

No. 52101/ 104



**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 would like to forward herewith the updated information 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 covering the period of 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021.

The Permanent Mission of Thailand to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva avail 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

29 April B.E. 2565 (2022)



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 30 APRIL 2022  
COVERING THE PERIOD OF 1 JANUARY 2021 TO 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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#### **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**

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 Royal Norwegian Embassy, the Norwegian's People's Aid and the Thai Civilian Deminer Association.<sup>1</sup> Thailand therefore no longer retains

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<sup>1</sup>For 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>

anti-personnel mines. In addition, the representatives from Cambodian Mine Action Center, Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority, Sa Kaeo Province also attended the event.

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

The year 2021 was the beginning of Phase 2 (2021 – 2023) of Thailand's Updated Work Plan during the 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHAs) identified in Phase 1.

On 1 January 2021, Thailand had **62,953,510** sq.m. of **43** Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHAs) and **183** Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHAs). The SHAs account for 39,676,628 sq.m., while CHAs account **63,141,083** sq.m., covering 7 provinces.

The plan for 2021 was to release 30,584,267 sq.m. of mine contaminated areas, for 23,276,882 sq.m. During the course of 2020, Thailand discovered an additional **187,573** sq.m. of CHAs. These additional CHAs areas were located in Sa Kaeo Province (12,578 sq.m.), Trat Province (165,204 sq.m.), and Buri Ram Province (9,791 sq.m.). Therefore, at the beginning of 2021, the total amount of SHAs and CHAs left was through TS and Clearance method (this number was adjusted from the initial 23,144,169 sq.m. included in the Work Plan submitted in 2019, as TMAC expected to be able to release more areas due to an increase in capacity and expertise of the deminers). At the same time, Thailand also put its efforts in strengthening cooperation with its neighbouring country through different frameworks in order to facilitate the gaining of access to the areas along the border, especially the Areas to be Demarcated (ADs).

Despite the multitude of challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and difficulties in accessing the areas, in 2021, Thailand was able to release **23,114,663** sq.m. of mine contaminated areas. The total area of 20,409,492 sq.m. was cancelled, while 2,179,324 sq.m. and 525,847 sq.m. were reduced and cleared respectively. These Land Release operations were conducted in 9 districts of 5 provinces. (Table 4-1 and Annex I). The total areas released accounted for 75.58% of its goal. The shortfalls were mainly due to challenges in gaining access to the ADs. During such efforts in 2021, the total of **19,002 anti-personnel mines, 3 anti-vehicle mines and 878 UXOs** were recovered.

As of 31 December 2021, there were **40,026,420** sq.m. or **160 Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHAs) (21,783,578 sq.m.)**, **32 Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHA) (4,201,455 sq.m.)**, and **31 ADs (14,041,387 sq.m.)** in 18 districts of 7 provinces remaining to be cleared, as follows (Table 4-2 and Annex II)<sup>2</sup>:

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

Details of which can be referred to in Table 4-3 and Annex II<sup>3</sup>.

Thailand plans to release additional 17,386,841 sq.m. of land, through TS and Clearance method, in 2022. Thailand still expects to be able to perform mine clearance operations in some ADs by continuing its efforts to seek cooperation from its neighbouring countries.

<sup>2</sup> As per Action #22 of the Oslo Action Plan

<sup>3</sup> As per Action #18

**Table 4-1:** Summary of areas released and devices, 1 January - 31 December 2021(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	8,498,368	562,434	170	9,060,972	1	4	1
Nan	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,498,368</b>	<b>562,434</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>9,060,972</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>
Buri Ram	Lahan Sai	-	171,599	281,946	453,545	6,182	21	5
	Ban Kruat	-	517,974	134,996	652,970	10,109	75	9
	Out of area	-	-	-	-	13	-	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>689,573</b>	<b>416,942</b>	<b>1,106,515</b>	<b>16,304</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>14</b>
Surin	Kap Choeng	1,830,716	50,656	19,275	1,900,647	27	242	3
	Buachet	1,137,800	-	-	1,137,800	13	-	1
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,968,516</b>	<b>50,656</b>	<b>19,275</b>	<b>3,038,447</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>4</b>
Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	126,188	234,854	12,578	373,620	592	4	7
	Out of area	-	-	-	-	50	1	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>126,188</b>	<b>234,854</b>	<b>12,578</b>	<b>373,620</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>
Trat	Khlong Yai	2,204,631	328,038	-	4,733,543	872	14	8
	Bo Rai	2,906,956	214,163	54,011	3,175,130	514	521	21
	Mueang Trat	3,884,833	99,606	22,871	4,007,310	621	4	6
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,816,420</b>	<b>641,807</b>	<b>76,882</b>	<b>9,535,109</b>	<b>2,007</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>20,409,492</b>	<b>2,179,324</b>	<b>525,847</b>	<b>23,114,663</b>	<b>19,002</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>61</b>



**Table 4-2:** Summary of SHAs as of 31 December 2021 (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)	Amount of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square meters)
Northern	1. Phitsanulok	Chat Tra Kan	0	1	1	0	4,201,455	4,201,455
		<b>All districts</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,201,455</b>	<b>4,201,455</b>
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
		<b>All districts</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>6,357,856</b>	<b>331,104</b>	<b>6,688,960</b>
	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
		<b>All districts</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>4,090,448</b>	<b>2,297,434</b>	<b>6,387,882</b>
	4. Surin	Kap Choeng	11	4	15	1,260,871	1,855,128	3,115,999
		Phnom Dong Rak	6	1	7	1,008,423	601,289	1,609,712
		Buachet	1	0	1	35,300	0	35,300
		Sang Kha	8	0	8	667,261	0	667,261
		<b>All districts</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2,971,855</b>	<b>2,456,417</b>	<b>5,428,272</b>
	5. Buri Ram	Ban Kruat		1	1	0	158,403	158,403
		Lahan Sai	1	3	4	98,154	92,407	190,561
		<b>All districts</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>98,154</b>	<b>250,810</b>	<b>348,964</b>
Eastern	6. Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	0	6	6	0	2,149,823	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
		<b>All districts</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,878,244</b>	<b>5,878,244</b>
Region	Province	District	Number of areas	Number of areas	Total Number of areas	Amount of areas known to	Amount of areas suspected to	Total Amount of areas known

			known to contain anti- personnel mines	suspected to contain anti- personnel mines	known or suspected to contain anti- personnel mines	contain anti- personnel mines (square meters)	contain anti- personnel mines (square meters)	or suspected to contain anti- personnel mines (square meters)
Eastern	7. Trat	Khlong Yai	8	6	14	2,648,413	2,390,538	5,038,951
		Mueang Trat	26	1	27	5,616,852	436,840	6,053,692
		<b>All districts</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>8,265,265</b>	<b>2,827,378</b>	<b>11,092,643</b>
<b>All provinces</b>			<b>160</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>21,783,578</b>	<b>18,242,842</b>	<b>40,026,420</b>

