

KEY DATA

**APMBC ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE:
31 DECEMBER 2026**

Not on track to meet deadline

**AP MINE CONTAMINATION:
17KM²**Medium
(National authority estimate)

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS

Release of AP mined area	Release in 2024 (km ²)	Release in 2023 (km ²)
Clearance	0.31	0.55
Technical Survey	4.77	7.82
Non-Technical Survey	0.14	0.39
Destruction of AP mines during clearance, survey, and spot tasks		
	2024	2023
AP Mines destroyed	17,600 (incl. 56 in spot tasks)	15,085 (incl. 56 in spot tasks)

MAIN AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OPERATORS IN 2024:

- Thailand Mine Action Centre (TMAC)
- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

TMAC released more than 5km² of mined area in 2024, mostly through technical survey (TS). The Thai and Cambodia prime ministers met in February 2024 and agreed in principle on expediting border mine clearance but the two nations' defence ministers who met in the Joint Border Committee did not reach agreement on areas for clearance. Escalating border tensions erupted into heavy cross-border fighting in July 2025. In submissions to the president of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), Thailand accused Cambodia of having recently placed anti-personnel (AP) mines that Thailand found in Ubon Ratchathani and Si Sa Ket provinces.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Thailand should prioritise mine clearance in its political, diplomatic, and military engagement with Cambodia on resolving conflict on their border.
- Thailand and Cambodia should precisely define the border area where demining cannot proceed pending agreed demarcation and expedite clearance of the rest.
- The Thai Mine Action Centre (TMAC) should complete its review of national mine action standards and expedite their implementation.
- Thailand should develop and disclose plans for the management of residual contamination.

ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2024)	Score (2023)	Performance Commentary
UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION (20% of overall score)	8	8	Areas for demarcation on the disputed border with Cambodia made up 84% of Thailand's remaining mined area at the end of 2024. They include some suspected hazardous areas that still require survey.
NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT (10% of overall score)	8	8	Thailand has consistently demonstrated strong national ownership of mine action, which is largely funded from the budget of the armed forces. TMAC's military personnel conduct survey and clearance, supported by, and in good collaboration with, NGOs on TS and non-technical survey (NTS).
GENDER AND DIVERSITY (10% of overall score)	6	6	TMAC has no policy on gender. Its humanitarian mine action units, which the armed forces classify as combat units, do not employ women, but female staff make up about 30% of its headquarters personnel.
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION (10% of overall score)	6	6	Thailand has had a national standard on environmental management in place since 2010, which is in need of revision and updating. In the meantime, TMAC says it works closely with NPA and its global "Green Field Tool" approach to environmental management.
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (10% of overall score)	8	8	TMAC used the Arc geographic information system (GIS) to manage data which allows demining units to submit information online, enabling TMAC to verify data and make corrections. Thailand submits detailed Article 7 reports every year and has regularly updated States Parties to the APMBBC on its progress.
PLANNING AND TASKING (10% of overall score)	8	8	Thailand sets out detailed work plans in Article 5 deadline extension requests. It falls short of implementing them because border tensions prevent progress in tackling the "Areas for Demarcation" that make up most of its remaining contamination.
LAND RELEASE SYSTEM (10% of overall score)	8	8	TMAC made strides in reducing mined areas through efficient use of NTS, and is now focused on TS and clearance to achieve completion. TMAC is revising its outdated national mine action standards but has been slow to complete the process.
LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE (20% of overall score)	6	7	Thailand's plan for completing clearance by the end of 2026 stalled over failure to reach agreement with Cambodia on demining disputed border areas. Cross-border conflict in 2025 has torpedoed prospects for early progress and Thailand recognises it will need to request a fourth extension of its Article 5 deadline, which expires at the end of 2026.
Average Score	7.2	7.4	Overall Programme Performance: GOOD

AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE CAPACITY

MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

- National Committee for Humanitarian Mine Action (NMAC)
- Thailand Mine Action Centre (TMAC)

NATIONAL OPERATORS

- Humanitarian Mine Action Units (HMAU 1–4) and HMAU TMAC
- Thai Civilian Deminer Association (TDA)

INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)

OTHER ACTORS

- Golden West Humanitarian Foundation (Golden West)

UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION

Thailand continues to report AP mines in six provinces bordering Cambodia but reduced its contamination estimate by 22% to 17km² in 2024 (see Table 1) despite identifying 476,047m² of previously unrecorded mined area.¹

