

No. 52101/165



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 Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction and has the honour to enclose herewith the updated information in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention covering the period of 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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 Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction of the assurance of its high consideration.

Permanent Mission of Thailand,  
Geneva.

30 April B.E. 2568 (2025)



The Implementation Support Unit,  
the Convention on the Prohibition of 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 2025  
COVERING THE PERIOD OF 1 JANUARY 2024 TO 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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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 disposed a total of 335,843 anti-personnel mines in its stockpiles, while retaining 3,133 anti-personnel mines for training purposes, in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention.

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

In August 2019, Thailand disposed all 3,133 anti-personnel mines retained for training and research purposes as permitted under the Convention, marking its fulfillment of the obligation to destroy all stockpiled anti-personnel mines.

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

On 1 January 2024, Thailand had 21,785,550 sq.m of contaminated areas remaining to be cleared, consisted of 85 Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHAs) (13,384,835 sq.m.) and 11 Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHA) (8,400,715 sq.m.), located in 6 provinces (Ubon Ratchathani, Si Sa Ket, Surin, Buri Ram, Sa Kaeo and Trat). During 2024, Thailand discovered an additional 465,591 sq.m. of CHAs in Si Sa Ket Province and 10,456 sq.m. in Trat Province. Therefore, the total area of SHAs and CHAs left to be released in 2024 in Thailand remained at 22,261,597 sq.m.

For 2024, Thailand had initially planned to release a total area covering 7,308,874 sq.m. At the end of 2024, Thailand was able to release 5,220,035 sq.m. of mine contaminated areas, through Land Release operations conducted in 4 provinces (Table 4-1 and Annex I). The shortfalls were mainly due to challenges in gaining access to areas along the border between Thailand and Cambodia, as the Thai deminers were requested to halt their operations on thirteen separate occasions, as well as due to geographical challenges. During Thailand's humanitarian mine action efforts in 2024, a total of 17,600 anti-personnel mines and 244 UXOs were recovered.

As of 31 December 2024, there are **17,041,562 sq.m.** remaining to be cleared, **divided into 64 Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHAs) (9,587,588 sq.m.), and 8 Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHAs) (7,453,974 sq.m.)**, located in 6 provinces (Table 4-2 and Annex II).

**In 2025, Thailand plans to release a total area covering 7,359,455 sq.m. of mine contaminated areas** (Table 4-3 and Annex II), through the Land Release process, with Technical Survey (TS) and Clearance method. As the deminers have faced difficulties in accessing the rest of the remaining CHAs/SHAs along the border between Thailand and Cambodia, Thailand expects to further enhance cooperation with Cambodia in order to gain access to the remaining areas, which will allow Thailand to achieve its mine-free goal. Thailand submitted its 3<sup>rd</sup> extension request under Article 5, which was approved by the 20<sup>th</sup> Meeting of States Parties to the Convention (20MSP) in November 2022. The current deadline for Thailand to clear all landmines is at the end of 2026.

Table 4-1: Summary of areas released and devices destroyed, 1 January - 31 December 2024 (Detail in Annex I)

Province	District	Cancelled area (square meters)	Reduced area (square meters)	Cleared area (square meters)	Total area released (square meters)	Number of anti-personnel mine destroyed	Number of explosive items destroyed	Number of areas released
Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	100,897	687,781	90,526	879,204	10,658	65	12
	Kanthalarak	30,974	364,415	62,525	457,914	1,674	0	2
	Khum Han	0	429,399	24,180	453,579	620	56	6
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>131,871</b>	<b>1,481,595</b>	<b>177,231</b>	<b>1,790,697</b>	<b>12,952</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>20</b>
Surin	Sang Kha	0	244,154	24,670	268,824	979	2	1
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>244,154</b>	<b>24,670</b>	<b>268,824</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	0	946,294	1,377	947,671	102	3	4
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>946,294</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>947,671</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Trat	Khleng Yai	11,415	346,037	0	357,452	0	0	1
	Mueang Trat	0	1,748,646	106,745	1,855,391	3,511	6	6
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11,415</b>	<b>2,094,683</b>	<b>106,745</b>	<b>2,212,843</b>	<b>3,511</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
Si Sa Ket	Out of area (EOD Spot Task)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Surin	Out of area (EOD Spot Task)	-	-	-	-	35	12	-
Sa Kaeo	Out of area (EOD Spot Task)	-	-	-	-	21	97	-
Trat	Out of area (EOD Spot Task)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>143,286</b>	<b>4,766,726</b>	<b>310,023</b>	<b>5,220,035</b>	<b>17,600</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>32</b>

Table 4-2: Summary of remaining areas to be cleared as of 31 December 2024 (Detail in Annex II)/

Table 4.2: Summary of remaining areas to be cleared as of 31 December 2024 (Detail in Annex 1)								
Region	Province	District	Number of CHA	Number of SHA	Total Number of CHA and SHA	Amount of CHA (Sq.m)	Amount of SHA (Sq.m)	Total Amount of CHA and SHA (Sq.m)
Northeastern	1. Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	3	0	3	587,121	0	587,121
		All districts	3	0	3	587,121	0	587,121
	2. Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	3	0	3	431,570	0	431,570
		Kanthalarak	14	2	16	1,017,912	1,793,853	2,811,765
		Khun Han	6	0	6	1,101,510	0	1,101,510
		All districts	23	2	25	2,550,992	1,793,853	4,344,845
	3. Surin	Kap Choeng	11	1	12	1,483,149	1,072,000	2,555,149
		Phnom Dong Rak	3	0	3	978,949	0	978,949
		Buachet	1	0	1	35,300	0	35,300
		Sang Kha	5	0	5	371,304	0	371,304
		All districts	20	1	21	2,868,702	1,072,000	3,940,702
	4. Buri Ram	Ban Kruat	1	0	1	158,403	0	158,403
		Lahan Sai	4	0	4	108,872	0	108,872
		All districts	5	0	5	267,275	0	267,275
Eastern	5. Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	1	1	2	342,452	859,700	1,202,152
		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	1	5	6	342,452	4,588,121	4,930,573
	6. Trat	Khlong Yai	5	0	5	2,033,086	0	2,033,086
		Mueang Trat	7	0	7	937,960	0	937,960
		All districts	12	0	12	2,971,046	0	2,971,046
All provinces			64	8	72	9,587,588	7,453,974	17,041,562

