

No. 52101/96



**PERMANENT MISSION OF THAILAND
GENEVA**

The Permanent Mission of Thailand to the United Nations 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 covering the period of 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022 (Attachment).

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

Permanent Mission of Thailand,

Geneva

28 April B.E. 2566 (2023)



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 2023
COVERING THE PERIOD OF 1 JANUARY 2022 TO 31 DECEMBER 2022**

1. National implementation Measures

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

2. Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

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

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

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

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

In 2022, Thailand entered the second year of Phase 2 (2021 – 2023) of its Updated Work Plan during the 2nd Extension period. During this Phase, the focus has shifted from the Non-Technical Survey (NTS) conducted in Phase 1 (2019 – 2020) towards Technical Survey (TS) and Clearance in CHAs identified in Phase 1.

On 1 January 2022, Thailand had 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.), covering 7 provinces. During 2022, Thailand discovered **an additional 63,998 sq.m. of CHAs** in Surin Province. Therefore, the total area of SHAs and CHAs left to be released in 2022 in Thailand was **40,090,418 sq.m.**

The plan for 2022 was to release 17,386,841 sq.m. of mine contaminated areas (2,971,911 sq.m. of SHAs and 14,414,930 sq.m of CHAs), through the Land Release process.

At the end of 2022, Thailand was able to release **10,391,903 sq.m.** of mine contaminated areas, and **declare Phitsanulok province mine-free**. The total area of 4,616,955 sq.m. was cancelled, while 5,444,082 sq.m. was reduced, and 330,866 sq.m. was cleared. These Land Release operations were conducted in 5 provinces (Table 4-1 and Annex I). The total area released accounted for 59.77% of its 2022 goal. The shortfalls were mainly due to challenges in gaining access to the ADs, as the Thai deminers were requested to halt their operations on 6 separate occasions, as well as geographical challenges. During Thailand's humanitarian mine action efforts in 2022, a total of **11,421 anti-personnel mines and 1,487 UXOs** were recovered.

As of 31 December 2022, there were **29,698,515 sq.m.** or **59 Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHAs) (18,137,899 sq.m.), and 82 Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHAs) (11,560,616 sq.m.)** in 6 provinces (Ubon Ratchathani, Si Sa Ket, Surin, Buri Ram, Sa Kaeo and Trat) remaining to be cleared, (Table 4-2 and Annex II).

Thailand plans to release all the total area covering 9,233,724 sq.m. (Table 4-3 and Annex II) through TS and Clearance method in 2023, as the deminers have faced difficulties in accessing rest of the remaining CHAs/SHAs along the border. Thailand expects to enhance cooperation with its neighbouring country in order to gain access to the remaining areas, which will allow Thailand to achieve its mine-free goal. Realising that the goal could not have been met by the previous deadline, Thailand submitted its 3rd extension request for the Article 5 deadline, which has been approved by the 20th Meeting of States Parties to the Convention (20MSP) in November 2022.

Table 4-1: Summary of areas released and devices, 1 January - 31 December 2022 (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	4,105,887	95,568	-	4,201,455	1	11	1
	Total	4,105,887	95,568	-	4,201,455	1	11	1
Buri Ram	Lahan Sai	-	65,431	16,258	81,689	2,155	-	1
	Total	-	65,431	16,258	81,689	2,155	-	1
Surin	Kap Choeng	-	275,355	82,593	357,948	1,870	379	3
	Phnom Dong Rak	2,700	542,575	63,567	608,842	208	215	6
	Sang Kha	-	20,005	7,128	27,133	76	6	2
	Out of area	-	60,921	3,077	63,998	76	36	-
	Total	2,700	898,856	156,365	1,057,921	2,230	636	11
Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	81,289	1,550,606	148,146	1,780,041	6,601	585	28
	Total	81,289	1,550,606	148,146	1,780,041	6,601	585	28
Trat	Mueang Trat	427,079	2,833,621	10,097	3,270,797	434	255	18
	Total	427,079	2,833,621	10,097	3,270,797	434	255	18
Grand Total		4,616,955	5,444,082	330,866	10,391,903	11,421	1,487	59

Table 4-2: Summary of CHAs and SHAs as of 31 December 2022 (Detail in Annex II)

Province	District	CHAs (Number)	SHAs (Number)	CHAs+SHAs (Number)	CHAs (Amount in square meters)	SHAs (Amount in square meters)	CHAs+ SHAs (Amount in square meters)
1. Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	2	1	3	256,017	331,104	587,121
	Bun Tharik	9	0	9	1,557,032	0	1,557,032
	Na Chaluai	9	0	9	2,764,766	0	2,764,766
	All districts	20	1	21	4,577,815	331,104	4,908,919
2. 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
3. Surin	Kap Choeng	12	1	13	1,686,051	1,072,000	2,758,051
	Phnom Dong Rak	3	0	3	399,581	601,289	1,000,870
	Buachet	1	0	1	35,300	0	35,300
	Sang Kha	6	0	6	640,128	0	640,128
	All districts	18	5	23	3,362,349	1,072,000	4,434,349
4. Buri Ram	Ban Kruat		1	1	158,403	0	158,403
	Lahan Sai	1	3	4	108,872	0	108,872
	All districts	1	4	5	267,275	0	267,275
5. Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	2	4	6	343,382	1,806,441	2,149,823
	Khok Sung	0	2	2	0	1,287,705	1,287,705
	Aranyaprathet	0	2	2	0	2,440,716	2,440,716
	All districts	0	10	10	343,382	5,534,862	5,878,244
6. Trat	Khlong Yai	9	5	14	2,756,343	2,282,608	5,038,951
	Mueang Trat	12	1	13	2,346,055	436,840	2,782,895
	All districts	20	7	27	5,102,398	2,719,448	7,821,846
Grand Total		110	31	141	18,137,899	11,560,616	29,698,515

Table 4-3: Summary of projections for the number of areas and the amount of area (square metres) known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines to be released in 2023 (as of 31 December 2022).

Province	Contaminated Area (Sq.m.) As of 31 DEC 2022			Goal 2023 (Sq.m.)		
	SHAs	CHAs	Total	SHAs	CHAs	Total
Buri Ram	-	267,275	267,275	-	-	-
Surin	1,072,000	3,362,349	4,434,349	-	221,034	221,034
Si Sa Ket	4,484,680	1,903,202	6,387,882	-	2,042,479	2,042,479
Ubon Ratchathani	331,104	4,577,815	4,908,919	-	4,321,798	4,321,798
Sa Kaeo	5,534,862	343,382	5,878,244	-	-	-
Trat	2,719,448	5,102,398	7,821,846	-	2,648,413	2,648,413
Grand Total	11,560,616	18,137,899	29,698,515	-	9,233,724	9,233,724

Challenges Towards Thailand's Mine Action Operations

Thailand has made gradual progress in its mine action operations in 2022. Despite the shortfalls from the projection, this progress has been made amidst the challenges, which include access to the areas with high level of contamination and challenging geographical landscape, and the issue of accessing the areas along the border.

High Level of Contamination and Challenging Geographical Landscape

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

In response to the conditions, TMAC had restructured or reorganized the field team composition to comprise TMAC personnel TS and clearance. NGOs, such as the Norwegian People's Aid and the Thai Civilian Deminer Association, 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.

Pictures : Areas highly contaminated by landmines.



