

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 5 BY THAILAND

COMMITTEE ON ARTICLE 5 IMPLEMENTATION (Thailand (Chair), United Kingdom, Algeria, Norway)

Intersessional Meetings 17 – 20 June 2025

I. Progress in implementation (Action 8, 20, 22)

1. Thailand reported that in 2024 it addressed 32 mined areas measuring 5,220,035 square metres in 4 Provinces, including 143,286 square metres cancelled, 4,766,726 square metres reduced, and 310,023 square metres cleared, destroying 17,544 anti-personnel mines and 132 items of unexploded ordnance (UXO).
2. Thailand reported it conducting explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) spot tasks resulting in the destruction of 2 items of UXO in Si Sa Ket, 35 anti-personnel mines and 12 UXO in Surin Province, 21 anti-personnel mines and 97 UXO in Sa Kaeo Province, and 1 UXO in Trat Province.
3. Thailand further reported that during the reporting period it identified an additional 465,591 square metres of confirmed hazardous area (CHA) in Si Sa Ket Province, and 10,456 square metres in Trat Province.
4. The Committee observed that the information provided by Thailand on progress in implementation allowed for comparability with that provided in its 2024 updated workplan. The Committee observed that progress in implementation was less than that projected in Thailand's 2024 updated workplan. The Committee encourages Thailand to continue to report information on progress in accordance with land release methodology employed in accordance with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and disaggregated by type of contamination. The Committee welcomed Thailand employing the Guide to Reporting in the drafting of its annual Article 7 report.

II. Remaining challenge (Action 17, 20, 22)

5. The Committee observed that Thailand provided a high degree of clarity¹ concerning its remaining challenge. Thailand reported a remaining challenge of 72 mined areas measuring 17,041,562 square metres, including 64 CHAs measuring 9,587,588 square metres and 8 suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) measuring 7,453,974 square metres, located in 6 Provinces.
6. The Committee welcomed Thailand providing updated information and clarity concerning remaining challenges in a manner consistent with IMAS and disaggregated by SHAs and CHAs in line with Action 22.
7. Action 17 of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan (SRAAP) requests States Parties that have not yet done so, to identify suspected and confirmed hazardous areas to the extent possible and establish as soon as possible, accurate baselines of contamination using data and evidence-based information collected in an inclusive manner including in areas affected by improvised anti-

¹ "High degree of clarity" has been used when a State Party has provided a list of all remaining areas (known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines), the estimated size of each area, the status of each area (i.e., "known" or "suspected"), information on the geographic location of each area.

personnel mines in line with IMAS. The Committee observed that Thailand was still in the process of identifying the precise perimeter of mined areas and would welcome updated information from Thailand on these efforts.

8. Thailand reported on its efforts to identify accurate baselines of contamination in an inclusive manner including information about mines from local populations, and that local participation, particularly at the sub-district and village levels, is fully incorporated into the main stages of the land release process.

III. National plans for clearance and survey (Action 1-3, 18-21)

9. The Committee recalled that Thailand's 2024 updated workplan contained information on its efforts to review and develop an evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national strategy for the period (2024-2026).
10. Thailand reported having an evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national work plan in place for the remaining period of its extension request (2024-2026), including updates based on new evidence. Thailand projects to address 7,359,455 square metres in 6 Provinces in 2025.
11. Thailand reported on its efforts to ensure that survey and clearance are prioritised based on clear nationally-driven humanitarian and sustainable development criteria with consideration for gender, age, disability, the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities including mine survivors, and the environment.
12. Thailand reported on its efforts to demonstrate high levels of national ownership, partnership and coordination, by integrating Convention implementation activities into national development plans, strategies and budgets. Thailand reported on the role of the Thailand Mine Action Committee, chaired by the Prime Minister, which was established to provide policy guidance and monitor implementation of the Convention, and the Thailand Mine Action Centre established under the Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters which is the leading agency for implementation of humanitarian mine action in the country. Thailand also reported on the integration of mine action into Government budgets, including the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and the Ministry of Public Health.
13. Thailand reported on its efforts to establish sustainable national capacities able to coordinate, regulate, and manage the national mine action programme, including the restructuring and building capacity of TMAC teams in technical survey, and clearance.

