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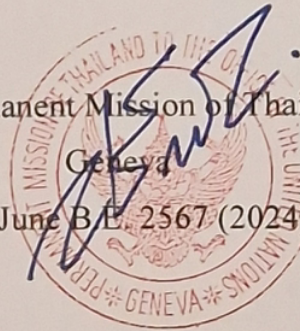
PERMANENT MISSION OF THAILAND
GENEVA

The Permanent Mission of Thailand to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Implementation Support Unit of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction and has the honour to enclose herewith the updated information in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention covering the period of 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Attachment).

The Permanent Mission of Thailand to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Implementation Support Unit of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction the assurances of its highest consideration.

Permanent Mission of Thailand,
Geneva

5 June B.E. 2567 (2024)



The Implementation Support Unit,
Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and
Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction,
GENEVA.



THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND

**UPDATED INFORMATION PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 7, PARAGRAPH 2 OF
THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING,
PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

**SUBMITTED ON 5 JUNE 2024
COVERING THE PERIOD OF 1 JANUARY 2023 TO 31 DECEMBER 2023**

1. National implementation Measures

No additional legal, administrative or other measures were taken during the previous calendar year to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the Convention.

2. Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

On 24 April 2003, Thailand destroyed all anti-personnel mines in its stockpile. Therefore, there has been no additional measures taken on this matter.

3. Anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes

Thailand disposed all 3,133 anti-personnel mines, retained for training and research purposes as permitted under the Convention, in 2019.

4. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines

In 2023, Thailand entered the third year of Phase 2 (2021 – 2023) of its Updated Work Plan during the 2nd Extension period. During this Phase, the focus has shifted from the Non-Technical Survey (NTS) conducted in Phase 1 (2019 – 2020) towards Technical Survey (TS) and Clearance in CHAs identified in Phase 1.

On 1 January 2023, Thailand had 110 Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHAs) (18,137,899 sq.m.) and 31 Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHA) (11,560,616 sq.m.), covering 6 provinces. During 2023, Thailand discovered an additional 850,122 sq.m. of CHAs in Si Sa ket. Therefore, the total area of SHAs and CHAs left to be released in 2023 in Thailand was 30,548,637 sq.m.

For 2023, Thailand planned to release a total area covering 9,233,724 sq.m. At the end of 2023, Thailand was able to release 8,763,087 sq.m. of mine contaminated areas, through Land Release operations conducted in 4 provinces (Table 4-1 and Annex I). The total area released accounted for 94.90% of its 2023 goal. The shortfalls were mainly due to challenges in gaining access to areas along the border between Thailand and Cambodia, as the Thai deminers were requested to halt their operations on five separate occasions, as well as geographical challenges. During Thailand's humanitarian mine action efforts in 2023, a total of 15,085 anti-personnel mines and 341 UXOs were recovered.

As of 31 December 2023, there are **21,785,550 sq.m.** remaining to be cleared, **divided into 85 Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHAs) (13,384,835 sq.m.), and 11 Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHAs) (8,400,715 sq.m.),** covering 6 provinces (Ubon Ratchathani, Si Sa Ket, Surin, Buri Ram, Sa Kaeo and Trat), (Table 4-2 and Annex II).

During November 2023-October 2024, Thailand plans to release a total area covering 7,308,874 sq.m. of mine contaminated areas, with 2,134,646 sq.m. of SHAs and 5,174,228 sq.m of CHAs (Table 4-3 and Annex II), through the Land Release process, with TS and Clearance method. As the deminers have faced difficulties in accessing the rest of the remaining CHAs/SHAs along the border between Thailand and Cambodia, Thailand expects to enhance cooperation with Cambodia in order to gain access to the remaining areas, which will allow Thailand to achieve its mine-free goal. Realizing that the goal could not have been met by the previous deadline, Thailand submitted its 3rd extension request for the Article 5 deadline, which has been approved by the 20th Meeting of States Parties to the Convention (20MSP) in November 2022. Thus, the current deadline of Thailand to clear all the landmines is at the end of 2026.

Table 4-1: Summary of areas released and devices, 1 January - 31 December 2023 (Detail in Annex I)

Province	District	Cancelled area (square meters)	Reduced area (square meters)	Cleared area (square meters)	Total area released (square meters)	Number of anti-personnel mine destroyed	Number of explosive items destroyed	Number of areas released
Si Sa ket	Khum Han	0	770,747	104,671	875,418	770	123	5
	Kanthalarak	1,529	538,886	152,220	692,635	4,358	132	20
	Subtotal	1,529	1,309,633	256,891	1,568,053	5,128	255	25
Surin	Kap Choeng	0	172,325	30,577	202,902	2,802	0	1
	Phnom Dong Rak	0	21,921	0	21,921	0	0	1
	Subtotal	0	194,246	30,577	224,823	2,802	0	2
Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	-	1,470,754	86,278	1,557,032	1,188	23	9
	Na Chaluai	266,452	2,427,475	70,839	2,764,766	660	1	9
	Subtotal	266,452	3,898,229	157,117	4,321,798	1,848	24	18
Trat	Khlong Yai	124,721	2,420,195	103,497	2,648,413	5,254	7	8
	Subtotal	124,721	2,420,195	103,497	2,648,413	5,254	7	8
Sa Kaeo	Out of area (EOD Spot Task)	-	-	-	-	36	35	-
Mae Hong Son	Out of area (EOD Spot Task)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Chiang Mai	Out of area (EOD Spot Task)	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Chiang Rai	Out of area (EOD Spot Task)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nan	Out of area (EOD Spot Task)	-	-	-	-	17	14	-
Grand Total		392,702	7,822,303	548,082	8,763,087	15,085	341	53

Table 4-2: Summary of SHAs as of 31 December 2023 (Detail in Annex II)

Region	Province	District	Number of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines	Number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Total Number of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Amount of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines (Sq.m)	Amount of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (Sq.m)	Total Amount of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (Sq.m)
Northeastern	1. Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	3	0	3	587,121	0	587,121
		All districts	3	0	3	587,121	0	587,121
	2. Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	14	0	14	1,310,774	0	1,310,774
		Kanthalarak	15	2	17	1,463,814	1,793,853	3,257,667
		Khun Han	6	0	9	1,214,107	0	1,214,107
		All districts	35	2	37	3,876,098	1,793,853	5,669,951
		3. Surin	Kap Choeng	11	1	12	1,483,149	1,072,000
		Phnom Dong Rak	3	0	3	978,949	0	978,949
		Buachet	1	0	1	35,300	0	35,300
		Sang Kha	6	0	6	640,128	0	640,128
		All districts	21	1	22	3,137,526	1,072,000	4,209,526
	4. Buri-Ram	Ban Kruat	1	0	1	158,403	0	158,403
		Lahan Sai	4	0	4	108,872	0	108,872
		All districts	5	0	5	267,275	0	267,275
Eastern	5. Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	2	4	6	343,382	1,806,441	2,149,823
		Khok Sung	0	2	2	0	1,287,705	1,287,705
		Aranyaprathet	0	2	2	0	2,440,716	2,440,716
		All districts	2	8	10	343,382	5,534,862	5,878,244
	6. Trat	Khlong Yai	6	0	6	2,390,538	0	2,390,538
		Mueang Trat	13	0	13	2,782,895	0	2,782,865
		All districts	19	0	19	5,173,433	0	5,173,433
All provinces			85	11	96	13,384,835	8,400,715	21,785,550

Table 4-3: Summary of projections for the number of areas and the amount of area (square metres) known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines to be released in 2023 (as of 31 December 2023).

Region	Province	Contaminated Area (Sq.m.)			Goal 2024 (Sq.m.)		
		SHA	CHA	Total	SHA	CHA	Total
Northeast	Buri Ram	0	267,275	267,275	0	267,275	267,275
	Surin	1,072,000	3,137,526	4,209,526	0	816,602	816,602
	Si Sa ket	1,793,853	3,876,098	5,669,951	0	1,735,077	1,735,077
	Ubon Ratchathani	0	587,121	587,121	0	0	0
	Total	2,865,853	7,868,020	10,733,873	0	2,818,954	2,818,954
East	Sa Kaeo	5,534,862	343,382	5,878,244	2,134,646	0	2,134,646
	Trat	0	5,173,433	5,173,433	0	2,355,274	2,355,274
	Total	5,534,862	5,516,815	11,051,677	2,134,646	2,355,274	4,489,920
Grand Total		8,400,715	13,384,835	21,785,550	2,134,646	5,174,228	7,308,874

Challenges Towards Thailand's Mine Action Operations

Thailand has made gradual progress in its mine action operations in 2023. Despite the shortfalls from the projection, progress was made amidst challenges, including access to the areas with high level of contamination and challenging geographical landscape, and the issue concerning accessing the areas along the border with Cambodia.

High Level of Contamination and Challenging Geographical Landscape

At the final stage of the mine action operations, Thailand Mine Action Center (TMAC) faced high level of contamination of landmines. The conditions and location of mines buried under the ground have been altered through time. Such conditions mean that additional time and resources are required for the demining operations.