Most of the reduction occurred in north-eastern Si Sa Ket province, where the number of hazardous areas (HAs) dropped from 37 to 25 in 2024 and the area affected from 5.7km² to 4.3km², as well as in eastern Trat province where estimated contamination dropped 43% from 5.2km² to 2.2km². The previously unrecorded HAs identified during the year were also in Si Sa Ket (465,591²) and Trat (10,456m²).²

Table 1: AP mined area by province (at end 2024)³

Region	Province	CHAs	Area (m ²)	SHAs	Area (m ²)	Total area (m ²)
North-east	Ubon Ratchathani	3	587,121	0	0	587,121
	Si Sa Ket	23	2,550,992	2	1,793,853	4,344,845
	Surin	20	2,868,702	1	1,072,000	3,940,702
	Buri Ram	5	267,275	0	0	267,275
East	Sa Kaeo	1	342,452	5	4,588,121	4,930,573
	Trat	12	2,971,046	0	0	2,971,046
Totals		64	9,587,588	8	7,453,974	17,041,562

Thailand estimated that 14.3km² (84%) of its remaining AP mined area as at the end of 2024 was located in undemarcated border areas where political tensions and intermittent conflict with Cambodia have prevented demining.⁴ Thailand accused Cambodia in July and August 2025 of emplacing AP mines in the Chong Bok district of Ubol Ratchathani province and in Si Sa Ket province, resulting in four accidents to patrolling soldiers.⁵

OTHER EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE CONTAMINATION

Thailand has a relatively small problem of explosive remnants of war (ERW). This is largely being addressed in the course of releasing mined areas.

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

Mine action is nominally overseen by the National Committee for Humanitarian Mine Action (NMAC) created in 2000 under the chairmanship of the prime minister. The engagement of national leadership in the Committee was seen as important in facilitating policy direction and progress on issues affecting national security, notably regarding cooperation with neighbouring countries on clearing border areas.⁶ NMAC is tasked with developing policy guidance and mobilising resources from all sectors to support mine action to be able to complete clearance in the allotted timeframe.⁷ The committee has not been convened since 2017.⁸

TMAC was established in 1999 under the Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters to coordinate, monitor, and conduct mine/ERW survey and clearance, risk education, and victim assistance coordination throughout Thailand.⁹ TMAC's roles

and responsibilities within the sector are clear and coherent but it has had to contend with limited funding and, as a military organisation, with regular rotation of personnel at all levels.¹⁰ TMAC's current director general, Saksit Sangchanintara, took office in 2024 as the 15th director in TMAC's 26-year existence.

TMAC has faced some challenges with the command structure of the Humanitarian Mine Action Units (HMAUs). With the exception of one of the HMAUs ("HMAU-TMAC"), personnel come from the Division-Level Force of the Royal Thai Army and the Royal Thai Navy, which means they must report both to TMAC and to their respective divisional command.¹¹ TMAC has worked to inform the HMAUs, high-ranking generals, and the Chief of Defence Forces about the importance of mine action.¹²

1 Email from General Saksit Sangchanintara, Director General, TMAC, 5 August 2025.

2 Ibid.

3 Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form 4, Table 4-2.

4 Email from General Saksit Sangchanintara, TMAC, 5 August 2025.

5 Thailand Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "Briefing for the Diplomatic Corps on the Thailand-Cambodia Border Situation", 23 July 2025; "Statement on Protest Against the 3rd Incidence of the Use of Anti-Personnel Mines", 9 August 2025; and "Thailand says another soldier injured by landmine near Cambodia," *Reuters*, 12 August 2025.

6 Interview with Lt.-Gen. Prasopchai Kongburan, Director General, TMAC, in Geneva, 8 June 2017.

7 Five-Year Humanitarian Mine Action Plan, 1 November 2018–31 October 2023, p. 49.

8 Email from Flt. Lt. Chotiboon Anukulvanich, TMAC, 18 August 2021.

9 2017 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 1.

