

**Statement by the Delegation of Thailand
Intersessional Meetings (ISM) 2025
Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC)
Agenda item 4: Matters related to the mandate of
the Committee on Article 5 Implementation
18 June 2025, Geneva, Switzerland**

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**Madam Chair,
Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,**

Thailand wishes to extend our sincere appreciation to the President of the 22nd Meeting of the States Parties, the Members of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, as well as the ISU for their continued support and tireless efforts in advancing humanitarian mine action under the APMBC.

Thailand recognises the devastating humanitarian and socio-economic impact of anti-personnel mines and wishes to reaffirm our unwavering commitments to the Convention. We remain determined to clear all contaminated areas within our territory and contribute actively to the shared vision of a mine-free world.

Madam Chair,

Currently, Thailand is in the third extension period for Article 5 obligations, spanning from 1 November 2023 to 31 December 2026. During this period, 21.8 square kilometers of contaminated areas have been planned to address across 15 districts in 6 provinces.

Since then, Thailand has identified an additional 0.5 sq.km. of hazardous area, released 9.1 sq.km. of land, and found and disposed 24,688 explosive items, including 24,353 anti-personnel mines, 21 anti-vehicle mines, and 314 unexploded ordnances.

As a result, Thailand has made progress in mine clearance, reducing contaminated land to 13.2 sq. km. in 6 provinces along the Thai – Cambodia border which represents only 0.5 % of the original contaminated areas.

Madam Chair,

Recognising the importance of risk education and reduction to our humanitarian mine action efforts, Thailand has long provided effective, context-specific programmes that consider gender, age and disabilities and regularly reported its endeavours through Article 7 Report. Since 2020, we have successfully trained

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over 150,382 mine action personnels, community leaders, and local officers, including female deminers and officers operating in the fields.

As a result, a number of mine-related casualties has been significantly reduced. In 2024, there were three victims: one deminer and two civilians. As of May 2025, there have been no new victims reported.

Madam Chair,

Thailand values international cooperation in advancing mine action. Thailand Mine Action Center or TMAC, a coordinator of National Mine Action Platform, continues to collaborate with key partners such as the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), and the U.S. HD R&D Program with a view to accelerating the implementation of Article 5, including through the application of evidence-based land release methodologies to reidentify suspected and confirmed hazardous areas.

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Our efforts do not stop in the country, Thailand has also co-hosted different international capacity building activities, among them was the regional training workshops on mine action information management and national standards development, which we co-hosted with the GICHD and the ASEAN Regional Mine Action Center (ARMAC).

Furthermore, Thailand also contributes 10,000 US Dollars annually to support ARMAC's initiatives and will host Lao PDR's National Regulatory Authority for UXO/Mine Action in July 2025 for knowledge sharing and regional collaboration.

Madam Chair,

Thailand views initiatives and innovations as key to mine action progress. On 27 May 2025, Thailand officially launched the Center of Excellence on Humanitarian Demining Missions. This Center aims to consolidate best practices, promote training, and strengthen regional cooperation in mine action.

We have also considered the planning for Residual Contamination Management (RCM), supported by GICHD. A draft working paper entitled "Thailand's Transition to RCM" has been developed, using the "Phetchabun Model" as a provincial-level pilot.

To improve safety and efficiency, TMAC is collaborating with domestic institutions such as Mahanakorn University of Technology to develop robotic systems for detection, clearance, and disposal of explosive ordnance.

Despite substantial progress, Thailand is facing many challenges ahead, including high-density contamination, irregular mine-laying patterns, as well as rugged and difficult terrain. Moreover, most contaminated areas remain along the border, which requires careful handling and close bilateral cooperation with the neighbouring country, particularly through our existing bilateral mechanisms. In the meantime, Thailand has to allocate sufficient resources to sustain national capacity until favorable conditions are fully established.

In conclusion, Thailand remains steadfast in its commitment to a mine-free world. Guided by the Siem Reap–Angkor Action Plan 2025–2029, we are determined to fulfil our Article 5 obligations and stand ready to collaborate with all stakeholders to overcome shared challenges and achieve the common aspiration of the Convention.

Thank you.

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