In response, TMAC reorganized the field team composition to comprise TMAC personnel, TS and clearance. NGOs, such as the Norwegian People's Aid and the Thai Civilian Deminer Association, were also advised to shift their focus and restructure to be TS oriented. In addition, Thailand is also revising and updating both NMAS and SOPs to be in line with IMAS. The revision will allow a safer and more efficient operation.

Pictures : Areas highly contaminated by landmines.



Pictures: Landmines covered by tree roots further complicated the operations



Pictures: Difficult terrain and bad weather conditions.



Pictures: Additional equipment and support for the operations.

Additional Necessary Equipment Procurement

Difficult Terrain

 A collage of images illustrating additional equipment and support for operations. The top left shows a helicopter on a grassy field. The top middle shows a soldier working on a 4x4 truck tire. The bottom left shows a motorcycle. The bottom middle shows a dog (MDD) and three 'DANGER!! MINES!!' warning signs in Khmer. The bottom right shows a soldier in full protective gear (visor, body armor, TMAC) using a mine detector in a forest. Labels include: Visor, Body Armor, TMAC, Mine Detector, 78U, 4x4, MDD, 988, I-com, GPS, and Satellite Phone.

Access to the Mine Contaminated Areas Along the Border: Most of Thailand’s SHAs and CHAs subject to be released in 2023 are situated along the Thai-Cambodian border. Thailand and Cambodia are currently in the process of conducting survey and demarcation of land boundary in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia on the Survey and Demarcation of Land Boundary, dated 16 June 2000 (“the MOU”). As Thailand’s demining operations move onward, the operations have become increasingly closer to the areas to be surveyed and demarcated under the MOU.

The Agreed Minutes of the 13th, 14th and 15th Meeting of Thailand-Cambodia General Border Committee (GBC) state that “All demining operations along the border areas between Thailand and Cambodia shall be without prejudice to the rights of Thailand and Cambodia with regard to the land boundary under international law.”

In 2023, however, Thailand was requested to halt the demining operations on five separate occasions in the following areas: CHA 438-01/02 (Si Sa Ket), CHA 428-06/04(Si Sa Ket), CHA 431-03/01(Si Sa Ket), CHA 428-06/01(Si Sa Ket), and CHA 437-03/01 (Si Sa Ket).

These areas were the same coded areas, in which Thai deminers have been requested to stop the operations in 2021. These incidents have delayed the process of humanitarian demining operations along Thailand-Cambodia border.

In this regard, Thailand reaffirms that its humanitarian mine action operations will be carried out solely for humanitarian purposes in accordance with its obligations under Article 5 of the Convention, and that such operations shall be without prejudice to the rights of both parties with regard to the land boundary under the MOU. Thailand will continue to work with the Cambodian side on this issue, as stipulated in its third extension request.

At the end of 2023, there had been various positive development in Thai-Cambodia demining cooperation including the dialogue among the relevant authorities of Thailand and Cambodia regarding Thailand’s proposal on a new joint project, as well as the consultation between the Prime Ministers of the two countries during the official visit of Thai Prime Minister to Cambodia where both Prime Ministers concurred to promote border development through expediting humanitarian demining along their border areas to ensure safety of the people and pave the way for development of these areas. The details on Thailand-Cambodia cooperation can be found on [page 24-27](#).

Pictures : Cambodian officials negotiate with Thai officials on the request to stop operations because there was still no clarity on the boundary.



Progress Made During Thailand's 2nd Extension Period

a. Progress made in relation to the commitments contained in Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the Work Plan contained in Thailand request;

Thailand has made progress in its demining operations with reference to the updated Work Plan submitted in 2019. In 2019, Thailand initially planned to release 120,847,688 sq.m. However, the operations were able to cancel the total area of 128,442,103 sq.m., while 13,594,778 sq.m. and 95,278 sq.m. were reduced and cleared respectively. In 2020, Thailand was able to further release 8,763,087 sq.m. (392,702 sq.m. were cancelled, 7,822,303 sq.m. were reduced, and 548,082 sq.m. were cleared). Again, the result exceeded the original plan to release 148,188,388 sq.m in 2020. From 2019 – 2020, Thailand was able to release 299,202,605 sq.m. in total which is 111% of the initial plan – resulting in the declaration of four additional mine-free provinces.

By the end of 2021, Thailand was able to release 23,114,663 sq.m. of SHAs and CHAs out of the revised plan of 30,584,267 sq.m.. 15,085 AP mines, and 341 UXOs were recovered. By the end of 2021, Thailand was left with 40,026,420 sq.m. of mine contaminated areas, covering 18 districts in 7 provinces, namely Sa Kaeo, Trat, Buri Ram, Surin, Si Sa Ket, Ubon Ratchathani and Phitsanulok to be released.

In 2022, Thailand was able to release **10,391,903 sq.m.** of mine contaminated areas, and declare Phitsanulok mine-free. The total areas released accounted for 59.77% of Thailand's goal in 2022 (17,386,841 sq.m.), which has been revised from the Updated Work Plan submitted in 2019 in accordance with the change in circumstances. With the above-mentioned challenges, by the end of 2022, **Thailand was left with 29,698,515 sq.m.** of mine contaminated areas, covering 6 provinces, namely Sa Kaeo, Trat, Buri Ram, Surin, Si Sa Ket and Ubon Ratchathani to be released.

In 2023, Thailand was able to release **8,763,087 sq.m.** of mine contaminated areas. The total area released accounted for 94.90% of its 2023 goal which has been revised from the Updated Work Plan submitted in 2019 in accordance with the change in circumstances. With the above-mentioned challenges, by the end of 2023, **Thailand was left with 21,785,550 sq.m. or 85 Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHAs) (13,384,835 sq.m.), and 11 Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHAs) (8,400,715 sq.m.) in 6 provinces (Ubon Ratchathani, Si Sa Ket, Surin, Buri Ram, Sa Kaeo and Trat) remaining to be released.**

b. Updates on efforts put forth during Phase 1 in preparation for Phase 2 of the Work Plan, including the progress of negotiations in order to address Areas to be Demarcated;

Since the beginning of 2022, Thailand has been implementing Phase 2 of the Updated Work Plan with the focus shifting toward TS and Clearance. The NTS activities also continued during this phase but the focus is on TS and Clearance. Previously, TMAC planned to restructure the HMAUs in Phase 2 to focus on TS and Clearance efforts, but later decided to take a different approach by focusing instead on building capacity for its existing personnel. In 2020, personnel training programs were conducted by focusing on TS and Clearance activities through TS/NTS training and EOD training – both conducted jointly between the US Marine Corp Forces Pacific and TMAC

in-house Demining Course. With this approach, while obtaining new skills, all TMAC field personnel continue to retain NTS capacity, meaning that they all can perform all tasks which are needed in the field, namely, NTS, TS, and Clearance.

As for the progress to address the issues of the ADs, after Thailand and Cambodia has completed the “Pilot Project on Demining Cooperation along the Border of Thailand and Cambodia” in March – April 2020, both countries were determined to use this success as the catalyst to address the challenges in the remaining ADs.

In 2021, after the delay caused by the COVID-19 situation, TMAC proposed to the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) a new project for cooperation between both sides on 31 August 2021. CMAC responded on 30 September 2021, indicating that CMAC strongly welcomes and supports TMAC’s initiative. Subsequently, TMAC has proposed the areas for operations since September 2021. Once TMAC and CMAC have preliminarily agreed on the selected areas, the plan will be submitted to the Thailand-Cambodia General Border Committee (GBC) for endorsement. Thailand has been regularly engaging in a dialogue with Cambodia to follow up on the proposed cooperation, which will allow Thailand to operate in the ADs.

c. The outcome of the survey, including additional information obtained, may alter Thailand’s assessment vis-à-vis the remaining operational challenges;

Since the Updated Work Plan, Thailand continues to adjust its mine action operational plan in accordance with additional information obtained and the change in situations.

On 1 January 2023, Thailand had 110 Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHAs) (18,137,899 sq.m.), 31 Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHA) (11,560,616 sq.m.) covering 6 provinces. During 2023, Thailand discovered an additional 850,122 sq.m. of CHAs in Si Sa ket. Therefore, the total area of SHAs and CHAs left to be released in 2023 in Thailand was 30,548,637 sq.m.

Thailand’s plan for the third extension period, which had been presented at the 20MSP consists of 3 phases from the least difficult areas to gain access to (Phase 1: Nov 2023 – Oct 2024) to the areas with the most complication that may require extensive consultations with the neighboring country (Phase 3 :Nov 2025 – Dec 2026). Due to the developments in the consultations regarding access to the areas along the border still on-going, Thailand plans to submit its updated Work Plan by 30 April 2024.

d. Updates on progress in updating the National Mine Action Standards to be in line with the latest version of IMAS and the results of this effort;

Currently, the revision of NMAS is under process with the assistance from the Golden West Humanitarian Foundation. It is expected to be officially endorsed in 2025.

- e. **Resource mobilization efforts, external financial support, and resources made available by the Royal Thai Government to support the implementation efforts, including through the expansion of its civilian demining capacity and the results of these effort;**

The Royal Thai Government continues to provide the majority of mine action budget of more than approximately USD 7,500,000 annually. In 2023, the Royal Thai Government allocated the total sum of THB 250,639,744 (approx. USD 6,772,216.81).

