



អង្គភាពអ្នកនាំពាក្យរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល

Royal Government Spokesperson Unit

សន្និសីទសារព័ត៌មាន

ស្តីពី

បច្ចុប្បន្នភាពនៃការឈ្លានពានរបស់កងទ័ពថៃមកលើទឹកដីកម្ពុជា

ថ្ងៃសៅរ៍ ១កើត ខែស្រាពណ៍ ឆ្នាំម្សាញ់ សប្តស័ក ព.ស.២៥៦៩

ថ្ងៃទី២៦ ខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំ២០២៥



Morning Press Briefing - Update on the Thai invasion of Cambodia

26 July 2025

Takeaway

Intervention by H.E. Pen Bona, Royal Government Spokesperson:

Royal Government Spokesperson Pen Bona provides clarification to both the national and international public regarding the misleading claims made by Thailand's Acting Prime Minister, Phumtham Wechayachai, who falsely accused Cambodia of targeting civilians and committing war crimes while presenting himself as peace-loving and tolerant:

1. Cambodia categorically rejects the groundless and distorted accusations made by the Acting Prime Minister of Thailand, which are entirely contrary to the truth. Cambodia also strongly condemns Thailand's blatant act of aggression and violation of international law against Cambodia's territorial integrity.

2. Cambodia is the victim of Thai aggression—a fact well recognized by all. The Cambodian people and military have faced constant threats from the Thai armed forces, culminating in a large-scale military assault launched on July 24. Faced with such hostility, Cambodia had no option but to exercise its legitimate right to self-defense in accordance with both international and national law in order to safeguard our sovereignty and territorial integrity. Therefore, Cambodia is a victim who is only exercising the right to self-defense.

3. In reference to attacks targeting the civilians, I would like to inform that Thailand has dropped bombs and opened fire on civilians in Cambodia:

a) Thailand dropped bombed on a temple in the Banteay Ampil district of Oddar Meanchey province, destroying the place of worship and resulting in the death of a layman.

b) Thailand dropped bombed on a health center in Choam Ksant district, Preah Vihear province, which has severely affected the well-being of the Cambodian people.

c) Thailand opened fire on numerous villages and homes, causing many civilian deaths and injuries, including those of children.

d) They have also attacked a gas station in Oddar Meanchey province.

e) Thailand has targeted the Preah Vihear temple, damaging this World Heritage Site, with the explicit intention of erasing its significance.

f) Furthermore, Thailand opened fire on a school in Samrong city where Cambodian students are studying. To make matters worse, they deployed cluster bombs, which are prohibited by international law, constituting extremely inhumane acts against Cambodia. Therefore, we can conclude that what Thailand is doing is a true crime against humanity, which Cambodia strongly condemns as a heinous act.

4. I would also like to urge all citizens to be cautious about fake news. Before believing any information, please verify it properly and only rely on official sources that provide accurate information.



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Key Interventions by H.E. LTG. Maly Socheata, Ministry of National Defense Spokesperson:

1. Thailand keeps expanding its military, including infantry forces, heavy weaponry, and fighter jets. Thai forces launched indiscriminate attacks that targeted no specific objectives and destroyed civilian infrastructure, including schools, villages, markets, health facilities, gas stations, temples, and World Heritage sites. These attacks have also harmed innocent civilians—children, women, and the elderly—who are currently

at serious risk. This constitutes a violation of international law and the Geneva Conventions.

2. Please take note that Thai troops, employing F-16 fighter jets, rained bombs on civilian settlements, killing and injuring several civilians. In Oddar Meanchey province, five Cambodian soldiers and eight civilians were killed, and 21 Cambodian soldiers and 50 civilians were injured, while around 35,000 people in four provinces—Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Pursat, and Banteay Meanchey—were forced to leave their homes as a result of these attacks.