Table 4-3: Summary of projections for the amount of areas (sq. m.) known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines to be released in accordance with the 3-year Work Plan

Region	Province	Contaminated Area (Sq.m.) indicated in Thailand's updated Work Plan 2024			Goal 2024 – 2026 (Sq.m.)		
		SHA	CHA	Total	2024	2025	2026
Northeast	Buri Ram	0	267,275	267,275	267,275	0	0
	Surin	1,072,000	3,137,526	4,209,526	816,602	2,399,792	957,832
	Si Sa Ket	1,793,853	3,876,098	5,669,951	1,735,077	1,512,047	2,458,127
	Ubon Ratchathani	0	587,121	587,121	0	0	587,121
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,865,853</b>	<b>7,868,020</b>	<b>10,733,873</b>	<b>2,818,954</b>	<b>3,911,839</b>	<b>4,003,080</b>
East	Sa Kaeo	5,534,862	343,382	5,878,244	2,134,646	1,203,082	2,540,516
	Trat	0	5,173,433	5,173,433	2,355,274	2,244,534	573,625
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,534,862</b>	<b>5,516,815</b>	<b>11,051,677</b>	<b>4,489,920</b>	<b>3,447,616</b>	<b>3,114,141</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>8,400,715</b>	<b>13,384,835</b>	<b>21,785,550</b>	<b>7,308,874</b>	<b>7,359,455</b>	<b>7,117,221</b>

### Challenges Towards Thailand's Mine Action Operations

Thailand made gradual progress in its mine action operations in 2024. Despite the shortfalls from the projection, progress was made amidst challenges, including access to the areas with high level of contamination and challenging geographical landscape, and the issue concerning accessing the areas along the border with Cambodia.

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

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

In response, in 2023 TMAC's reorganized field team comprises TMAC personnel, namely Humanitarian Mine Action Unit (HMAU) 1-4. Each team is further divided into Technical Survey (TS) Team and Clearance Team". NGOs, such as the Norwegian People's Aid and the Thai Civilian Deminer Association, were also advised to shift their focus and restructure to be TS oriented. In addition, Thailand is also revising and updating both NMAS and SOPs to be in line with IMAS. The revision will allow a safer and more efficient operation.



**Pictures :** Areas highly contaminated by landmines.



**Pictures:** Landmines covered by tree roots further complicated the operations





**Pictures:** Difficult terrain and bad weather conditions.



**Pictures:** Additional equipment and support for the operations.





**Access to the Mine Contaminated Areas Along the Border:** Most of Thailand's SHAs and CHAs subject to be released in 2024 are situated along the Thai-Cambodian border. Thailand and Cambodia have been 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 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Thailand-Cambodia General Border Committee (GBC) 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 continuation of this principle, the 17<sup>th</sup> GBC, to be held on 1 May 2025 will continue to discuss on setting up a joint mechanism to further facilitate demining efforts along the Thai-Cambodian border.

In 2024, however, Thailand was requested to halt the demining operations on thirteen separate occasions in the following areas: CHA 268-03/06AD (Trat), CHA 216-01/01 (Trat), CHA 55-01/AD (Sa Kaeo), 48P 0259624 1540500 (Sa Kaeo), 48P 0259610 1540507 (Sa Kaeo), SHA48-01/AD (Sa Kaeo), SHA 48-01/AD (Sa Kaeo), 48P 0271963 1549134 (Sa Kaeo), SHA 48-01/AD (Sa Kaeo), CHA 248-01/AD (Trat), 48P 0259610 1540507 (Sa Kaeo), 48P 271945 1549841 (Sa Kaeo), and 48P 0272734 1550055 (Sa Kaeo).

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

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

In the early period of 2024, there was various positive development in Thai-Cambodia demining cooperation including dialogue among the relevant authorities of Thailand and Cambodia regarding Thailand's proposal on a new joint projects, as well as the consultation between the Prime Ministers of the two countries during the official visits of Cambodian Prime Minister to Thailand, during which both Prime Ministers concurred to promote border development through expediting humanitarian demining along their border areas to ensure safety of the people and pave the way for development of these areas. The details on Thailand-Cambodia cooperation can be found on [Page 24](#).

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



## **Progress Made During Thailand's 3<sup>rd</sup> Extension Period**

### **a. Progress made in relation to the commitments contained in the Work Plan within Thailand's 3<sup>rd</sup> Extension Request;**

Thailand has made progress in its demining operations with reference to the Updated Work Plan submitted in 2024.

In 2024, Thailand was able to release **5,220,035 sq.m.** of mine contaminated areas. By the end of 2024, **Thailand was left with 17,041,562 sq.m. or 64 Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHAs) (9,587,588 sq.m.), and 8 Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHAs) (7,453,974 sq.m.) in 6 provinces (Ubon Ratchathani, Si Sa Ket, Surin, Buri Ram, Sa Kaeo and Trat) yet to be released.**

### **b. Updates on efforts put forth in preparation for implementing the Work Plan in 2025, including the progress of negotiations in order to address Areas to be Demarcated;**

Since the beginning of 2022, Thailand has been implementing its work 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 had planned to restructure the HMAUs 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 a 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.