- f. **Updates on the efforts to explore new technology to help survey the areas, which are hard to access near the borders, and the results of these efforts;**

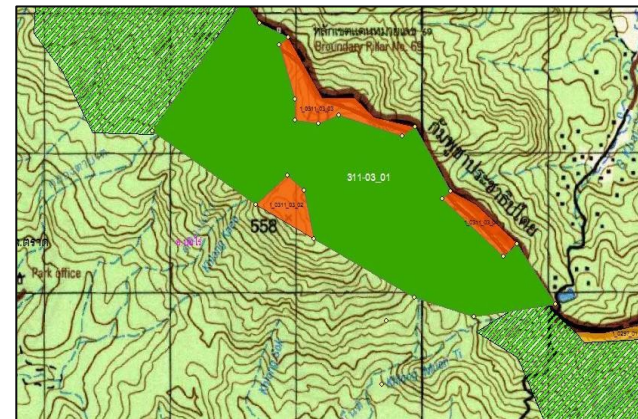
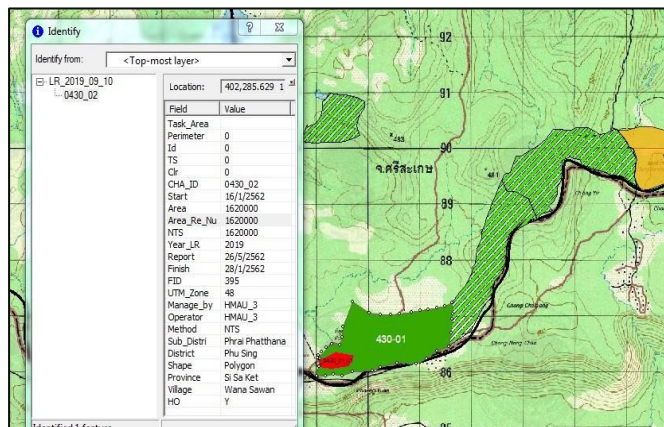
Since 2022, Thailand has started utilizing the drone technology (UAV), which is useful for the deminers and personnel working on the ground to conduct survey and operational planning.

Under the cooperation with the U.S., on 1 February 2023, TMAC received 2 Bearcat wood chippers and 2 Rambo ATVs from MARFORPAC in Surin, Thailand. Thai personnel were also trained on how to use the new equipment by the U.S.'s team.

- g. **Updates on the efforts to make continuous improvements in the capacity of its information management team, systems and processes to enable more precise information on survey and clearance operations to be collected and displayed.**

Currently, TMAC uses Arc GIS Online which allows policy-makers to view and analyze the overall mine situation while allowing the operators to effectively plan the operation. In addition, Arc GIS assists the IM unit to effectively store the necessary statistics from all operations.

Pictures : TMAC is using Arc GIS Online



Mine Risk Education

Mine risk education (MRE) is one of the core pillars of humanitarian mine action, which helps prevent new accidents and save lives. Thailand has been conducting MRE operations in a holistic manner with ongoing survey, clearance and victim assistance activities, in line with Section VI of the Oslo Action Plan on mine risk education and reduction. The operations are planned to ensure that the most vulnerable are kept informed of the risks and are able to continue their lives in a safe and secure manner.

Table 4-4 below shows the annual overall statistics of the MRE carried out by Thailand. TMAC, as the responsible agency, dispatches certified MRE personnel to conduct MRE activities. These include periodic school visits, village visits, local press, and community radio broadcast.

Table 4-4: Number of MRE Recipients in 2023

Month of 2023	Number of MRE Recipients				Monthly Total
	Male		Female		
	Boys (male below 18 yrs)	Men	Girls (female below 18 yrs)	Women	
January	9,394	5,003	13,352	7,227	34,976
February	242	159	284	126	811
March	56	260	101	99	516
April	26	299	43	179	547
May	86	181	102	161	530
June	13	362	1	113	489
July	23	758	22	306	1,109
August	54	302	37	113	506
September	21	143	17	10	191
October	255	203	286	111	855
November	254	202	286	111	853
December	208	480	191	61	940
TOTAL	10,632	8,352	14,722	8,667	42,323

Pictures: Thailand Mine Action Center's International Day for Mine Awareness Activities



Pictures: Thailand Mine Action Center MRE activities.



MRE activities remained one of the core activities of TMAC in 2023. TMAC will continue its MRE activities in accordance with the Oslo Action Plan Action #29

As part of the MRE activities, Thailand also continues to employ preventive measures such as posting warning signs in hazardous areas. These signs contain descriptions in various languages, mainly Thai, English and Cambodian.

TMAC continued to utilize social media platforms to communicate with local officials, community leaders and local community. The local group chats (via “LINE” Application) have been set up and used as a channel for awareness raising, as well as reporting on the UXOs and landmines found in the area.



5. **Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines**
In 2023, Thailand did not discover new types of anti-personnel mines.

6. **Conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities**
This is not applicable to Thailand as Thailand does not produce anti-personnel mines.

7. Victim assistance

Thailand has adopted a holistic and integrated approach on victim assistance (VA). The VA measures in Thailand are comprehensive and are closely in line with the relevant obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). The measures have also been integrated into the broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks, as well as assistance programs for persons with disabilities in general.

Thailand's Victim Assistance operations are in line with the Oslo Action Plan, details of which are as follows:

Table 7-1: Thailand's Victim Assistance operations

Oslo Action Plan	Data
<p>Action 33: Ensure that a relevant government entity is assigned to oversee the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks. The assigned entity will develop an action plan and monitor and report on implementation based on specific, measurable, realistic, and time-bound objectives to support mine victims. This involves the removal of physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal and communication barriers to access such services; and the use of an approach that is inclusive of gender, age and disability and takes diverse needs into account in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all programmes.</p>	<p>Thailand's victim assistance measures have been integrated into its broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks, with the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS), as the authority in charge of the national policies and assistance programs for mine-affected victims. The Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) and the National Institute for Emergency Medicine (NIEM), which are responsible for providing emergency assistance and medical care, are also involved with relevant victim assistance measures.</p> <p>Thailand has put its utmost effort to lift the physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal and communication barriers to access to services for mine victims. Since the majority of mine victims are found injured in wilderness or dense forest, it is difficult for an emergency medical team to reach the scene of injury and the victims. Thailand, through the NIEM, has established the system to ensure that the emergency teams (EMTs) can reach the victims in time and be able to transport the victims to the hospital through alternative modes of transportation, such as the Emergency Aeromedical Services, where rotorcraft can be utilized to carry EMTs and physicians to the scene of injury faster than conventional methods such as cars or on foot, which could take longer time in the wilderness. In terms of social barriers, mine victims are usually at risk of unequal care/treatment because of their socio-economic status. Thailand has adopted the Universal Coverage for Emergency Patients (UCEP) policy in order to ensure that mine victims can receive necessary medical treatment free of charge. Thailand has ensured that mine victims, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups will not be denied of their basic rights, regardless of their gender, age and disability, as well as their socio-economic, cultural or political backgrounds.</p>
<p>Action 34: Carry out multi-sectoral efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine victims are</p>	<p>Thailand carries out its victim assistance efforts in a holistic and multi-sectorial approach, with the necessary policy and legal framework in place in relation to health, education, employment development and poverty, with an emphasis on the rights of persons with disabilities. Since 1991,</p>

effectively addressed through national policy and legal frameworks relating to disability, health, education, employment, development, and poverty reduction, in line with the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Thailand has put high priority on the quality of life of the Persons with Disabilities, especially the rehabilitation of the physical impairment that limits their daily activities and accessibility to their rights. In 1991, Thailand enacted the 1st disability law which was The Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act B.E. 2534 (1991 A.D.). In 2007, the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act, B.E. 2550 (2007) was enacted to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). The Act focuses on the rights of persons with disabilities – it promotes their access and utilization of public facilities, welfare services and other supports from the government, as well as promoting their acceptance and participation in social, economic and political activities, in a full and efficient manner, on an equal basis with other people in the society. Persons with disabilities also have the rights to access to public facilities and services according to their needs. For example, basic education is guaranteed under the law on national education and vocational rehabilitation, together with the support from the Fund for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities. In addition, the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act (No. 2), B.E. 2556 (2013), has established the service centers for the persons with disabilities in 76 provinces, including Bangkok, for the purpose of empowering persons with disabilities. Such centers enable persons with disabilities in remote areas to have access to necessary assistance and services in accordance with the Act.

As for the implementation of the Emergency Aeromedical Services or UCEP Policy, the NIEM has been adopting multi-sectoral approach. For example, for the Emergency Aeromedical Services, NIEM has signed, and utilized Memorandums of Understanding with different agencies, including the military, the police and the private sector, to request for aircraft services. For UCEP, NIEM has been collaborating with private hospitals governmental agencies – including the National Health Security Office and the Social Security Office (provide financial support for the UCEP program) and the Department of Health Services (for the purpose of law enforcement in relation to private hospitals). With additional assistance from the community volunteers, Thailand’s medical healthcare system has taken the multi-sectoral approach to ensure that the needs and rights of mine victims are effectively addressed.