3. The Thai side continues to escalate by aggressively deploying troops to attack multiple Cambodian targets, showing no signs of de-escalation. At the same time, Thailand has declared martial law in Trat and Chanthaburi provinces and has begun expanding its military forces and armaments under the Operation Chakrabongse Bhuvanath plan.

4. Thailand has deliberately launched unprovoked attacks against Cambodia and is increasingly violating Cambodian sovereignty, while continuing to make exaggerated and unfounded accusations against Cambodia. This clearly reveals a premeditated plan to invade Cambodia.

5. The Ministry of National Defense of Cambodia calls on the international community—including the United Nations Security Council, ASEAN, international partners, and diplomatic missions—to strongly condemn the brazen and reckless aggression against Cambodia.

6. We call on the international community to take urgent measures to prevent further troop deployments aimed at attacking Cambodia, to ensure that Thailand respects the full territorial integrity of Cambodia, and to hold Thailand accountable for its violations of the United Nations Charter, the Geneva Conventions, and the ASEAN Treaty of Amity and Cooperation.

7. Cambodia remains firmly committed to resolving the issue peacefully in accordance with international law while reserving our right to self-defense under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter and to defend our people, sovereignty, and territorial integrity to the fullest extent against Thailand's aggression and violent acts.

8. Thailand's incursions have expanded to other provinces of Cambodia, including five artillery attacks in Thma Da commune, Veal Veng district, Pursat province. In the 4th zone, Thailand also launched attacks in 3 locations: Veal Intri, Tathav, and Choam Te, on the morning of July 26.

9. Cambodia once again condemns the aggression and premeditated provocations by Thailand. Cambodia reaffirms our commitment to maintaining peace and security but nevertheless reserves the right to defend our sovereignty as a victim of the Thais's violations. We assert our principle of targeting only military objectives on the Thai side, ensuring that civilians remain unharmed.

10. Thus far, the Cambodian army has remained resolute and unwavering in its defense of Cambodia's territorial integrity, standing firm against the threats and coercion from Thailand.



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Key Intervention by H.E. CHUM Sounry, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Spokesperson:

1. Before the meeting, the United Nations Security Council circulated a report to all its member states. The report underscored two key points:

a) The report underscored the differing positions between Cambodia and Thailand—Cambodia was the first to submit a letter requesting an emergency meeting of the Security Council, followed by a letter from the Thai side. However, Thailand did not request the convening of a UN Security Council meeting.

b) The report mentioned the mediation efforts of the Malaysian Prime Minister, noting that as the ASEAN Chair, he proposed a ceasefire between the two parties, which Cambodia accepted. The Thai side initially agreed to the ceasefire proposal but later reversed its position and refused to accept it.

2. At the United Nations Security Council meeting, the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations in New York was invited to deliver an intervention first. In this intervention, Cambodia informed the Security Council about the large-scale attacks by the Thai armed forces on Cambodian territory since July 24, targeting several multiple Cambodian positions along the border, including the Ta Moan Thom, Ta Krabey, and Preah Vihear temples.

In this large-scale attack, Thailand deployed F-16 fighter jets, tanks, cluster bombs, and other heavy artillery, resulting in damage, civilian deaths, and injuries, as well as destruction of various civilian infrastructure. In an intervention, Cambodia informed the United Nations Security Council of its decision to refer Area 4 to the International Court of Justice. Cambodia also emphasized our call for an immediate and unconditional ceasefire and a peaceful resolution. After the Cambodia, Thailand's Permanent Representative was invited to address the meeting.

In conclusion, members of the United Nations Security Council called for maximum restraint and urged a peaceful resolution to avoid armed violence. According to a preliminary report from the Permanent Representative of Cambodia in New York, three countries, including Myanmar, Sierra Leone, and Somalia, have acknowledged Cambodia's call for an immediate and unconditional ceasefire.

3. After the meeting, the spokesperson for the UN Secretary-General told reporters that the UN Secretary-General calls for the utmost restraint.