



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 30 APRIL 2021
COVERING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2020 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. National implementation Measures

No additional legal, administrative and other measures were taken during the previous calendar year to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the Convention. Please see the report submitted in 2015 for the latest additional measures that Thailand has undertaken.

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. Please see the report submitted in 2015 for information provided on this matter.

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

As of 30 December 2018, Thailand retained 3,133 anti-personnel mines for the permitted purposes under the Convention. In 2019, Thailand disposed all 3,133 anti-personnel mines retained for training and research purposes. The Thailand Mine Action Centre (TMAC) held a destruction event on 6 August 2019 in Sa Kaeo Province, with the participation of representatives from various agencies, including the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as representatives from the Embassy of the United States, the Embassy of Japan, and the Norwegian Embassy, the Norwegian's People's Aid and the Thai Civilian Deminer Association.¹ Thailand therefore no longer retains anti-personnel mines. In addition, the representatives from Cambodian Mine Action Center, Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority, and Sa Kaeo Province also attended the event.

¹For more detail please refer to : <http://www.mfa.go.th/main/en/news3/6886/107586-Thailand-Mine-Action-Centre-Disposed-Anti-Personne.html>
<http://tmac.rtarf.mi.th/tmac/index.php/th/2019-07-18-03-48-02>

Picture 3 – 1: The disposal of retained anti-personnel mines



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

On 1 January 2020, Thailand had **218,194,245** sq.m. of **172** Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHAs) and **82** Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHAs). The SHAs account for 203,644,612 sq.m., while CHAs account for 14,549,633 sq.m.. During the course of 2020, Thailand discovered an additional **1,829,711** sq.m. of CHAs. These additional CHAs areas were located in Sa Kaeo Province (721,829 sq.m.), Trat Province (30,200 sq.m.), Chanthaburi Province (3,906 sq.m.), Buri Ram Province (88,890 sq.m.), Surin Province (582,057 sq.m.), Si Sa Ket Province (335,765 sq.m.), and Ubon Ratchathani Province (594,316 sq.m.). Therefore, in 2020, the total SHAs and CHAs to be released were **220,023,956** sq.m., covering 9 provinces.

During the course of 2020, Thailand released and handed over **157,070,446** sq.m. of safe areas back to local communities and authorities. The total area of 127,307,011 sq.m. was cancelled, while 28,845,511 sq.m. and 917,924 sq.m. were reduced and cleared respectively. These Land Release operation were conducted in 18 districts of 9 provinces. (Table 4-1 and Annex I). Thailand was able to recover 9,355 anti-personnel mines and 497 ERW. By the end of 2020, Chanthaburi and Chumphon Provinces were cleared and became mine-free.

As of 31 December 2020, there were **62,953,510** sq.m. or **183 Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHAs) (23,276,882 sq.m.) and 43 SHAs (39,676,628 sq.m.)** in 19 districts of 7 provinces remaining to be cleared, as follows (Table 4-2 and Annex II)²:

1. Northern Region : Phitsanulok (1 province)
2. Northeastern Region : Ubon Ratchathani, Si Sa Ket, Surin, and Buri Ram (4 provinces)
3. Eastern Region : Sa Kaeo, and Trat (2 provinces)

Details of which can be referred to in Table 4-3 and Annex II³.

In December 2017, at the 16th Meeting of States Parties, Thailand's request for the 2nd Extension was granted, which extended the deadline for completion of mine clearance by 5 years (until 31 October 2023).

As indicated in the 2nd Extension Request, Thailand would conduct its mine clearance operation in two phases:

- Phase 1 (2019 – 2020) - the focus was on Non-Technical Survey (NTS) to release the SHAs in the Northeastern Region and parts of the Eastern Region. This has enabled Thailand to acquire the parameters of the remaining CHAs and inaccessible areas along the border. As for other Regions, the works continued using the Land Release method.

- Phase 2 (2021 – 2023) - focus will be on Technical Survey (TS) and Clearance in all areas confirmed to be CHAs from Phase 1. Thailand will adjust the plan in accordance with the situation.

The beginning of the year 2021 marked the end of Phase 1 and the beginning of Phase 2. This year, Thailand plans to continue the Land Release operation in 5 provinces, with a total area of **30,584,267 sq.m.**, which can be referred to in Table 4-3⁴.

² As per Action #22 of the Oslo Action Plan

³ As per Action #18

⁴ As per Action #19

Table 4-1: Summary of areas released and devices, 1 January - 31 December 2020 (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 mines destroyed	Number of explosive items destroyed	Number of areas released
Phitsanulok	Chat Tra Kan	12,000,577	-	-	12,000,577	5	15	1
	Subtotal	12,000,577	-	-	12,000,577	5	15	1
Buri Ram	Lahan Sai	-	1,546,462	54,430	1,600,892	1,420	4	2
	Subtotal	-	1,546,462	54,430	1,600,892	1,420	4	2
Surin	Kap Choeng	5,907,332	162,018	-	6,069,350	236	109	8
	Phnom Dong Rak	7,696,055	12,000	-	7,708,055	54	39	6
	Buachet	450,000	-	-	450,000	-	-	1
	Sang Kha	5,187,682	-	-	5,187,682	249	8	7
	Subtotal	19,241,069	174,018	-	19,415,08	539	156	22
Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	19,374,269	854,686	-	20,228,955	900	36	19
	Subtotal	19,374,269	854,686	-	20,228,955	900	36	19
Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	46,449,686	24,933,293	14,551	71,397,530	3,520	153	42
	Bun Tharik	3,092,521	-	-	3,092,521	30	-	2
	Sirindhorn	276,355	-	-	276,355	-	-	1
	Subtotal	49,818,562	24,933,293	14,551	74,799,406	3,550	153	45
Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	117,600	296,648	154,991	569,239	1,850	33	7
	Aranyaprathet	57,590	95,000	-	152,590	30	8	3
	Subtotal	175,190	391,648	154,991	721,829	1,880	41	10

Province	District	Cancelled area (square meters)	Reduced area (square meters)	Cleared area (square meters)	Total area released (square meters)	Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed	Number of explosive items destroyed	Number of areas released
Trat	Khlong Yai	4,629,391	104,152	-	4,733,543	-	-	14
	Bo Rai	5,880,591	90,464	-	5,971,055	-	-	7
	Mueang Trat	13,414,579	638,746	-	14,053,325	424	50	12
	Subtotal	23,924,561	833,362	-	24,757,923	424	50	33
Chanthaburi	Pong Nam Ron	2,317,079	99,119	630,299	3,046,497	158	2	7
	Soi Dao	455,704	12,923	15,154	483,781	383	8	5
	Subtotal	2,772,783	112,042	645,453	3,530,278	541	10	12
Chumphon	Tha Sae	-	-	48,499	48,499	126	32	3
	Subtotal	-	-	48,499	48,499	126	32	3
Grand Total		127,307,611	28,845,511	917,924	157,070,446	9,355	497	147

Table 4-2: Summary of SHAs as of 31 December 2020 (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 (square meters)	Amount of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square meters)	Total Amount of areas known suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square meters)
Northern	1. Phitsanulok	Chat Tra Kan	1	0	1	0	13,262,427	13,262,427
		All districts	1	0	1	0	13,262,427	13,262,427
Northeastern	2. Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	30	1	31	2,036,058	331,104	2,367,162
		Bun Tharik	9	0	9	1,557,199	0	1,557,032
		Na Chaluai	9	0	9	2,764,766	0	2,764,766
		All districts	48	1	49	6,357,856	331,104	6,688,960

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 (square meters)	Amount of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square meters)	Total Amount of areas known suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square meters)
	3. Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	14	0	14	1,310,774	0	1,310,774
		Kanthalarak	28	4	32	1,565,567	2,297,434	3,863,001
		Khun Han	9	0	9	1,214,107	0	1,214,107
		All districts	51	4	55	4,090,448	2,297,434	6,387,882
	4. Surin	Kap Choeng	11	5	16	1,171,518	3,845,128	5,016,646
		Phnom Dong Rak	6	1	7	1,008,423	601,289	1,609,712
		Buachet	0	1	1	0	1,173,100	1,173,100
		Sang Kha	8	0	8	667,261	0	667,261
		All districts	25	7	32	2,847,202	5,619,517	8,466,719
	5. Buri Ram	Ban Kruat	10	0	10	801,582	0	801,582
		Lahan Sai	7	0	7	644,106	0	644,106
		All districts	17	0	17	1,445,688	0	1,445,688
Eastern	6. Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	0	6	6	0	2,510,865	2,510,865
		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	0	10	10	0	6,239,286	6,239,286
	7. Trat	Khlong Yai	0	13	13	0	7,391,620	7,391,620
		Bo Rai	17	4	21	2,375,246	634,680	3,009,926
		Mueang Trat	24	4	28	6,160,442	3,900,560	10,061,002
		All districts	41	21	62	8,535,688	11,926,860	20,462,548
All provinces			183	43	226	23,276,882	39,676,628	62,953,510

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 2021 (as of 31 December 2020).

