

Intervention by Thailand
Updates by States Parties that were granted extensions on Article 5
deadlines
Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and
Mine Action Technologies
22 June 2010 (Morning session)

Co-chairs,

- Mine clearance continues to be a challenging task for many States Parties, including Thailand. Though we continue to do our utmost to demine and clear minefields according to our mine clearance plan stated in the extension request, there remain, however, difficulties in achieving our set objectives.

- Since the Second Review Conference, Thailand was able to reduce a total of 4.3 sq. km, employing both the Locating Minefield Procedure and the manual traditional clearance method. As of May this year Thailand has identified a safe area of around 2,000 sq.km., which amounts to 78 percent of the total mine-affected area. There remain approximately 500 sq.km. left to be demined.

- Thailand still faces several challenges in our mine action undertakings, one of which is insufficient funds due to many competing priorities within the government. Another problem is the shortage of ~~experienced deminers~~. *new technology and mechanical equipment of high efficiency.*

- While concentrating on mobilizing internal resources and on developing the existing capacities and resources, Thailand will try to increase financial and technical support from the international community to ensure the success of Thailand Humanitarian Mine Action and to meet Thailand's obligations to the Mine Ban Convention.

- Thailand appreciates the cooperation both UNDP and NPA has provided. Currently, TMAC is working closely with these agencies to enhance its capacities. The National Mine Strategic Plan on Mine Action is currently being formulated to effectively guide the work of TMAC.

- The priorities and actions for this year are to develop a national database on mine clearance and a surveillance network of landmine survivors. We plan to concretize our national priorities for mine clearance and bring about

tangible results. For example, new technologies, in terms of the actual mapping of mined areas and the mine clearance process, will be acquired to accelerate our operations and ensure the safety and well-being of the mine-affected population. Technical cooperation, including the sharing of best practices on mine action will also be actively explored.

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~~separate the issues.~~

In closing, Thailand reaffirms our commitment to ~~inter~~ promoting cooperation in mine clearance. In this regard, we stand ready to ~~conduct joint mine clearance.~~ work closely with our neighboring countries ~~on~~ ^{joint} mine clearance ^{operations.} especially along the border areas for the mutual humanitarian benefits of our people.

⊕ Another problem is ^{lack} the shortage of New Design of Mine Clearance and New Mechanical Equipment with high efficiency.

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- border demarcation with neighboring countries

- Destroyed Antipersonnel mines = 1,318 mines in Sakon Nakhon, Chanthaburi / Thailand, Sisaket Province

- B 52 - 47 = 0
 - Budget 52 - 87 = 0 / Government + UNDP 300,000 US
 v 54 - 75 = 0 / - 9 - + UNDP 300,000 US

- the collapse of the Government 2008 -> critical Political in our country. - 1,400 mines -> 475000
 analysis for light project.