10 Interview with Col. Terdsak Trirattanagool, Assistant Director General, TMAC, Bangkok, 15 May 2017.

11 Email from Flt. Lt. Chotiboon Anukulvanich, TMAC, 15 August 2019.

12 Interviews with Shushira Chonhenchob, NPA; and Lt.-Gen. Sittipol Nimnuan, TMAC, in Bangkok, 9 April 2019.

Thailand's mine action programme, including TMAC personnel, equipment, HMAU operations, meetings, workshops, and training, is largely funded by the government through the Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters.¹³ In 2024, the government allocated THB 260.25 million, (approximately US\$7.62 million), a slight increase on the THB 250.6 million (approximately US\$ 6.8 million) allocated the previous year.¹⁴

TMAC has also received training and equipment from the United States (US) Marine Corps Forces Pacific (MARFORPAC) under the US Department of Defense's Humanitarian Mine Action Program. Training previously included a course for HMAU team leaders and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) Level 1 and 2 courses delivered in 2023.¹⁵

GENDER AND DIVERSITY

TMAC does not have a policy or guidelines on gender and diversity. TMAC's HMAUs are considered combat units by Thailand's armed forces which do not admit female combatants.¹⁶ Thailand reported that more than 20% of TMAC staff working on policy, planning, and coordination, though, are female.¹⁷ Additionally, TMAC reported two women were deployed in TMAC's HMAU in 2023 when, for the first time, female staff were selected for the demining course and the EOD course in the military's Ratchaburi centre.¹⁸ TMAC headquarters' staff of 52 included 24 women (42%) at the end of 2024, with female staff in 9 (38%) of the 24 managerial staff.¹⁹

Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) follows an organisational gender and diversity policy. Its survey teams are gender balanced and during NTS and community liaison activities they invite participation by all local people, including children.²⁰ The number of female staff employed by NPA increased by one in 2024, but the number of women in operations dropped from seven in 2023 to three (see Table 2).

Table 2: Gender composition of NPA Thailand in 2024²¹

Total staff	Total women staff	Total managerial or supervisory staff	Total women managerial or supervisory staff	Total operational staff	Total women operational staff
32	11 (34%)	4	3 (75%)	24	3 (13%)

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION

Thailand has had a national mine action standard (NMAS) on environmental management in place since 2010 which is in need of revision and updating. The standard sets requirements for protecting the environment against the adverse impact of demining, stipulating that clearance operations must leave land in a condition suitable for its intended use and any non-contaminated areas affected by operations are left in a condition similar to their pre-operational state. It does not address the need to include climate action policy in mine action or provide for environmental impact assessments.²² TMAC said its demining units work closely with NPA's teams when conducting environmental assessments of tasks.²³

NPA developed a Green Field Tool for managing environmental impacts of mine action globally and planned to roll out a revised version in 2025. In 2024, NPA piloted environmentally responsible planning of clearance operations in Phanom Dong Rak Wildlife Sanctuary and took new measures to manage waste in its head office and field operations and reduce vehicle emissions. NPA also held a seminar on climate awareness for NPA and TMAC staff and co-hosted a regional workshop on tackling the environmental impact of explosive remnants of war.²⁴

13 Email from Flt. Lt. Chotiboon Anukulvanich, TMAC, 27 February 2020.
14 Article 7 Reports (covering 2023 and 2024), Form 4.
15 Email from John Kelsch, Thailand Country Director/Technical Advisor, Golden West, 13 July 2024.
16 Email from Flt. Lt. Chotiboon Anukulvanich (on behalf of the Director General), TMAC, 1 July 2021.
17 Additional information for Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 11 August 2022, p. 4.
18 Interview with Gen. Nattawut Sabyeroop, Director General, TMAC, in Bangkok, 29 May 2024; and email from TMAC, 21 August 2024.
19 Email from General Saksit Sangchanintara, TMAC, 5 August 2025.
20 Email from Aksel Steen-Nilsen, Country Director, NPA, 19 May 2024.
21 Email from Jan Erik Stoa, Country Director, NPA, 24 July 2025.
22 TMAC, National Mine Action Standards, Chapter 27, 21 December 2010.
23 Email from General Saksit Sangchanintara, TMAC, 5 August 2025.
24 Email from Jan Erik Stoa, NPA, 24 July 2025.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

TMAC's data centre uses ArcGIS Online as part of a support package provided by the Department of Survey of the Royal Thai Armed Forces to collect and disseminate data and to

map hazardous areas.²⁵ HMAUs submit information to TMAC via the online system every 15 days, which allows for verification of progress and rectification of errors.²⁶