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

Since the Work Plan being submitted at the 20 MSP in 2022 and updated in 2024, Thailand continues to adjust its mine action operational plan in accordance with additional information obtained and the change in situations.

On 1 January 2024, Thailand had 85 Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHAs) (13,384,835 sq.m.), 11 Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHA) (8,400,715 sq.m.) located in 6 provinces. During 2024, Thailand discovered an additional 465,591 sq.m. of CHAs in Si Sa Ket Province and 10,456 sq.m. in Trat Province. Therefore, the total area of SHAs and CHAs left to be released in 2024 in Thailand was 22,261,597 sq.m.

Thailand's plan for the third extension period, which was presented at the 20MSP and revised in the Updated Work Plan submitted in 2024, consists of 3 phases from the least difficult areas to gain access - to the areas with the most complication that may require extensive consultations with Cambodia.

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

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

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

The Royal Thai Government continues to provide the majority of mine action budget of more than approximately USD 7,500,000 annually. In 2024, the Royal Thai Government allocated the total sum of THB 260,250,000 or approx. USD 7,621,660 (Note: Exchange Rate by Bank of Thailand as of 30 December 2024: USD 1 = THB 34.1461)

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

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

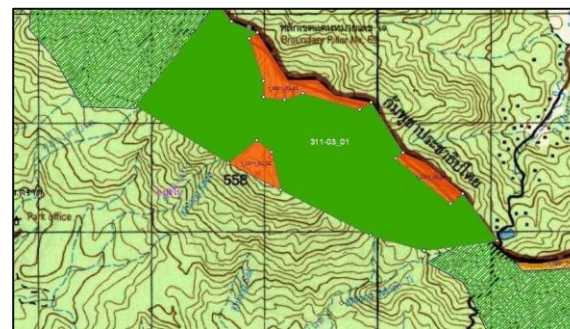
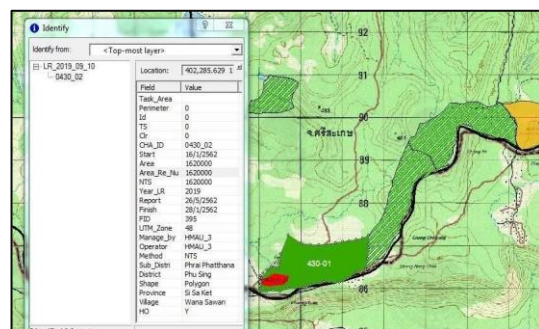
Under the cooperation with the U.S., on 1 February 2023, TMAC received 2 Bearcat wood chippers and 2 Rambo ATVs from MARFORPAC in Surin, Thailand. Thai personnel were also trained on how to use the new equipment by the U.S.'s team.

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

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



**Pictures:** TMAC is using Arc GIS Online



**Pictures:** Training female deminers



### **Mine Risk Education**

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

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

**Table 4-4: Number of MRE Recipients in 2024**

Table 7-4: Number of MRE Recipients in 2024

Month of 2024	Number of MRE Recipients				Monthly Total
	Male		Female		
	Boys (male below 18 yrs)	Men	Girls (female below 18 yrs)	Women	
January	5,248	2,913	6,559	3,718	18,438
February	101	81	132	137	451
March	153	162	203	139	657
April	40	110	34	60	244
May	10	127	7	102	246
June	113	160	106	130	509
July	119	115	141	94	469
August	13	270	19	285	587
September	90	10	80	20	200
October	69	340	97	162	668
November	68	308	94	116	586
December	34	293	60	278	665
TOTAL	6,058	4,889	7,532	5,241	23,720

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





**Pictures:** Thailand Mine Action Center MRE activities.



MRE activities remained one of the core activities of TMAC in 2024. TMAC has continued its MRE activities in accordance with the Oslo Action Plan (Action 29).

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

TMAC continues 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 2024, Thailand did not discover new types of anti-personnel mines.

## 6. Conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities

This is not applicable to Thailand as Thailand does not produce anti-personnel mines.

## 7. Victim assistance

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

Thailand's Victim Assistance operations have been 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><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 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 persons with disabilities, including 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><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</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, 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</p>



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.

rights. In 1991, Thailand enacted the 1<sup>st</sup> disability law which was The Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act B.E. 2534 (1991). 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 77 provinces, including Bangkok, for the purpose of empowering persons with disabilities. Such centers enable persons with disabilities in remote areas to have access to necessary assistance and services in accordance with the Act.

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

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

(1) Rehabilitation services, and expenses for medical treatments, equipment cost, assistive devices and media materials to facilitate their life adjustment in all aspects, including physical, mental, emotional, social and behavioral aspects, as well as intellectual and learning abilities; Including promoting accessibility to medical rights in coordination with the ministry of public health by establishing One Stop Service for Persons with Disabilities in hospitals to let persons with disabilities to register for disability ID card and reviewing disability assessment and diagnosis guidelines;

	<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 at 800 Baht per month and 1,000 Baht per month for persons with disabilities with Social Welfare card and persons with disabilities aged under 18 years old;</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) The DEP also emphasizes on outreaching and raising public awareness to ensure that persons with disabilities are well aware of their own rights. Officers from the DEP also occasionally give lectures to the mine action personnel on the rights of persons with disabilities so that they can disseminate the 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>
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<p><b>Action 35:</b> Establish or strengthen a centralized database that includes information on persons killed by mines as well as on persons injured by mines and their needs and challenges, disaggregated by gender, age and disability, and make this information available to relevant stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive response to addressing the needs of mine victims.</p>	<p>The DEP has established a database that includes information on all persons with disabilities, including those injured by landmines. The injured mine victims who have registered as persons with disabilities, are categorized by types of disabilities, as follows: Visual Impairment; Hearing or Communication Impairment; Physical or Mobility Impairment; Mental or Behavioral Impairment; Intellectual Impairment; Learning Impairment and Autism. Moreover, the database on statistics of persons with disabilities is disaggregated by gender, age, disability, occupation, income, and area of residence, and is published online on the DEP's website (<a href="https://ecard.dep.go.th/nep_all/stat.php">https://ecard.dep.go.th/nep_all/stat.php</a>).</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 767 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 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 2024, there were 1,467 EMS agencies with 91,747 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>



**Action 37:** Ensure, where appropriate and possible, a national referral mechanism to facilitate access to services for mine victims, including by creating and disseminating a comprehensive directory of services **and Action 39:** Carry out efforts to ensure the social and economic inclusion of mine victims, such as access to education, capacity- building, employment referral services, microfinance institutions, business development services, rural development, and social protection programmes, including in rural and remote areas.

