

## **Thailand**

Thailand has joined all key international treaties and conventions on disarmament and non-proliferation. The status of Thailand is as follows:

(1) Thailand is a State Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) including the Safeguards Agreement of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) with a view to signing the Additional Protocol to the IAEA Safeguards Agreement in the near future once domestic procedures have been completed.

(2) Thailand is a State Party to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) and strongly supports the process of multilateral negotiations for a non-discriminatory legally binding verification protocol to the BWC and CWC.

(3) Thailand is a Signatory State to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and is in the process of completing its internal process to ratify and become a State Party to the CTBT by 2005.

### **2.1. National Focal Points**

The Thai Cabinet endorsed the UNSC Resolution 1540 on 10 August 2004 and instructed relevant authorities to observe the Resolution.

The following focal points have been designated to implement the Resolution:

- The Ministry of Defense is the national authority to regulate and control missiles, conventional weapons and related materials
- The Office of Atoms for Peace is the national authority to regulate and control nuclear and radiological weapons and related materials
- The Ministry of Industry is the national authority to regulate and control chemical weapons and related materials
- The Ministry of Public Health is the national authority to regulate and control biological weapons and related materials
- The Ministry of Commerce is the national authority to regulate and control dual use items.

### **2.2. Law and Regulations**

To comply with its obligations and commitments under the disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and conventions, as well as the Resolution 1540, Thailand has rigorously enacted and enforced several legal instruments as follows:

- The Customs Act (1926)
- The Act Controlling the Exportation of Arms, Armament and War Implements (1952)
- The Atomic Energy for Peace Act (1961)
- Ministerial Regulations, issued under the order of the National Administrative Reform Committee No. 37 (1976)
- The Export and Import Goods Act (1979)
- The Disease Control Act (1980)
- The Munitions of War Control Act (1987)
- The Royal Decree Controlling the Exportation of Arms, Armament and War Implements (1992)
- The Hazardous Substance Act (1992)
- The Amendment to the Anti-Money Laundering Act (1999)
- The Animal Disease Control Act (2001)
- The Pathogens and Toxins Act (2001)

- The Amendment to the Section of 135 of the Penal Code

### **2.3. National Control Measures**

(1) Since 1991, the Ministry of Commerce has issued the "Import Certificate," upon request by exporting country, to ensure that end-users in Thailand do not re-export the imported high-technology products to other countries.

(2) The Ministry of Defence has strictly controlled the import and exports of the munitions and all military weapons in accordance with national laws by licensing import and export permits so that they are not re-transferred or re-exported to other countries.

(3) The Ministry of Industry has strictly controlled the import and export of toxic chemicals, especially those prohibited by the Chemical Weapons Convention, by cautiously scrutinizing the licensing process and inspection measures. In addition, Thailand has also prohibited or controlled other chemicals under Thai domestic laws.

(4) The Office of Atoms for Peace has reviewed and amended its regulations to control import and export of nuclear materials, as well as their domestic use, storage and transfer in order to ensure security and safety of nuclear and radioactive materials and related materials.

### **3. Further Measures Planned in the Implementation of UNSCR 1540**

3.3 Stricter control over import of biological and chemical substance under the relevant international Conventions.

### **4. Capacity Building Needed**

4.1 Thailand welcomes international support and assistance to help develop more effective national export, transit and transshipments controls over WMD, their means of delivery and related dual use items.

4.2 Thailand seeks advice from experts on identification of WMD-related materials and dual use items.

4.3 Thailand needs training courses and workshop to exchange views and experience on how to effectively detect, deter, prevent and combat the transport of illicit WMD and related materials as well as trafficking and brokering which is consistent with international law.