Region	Province	Contaminated Area (sq.m.) As of 31 DEC 2020			Goal in 2021 (sq.m.)		
		SHA	CHA	Total	SHA	CHA	Total
North	Phitsanulok	13,262,427	-	13,262,427	9,456,834	-	9,456,834
	Total	13,262,427	-	13,262,427	9,456,834	-	9,456,834
Northeast	Buri Ram	-	1,445,688	1,445,688	-	1,153,639	1,153,639
	Surin	5,619,517	2,847,202	8,466,719	3,163,100	1,008,423	4,171,523
	Si Sa Ket	2,297,434	4,090,448	6,387,882	-	-	-
	Ubon Ratchathani	331,104	6,357,856	6,688,960	-	-	-
	Total	8,248,055	14,741,194	22,989,249	3,163,100	2,162,062	5,325,162
East	Sa Kaeo	6,239,286	-	6,239,286	1,500,165	-	1,500,165
	Trat	11,926,860	8,535,688	20,462,548	11,926,860	2,375,246	14,302,106
	Total	18,166,146	8,535,688	26,701,834	13,427,025	2,375,246	15,802,271
Grand Total		39,676,628	23,276,882	62,953,510	26,046,959	4,537,308	30,584,267

Mine Risk Education

Mine risk education and reduction (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 able to continue their lives in a safe and secure manner. In 2020, however, there was an outbreak of COVID - 19 pandemic that placed heavy restrictions on travelling and physical contact. The International Day for Mine Awareness had to be cancelled and instead carried out through social media. Such restrictions heavily affected Thailand's MRE operation. Therefore, TMAC had to take more innovative approach to the MRE.

Table 4-5 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 4-5: Number of MRE Recipients in 2020

Month of 2019	Number of MRE Recipients				Monthly Total
	Male		Female		
	Boys (below 18 yr)	Men	Girls (below 18 yr)	Women	
January*	2,594	2,662	4,745	3,898	13,899
February	121	170	559	264	1,114
March	22	26	181	108	337
April	0	0	100	0	100
May	0	2	215	230	447
June	10	15	333	177	535
July	0	0	140	26	166
August	109	278	306	206	899
September	2	0	36	17	55
October	291			269	560
November	80	100	346	114	640
December	283	265	829	395	1,772
GRAND TOTAL	3,512	3,518	7,790	5,704	20,524

*The 2nd week of January is Thai Children's Day. There are nation-wide events organised by various organisations to commemorate Children's Day. It is an opportunity for TMAC to raise awareness on land mines and deliver MRE messages to young generations, with events held in Bangkok as well as in provincial mine-affected areas.



Thailand Mine Action Center's International Day for Mine Awareness Activities during the COVID – 19 restriction period

Most of the activities, including MRE, were cancelled or postponed due to the COVID – 19 pandemic. However, Thailand sees the need to ensure sufficient level of awareness among the general public. Therefore, TMAC sought alternative approaches to perform MRE operations. One of the most notable alternative approaches is to seek assistance and support from Village Health Volunteers (VHV). The VHV Project has been established since 1977 by the Ministry of Public Health. VHV has been promoting healthy behavioural change for people in rural areas. Each team will be responsible for daily inspection of 10 to 15 households. During the COVID - 19 pandemic, the VHV are responsible for monitoring people entering and leaving their respective villages. They are also assigned to perform daily health check and be alerted to any sign of COVID – 19 infection. TMAC saw an opportunity to integrate the MRE work into the VHV work. TMAC implements this approach only in areas heavily affected by landmines. The Humanitarian Mine Action Unit (HMAU) will approach the VHV and instruct them on basic MRE. The HMAU will then accompany the VHV team during the daily visits. This allows the VHV and HMAU to conduct effective MRE to the intended target groups without taking tolls on the fight against COVID – 19. Moreover, a number of VHV has participated in the MRE Network Course organised by TMAC, therefore, they are familiar with the MRE concept boosting the overall productivity, as per Action #29.



Putting up Mine Sign at Health Checkpoints.



TMAC personnel warn people about the danger from landmines at the Health Checkpoint.



VHV conduct daily health screening for the respective community.



MRE activities during VHV daily health inspection

Additional tools that TMAC employs are local radio broadcast and handing out pamphlets. TMAC instructed the HMAU to coordinate with the local community leaders and authorities to broadcast the MRE messages in mine affected areas to increase MRE coverage. In addition, the HMAU will determine which groups of people and areas are most vulnerable to mine accidents and hand out pamphlets to further ensure the MRE message reach TMAC target groups. The VHV also help with pamphlet distribution during daily visits.



Community leaders and TMAC MRE staff co-organised local radio programme to raise



MRE activities during VHV daily health inspection

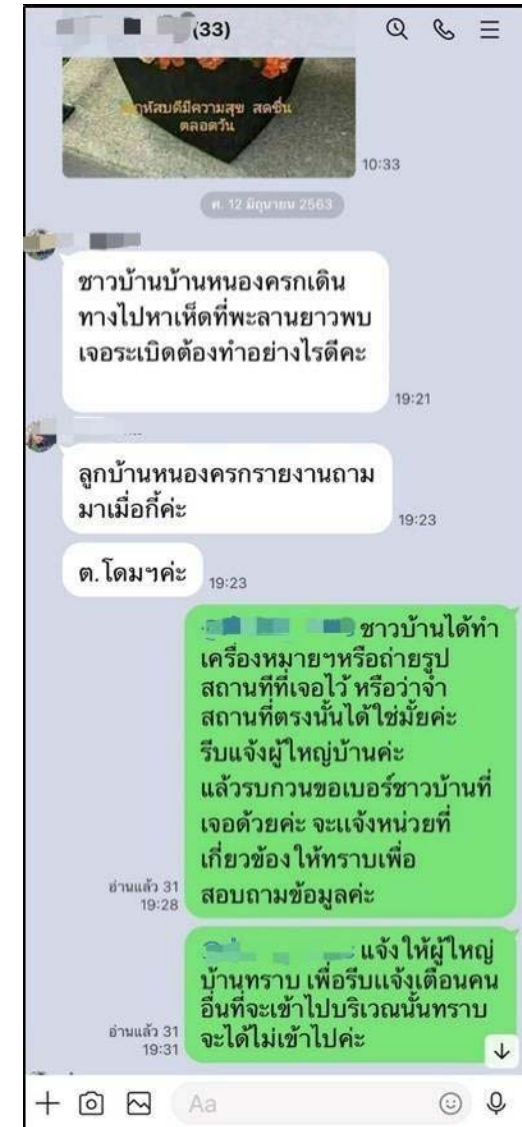
TMAC continued to utilize social media platforms. Local group chats (via “Line” Application), among local officials, community leaders and the local community, are set up and used as a channel for awareness raising, as well as reporting on the UXOs and landmines found in the area.



Landmine/UXO sighting report.



Informing the local community.



Raising awareness of the local communities

In addition, the MRE operations are adapted to suit specific conditions or local settings. This is to ensure that each operation can deliver the right messages for different audiences and circumstances. For instance, during long public holidays where heavy traffic was expected, TMAC dispatched mobile MRE teams to the mine-affected areas along the commuting routes, especially near the border areas, to ensure that people commuted along the safe paths. These teams assist local authority and seek opportunity to disseminate the MRE messages to passers-by at the checkpoints, as per Action #30.

Picture 4-1 : MRE during the long holidays (Thapthim Siam 03 Village, Sa Kaeo Province)



MRE mobile team assisting the local authority checkpoint.



Signs were put up along the road side to warn the people using the road of nearby mine contaminated areas.



Mobile Unit raising awareness along the highly commuted road.

The traditional MRE activities are also being carried out under strict adherence to the COVID – 19 prevention measures, as shown in the pictures below.



HMAU of TMAC conducted MRE activities with the locals.

To ensure efficient operation, Thailand began to revise both the National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in 2020, as the operational environment, technologies and best practices have transformed over the years. Thailand invited stakeholders and operators to participate in the process. The NMAS and SOPs currently in use will be adjusted according to the needs, conditions and circumstances.

Another milestone was Thailand's success in declaring 4 additional provinces mine-free in 2020, namely, Chiang Mai, Mae Hong Son, Chumphon and Chanthaburi. Thailand organised the "Briefing on Thailand's Progress in Mine Clearance 2020" to announce the auspicious achievement. The Briefing was co-organised by TMAC and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and was attended by high-ranking officials and foreign dignitaries, including the Embassies of Japan, Norway, and the United States which are major supporters of the humanitarian mine action efforts in Thailand. The event also served as an awareness raising event since various media were present to provide news coverage.



General Supot Malaniyom, Chief of Joint Staff, the Royal Thai Armed Forces HQ (Left), and Mr. Thani Thongphakdi, the Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Right) co-chaired the Event.



Foreign guests, civilians, and military personnel, attended the Event.



Press coverage for the Event.



Exhibitions during the Event.



