

**Statement by Mr. Ruchakorn Napapornpipat,  
Deputy Secretary-General,  
Office of the National Security Council of Thailand,  
At the Second International Conference of the EWIPA Declaration  
19-20 November 2025  
San Jose, Costa Rica**

Mr. President,

1. At the outset, I wish to congratulate Costa Rica on assuming the Chair of the Second International Conference of the EWIPA Declaration.

2. The protection of civilians lies at the heart of international humanitarian law. Thailand firmly believes that any act causing harm to civilians, especially through violations of international law, is unacceptable. There can be no justification for targeting civilians under any circumstance.

3. All parties to an armed conflict must fully adhere to international humanitarian law, including the 1949 Geneva Conventions. The principles of distinction, proportionality, precaution, military necessity, and humanity must be upheld and implemented, and military code of conduct must be observed without exception, to safeguard civilians and civilian objects and to prevent civilian harm, in particular in populated areas. Applicable international human rights law must also be fully observed.

4. Civilian protection must extend beyond times of armed conflict. Thailand's long-standing mine action efforts reflect this commitment. Thailand fully observes its obligations under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, or the Ottawa Convention. We have cleared and returned over 99.5 percent of known mine-contaminated areas—approximately 2,500 square kilometers—along the borders with Malaysia, Myanmar and Lao PDR—for safe civilian use. The remaining areas lie along our border with Cambodia, where we are ready to pursue joint humanitarian demining cooperation.

5. The Thailand Mine Action Center is strengthening data and monitoring systems to improve victim assistance, with a focus on empowerment, enhanced services and facilities, and strengthened crisis response and accessibility.

6. The military has established a system for collecting and reporting data on the impacts of military operations on civilians and critical infrastructure. For instance, Information is gathered through military intelligence and medical units, as well as the National Mine Action Center (TMAC), and is reported to police and security agencies for systematic analysis and information sharing.

In addition to the military reporting system, the collected impact data is integrated into the national framework for humanitarian response via the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan.

7. Through our participation in the Secretary-General's Global Advocacy Campaign on Humanitarian Disarmament and Mine Action, Thailand reaffirms its commitment to humanitarian disarmament. Thailand continues to support to landmine-affected countries, including through knowledge-sharing and capacity-building, benefiting both States Parties and non-State Parties to the Ottawa Convention.

8. Lasting peace cannot exist where civilians remain insecure or unsafe. Attacks against civilians, whether deliberate or by the use of weapons with indiscriminate effects, are entirely unacceptable. We hope that our collective efforts at this Conference will guide towards preventing the devastating consequences from the use of explosive weapons in populated area.

Thank you.

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