**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 2022 (as of 31 December 2021).

Region	Province	Contaminated Area (Sq.m.)			Goal for 2022 (Sq.m.)		
		As of 31 DEC 2021					
		SHAs	CHAs	Total	SHAs	CHAs	Total
North	Phitsanulok	4,201,455	-	4,201,455	2,971,911	-	2,971,911
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,201,455</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,201,455</b>	<b>2,971,911</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,971,911</b>
Northeast	Buri Ram	250,810	98,154	348,964	-	98,154	98,154
	Surin	2,456,417	2,971,855	5,428,272	-	2,573,418	2,573,418
	Si Sa Ket	2,297,434	4,090,448	6,387,882	-	4,090,448	4,090,448
	Ubon Uatchathani	331,104	6,357,856	6,688,960	-	2,036,058	2,036,058
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,335,765</b>	<b>13,518,313</b>	<b>18,854,078</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,798,078</b>	<b>8,798,078</b>
East	Sa Kaeo	5,878,244	-	5,878,244	-	-	-

	Trat	2,827,378	8,265,265	11,092,643	-	5,616,852	5,616,852
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,705,622</b>	<b>8,265,265</b>	<b>16,970,887</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,616,852</b>	<b>5,616,852</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>18,242,842</b>	<b>21,783,578</b>	<b>40,026,420</b>	<b>2,971,911</b>	<b>14,414,930</b>	<b>17,386,841</b>

At the time of the writing (1 March 2022), Thailand is left with 36,968,469 sq.m. of mine contaminated areas, including 14,313,869 sq.m. of ADs. The operations in the 14,313,869 sq.m. of ADs, covering 30 areas in 6 provinces, namely Ubon Ratchathani, Si Sa Ket, Surin, Buri Ram, Sa Kaeo and Trat, have been suspended by TMAC due to the issues of access to the areas concerned. Provided that access to all mine contaminated areas is no longer an obstacle, TMAC expects to be able to release all mine contaminated areas by the end of the second extension (31 October 2023).

However, since the issues of access to the ADs is still ongoing, TMAC has assessed and concluded that a third extension request for the period of 3 years and 2 months until December 2026 is therefore necessary for Thailand to fulfill its Article 5 obligations. Therefore, Thailand has submitted its third extension request to the ISU on 31 March 2022, which also includes its plan for the demining operations during the rest of the second extension period as well as the operations during the requested period.

To ensure efficient operations in the coming years, Thailand is in the process of revising its National Mine Action Standard (NMAS) and Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) in 2021. As the operational environment, technologies and best practices have transformed over the years, Thailand invited stakeholders and operators to participate in this process. The NMAS and SOPs currently in use will be adjusted according to the needs, conditions and circumstances. The Convention will be kept updated of the overall progress in due course.

### **Challenges Towards Thailand's Mine Action Operations**

Thailand has made significant progress in its mine action operations in 2021. It was able to release **23,114,663 sq.m. of mine contaminated areas, and recovered 19,002 anti-personnel mines, 3 anti-vehicle mines and 878 UXOs**. This remarkable achievement and progress has been made despite the challenges facing the deminers. These include access to the areas with heavy contamination and challenging geographical landscape, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the issue of accessing the areas along the border.

#### **High Level of Contamination and Geographical Landscape**

At the final stage of the mine action operations, TMAC is faced with heavy level of contamination of landmines. On average, in 2021, TMAC found 1 mine per 3.8 sq.m. Furthermore, the conditions and location of mines buried under the ground has been altered through time, for example, some mines are now covered by tree roots. Such conditions mean that additional time and resources are required for the



demining operations. In performing such operations, the deminers are reminded to exercise extra caution in order to avoid accidents. These conditions also mean that deminers are working under stressful conditions and require more time for the operations.

In response to the condition, TMAC instructed its subordinate unit to restructure or reorganize the field team composition as the TMAC personnel TS and clearance. NGOs like 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 IMAS. The revision will allow 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.

**Pictures 4-1 to 4-3:** Areas heavily contaminated by landmines.



**Pictures 4-4 to 4-6:** Landmines covered by tree roots further complicated the 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 the areas 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 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 area.

**Pictures 4-7 to 4-9:** Difficult terrain and bad weather conditions.



Picture 4-10: Additional equipment and support for the operations.



**The COVID-19 Pandemic:** In 2021, Thailand faced different waves of the COVID-19 pandemic and different sets of challenges for its demining efforts. On top of operational challenges associated with mine actions, the pandemic has negatively affected Thailand's demining operations on various aspects, including direct impact on the operations as a result of travel restrictions and quarantine requirements and limitation of human resources. The COVID-19 pandemic and the slowdown of global economy also resulted in budget cuts and the decrease in financial support from the international partners for the demining operations and the maintenance of some necessary equipment required for the performance of the operations in Thailand.

**Access to the Mine Contaminated Areas Along the Border:** Most of Thailand's SHAs and CHAs yet to be released are situated along the Thai-Cambodian border. In 2021, Thai humanitarian mine action operators were requested on several occasions by the local Cambodian military garrisons to stop the demining operations, citing Article V of the MOU between Thailand and Cambodia on the Survey and Demarcation of Land Boundary, dated 16 June 2000 ("the MOU"), which stipulates that "To facilitate the effective survey along the entire stretch of the common land boundary, authorities of either Government and their agents 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 Agreed Minutes of the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Thailand-Cambodia General Border Committee (GBC), however, state that "All de-mining 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 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, and will continue to work with the Cambodian side on this issue, as stipulated in its third extension request.



**Pictures 4-11 to 4-12:** Thailand was requested to stop the ongoing demining



**Pictures 4-13 to 4-14:** The local units of Thailand and Cambodia had discussions on how to move forward the demining





## Progress Made During Thailand's 2<sup>nd</sup> 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;

With reference to the updated Work Plan submitted in 2019, Thailand had 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 120,847,688 sq.m., however, it had achieved in 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 mine-free provinces.

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 were CHAs, while 39,676,628 sq.m. or 43 areas were SHAs, covering 7 provinces, reducing from 11 provinces in 2019. There were 26 out of 43 aforementioned SHAs, which fell under the categories of ADs along the border. 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. The result fell short of the intended goal due to the abovementioned challenges. In the end, TMAC was able to recovered **19,002 AP mines, 3 anti-vehicle mines and 878 UXOs**. **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 cleared.