Pictures: Landmines covered by tree roots further complicated the operations



Pictures: Difficult terrain and bad weather conditions.



The “Rueng Phueng Demining Operation” was one of the most successful mine action operations in 2020, as it assisted the deminers to access the mine contaminated areas in Ubon Ratchathani with the challenging geographical landscape. In 2022, Thailand undertook another difficult demining operation, the “Rueng Phueng Demining Operation 2022” during 25 January - 25 February 2022. The operation aimed at releasing 9 CHAs, covering 708,532 sq.m. in the area, which was difficult to access by land due to extreme terrain and weather conditions, as well as the density of mines. The operation was made possible by additional support from the Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters, which included airlift for personnel and equipment into the area.

The operation resulted in 452,515 sq.m. of land released (401,786 sq.m. through TS and 50,729 sq.m. through clearance), with 1,064 anti-personnel mines and 2 UXOs released. The remaining 256,017 sq.m. was, unfortunately, left out as per the request by the neighbouring country’s military garrisoned in the nearby area.

Pictures : Ruang Phueng Demining Operation 2022





Access to the Mine Contaminated Areas Along the Border: Most of Thailand's SHAs and CHAs subject to be released in 2022 are situated along the Thai-Cambodian border. Thailand and Cambodia are currently in the process of conducting survey and demarcation of land boundary in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia on the Survey and Demarcation of Land Boundary, dated 16 June 2000 ("the MOU"). As Thailand's demining operations move onward, the operations have become increasingly closer to the areas to be surveyed and demarcated under the MOU.

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

In 2022, however, Thailand was requested to halt the demining operations on 6 separate occasions in the following areas: CHA 447-05/01 (Ubon Ratchathani), CHA 447-05/03 (Ubon Ratchathani), CHA-396-02/01 (Surin), CHA 396-01/01 (Surin), CHA 394-04/01 (Surin), CHA

393-02/01(Surin), and CHA 431-03/01 (Si Sa Ket). These areas were the same coded areas, in which Thai deminers have been requested to stop the operations in 2021. These incidents have delayed the process of humanitarian demining operations along Thailand-Cambodia border.

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

At the end of 2022, there had been various positive development that these delays may not persist in 2023, including the dialogue between the relevant authorities of Thailand and Cambodia regarding Thailand's proposal on a new joint project, as well as the consultation between the Prime Ministers of both countries at the ASEAN meetings to move forward with demining operation along the border of Thailand and Cambodia. The details on Thailand-Cambodia cooperation can be found on page 27-35.

Pictures : The local units of Thailand and Cambodia engaged in the discussion on how to move forward the demining cooperation.



Progress Made During Thailand's 2nd Extension Period

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

Thailand has made progress in its demining operations with reference to the updated Work Plan submitted in 2019. In 2019, Thailand initially planned to release 120,847,688 sq.m. However, the operations were able to cancel the total area of 128,442,103 sq.m., while 13,594,778 sq.m. and 95,278 sq.m. were reduced and cleared respectively. In 2020, Thailand was able to further release 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. in total which is 111% of the initial plan – resulting in the declaration of four additional mine-free provinces.

By the end of 2021, Thailand was able to release 23,114,663 sq.m. of SHAs and CHAs out of the revised plan of 30,584,267 sq.m.. 19,002 AP mines, 3 anti-vehicle mines and 878 UXOs were recovered. By the end of 2021, Thailand was left with 40,026,420 sq.m. of mine contaminated areas, covering 18 districts in 7 provinces, namely Sa Kaeo, Trat, Buri Ram, Surin, Si Sa Ket, Ubon Ratchathani and Phitsanulok to be released.

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

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 since September 2021. 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. Thailand has been regularly engaging in a dialogue with Cambodia to follow up on the proposed cooperation, which will allow Thailand to operate in the ADs.

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

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

At the beginning of 2022, Thailand planned to release 17,386,841 sq.m. of land, through TS and Clearance method. During the operations in 2022, **an additional 63,998 sq.m. of CHAs** in Surin Province were also recovered. Therefore, the total area of SHAs and CHAs left to be released in 2022 was **40,090,418 sq.m.** At the end of 2022, the total area left to be released in 2023 covers **29,698,515 sq.m.**

Thailand’s plan for the third extension period which has been presented at the 20MSP consists of 3 phases from the least difficult areas to gain access to (Phase 1: Nov 2023 – Oct 2024) to the areas with the most complicated issues that may require extensive consultations with the neighbouring country (Phase 3 :Nov 2025 – Dec 2026). Since developments in the consultations regarding access to the areas along the border still on-going, an Updated Work Plan will be submitted by 30 April 2024.

Currently, TMAC’s plan is to mobilise its resources to deal with the areas covering 9,233,724 sq.m. in 2023, as the deminers have faced difficulties in accessing rest of the remaning CHAs/SHAs along the border.

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

Currently, the process of NMAS revision is nearly completed with the assistance from the Golden West Humanitarian Foundation. It is expected to be officially endorsed in May 2023.

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 2022, the Royal Thai Government allocated the total sum of THB 253,205,101 (approx. USD 7,369,18.22), which includes THB 181,943,450 (USD 5,295,211) for personnel, THB 69,161,405 (USD 2,012,846.478) for operations, and THB 2,100,246 (USD 61,124.738) for additional fund. The additional fund includes additional budget for the Rueang Phueng Demining Operation 2022 of THB 1,706,496.00 (approximately USD 49,665.192), and computers and office supplies for TMAC, which amounts to THB 393,750 (approximately USD 11,459.545).

Note: USD 1 = THB 34.360 (as of 25 Apr 2023)

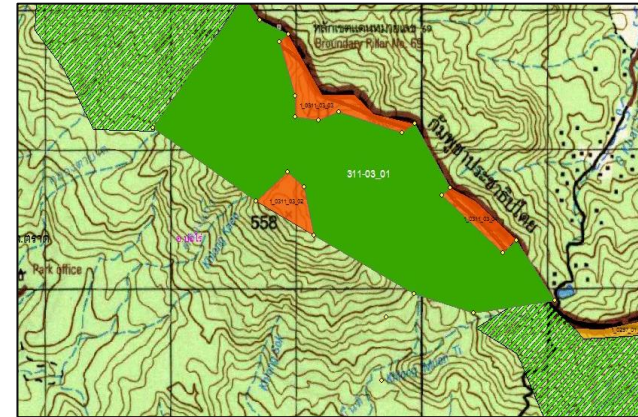
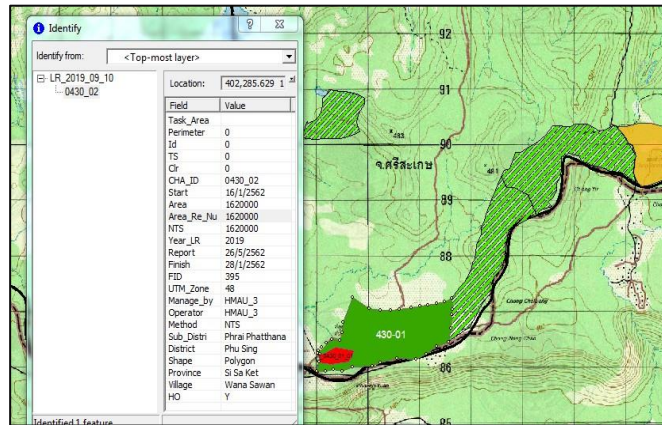
f. Updates on the efforts to explore new technology to help survey the areas, which are hard to access near the borders, and the results of these efforts;

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

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

Currently, TMAC uses Arc GIS Online which allows 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 : 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 2022, the total of 115 MRE activities were organised, with 5,690 participants attending (between 2019-2021, 411 MRE activities were organised with 69,659 participants attending). The number fell below the average number of activities organised in the past years due to COVID-19 restrictions at the beginning of the year, which resulted in cancellation of MRE activities carried out in traditional methods such as events, exhibitions and Thai Children's Day activities.

