

Press Release
on the Situation of Displaced Persons and Impact on Civilian Areas
As of the Morning of 30 August 2026



The Ministry of Interior of the Royal Government of Cambodia hereby informs the national and international community that, since the ceasefire between Cambodia and Thailand came into effect on 27 December 2025, pursuant to the Joint Statement of the 3rd Special Meeting of the General Border Committee (GBC), the Thai side has not fully and faithfully implemented its ceasefire obligations. On the contrary, the Thai military has continued to seriously violate Cambodia's sovereignty and territorial integrity through the occupation of civilian areas, the destruction of civilian property, and the prevention of Cambodian citizens from returning to their homes.

The Ministry of Interior wishes to provide the following preliminary updates as of the morning of 30 August 2026:

1. Situation of Displaced Persons and Violations of International Humanitarian Law: Out of a total of more than 640,000 displaced persons, **18,703 people**, including 9,437 women and 6,066 children, **remain unable to return to their villages and homes due to obstruction by the Thai military**. This obstruction and inability to return are not merely unintended consequences of the conflict, but are the direct result of the continued unlawful occupation by the Thai military of civilian villages and areas, as well as its destruction of homes and civilian property after the ceasefire came into effect. These actions also constitute serious violations of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, which categorically prohibit the forcible expulsion, transfer, and displacement of civilians from occupied territory.

2. Destruction of Physical Infrastructure and Continued Closure of Essential Public Services: The acts of aggression and continued unlawful occupation by the Thai side have caused extensive damage to public and private property, as well as Cambodia's cultural heritage. Preliminary assessments indicate that damage to private property includes 1,558 houses, 7 civilian buildings, 10 hotels/apartment buildings, 4 gas stations, 1 private market, 34 vehicles, 10 motorcycles, 1 cassava purchasing warehouse, 1 storage warehouse, 39 cell towers, and 6 water supply facilities, constituting violations of the rights to property and an adequate standard of living enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) of 1948. At the same time, preliminary assessments indicate that damage to public property includes 26 schools, 14 hospitals/health centres, 74 government administrative buildings, 19 pagodas, 1 almsgiving hall, 2 statues, 1 vehicle, 5 bridges, 87 road sections, 1 market, 3 electricity transmission lines, and 4 ancient temples, constituting serious violations of the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property. In addition, the continued closure of a total of 15 schools and 7 health centres/hospitals in Oddar Meanchey, Banteay Meanchey, and Preah Vihear provinces has deprived children and citizens of their rights to education and access to essential healthcare services.

The Ministry of Interior of the Royal Government of Cambodia further supports the Royal Government's formal protest against Thailand's continued violations of Cambodia's sovereignty and territorial integrity along the border. Specifically, on 22 and 24 August 2026, Thai armed forces dispatched heavy machinery into Cambodian territory to construct an

earthen trench in the Chouk Krous area of Thmar Daun Village, Kork Morn Commune, Banteay Ampil District, Oddar Meanchey Province. This violation occurred in conjunction with the unauthorised visit of the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand to the An Seh area of Preah Vihear Province on 23 August 2026. These activities clearly demonstrate violations of Cambodia's sovereignty and territorial integrity as defined and delimited by the 1:200,000-scale maps produced by the Commissions of Delimitation of the Boundary between Indo-China and Siam, as well as Article 5 of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed on 14 June 2000 and Item I (De-escalation Measures) of the Joint Statement of the 3rd Special Meeting of the General Border Committee (GBC) dated 27 December 2025.

The Ministry of Interior of the Royal Government of Cambodia expresses its full support for **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, President of the Senate**, who, in his opening remarks at the 2nd Inter-Parliamentary Speakers' Conference (ISC-2), emphasized that parliaments must not limit their role to the enactment of legislation or merely stand by as observers of crises, but must actively promote **parliamentary diplomacy** to protect and advance the multilateral system. In this regard, the Ministry calls upon national and international community to support **Samdech Techo's** initiative, which proposed that the ISC leadership consider establishing a parliamentary ceasefire observer group, working in coordination with existing mechanisms, to ensure that international monitoring is sufficiently robust to prevent small-scale border clashes from escalating into prolonged conflict.

Within the framework of the Cambodia-Thailand border conflict, **the Ministry of Interior of the Royal Government of Cambodia** also fully supports **Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei Hun Manet, Prime Minister of Cambodia**, who, at the same ISC opening ceremony, recalled Cambodia's peaceful period accumulated over more than 20 years, which was disrupted by two successive acts of aggression by the Thai armed forces from mid to late 2025, resulting in approximately 20,000 Cambodian citizens still being unable to return to their homes, as stated above. In particular, despite the Kuala Lumpur Agreement of 26 October 2025 and the Joint Statement of 27 December 2025, which provide for the Cambodia-Thailand Joint Boundary Commission (JBC) to conduct surveys and demarcate the boundary with the aim of preventing conflict and facilitating the safe return of affected people to their homes, the JBC's boundary demarcation work has yet to commence to date.

The Ministry of Interior of the Royal Government of Cambodia supports the Phnom Penh Declaration of 28 August 2026 on the 2nd Inter-Parliamentary Speakers' Conference (ISC-2), particularly its commitment to respecting and promoting adherence to international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, and supporting the peaceful settlement of disputes through dialogue, consultation, negotiation, mediation, and other peaceful means in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations.

The Ministry of Interior of the Royal Government of Cambodia emphasizes, based on the principles of international law, that **"as long as an unlawful occupant is continuously protested against by the territorial sovereign, the unlawful occupant shall not acquire permanent rights of occupation. Conversely, as long as the territorial sovereign continues to protest, it shall not lose its rights through the passage of time."** Therefore, we stand united in protest and categorically reject any alteration of the boundary line through unilateral action or the use of force, whether in the past, present, or future.

Phnom Penh, 30 August 2026