Thailand has patient referral system between hospitals to ensure that the patients/victims are provided necessary medical treatment at the most appropriate hospital. In addition, the Persons with Disabilities Service Centers are established in 77 provinces across Thailand to provide services for persons with disabilities by working with local hospitals, village health volunteers, local government agencies and Civil Society Organizations (CSO), to provide assistance and support for persons with disabilities, as well as ensuring that they have access to their right.

There are 3,810 service centers for persons with disabilities in Thailand (as of 23 April 2025), which can be categorized by service providers as follows:

CSOs for Persons with Disabilities		National Public Authorities		Local Administrations	
Type of Disabilities	Number of Service Centers	Type	Number of Service Centers	Type	Number of Service Centers
Mobility impairment	34	Provincial Public Health Office	8	Provincial Administrative Organizations	9
Mental impairment	15	Hospital	148	Subdistrict Administrative Organization	2,219
Hearing impairment	23	Subdistrict Health Promoting Hospital	59	Municipal Office	1,052
Visual impairment	62	Special Education Bureau	22	Total	3,280
Intellectual impairment	45	Office of the Non- Formal and Informal Education	6		
Autism	38	School	11		
Learning Disabilities	3	Others	16		
Multiple disabilities	40	Total	270		
Total	260				

<p><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.</p>	<p>The DEP works 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"> <li>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.</li> <li>2. Reconnect – Recreate: Coordinating and collaborating with government authorities and the private sector to support the implementation of the MSDHS's mission.</li> <li>3. Community Plan: Pushing forward cooperation within community in order to create the Community Plan, especially on issues concerning social development and human security, such as the Community Welfare Plan.</li> </ol> <p>The DEP has always been visiting mine victims in rural and remote areas to provide supports and gather first-hand information.</p>
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**Table 7-2:** Number of mine victims (new accidents) in Thailand in 2024

	Women	Girls (female <18 yrs old)	Men	Boys (male <18 yrs old)	Total
<b>Killed</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Injured</b>	-	-	3	-	<b>3</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	-	3	-	<b>3</b>

**Table 7-3:** Accumulated number of mine victims in Thailand until December 2024 by province of residence \*

No.	Unit/Place	Male	Female	Total	Notation
1	Chiang Rai	25	1	26	
2	Chiang Mai	5	-	5	
3	Mae Hong Son	3	1	4	
4	Phayao	10	-	10	
5	Nan	68	1	69	
6	Tak	30	3	33	
7	Uttaradit	3	-	3	
8	Phetchabun	26	4	30	
9	Phitsanulok	9	5	14	
10	Sa Kaeo	150	15	165	
11	Chanthaburi	38	5	43	
12	Trat	41	3	44	
13	Buri Ram	39	2	41	
14	Surin	42	4	46	
15	Si Sa Ket	56	8	64	
16	Ubon Ratchathani	45	6	51	
17	Prachuap Khiri Khan	12	-	12	
18	Chumphon	2	-	2	
19	Yala	3	-	3	
20	Loei (added in 2022)	1	-	1	
21	Phrae	1		1	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>667</b>	

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

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

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

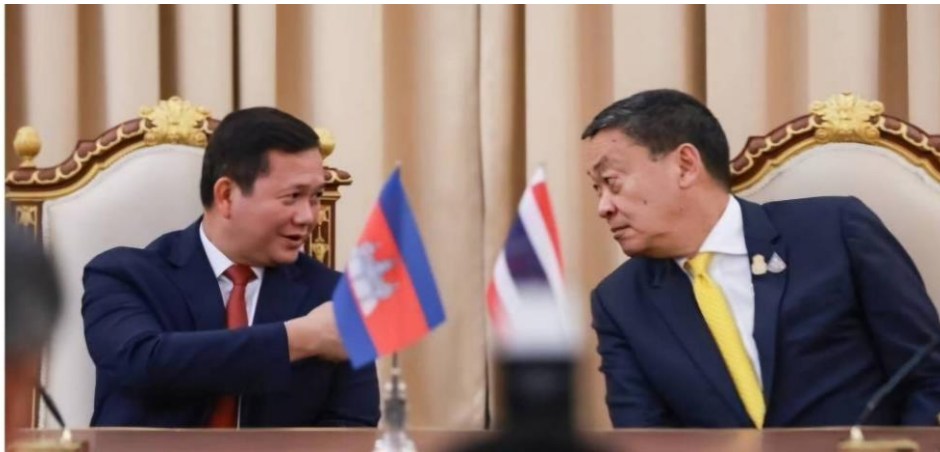




## 8. Cooperation and Assistance

### Thailand – Cambodia

During the visit to Thailand by His Excellency Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei Hun Manet on 7 February 2024, the Prime Minister of Kingdom of Cambodia and His Excellency Mr. Srettha Thavasin, the then Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, witnessed the signing ceremony and the exchange of Memorandums of Understanding. The MOU mentioned the development of border areas, in which both leaders committed to humanitarian mine clearance operations in pilot areas with the goal of ensuring safe border areas for the people from both countries.