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

Table 4-4: Number of MRE Recipients in 2022

Month of 2022	Number of MRE Recipients				Monthly Total
	Male		Female		
	Boys (male below 18 yrs)	Men	Girls (female below 18 yrs)	Women	
January*	27	129	24	99	279
February	156	225	320	24	725
March	312	83	311	75	781
April	2	179	8	165	354
May	9	39	8	32	88
June	32	77	31	75	215
July	9	2	14	1	26
August	580	68	544	70	1262
September	-	80	-	-	80
October	36	165	21	66	288
November	286	97	183	72	638
December	225	303	262	164	954
TOTAL	1,674	1,447	1,726	843	5,690

*Thai Children's Day events was conducted in accordance with COVID-19 restrictions, primarily via an online platform. In usual circumstances, the number of MRE recipients would peak during this period.

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



Pictures : Thailand Mine Action Center MRE activities.



MRE activities still remained one of the core activities of TMAC in 2022. With the improvement of COVID-19 situation and the relaxation of restrictions from mid-year onwards, TMAC could gradually resumed its MRE activities. 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 continues to employ 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.

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



5. Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines

In 2022, Thailand did not discover a 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
<p>Action 33: Ensure that a relevant government entity is assigned to oversee the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks. The assigned entity will develop an action plan and monitor and report on implementation based on specific, measurable, realistic, and time-bound objectives to support mine victims. This involves the removal of physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal and communication barriers to access such services; and the use of an approach that is inclusive of gender, age and disability and takes diverse needs into account in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all programmes.</p>	<p>Thailand's victim assistance measures have been integrated into its broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks, with the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS), as the authority in charge of the national policies and assistance programs for mine-affected victims. The Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) and the National Institute for Emergency Medicine (NIEM), which are responsible for providing emergency assistance and medical care, are also involved with relevant victim assistance measures.</p> <p>Thailand has put its utmost effort to lift the physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal and communication barriers to access to services for mine victims. Since the majority of mine victims are found injured in wilderness or dense forest, it is difficult for an emergency medical team to reach the scene of injury and the victims. Thailand, through the NIEM, has established the system to ensure that the emergency teams (EMTs) can reach the victims in time and be able to transport the victims to the hospital through alternative modes of transportation, such as the Emergency Aeromedical Services, where rotorcraft can be utilized to carry EMTs and physicians to the scene of injury faster than conventional methods such as cars or on foot, which could take longer time in the wilderness. In terms of social barriers, mine victims are usually at risk of unequal care/treatment because of their socio-economic status. Thailand has adopted the Universal Coverage for Emergency Patients (UCEP) policy in order to ensure that mine victims can receive necessary medical treatment free of charge. Thailand has ensured that mine victims, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups will not be denied of their basic rights, regardless of their gender, age and disability, as well as their socio-economic, cultural or political backgrounds.</p>
<p>Action 34: Carry out multi-sectoral efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine victims are</p>	<p>Thailand carries out its victim assistance efforts in a holistic and multi-sectorial approach, with the necessary policy and legal framework in place in relation to health, education, employment development and poverty, with an emphasis on the rights of persons with disabilities. Since 1991,</p>

<p>effectively addressed through national policy and legal frameworks relating to disability, health, education, employment, development, and poverty reduction, in line with the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.</p>	<p>Thailand has put high priority on the quality of life of the Persons with Disabilities, especially the rehabilitation of the physical impairment that limits their daily activities and accessibility to their rights. In 2007, the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act, B.E. 2550 (2007) was enacted to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). The Act focuses on the rights of persons with disabilities – it promotes their access and utilization of public facilities, welfare services and other supports from the government, as well as promoting their acceptance and participation in social, economic and political activities, in a full and efficient manner, on an equal basis with other people in the society. Persons with disabilities also have the rights to access to public facilities and services according to their needs. For example, basic education is guaranteed under the law on national education and vocational rehabilitation, together with the support from the Fund for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities. In addition, the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act (No. 2), B.E. 2556 (2013), has established the service centers for the persons with disabilities in 76 provinces, including Bangkok, for the purpose of empowering persons with disabilities. Such centers enable persons with disabilities in remote areas to have access to necessary assistance and services in accordance with the Act.</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, including the military, the police and the private sector, to request for aircraft services. For UCEP, NIEM has been collaborating with private hospitals governmental agencies – including the National Health Security Office and the Social Security Office (provide financial support for the UCEP program) and the Department of Health Services (for the purpose of law enforcement in relation to private hospitals). With additional assistance from the community volunteers, Thailand’s medical healthcare system has taken the multi-sectorial 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 legislations and who have registered with the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEP), under the MSDHS, are entitled to receive services and welfare benefits in accordance with the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act, B.E. 2550 (2007) and the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act (No. 2), B.E. 2556 (2013), as follows:</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 behavioral aspects, as well as intellectual and learning abilities; Including promoting accessibility to medical rights in coordination with the ministry of public health by</p>
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	<p>establishing One Stop Service for Persons with Disabilities in hospitals to let persons with disabilities to register for disability ID card and reviewing disability assessment and diagnosis guidelines;</p> <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, labor 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 the policies, plans, projects, activities, development, public services, products necessary for their livelihood, as well as legal assistance and provision of lawyers to represent in legal cases;</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;</p> <p>(10) Adjustment of housing environment with the budget of 40,000 Baht per house, as well as access to caregivers and other welfare services.</p> <p>(11) Establishing disability service centers and provide capacity building for service centers personnel in remote areas</p> <p>(12) Providing assistance to persons with disabilities during COVID-19 crisis by giving out important information regarding how to protect oneself from the disease in remote areas, providing 1,000 and 3,000-Baht cash handouts, debt moratorium for 1 year, increasing disability grant to 1,000 Baht to persons with disabilities that have Government Welfare Card and children with disabilities.</p> <p>The DEP also emphasise on outreaching and raising public awareness to ensure that persons with disabilities are well aware of their own rights. Officers from the DEP also occasionally gives lectures 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</p>	<p>The DEP has established a database that includes information on all persons with disabilities, including those injured by landmines. The injured mine victims who have registered as persons with disabilities, are categorized by types of disabilities, as follows: Visual Impairment; Hearing or</p>