Mine victims who are considered persons with disabilities under the aforementioned legislations and who have registered with the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEP), under the MSDHS, are entitled to receive services and welfare benefits in accordance with the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act, B.E. 2550 (2007) and the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act (No. 2), B.E. 2556 (2013), as follows:

(1) Rehabilitation services, and expenses for medical treatments, equipment cost, assistive devices and media materials to facilitate their life adjustment in all aspects, including physical, mental, emotional, social and behavioral aspects, as well as intellectual and learning abilities; Including promoting accessibility to medical rights in coordination with the ministry of public health by

- establishing One Stop Service for Persons with Disabilities in hospitals to let persons with disabilities to register for disability ID card and reviewing disability assessment and diagnosis guidelines;
- (2) Education – in special educational institutes or general educational institutes or alternative education or informal education, as well as access to facilities, media, services and any other educational assistance, as appropriate;
 - (3) Vocational rehabilitation, services, labor protection, measures for employment opportunity, promotion of independent occupation, media services, technology facilities and any other assistance to support their work and occupation;
 - (4) Acceptance and equal participation in social, economic and political activities in a full and efficient manner, as well as access to various facilities and services according to their needs;
 - (5) Assistance to ensure that they have access to the policies, plans, projects, activities, development, public services, products necessary for their livelihood, as well as legal assistance and provision of lawyers to represent in legal cases;
 - (6) Access to information, communication, telecommunication services, information and communication technology, and media;
 - (7) Access to sign language interpreters;
 - (8) Right to bring any guiding animal, guiding tools or equipment or assistive devices with him or her on any vehicles or in public places, and right to access public facilities without any additional charges or fees for such guiding animals, tools, equipment or assistive devices;
 - (9) Welfare allowances for persons with disabilities at 800 Baht per month and 1,000 Baht per month for PWDs with Social Welfare card and PWDs aged under 18 years old;
 - (10) Adjustment of housing environment with the budget of 40,000 Baht per house, as well as access to caregivers and other welfare services.
 - (11) Establishing disability service centers and provide capacity building for service centers personnel in remote areas
 - (12) Providing assistance to persons with disabilities during COVID-19 crisis by giving out important information regarding how to protect oneself from the disease in remote areas, providing 1,000 and 3,000-Baht cash handouts and debt moratorium for 1 year.

The DEP also emphasizes on outreaching and raising public awareness to ensure that persons with disabilities are well aware of their own rights. Officers from the DEP also occasionally give lectures to the mine action personnel on the rights of persons with disabilities so that they can disseminate the

	<p>information to mine victims in the area. The assistance and coordination network with local agencies was also established to ensure sustainable livelihood for persons with disabilities.</p>
<p>Action 35: Establish or strengthen a centralized database that includes information on persons killed by mines as well as on persons injured by mines and their needs and challenges, disaggregated by gender, age and disability, and make this information available to relevant stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive response to addressing the needs of mine victims.</p>	<p>The DEP has established a database that includes information on all persons with disabilities, including those injured by landmines. The injured mine victims who have registered as persons with disabilities, are categorized by types of disabilities, as follows: Visual Impairment; Hearing or Communication Impairment; Physical or Mobility Impairment; Mental or Behavioral Impairment; Intellectual Impairment; Learning Impairment and Autism. Moreover, the database on statistics of persons with disabilities is disaggregated by gender, age, disability, occupation, income, and area of residence, and is published online on the DEP’s website (https://ecard.dep.go.th/nep_all/stat.php).</p> <p>The HMAU also regularly visits the villages and areas around the mine contaminated areas to make sure that the needs of victims are affectively addressed.</p> <p>According to the database of registered persons with disabilities, there are 730 cases of impairment caused by mines. The data is shared with other government agencies, such as the Ministry of Interior – for the purpose of distribution of disability allowance, the Ministry of Public Health – for the access to medical treatment and rehabilitation services, and the Ministry of Labour – for job training and support for self-employment.</p>
<p>Action 36: Provide effective and efficient first aid to casualties in mine-affected communities, as well as other medical emergency services, and ongoing medical care.</p>	<p>The Emergency Medical Service (EMS) system is operated in all parts of the country and covers all vulnerable groups. To ensure its effectiveness and efficiency, Thailand has set up standards and the accreditation system to ensure the quality of care given by trained EMS providers, who can provide both basic and advanced life support. At the local level, many communities in Thailand have ‘volunteer units’, consisting of people in that community who have been trained to perform basic first aid to the injured persons. When an accident happens, the Emergency Medical Responder (EMR), Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) or Advanced Emergency Medical Technician (A-EMT) would arrive at the scene and transfer the patients to the definitive care if further medical interventions are necessary. When necessary, the advance life support team can also be dispatched. The team consists of highly trained paramedics, emergency nurse practitioners or emergency physicians. In 2023, there were 1,467 EMS agencies with and 19,738 EMS personnel operating in 6 mine-contaminated provinces.</p> <p>In preparation for transportation in case of emergency, aeromedical evacuation and the referral system are available for critical patients free of charge, which helps to enhance chances of survival of patients in remote and inaccessible areas. This service is linked with ground transportation, i.e. ambulance services in order to provide seamless care.</p>

<p>Action 37: Ensure, where appropriate and possible, a national referral mechanism to facilitate access to services for mine victims, including by creating and disseminating a comprehensive directory of services and Action 39: Carry out efforts to ensure the social and economic inclusion of mine victims, such as access to education, capacity- building, employment referral services, microfinance institutions, business development services, rural development, and social protection programmes, including in rural and remote areas.</p>	<p>Thailand has patient referral system between hospitals to ensure that the patients/victims are provided necessary medical treatment at the most appropriate hospital. In addition, the Persons with Disabilities Service Centers are established in 77 provinces across Thailand to provide services for persons with disabilities by working with local hospitals, village health volunteers, local government agencies and Civil Society Organizations (CSO), to provide assistance and support for persons with disabilities, as well as ensuring that they have access to their right.</p> <p>There are 3,655 service centers for persons with disabilities in Thailand (as of 19 April 2024), which can be categorized as follows:</p>					
	CSOs for Persons with Particular Disabilities		National Public Authorities		Local Administrations	
	Type of Disabilities	Number of Service Centers	Type	Number of Service Centers	Type	Number of Service Centers
	Mobility impairment	34	Provincial Public Health Office	8	Provincial Administrative Organizations	9
	Mental impairment	15	Hospital	145	Subdistrict Administrative Organization	2,153
	Hearing impairment	19	Subdistrict Health Promoting Hospital	58	Municipal Office	991
	Visual impairment	56	Special Education Bureau	20	Total	3,153
	Intellectual impairment	42	Office of the Non- Formal and Informal Education	6		
	Autism	34	School	11		
	Multiple disabilities	40	Others	14		
Total	240	Total	262			

<p>Action 41: Ensure the full inclusion and effective participation of mine victims and their representative organizations in all matters that affect them, including in rural and remote areas.</p>	<p>The DEP has been working closely with the Social Development and Human Security Volunteer (SDHDV), the volunteer group from social sector who actively engage in community work and participate in the government’s operation in social development and human security in local community. The SDHDV can take part in social development and human security activities by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Target – Monitor: Monitoring and gathering information of the target groups, alleviating social problems and report social situations in the community to the authorities concerned. 2. Reconnect – Recreate: Coordinating and collaborating with government authorities and the private sector to support the implementation of the MSDHS’s mission. 3. Community Plan: Pushing forward cooperation within community in order to create the Community Plan, especially on issues concerning social development and human security, such as the Community Welfare Plan. <p>The DEP has always been visiting mine victims in rural and remote areas to provide supports and gather first-hand information.</p>
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Table 7-2: Number of mine victims (new accidents) in Thailand in 2023

	Women	Girls (female <18 yrs old)	Men	Boys (male <18 yrs old)	Total
Killed	-	-	1	-	1
Injured	1	-	4	-	5
Total	1	-	5	-	6

Table 7-3: Accumulated number of mine victims in Thailand until December 2023 by province*

No.	Unit/Place	Male	Female	Total	Notation
1	Chiang Rai	30	1	31	
2	Chiang Mai	7	-	7	
3	Mae Hong Son	3	1	4	
4	Phayao	11	-	11	

5	Nan	78	1	79	
6	Tak	35	3	38	
7	Uttaradit	3	-	3	
8	Phetchabun	33	4	37	
9	Phitsanulok	9	5	14	
10	Sa Kaeo	174	17	191	
11	Chanthaburi	42	5	47	
12	Trat	50	4	54	
13	Buri Ram	45	2	47	
14	Surin	46	4	50	
15	Si Sa Ket	64	7	71	
16	Ubon Ratchathani	50	6	56	
17	Prachuap Khiri Khan	12	-	12	
18	Chumphon	2	-	2	
19	Yala	4	-	4	
20	Loei (added in 2022)	1	-	1	
21	Phrae	1		1	
	Total	700	60	760	

*The number of mine victims has been adjusted to improve the accuracy of the past record

TMAC supports the relevant agencies for victim assistance by following up with the victims to ensure they receive the benefit as stated by Thai law. If the victims do not received benefits stated by laws, TMAC would coordinate with the related agencies. TMAC also assists the recipient of prosthesis by working closely with the local health authority where possible. TMAC uses the opportunity to conduct the MRE as well as seek more information on mine contamination.

