

AI FORUM NEWSLETTER

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Prompt: "Solidarity march" Cambodians from all walks of life regardless of political views, religion, or background have gathered in peace and harmony to promote national unity, social stability, and mutual respect for a brighter future of the country.

Photo Credit: ChatGPT

1. Indians turning to Artificial Intelligence for news, influencers find big audience

ជនជាតិឥណ្ឌាបច្ចុប្បន្នប្រើប្រាស់បញ្ញាសិប្បនិម្មិត AI ដើម្បីទទួលបានព័ត៌មានដែលជំរុញឱ្យមានអ្នកគាំទ្រកើនឡើងច្រើនផងដែរ

Source: [The Hindu](#)

A recent Digital News Report 2025 by the Reuters Institute highlights a major shift in how Indians consume news, driven largely by the rise of generative AI. With traditional media losing ground, younger and tech-savvy Indians increasingly turn to platforms like YouTube and social media for news, favoring video formats and personality-led content from influencers. Crucially, AI tools like ChatGPT and Perplexity AI are becoming central to this trend, offering personalized, simplified news summaries that resonate with audiences. Nearly 20% of Indian users now rely on AI chatbots weekly for news, underscoring AI's growing relevance in reshaping modern media consumption habits.



Reference:

Deep, A. (2025, June 17). Indians turning to Artificial Intelligence for news, influencers find big audience. *The Hindu*. <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/indians-turning-to-artificial-intelligence-for-news-influencers-find-big-audience-report/article69700348.ece>

2. AI enhances port services, emergency response

បច្ចេកវិទ្យាបញ្ញាសិប្បនិម្មិត (AI) ជួយធ្វើឱ្យសេវាកម្មនៅកំពង់ផែប្រសើរឡើង និងបង្កើនប្រសិទ្ធភាពក្នុងការឆ្លើយតបបន្ទាន់

Source: [Riviera](#)



Reference:

Wingrove, M. (2025, June 18). AI enhances port services, emergency response. *Riviera*. <https://www.rivieramm.com/news-content-hub/ai-enhances-port-services-and-emergency-response-85179>

Artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming the maritime, towage, and salvage sectors, enhancing operational efficiency, safety, emergency response, and regulatory compliance. UK SOSREP Stephan Hennig highlighted AI's value in emergency simulation, optimization, and inter-agency coordination. Italian Admiral Massimo Seno highlighted AI's support for maritime regulations and port safety. Sanmar Shipyards and Webster University showcased AI applications in predictive planning, tug design, fleet coordination, and environmental optimization. IBM Italy emphasized the importance of ethical AI adoption under the EU AI Act.

3. ASEAN expands AI guide to address deepfakes, other risks

អាស៊ានបានធ្វើបច្ចុប្បន្នភាពណែនាំអំពីបច្ចេកវិទ្យាបញ្ញាសិប្បនិម្មិត (AI) ដើម្បីដោះស្រាយបញ្ហាដូចជា វីដេអូបន្លំ (deepfakes) និងហានិភ័យផ្សេងៗទៀត

Source: [Phnom Penh Post](#)



ASEAN has updated its Guide on AI Governance and Ethics to address risks associated with generative AI, including deepfakes, privacy breaches, and systemic threats. The updated guide, unveiled at the ASEAN Digital Ministers' Meeting 2025, encourages member states to adopt its recommendations voluntarily to promote regional policy alignment. The guide anticipates the long-term impact of AI and seeks to shape responsible adoption. ASEAN recognizes AI's economic potential, with projections suggesting it could add up to US\$1 trillion to the region's GDP by 2030. However, Indonesia risks falling behind due to infrastructure and human capital gaps. ASEAN's expanded guide aims to balance innovation with caution, ensuring ethical and inclusive AI development.