PLANNING AND TASKING

Thailand is continuously adjusting its work plans in response to tensions with Cambodia over demarcation of their common border which is obstructing clearance of "Areas for Demarcation" (ADs). Under the Article 5 deadline extension request submitted in 2022, Thailand had planned to complete the release of all hazardous areas except in ADs by October 2023 but it has not achieved this objective. As at the end of 2024, Thailand still had 2.74km² to clear within its demarcated territory and has not set out a work plan for clearing these areas.²⁷

Thailand's 2022 extension request also set a three-year timeline for demining ADs by the end of 2026 and in June 2024 it set out a new clearance schedule (see Table 3), but implementation remains stalled by lack of agreement with Cambodia on border clearance. Thailand reported "various positive development(s)" in high-level contacts with Cambodia in the early part of 2024²⁸ but continuing tensions escalated into cross-border fighting in July 2025.

Table 3: Thailand Updated Work Plan for mined area release 2023–26 (m²)²⁹

Province	Nov. 2023 to Oct. 2024	Nov. 2024 to Oct. 2025	Nov. 2025 to end 2026
Ubon Ratchathani	0	0	587,121
Si Sa Ket	1,735,077	1,512,047	2,458,127
Surin	816,602	2,399,792	957,832
Buri Ram	267,275	0	0
Sa Kaeo	2,134,646	1,203,082	2,540,516
Trat	2,355,274	2,244,534	573,625
Totals	7,308,874	7,359,455	7,117,221

LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

TMAC embarked on a review of Thailand's NMAS in 2020 but has not set a date for completing the process and in 2024 said it did not regard the issue as a priority.³⁰ TMAC said discussions on the issue in committee had made progress but not reached a conclusion.³¹

TMAC drafted its first NMAS with NPA's support in 2010, formally adopting the 32 chapters in June 2012, the year Thailand initiated a land release process.³² TMAC made modest revisions to the NMAS in 2015 and 2018 to support Thailand's shift towards using the full toolbox of land release methodologies rather than solely relying on TS and full

clearance.³³ The main change in 2018 was the release of a new standard on the "Cancellation of SHAs by Evidence Based Survey", which made it easier to cancel previously inflated, largely uncontaminated SHAs.³⁴

In 2020, TMAC, with the assistance of Golden West, began revising both the NMAS and associated standard operating procedures (SOPs) in accordance with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). TMAC's director general wanted to replace 32 NMAS chapters with more concise standards in 12 chapters and to transfer operational requirements to national SOPs.³⁵

²⁶ Ibid.; and email from Flt. Lt. Chotiboon Anukulvanich (on behalf of the Director General), TMAC, 27 February 2020.

²⁷ Email from General Saksit Sangchanintara, TMAC, 5 August 2025.

²⁸ Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form 4.

²⁹ Presentation of Thailand on updated work plan, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 18 June 2024.

³⁰ Interview with Gen. Nattawut Sabyeroop, TMAC, in Bangkok, 29 May 2024.

³¹ Email from General Saksit Sangchanintara, TMAC, 5 August 2025.

³² Thai National Mine Action Standards, 1 April 2015.

³³ Email from Shushira Chonhenchob, NPA (on behalf of Lt.-Gen. Sittipol Nimnuan, TMAC), 8 April 2019.

³⁴ Emails from Aksel Steen-Nilsen, NPA, 28 March 2019; and Flt. Lt. Chotiboon Anukulvanich (on behalf of the Director General), TMAC, 15 August 2019.

³⁵ Emails from John Kelsch, Golden West, 17 August and 15 September 2022 and 13 July 2024.

OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

All clearance in Thailand is conducted by the military due to national regulations on who can handle explosives and operate demining equipment. TMAC deploys five HMAUs staffed by personnel from the Royal Thai Army and Royal Thai Navy (see Table 4). TMAC is supported by an international operator, NPA, which carries out survey in cooperation with the HMAUs and has received intermittent support from a national operator, TDA, subject to the availability of donor funding.³⁶

Table 4: TMAC operational capacity in 2024³⁷

	HMAU 1		HMAU 2		HMAU 3		HMAU 4		HMAU TMAC	
	Teams	Personnel	Teams	Personnel	Teams	Personnel	Teams	Personnel	Teams	Personnel
NTS			2	14		13				56
TS			2	18	2				7	
Clearance	1	9	3	24	4	40	1	9		
EOD			1	4	1	5			1	6
MDD			2	5	3	6			4	6
Mechanical			0	0	0	0			1	6
Totals	1	9	10	65	10	64	1	9	13	74