The Co-chairs, high-ranking officials and foreign dignitaries with mine action exhibitions

During the period of 16 June – 16 July 2020, Thailand undertook one of the most difficult demining operations, the “Reueng Phueng⁵ Demining Operation”. The operation took place at Rueng Phueng area in Ubon Ratchathani Province, covering 29,742,180 sq.m. of SHAs and CHAs. The Thailand Mine Action Center (TMAC) devised the plan to have the Humanitarian Mine Action Unit 3 and Thai Civilian Deminer Association conduct this demanding demining operations. This operation was particularly difficult since there was no existing route for land vehicle transportation and the area was mountainous jungle terrain, with no phone signal, and no water source. Therefore, TMAC decided to access the area via air transportation. Being aware that air transportation was costly, the Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters (RTARF HQ) worked with the Royal Thai Army to arrange helicopter transport, with the RTARF HQ bearing the additional cost. This effort shows Thailand’s commitment towardss fulfilling the obligations under the Mine Ban Treaty at all costs. Thailand also expects that mine actions in the remaining SHAs and CHAs may be as difficult due to extreme terrain and weather conditions.



The area of operations in remote location and the terrains were challenging.



Overview pictures of the operations.

⁵ Reueng Phueng means bee hive in Thai language. The area was named as it is similar to the bee hive shape.

As Thailand's demining operations move forward, the operations will increasingly be closer to the border area of Thailand and neighboring countries, especially Cambodia – some close to the area undergoing demarcation. During November – December 2020, Thai humanitarian mine action operators were occasionally requested by the local Cambodian authorities to cease demining operations on account of the sensitivity of the area along the border, as well as to comply with the Article V of the MOU between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia on the Survey and Demarcation of Land Boundary (2000), which stipulates that both sides “shall not carry out any work resulting in changes of environment of the frontier zone, except that which is carried out by the Joint Technical Sub-Commission in the interest of the survey and demarcation”. The HMAU 1 was requested to halt the demining operations in SHA 84-01, SHA 84-02, SHA 11-01, and SHA 119-01. The HMAU 2 was requested to halt the operation in SHA 257-01. Despite the fact that all the demining works were carried out within the Thai territory, the Thai side decided to suspend the said demining in order to avoid unnecessary misunderstanding. Initially, the Unit in the area met with their Cambodian counterparts to discuss the way forward. At the Mine

Thailand was requested to stop the ongoing demining operation.



The local units of Thailand and Cambodia discuss how to move forward.



Action Center level, options for various forms of cooperation and frameworks will be explored in order to move the demining operations forward.

Thailand realizes that the operations in Phase 2 (2021 – 2023) will be more difficult. The operators will have to encounter heavily contaminated areas, with an average of 3.8 sq.m. per mine. Furthermore, the condition and location of mines buried under the ground has been altered through time, for example, some mines are covered by tree roots. This will require additional time and resources for the operation. The deminers are kept reminded not to work in a rush and to perform the operation carefully to avoid accidents and stress. TMAC instructed its subordinate unit to restructure or reorganize field team compositions with varying focus on Non-technical Survey (NTS), Technical Survey (TS), or clearance, in response to field conditions. NGOs such as the Norwegian People's Aid and the Thai Civilian Deminer Association are 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 the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). The revision will allow a safer and more efficient operation. It is currently being field-tested for further improvement as necessary. In addition, the PPE has been provided for deminers' protection while new detectors have been procured to ensure full TS and Clearance efficiency.

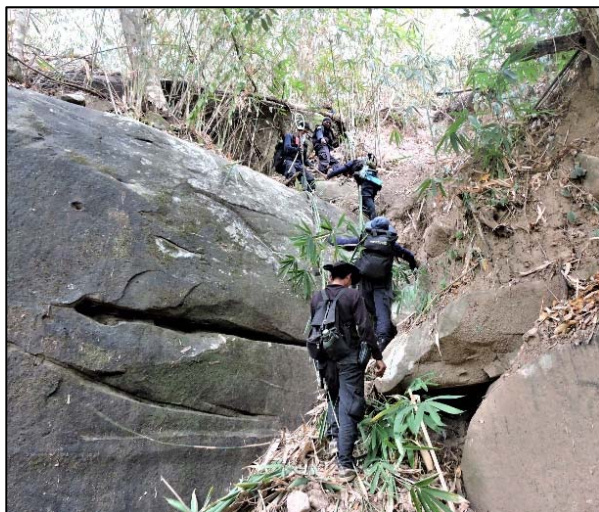


Area heavily contaminated by landmines.



Landmines covered by tree roots further complicating operations.

The remaining areas under operation is extremely rough and challenging as they are located in deep forests, mountains, or extremely remote areas. Some of them require a couple of days just to reach the area, while others have no land access. Despite the challenges, the Royal Thai Government provides various forms of support to make the operations possible, including high-performance mountain bikes, satellite phones, short range radios, capable GPS modules, and 4WD vehicles. Where the location is impossible to reach via land access, air transport will be provided on a case-by-case basis to ensure that the deminers can access the area.



Difficult terrain and bad weather conditions.



Additional equipment and support for operations.

In summary, the sensitivity of the areas along the border, level of landmine density, and the difficult conditions in accessing the areas will be the defining factors that may force Thailand to adjust the projection of the outcome in Phase 2, along with the time and resources needed for Thailand to become totally landmine free.

Progress for Thailand's 2nd Extension Request

a. Progress made in relation to the commitments contained in Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the Work Plan of Thailand's Extension Request

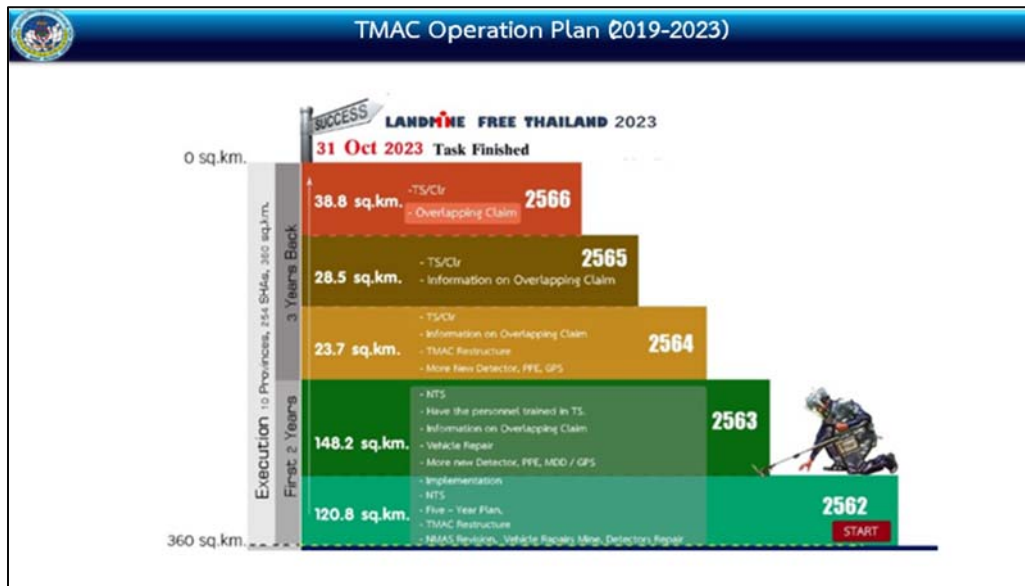
With reference to the updated Work Plan submitted in 2019, Thailand released and handed over 142,132,159 sq.m. of safe areas back to local communities and authorities. In 2019, Thailand initially planned to release only 120,847,688 sq.m., however, it had superseded its goal by cancelling the total area 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 157,070,446 sq.m. (127,307,011 sq.m. were cancelled, 28,845,511 sq.m. were reduced, and 917,924 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. which is 111% of the initial plan – resulting in the declaration of four additional provinces as mine-free. By the beginning of 2021, Thailand has only 62,953,510 sq.m. of SHAs and CHAs left. Of these areas, 23,276,882 sq.m. or 183 areas are CHAs, while 39,676,628 sq.m. or 43 areas are SHAs, covering 7 provinces, a reduction from 11 provinces in 2019. There are 26 out of 43 aforementioned SHAs which fall under the categories of Areas to be Demarcated (AD) or sensitive areas along the border.

b. Updates on efforts 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 2021, Thailand has been implementing Phase 2 of the Work Plan with the focus shifting towards TS and Clearance. The NTS activities will continue, but the focus will be on TS and Clearance. Previously, Thailand planned to restructure the HMAUs in Phase 2 to focus on TS and Clearance efforts, but Thailand decided to take a different approach by focusing instead on building capacity for its personnel. In 2020, personnel training programmes were shifted towards TS and Clearance through TS/NTS training and EOD training. Both were conducted jointly between the US Marine Corps Forces Pacific and TMAC in-house Demining Course. At the same time, these personnel continue to retain NTS capacity. Hence, all the TMAC field personnel can conduct NTS, TS, and Clearance. With this approach, the personnel can perform all tasks which are needed in the field.

As for the progress to address the AD, Thailand and Cambodia were able to finish the “Pilot Project on Demining Cooperation along the Border of Thailand and Cambodia” back in March – April 2020. Both countries aim to use this success as the catalyst to address the challenges in ADs. However, the COVID – 19 pandemic had imposed travel and physical contact restrictions. Therefore, further steps were postponed until the COVID – 19 situation is under control.

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



Thailand's assessment in 2018 of the future challenges on our demining operations.



The current plan/project adjusted in accordance with the outcome from 2019-2020.

- 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, Thailand is field testing the revised version of NMAS and SOPs. The final version will be amended in accordance with the IMAS.