<p>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>Communication Impairment; Physical or Mobility Impairment; Mental or Behavioral Impairment; Intellectual Impairment; Learning Impairment and Autism. Moreover, the database on statistics of persons with disabilities is disaggregated by gender, age, disability, occupation, income, and area of residence, and is published online on the DEP's website (https://ecard.dep.1go.th/nep_all/stat.php).</p> <p>The HMAU also regularly visits the villages and areas around the mine contaminated areas to make sure that the needs of victims are affectively addressed.</p> <p>According to the database of registered persons with disabilities, there are 728 cases of impairment caused by mines. The data is shared with other government agencies, such as the Ministry of Interior – for the purpose of distribution of disability allowance, the Ministry of Public Health – for the access to medical treatment and rehabilitation services, and the Ministry of Labour – for job training and support for self-employment.</p>
<p>Action 36: Provide effective and efficient first aid to casualties in mine-affected communities, as well as other medical emergency services, and ongoing medical care.</p>	<p>The Emergency Medical Service (EMS) system is operated in all parts of the country and covers all vulnerable groups. To ensure its effectiveness and efficiency, Thailand has set up standards and the accreditation system to ensure the quality of care given by trained EMS providers, who can provide both basic and advanced life support. At the local level, many communities in Thailand have 'volunteer units', consisting of people in that community who have been trained to perform basic first aid to the injured persons. When an accident happens, the Emergency Medical Responder (EMR), Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) or Advanced Emergency Medical Technician (A-EMT) would arrive at the scene and transfer the patients to the definitive care if further medical interventions are necessary. When necessary, the advance life support team can also be dispatched. The team consists of highly trained paramedics, emergency nurse practitioners or emergency physicians. In 2023, there are 1,467 EMS agencies with and 19,738 EMS personnel operating in 6 mine-contaminated provinces .</p> <p>In preparation for transportation in case of emergency, aeromedical evacuation and the referral system are available for critical patients free of charge, which helps to enhance chances of survival of patients in remote and inaccessible areas. This service is linked with ground transportation, i.e. ambulance services in order to provide seamless care.</p>
<p>Action 37: Ensure, where appropriate and possible, a national referral mechanism to facilitate access to services for mine victims, including by creating and disseminating a comprehensive</p>	<p>Thailand has patient referral system between hospitals to ensure that the patients/victims are provided necessary medical treatment at the most appropriate hospital. In addition, the Persons with Disabilities Service Centers are established 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>

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.

There are 3,362 service centers for persons with disabilities in Thailand (as of 27 March 2023), which can be categorized as follows:

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	33	Provincial Public Health Office	8	Provincial Administrative Organizations	9
Mental impairment	12	Hospital	140	Subdistrict Administrative Organization	1,963
Hearing impairment	18	Subdistrict Health Promoting Hospital	56	Municipal Office	916
Visual impairment	54	Special Education Bureau	19	Total	2,888
Intellectual impairment	39	Office of the Non-Formal and Informal Education	4		
Autism	29	School	9		
Multiple disabilities	39	Others	14		
Total	224	Total	250		

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 Volunteer (SDHDV), the volunteer group from social sector who actively engage in community work and participate in the government's operation in social development and human security in local community. The SDHDV can take part in social development and human security activities by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Target – Monitor: Monitoring and gathering information of the target groups, alleviating social problems and report social situations in the community to the authorities concerned. 2. Reconnect – Recreate: Coordinating and collaborating with government authorities and the private sector to support the implementation of the MSDHS's mission. 3. Community Plan: Pushing forward 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.
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Table 7-2: Number of mine victims (new accidents) in Thailand in 2022

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

Table 7-3: Accumulated number of mine victims in Thailand until December 2022 by province*

No.	Unit/Place	Male	Female	Total	Notation
1	Chiang Rai	30	1	31	
2	Chiang Mai	7	-	7	
3	Mae Hong Son	3	1	4	
4	Phayao	11	-	11	
5	Nan	78	1	79	
6	Tak	35	3	38	
7	Uttaradit	3	-	3	
8	Phetchabun	33	4	37	

9	Phitsanulok	9	5	14	
10	Sa Kaeo	150	13	163	
11	Chanthaburi	42	5	47	
12	Trat	50	4	54	
13	Buri Ram	48	2	50	
14	Surin	45	4	49	
15	Si Sa Ket	61	5	66	
16	Ubon Ratchathani	50	6	56	
17	Prachuap Khiri Khan	12	-	12	
18	Chumphon	2	-	2	
19	Yala	4	-	4	
20	Loei (added in 2022)	1	-	1	
	Total	674	54	728	

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

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

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



8. Cooperation and Assistance

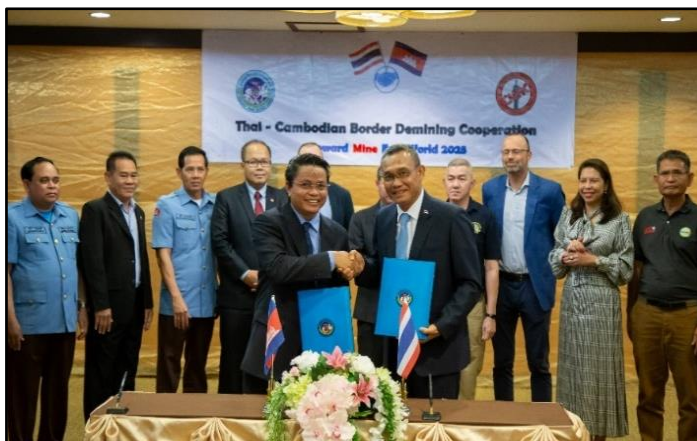
Thailand has been actively supporting the international efforts on **Cooperation and Assistance** under the framework of the Convention. Thailand is a member of the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance in 2022–2023. Thailand's cooperation activities in 2022 in accordance with the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

Thailand – Cambodia

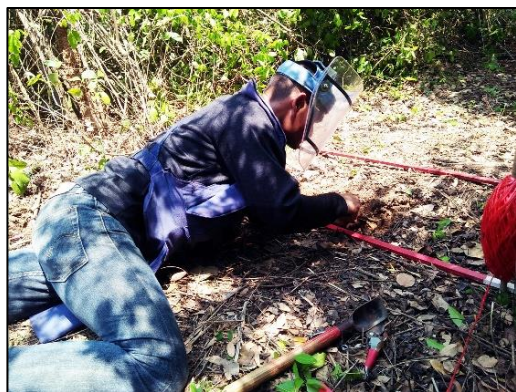
As previously reported in the previous Article 7 reports that Thailand and Cambodia were driving the demining cooperation forward to pave way for future demining cooperation along the border. The “Pilot Project on Demining Cooperation along the Border of Thailand and Cambodia”, which was carried out 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: TMAC and CMAC Demining Cooperation



TMAC and CMAC signed the agreement 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.

Building on the success of the “Pilot Project”, both countries are working together to address the challenges in the ADs. After the delays 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.

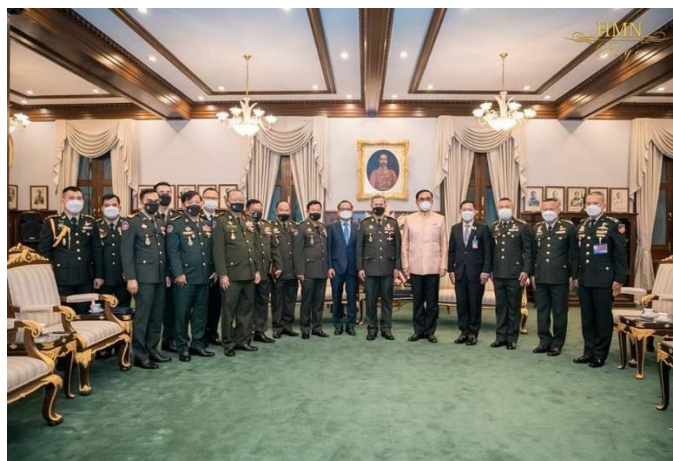
During 7 – 9 September 2022, TMAC and CMAC conducted the survey to identify potential areas to be including in the new joint demining cooperation project. These potential areas include 1) Parai Sub-district, Aranyaprathet District, Sa Kaeo Province – Sangkat Poipet, Krong Poipet, Banteay Meanchey Province and 2) Non Mak Mun Sub-district, Khok Sung District, Sa Kaeo Province – Ou Bei Choan Commune, Ou Chrov District, Banteay Meanchey Province, among others.

