests, Tobacco Control