IV. Efficient implementation, innovative approaches, methods, and technological means (Action 4, 9, 25)

14. Thailand reported on its efforts to keep National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) up to date in accordance with IMAS to ensure efficient, effective, and safe operations, including, the revision of NMAS with the assistance with the Golden West Humanitarian Foundation, with an expectation for the NMAS to be officially endorsed in 2025.
15. Thailand reported on its efforts to establish and maintain a national, centrally managed information management system containing accurate and up-to-date data on the status of implementation, including the use of Arc GIS Online which allows policy-makers to view and analyse the overall mine situation while allowing the operators to effectively plan operation. Thailand also reported that Arc GIS assists the IM unit to effectively store the necessary statistics from all operations.

16. Thailand reported on efforts to improve the effectiveness of survey and clearance, including a shift in focus toward technical survey (TS) and clearance during the final stages of operations. Thailand reported carrying out personnel training programs focused on TS/NTS, clearance and EOD , to ensure that all TMAC field personnel obtain new skills, and to retain capacity. Thailand also reported that since 2022, Thailand has started utilising drone technology (UAV), which is useful for personnel working on the ground to conduct survey and operational planning.

v. Actions in accordance with plans in extension requests and decisions on them (Action 23)

17. In considering Thailand's extension request, the Twentieth Meeting of the States Parties (20MSP) had requested Thailand to submit updated information on an annual basis on several matters. The Committee welcomed the information provided in follow-up to the decision of the 20MSP.

18. The Committee recalled that in considering Thailand's 2022 extension request, the 20MSP requested Thailand to submit to the Committee by 30 April 2024, an updated detailed work plan for the remaining period covered by the extension. The Committee observed that Thailand had acted on the decisions of the 20MSP by submitting an updated work plan to the Fifth Review Conference.

VI. Mine risk education and reduction (Action 18,23, 26-29)

19. The Committee recalled that Thailand's 2024 updated work plan, included the strategic goal of mine risk education and risk mitigation of local communities. The Committee recalled that Thailand's 2022 extension request contained information on its efforts to implement mine risk education programmes, including information on how priorities were established, including through building strong relations with the primary land users in affected areas, the local population, and the local authorities from provincial level to the sub-district level. Thailand reported that towards community engagement helps support operations at all stages, as they allow TMAC to gather more precise information.

20. Thailand reported on the methodologies used, including, periodic school visits, village visits, local press, community radio broadcasts, and social media campaigns, with local group chats set up and used as a channel for raising awareness.

21. Thailand reported on challenges faced, including high level of contamination, challenging geographical landscape, and accessing issues along the border with Cambodia. Thailand reported on its efforts to implement mine risk education programmes, including results achieved and included information disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other diverse needs and experiences of affected communities.

22. Thailand reported on its efforts to integrate mine risk education and risk reduction programmes within wider plans for humanitarian response and protection, including integration of risk education with non-technical survey and clearance teams. The Committee would welcome updated information on Thailand's efforts to integrate risk education into humanitarian response and protection plans.

23. Thailand reported on its efforts to provide context-specific mine risk education and reduction programmes that are tailored to the threat encountered by the population and prioritise people most at risk by ensuring that these programmes are developed on an analysis of available casualty and contamination data, climate and environmental risk, an understanding of the affected population's behaviour, risk pattern and coping mechanisms, and, wherever possible, anticipated

population movements, including engagement with primary land users in affected areas, the local population, and the local authorities from provincial level to the sub-district level, and that inclusive community interviews are carried out, consulting women, girls, boys, and men from all residential groups, including minority groups. The Committee would welcome updated information from Thailand on its efforts in this regard.

24. Thailand reported on its efforts to establish national capacities to deliver mine risk education, including the role of Humanitarian Mine Action Units (HMAU) and the Thai Civilian Deminer Association (TDA).

VII. Best Practices in implementation (Action 5, 6, 18)

25. Thailand reported on its efforts to ensure that gender, age, disability considerations, and the diverse needs and experiences of women, girls, boys and men in mine-affected communities including mine survivors, are considered and inform all areas of Convention implementation, including promotion of training opportunities for women deminers, including advanced demining courses, as well as carrying out inclusive community interviews with women, girls, boys, and men from all residential groups, including minority groups.

26. Thailand reported on its efforts to develop evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national work plans for survey, clearance, and mine risk education as soon as possible and in an inclusive manner, including a strategic goal for risk education and integration of risk education activities with survey and clearance.

27. Action 6 of the SRAAP requests States Parties to ensure that climate and environmental considerations inform all relevant areas of Convention implementation to appropriately address climate and environmental risks. The Committee would welcome updated information from Thailand on its efforts in this regard.