In addition to the efforts at the domestic level, Thailand has been actively supporting the international efforts on victim assistance under the framework of the Convention. Thailand was a member of the Committee on Victim Assistance (VA) on several occasions, most recently in 2020–2021, during which Thailand chaired the Committee in 2021.



8. Cooperation and Assistance

Thailand has been actively supporting international efforts on **Cooperation and Assistance** under the framework of the Convention. Thailand was a member of the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance in 2022–2023, and Chair the Committee in 2023. Thailand’s cooperation activities in 2023 in accordance with the guidelines under Section VIII of Oslo Action Plan are summarized as follows:

Thailand – Cambodia

As previously reported in the previous Article 7 reports that Thailand and Cambodia were driving the demining cooperation forward to pave way for future demining cooperation along the border between the two countries. The “Pilot Project on Demining Cooperation along the Border of Thailand and Cambodia”, which was carried out between March–April 2020 enabled the Humanitarian Mine Action Unit 1 to release additional 95,000 sq.m. in Sa-no Noi Village, Tha-kham Subdistrict, Aranyaprathet District, Sa Kaeo Province, Thailand, while CMAC Demining Unit 1 could release 123,810 sq.m. in Kiloekbuan Village, Psagondal Subdistrict, Poi Pet District, Banteay Meanchey Province, Cambodia. The cooperation project was successful despite the COVID-19 pandemic situations.

After the area was released, Thailand conducted a QA and stakeholder meeting in order to comply with the relevant standards, build the confidence for the stakeholders, and raise awareness regarding the landmine/UXOs problem along the border.

On 28 September 2023, during the official visit of His Excellency Mr. Srettha Thavisin, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, to the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Prime Ministers of Thailand and Cambodia concurred to promote border development through expediting humanitarian demining along the border areas of the two countries to ensure safety of the people and pave the way for development of these areas.



Thai – Cambodian Prime Ministers Meeting on 28 September 2023

During 26-27 April 2023, The Director General’s Assistant of TMAC participated in the workshop on “Powerful Solutions for UXO and Mine Detection” in Siem Reap, Cambodia, which was organized by the CMAA and Vallon GmbH, a leading provider of mine detection technologies.



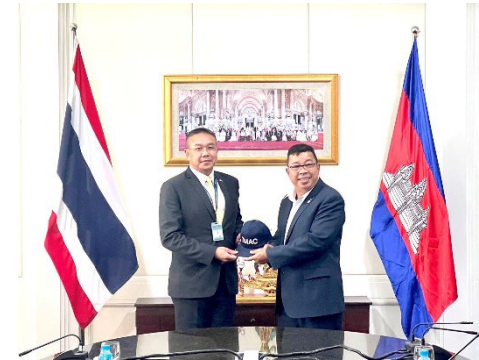
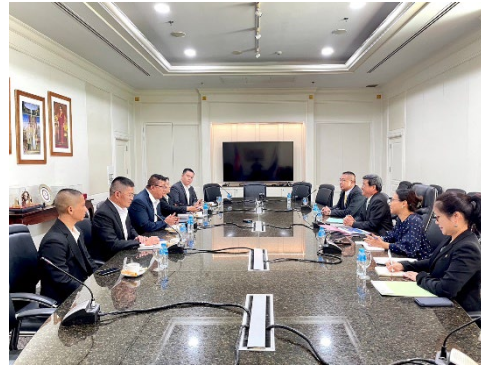
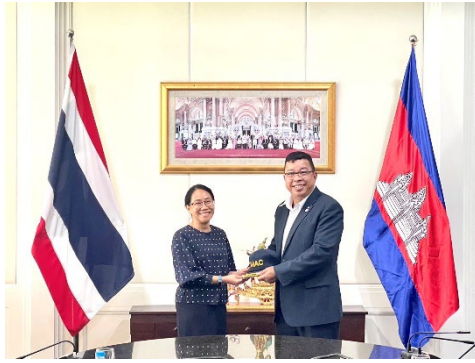
TMAC at the workshop on “Powerful Solutions for UXO and Mine Detection” in Siem Reap

During 29 May–3 June 2023, the Director General of TMAC participated in the regional workshop on “Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) for Southeast Asia” in Sihanoukville, Cambodia.



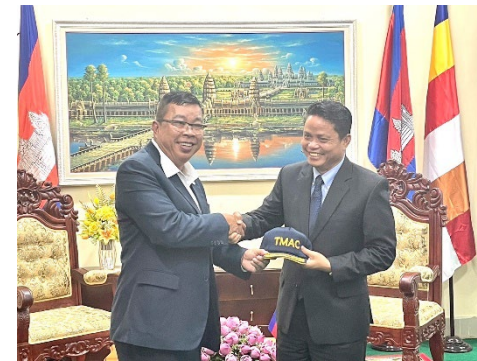
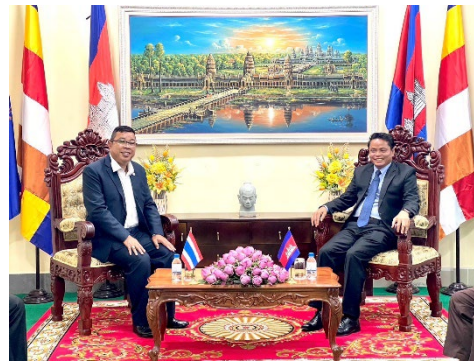
TMAC at the workshop on “Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) for Southeast Asia” in Sihanoukville

During 11-15 September 2023, the Director General of TMAC participated in the regional workshop on “Enhancing Innovative and Sustainable Practices in Mine/UXO Action” in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.



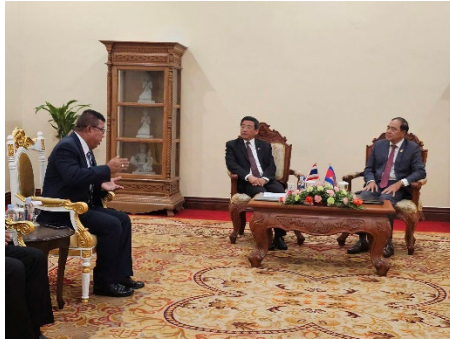
TMAC at the workshop on “Enhancing Innovative and Sustainable Practices in Mine/UXO Action” in Phnom Penh

On 11 September 2023, the Director General of TMAC paid a courtesy call on the Director General of CMAC at the CMAC’s office. During the meeting, the Cambodian side reiterated that CMAC would be a focal point for TMAC in line with the GBC’s outcome and that in case CMAC could not solve a problem on the ground faced by Thai side, the issue should be raised within the GBC framework. Both sides agreed to seek further cooperation through the GBC framework. The meeting also reemphasized the outcome of discussion between the Prime Ministers of both sides in 2022 that the demining operations are important to the protection of people’s safety and the demining operations will not affect the ongoing joint survey and demarcation within the framework of JBC and their legal positions.



TMAC and CMAC meeting on 11 September 2023

On 13 September 2023, H.E. Mr. Cherdkiat Atthakor, Ambassador of Thailand to Cambodia, and the Director General of TMAC paid a courtesy call on H.E. Ly Thuch, Senior Minister and the First Vice-President of CMAA to strengthen relations and discuss demining cooperation along the border of Thailand and Cambodia. The First Vice President mentioned that the CMAA has been instructed by the Cambodian Prime Minister to act as the main agency for coordination on the mine action and the GBC remained the main platform to seek further cooperation between the two sides.



Team Thailand and CMAA meeting on 13 September 2023

Thailand – ASEAN

In addition to the efforts at the bilateral level, Thailand sees the benefits of strengthening cooperation in the regional framework of ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre (ARMAC). In the past years, ARMAC has prioritized regional cooperation, resource mobilization, strengthening gender equality and empowerment, and strengthening institutional and staff capacities in the region through their on-going projects. Thailand's priority is to include action-oriented cooperation in mine action efforts, including more projects targeting international cooperation through workshops and sharing of best practices with relevant stakeholders, under the Work Plan of ARMAC for 2022-2024.

Thailand has also made an effort to push forward the proposal to establish the Guidelines and Action Plan for mine clearance operations in ASEAN, which could be a starting point for the cooperation on mine action efforts among the ASEAN Member States, especially along the border areas. As proposed by Thailand under ARMAC, the technical working group, comprising the NPA, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), as well as the ASEAN Member States, was established for the drafting of the documents. With such Guidelines and Action Plan in place, Thailand aims to work towards turning these two documents into concrete actions through the implementation of pilot projects between interested ASEAN Member States.

Recently, Thailand has agreed to contribute a total of 30,000 USD. for 3 budget years (2024-2026) to ARMAC. Thailand continues to participate in various workshops and meetings organized under the ASEAN framework. This includes Thailand's participation in the Steering Committee of ASEAN Regional Mine Action Center (ARMAC) and other activities under the ARMAC framework as follows;

During 13-24 February 2023, TMAC participated in the Mine Action Managers Course for Southeast Asia co-organized by ARMAC and the Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) at the Engineering School, Panurangsi Camp, Ratchaburi Province, Thailand.



Mine Action Managers Course for Southeast Asia during 13-24 February 2023

During 21-24 February 2023, TMAC's representatives participated in the Demining Training of the ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Group on Humanitarian Mine Action via video teleconference at TMAC Conference Room.