NPA supports TMAC with one three-person NTS team and three TS/clearance teams with 16 people. It worked with two mine detection dogs (MDD) and handlers until September 2024 when Thai military authorities barred access to the

border by the Cambodian team leader and handlers. NPA has worked with TMAC and the military dog centre in 2025 to train MDD and handlers for TMAC's HMAUs and expected these to become operational in late 2025.³⁸

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2024

Table 5: Summary of land release outputs in 2024³⁹

Release of AP mined area	Release in 2024 (km²)	Comments
Clearance	0.3	
Technical Survey	4.8	
Non-Technical Survey	0.1	
Destruction of AP mines during clearance, survey, and spot tasks	2024	
AP mines destroyed	17,600	(including 56 during spot tasks)

Thailand released a total of 5.2km² through survey and clearance in 2024, continuing a steady downturn as it gets closer to completing clearance. It had released 8.8km² in 2023 and 10.4km² in 2022. The 2024 total was 29% less than the planned release of 7.3km², a shortfall Thailand attributed to problems accessing disputed border areas.⁴⁰

As the area released declined, the number of mines destroyed has continued a steady rise, underscoring the increasing mine density in remaining tasks concentrated along the border with Cambodia. TMAC destroyed 17,600 AP mines in 2024 compared with 15,032 in 2023 and 11,421 in 2022.⁴¹

36 Five-Year Mine Action Plan, p. 11; and email from Flt. Lt. Chotiboon Anukulvanich (on behalf of Lt.-Gen. Sittipol Nimnuan), TMAC, 27 February 2020.
37 Email from General Saksit Sangchanintara, TMAC, 5 August 2025.
38 Email from Jan Erik Stoa, NPA, 24 July 2025.
39 Email from General Saksit Sangchanintara, TMAC, 5 August 2025.
40 Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form 4.
41 Email from General Saksit Sangchanintara, TMAC, 5 August 2025.
42 Email from General Saksit Sangchanintara, TMAC, 5 August 2025.
43 Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form 4. NPA reported reducing 518,637m² in Si Sa Ket. Email from Jan Erik Stoa, NPA, 24 July 2025.

SURVEY IN 2024

TMAC reported cancelling 143,286m² through NTS in 2024, little more than one third of the area cancelled the previous year. TMAC said the drop reflected that it had already completed NTS of existing suspected hazardous areas and that its operational focus has instead been on TS and clearance. All areas of land release have slowed, however, and the 4.8km² Thailand reduced through TS also represented a sharp drop of nearly 40% from the previous year.⁴² TMAC data showed it included 0.4km² reduced by NPA in Si Sa Ket province.⁴³

CLEARANCE IN 2024

TMAC cleared a modest 310,023m² in 2024, 43% less than the previous year, but some of it densely mined. In Si Sa Ket's Phu Sing district, where TMAC released 687,781m² through TS and 90,526m² through clearance, destroying in the process 10,658 mines. In Trat province, TMAC cleared 106,745m² destroying 3,511 mines. EOD spot tasks, which involved the destruction of 56 AP mines, were in Surin and Sa Kaeo provinces.⁴⁴

TMAC planned greater clearance in 2024 but reported Cambodian forces intervened with requests to halt operations on 13 occasions, including twice in Trat province in January 2024 and the other 11 interventions in Ta Phraya district of Sa Kaeo province, seven of which were in December 2024.⁴⁵

DEMINER SAFETY

TMAC reported a deminer was slightly injured by a PMN mine detonated during operations in Kantharalak district of Si Sa Ket but gave no further details.⁴⁶

ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE



Under Article 5 of the APMBC (and in accordance with the third extension granted by States Parties in 2022), Thailand is required to destroy all AP mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible, but not later than 31 December 2026. By 2025, halfway through its third extension period, it indicated it would need to submit a fourth request.⁴⁷

Thailand has made consistent progress reducing the extent of AP mined area but has fallen behind the ambitious land release targets of its last extension request. This projected completing clearance of all mined areas that were clearly within its own territory before the start of 2024,⁴⁸ but Thailand still had 7.5km² of these hazardous areas at the end of 2023 and 2.7km² at the end of 2024.⁴⁹

The main obstacle to fulfilment of Thailand's Article 5 obligations is its inability to move forward with clearance of areas for demarcation on the border with Cambodia. TMAC and the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) conducted a pilot project on the border in March–April 2020 which released 9,500m². In October 2022, TMAC provided details, including polygon maps, of 10 sites, proposed for joint action. TMAC said five of the sites were on its territory and five in un-demarcated parts of the border.⁵⁰ TMAC and CMAC had previously visited the sites.⁵¹ No further operations have followed.

