

**UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

**BANGLADESH IN RESPONSE TO THE WHO FRAMEWORK  
CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL (FCTC)**

Presented as partial fulfillment of the requirement for the bachelor degree of  
Sarjana Ilmu Politik (S.IP) in the Department of International Relations,  
Faculty of Social and Political Science, University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta



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**SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE FACULTY**

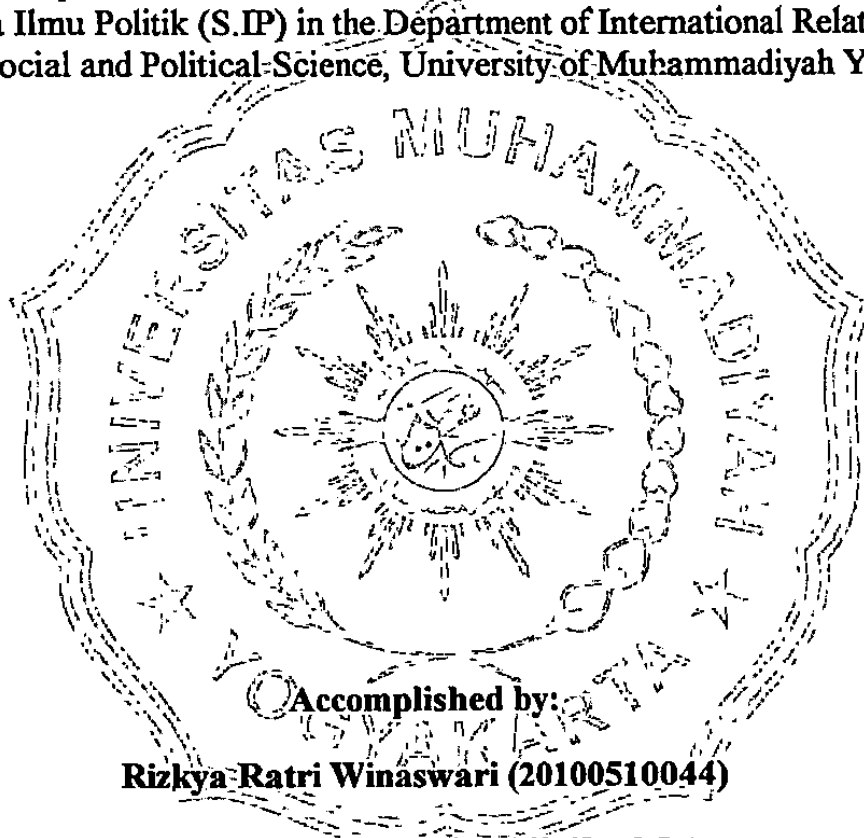
**UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH YOGYAKARTA**

## **TITLE PAGE**

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**APPROVAL PAGE**

**This Undergraduate Thesis entitled:**

**BANGLADESH IN RESPONSE TO THE WHO FRAMEWORK  
CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL (FCTC)**



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This undergraduate thesis has been examined and endorsed by the Board of Examiners from the International Relations Department, Social and Political Science Faculty, University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

On  
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## STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

This is to certify that to the best of my knowledge, the content of this thesis is my own work.

This thesis has not been submitted for any degree or other purposes.

I certify that the intellectual content of this thesis is the product of my own work and that all the assistance received in preparing this thesis and sources have been acknowledged.

Yogyakarta, November 3, 2014



Rizkya Ratri Winaswari

## DEDICATION PAGE

*I dedicate this Undergraduate Thesis for my parents who always give me the*

*biggest support and gratitude, the most sincere wishes*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Rizkya Ratri Winaswari

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## ABSTRACT

This research aims to explain the problem of tobacco control in Bangladesh and importantly to look for the reasons why Bangladesh ratified the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). The theories and a framework in International Relations: theory of international regime, regime dynamics in a post-agreement negotiation framework and theory of compliance and post-agreement bargaining, will best explain why Bangladesh ratified the WHO FCTC. The period limitation of this research starts from the year of 2003 when the FCTC was established until 2004 when Bangladesh ratified the FCTC. However, the process of FCTC formation in the 1990s would also be included.

The finding of this research shows that there are three key factors behind Bangladesh ratification towards the WHO FCTC. Firstly, the principles and norms of the FCTC as international regime are in line with Bangladesh's principles and norms on tobacco control. Secondly, within the negotiation in domestic level, Bangladesh has less conflicting domestic components. Lastly, there is incentive received by Bangladesh by ratifying the WHO FCTC and being consistent in strengthening its national tobacco control.

*Keywords: tobacco control international regime ratification compliance*