Demining Training of the ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Group on Humanitarian Mine Action during 21-24 February 2023

During 28-31 March 2023, the Director General of TMAC and his delegation attended the Regional Conference on Mine Action for Sustainable Peace and Development, exchanging regional experiences and world-class innovations in mine action in Hanoi, Vietnam.



Regional Conference on Mine Action for Sustainable Peace and Development during 28-31 March 2023

During 24-29 April 2023, the Director General's Assistant of TMAC and his delegation attended the 12th ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Group on Humanitarian Mine Action meeting in Nanjing, China.



The 12th ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Group on Humanitarian Mine Action meeting during 24-29 April 2023

During 8-11 May 2023, the Deputy Director General of TMAC and his delegation attended the Regional Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) Core Workshop in Hanoi, Vietnam.



The Regional Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) Core Workshop during 8-11 May 2023

During 21-27 May 2023, the Director General's Assistant of TMAC and his delegation attended the Regional Southeast Asia Workshop on Risk Management and Liability in Land Release and the Management of Residual Contamination in Hanoi, Vietnam.



The Regional Southeast Asia Workshop on Risk Management and Liability in Land Release and the Management of Residual Contamination during 21-27 May 2023

During 6-10 September 2023, the Director General's Assistant of TMAC attended the High-Level Dialogue (HLD) to promote cooperation and resource mobilization for mine action in ASEAN in Nanjing, China.



The High-Level Dialogue (HLD) to promote cooperation and resource mobilization for mine action in ASEAN during 6-10 September 2023

During 30 October - 3 November 2023, the Deputy Director General of TMAC and his delegation attended the NCT APAC 2023 meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.



The NCT APAC 2023 meeting during 30 October - 3 November 2023

During 26 November - 9 December 2023, TMAC's delegates attended the Regional Land Release Training Course for Southeast Asia in Luang Prabang, Laos.



The Regional Land Release Training Course for Southeast Asia during 26 November - 9 December 2023

During 12-15 December 2023, the Director General of TMAC and his delegation attended the 13th ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Group on Humanitarian Mine Action meeting and handed over the co-chairmanship in Nanjing, China.



The 13th ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Group on Humanitarian Mine Action meeting during 12-15 December 2023

On 14 December 2023, TMAC’s delegates took part in the regional training course on “Linking Mine Action and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda” co-organized by ARMAC and GICHD via video teleconference at TMAC Conference Room.



The regional training on “Linking Mine Action and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda” on 14 December 2023

Thailand - the United States

The United States continues to support Thailand through the US Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM) and the Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program (HD R&D), and the Golden West Humanitarian Foundation (GWHF). The USINDOPACOM provides capacity building support through training programs tailored to the TMAC’s mission, including the IMAS EOD Levels 1-3 training, and a course focusing on Technical Survey took place in 2023. In addition, the USINDOPACOM Team assisted the TMAC Demining Training Center in the review of the EOD Level One and Two courses’ training materials and to develop a new course specifically designed for team leaders of the Humanitarian Mine Action Unit.

HD R&D continues its support of the MineWolf program and has expanded its support through partnered efforts with USINDOPACOM. This partnership enabled the donation and the delivery of two BEARCAT and RAMBO systems, which are due to arrive in 2023.

Furthermore, the GWHF continues to provide technical advisory support, which includes the review of the draft National Mine Action Standards and the draft Standard Operating Procedures for the coordination between TMAC and INDOPACOM training teams to ensure smooth operations. The GWHF also serves as full-time EOD Technical Advisors and Mentors to the TMAC’s operational teams. The GWHF’s efforts complement and reinforce the IMAS EOD training provided by USINDOPACOM and support the application of two mobile bomb cutting systems and binary explosives to dispose of landmines/ERW more effectively. Thirty-three TMAC EOD Level Three personnel have participated in the GWHF’s technical advisory programs.

In 2023, Thailand received 20 Mine Detectors (Minelab F3) from the United States, worth approximately USD 92,375. In 2023, Thailand and the US. conducted Humanitarian Mine Action Exercise: HMA EX and other activities as follows;

During 7 January – 27 February 2023, Thailand and the U.S. conducted a joint training on CHAs management in Ratchaburi, Thailand with 23 trainees and 7 trainers from both sides.



Joint training on CHAs management during 7 January – 27 February 2023

During 24 February – 10 March 2023, Thailand and the U.S. held Bilateral Explosive Ordnance Reduction Event: BEOR in Surin, Thailand with 50 trainees from both sides.



Bilateral Explosive Ordnance Reduction Event: BEOR during 24 February – 10 March 2023

During 3 June – 1 July 2023, Thailand and the U.S. conducted a training on Explosive Ordnance Disposal: EOD level 3 in Ratchaburi and Surin, Thailand with 10 trainees and 13 trainers from both sides.



A training on Explosive Ordnance Disposal: EOD level 3 during 3 June – 1 July 2023

During 4-22 September 2023, Thailand and the U.S. conducted HMAU Leader Course in Ratchaburi, Thailand with 30 trainees and 10 trainers from both sides.



HMAU Leader Course during 4-22 September 2023

On 1 February 2023, the Director General of TMAC received 2 Bearcat wood chippers and 2 Rambo ATVs from MARFORPAC in Surin, Thailand. Thai personnel were also trained on how to use the new equipment by the U.S.'s team.



TMAC received 2 Bearcat wood chippers and 2 Rambo ATVs from MARFORP

During 27 February – 3 March 2023, TMAC's representatives participated in the training course on strategic emergency care for the injured conducted by the U.S.'s team in Bangkok, Thailand.



The training course on strategic emergency care for the injured during 27 February – 3 March 2023

On 3 May 2023, TMAC welcomed the delegation of Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program: HD R&D at the TMAC's office. Both sides discussed the use of the machines that the latter provided to TMAC.



HD R&D's visit to TMAC HQ on 3 May 2023

During 22-27 May 2023, TMAC and the U.S.'s side conducted a joint exercise on special technique to destroy landmines in a bid to equip the operators with high-level demining skill.



A joint exercise on special technique to destroy landmines during 22-27 May 2023

On 8 December 2023, the Director General of TMAC welcomed the representatives of MARFORPAC and the Golden West Humanitarian Foundation (GWHF) at the TMAC's office. The meeting discussed about further cooperation between both sides.



MARFORPAC and GWHF's visit to TMAC HQ on 8 December 2023

Thailand - Norway

The Norwegian Government continues to support Thailand through the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA). The NPA assists TMAC in their technical survey operations and gives technical advisory support to TMAC. NPA assists TMAC in the utilization of tools for effective demining operations, including manual deminers, mine detection dogs and mechanical survey and clearance.

Pictures: Support from the Norwegian Government through the Norwegian People's Aid



The Norwegian Embassy's visit to TMAC HQ



NPA's activities in support of TMAC's operations

Thailand – Japan

Japan supports Thailand's mine operations through the funding of the Thai Civilian Deminer Association (TDA), an NGO operating in Thailand. In 2022, the TDA and MFA submitted a proposal on the "Project to Assist Thailand in Fulfilling its Clearance Obligation under the Mine Ban Treaty (PATOM Phase 2) and Vocational Training Programme for Mekong Region Communities Affected by Landmines (VTMRAL): PATOM Phase 2-VTMRAL" to the ASEAN Secretariat for funding from the Japanese Government through the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF). The project is due to start in 2023. Japan has approved funding for TDA from June 2023 to present.

Pictures: Support from Japan and the Thai Civilian Deminer Association (TDA)



Thailand – Stakeholders and other activities in 2023

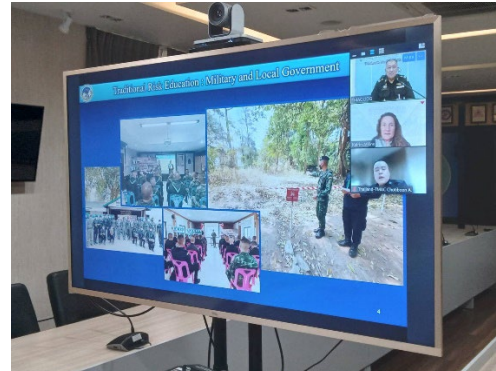
Pictures: Cooperation between Thailand and other stakeholders as well as other activities in 2023



GICHD's visit to TMAC HQ during 27-30 March 2023



TMAC's participation in the 2nd International Conference on Mine Action – The Path to Reaching Sustainable Development Goals during 23-28 May 2023 in Azerbaijan