### 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

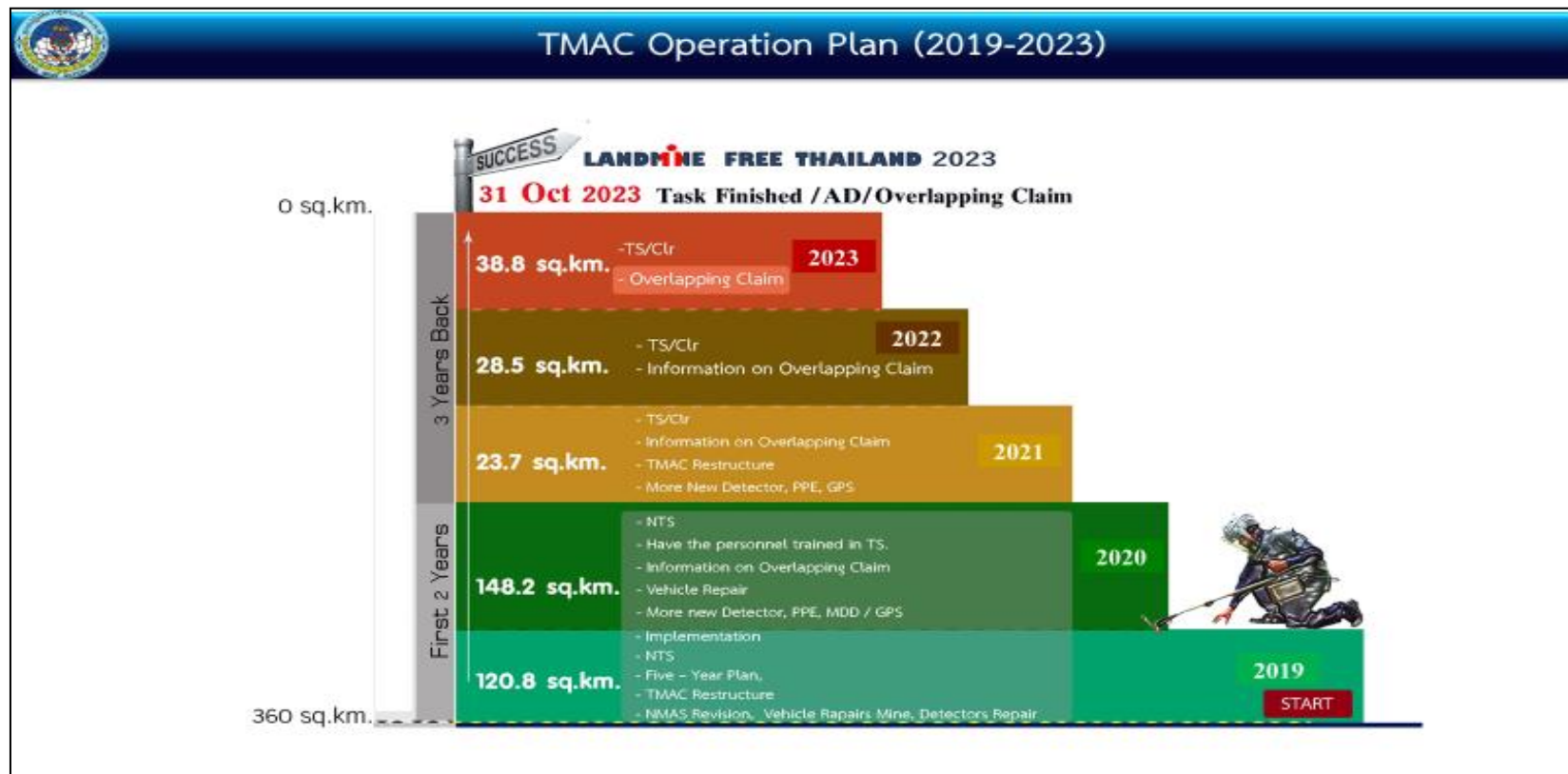
Since the beginning of 2021, Thailand has been implementing Phase 2 of the Updated Work Plan with the focus shifting toward TS and Clearance. The NTS activities also continued during this phase but the focus is on TS and Clearance. Previously, TMAC planned to restructure the HMAUs in Phase 2 to focus 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 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, and is currently waiting for comments and suggestions from CMAC. Once TMAC and CMAC has preliminarily agreed on the selected areas, the plan will be submitted to the Thailand-Cambodia General Border Committee (GBC) for endorsement. The 15<sup>th</sup> GBC, initially scheduled in February 2022, is currently postponed upon request of Cambodia to be held in a physical format.

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

**Table 4-4:** Thailand’s assessment in 2018 of the future challenges on the demining operations.





In 2022, Thailand plans to release 17,386,841 sq.m. of land, through TS and Clearance method. Thailand still expects to be able to perform mine clearance operations in some ADs by continuing its efforts to seek cooperation from its neighbouring country. In 2023, TMAC will mobilise all available resources to deal with the remaining 8,598,192 sq.m. of CHAs and 14,313,869 sq.m. of ADs. TMAC believes that the remaining 8,598,192 sq.m. of CHAs can be released before the end of the second extension. However, access to the 14,313,869 sq.m. of ADs will remain the key challenge, which has led Thailand to decide to request for the third extension.

Thailand's plan for the third extension period, as submitted to the ISU on 31 March 2022 will consist of the following:

- **Phase 1 (Nov 2023 – Oct 2024)** The focus of this phase will be in the areas that TMAC has estimated to be least difficult to gain access with consent from its neighbour. These areas covering 5,328,050 sq.m. in 5 provinces, namely Sa Kaeo, Trat, Buri Ram, Surin and Si Sa Ket.
- **Phase 2 (Nov 2024 – Oct 2025)** The focus of this phase will be in 5 provinces, namely Sa Kaeo, Trat, Surin, Si Sa Ket and Ubon Ratchathani, covering 5,149,998 sq.m..
- **Phase 3 (Nov 2025 – Dec 2026)** The focus of this phase will be in the areas with complicated issues that may require extensive consultations with the neighbouring country. These areas cover 3,563,339 sq.m. in 3 provinces, namely Sa Kaeo, Trat and Si Sa Ket.