- 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 the mine action budget of more than USD 7,500,000 annually. Other than the annual budget, the Royal Thai Government provides additional funding for the procurement of equipment. In 2019, Thailand received additional 50 mine detectors, 200 suits of body armours, and 200 visors from the US as part of the Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) Programme, worth more than USD 400,000. In 2020, Thailand procured, through government funding, additional equipment comprising 5 high performance mountain bikes, 40 handheld GPS, 6 satellite phones, 5 mine detection dogs, 12 All-In-One Desktop PC, 6 Inkjet Printers, 12 handheld grass cutting machines, and 1 grass cutting vehicle. This equipment was worth nearly USD 35,000. In 2021, TMAC is requesting an additional USD 43,000 to procure an additional high performance mountain bikes, handheld radios, and additional drones for aerial survey.



Challenge

Landmine Density



Challenge

Difficult Terrain



The additional support has helped Thailand deal with the remaining mine areas, especially in remote and difficult terrain.

- 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

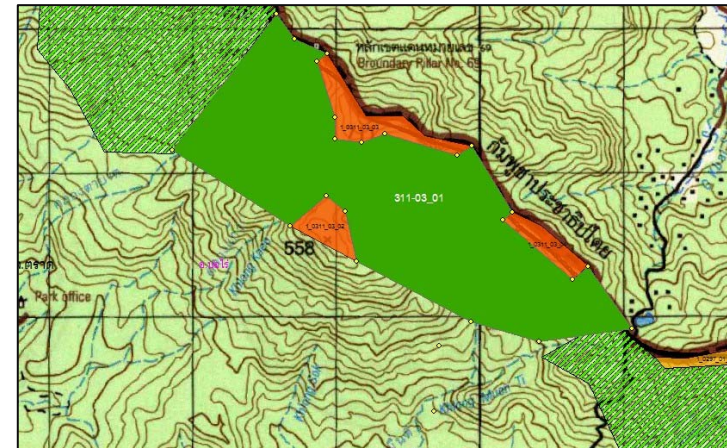
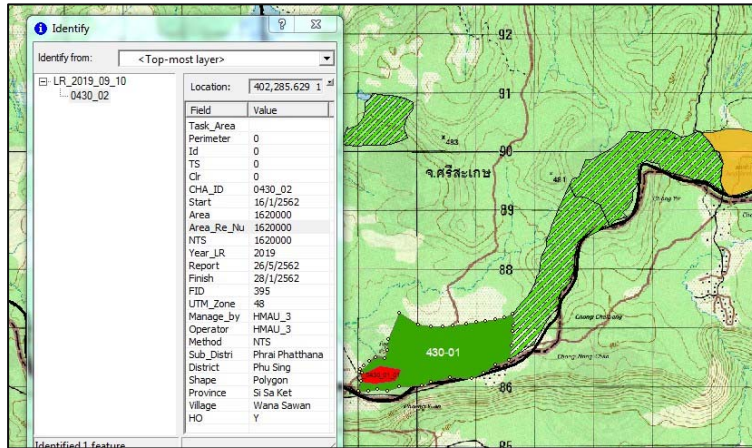
The UAV or drone technology is a useful tool for the deminer and personnel working on the ground to conduct survey and operational planning. Thailand plans to procure additional 5 drones by 2021 to aid in the survey and planning of the operation.



Drones have the potential to assist the demining team in operational planning and survey.

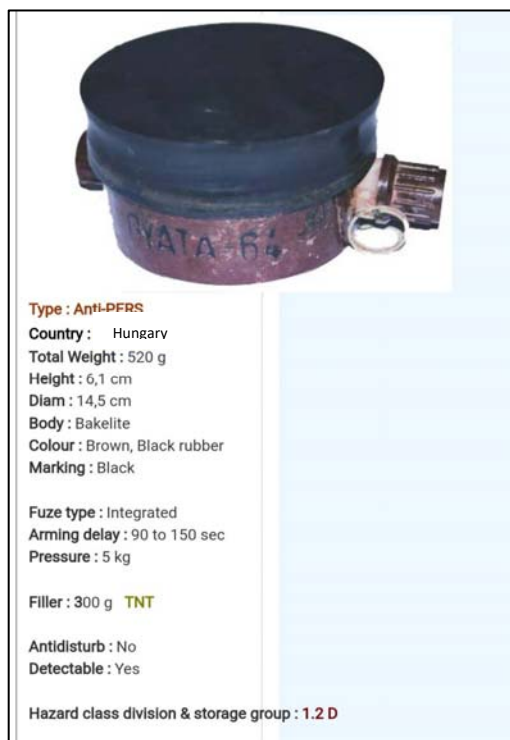
- g. Updates on the efforts to make continuous improvements in the capacity of its information management team, systems and processes to enable more precise information on survey and clearance operations to be collected and displayed.

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



5. Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines

In 2020, Thailand found a new type of anti-personnel mine, GYATA 64, for the first time in Ubon Ratchathani during the Ruang Phueng Demining Operation. 77 of such mines were found and disposed during the Rueang Phueng Demining Operation as previously mentioned. Please refer to the previous report for other types and characteristics of landmines.



Technical characteristics



GYATA 64 temporary storage and subsequent disposal.

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 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 programmes 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:

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 national policies and assistance programmes for mine-affected victims, and the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH), responsible for providing emergency assistance and medical care.</p> <p>Thailand has put utmost efforts on lifting the physical, social, cultural and political, attitudinal and communication barriers to access to services for mine victims. Geographically, since mine victims would be found injured in the wilderness or dense forest, it is difficult for emergency medical teams to reach the scene of injury and the victims. Thailand, through the National Institute for Emergency Medicine (NIEM), under the MOPH, has established a system to ensure that emergency service teams 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 get 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 effectively</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>

<p>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.</p>	<p>Thailand has placed a high priority to the quality of life of persons with disabilities, especially the rehabilitation of the physical impairment that limits their daily activities and accessibility to their rights. In 2007, the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act, B.E. 2550 (2007) was enacted to pave the way for the ratification of 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 right to access and utilize public facilities and services according to their needs, including education, in accordance with the law on national education, and vocational rehabilitation, including 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 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.</p> <p>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 to request aircraft services from the military, the police and the private sector. For UCEP, NIEM has been collaborating with private hospitals and governmental agencies – the National Health Security Office and the Social Security Office – which provide financial support for the UCEP programme, as well as 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.</p> <p>Mine victims who are considered persons with disabilities under the aforementioned legislation and have registered with the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEP), under the MSDHS, are entitled to receive benefits and welfare 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:</p> <p>(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 behavioural aspects, as well as intellectual and learning abilities;</p>
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	<p>(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;</p> <p>(3) Vocational rehabilitation, services, labour protection, measures for employment opportunity, promotion of independent occupation, media services, technology facilities and any other assistance to support their work and occupation;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(5) Assistance to ensure that they have access to 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;</p> <p>(6) Access to information, communication, telecommunication services, information and communication technology, and media;</p> <p>(7) Access to sign language interpreters;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(9) Welfare allowances for persons with disabilities; and,</p> <p>(10) Adjustment of housing environment, as well as access to caregivers and other welfare services.</p> <p>It is also vital that persons with disabilities are well aware of their own rights, therefore, the DEP emphasises on outreaching and public awareness raising activities to provide such information. Officers from the DEP also occasionally give lecture to the mine action personnel on the rights of persons with disabilities so that they can disseminate the 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 centralised 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 include information on all persons with disabilities, including those injured by landmines, which are categorized by types of disabilities, based on registered persons with disabilities as follows: Visual Impairment; Hearing or Communication Impairment; Physical or Mobility Impairment; Mental or Behavioural 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>According to the database of registered persons with disabilities, there are 799 cases of impairment caused by mines. The data is shared with other government agencies, such as the</p>

	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.																								
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.	Thailand has set up the Emergency Medical Service (EMS) system that operates in all parts of the country and covers all vulnerable groups. To ensure its effectiveness and efficiency, the government has set up standards for transportation and healthcare, and set up the accreditation system to ensure the quality of care given by all EMS providers. Some 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. The Emergency Medical Responder (EMR) would then transfer the patients to the EMS providers. The emergency medical service system has already been established throughout Thailand and performed by well-trained staff.																								
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>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 established and located in 77 provinces across Thailand 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 rights.</p> <p>There are 2,841 service centers for persons with disabilities in Thailand, which can be categorized as follows:</p> <table><tr><th colspan="2">CSOs for Persons with Particular Disabilities</th><th colspan="2">National Public Authorities</th><th colspan="2">Local Administrations</th></tr><tr><th>Type of Disabilities</th><th>Number of Service Centers</th><th>Type</th><th>Number of Service Centers</th><th>Type</th><th>Number of Service Centers</th></tr><tr><td>Mobility impairment</td><td>29</td><td>Provincial Public Health Office</td><td>6</td><td>Provincial Administrative Organizations</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Mental impairment</td><td>10</td><td>Hospital</td><td>80</td><td>Subdistrict Administrative Organization</td><td>1,686</td></tr></table>	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	29	Provincial Public Health Office	6	Provincial Administrative Organizations	7	Mental impairment	10	Hospital	80	Subdistrict Administrative Organization	1,686
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	29	Provincial Public Health Office	6	Provincial Administrative Organizations	7																				
Mental impairment	10	Hospital	80	Subdistrict Administrative Organization	1,686																				