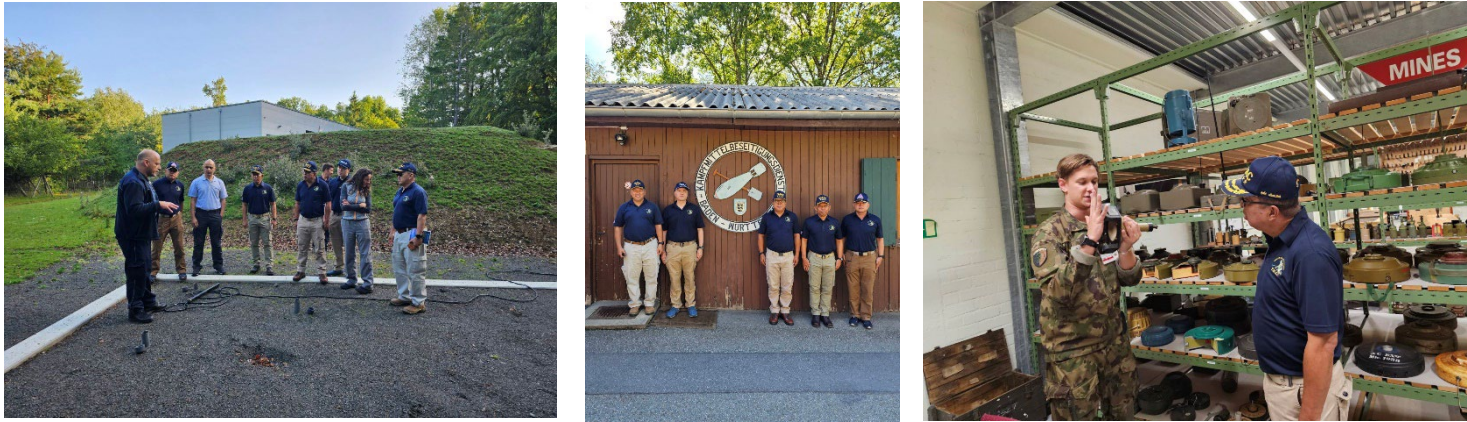
TMAC's online meeting with GICHD on mine risk awareness and risk education on 14 June 2023



TMAC's participation at the ISM and the NDMUN26 during 17-25 June 2023 in Geneva



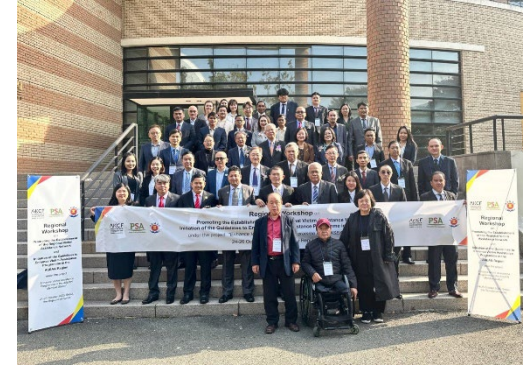
TMAC's visit to the mine detection dog center of NPA during 2-9 July 2023 in Bosnia



TMAC's visit to the GICHD's office during 8-19 August 2023 in Geneva



Thailand's participation in the Third Global Conference on Victim Assistance from 17-19 October 2023 in Phnom Penh



TMAC's participation in the Regional Workshop on Promoting Establishment of the Regional Victim Assistance Network and Initiation of the Guideline to Enhance Victim Assistance Programme in the ASEAN Region during 23-27 October 2023 in Seoul



TMAC's participation in the training course on the International Mine Action Standard (IMAS) during 28 October – 5 November 2023 in Spiez



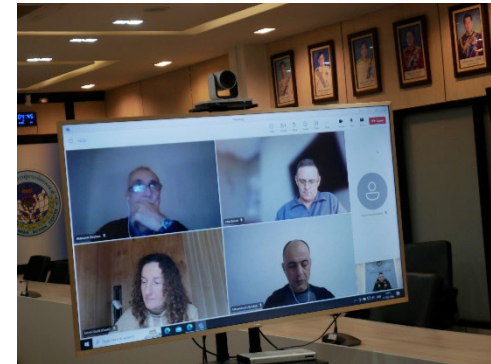
Thailand's participation in the 21MSP during 21-25 November 2023 in Geneva, which Thailand served as a Vice President.



The Russian Engineer Troops' visit to TMAC HQ on 12 December 2023



The Embassy of Azerbaijan’s visit to TMAC HQ on 21 December 2023



TMAC’s online meeting with GICHD about steps towards RCM on 21 December 2023

Multilateral framework

In recent years, Thailand has played an active role within the framework of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention as a member of the Committee on Victim Assistance in 2020 – 2021 (the Chair of the Committee in 2021) and a member of the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance for the term 2022 – 2023 (the Chair of the Committee in 2023). In 2024, Thailand is serving as a member and a gender focal point of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation. Thailand believes that cooperation and assistance under the framework of the Convention could potentially contribute to the success of mine action efforts and the fulfillment of obligations under Article 5, in particular in demining activities along the border with Cambodia.

Although the majority of humanitarian mine action projects in Thailand are self-funded by the Royal Thai Government, Thailand welcomes additional support, especially in terms of necessary equipment, mine detectors, newer technologies and innovation, as well as additional survey teams. This will help enhance the capacity of the mine clearance operations and expedite the ongoing progress for Thailand to become mine-free in a timely manner.

Annex I : Areas released, 1 January - 31 December 2023

No.	SHA/CHA Number	Province	District	Longitude	Latitude	Cancelled area (square meters)	Reduced area (square meters)	Cleared area (square meters)	Total area released (square meters)	No. of anti-personnel mine found	No. of explosive items found
		North/East									
1	465-01/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.353234	14.391635	-	293,274	26,076	319,350	103	23
2	465-02/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.370518	14.410278	-	303,889	33,161	337,050	365	-
3	466-01/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.380402	14.411391	-	28,825	3,147	31,972	79	-
4	466-02/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.403671	14.427657	-	253,610	13,056	266,666	121	-
5	466-03/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.422929	14.426962	-	144,171	856	145,027	10	-
6	466-04/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.434998	14.433459	-	64,762	2,044	66,806	26	-
7	467-01/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.446716	14.457540	-	72,224	946	73,170	10	-
8	467-02/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.450672	14.461271	-	161,169	2,498	163,667	42	-
9	467-02/03	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.470064	14.475725	-	148,830	4,494	153,324	432	-
10	458-01/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.279654	14.363012	95,838	228,468	6,881	331,187	49	-
11	458-02/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.302511	14.366722	18,255	10,630	740	29,625	14	-
12	458-02/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.294902	14.372447	106,330	336,462	23,642	466,434	260	1
13	458-03/01	Ubon	Na chaluai	105.311455	14.388675					96	-

		Ratchathani				27,834	633,820	5,168	666,822		
14	458-04/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.319582	14.407921	18,195	128,999	10,305	157,499	60	-
15	458-04/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.317953	14.394176	-	3,633	242	3,875	4	-
16	458-05/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.323978	14.406805	-	401,046	10,827	411,873	36	-
17	458-05/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.334352	14.399411	-	292,836	6,573	299,409	69	-
18	458-06/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.339990	14.395218	-	391,581	6,461	398,042	72	-
19	424-02/01	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.749987	14.414838	-	13,038	38,595	51,633	347	-
20	428-04/01	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.820236	14.422371	-	29,225	-	29,225	-	-
21	428-06/01	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.839058	14.415019	-	37,954	4,434	42,388	141	-
22	428-06/02	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.845458	14.411050	-	112,534	12,223	124,757	523	-
23	428-06/04	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.838533	14.416733	-	16,070	3,130	19,200	109	-
24	426-03/01	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.722983	14.429732	-	18,852	16,413	35,265	780	119
25	438-01/01	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.610986	14.339102	-	31,116	4,084	35,200	77	-
26	438-01/02	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.605830	14.397869	-	-	538	538	8	-
27	438-02/01	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.632576	14.414172	1,529	15,304	3,315	20,148	188	1
28	438-02/02	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.630017	14.411670	-	3,678	548	4,226	37	-
29	438-02/03	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.628226	14.409752	-	10,113	3,274	13,387	137	-
30	438-03/01	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.595996	14.391770	-	-	-	-	96	-

							2,173	1,151	3,324		
31	438-03/02	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.589429	14.384194	-	12,073	1,842	13,915	54	-
32	438-04/01	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.576794	14.365529	-	15,242	700	15,942	97	2
33	438-04/02	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.571408	14.364337	-	143,699	45,621	189,320	698	5
34	438-04/03	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.566660	14.358156	-	24,153	5,235	29,388	302	-
35	438-04/04	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.562440	14.357798	-	18,876	2,244	21,120	108	-
36	438-04/05	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.577913	14.367763	-	16,343	4,186	20,529	196	2
37	438-04/06	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.568860	14.358729	-	16,519	3,934	20,453	233	-
38	439-02/01	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.495621	14.373996	-	1,924	753	2,677	227	3
39	431-02/01	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.383337	14.347335	-	6,869	2,837	9,706	34	-
40	431-03/01	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.392919	14.376128	-	15,232	8,719	23,951	275	6
41	433-04/01	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.472057	14.348784	-	4,782	1,317	6,099	33	6
42	434-02/01	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.452306	14.360797	-	40,925	35,185	76,110	407	75
43	KBKB 1 (Additional Area)	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.456068	14.369800	-	702,939	56,613	759,552	21	36
44	393-02/01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.675025	14.439549	-	172,325	30,577	202,902	2,802	-
45	401-01/01	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.225282	14.330147	-	21,921	-	21,921	-	-
		East									
46	209-01/01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.810219	11.940896	-	274,994	8,566	283,560	422	-