Table 4-6: AD 3 Year Plan

AD 3 Year Plan											
No.	Description AD	Province	District	Subdistrict	Village	Size	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	Remarks
1	84-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta-phraya	Thapsadet	Romsai	342,452			342,452	342,452	
2	84-02/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta-phraya	Thapsadet	Romsai	930			930	930	
3	11-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta-phraya	Ta-phraya	Thap-siam	101,045			101,045	101,045	
4	11-02/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta-phraya	Ta-phraya	Thap-siam	182,000			182,000	182,000	
5	55-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta-phraya	Ta-phraya	Khao Lukchang	663,696			663,696	663,696	
6	119-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta-phraya	Ta-phraya	Noen Somboon	859,700		859,700		859,700	
7	6-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Khoksung	Khoksung	Nong-yakao	1,187,905		1,187,905		1,187,905	
8	27-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Khoksung	Nonmakmun	Nongchan	99,800		99,800		99,800	
9	62-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Aranyaprathet	Parai	Phu-namkiang	950,542	950,542			950,542	
10	113-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Aranyaprathet	Parai	Parai	1,490,174	1,490,174			1,490,174	
10	10	Sa Kaeo				5,878,244	2,440,716	2,147,405	1,290,123	5,878,244	
11	227-01/AD	Trat	Khongyai	Hatlek	Hatlek	58,878			58,878	58,878	
12	227-02/AD	Trat	Khongyai	Hatlek	Hatlek	26,253			26,253	26,253	
13	228-01/AD	Trat	Khongyai	Hatlek	Khong-hin	1,421,560		1,421,560		1,421,560	
14	229-01/AD	Trat	Khongyai	Hatlek	Khong-hin	357,452		357,452		357,452	
15	248-01/AD	Trat	Khongyai	Hatlek	Khotsai	418,465	418,465			418,465	
16	248-02/01/AD	Trat	Khongyai	Hatlek	Khotsai	107,930	107,930			107,930	
17	252-01/AD	Trat	Mueangtrat	Chamrak	Chamrak	436,840	436,840			436,840	
7	7	Trat				2,827,378	963,235	1,779,012	85,131	2,827,378	
18	386-01/01/AD	Buri Ram	Bankruat	Bueng Charoen	Saitriphatthana 4	158,403	158,403			158,403	
19	367-02/03/AD	Buri Ram	Lahansai	Nongwang	Phathairumphon	61,244	61,244			61,244	
20	367-02/04/AD	Buri Ram	Lahansai	Nongwang	Phathairumphon	14,041	14,041			14,041	
21	367-02/05/AD	Buri Ram	Lahansai	Nongwang	Phathairumphon	17,122	17,122			17,122	
4	4	Buri Ram				250,810	250,810			250,810	
22	393-03/AD	Surin	Kabchoeng	Ta-kian	Sakonphatthana	291,543		291,543		291,543	
23	413-01/AD	Surin	Kabchoeng	Dan	Dan	22,343		22,343		22,343	
24	413-02/AD	Surin	Kabchoeng	Dan	Chongchok-chon	469,242		469,242		469,242	
25	413-03/AD	Surin	Kabchoeng	Dan	Chongchok-chon	1,072,000	1,072,000			1,072,000	
26	395-01/AD	Surin	Phnomdongrak	Bakdai	Thaisantisuk	601,289	601,289			601,289	
5	5	Surin				2,456,417	1,673,289	783,128		2,456,417	
27	436-01/AD	Si Saket	Kantharalak	Saothongchai	Phumsaron	1,084,066			1,084,066	1,084,066	
28	436-03/AD	Si Saket	Kantharalak	Saothongchai	Phumsaron	394,232			394,232	394,232	
29	436-04/AD	Si Saket	Kantharalak	Saothongchai	Phumsaron	709,787			709,787	709,787	
30	439-02/01/AD	Si Saket	Kantharalak	Lalai	Ko	109,349		109,349		109,349	
4	4	Si Saket				2,297,434		109,349	2,188,085	2,297,434	
31	457-01/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	Song	Nam Yuen	331,104		331,104		331,104	
1	1	Ubon Ratchathani				331,104		331,104		331,104	
31	31	Total				14,041,387	5,328,050	5,149,998	3,563,339	14,041,387	



**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, and in the process of finalising them in line with the latest version of 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 mine action budget of more than approximately USD 7,500,000 annually. In 2021, the Royal Thai Government allocated the total sum of THB 262,593,450 (approx. USD 7,741,780.42<sup>4</sup>), which includes THB 181,943,450 (USD 5,364,057.02) for personnel, THB 70,000,000 (USD 2,063,740.09) for operations, and THB 10,650,000 (USD 313,983.31) for additional fund. In 2021, TMAC also spent THB 2,969,952 (USD 87,560.13) to procure equipment necessary for the demining operations, which included additional 4 high performance mountain bikes, 36 handheld radios and 5 additional drones for aerial survey.

**Pictures 4-15 to 4-20:** All of these additional supports help Thailand deal with the remaining mine areas, especially, remote and difficult



<sup>4</sup> USD 1 = THB 33.919 (as of 22 Apr 2022)





- 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, therefore, Thailand plans to procure additional 5 drones by 2021 to aid in the survey and planning of the operation.

**Pictures 4-21 to 4-23:** Drones have the potential to assist the demining team in operational planning and survey.

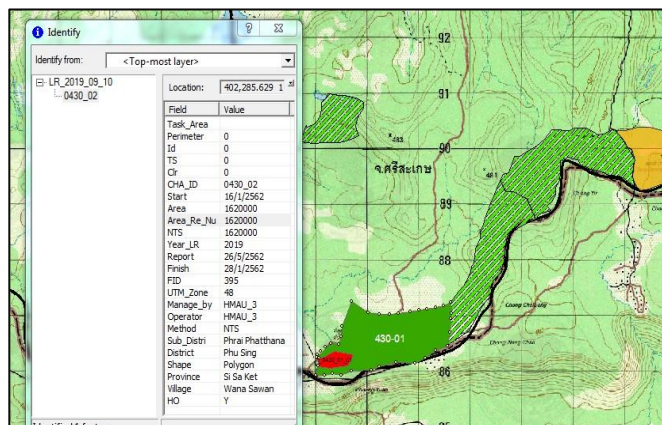


- g. Updates on the efforts to make continuous improvements in the capacity of its information management team, systems and processes to enable more precise information on survey and clearance operations to be collected and displayed.**

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 IM unit to effectively store the necessary statistics from all operations.



### Pictures 4-24 to 4-25: TMAC is using Arc GIS Online



### 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 2021, the total of 96 MRE activities were organised, with 7,270 participants attending. The number fell below the average number of activities organised in the past years<sup>5</sup> due to COVID-19 restrictions which resulted in cancellation of MRE activities carried out in traditional methods such as events, exhibitions and Thai Children's Day activities.

Table 4-7 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 4-7:** Number of MRE Recipients in 2021

Month of 2021	Number of MRE Recipients				Monthly Total
	Male		Female		
	Boys (male below 18 yrs)	Men	Girls (female below 18 yrs)	Women	
January*	11	176	8	212	407

<sup>5</sup> Between 2019 – 2020, 315 MRE activities were organised with 62,389 participants attending

February	189	433	211	217	<b>1,050</b>
March	154	213	140	103	<b>610</b>
April	0	159	0	101	<b>260</b>
May	-	-	-	-	<b>-</b>
June	-	288	-	75	<b>363</b>
July	57	522	73	496	<b>1,148</b>
August	-	293	-	48	<b>341</b>
September	2	19	2	10	<b>33</b>
October	1	4	1	10	<b>16</b>
November	-	168	-	-	<b>168</b>
December	475	1,066	525	808	<b>2,874</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>3,341</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>7,270</b>

\*Thai Children's Day events scheduled to take place on the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of January were cancelled due to COVID-19 restrictions. In usual circumstances, the number of MRE recipients would peak during this period.

**Pictures 4-26 to 4-27:** Thailand Mine Action Center's International Day for Mine Awareness Activities during the COVID-19 restriction period





MRE activities still remained one of the core activities of TMAC in 2021. As different waves of the COVID-19 pandemic still hit Thailand resulting in travel and physical contact restrictions, TMAC has sought alternative approaches to perform MRE operations particularly in the areas heavily affected by landmines. One of the most notable approaches includes integration of MRE activities into the work of the Village Health Volunteers (VHV), who pay routine visits to households in order to perform health checks and raise COVID-19 awareness with the locals. The VHV in heavily mine contaminated areas will be taught basic MRE information in order to also raise mine risk awareness during the visits. Thailand's efforts during this period were carried out in line with the Oslo Action Plan, as per Action #29.