VIII. International Cooperation and Assistance (Action 40-42, 45)

28. Thailand reported on its efforts to do their utmost to commit the resources needed to meet their Convention obligations as soon as possible and explore all possible funding sources including conventional and alternative/innovative sources and mechanisms of funding such as front-loading models, including contributions from the Royal Thai Government of more than approximately US \$7,500,000 annually, and that in 2024, the Royal Thai Government allocated the total sum of THB 260,250,000 an estimated US \$7,621,660.

29. Thailand reported on its efforts to disseminate information on challenges and requirements for assistance including through its annual Article 7 reports.

30. Thailand reported on its efforts to strengthen national level coordination including the role of the National Mine Action Committee and TMAC in collaborating with national agencies and directing field operations in coordination with Provincial and local authorities. Thailand also reported on its efforts to coordinate mine action activities with non-government organisations that operate in Thailand under the TMAC.

31. Thailand reported on its efforts to explore opportunities for international, regional, and bilateral cooperation including international cooperation with the United States, including training on the use of new equipment provided by the United States. Thailand also reported international cooperation with Japan as part of the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF), to support Thailand's mine operations through the Thai Civilian Deminer Association (TDA).

32. Thailand also reported that several bilateral initiatives were undertaken during the reporting period between Thailand and Cambodia, including dialogue among the relevant authorities regarding Thailand's proposal on a new joint projects, as well as consultations between the Prime Ministers of the two countries during the official visits of Cambodia's Prime Minister to Thailand. Thailand reported that during this meeting 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. Thailand further reported a signing ceremony and the exchange of Memorandums of Understanding, that included development of border areas, in which commitments to humanitarian mine clearance operations in pilot areas with the goal of ensuring safe border areas for the people from both countries.
33. Thailand reported its efforts to strengthen cooperation under the regional framework of ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre (ARMAC), including support for resource mobilisation, strengthening gender equality and empowerment, and strengthening institutional and staff capacities in the region through their ongoing projects. Thailand further reported on its efforts to engage regionally, including through attendance of the 14th ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Group on Humanitarian Mine Action meeting in Vang Vieng, Lao PDR.

IX. Challenges in implementation (Action 29, 41)

34. Thailand reported on its efforts to report on challenges and requirements for assistance, mainly due to challenges in gaining access to areas along the border between Thailand and Cambodia.

The Siem Reap Angkor Action Plan country reporting tracker							
Article 5 Implementation							
Thailand							
CROSS-CUTTING ACTIONS							
Actions	Indicators	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Additional information requested from the Committee
#1	Percentage of affected States Parties that report integrating Convention implementation activities into: national development plans and budgets, strategies and budgets including on poverty reduction, humanitarian response, on health and mental health, gender equality inclusion of persons with disabilities, peacebuilding, Human Rights, climate change adaptation plans, environmental protection and improvement, and/or disaster risk reduction.						
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having strengthened partnerships and coordinated Convention implementation activities with relevant humanitarian, peacebuilding, climate, environmental, development, health, disability, and human rights sectors.						
#2	Percentage of affected States Parties reporting having sustainable national capacities in place able to coordinate, regulate, and manage the national mine action programme including survey, clearance, mine risk education, and victim assistance and undertake post completion activities, including management of residual risk.						
#3	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national strategies and work plans in place.						
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having reviewed and updated their national strategies and work plan based on new evidence.						
#4	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having up-to-date National Mine Action Standards in place in accordance with International Mine Action Standards.						
#5	Percentage of affected States Parties that report national work plans and strategies integrating gender, age, disability considerations, and the diverse needs and experiences of people in mine-affected communities including mine survivors.						
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report national work plans and strategies developed through inclusive consultation with stakeholders including survivors and representatives of mine-affected communities,						
#6	Percentage of affected States Parties that report integrating climate and environmental considerations into Convention implementation activities, including in their national strategies and work plans.						The Committee would welcome further information on Thailand's efforts to integrate climate and environmental considerations into Convention implementation activities, including in their national strategies and work plans.
#8	Percentage of States Parties that submit Article 7 reports by 30 April of each year.						
	Percentage of States Parties that prepare their Article 7 reports using the Guide to Reporting.						