On 20 September 2022, Lt. Gen. Hun Manet, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces/Commander of the Royal Cambodian Army called on the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence of Thailand. During the meeting, the Prime Minister emphasized the importance of various cooperation frameworks between the Thai Ministry of Defence and the Cambodian military, including under the GBC and Regional Border Committee (RBC) frameworks. The Thai PM also requested Lt. Gen. Hun Manet to expedite the demining cooperation to ensure the safety of the lives for both nations.





TMAC – CMAC Site Survey



Thai PM/Minister of Defence meeting with Lt. Gen. Hun Manet

On 10 November 2022, the Prime Ministers of Thailand and Cambodia engaged in a bilateral dialogue during the ASEAN Summit in Phnom Penh, in which the two Prime Ministers acknowledged the importance of demining operations to the protection of people's safety, that the demining operations will not affect the ongoing joint survey and demarcation within the framework of JBC and their legal positions. In this connection, they agreed to task relevant authorities of both countries work closely together to clear all landmines in the remaining areas along the Thailand – Cambodia border.

During the 20MSP in November 2022 in Geneva, the Director General of Thailand Mine Action Center met with CMAA officials headed by Mr. Ly Panharith the Deputy Secretary General of CMAA to discuss the joint project for mine clearance along the Thailand - Cambodia border.



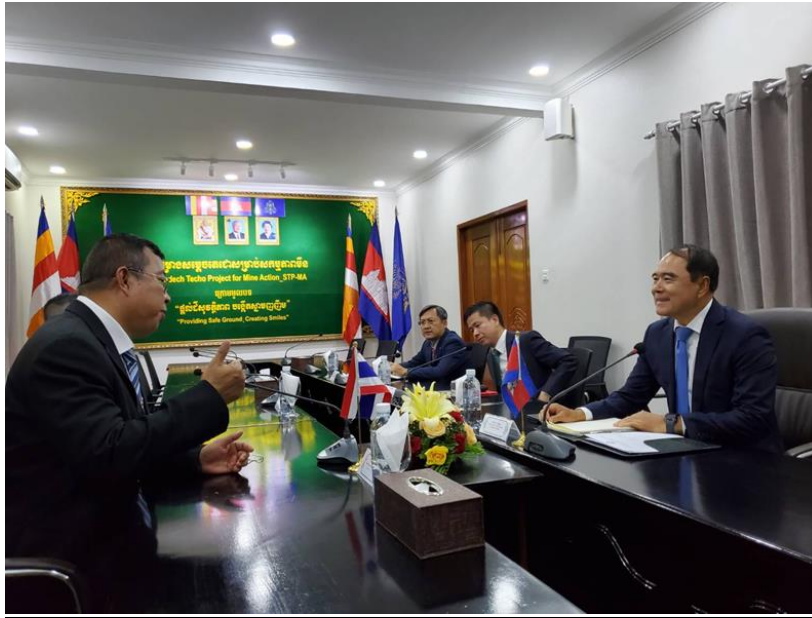
TMAC – CMAA Meeting during the 20MSP

On 25 November 2022, the 15th GBC between Thailand and Cambodia was held in Bangkok, Thailand. The Meeting co-chaired by Gen. Prawit Wongsuwon, the Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand, and Samdech Pichey Sena Tea Banh, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence of the Kingdom of Cambodia. The Cambodian side confirmed its support for the cooperation between TMAC and CMAC in the humanitarian demining operations along the Thailand - Cambodia border to allow both countries to fulfill their respective obligations under the Convention. The Meeting also took note of the outcomes of the discussion between the two Prime Ministers in Phnom Penh on 10 November 2022. The Thai side also expressed the willingness to provide demining resources for Cambodia's demining efforts when feasible.



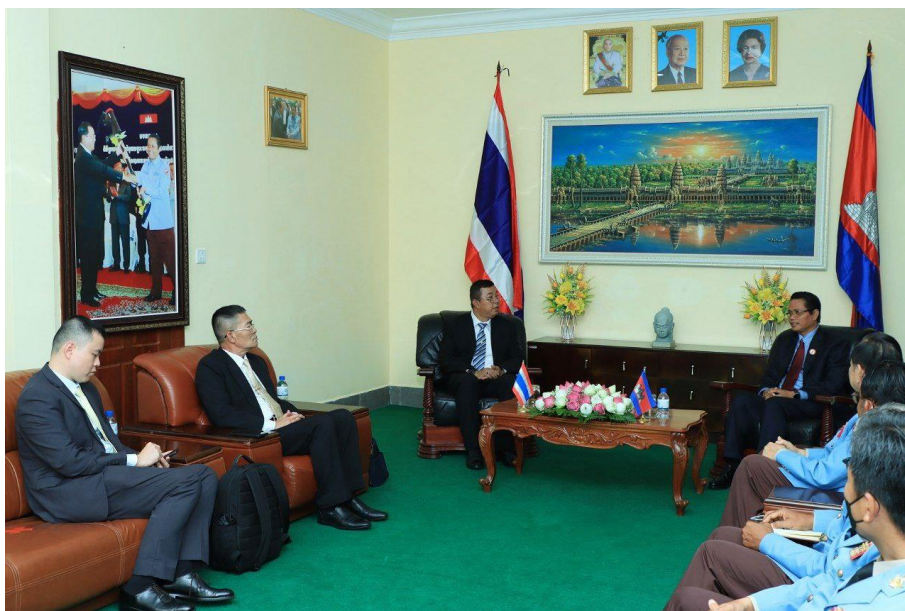
TMAC's participation in the 15th GBC

On 8 December 2022, Director General of Thailand Mine Action Center called on H.E. Ly Thuch, the First Vice President of Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA) to discuss the demining cooperation along the border of Thailand and Cambodia. The First Vice President mentioned that the CMAA has been instructed by the Cambodian Prime Minister to act as the main agency for coordination on the mine action efforts along the border of Thailand and Cambodia.



TMAC – CMAA's Meeting on 8 December 2022

On 8 December 2022, Director General of Thailand Mine Action Center met with H.E. Heng Ratana, the Director General of CMAC, to discuss the continuation of demining cooperation under the Thailand - Cambodia GBC Framework. CMAC reaffirmed its commitment to continue working with Thailand under the GBC framework. In this regard, Thailand will continue to finalise the areas for the joint demining operations for the new project to proceed.