As part of the MRE activities, Thailand also employs preventive measures such as posting warning signs in hazardous areas. These signs contain descriptions in various languages, mainly Thai, English, and language of the neighbouring country to which the areas are adjacent, including, Cambodian and Lao.

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 UXO and landmines found in the area.

**Pictures 4-28 to 4-30:** TMAC activities of TMAC in 2021



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 area are most vulnerable to mine accident and hand out the pamphlets to further ensure the MRE message reach TMAC target groups. The VHV also help with pamphlet distribution during the daily visits.

**Pictures 4-31 to 4-32:** TMAC instructed the HMAU to coordinate with the local community leaders and authorities



Community leaders and TMAC MRE staff co-organized local radio program to raise awareness.



MRE activities during VHV daily health inspection

In addition, the MRE operations are adapted to suit local specifications. This is to ensure that each operation can deliver the relevant messages to 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 passerby at the checkpoints; as per Action #30.

**Pictures 4-33 to 4-35: 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.

**Pictures 4-36 to 4-41:** HMAU of TMAC conducted MRE activities with the locals.



## 5. Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines

In 2021, Thailand did not discover new type 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 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
<b>Action 33:</b> 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	<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. Geographically, mine victims are often injured in remote areas, wilderness or dense forest. Access to or transfer of such victims is a challenge task. 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. 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.</p>

<p>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>Relevant laws and regulations also ensure that mine victims, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups are denied of their basic rights, regardless of their gender, age and disability, as well as their socio-economic, cultural or political backgrounds.</p>
<p><b>Action 34:</b> Carry out multi-sectoral efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine victims are 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.</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. <del>Guided by</del></p> <p>Mine victims who are considered persons with disabilities 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), such as (1) Rehabilitation services, and expenses for medical treatments, equipment cost and assistive devices or materials to facilitate their life adjustment in all aspects, (2) Education in special institutes or alternative education or informal education, (3) Vocational rehabilitation, services, (4) Acceptance and equal participation in social, economic and political activities (5) Welfare allowances for persons with disabilities</p> <p>The DEP also emphasis on outreaching and raising public awareness to ensure that persons with disabilities are well aware of their own rights. The assistance and coordination network with local agencies was also established to ensure sustainable livelihood for persons with disabilities</p>
<p><b>Action 35:</b> 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. The injured mine victims who have registered as persons with disabilities, are categorized by types of disabilities. 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 (<a href="https://ecard.dep.go.th/nep_all/stat.php">https://ecard.dep.go.th/nep_all/stat.php</a>).</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 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><b>Action 36:</b> Provide effective and efficient first aid to casualties in mine-affected communities, as well</p>	<p>Emergency Medical Service (EMS) system is operated in all parts of the country and cover all vulnerable groups. To ensure its effectiveness and efficiency, the government has set up standards and the accreditation system to ensure the quality of care given by all EMS providers. Many</p>



as other medical emergency services, and ongoing medical care.	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 definitive care if further medical interventions are necessary. The emergency medical service system with well-trained staff has already been established throughout Thailand. Currently, there are 1,279 EMS agencies in the 7 mine-contaminated provinces.																														
<b>Action 37:</b> 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 <b>and Action 39:</b> 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 are established and located 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 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>4</td><td>Provincial Administrative Organizations</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Mental impairment</td><td>7</td><td>Hospital</td><td>95</td><td>Subdistrict Administrative Organization</td><td>1,491</td></tr><tr><td>Hearing impairment</td><td>15</td><td>Subdistrict Health Promoting Hospital</td><td>45</td><td>Municipal Office</td><td>658</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	4	Provincial Administrative Organizations	4	Mental impairment	7	Hospital	95	Subdistrict Administrative Organization	1,491	Hearing impairment	15	Subdistrict Health Promoting Hospital	45	Municipal Office	658
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	4	Provincial Administrative Organizations	4																										
Mental impairment	7	Hospital	95	Subdistrict Administrative Organization	1,491																										
Hearing impairment	15	Subdistrict Health Promoting Hospital	45	Municipal Office	658																										

	Visual impairment	46	Special Education Bureau	16	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,135</b>
	Intellectual impairment	32	Office of the Non-Formal and Informal Education	3		
	Autism	23	School	3		
	All-inclusive	30	Etc.	10		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>		
	*Number of service centers with valid license or those in the process of renewing the license as of 27 April 2022.					
<b>Action 41:</b> 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.	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: 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 the cooperation within community in order to create the Community Plan, especially on the issues concerning social development and human security, such as the Community Welfare Plan.					

**Table 7-2:** Number of mine victims (new accidents) in Thailand in 2021

	Women	Girls (female <18 yrs old)	Men	Boys (male <18 yrs old)	Total
<b>Killed</b>	-	-	-	-	-

<b>Injured</b>	-	-	7	-	<b>7</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>7</b>

**Table 7-3:** Accumulated number of mine victims in Thailand until 2021 by province

No.	Unit/Place	Male	Female	Total	Notation
1	Chiang Rai	33	1	34	
2	Chiang Mai	5	-	5	
3	Mae Hong Son	12	1	13	
4	Phayao	13	1	14	
5	Nan	79	1	80	
6	Tak	35	3	38	
7	Uttaradit	2	-	2	
8	Phetchabun	30	4	34	
9	Phitsanulok	9	4	13	
10	Sa Kaeo	155	13	168	
11	Chanthaburi	41	5	46	
12	Trat	45	3	48	
13	Buri Ram	41	1	42	
14	Surin	44	5	49	
15	Si Sa Ket	61	5	66	
16	Ubon Ratchathani	50	5	55	
17	Prachuap Khiri Khan	12	-	12	
18	Chumphon	2	-	2	
19	Yala	4	-	4	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>725</b>	

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 did 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 use the opportunity to conduct the MRE as well as seek more information on mine contamination.



Pictures 7-1 to 7-2: TMAC VA activities



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. In 2021, Thailand was appointed the Chair of the Committee. Under Thailand’s chairmanship, Thailand’s priorities include synchronising and aligning victim assistance efforts among different treaty frameworks, outreach and expanding the participation and narrative of victim assistance, and the application of the “individualised approach” towards VA efforts.

## 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:

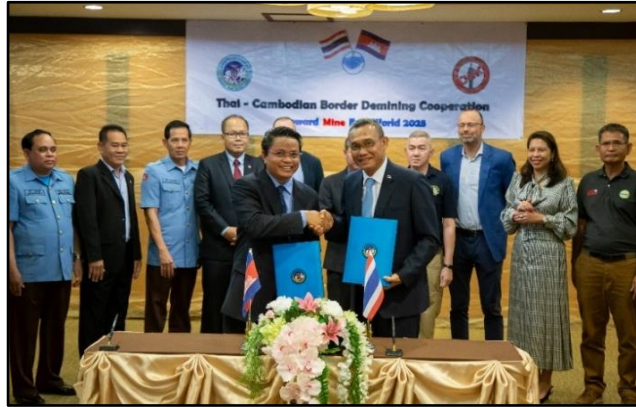
### Thailand – Cambodia

As previously reported in the Article 7 report in 2020 that Thailand and Cambodia were driving the demining cooperation forward to pave 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 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 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 a 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.

