

**Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
Of Kingdom of Cambodia regarding
Thailand's Baseless Allegations relating to Recent landmine explosions
and Threats against Cambodian Sovereignty**

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Kingdom of Cambodia categorically rejects the false and inflammatory allegations contained in the press statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand dated 10 August and 12 August 2025, which accused Cambodian armed forces of recently planting anti-personnel mines along Cambodian-Thailand border, in the areas of Tamone Thom Temple (Banteay Ampil District, Oddar Meanchey Province), Mom Bei, An Seh and Ta Sem (Choam Khsant District, Preah Vihear Province), which exploded causing injury to Thai military personnel. Cambodia reaffirms that these allegations are fabricated, devoid of credible evidence and serve only to deflect attention from Thailand's own violations of the ceasefire and international law.
2. The cited incidents occurred in areas that are either in dispute or, in past instances, well within Cambodia's internationally recognised territory as defined by the 1:200 000-scale maps produced by the Commissions of Delimitation of the Boundary between Indo-China and Siam, pursuant to the 1904 Convention and the 1907 Treaty. These maps have long been accepted by both States and were relied upon by the International Court of Justice in its 1962 Judgment and 2013 Interpretation concerning the Temple of Preah Vihear. The 2000 Memorandum of Understanding on the Survey and Demarcation of Land Boundary further prohibits unilateral military activities in the un-demarcated areas—a prohibition that Thailand has repeatedly breached, in complete disregard to the terms of the ceasefire.
3. Irrespective of the sovereignty question over the exact locations, the incidents could not have occurred had Thai military forces refrained from entering and conducting operations in well-known mine-contaminated areas, in violation of the Agreed Minutes of the Extraordinary GBC Meeting of 7 August 2025, which reaffirmed the prohibition on troop movements or patrols beyond current positions. It is a fact that these areas have long been documented—by both national and international demining agencies—as containing minefields dating from Cambodia's internal conflicts of the 1970s and 1980s.
4. Cambodia, as a State Party to the Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines (Ottawa Convention), remains firmly committed to the letter and spirit of this treaty. The

Kingdom's sustained mine action efforts—including the clearance of explosive remnants of war on its own territory and its well-recognised contributions to United Nations demining operations abroad—have been widely commended by the international community. The repeated allegations that Cambodia had violated its binding treaty obligations by planting new mines is demonstrably false and amount to attempt to escalate tension while both Cambodia and Thailand should be working together to hold the extremely fragile truce, following the agreement to a ceasefire on 28 July 2025 and the Extraordinary Meeting of the General Border Committee (GBC) which concluded with good outcome on 7 August 2025.

5. Of equal gravity is the provocative and unlawful declaration of 10 August 2025 by the Commander of Thailand's Second Army Region, vowing to "reclaim" Ta Krabey Temple and to "close" Tamone Temple. Such statements amount to a prohibited threat of force under Article 2(4) of the Charter of the United Nations, are inconsistent with Thailand's obligations under the ASEAN Charter and breach the spirit and letter of the 28 July 2025 ceasefire agreement. This rhetoric follows a familiar pattern of provocation that preceded Thailand's unlawful armed offensive of 24 July 2025, which inflicted severe harm on civilians and cultural heritage. Cambodia calls upon Thailand to respect its international obligations, cease issuing misleading statements and unfounded allegations and engage constructively and in good faith to preserve the fragile truce.
6. Cambodia remains unwavering in its commitment to resolving all outstanding boundary disputes exclusively through peaceful means, in strict conformity with the 1904 and 1907 boundary treaties, MOU 2000, the jurisprudence of the International Court of Justice and the rules of international law. The Kingdom of Cambodia reiterates its principled position that no national border may be altered through the threat or use of force.
7. In the interest of regional peace and stability, Cambodia appeals to Malaysia, in its capacity as the ASEAN Chair, together with the other co-facilitators of the ceasefire, to expedite the establishment of a robust, impartial and independent monitoring mechanism to ensure full respect for the agreed ceasefire, prevent escalation and avoid further harms to the lives of both military personnel and civilians. Cambodia further reaffirms that the International Court of Justice, as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, remains the most credible and impartial institution for the final settlement of outstanding boundary disputes and calls upon Thailand to accept the Court's jurisdiction in good faith, as a genuine demonstration of commitment to a just, lawful and enduring peace.

Phnom Penh, 13 August 2025