TMAC – CMAC Meeting on 8 December 2022

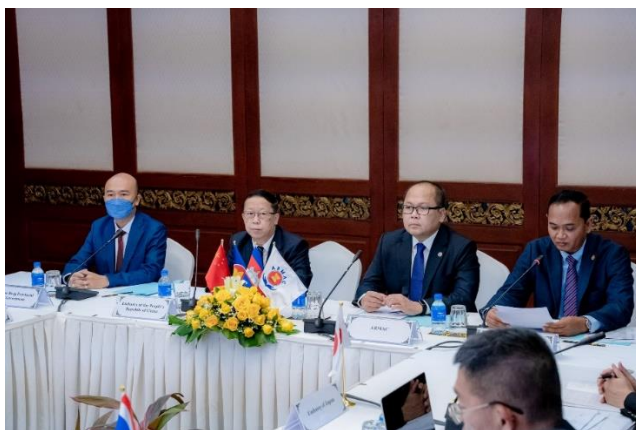
Thailand – ASEAN

Thailand continues to participate in various workshops and meetings organized under the ASEAN framework. This includes Thailand's participation in Steering Committee of ASEAN Regional Mine Action Center (ARMAC) and other activities under the ARMAC framework, including the drafting of a “Non-Binding Guideline on Cross-Border Humanitarian Demining”, which will serve as a guideline for ASEAN Member States in their cooperation to clear the landmine along the border areas. The drafting of the guideline was initiated by Thailand, and is presently carried out with assistance from the NPA and the ICRC. Thailand also strongly supports the ARMAC Strategy 2023 – 2027, which presents the strategic orientation for ARMAC's mine action programme over the period of 2023-2027.

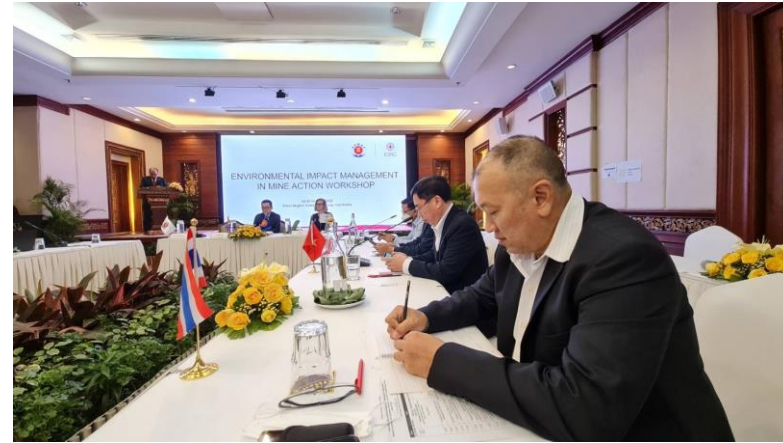
Pictures : Thailand's participation in the ASEAN framework



ARMAC's 20th SC in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 7-9 December 2022



High Level Regional Meeting: Enhancing Regional Cooperation and Resource Mobilization Capacity in Mine Action in ASEAN, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 11-13 December 2022



Workshop on the Environmental Impact Management in Mine Action in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 24-25 October 2022



Regional Consultative Meeting on Victim Assistance Network, 6 December 2023, Bali, Indonesia

Thailand - the United States

The United States continues to support Thailand through the US Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM) and the Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program (HD R&D), and the Golden West Humanitarian Foundation (GWHF). The USINDOPACOM provides capacity building support through training programs tailored to the TMAC's mission, including the IMAS EOD Levels 1-3 training, and a course focusing on Technical Survey took place in 2022. In addition, the USINDOPACOM

Team assisted the TMAC Demining Training Center in the review of the EOD Level One and Two courses' training materials and to develop a new course specifically designed for team leaders of the Humanitarian Mine Action Unit.

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

Furthermore, the GWHF continues to provide technical advisory support, which includes the review of the draft National Mine Action Standards and the draft Standard Operating Procedures for the coordination between TMAC and INDOPACOM training teams to ensure smooth operations. The GWHF also serves as full-time EOD Technical Advisors and Mentors to the TMAC's operational teams. The GWHF's efforts complement and reinforce the IMAS EOD training provided by USINDOPACOM and support the application of two mobile bomb cutting systems and binary explosives to dispose of landmines/ERW more effectively. As of December 2022, Thirty-three TMAC EOD Level Three personnel have participated in the GWHF's technical advisory programs.

In 2022, Thailand also received 20 Mine Detectors (Minelab F3) from the United States, worth approximately USD 92,375.

Pictures : USINDOPACOM and HD R&D



EOD Training at Humainitarian Demining Traning Center organized at the Engineer Department of the Royal Thai Army



NTS Training at Humainitarian Demining Traning Center organized at the Engineer Department of the Royal Thai Army



The Operation of Mini Minewolf Machine, which has been utilized together with other methods to destroy landmines



Mobile Bomb Cutting System : MCS



De-armoring

Thailand - Norway

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

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



The Norwegian Embassy's Visit to TMAC HQ





NPA's activities in support of TMAC's operations

Thailand – Japan

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

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. Thailand currently serves as 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.

Annex I: Areas released, 1 January - 31 December 2022

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
		North									
1	636-01	Phitsanulok	Chat Tra Kan	100.978783	17.635622	4,105,887	95,568		4,201,455	1	11
		North/East								-	-
2	447-03/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.154762	14.312387		17,000	2,756	19,756	23	-
3	447-05/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.160292	14.307900		118,970	6,650	125,620	85	2
4	454-01/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.138637	14.277204		33,536	7,600	41,136	147	-
5	478-02/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.193944	14.347640		84,707	7,154	91,861	218	2
6	478-02/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.189215	14.344459		49,811	4,355	54,166	103	10
7	478-02/03	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.180563	14.346929		25,588	2,296	27,884	263	-
8	478-02/02-02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.204205	14.360788		128,865	5,280	134,145	629	3
9	478-02/02-05	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.180450	14.347928		15,962	1,556	17,518	148	-
10	478-03/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.180052	14.348928		13,218	1,774	14,992	68	-
11	478-03/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.175722	14.345989	36,322	123,121	11,192	170,635	309	99
12	478-03/03	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.170993	14.341996	12,900	36,608	906	50,414	234	-
13	478-03/04	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.162624	14.343278	8,162	29,874	1,182	39,218	34	-
14	478-04/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.163020	14.339170		19,281	5,501	24,782	217	-
15	478-04/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.159319	14.338340	23,905	91,746	1,960	117,611	39	-
16	478-04/03	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.159140	14.327737		139,872	2,377	142,249	95	-

17	478-04/04	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.168191	14.325122		34,124	544	34,668	20	-
18	478-04/05	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.155610	14.327462		37,811	115	37,926	2	-
19	456-01/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.004090	14.363393		90,541	10,598	101,139	396	-
20	456-03/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.994830	14.333741		37,000	9,065	46,065	58	-
21	456-04/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.991629	14.312871		58,739	2,064	60,803	246	-
22	456-06/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.006425	14.291556		49,000	8,996	57,996	109	-
23	481-02/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.216069	14.363671		92,840	17,970	110,810	1,213	27
24	481-03/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.209574	14.345913		90,021	19,979	110,000	866	434
25	457-02/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.962683	14.403014		20,761	542	21,303	28	-
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
26	457-04/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.939822	14.396359		2,648	598	3,246	108	-
27	473-02/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.983042	14.404141		39,984	9,122	49,106	458	4
28	473-03/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.988463	14.393257		2,691	1,270	3,961	61	2
29	473-03/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.994791	14.376073		66,287	4,744	71,031	424	2
30	393-02/01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.675025	14.439549		108,681	36,454	145,135	1,720	28
31	393-02/02	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.685191	14.442816		38,910	23,227	62,137	90	14
32	396-02/01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.598878	14.417623		127,764	22,912	150,676	60	337
33	394-01/01	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.407986	14.360373		307,338	19,451	326,789	81	135