**Meeting between Prime Ministers of Thailand and Cambodia on 7 February 2024**

During 21-22 February 2024, the Assistant of TMAC Director General together with the Director of the Department of Border Affairs (secretary group) had a meeting with the Deputy Director General of Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) during the 16<sup>th</sup> General Border Committee (GBC) in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.



**TMAC and CMAC meeting during 21-22 February 2024**

On 23 May 2024, the Director General of TMAC and his delegation met with Mr. Heng Ratana, CMAC Director General, to discuss cooperation projects on mine clearance along the Thai-Cambodian border and visited the CMAC Training Center in Kampong Chanang, Cambodia.



**TMAC's visit to the CMAC training center in Kampong Chanang, Cambodia**

### Thailand – ASEAN

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

Thailand has also made a continued effort to push forward the proposal to establish the Guidelines and Action Plan for mine clearance operations in ASEAN, which could be a starting point for the cooperation on mine action efforts among the ASEAN Member States, especially along the border areas.

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

During 8-13 December 2024, the Deputy Director General of TMAC and his delegation attended the 14<sup>th</sup> ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Group on Humanitarian Mine Action meeting in Vang Vieng, Lao PDR.



**The 14<sup>th</sup> ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Group on Humanitarian Mine Action meeting during 8-13 December 2024**





**Executive Director of ARMAC's courtesy call on Director General of TMAC and discussed cooperation and support for future humanitarian mine operations in Thailand at TMAC HQ on 27 May 2024**



**TMAC's participation in the ARMAC meeting on MRE and Regional VA program on 28 August 2024 in Siem Reap**



### 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 2024. 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.

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

In 2024, Thailand and the U.S. conducted Humanitarian Mine Action Exercise: Exercise: HMA EX and other activities as follows; During 6 January – 9 February 2024, Thailand and the U.S. conducted a training on Explosive Ordnance Disposal: EOD level 1-2 in Ratchaburi Province, Thailand, with 37 trainees and 5 trainers from both sides.



**Training on Explosive Ordnance Disposal: EOD level 1-2 during 6 January – 9 February 2024**

On 11 January 2024, the Director General of TMAC welcomed the delegation of Golden West Humanitarian Foundation (GWHF) and the United States Marine Corps Pacific (U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES PACIFIC: MARFORPAC). On this occasion, they discussed joint training approaches in various courses, including plans for cooperation to support Thailand's humanitarian mine clearance operations.



**GWHF and MAR FORPAC visit to TMAC HQ on 11 January 2024**

During 26 February – 10 March 2024, Thailand and the U.S. held Bilateral Explosive Ordnance Reduction Event: BEOR in Surin Province, Thailand, with 60 trainees from both sides.



**Bilateral Explosive Ordnance Reduction Event: BEOR during 26 February – 10 March 2024**



During 5 May - 13 July 2024, TMAC Mine Detection, Recovery and Destruction Course (Beginner Level) was convened in Ratchaburi Province, Thailand, with 20 trainees and 19 trainers from both sides.



#### **TMAC Mine Detection, Recovery and Destruction Course (Beginner Level) during 5 May-13 July 2024**

During 14 July – 10 August 2024, Thailand and the U.S. conducted a training on Explosive Ordnance Disposal: EOD level 3 in Ratchaburi Province and Surin Province, Thailand, with 10 trainees and 13 trainers from both sides.



#### **Training on Explosive Ordnance Disposal: EOD level 3 during 14 July-10 August 2024**

During 20 - 23 May 2024, the Director General of TMAC and his delegation attended the Technology Requirements Workshop for Humanitarian Mine Research and Development organized the U.S. HD R&D in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. On this occasion, the Director Genral of TMAC met with Mr. Sean Burke, Director of the Humanitarian Mine Action Research and Development Program of the U.S. Ministry of Defense, to discuss approaches and cooperation in supporting TMAC's operations.



**Workshop on Technology Requirements for Humanitarian Mine Research and Development during 20 - 23 May 2024**



On 22 May 2024, the Director General of TMAC and his delegation observed a presentation and demonstration of mine detection utilizing Mine Detection Rats. During the visit, the Director General of TMAC also had a meeting with Mr. Sean Burke, Director and Executive of the Humanitarian Mine Action Research and Development Program under the United States Department of Defense. The meeting aimed to foster relations and enhance cooperation in support of TMAC's operations, in conjunction with their participation in the Technology Requirements Workshop for Humanitarian Mine Action Research and Development in Phnom Penh.



**TMAC observed demonstration of mine detection using rats on 22 May 2024 in Phnom Penh**

On 30 July 2024, the Director General of TMAC welcomed the MARFORPAC and GWHF delegations. On this occasion, they attended the meeting on the United States Third International Force (III MEF) training contract between TMAC, GWHF and MARFORPAC at TMAC HQ.



**MARFORPAC and GWHF in a meeting on training contract of the US Third International Force on 30 July 2024 at TMAC HQ**

On 27 August 2024, the Deputy Director General of TMAC and his delegation observed a demonstration of the GCS 200 mine clearance machine in Siem Reap, which was planned to be used to support Thailand through the cooperation between TMAC and HD R&D.



**TMAC's observation of the demonstration of GCS 200 mine clearance machine, a joint venture between TMAC HD R&D on 27 August 2024 in Siem Reap**

On 17 October 2024, the Director General of TMAC welcomed Mr. Chris Walk, representative of the Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program: HD R&D), U.S. Department of Defense. During the visit, both sides discussed support for Thailand's Humanitarian mine clearance operations.