⁴⁴ Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form 4.

⁴⁵ Email from General Saksit Sangchanintara, TMAC, 5 August 2025.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ 2022 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 8.

⁴⁹ Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form 4; and email from General Saksit Sangchanintara, TMAC, 5 August 2025.

⁵⁰ Interview with Gen. Nattawut Sabyeroop, TMAC, in Bangkok, 29 May 2024.

⁵¹ Interview with international observer, 1 May 2024.

The prime ministers of Thailand and Cambodia meeting in Bangkok in February 2024 reportedly agreed to expedite border mine clearance.⁵² Discussions between TMAC and CMAC appeared to be moving forward towards agreement on starting clearance in border areas in the course of the year.⁵³ Yet, despite these positive indicators, TMAC said Cambodian border forces intervened to halt its operations on 13 occasions in 2024. A meeting of the General Border Committee (GBC) attended by the Thai and Cambodian defence ministers in May 2024 reportedly agreed that CMAC and TMAC should establish a framework for border clearance.⁵⁴ Two subsequent meetings of the GBC on 1 May and 7 August 2025 did not discuss mine action.

Relations deteriorated sharply in 2025 halting mine action on both sides of the border and ending any prospect of early progress: border clashes in May 2025 resulted in the death of a Cambodian soldier; Thailand reported 12 soldiers injured by AP mine detonations in four incidents in July and August 2025⁵⁵; Thailand said the mine detonations involved Russian

PMN2 mines recently emplaced by Cambodia, an accusation rejected by Cambodia. On 24–27 July 2025, there were heavy cross-border exchanges of artillery fire and Thai air strikes on Cambodia, which included use of cluster munitions. Thailand lodged a protest with the APMBC presidency and called for investigation into its allegations that Cambodia had used AP mines.⁵⁶

Table 6: Five-year summary of AP mine clearance

Year	Area cleared (m ²)
2024	310,023
2023	548,082
2022	330,866
2021	525,847
2020	917,924
Total	2,632,742

PLANNING FOR MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION

TMAC has worked with the GICHD and Golden West over the past two years developing a plan for residual contamination management (RCM). The GICHD submitted the draft of a working paper in June 2025 for feedback from TMAC with a view to finalising it in 2025. The paper set out the roles and responsibilities of TMAC, the HMAUs, police, health departments, local authorities and community leaders, including channels for reporting and responding to explosive ordnance and arrangements for information management. The plan required government endorsement before coming into operation.⁵⁷

TMAC previously noted its mandate covers only formal SHAs and CHAs. It said disposal of mines and other explosive ordnance found after completion of Thailand’s Article 5 obligations is the responsibility of police or, in areas under military jurisdiction, of army engineers.⁵⁸ The RCM working paper drew on long-running consultations and the experience of a pilot programme conducted in Thailand’s central province of Petchabun since 2023. TMAC had visited the GICHD in 2023 to consider the experience of Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, and Canada in the management of residual contamination. The GICHD convened two workshops in Thailand in April and September 2024 and a third in March 2025 involving TMAC and its HMAUs, the police, other relevant government agencies, and community leaders.⁵⁹

52 Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form 4.
53 Interview with Heng Rattana, Director General, CMAC, in Phnom Penh, 27 May 2024.
54 Interviews with CMAC, in Phnom Penh, 27 May 2024; and General Nattawut Sabyeroop, TMAC, in Bangkok, 29 May 2024.
55 Thailand reported mine incidents on 16 July (three soldiers injured), 23 July (five injured), 9 August (three injured), and 12 August (one injured).
56 Thai government Public Relations Department, "Thailand's Responses under the Ottawa Convention to the Landmine Incidents Involving Thai Military Personnel", Press release, Bangkok, 10 August 2025; and "Thailand says another soldier injured by landmine near Cambodia," *Reuters*, 12 August 2025.
57 Interview with Abdullah Alkhasawneh, Advisor, Operations Management, GICHD, 27 August 2025.
58 Email from Flt. Lt. Chotiboon Anukulvanich (on behalf of the Director General), TMAC, 27 February 2020.
59 Interview with Abdullah Alkhasawneh, GICHD, 27 August 2025.