34	395-01/01	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.333451	14.357706		84,467	1,682	86,149	12	16
35	395-02/01	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.378863	14.357315		19,314	28,502	47,816	7	21
36	395-02/02	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.372930	14.360374	2,700	23,638	3,368	29,706	-	41
37	401-01/01	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.225282	14.330147		71,937	100	72,037	1	-
38	402-01/01	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.289204	14.351593		35,881	10,464	46,345	107	2
39	407-01/01	Surin	Sang Kha	103.831490	14.374479		6,440	3,280	9,720	21	-
40	411-05/01	Surin	Sang Kha	103.817992	14.371326		13,565	3,848	17,413	55	6
41	367-01/01	Buri Ram	Lahan Sai	103.025147	14.235485		65,431	16,258	81,689	2,155	-
	Additional areas recently found						60,921	3,077	63,998	76	36
		East									
42	203-01/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.712099	12.257769	10,842	16,666	670	28,178	14	-
43	203-01/02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.714083	12.266826	6,775	13,741	645	21,161	21	99
44	216-01/02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.696444	12.191560	5,280	15,004	705	20,989	5	-
45	239-01/09	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.704584	12.161372		22,755		22,755	-	2
46	239-01/10	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.705125	12.162349	296	9,925		10,221	-	1
47	252-01/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.707375	12.222873		11,321	750	12,071	2	1
48	252-01/02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.704092	12.211125	24,550	27,514	1,315	53,379	47	-
49	268-01/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.725138	12.128911		10,000		10,000	-	5
50	268-01/02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.731221	12.122109		6,000		6,000	-	112
51	268-01/04	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.732648	12.111712		10,000		10,000	-	2
52	268-02/11/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.719564	12.103495		14,700		14,700	-	12
53	268-02/11/02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.717431	12.101600		6,300		6,300		7

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
54	268-03/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.742973	12.095879	65,868	306,790	220	372,878	31	1
55	268-03/02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.750595	12.088896	187,460	629,820	369	817,649	54	-
56	268-03/03	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.747502	12.083292		184,332	2,743	187,075	131	-
57	268-03/04	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.758155	12.075566		1,086,163	300	1,086,463	48	-
58	268-03/05	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.764299	12.067667	108,075	226,844	1,020	335,939	10	5
59	268-03/07	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.741733	12.088718	17,933	235,746	1,360	255,039	50	8
Totals						4,616,955	5,444,082	330,866	10,391,903	11,421	1,487

Annex II: Areas known and suspected to contain anti-personnel mine as of 31 December 2022, 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/East							
1	447-05/01/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.166710	14.304954	205,285		1975-1988	2024-2026
2	447-05/03/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.162044	14.302335	50,732		1985-2000	2024-2026
3	457-01/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.954009	14.383237		331,104	1980-1984	2024-2026
4	465-01/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.353234	14.391635	319,350		1971-1988	2023
5	465-02/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.370518	14.410278	337,050		1971-1988	2023
6	466-01/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.380402	14.411391	31,972		1971-1988	2023
7	466-02/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.403671	14.427657	266,666		1971-1988	2023
8	466-03/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.422929	14.426962	145,027		1971-1988	2023
9	466-04/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.434998	14.433459	66,806		1971-1988	2023
10	467-01/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.446716	14.457540	73,170		1971-1988	2023
11	467-02/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.450672	14.461271	163,667		1971-1988	2023
12	467-02/03	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.470064	14.475725	153,324		1971-1988	2023
13	458-01/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.279654	14.363012	331,187		1974-1988	2023
14	458-02/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.302511	14.366722	29,625		1971-1988	2023
15	458-02/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.294902	14.372447	466,434		1974-1988	2023
16	458-03/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.311455	14.388675	666,822		1974-1988	2023
17	458-04/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.319582	14.407921	157,499		1974-1988	2023
18	458-04/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.317953	14.394176	3,875		1974-1988	2023
19	458-05/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.323978	14.406805	411,873		1978-1998	2023
20	458-05/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.334352	14.399411	299,409		1974-1988	2023
21	458-06/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.339990	14.395218	398,042		1974-1988	2023
22	423-01/01/AD	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.189600	14.388965	10,150		1978-1998	2024-2026
23	423-01/02/AD	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.191429	14.390873	11,864		1978-1998	2024-2026
24	423-02/01/AD	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.167215	14.375831	140,000		1978-1998	2024-2026

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)
25	423-04/01/AD	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.144331	14.373595	210,000		1978-1998	2024-2026
26	423-04/02/AD	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.154235	14.374322	170,000		1978-1998	2024-2026
27	437-01/01/AD	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.249418	14.390844	74,182		1974-1992	2024-2026
28	437-03/01/AD	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.209650	14.378947	180,000		1974-1992	2024-2026
29	437-03/02/AD	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.219311	14.375985	87,360		1974-1992	2024-2026
30	437-04/01/AD	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.242641	14.381934	12,281		1974-1992	2024-2026
31	437-04/02/AD	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.226795	14.374214	215,634		1974-1992	2024-2026
32	437-06/01/AD	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.264903	14.406048	27,931		1974-1992	2024-2026
33	437-06/02/AD	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.261099	14.404658	20,888		1974-1992	2024-2026
34	437-06/03/AD	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.259685	14.399174	20,484		1974-1992	2024-2026
35	430-01/01/AD	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.066806	14.345982	130,000		1975-1999	2024-2026
36	424-02/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.749987	14.414838	475,029		1985-1998	2023
37	428-01/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.874772	14.417351	60,363		1977-1999	2023
38	428-03/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.895065	14.408942	2,384		1977-1999	2023
39	428-04/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.820236	14.422371	29,225		1977-1999	2023
40	428-06/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.839058	14.415019	72,592		1977-1999	2023
41	428-06/02	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.845458	14.411050	37,456		1977-1999	2023
42	428-06/03	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.848116	14.406895	278,349		1977-1999	2023
43	428-06/04	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.838533	14.416733	19,200		1977-1999	2023
44	426-03/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.722983	14.429732	35,265		1976-1999	2023
45	426-07/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.726618	14.405297	26,313		1976-1999	2023
46	426-07/02	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.729768	14.410138	3,962		1976-1999	2023
47	426-07/03	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.735583	14.413731	14,639		1976-1999	2023
48	436-01/AD	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.675019	14.398048		1,084,066	1973-1987	2024-2026
49	436-02/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.647852	14.424896	20,302		1973-1987	2023
50	436-03/AD	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.658760	14.406964	394,232		1973-1987	2024-2026
51	436-04/AD	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.664924	14.403398		709,787	1974-1997	2024-2026
52	438-01/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.610986	14.339102	35,200		1983-1987	2023
53	438-01/02	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.605830	14.397869	26,737		1983-1987	2023
54	438-02/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.632576	14.414172	20,148		1983-1987	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)
55	438-02/02	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.630017	14.411670	8,451		1983-1987	2023
56	438-02/03	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.628226	14.409752	13,387		1983-1987	2023
57	438-03/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.595996	14.391770	3,324		1983-1987	2023
58	438-03/02	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.589429	14.384194	13,915		1983-1987	2023
59	438-04/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.576794	14.365529	15,942		1983-1987	2023
60	438-04/02	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.571408	14.364337	189,320		1983-1987	2023
61	438-04/03	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.566660	14.358156	29,388		1983-1987	2023
62	438-04/04	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.562440	14.357798	21,120		1983-1987	2023
63	438-04/05	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.577913	14.367763	20,529		1983-1987	2023
64	438-04/06	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.568860	14.358729	20,453		1983-1987	2023
65	439-02/01/AD	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.492372	14.372908		109,349	1983-1987	2024-2026
66	439-02/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.495621	14.373996	3,584		1983-1987	2023
67	439-03/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.519858	14.371643	68,990		1983-1987	2023
68	431-01/01/AD	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.371104	14.375257	158,826		1983-1987	2024-2026
69	431-01/02/AD	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.352971	14.372660	129,566		1983-1987	2024-2026
70	431-02/01	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.383337	14.347335	380,120		1983-1987	2023
71	431-03/01	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.392919	14.376128	20,682		1983-1987	2023
72	433-04/01/AD	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.472057	14.348784	6,099		1975-1991	2024-2026
73	434-02/01	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.452306	14.360797	76,110		1973-1977	2023
74	440-02/01/AD	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.322521	14.376839	151,697		1973-1977	2024-2026
75	440-03/01/AD	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.340573	14.371832	223,643		1973-1977	2024-2026
76	440-03/02/AD	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.331284	14.371396	67,364		1973-1977	2024-2026
77	393-01/01/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.695383	14.438896	3,789		1978-1992	2024-2026
78	393-02/01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.675025	14.439549	202,902		1978-1992	2023
79	393-02/03	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.656574	14.438624	18,132		1978-1992	2023
80	393-03/01/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.636013	14.406937	60,555		1978-1992	2024-2026
81	393-03/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.654191	14.414579	291,543		1978-1992	2024-2026
82	396-01/01//AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.626055	14.403380	159,284		1975-1998	2024-2026
83	396-02/02/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.598963	14.417616	37,659		1975-1998	2024-2026
84	413-01/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.702378	14.438839	22,343		N/A	2024-2026