**HD R&D representatives' courtesy call on Director General of TMAC to discuss support for humanitarian mine operations on 17 October 2024 at TMAC HQ**



On 25 October 2024, the Director General of TMAC met with Lt.Col. ISAAC TIBAYAN, MARFORPAC Representatives and GWHF representatives to discuss the Joint/Combined Training Plan and other operational support for TMAC in 2025 under the framework of the Humanitarian Mine Action Cooperation between TMAC and MARFORPAC in Bangkok.

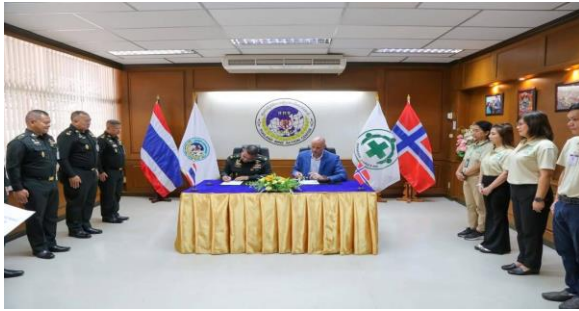


**TMAC Director General met with MARFORPAC and GWHF to discuss joint/combined training plans and other operational support for 2025**

### 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 provides technical advisory support to TMAC. NPA assists TMAC in the utilization of tools for effective demining operations, including deminers manual, mine detection dogs and mechanical survey and clearance.

On 16 January 2024, the Director General of TMAC signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Mr. Aksel Steen-Nilsen, Country Director of NPA, Thailand Programme, on NPA's support and cooperation in Thailand during 2024 - 2026.



**The Norwegian Embassy's visit to TMAC HQ**



On 23 January 2024, the Director General of TMAC, together with Mr. Aksel Steen-Nilsen, Director of the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) Thailand, and Ms. Susira Chonhenchob, Project Manager of the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) Thailand, paid a courtesy call on Ms. Astrid Emilie Helle, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Norway to Thailand, and Ms. Thea Ottmann, Minister Counselor/Deputy Chief of the Embassy at the Norwegian Embassy in Bangkok. On this occasion, the Director General of TMAC discussed cooperation in supporting Thailand's humanitarian mine action.



**TMAC and NPA's courtesy call on the Norwegian Ambassador to Thailand at the Norwegian Embassy, Bangkok**

On 8 February 2024, the Director General of TMAC welcomed Mr. Christian Matre Illman, Regional Director, NPA Operations and Disarmament Division, and Mr. Bjorn Skodvin Hannisdal, Senior Programmer Adviser, NPA, Operations and Disarmament Division, from Head Office in Oslo. On this occasion, Mr. Illman also visited the operations of NPA officials in the operating area in Si Sa Ket Province.



**TMAC welcomes NPA officials from Head Office at TMAC HQ**

On 8 October 2024, the Director General of TMAC welcomed Mr. Jan Erik Støa, Thailand Program Director of the NPA at the Office of the Director General of TMAC, and discussed ways to coordinate support for Thailand's humanitarian mine operations.



**The Director General of TMAC welcomed Mr. Jan Erik Støa on 8 October 2024**

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







NPA’s activities in support of TMAC’s operations

### Thailand – Japan

The Japanese Government, through the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF), supports Thailand's mine operations through the Thai Civilian Deminer Association (TDA), an NGO operating in Thailand. In 2022, the TDA and MFA submitted a proposal on the "Project to Assist Thailand in Fulfilling its Clearance Obligation under the Mine Ban Treaty (PATOM Phase 2) and Vocational Training Programme for Mekong Region Communities Affected by Landmines (VTMRAL): PATOM Phase 2-VTMRAL" to the ASEAN Member States for funding from the Japanese Government through the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF). The project was launched in June 2023 and completed in January 2025.

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





## Thailand and other stakeholders and other activities in 2024

**Pictures:** Cooperation between Thailand and other stakeholders as well as other activities in 2024



**TMAC's meeting with ISU officials to support the preparation of Thailand's Updated Work Plan 2024-2026, which was submitted in 2024, on 9 April 2024 at TMAC HQ**



**TMAC's discussion with ICBL on the results of mine clearance operations and the 1<sup>st</sup> Preparatory Meeting for the 5<sup>th</sup> Review Conference of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention in Geneva, Switzerland**



**The Embassy of Switzerland's visit to TMAC HQ on 31 July 2024**



**Observation by delegates from the Azerbaijan Mine Action Center and ARMAC of a presentation on TMAC's work results at TMAC HQ on 20 August 2024**





**TMAC's meeting with the Director of the NPA during his courtesy call upon assuming office on 23 August 2024 at TMAC HQ**



**TMAC's participation in the training course on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Residual Contamination Management (RCM) Workshop in Thailand organized by GICHD and TMAC on 2 September 2024 in Pattaya, Chonburi Province**





**TMAC's participation in the regional workshop on "SOUTHEAST ASIA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON LIABILITY"**

## **Multilateral framework**

In 2024, Thailand served as a member and a gender focal point of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation. Throughout the year, Thailand and other gender focal points collaborated with other stakeholders, including ICBL, GICHD, HALO Trust and UNIDIR, promoted gender mainstreaming and raised awareness of the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities through different activities, including online webinar, side event at the 5<sup>th</sup> Review Conference and other outreach activities. At the 5<sup>th</sup> Review Conference, Thailand, as incoming in Chair of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation in 2025, shared priorities of the Committee, including getting the mine actions back on track and ensuring close collaboration with the Committee on Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance in Article 5 extension process.

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

Furthermore, Thailand believes that cooperation and assistance under the framework of the Convention could potentially contribute to the success in mine action efforts and the fulfillment of the obligations under Article 5, in particular in demining activities along the border with Cambodia.