**Pictures 8-1 to 8-7: 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 authority and community participated in post-clearance activities.



Despite the delay due to COVID – 19 pandemic, on 31 August 2021, TMAC proposed to CMAC a new project for cooperation and CMAC responded on 30 September 2021, indicating that CMAC “strongly welcomes and supports” TMAC’s initiative.

Subsequently, TMAC has proposed the areas for operations, and is currently waiting for comments and suggestions from CMAC. Recently, the Department of Border Affairs of the Royal Thai Armed Force Headquarters and TMAC have invited the representatives from the Embassy of Cambodia, including the Military Attaché, to visit the areas cleared under the pilot project, and part of the areas in Sa Kaeo Province proposed by TMAC to CMAC to be included under the new project. This area is intended to be developed into a Customs checkpoint once the mine action operations under the new project have become successful. TMAC expects that the effort will build mutual trust between the two nations, as much as to bring economic prosperity into the area, benefiting the people living on both sides of the border.

Once TMAC and CMAC has preliminarily agreed on the selected areas, the plan will be submitted to the Thailand - Cambodia General Border Committee (GBC) for endorsement. The 15<sup>th</sup> GBC, previously scheduled in February 2022, is currently postponed upon request of Cambodia to be held in a physical format.

#### Thailand – ASEAN

Thailand continues to participate in various workshops and meetings organized 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).

**Pictures 8-8 to 8-9:** Thailand’s participation in the ASEAN framework



At the ARMAC’s 17th Steering Committee (SC) on 14 December 2021, H.E. Mr. Panyarak Poolthup, Ambassador of Thailand to Cambodia, in his capacity as Thailand’s Representative to the SC of the ARMAC, expressed concerns on the progress of clearing land

mines and ERW, and suggested that the new Work Plan should place more emphasis on mine action efforts, including more projects targeting technical assistance, international cooperation, and needs assessment. Such efforts to include concrete actions will hopefully contribute to strengthening real Mine Action efforts between the ASEAN Member States.

Thailand also sees the benefits of establishing Guidelines and Action Plan for mine clearance operations at the regional level as a starting point for the cooperation on mine action efforts among the ASEAN Member States. At the 15<sup>th</sup> Meeting of SC on 30 March 2021, in Phnom Penh, Thailand proposed that ARMAC convene a regional conference for exchanging experiences and best practices in mine clearance operations along the border areas with other regional organisations. Such activities would provide opportunities for the ASEAN Member States to discuss these issues with relevant agencies, for example, the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) – an organisation which has experiences in demining operations along the Peru-Chile border. Thailand hoped that such efforts would also contribute to establishing the ASEAN Regional Guidelines and Action Plan on demining operations in the areas along the border, which will be beneficial, especially in the areas to be demarcated. The 17th Meeting of the SC on 14 December 2021 agreed on the proposal from Thailand on the organisation of such regional conference, as well as the drafting of the ASEAN Regional Guidelines and Action Plan by a technical working group with membership from interested ASEAN Member States and other relevant parties and international organisations. The SC also agreed that ARMAC shall convene another regional conference to provide an opportunity for Member States to discuss the draft Guidelines and Action Plan, which are expected to be completed by the end of 2022.

#### 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). The USINDOPACOM provides capacity building support via TS/NTS training and EOD trainings.



Pictures 8-10 to 8-27: USINDOPACOM and HD R&D



Landmine Disposal Exercise under Cobra Gold Joint/Combined Exercise 2021 took place in Surin Province between 30 Jul – 13 Aug 2021





EOD Training at Humainitarian Demining Traning Center organized at Army Engineer Department



NTS Training at Humainitarian Demining Traning Center organized at Army Engineer Department





Mini Minewolf Machine



Mobile Bomb Cutting System : MCS





De-armor

The HD R&D is still providing support for the MineWolf program, however, due to the COVID-19 restrictions, the reparation and spare parts were delayed but now expected to be completed in May 2022.

Furthermore, the Golden West Humanitarian Foundation (GWHF) continues to provide technical advice on HMA related matters, for example, application of mobile bomb cutting system, the utilization of binary explosives to more effectively disposed of landmines/ERW and ongoing major revision of national standard. Also, GWHF helps coordinate various aspects between TMAC and the US military including training assessment.

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.

**Pictures 8-28 to 8-34:** 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. TDA was able to release 322,687 sq.m. and can be attributed to 191,244 sq.m. of cancelation, 18,746 sq.m. of reduction, and 112,697 sq.m. of clearance. TDA was funded by the Japanese Government through Japan ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF).

**Picture 8-35 to 8-37: TDA and NPA effort to support Thailand's HMA**



### Multilateral framework

In recent years, Thailand has played an active role under the framework of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. Thailand was as a member of the Committee on Victim Assistance in 2020–2021, and the Chair of the Committee in 2021, and has recently been appointed a member of the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance for the term 2022–2023.

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 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.

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**Annex I:** Areas released, 1 January - 31 December 2021

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 mine found	Number of explosive items found
		<b>North</b>									
1	636-01	Phitsanulok	Chat Tra Kan	100.978783	17.635622	8,498,368	562434	170	9,060,972	1	4
	Out of area	NAN								8	
		<b>North/East</b>								-	-
2	396-01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.626387	14.403299	1,830,716			1,830,716		
3	396-03/01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.593248	14.425269		41,662	10,375	52,037	14	148
4	396-02/01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.602619	14.420623		8,994	8,900	17,894	13	94
5	397-03/AD	Surin	Buachet	103.925842	14.336749	1,137,800			1,137,800	13	
6	359-01/01	Buri Ram	Ban Kruat	103.117219	14.301161		86,714	52,049	138,763	2,613	17
7	359-01/02	Buri Ram	Ban Kruat	103.120555	14.305435		103,337	16,663	120,000	1,022	1
8	359-01/03/01	Buri Ram	Ban Kruat	103.104886	14.304148		90,196	14,152	104,348	2,655	15
9	359-01/03/02	Buri Ram	Ban Kruat	103.103633	14.306194		20,907	10,933	31,840	1,578	12
10	359-01/03/03	Buri Ram	Ban Kruat	103.101061	14.306209		21,089	13,191	34,280	630	5
11	384-01/01	Buri Ram	Ban Kruat	103.129705	14.308552		93,196	2,907	96,103	324	6
12	384-01/02	Buri Ram	Ban Kruat	103.123386	14.304469		77,926	4,757	82,683	1,001	1
13	384-01/03	Buri Ram	Ban Kruat	103.126730	14.313922		15,893	9,644	25,537	48	12
14	384-02/01	Buri Ram	Ban Kruat	103.120526	14.311726		8,298	1,327	9,625	55	
	Additional areas found.	Buri Ram	Ban Kruat	103.123028	14.303075		418	9,373	9,791	183	6
15	364-01/01	Buri Ram	Lahan Sai	102.997752	14.214657			194,800	194,800	2,170	7
16	367-01/01	Buri Ram	Lahan Sai	103.024791	14.235119		149,533	44,362	193,895	2,836	5
17	367-02/01	Buri Ram	Lahan Sai	102.995197	14.215880			12,030	12,030	669	2
18	367-02/02	Buri Ram	Lahan Sai	102.987245	14.219222			8,158	8,158	41	3
19	367-02/03	Buri Ram	Lahan Sai	102.997752	14.214657		22,066	22,596	44,662	466	4
	Out of area									13	
		<b>East</b>									
20	84-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.896622	14.011386	110,577	5,714		116,291		
21	84-02/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.886956	14.010806	13,856	55,082		68,938	358	1