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)
85	413-02/01/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.705428	14.434714	344,240		N/A	2024-2026
86	413-02/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.729198	14.421182	469,242		N/A	2024-2026
87	413-03/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.703405	14.395722		1,072,000	N/A	2024-2026
88	416-04/01/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.453527	14.370848	65,000		N/A	2024-2026
89	416-04/02/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.466608	14.365529	11,362		N/A	2024-2026
90	394-01/01/AD	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.401657	14.359143	22,634		1976-1984	2024-2026
91	395-01/AD	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.328329	14.352737	601,289		1975-1991	2024-2026
92	401-01/01/AD	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.223756	14.329060	376,947		1983-1997	2024-2026
93	397-03/01/AD	Surin	Buachet	103.932158	14.334075	35,300		1979-1992	2024-2026
94	406-02/01/AD	Surin	Sang Kha	103.869360	14.355784	268,824		N/A	2024-2026
95	407-03/01/AD	Surin	Sang Kha	103.846512	14.737003	11,802		N/A	2024-2026
96	407-04/01/AD	Surin	Sang Kha	103.848652	14.371101	86,975		N/A	2024-2026
97	411-02/01/AD	Surin	Sang Kha	103.776925	14.364926	59,031		1977-1980	2024-2026
98	411-06/01/AD	Surin	Sang Kha	103.825205	14.353902	58,715		N/A	2024-2026
99	411-06/02/AD	Surin	Sang Kha	103.808103	14.356708	154,781		N/A	2024-2026
100	386-01/01/AD	Buri Ram	Ban Kruat	103.037645	14.248946	158,403		N/A	2024-2026
101	367-01/01/AD	Buri Ram	Lahan Sai	103.028125	14.236942	16,465		N/A	2024-2026
102	367-02/03/AD	Buri Ram	Lahan Sai	102.997752	14.214657	61,244		N/A	2024-2026
103	367-02/04/AD	Buri Ram	Lahan Sai	103.001626	14.219514	14,041		N/A	2024-2026
104	367-02/05/AD	Buri Ram	Lahan Sai	103.004070	14.221580	17,122		N/A	2024-2026
		East							
105	84-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.896622	14.011386	342,452		1981-1984	2024-2026
106	84-02/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.884908	14.010039	930		1981-1984	2024-2026
107	11-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.773495	13.890785		101,045	1975-1986	2024-2026
108	11-02/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.767156	13.864413		182,000	1975-1986	2024-2026
109	55-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.778526	13.924002		663,696	1973-1988	2024-2026
110	119-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.811264	13.957158		859,700	1976-1992	2024-2026
111	6-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Khok Sung	102.740577	13.825477		1,187,905	1978-1998	2024-2026
112	27-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Khok Sung	102.688618	13.752654		99,800	1974-1995	2024-2026

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)
113	62-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Aranyaprathet	102.641329	13.731562		950,542	N/A	2024-2026
114	113-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Aranyaprathet	102.605831	13.714688		1,490,174	1973-1980	2024-2026
115	227-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.913598	11.656051		58,878	1975-1979	2024-2026
116	227-02/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.912471	11.659450		26,253	1973-1991	2024-2026
117	228-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.910975	11.677315		1,421,560	1973-1991	2024-2026
118	229-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.908874	11.669425		357,452	1974-1992	2024-2026
119	248-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.910314	11.706838		418,465	1972-1992	2024-2026
120	248-02/01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.910441	11.721738	107,930		1972-1992	2024-2026
121	209-01/01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.810219	11.940896	283,560		1974-1995	2023
122	235-01/01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.814044	11.931534	485,359		1981-1990	2023
123	235-01/02	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.814823	11.919358	214,030		1981-1991	2023
124	237-01/01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.799455	11.948988	490,599		1975-1997	2023
125	237-02/01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.793171	11.968132	328,164		1975-1997	2023
126	237-02/02	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.794837	11.961116	215,080		1975-1998	2023
127	264-01/01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.819547	11.896880	588,733		1975-1999	2023
128	263-01/01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.897407	11.777156	42,888		1975-1990	2023
129	219-01/01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.716098	12.270503	11,942		1978-1990	2024-2026
130	219-01/02/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.717815	12.274700	13,840		1978-1990	2024-2026
131	216-01/01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.705896	12.185159	635,505		1984-1990	2024-2026
132	252-01/03/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.708522	12.207747	51,654		1986-1998	2024-2026
133	252-01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.711024	12.216930		436,840	1986-1999	2024-2026
134	218-01/01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.722710	12.334290	127,105		1983-1994	2024-2026
135	244-01/01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.776511	12.024157	141,287		1979-1988	2024-2026
136	244-01/02/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.776548	12.003089	155,292		1979-1988	2024-2026
137	268-03/01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.745297	12.096336	146,110		1979-1994	2024-2026
138	268-03/02/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.752879	12.088439	570,000		1979-1994	2024-2026
139	268-03/04/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.761745	12.076141	285,000		1979-1994	2024-2026
140	268-03/05/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.766090	12.073622	140,000		1979-1994	2024-2026
141	268-03/06/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.772513	12.057559	68,320		1979-1994	2024-2026
Totals						18,137,899	11,560,616		