	Hearing impairment	16	Subdistrict Health Promoting Hospital	58	Municipal Office	791
	Visual impairment	46	Special Education Bureau	14	Total	2,484
	Intellectual impairment	25	Office of the Non-Formal and Informal Education	4		
	Autism	24	School	7		
	Learning impairment	2	Etc.	8		
	All-inclusive	28	Total	177		
	Total	180				
	*as of 8 April 2021					
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>The DEP has been working closely with the Social Development and Human Security Volunteers (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> <p>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.</p> <p>2. Reconnect – Recreate: Coordinating and collaborating with government authorities and the private sector to support the implementation of the MSDHS’s mission.</p> <p>3. Community Plan: Pushing forward the cooperation within the community in order to create the Community Plan, especially on the issues concerning social development and human security, such as the Community Welfare Plan.</p>					

8. Cooperation and Assistance

Thailand's cooperation activities in 2020 in accordance with the guidelines under Section VIII of Oslo Action Plan are summarised as follows:

Thailand – Cambodia

As previously reported in the Article 7 report in 2020, Thailand and Cambodia are driving demining cooperation forward to pave the way for future demining cooperation along the border. The “Pilot Project on Demining Cooperation along the Border of Thailand and Cambodia”, which was carried out between March – April 2020 enables 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 Kilolekbuan 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 Quality Assurance (QA) and stakeholder meeting in order to comply with the relevant standards, build the confidence for the stakeholders, and raise the awareness regarding the landmine/UXOs problem along the border.

Picture 8-1: TMAC and CMAC Demining Cooperation



TMAC and CMAC signed the MOU on demining cooperation along the border.



TMAC and CMAC conducted the demining operation in their respective areas.



TMAC and CMAC high-ranking officials visited the demining operation.



The local authorities and communities participated in Post-Clearance activities.

Thailand – ASEAN

Thailand continues to participate in various workshops and meetings organised under the ASEAN framework – mostly virtual meetings in compliance with the COVID – 19 prevention measures. This enables Thailand to show its commitment to mine clearance works and serves as a platform for best practice and experience sharing. This includes Thailand’s participation in Steering Committee of ASEAN Regional Mine Action Center (ARMAC),

Picture 8-2: Thailand’s participation in the ASEAN framework



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 Programme (HD R&D). The USINDOPACOM provides capacity building support via TS/NTS training and EOD training, and the Cobra Gold Joint/Combined Exercise: Landmine Disposal Exercise (LMD Ex).



Landmine Disposal Exercise under the Cobra Gold Joint/Combined Exercise 2020 took place in Sa Kaeo Province between 24 February – 6 March 2020



Deputy Chief of Joint Staff, Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters (middle), Governor of Sa Kaeo Province (Right), and Commanding General, III Marine Expeditionary Force (left) attended the VIP Day event for the Landmine Disposal Exercise



EOD Level 3 Training at Humainitarian Demining Training Center : 24 August – 11 September 2020
The NGOs assisting Thailand in Humanitarian Mine Action efforts also participated in order to observe and share experiences during the training.

The HD R&D is still providing support for the MineWolf programme, however, due to the COVID – 19 restrictions, various spare parts are pending import. In addition, the HD R&D is expanding its support by funding technical advisors for the Mobile Bomb Cutting System.

Furthermore, Thailand Mine Action Center and the Golden West Humanitarian Foundation (GWHF) have signed an MOA on 3 October 2020. The MOA laid the foundation for GWHF to assist Thailand in fulfilling its obligations under the Mine Ban Treaty. GWHF will act as technical advisor and advocate for TMAC.



TMAC and GWHF signed the MOA



GWHF handed over the Mobile Bomb Cutting System (MCS) which was funded by the HD R&D Programme

Thailand - Norway

The Norwegian Government continues to support Thailand through the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), which helps increase capacity in survey operation and technical advisory to TMAC. In addition, the NPA also brings expertise in mine detection dogs to support Thailand's technical survey efforts.

Picture 8-3: Support from the Norwegian Government through Norwegian People's Aid



The Norwegian Ambassador to Thailand, H.E. Ms. Kjersti Rødsmoen, visited the NPA operation

Thailand - Japan

Japan supports Thailand's mine operations through funding of two NGOs operating in Thailand namely, the Thai Civilian Deminer Association and the NPA.

Picture 8-4: TDA and NPA supported by the Japanese Government



Although the majority of humanitarian mine action activities in Thailand are self-funded by the Royal Thai Government, Thailand still 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 2020

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)	Number of anti-personnel mines found	Number of explosive items found
		North									
1	636-01/AD	Phitsanulok	Chat Tra Kan	100.978783	17.635622	12,000,577			12,000,577	5	15
		North/East								-	-
2	447-03	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.150867	14.311095	1,104,364	55,880		1,160,244	28	-
3	447-04/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.155391	14.298563	1,778,358	41,642		1,820,000	14	-
4	447-05/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.167297	14.310037		2,788,363		2,788,363	60	-
5	454-01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.136404	14.281010		2,257,611		2,257,611	15	-
6	454-02/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.120576	14.229318	3,305,595	87,000		3,392,595	118	5
7	454-03	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.099381	14.245746	3619330	24275		3,643,605		
8	454-04/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.103142	14.216848	1,303,043	29,120		1,332,163	-	-
9	454-08/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.144043	14.246784	3,575,700	94,300		3,670,000	271	20
10	454-09/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.147715	14.275269	3,260,074	19,926		3,280,000	67	23
11	454-10	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.121221	14.254895	2,195,302	14,698		2,210,000	304	34
12	478-02/01/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.195518	14.355359		3,290,843		3,290,843	292	26
13	478-03/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.172076	14.347686		2,244,741		2,244,741	33	3
14	478-04/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.162563	14.329232		3,612,764		3,612,764	55	-
15	478-05/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.204281	14.372739		571,680		571,680	310	7
16	454-05/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.079416	14.217057	2,880,063	121,800		3,001,863	118	-
17	454-06/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.056934	14.221682	3,075,568	40,550		3,116,118	84	-
18	454-07/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.038726	14.236122	3,320,986	124,850		3,445,836	553	1
19	456-01/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.004333	14.360826		1,298,861		1,298,861	58	-
20	456-02/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.998344	14.344668		679,000		679,000	-	-
21	456-03/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.995545	14.333555		947,935		947,935	14	-
22	456-04/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.991914	14.315844		1,669,197		1,669,197	18	-
23	456-05/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.005242	14.300774		426,000		426,000	-	-
24	456-06/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.012356	14.286478		1,662,004		1,662,004	15	-
25	456-07/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.022437	14.265217	1,362,740	47,260		1,410,000	207	-
26	456-08	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.018368	14.321707		1,240,000		1,240,000	-	-
27	456-09	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.036620	14.259523	1,208,226	31,774		1,240,000	-	-
28	481-02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.216520	14.366170	796,239	71,858	9,190	877,287	279	4
29	481-02/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.216520	14.366170	19,197	7,060		26,257	115	-

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)	Number of anti-personnel mines found	Number of explosive items found
30	481-03/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.217109	14.340252	1,811,900	38,100		1,850,000	44	30
31	482-01/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.239438	14.360624	580,900	21,100		602,000	-	-
32	482-02/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.232816	14.345101	1,685,500	34,500		1,720,000	-	-
33	483-02/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.253213	14.364712	1,098,080	41,920		1,140,000	-	-
34	483-03/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.266649	14.365339	1,546,740	33,260		1,580,000	-	-
35	457-01/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.956553	14.393896	473,973	32,320		506,293	-	-
36	457-01/07	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.956553	14.393896	3,745	2,660		6,405	-	-
37	457-02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.965724	14.404503	336,580	42,400		378,980	9	-
38	457-02/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.965724	14.404503	5,864	6,296		12,160	50	-
39	457-03/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.924592	14.401671	950,107	39,660		989,767	-	-
40	457-04/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.942599	14.393571	1,950,538	90,400		2,040,938	9	-
41	473-01/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.972086	14.393772		805,000		805,000	-	-
42	473-02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.982230	14.397336	56,166	54,485	5,361	116,012	247	-
43	473-03/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.995204	14.382532	3,144,808	190,200		3,335,008	103	-
44	466-03/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.424336	14.425619	2,574,973			2,574,973	17	-
45	466-04/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.435494	14.432061	517,548			517,548	13	-
46	468-01/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Sirindhorn	105.461110	15.122149	276,355			276,355		
47	424-02/AD	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.750496	14.412822	877,906	38,200		916,106	119	-
48	424-03/AD	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.763655	14.422369	338,257	215,455		553,712	-	-
49	424-04/AD	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.786088	14.432652	69,850	8,731		78,581	-	-
50	428-01/AD	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.872441	14.419151	391,168	44,000		435,168	20	7
51	428-02/AD	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.861800	14.413136	1,030,843	25,900		1,056,743	-	-
52	428-03/AD	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.888798	14.410758	630,361	16,800		647,161	-	-
53	428-04/AD	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.818832	14.427205	386,448	11,600		398,048	14	-
54	428-05/AD	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.827420	14.420880	578,380	21,100		599,480	-	-
55	428-06/AD	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.845057	14.408203	827,541	25,700		853,241	70	6
56	426-03/AD	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.721377	14.428888	181,535	17,600		199,135	75	16
57	426-07/AD	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.729778	14.409924	355,235	36,500		391,735	130	-
58	436-02/AD	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.647239	14.425015	484,592	21,000		505,592	35	4
59	436-03/AD	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.657367	14.407054	579,975	3,800		583,775	-	-
60	438-01/AD	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.612769	14.403605	2,748,237	40,000		2,788,237	16	-
61	438-02/AD	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.632923	14.417556	1,559,376	31,100		1,590,476	80	-