#9	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a national, centrally-managed information management system in place containing up-to-date information on implementation at the national level.					
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SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OF MINED AREAS							
Actions	Indicators	2025	2026	2030	2028	2029	Additional information requested from the Committee
#17	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having established an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline, including in areas affected by improvised anti-personnel mines in line with IMAS.						The Committee would welcome further information on Thailand’s efforts on having established an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline, including in areas affected by improvised anti-personnel mines in line with IMAS.
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having established a baseline through inclusive consultations.						
#18	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having in place evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national work plans for survey and clearance.						
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report in their Article 7 reports updates to their national work plans, including adjusted milestones based on new evidence, including budgets for implementation, and requirements for assistance						
#19	Number of affected States Parties that report on the inclusion of humanitarian and sustainable development criteria in survey, clearance, planning, and prioritisation.						
	Number of affected States Parties that report on the consideration of inclusion of gender, age, disability, the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities including mine survivors, climate, and environment in survey and clearance planning and prioritisation.						
#20	Number of affected States Parties that apply the provisions of the Convention to anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature including in survey and clearance operations under Article 5.						
	Number of affected States Parties that apply the provisions of the Convention to anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature to reporting obligations under Article 7.						
#21	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a national capacity in place to implement the Convention and address any previously unknown mined areas or newly mined areas discovered following completion.						
	Number of States Parties that following completion, report the discovery of previously unknown mined areas or newly mined areas.						
#22	Percentage of affected States Parties that report on their remaining challenge in a manner disaggregated by ‘suspected hazardous areas’ and ‘confirmed hazardous areas’ and their relative size.						

	Percentage of affected States Parties that report on progress made to address mined areas in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e. cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance).					
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report in a disaggregated manner by type of contamination.					
#23	Percentage of extension requests submitted that include detailed, evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and multi-year plans for survey and clearance.					
	Percentage of extension requests submitted that ensure consideration for gender, age, disability, the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities including mine survivors, as well as climate, and the environment.					
#24	Number of affected States Parties that declare completion of their Article 5 obligations.					
	Percentage of these States Parties that submit voluntary Declarations of Completion.					
#25	Percentage of affected States Parties that report on efforts to improve effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance.					
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report on research, analysis, and the adoption of innovative approaches, methods, and technological means to improve effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance.					

MINE RISK EDUCATION AND REDUCTION							
Actions	Indicators	2025	2026	2033	2028	2029	Additional information requested from the Committee
#18	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having in place evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national work plans for mine risk education;						
#23	Percentage of extension requests submitted that include detailed, evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and multi-year plans for risk education activities.						The Committee would welcome further information on Thailand's efforts to include detailed, evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and multi-year plans for risk education activities.
#26	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having integrated mine risk education and reduction programmes within wider plans for humanitarian response and protection, development, health, mental health, climate, the environment, education, and/or disaster risk reduction or other relevant plans; as well as within survey, clearance and victim assistance activities.						The Committee would welcome further information on Thailand's efforts on report having integrated mine risk education and reduction programmes within wider plans.
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report on efforts to reduce the affected population's risk-taking behaviour and to increase knowledge and awareness.						
#27	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having established an evidence-based priority-setting mechanism for mine risk education and reduction programmes tailored to the threat encountered by the population and which prioritises people most at risk.						

#28	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having sustainable national capacities in place to deliver mine risk education and reduction programmes in case previously unknown mined areas or newly mined areas are discovered and/or in emergency settings.					
#29	Percentage of affected States Parties that report carrying out mine risk education and reduction programmes including information on how priorities are established, methodologies used (e.g. interpersonal, mass, or digital media), challenges faced, and results achieved and included information disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other relevant factors.					

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE							
Actions	Indicators	2025	2026	2033	2028	2029	Additional information requested from the Committee
#40	Percentage of affected States Parties that report making national financial commitments to the implementation of survey and clearance;						
	Percentage of States Parties that report on exploring all possible sources of funding, including conventional and alternative/innovative sources and mechanisms of funding or that report having innovative financial projects in place.						
#41	Percentage of affected States Parties that report on progress, challenges in implementation, and requirements for assistance.						
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a resource mobilisation plan in place.						
	Percentage of affected States Parties that have taken advantage of the Individualised Approach.						The Committee would welcome further information on Thailand’s efforts to take advantage of the Individualised Approach.
#42	Percentage of affected States Parties that report efforts to strengthen national coordination with national and international stakeholders and States Parties in a position to provide assistance.						
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having established a National Mine Action Platform.						
#45	Number of States Parties that report sharing national experiences, best practices, and lessons learnt through international, regional, and bilateral cooperation.						
	Number of States Parties that report sharing scientific, methodological, and technological expertise to strengthen the Convention’s implementation.						