22	11-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.773495	13.890785	1,755	2,200		3,955		
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 mine found	Number of explosive items found
23	55-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.778526	13.924002		20,858		20,858	90	1
24	119-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.811264	13.957158		151,000		151,000	1	
25	84-03/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.886956	14.010806			9,878	9,878	93	1
26	139-01/07/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.896206	14.051883			2,700	2,700	50	1
	Out of area	Sa Kaeo							-	50	1
27	248-02/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.909878	11.721875	191,244	18,746		209,990	43	
28	209-01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.809103	11.940811	33,975	13,814		47,789	91	
29	209-02	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.801800	11.940907	71,641	6,876		78,517		1
30	235-01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.812127	11.926107	273,166	112,852		386,018	211	
31	237-01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.798490	11.949239	621,284	22,051		643,335	147	1
32	237-02	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.793171	11.968132	478,656	111,422		590,078	219	
33	264-01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.819547	11.896880	316,882	42,277		359,159	128	6
34	263-01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.897407	11.777156	37,783			37,783	33	1
35	276-02/01	Trat	Bo Rai	102.687087	12.534689	254,127	4,506		258,633		
36	281-01	Trat	Bo Rai	102.503094	12.715128	33,501	6,100		39,601	14	
37	286-01	Trat	Bo Rai	102.505208	12.696987	15,997	2,750		18,747		
38	298-01/01	Trat	Bo Rai	102.736382	12.425752	75,777	10,067	12,399	98,243	84	
39	298-02/01	Trat	Bo Rai	102.763979	12.424506	371,866	30,160	4,790	406,816	5	
40	298-03/01	Trat	Bo Rai	102.756517	12.429375	467,208	15,640	4,557	487,405	72	
41	303-01/01	Trat	Bo Rai	102.722045	12.411108		3,948	6,372	10,320	234	516
42	297-01/02	Trat	Bo Rai	102.621905	12.614790	51,044	8,441		59,485		
43	297-01/03	Trat	Bo Rai	102.628842	12.610733	98,320	13,718	460	112,498	8	
44	297-01/04	Trat	Bo Rai	102.628442	12.601966	137,624	32,890	7,060	177,574	13	
45	306-01	Trat	Bo Rai	102.529939	12.653349	380,860	22,631		403,491		
46	311-01/02	Trat	Bo Rai	102.541532	12.653264	24,010	11,620	7,850	43,480	17	
47	311-01/03	Trat	Bo Rai	102.547723	12.655510	26,044	2,280	2,806	31,130	8	
48	311-01/04	Trat	Bo Rai	102.556258	12.652842	2,530	6,980	3,500	13,010	13	
49	311-02/02	Trat	Bo Rai	102.577175	12.653263	99,037	5,380	127	104,544	6	
50	311-02/03	Trat	Bo Rai	102.581144	12.644961	101,431	4,162	1,819	107,412	3	



51	311-02/04	Trat	Bo Rai	102.588520	12.638966	99,969	5,880	1,211	107,060	21	5
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 mine found	Number of explosive items found
52	311-03/02	Trat	Bo Rai	102.596569	12.622970	90,113	5,345	340	95,798	8	
53	311-03/03	Trat	Bo Rai	102.599019	12.629260	167,014	10,510	720	178,244	8	
54	311-03/04	Trat	Bo Rai	102.610692	12.621960	77,038	6,556		83,594		
55	294-01	Trat	Bo Rai	102.508066	12.687502	333,446	4,599		338,045		
56	200-01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.516114	12.663951	373,097	12,761		385,858		2
57	252-01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.706000	12.123611	1,447,098	24,000		1,471,098	76	
58	257-01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.715256	12.225131	605,885			605,885		
59	220-01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.723694	12.300779	800,859	62,326	20,590	883,775	347	2
60	216-01/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.705319	12.183697	656,494			656,494		
61	268-01/03	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.732321	12.118693	1,400	519	2,281	4,200	198	
Totals						<b>20,409,492</b>	<b>2,179,324</b>	<b>525,847</b>	<b>23,114,663</b>	<b>19,002</b>	<b>881</b>

**Annex II:** Areas known and suspected to contain anti-personnel mine as of 31 December 2021, 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	100.988346	17.633.72		4,201,455	1987-1988	2023
		North/East							
2	447-03/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.154762	14.312387	19,756		1975-1988	2022
3	447-05/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.166710	14.304954	205,285		1975-1988	2022
4	447-05/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.160292	14.307900	125,620		1975-1988	2022
5	447-05/03	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.162044	14.302335	50,732		1985-2000	2022
6	454-01/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.138637	14.277204	41,136		1985-2000	2022
7	478-02/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.193944	14.347640	91,861		1978-1988	2022
8	478-02/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.189215	14.344459	54,166		1978-1988	2022
9	478-02/03	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.180563	14.346929	27,884		1978-1988	2022
10	478-02/02-02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.204205	14.360788	134,145		1978-1988	2022
11	478-02/02-05	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.180450	14.347928	17,518		1978-1988	2022
12	478-03/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.180052	14.348928	14,992		1978-1988	2022
13	478-03/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.175722	14.345989	170,635		1978-1988	2022
14	478-03/03	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.170993	14.341996	50,414		1978-1988	2022
15	478-03/04	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.162624	14.343278	39,218		1978-1988	2022
16	478-04/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.163020	14.339170	24,782		1978-1988	2022
17	478-04/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.159319	14.338340	117,611		1978-1988	2022
18	478-04/03	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.159140	14.327737	142,249		1978-1988	2022
19	478-04/04	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.168191	14.325122	34,668		1978-1988	2022
20	478-04/05	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.155610	14.327462	37,926		1978-1988	2022
21	456-01/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.004090	14.363393	101,139		1985-2000	2022
22	456-03/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.994830	14.333741	46,065		1985-2000	2022
23	456-04/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.991629	14.312871	60,803		1985-2000	2022
24	456-06/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.006425	14.291556	57,996		1985-2000	2022
25	481-02/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.216069	14.363671	110,810		1972-1988	2022
26	481-03/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.209574	14.345913	110,000		1972-1988	2022