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)	Number of anti-personnel mines found	Number of explosive items found
62	438-03/AD	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.585277	14.385882	2,855,443	52,000		2,907,443	59	2
63	438-04/AD	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.571439	14.363188	1,648,084	28,800		1,676,884	241	1
64	439-02/01/AD	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.494037	14.414106	347,374	20,600		367,974	16	-
65	439-03/AD	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.510935	14.378799	3,483,664	195,800		3,679,464	25	-
66	393-01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.696161	14.440112	55,908			55,908	10	4
67	393-02/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.672986	14.438784	1,016,150			1,016,150	64	-
68	393-03/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.645021	14.412516	1,027,902			1,027,902	5	-
69	396-02/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.602248	14.422154	1,413,771			1,413,771	75	48
70	396-03/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.589144	14.426359	1,207,963			1,207,963	6	45
71	413-02/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.710006	14.428528		162,018		162,018	38	4
72	416-03/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.411298	14.375243	575,000			575,000	-	-
73	416-04/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.457397	14.369207	610,638			610,638	38	8
74	394-01/AD	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.403668	14.360909	1,478,581			1,478,581	19	18
75	395-01/AD	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.337274	14.355490	1,362,292			1,362,292	6	7
76	395-02/AD	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.371232	14.355877	2,519,167			2,519,167	9	14
77	399-01/AD	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.280380	14.349466	263,172	12,000		275,172	-	-
78	401-01/AD	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.245213	14.339048	853,777			853,777	12	-
79	402-01/AD	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.303526	14.354402	1,219,066			1,219,066	8	-
80	397-02/AD	Surin	Buachet	103.900534	14.347133	450,000			450,000	-	-
81	406-02/AD	Surin	Sang Kha	103.869091	14.356754	1,521,176			1,521,176	78	2
82	407-01/AD	Surin	Sang Kha	103.834045	14.371348	543,700			543,700	9	-
83	407-03/AD	Surin	Sang Kha	103.846189	14.374762	350,883			350,883	20	-
84	407-04/AD	Surin	Sang Kha	103.852312	14.370982	487,855			487,855	33	4
85	411-02/AD	Surin	Sang Kha	103.772167	14.369715	1,122,113			1,122,113	46	-
86	411-05	Surin	Sang Kha	103.818646	14.369674	294,841			294,841	7	2
87	411-06AD	Surin	Sang Kha	103.814946	14.357522	867,114			867,114	56	-
88	364-01	Buri Ram	Lahan Sai	102.949295	14.203982			54430	54,430	1211	4
89	367-01/AD	Buri Ram	Lahan Sai	103.024312	14.237451		1,546,462		1,546,462	49	
	Out of area	Buri Ram								160	
		East									
90	3-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.863904	14.002838	117,600	7,400		125,000		
91	69-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.901668	14.040356		9,469		9,469		

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)	Number of anti-personnel mines found	Number of explosive items found
92	139-01/01	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.900845	14.073581		10,590	410	11,000	3	
93	139-01/02	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.900845	14.073581		50,734	5,266	56,000	7	
94	139-01/03	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.900845	14.073581		78,805	125,965	204,770	1,148	33
95	188-03/01	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.940339	14.150147		125,250	18,750	144,000	274	
96	188-03/02	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.940339	14.150147		14,400	4,600	19,000	418	
97	63-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Aranyaprathet	102.490630	13.571687	55,120			55,120		
98	105-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Aranyaprathet	102.497362	13.570027	2,470			2,470		
99	111-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Aranyaprathet	102.554530	13.652250		95,000		95,000		2
	Out of area	Sa Kaeo								30	6
100	322-05/AD	Chanthaburi	Pong Nam Ron	102.497794	12.863893	179,296	44,824		224,120		
101	340-01	Chanthaburi	Pong Nam Ron	102.498435	12.956374			4,850	4,850	46	
102	317-01/AD	Chanthaburi	Pong Nam Ron	102.400807	13.151085	21,099	1,761		22,860		
103	317-02/AD	Chanthaburi	Pong Nam Ron	102.402633	13.149520	29,503	1,372		30,875		
104	330-01/AD	Chanthaburi	Pong Nam Ron	102.475736	13.049682	1,037	67		1,104		
105	358-01/AD	Chanthaburi	Pong Nam Ron	102.512149	12.834145	898,247		25,449	1,523,696	112	
106	358-02/AD	Chanthaburi	Pong Nam Ron	102.526071	12.816082	1,187,897	51,095		1,238,992		2
107	337-01/AD	Chanthaburi	Soi Dao	102.359101	13.267844	9,548	977		10,525		
108	354-01/AD	Chanthaburi	Soi Dao	102.349725	13.295509	202,802	6,091		208,893	183	2
109	993-01/AD	Chanthaburi	Soi Dao	102.349575	13.273919	19,494	899		20,393		
110	348-02/AD	Chanthaburi	Soi Dao	102.389006	13.204651			15,154	15,154	200	6
111	350-02/AD	Chanthaburi	Soi Dao	102.392406	13.196119	223,860	4,956		228,816		
112	208-01/AD	Trat	Khlung Yai	102.908659	11.743303	714,843	7,053		721,896		
113	232-01/AD	Trat	Khlung Yai	102.909583	11.732541	248,670	3,051		251,721		
114	226-01/AD	Trat	Khlung Yai	102.842611	11.844814	462,436	9,764		472,200		
115	233-01	Trat	Khlung Yai	102.826970	11.869046	684,605	7,853		692,458		
116	211-01/AD	Trat	Khlung Yai	102.869795	11.803647	860,136	19,591		879,727		
117	224-01/AD	Trat	Khlung Yai	102.883767	11.788170	44,311	5,977		50,288		
118	225-01/AD	Trat	Khlung Yai	102.893636	11.782678	45,154	7,191		52,345		
119	230-01/AD	Trat	Khlung Yai	102.850885	11.826482	549,447	7,123		556,570		
120	231-01/AD	Trat	Khlung Yai	102.859497	11.819004	288,473	5,422		293,895		
121	234-01/AD	Trat	Khlung Yai	102.883231	11.798845	392,386	6,904		399,290		

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)	Number of anti-personnel mines found	Number of explosive items found
122	253-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.901515	11.771474	61,249	4,652		65,901		
123	254-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.904967	11.763876	65,855	5,341		71,196		
124	273-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.906571	11.756868	61,846	4,090		65,936		
125	274-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.907075	11.752298	149,980	10,140		160,120		
126	275-02/AD	Trat	Bo Rai	102.665711	12.559578	2,274,980	29,900		2,304,880		
127	276-01/AD	Trat	Bo Rai	102.670849	12.540645	1,886,955	26,299		1,913,254		
128	280-01/AD	Trat	Bo Rai	102.502937	12.731609	664,334	7,530		671,864		
129	287-01/AD	Trat	Bo Rai	102.731378	12.468677	379,599	9,475		389,074		
130	287-02/AD	Trat	Bo Rai	102.714349	12.487187	295,569	9,073		304,642		
131	295-01/AD	Trat	Bo Rai	102.721797	12.498305	217,756	4,987		222,743		
132	309-01/AD	Trat	Bo Rai	102.516114	12.663951	161,398	3,200		164,598		
133	203-01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.712474	12.259294	348,858	18,250		367,108	42	28
134	219-01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.716983	12.272973	378,208	10,068		388,276		
135	214-01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.713263	12.239796	3,143,105	45,667		3,188,772	8	
136	216-01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.700041	12.186714	2,183,779			2,183,779	254	3
137	239-01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.702270	12.157248	1,785,492	19,313		1,804,805		
138	217-01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.712528	12.325592	2,023	443		2,466		
139	218-01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.722714	12.333729		17,888		17,888		
140	243-03	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.763142	12.413050	924,286	7,649		931,935		
141	244-01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.777208	12.020963	2,261,645	190,099		2,451,744	120	19
142	256-01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.711168	12.142173	553,156	5,634		558,790		
143	268-01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.730935	12.121610	1,164,468	317,278		1,481,746		
144	279-01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.717491	12.134330	669,559	6,457		676,016		-
		South									
145	737-01/01	Chumphon	Tha Sae	99.005301	10.850876			20121	20,121	20	10
146	737-01/02	Chumphon	Tha Sae	99.013616	10.855758			12688	12,688	67	19
147	737-01/03	Chumphon	Tha Sae	99.011834	10.859772			15690	15,690	39	3
Totals						127,307,011	28,845,511	917,924	157,070,446	9,355	497