On another note, Thailand has annually contributed 10,000 Swiss Francs since 2016 to the ISU. In 2024 Thailand pledged to contribute an annual sum of 10,000 Swiss Francs between 2025-2029 to ensure its long-term financial stability and support its constructive and meaningful work in assisting State Parties to fulfill their obligations under the Convention.



**TMAC's participation in the APMBC Intersessional Meeting (ISM) in 2024 in Geneva, Switzerland**







**Ms. Pinsuda Jayanama, Director-General of the Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, led the Thai delegation from different agencies, including the TMAC Director General, to attend the 5<sup>th</sup> Review Conference of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (RevCon5) during 25 - 29 November 2024 in Siem Reap**

**Annex I : Areas released, 1 January - 31 December 2024**

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/East</b>									
1	423-01/01	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.189600	14.388965	4,668	4,398	1,084	10,150	93	-
2	423-01/02	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.191429	14.390873	5,516	4,964	1,384	11,864	139	-
3	423-02/01	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.167215	14.375831	-	128,832	11,168	140,000	1,183	-
4	423-04/01	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.144331	14.373595	70,433	111,631	27,936	210,000	2,330	-
5	423-04/02	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.154235	14.374322	1,088	152,162	16,750	170,000	3,522	1
6	437-01/01	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.249418	14.390844	-	73,205	977	74,182	303	2
7	437-03/01	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.209650	14.378947	19,192	14,350	17,882	51,424	1,106	-
8	437-04/01	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.242641	14.381934	-	11,973	308	12,281	21	-
9	437-06/01	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.264903	14.406048	-	26,992	939	27,931	56	20
10	437-06/02	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.261099	14.404658	-	20,760	128	20,888	17	-
11	437-06/03	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.259685	14.399174	-	20,348	136	20,484	17	-
12	430-01/01	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.066806	14.345982		118,166	11,834	130,000	1,871	42
13	424-02/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.749987	14.414838	-	357,843	57,855	415,698	1,430	-
14	428-06/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.839058	14.415019	30,974	6,572	4,670	42,216	244	-
15	KBKB 2A (Additional Area)	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.453859	14.357663	-	67,152	1,631	68,783	128	14
16	KBKB 2B (Additional Area)	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.455184	14.358682	-	34,324	13,306	47,630	472	38
17	KBKB 3 (Additional Area)	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.470526	14.347132	-	76,755	6,233	82,988	13	4
18	KBKB 4 (Additional Area)	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.467137	14.351160	-	52,299	3,010	55,309	7	-
19	KBKB 5 (Additional Area)	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.466872	14.348389	-	130,693	-	130,693	-	-
20	KBKB 6 (Additional Area)	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.464569	14.344831	-	68,176	-	68,176	-	-
21	406-02/01	Surin	Sang Kha	103.869360	14.355784	-	244,154	24,670	268,824	979	2

	Out of area (EOD Spot Task)	Si Sa Ket								-	2
	Out of area (EOD Spot Task)	Surin								35	12
		<b>East</b>									
22	84-02	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.884908	14.010039	-	930	-	930	-	-
23	11-01	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.773495	13.890785	-	101,045	-	101,045	-	3
24	11-02	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.767156	13.864413	-	182,000	-	182,000	-	-
25	55-01	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.778526	13.924002	-	662,319	1,377	663,696	102	-
26	229-01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.908874	11.669425	11,415	346,037	-	357,452	-	-
27	216-01/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.705896	12.185159	-	549,212	96,749	645,961	2,832	6
28	268-03/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.745297	12.096336	-	145,003	1,107	146,110	91	-
29	268-03/02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.752879	12.088439	-	566,702	3,298	570,000	316	-
30	268-03/04	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.761745	12.076141	-	283,104	1,896	285,000	123	-
31	268-03/05	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.766090	12.073622	-	137,465	2,535	140,000	91	-
32	268-03/06	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.772513	12.057559	-	67,160	1,160	68,320	58	-
	Out of area (EOD Spot Task)	Sa Kaeo							-	21	97
	Out of area (EOD Spot Task)	Trat							-	-	1
		<b>North</b>									
	Out of area (EOD Spot Task)	Mae Hong Son				-	-	-	-		
	Out of area (EOD Spot Task)	Chiang Mai				-	-	-	-		
	Out of area (EOD Spot Task)	Chaing Rai				-	-	-	-		
	Out of area (EOD Spot Task)	Nan				-	-	-	-		
Total						<b>143,286</b>	<b>4,766,726</b>	<b>310,023</b>	<b>5,220,035</b>	<b>17,600</b>	<b>244</b>



**Annex II : Areas known and suspected to contain anti-personnel mines as of 31 December 2024, and the estimated date of completion**

No.	SHA/CHA Number	Province	District	Longitude	Latitude	CHA	SHA	Estimated period when mines were emplaced	Estimated date of completion (year-end)
		North/East							
1	447-05/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.166710	14.304954	205,285		1975-1988	2026
2	447-05/03	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.162044	14.302335	50,732		1985-2000	2026
3	457-01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.954009	14.383237	331,104		1980-1984	2026
		<b>Total Ubon Ratchathani</b>				<b>587,121</b>			
4	437-03/01	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.209650	14.378947	128,576		1974-1992	2026
5	437-03/02	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.219311	14.375985	87,360		1974-1992	2026
6	437-04/02	Si Sa Ket	Phu Sing	104.226795	14.374214	215,634		1974-1992	2026
7	424-02/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.749987	14.414838	7,698		1985-1998	2026
8	428-01/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.874772	14.417351	60,363		1977-1999	2026
9	428-03/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.895065	14.408942	2,384		1977-1999	2026
10	428-06/03	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.848116	14.406895	278,349		1977-1999	2026
11	426-07/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.726618	14.405297	26,313		1976-1999	2026
12	426-07/02	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.729768	14.410138	3,962		1976-1999	2026
13	426-07/03	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.735583	14.413731	14,639		1976-1999	2026
14	436-01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.675019	14.398048		1,084,066	1973-1987	2026
15	436-02/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.647852	14.424896	20,302		1973-1987	2025
16	436-03	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.658760	14.406964	394,232		1973-1987	2026
17	436-04	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.664924	14.403398		709,787	1974-1997	2026
18	438-01/02	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.605830	14.397869	26,199		1983-1987	2026
19	438-02/02	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.630017	14.411670	4,225		1983-1987	2025
20	439-02/01A	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.492372	14.372908	109,349		1983-1987	2026
21	439-02/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.495621	14.373996	907		1983-1987	2025