47	235-01/01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.814044	11.931534	1,184	473,925	10,250	485,359	348	-
48	235-01/02	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.814823	11.919358	-	209,011	5,019	214,030	253	-
49	237-01/01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.799455	11.948988	123,537	347,749	19,313	490,599	562	-
50	237-02/01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.793171	11.968132	-	297,137	31,027	328,164	2,100	-
51	237-02/02	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.794837	11.961116	-	204,200	10,880	215,080	467	1
52	264-01/01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.819547	11.896880	-	573,583	15,150	588,733	1,031	6
53	263-01/01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.897407	11.777156	-	39,596	3,292	42,888	71	-
	Out of area (EOD Spot Task)	Sa Kaeo				-	-	-	-	36	35
		North									
	Out of area (EOD Spot Task)	Mae Hong Son				-	-	-	-	-	1
	Out of area (EOD Spot Task)	Chiang Mai				-	-	-	-	-	4
	Out of area (EOD Spot Task)	Chaing Rai				-	-	-	-	-	1
	Out of area (EOD Spot Task)	Nan				-	-	-	-	17	14
Totals						392,702	7,822,303	548,082	8,763,087	15,085	341

Annex II : Areas known and suspected to contain anti-personnel mine as of 31 December 2023, and the estimated date of completion

No.	SHA/CHA Number	Province	District	Longitude	Latitude	Area (square metres) known to contain anti-personnel mines	Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Estimated period when mines were emplaced	Estimated date of completion (year-end)
		North/East							
1	447-05/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.166710	14.304954	205,285		1975-1988	2026
2	447-05/03	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.162044	14.302335	50,732		1985-2000	2026
3	457-01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.954009	14.383237	331,104		1980-1984	2026
		Total Ubon Ratchathani				587,121			
4	423-01/01	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.189600	14.388965	10,150		1978-1998	2024
5	423-01/02	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.191429	14.390873	11,864		1978-1998	2024
6	423-02/01	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.167215	14.375831	140,000		1978-1998	2024
7	423-04/01	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.144331	14.373595	210,000		1978-1998	2024
8	423-04/02	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.154235	14.374322	170,000		1978-1998	2024
9	437-01/01	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.249418	14.390844	74,182		1974-1992	2024
10	437-03/01	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.209650	14.378947	180,000		1974-1992	2024
11	437-03/02	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.219311	14.375985	87,360		1974-1992	2024
12	437-04/01	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.242641	14.381934	12,281		1974-1992	2024
13	437-04/02	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.226795	14.374214	215,634		1974-1992	2024
14	437-06/01	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.264903	14.406048	27,931		1974-1992	2024
15	437-06/02	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.261099	14.404658	20,888		1974-1992	2024
16	437-06/03	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.259685	14.399174	20,484		1974-1992	2024
17	430-01/01	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.066806	14.345982	130,000		1975-1999	2024
18	424-02/01	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.749987	14.414838	423,396		1985-1998	2024
19	428-01/01	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.874772	14.417351	60,363		1977-1999	2025
20	428-03/01	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.895065	14.408942	2,384		1977-1999	2025
21	428-06/01	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.839058	14.415019	30,204		1977-1999	2026
22	428-06/03	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.848116	14.406895	278,349		1977-1999	2025

23	426-07/01	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.726618	14.405297	26,313		1976-1999	2025
24	426-07/02	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.729768	14.410138	3,962		1976-1999	2025
25	426-07/03	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.735583	14.413731	14,639		1976-1999	2025
26	436-01	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.675019	14.398048		1,084,066	1973-1987	2026
27	436-02/01	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.647852	14.424896	20,302		1973-1987	2025
28	436-03	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.658760	14.406964	394,232		1973-1987	2026
29	436-04	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.664924	14.403398		709,787	1974-1997	2026
30	438-01/02	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.605830	14.397869	26,199		1983-1987	2026
31	438-02/02	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.630017	14.411670	4,225		1983-1987	2025
32	439-02/01	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.492372	14.372908	109,349		1983-1987	2026
33	439-02/01	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.495621	14.373996	907		1983-1987	2024
34	439-03/01	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.519858	14.371643	68,990		1983-1987	2026
35	431-01/01	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.371104	14.375257	158,826		1983-1987	2025
36	431-01/02	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.352971	14.372660	129,566		1983-1987	2025
37	431-02/01	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.383337	14.347335	370,414		1983-1987	2025
38	440-02/01	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.322521	14.376839	151,697		1973-1977	2025
39	440-03/01	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.340573	14.371832	223,643		1973-1977	2025
40	440-03/02	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.331284	14.371396	67,364		1973-1977	2025
		Total Si Sa ket				3,876,098	1,793,853		
41	393-01/01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.695383	14.438896	3,789		1978-1992	2024
42	393-02/03	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.656574	14.438624	18,132		1978-1992	2024
43	393-03/01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.636013	14.406937	60,555		1978-1992	2024
44	393-03	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.654191	14.414579	291,543		1978-1992	2026
45	396-01/01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.626055	14.403380	159,284		1975-1998	2025
46	396-02/02	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.598963	14.417616	37,659		1975-1998	2024
47	413-01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.702378	14.438839	22,343		N/A	2024
48	413-02/01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.705428	14.434714	344,240		N/A	2025
49	413-02	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.729198	14.421182	469,242		N/A	2025

50	413-03	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.703405	14.395722		1,072,000	N/A	2025
51	416-04/01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.453527	14.370848	65,000		N/A	2026
52	416-04/02	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.466608	14.365529	11,362		N/A	2024
53	394-01/01	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.401657	14.359143	22,634		1976-1984	2024
54	395-01	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.328329	14.352737	601,289		1975-1991	2026
55	401-01/01	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.223756	14.329060	355,026		1983-1997	2025
56	397-03/01	Surin	Buachet	103.932158	14.334075	35,300		1979-1992	2026
57	406-02/01	Surin	Sang Kha	103.869360	14.355784	268,824		N/A	2024
58	407-03/01	Surin	Sang Kha	103.846512	14.737003	11,802		N/A	2024
59	407-04/01	Surin	Sang Kha	103.848652	14.371101	86,975		N/A	2024
60	411-02/01	Surin	Sang Kha	103.776925	14.364926	59,031		1977-1980	2024
61	411-06/01	Surin	Sang Kha	103.825205	14.353902	58,715		N/A	2024
62	411-06/02	Surin	Sang Kha	103.808103	14.356708	154,781		N/A	2024
		Total Surin				3,137,526	1,072,000		
63	386-01/01	Buri-Ram	Ban Kruat	103.037645	14.248946	158,403		N/A	2024
64	367-01/01	Buri-Ram	Lahan Sai	103.028125	14.236942	16,465		N/A	2024
65	367-02/03	Buri-Ram	Lahan Sai	102.997752	14.214657	61,244		N/A	2024
66	367-02/04	Buri-Ram	Lahan Sai	103.001626	14.219514	14,041		N/A	2024
67	367-02/05	Buri-Ram	Lahan Sai	103.004070	14.221580	17,122		N/A	2024
		Total Buri-Ram				267,275	-		
		East							
68	84-01	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.896622	14.011386	342,452		1981-1984	2025
69	84-02	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.884908	14.010039	930		1981-1984	2025
70	11-01	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.773495	13.890785		101,045	1975-1986	2024
71	11-02	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.767156	13.864413		182,000	1975-1986	2024

72	55-01	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.778526	13.924002		663,696	1973-1988	2024
73	119-01	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.811264	13.957158		859,700	1976-1992	2025
74	6-01	Sa Kaeo	Khok Sung	102.740577	13.825477		1,187,905	1978-1998	2024
75	27-01	Sa Kaeo	Khok Sung	102.688618	13.752654		99,800	1974-1995	2026
76	62-01	Sa Kaeo	Aranyaprathe t	102.641329	13.731562		950,542	N/A	2026
77	113-01	Sa Kaeo	Aranyaprathe t	102.605831	13.714688		1,490,174	1973-1980	2026
		Total Sa Kaeo				343,382	5,534,862		
78	227-01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.913598	11.656051	58,878		1975-1979	2026
79	227-02	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.912471	11.659450	26,253		1973-1991	2026
80	228-01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.910975	11.677315	1,421,560		1973-1991	2025
81	229-01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.908874	11.669425	357,452		1974-1992	2024
82	248-01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.910314	11.706838	418,465		1972-1992	2025
83	248-02/01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.910441	11.721738	107,930		1972-1992	2025
84	219-01/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.716098	12.270503	11,942		1978-1990	2024
85	219-01/02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.717815	12.274700	13,840		1978-1990	2024
86	216-01/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.705896	12.185159	635,505		1984-1990	2024
87	252-01/03	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.708522	12.207747	51,654		1986-1998	2026
88	252-01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.711024	12.216930	436,840		1986-1999	2026
89	218-01/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.722710	12.334290	127,105		1983-1994	2024
90	244-01/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.776511	12.024157	141,287		1979-1988	2025
91	244-01/02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.776548	12.003089	155,292		1979-1988	2025
92	268-03/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.745297	12.096336	146,110		1979-1994	2024
93	268-03/02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.752879	12.088439	570,000		1979-1994	2024
94	268-03/04	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.761745	12.076141	285,000		1979-1994	2024

95	268-03/05	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.766090	12.073622	140,000		1979-1994	2024
96	268-03/06	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.772513	12.057559	68,320		1979-1994	2024
		Total Trat				5,173,433	-		
Totals						13,384,835	8,400,715		