Annex II : Areas known and suspected to contain anti-personnel mine as of 31 December 2020, and the estimated dates 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							
1	636-01	Phitsanulok	Chat Tra Kan	100.978783	17.635622		13,262,427	1987-1988	2022
		North/East							
2	447-03/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.154762	14.312387	19,756		1975-1988	2023
3	447-05/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.166710	14.304954	205,285		1975-1988	2023
4	447-05/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.160292	14.307900	125,620		1975-1988	2023
5	447-05/03	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.162044	14.302335	50,732		1985-2000	2023
6	454-01/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.138637	14.277204	41,136		1985-2000	2023
7	478-02/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.193944	14.347640	91,861		1978-1988	2023
8	478-02/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.189215	14.344459	54,166		1978-1988	2023
9	478-02/03	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.180563	14.346929	27,884		1978-1988	2023
10	478-02/02-02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.204205	14.360788	134,145		1978-1988	2023
11	478-02/02-05	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.180450	14.347928	17,518		1978-1988	2023
12	478-03/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.180052	14.348928	14,992		1978-1988	2023
13	478-03/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.175722	14.345989	170,635		1978-1988	2023
14	478-03/03	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.170993	14.341996	50,414		1978-1988	2023
15	478-03/04	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.162624	14.343278	39,218		1978-1988	2023
16	478-04/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.163020	14.339170	24,782		1978-1988	2023
17	478-04/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.159319	14.338340	117,611		1978-1988	2023
18	478-04/03	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.159140	14.327737	142,249		1978-1988	2023
19	478-04/04	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.168191	14.325122	34,668		1978-1988	2023
20	478-04/05	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.155610	14.327462	37,926		1978-1988	2023
21	456-01/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.004090	14.363393	101,139		1985-2000	2023
22	456-03/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.994830	14.333741	46,065		1985-2000	2023
23	456-04/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.991629	14.312871	60,803		1985-2000	2023
24	456-06/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.006425	14.291556	57,996		1985-2000	2023
25	481-02/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.216069	14.363671	110,810		1972-1988	2023
26	481-03/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.209574	14.345913	110,000		1972-1988	2023
27	457-01/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.954009	14.383237		331,104	1980-1984	2023

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)
28	457-02/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.962683	14.403014	21,303		1980-1984	2023
29	457-04/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.939822	14.396359	3,246		1980-1984	2023
30	473-02/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.983042	14.404141	49,106		1980-1986	2023
31	473-03/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.988463	14.393257	3,961		1980-1986	2023
32	473-03/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.994791	14.376073	71,031		1980-1986	2023
33	465-01/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.353234	14.391635	319,350		1971-1988	2023
34	465-02/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.370518	14.410278	337,050		1971-1988	2023
35	466-01/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.380402	14.411391	31,972		1971-1988	2023
36	466-02/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.403671	14.427657	266,666		1971-1988	2023
37	466-03/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.422929	14.426962	145,027		1971-1988	2023
38	466-04/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.434998	14.433459	66,806		1971-1988	2023
39	467-01/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.446716	14.457540	73,170		1971-1988	2023
40	467-02/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.450672	14.461271	163,667		1971-1988	2023
41	467-02/03	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.470064	14.475725	153,324		1971-1988	2023
42	458-01/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.279654	14.363012	331,187		1974-1988	2023
43	458-02/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.302511	14.366722	29,625		1971-1988	2023
44	458-02/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.294902	14.372447	466,434		1974-1988	2023
45	458-03/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.311455	14.388675	666,822		1974-1988	2023
46	458-04/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.319582	14.407921	157,499		1974-1988	2023
47	458-04/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.317953	14.394176	3,875		1974-1988	2023
48	458-05/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.323978	14.406805	411,873		1978-1998	2022
49	458-05/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.334352	14.399411	299,409		1974-1988	2023
50	458-06/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.339990	14.395218	398,042		1974-1988	2023
51	423-01/01	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.189600	14.388965	10,150		1978-1998	2022
52	423-01/02	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.191429	14.390873	11,864		1978-1998	2022
53	423-02/01	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.167215	14.375831	140,000		1978-1998	2022
54	423-04/01	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.144331	14.373595	210,000		1978-1998	2022
55	423-04/02	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.154235	14.374322	170,000		1978-1998	2022
56	437-01/01	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.249418	14.390844	74,182		1974-1992	2022
57	437-03/01	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.209650	14.378947	180,000		1974-1992	2022
58	437-03/02	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.219311	14.375985	87,360		1974-1992	2022

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)
59	437-04/01	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.242641	14.381934	12,281		1974-1992	2022
60	437-04/02	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.226795	14.374214	215,634		1974-1992	2022
61	437-06/01	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.264903	14.406048	27,931		1974-1992	2022
62	437-06/02	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.261099	14.404658	20,888		1974-1992	2022
63	437-06/03	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.259685	14.399174	20,484		1974-1992	2022
64	430-01/01	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.066806	14.345982	130,000		1975-1999	2022
65	424-02/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.749987	14.414838	475,029		1985-1998	2022
66	428-01/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.874772	14.417351	60,363		1977-1999	2022
67	428-03/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.895065	14.408942	2,384		1977-1999	2022
68	428-04/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.820236	14.422371	29,225		1977-1999	2022
69	428-06/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.839058	14.415019	72,592		1977-1999	2022
70	428-06/02	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.845458	14.411050	37,456		1977-1999	2022
71	428-06/03	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.848116	14.406895	278,349		1977-1999	2022
72	428-06/04	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.838533	14.416733	19,200		1977-1999	2022
73	426-03/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.722983	14.429732	35,265		1976-1999	2022
74	426-07/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.726618	14.405297	26,313		1976-1999	2022
75	426-07/02	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.729768	14.410138	3,962		1976-1999	2022
76	426-07/03	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.735583	14.413731	14,639		1976-1999	2022
77	436-01/AD	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.675019	14.398048		1,084,066	1973-1987	2022
78	436-02/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.647852	14.424896	20,302		1973-1987	2022
79	436-03/AD	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.658760	14.406964		394,232	1973-1987	2022
80	436-04/AD	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.664924	14.403398		709,787	1974-1997	2022
81	438-01/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.610986	14.339102	35,200		1983-1987	2022
82	438-01/02	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.605830	14.397869	26,737		1983-1987	2022
83	438-02/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.632576	14.414172	20,148		1983-1987	2022
84	438-02/02	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.630017	14.411670	8,451		1983-1987	2022
85	438-02/03	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.628226	14.409752	13,387		1983-1987	2022
86	438-03/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.595996	14.391770	3,324		1983-1987	2022
87	438-03/02	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.589429	14.384194	13,915		1983-1987	2022
88	438-04/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.576794	14.365529	15,942		1983-1987	2022
89	438-04/02	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.571408	14.364337	189,320		1983-1987	2022

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90	438-04/03	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.566660	14.358156	29,388		1983-1987	2022
91	438-04/04	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.562440	14.357798	21,120		1983-1987	2022
92	438-04/05	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.577913	14.367763	20,529		1983-1987	2022
93	438-04/06	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.568860	14.358729	20,453		1983-1987	2022
94	439-02/01/AD	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.492372	14.372908		109,349	1983-1987	2022
95	439-02/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.495621	14.373996	3,584		1983-1987	2022
96	439-03/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.519858	14.371643	68,990		1983-1987	2022
97	431-01/01	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.371104	14.375257	158,826		1983-1987	2022
98	431-01/02	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.352971	14.372660	129,566		1983-1987	2022
99	431-02/01	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.383337	14.347335	380,120		1983-1987	2022
100	431-03/01	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.392919	14.376128	20,682		1983-1987	2022
101	433-04/01	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.472057	14.348784	6,099		1975-1991	2022
102	434-02/01	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.452306	14.360797	76,110		1973-1977	2022
103	440-02/01	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.322521	14.376839	151,697		1973-1977	2022
104	440-03/01	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.340573	14.371832	223,643		1973-1977	2022
105	440-03/02	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.331284	14.371396	67,364		1973-1977	2022
106	393-01/01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.695383	14.438896	3,789		1978-1992	2021
107	393-02/01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.675025	14.439549	348,037		1978-1992	2021
108	393-02/02	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.685191	14.442816	62,137		1978-1992	2021
109	393-02/03	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.656574	14.438624	18,132		1978-1992	2021
110	393-03/01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.636013	14.406937	60,555		1978-1992	2021
111	393-03/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.654191	14.414579		291,543	1978-1992	2021
112	396-01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.626387	14.403299		1,990,000	1975-1998	2021
113	396-02/01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.602619	14.420623	168,570		1975-1998	2021
114	396-02/02	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.598963	14.417616	37,659		1975-1998	2021
115	396-03/01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.593248	14.425269	52,037		1975-1998	2021
116	413-01/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.702378	14.438839		22,343	N/A	2021
117	413-02/01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.705428	14.434714	344,240		N/A	2021
118	413-02/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.729198	14.421182		469,242	N/A	2021
119	413-03/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.703405	14.395722		1,072,000	N/A	2021
120	416-04/01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.453527	14.370848	65,000		N/A	2021