22	439-03/01	Si Sa Ket	Kanthalarak	104.519858	14.371643	68,990		1983-1987	2026
23	431-01/01	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.371104	14.375257	158,826		1983-1987	2025
24	431-01/02	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.352971	14.372660	129,566		1983-1987	2025
25	431-02/01	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.383337	14.347335	370,414		1983-1987	2025
26	440-02/01	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.322521	14.376839	151,697		1973-1977	2025
27	440-03/01	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.340573	14.371832	223,643		1973-1977	2025
28	440-03/02	Si Sa Ket	Khun Han	104.331284	14.371396	67,364		1973-1977	2025
		<b>Total Si Sa Ket</b>				<b>2,550,992</b>	<b>1,793,853</b>		
29	393-01/01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.695383	14.438896	3,789		1978-1992	2025
30	393-02/03	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.656574	14.438624	18,132		1978-1992	2025
31	393-03/01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.636013	14.406937	60,555		1978-1992	2025
32	393-03	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.654191	14.414579	291,543		1978-1992	2026
33	396-01/01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.626055	14.403380	159,284		1975-1998	2025
34	396-02/02	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.598963	14.417616	37,659		1975-1998	2025
35	413-01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.702378	14.438839	22,343		N/A	2025
36	413-02/01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.705428	14.434714	344,240		N/A	2025
37	413-02	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.729198	14.421182	469,242		N/A	2025
38	413-03	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.703405	14.395722		1,072,000	N/A	2025
39	416-04/01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.453527	14.370848	65,000		N/A	2026
40	416-04/02	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.466608	14.365529	11,362		N/A	2025
41	394-01/01	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.401657	14.359143	22,634		1976-1984	2025
42	395-01	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.328329	14.352737	601,289		1975-1991	2026
43	401-01/01	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.223756	14.329060	355,026		1983-1997	2025
44	397-03/01	Surin	Buachet	103.932158	14.334075	35,300		1979-1992	2026
45	407-03/01	Surin	Sang Kha	103.846512	14.737003	11,802		N/A	2025
46	407-04/01	Surin	Sang Kha	103.848652	14.371101	86,975		N/A	2025
47	411-02/01	Surin	Sang Kha	103.776925	14.364926	59,031		1977-1980	2025
48	411-06/01	Surin	Sang Kha	103.825205	14.353902	58,715		N/A	2025

49	411-06/02	Surin	Sang Kha	103.808103	14.356708	154,781		N/A	2025
		<b>Total Surin</b>				<b>2,868,702</b>	<b>1,072,000</b>		
50	386-01/01	Buri-Ram	Ban Kruat	103.037645	14.248946	158,403		N/A	2025
51	367-01/01	Buri-Ram	Lahan Sai	103.028125	14.236942	16,465		N/A	2025
52	367-02/03	Buri-Ram	Lahan Sai	102.997752	14.214657	61,244		N/A	2025
53	367-02/04	Buri-Ram	Lahan Sai	103.001626	14.219514	14,041		N/A	2025
54	367-02/05	Buri-Ram	Lahan Sai	103.004070	14.221580	17,122		N/A	2025
		<b>Total Buri-Ram</b>				<b>267,275</b>	<b>-</b>		
		East							
55	84-01	Sa Kao	Ta Phraya	102.896622	14.011386	342,452		1981-1984	2025
56	119-01	Sa Kao	Ta Phraya	102.811264	13.957158		859,700	1976-1992	2025
57	6-01	Sa Kao	Khok Sung	102.740577	13.825477		1,187,905	1978-1998	2025
58	27-01	Sa Kao	Khok Sung	102.688618	13.752654		99,800	1974-1995	2026
59	62-01	Sa Kao	Aranyaprathet	102.641329	13.731562		950,542	N/A	2026
60	113-01	Sa Kao	Aranyaprathet	102.605831	13.714688		1,490,174	1973-1980	2026
		<b>Total Sa Kao</b>				<b>342,452</b>	<b>4,588,121</b>		
61	227-01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.913598	11.656051	58,878		1975-1979	2026
62	227-02	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.912471	11.659450	26,253		1973-1991	2026
63	228-01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.910975	11.677315	1,421,560		1973-1991	2025
64	248-01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.910314	11.706838	418,465		1972-1992	2025
65	248-02/01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.910441	11.721738	107,930		1972-1992	2025
66	219-01/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.716098	12.270503	11,942		1978-1990	2025
67	219-01/02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.717815	12.274700	13,840		1978-1990	2025
68	252-01/03	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.708522	12.207747	51,654		1986-1998	2026
69	252-01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.711024	12.216930	436,840		1986-1999	2026
70	218-01/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.722710	12.334290	127,105		1983-1994	2025
71	244-01/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.776511	12.024157	141,287		1979-1988	2025
72	244-01/02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.776548	12.003089	155,292		1979-1988	2025
		<b>Total Trat</b>				<b>2,971,046</b>	<b>-</b>		
<b>Total</b>						<b>9,587,588</b>	<b>7,453,974</b>		