27	457-01/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.954009	14.383237		331,104	1980-1984	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)
28	457-02/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.962683	14.403014	21,303		1980-1984	2022
29	457-04/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.939822	14.396359	3,246		1980-1984	2022
30	473-02/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.983042	14.404141	49,106		1980-1986	2022
31	473-03/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.988463	14.393257	3,961		1980-1986	2022
32	473-03/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.994791	14.376073	71,031		1980-1986	2022
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	2023
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	2023
80	436-04/AD	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.664924	14.403398		709,787	1974-1997	2023
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
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)
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	2023
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	2022
107	393-02/01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.675025	14.439549	348,037		1978-1992	2022
108	393-02/02	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.685191	14.442816	62,137		1978-1992	2022
109	393-02/03	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.656574	14.438624	18,132		1978-1992	2022
110	393-03/01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.636013	14.406937	60,555		1978-1992	2022
111	393-03/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.654191	14.414579		291,543	1978-1992	2023
112	396-01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.626055	14.403380	159,284		1975-1998	2022
113	396-02/01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.598878	14.417623	150,676		1975-1998	2022
114	396-02/02	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.598963	14.417616	37,659		1975-1998	2022
115	413-01/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.702378	14.438839		22,343	N/A	2022
116	413-02/01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.705428	14.434714	344,240		N/A	2022
117	413-02/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.729198	14.421182		469,242	N/A	2022
118	413-03/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.703405	14.395722		1,072,000	N/A	2022
119	416-04/01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.453527	14.370848	65,000		N/A	2022

120	416-04/02	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.466608	14.365529	11,362		N/A	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)
121	394-01/01	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.407986	14.360373	349,423		1976-1984	2022
122	395-01/01	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.333451	14.357706	86,149		1975-1991	2022
123	395-01/AD	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.328329	14.352737		601,289	1975-1991	2023
124	395-02/01	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.378863	14.357315	47,816		1975-1991	2022
125	395-02/02	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.372930	14.360374	29,706		1975-1991	2022
126	401-01/01	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.225282	14.330147	448,984		1983-1997	2022
127	402-01/01	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.289204	14.351593	46,345		1979-1991	2022
128	397-03/01	Surin	Buachet	103.932158	14.334075	35,300		1979-1992	2022
129	406-02/01	Surin	Sang Kha	103.869360	14.355784	268,824		N/A	2022
130	407-01/01	Surin	Sang Kha	103.831490	14.374479	9,720		N/A	2023
131	407-03/01	Surin	Sang Kha	103.846512	14.737003	11,802		N/A	2023
132	407-04/01	Surin	Sang Kha	103.848652	14.371101	86,975		N/A	2023
133	411-02/01	Surin	Sang Kha	103.776925	14.364926	59,031		1977-1980	2023
134	411-05/01	Surin	Sang Kha	103.817992	14.371326	17,413		N/A	2023
135	411-06/01	Surin	Sang Kha	103.825205	14.353902	58,715		N/A	2023
136	411-06/02	Surin	Sang Kha	103.808103	14.356708	154,781		N/A	2023
137	386-01/01	Buri Ram	Ban Kruat	103.037645	14.248946		158,403	N/A	2023
138	367-01/01	Buri Ram	Lahan Sai	103.025147	14.235485	98,154		N/A	2022
139	367-02/03	Buri Ram	Lahan Sai	102.997752	14.214657		61,244	N/A	2023
140	367-02/04	Buri Ram	Lahan Sai	103.001626	14.219514		14,041	N/A	2023
141	367-02/05	Buri Ram	Lahan Sai	103.004070	14.221580		17,122	N/A	2023
		East							
142	84-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.896622	14.011386		342,452	1981-1984	2023
143	84-02/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.884908	14.010039		930	1981-1984	2023
144	11-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.773495	13.890785		101,045	1975-1986	2023
145	11-02/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.767156	13.864413		182,000	1975-1986	2023
146	55-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.778526	13.924002		663,696	1973-1988	2023
147	119-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.811264	13.957158		859,700	1976-1992	2023
148	6-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Khok Sung	102.740577	13.825477		1,187,905	1978-1998	2023



149	27-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Khok Sung	102.688618	13.752654		99,800	1974-1995	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)
150	62-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Aranyaprathet	102.641329	13.731562		950,542	N/A	2023
151	113-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Aranyaprathet	102.605831	13.714688		1,490,174	1973-1980	2023
152	227-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.913598	11.656051		58,878	1975-1979	2023
153	227-02/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.912471	11.659450		26,253	1973-1991	2023
154	228-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.910975	11.677315		1,421,560	1973-1991	2023
155	229-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.908874	11.669425		357,452	1974-1992	2023
156	248-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.910314	11.706838		418,465	1972-1992	2023
157	248-02/01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.910441	11.721738		107,930	1972-1992	2023
158	209-01/01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.810219	11.940896	283,560		1974-1995	2023
159	235-01/01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.814044	11.931534	485,359		1981-1990	2023
160	235-01/02	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.814823	11.919358	214,030		1981-1991	2023
161	237-01/01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.799455	11.948988	490,599		1975-1997	2023
162	237-02/01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.793171	11.968132	328,164		1975-1997	2023
163	237-02/02	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.794837	11.961116	215,080		1975-1998	2023
164	264-01/01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.819547	11.896880	588,733		1975-1999	2023
165	263-01/01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.897407	11.777156	42,888		1975-1990	2023
166	203-01/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.712099	12.257769	28,178		1984-1988	2022
167	203-01/02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.714083	12.266826	21,161		1984-1988	2022
168	219-01/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.716098	12.270503	11,942		1978-1990	2022
169	219-01/02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.717815	12.274700	13,840		1978-1990	2022
170	216-01/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.705896	12.185159	635,505		1984-1990	2022
171	216-01/02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.696444	12.191560	20,989		1984-1990	2022
172	239-01/09	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.704584	12.161372	22,755		1984-1992	2022
173	239-01/10	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.705125	12.162349	10,221		1984-1992	2022
174	252-01/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.707375	12.222873	12,071		1986-1996	2022
175	252-01/02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.704092	12.211125	53,379		1986-1997	2022
176	252-01/03	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.708522	12.207747	51,654		1986-1998	2022
177	252-01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.711024	12.216930		436,840	1986-1999	2023
178	218-01/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.722710	12.334290	127,105		1983-1994	2022
179	244-01/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.776511	12.024157	141,287		1979-1988	2022

180	244-01/02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.776548	12.003089	155,292		1979-1988	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)
181	268-01/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.725138	12.128911	10,000		1979-1994	2022
182	268-01/02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.731221	12.122109	6,000		1979-1994	2022
183	268-01/04	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.732648	12.111712	10,000		1979-1994	2022
184	268-02/11/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.719564	12.103495	14,700		1979-1994	2022
185	268-02/11/02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.717431	12.101600	6,300		1979-1994	2022
186	268-03/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.742973	12.095879	518,988		1979-1994	2022
187	268-03/02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.750595	12.088896	1,387,649		1979-1994	2022
188	268-03/03	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.747502	12.083292	187,075		1979-1994	2022
189	268-03/04	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.758155	12.075566	1,371,463		1979-1994	2022
190	268-03/05	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.764299	12.067667	475,939		1979-1994	2022
191	268-03/06	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.772513	12.057559	68,320		1979-1994	2022
192	268-03/07	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.741733	12.088718	255,039		1979-1994	2022
<b>Totals</b>						<b>21,783,578</b>	<b>18,242,842</b>		