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121	416-04/02	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.466608	14.365529	11,362		N/A	2021
122	394-01/01	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.407986	14.360373	349,423		1976-1984	2021
123	395-01/01	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.333451	14.357706	86,149		1975-1991	2021
124	395-01/AD	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.328329	14.352737		601,289	1975-1991	2021
125	395-02/01	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.378863	14.357315	47,816		1975-1991	2021
126	395-02/02	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.372930	14.360374	29,706		1975-1991	2021
127	401-01/01	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.225282	14.330147	448,984		1983-1997	2021
128	402-01/01	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.289204	14.351593	46,345		1979-1991	2021
129	397-03/AD	Surin	Buachet	103.925842	14.336749		1,173,100	N/A	2021
130	406-02/01	Surin	Sang Kha	103.869360	14.355784	268,824		N/A	2021
131	407-01/01	Surin	Sang Kha	103.831490	14.374479	9,720		N/A	2021
132	407-03/01	Surin	Sang Kha	103.846512	14.737003	11,802		N/A	2021
133	407-04/01	Surin	Sang Kha	103.848652	14.371101	86,975		N/A	2021
134	411-02/01	Surin	Sang Kha	103.776925	14.364926	59,031		1977-1980	2021
135	411-05/01	Surin	Sang Kha	103.817992	14.371326	17,413		N/A	2021
136	411-06/01	Surin	Sang Kha	103.825205	14.353902	58,715		N/A	2021
137	411-06/02	Surin	Sang Kha	103.808103	14.356708	154,781		N/A	2021
138	359-01/01	Buri Ram	Ban Kruat	103.117219	14.301161	138,763		1976-1987	2021
139	359-01/02	Buri Ram	Ban Kruat	103.120555	14.305435	120,000		1976-1987	2021
140	359-01/03/01	Buri Ram	Ban Kruat	103.104886	14.304148	104,348		1976-1987	2021
141	359-01/03/02	Buri Ram	Ban Kruat	103.103633	14.306194	31,840		1976-1987	2021
142	359-01/03/03	Buri Ram	Ban Kruat	103.101061	14.306209	34,280		1976-1987	2021
143	384-01/01	Buri Ram	Ban Kruat	103.129705	14.308552	96,103		N/A	2021
144	384-01/02	Buri Ram	Ban Kruat	103.123386	14.304469	82,683		N/A	2021
145	384-01/03	Buri Ram	Ban Kruat	103.126730	14.313922	25,537		N/A	2021
146	384-02/01	Buri Ram	Ban Kruat	103.120526	14.311726	9,625		N/A	2021
147	386-01/01	Buri Ram	Ban Kruat	103.037638	14.247218	158,403		N/A	2021
148	364-01/01	Buri Ram	Lahan Sai	102.997752	14.214657	194,800		N/A	2021
149	367-01/01	Buri Ram	Lahan Sai	103.024791	14.235119	292,049		N/A	2021
150	367-02/01	Buri Ram	Lahan Sai	102.995197	14.215880	12,030		N/A	2021
151	367-02/02	Buri Ram	Lahan Sai	102.987245	14.219222	8,158		N/A	2021

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152	367-02/03	Buri Ram	Lahan Sai	102.997752	14.214657	105,906		N/A	2021
153	367-02/04	Buri Ram	Lahan Sai	103.001626	14.219514	14,041		N/A	2021
154	367-02/05	Buri Ram	Lahan Sai	103.004070	14.221580	17,122		N/A	2021
		East							
155	84-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.896622	14.011386		458,743	1981-1984	2021
156	84-02/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.886956	14.010806		69,868	1981-1984	2021
157	11-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.773495	13.890785		105,000	1975-1986	2021
158	11-02/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.767156	13.864413		182,000	1975-1986	2021
159	55-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.778526	13.924002		684,554	1973-1988	2021
160	119-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.811264	13.957158		1,010,700	1976-1992	2021
161	6-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Khok Sung	102.740577	13.825477		1,187,905	1978-1998	2021
162	27-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Khok Sung	102.688618	13.752654		99,800	1974-1995	2021
163	62-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Aranyaprathet	102.641329	13.731562		950,542	N/A	2021
164	113-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Aranyaprathet	102.605831	13.714688		1,490,174	1973-1980	2021
165	227-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.913598	11.656051		58,878	1975-1979	2021
166	227-02/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.912471	11.659450		26,253	1973-1991	2021
167	228-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.910975	11.677315		1,421,560	1973-1991	2022
168	229-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.908874	11.669425		357,452	1974-1992	2021
169	248-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.910314	11.706838		418,465	1972-1992	2023
170	248-02/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.909878	11.721875		317,920	1972-1992	2023
171	209-01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.809103	11.940811		331,349	1974-1995	2022
172	209-02	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.801800	11.940907		78,517	1974-1995	2022
173	235-01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.812127	11.926107		1,085,407	1981-1990	2022
174	237-01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.798490	11.949239		1,133,934	1975-1997	2022
175	237-02	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.793171	11.968132		1,133,322	1975-1997	2022
176	264-01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.819547	11.896880		947,892	1976-1991	2022
177	263-01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.897407	11.777156		80,671	1975-1990	2023
178	276-02/01	Trat	Bo Rai	102.687087	12.534689	258,633		1978-1991	2021
179	281-01	Trat	Bo Rai	102.503094	12.715128		39,601	1976-1989	2022
180	286-01	Trat	Bo Rai	102.505208	12.696987		18,747	1978-1992	2022
181	298-01/01	Trat	Bo Rai	102.736382	12.425752	98,243		1976-1994	2021

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182	298-02/01	Trat	Bo Rai	102.763979	12.424506	406,816		1976-1994	2021
183	298-03/01	Trat	Bo Rai	102.756517	12.429375	487,405		1976-1994	2021
184	303-01/01	Trat	Bo Rai	102.722045	12.411108	10,320		1976-1994	2021
185	297-01/02	Trat	Bo Rai	102.621905	12.614790	59,485		1975-1989	2021
186	297-01/03	Trat	Bo Rai	102.628842	12.610733	112,498		1975-1989	2021
187	297-01/04	Trat	Bo Rai	102.628442	12.601966	177,574		1975-1989	2021
188	306-01	Trat	Bo Rai	102.529939	12.653349		238,287	1975-1995	2021
189	311-01/02	Trat	Bo Rai	102.541532	12.653264	43,480		1979-1993	2023
190	311-01/03	Trat	Bo Rai	102.547723	12.655510	31,130		1979-1993	2023
191	311-01/04	Trat	Bo Rai	102.556258	12.652842	13,010		1979-1993	2023
192	311-02/02	Trat	Bo Rai	102.577175	12.653263	104,544		1979-1993	2023
193	311-02/03	Trat	Bo Rai	102.581144	12.644961	107,412		1979-1993	2023
194	311-02/04	Trat	Bo Rai	102.588520	12.638966	107,060		1979-1993	2023
195	311-03/02	Trat	Bo Rai	102.596569	12.622970	95,798		1979-1993	2023
196	311-03/03	Trat	Bo Rai	102.599019	12.629260	178,244		1979-1993	2023
197	311-03/04	Trat	Bo Rai	102.610692	12.621960	83,594		1979-1993	2023
198	294-01	Trat	Bo Rai	102.508066	12.687502		338,045	1971-1981	2022
199	200-01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.516114	12.663951		385,858	1978-1993	2022
200	203-01/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.712099	12.257769	28,178		1984-1988	2022
201	203-01/02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.714083	12.266826	21,161		1984-1988	2023
202	219-01/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.716098	12.270503	11,942		1978-1990	2023
203	219-01/02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.717815	12.274700	13,840		1978-1990	2023
204	216-01/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.705319	12.183697	1,271,011		1984-1990	2023
205	216-01/02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.696444	12.191560	41,977		1984-1990	2023
206	239-01/09	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.704584	12.161372	22,755		1984-1992	2022
207	239-01/10	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.705125	12.162349	10,221		1984-1992	2022
208	252-01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.706000	12.123611		2,025,042	1986-1996	2022
209	257-01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.715256	12.225131		605,885	1986-1996	2022
210	218-01/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.722710	12.334290	127,105		1983-1994	2022
211	220-01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.723694	12.300779		883,775	1983-1985	2022
212	244-01/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.776511	12.024157	141,287		1979-1988	2022

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213	244-01/02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.776548	12.003089	155,292		1979-1988	2022
214	268-01/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.725138	12.128911	10,000		1979-1994	2022
215	268-01/02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.731221	12.122109	6,000		1979-1994	2022
216	268-01/03	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.732321	12.118693	4,200		1979-1994	2021
217	268-01/04	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.732648	12.111712	10,000		1979-1994	2022
218	268-02/11/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.719564	12.103495	14,700		1979-1994	2022
219	268-02/11/02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.717431	12.101600	6,300		1979-1994	2022
220	268-03/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.742973	12.095879	518,988		1979-1994	2022
221	268-03/02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.750595	12.088896	1,387,649		1979-1994	2022
222	268-03/03	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.747502	12.083292	187,075		1979-1994	2022
223	268-03/04	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.758155	12.075566	1,371,463		1979-1994	2022
224	268-03/05	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.764299	12.067667	475,939		1979-1994	2022
225	268-03/06	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.772513	12.057559	68,320		1979-1994	2022
226	268-03/07	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.741733	12.088718	255,039		1979-1994	2022
Totals						23,276,882	39,676,628		