Reference:
Asia News Network. (2025, June 23). ASEAN expands AI guide to address deepfakes, other risks. *Phnom Penh Post*.
<https://www.phnompenhpost.com/international/asean-expands-ai-guide-to-address-deepfakes-other-risks>

4. US, China leave issue of military-use rare earths, AI chip curbs unresolved in new trade truce

សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក និងចិនពុំបានដោះស្រាយបញ្ហាខ្វែងយោបល់គ្នាអំពីការប្រើប្រាស់ដីរ៉ែដីមានតម្លៃ និងបន្ទះឈីប AI សម្រាប់គោលបំណងយោធានៅក្នុងការចរចាពាណិជ្ជកម្មចុងក្រោយនេះទេ

Source: [Firstpost](#)



The US-China trade truce has eased tensions but left unresolved issues: China's rare earth exports for military use and US restrictions on AI chip shipments to China. Chinese officials linked progress on rare earth exports to the loosening of AI chip export curbs, which the US maintains over national security concerns. While both sides agreed on selective concessions, military-grade materials like samarium remain restricted. The US has not eased its AI chip restrictions, reflecting ongoing strategic distrust. The unresolved AI chip issue reflects a deeper geopolitical rivalry that will likely persist beyond the current truce, with tariffs still in place and no resolution on critical tech controls.

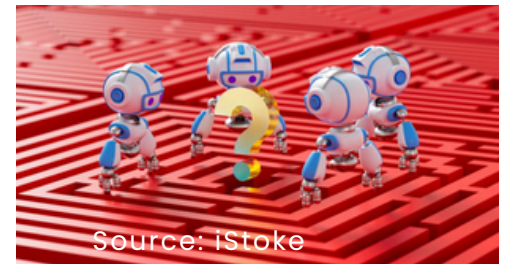
Reference:
FP News Desk. (2025, June 15). US, China leave issue of military-use rare earths, AI chip curbs unresolved in new trade truce. *Firstpost*.
<https://www.firstpost.com/world/us-china-leave-issue-of-military-use-rare-earths-ai-chip-curbs-unresolved-in-new-trade-truce-13897419.html>

5. Will US join the Israel-Iran war? Ex-Harvard professor says his AI can predict wars

តើសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកនឹងចូលរួមក្នុងសង្គ្រាមរវាងអ៊ីស្រាអែលនិងអ៊ីរ៉ង់ដែរឬទេ?
អតីតសាស្ត្រាចារ្យពីសាកលវិទ្យាល័យហារវ៉ាដ Harvard ម្នាក់និយាយថា បច្ចេកវិទ្យា AI
របស់គាត់អាចប៉ាន់ស្មានយល់សង្គ្រាមបាន

Source: [The Economic Times](#)

The US has not officially joined the Israel-Iran war, but tensions remain high and American military assets are repositioned near the region. Despite Israel requesting US military support, Washington has declined direct involvement. Former Harvard professor Arvid Bell has introduced North Star, an AI system that simulates global leaders' decision-making and predicts potential conflicts. This predictive AI offers scenario-based forecasts, guiding diplomatic strategies and preventing escalation, indicating a growing role for AI in geopolitical risk assessment and strategic planning, particularly in volatile situations like the Israel-Iran conflict.



Source: iStoke

Reference:

The Economic Times. (2025, June 18). Will US join the Israel-Iran war? Ex-Harvard professor says his AI can predict wars. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/magazines/panache/will-us-join-the-israel-iran-war-ex-harvard-professor-says-his-ai-can-predict-wars/articleshow/121931256.cms>

6. Educators Must Adapt to AI, but They Need Help

គ្រូបង្រៀនត្រូវតែសម្របទៅតាមការវិវត្តន៍របស់បញ្ញាសិប្បនិម្មិត AI ប៉ុន្តែពួកគាត់ត្រូវការជំនួយដើម្បីធ្វើវា

Source: [Education Next](#)



Source: iStoke

Dan Sarofian-Butin, a professor and former dean at Merrimack College, criticizes OpenAI's limited vision for transforming higher education through AI. He argues that AI has disrupted the traditional "transmission model" of education, allowing students to produce high-quality work without understanding it. Sarofian-Butin calls for OpenAI to lead structural reforms, such as personalized tutoring, expanding access to online learners and adults with incomplete degrees, and breaking down the cost-quality-access "iron triangle" in higher education. He believes AI should be seen as a transformative force, like the printing press, capable of democratizing learning.

Reference:

Sarofian-Butin, D. (2025, June 18). Educators Must Adapt to AI, but They Need Help. *Education Next*. <https://www.educationnext.org/educators-must-adapt-to-ai-but-they-need-help-openai-higher-ed/>

PUBLICATIONS

AI Insights No. 19 (2025) | Sunyata and Epistemic Humility in AI Design

Source: [AI Forum](#)

Reference:

Chhem, K. R. (2025, May 17). *Sunyata and Epistemic Humility in AI Design*. AI Forum.
<https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/publications/ai-insights-no-19-2025-sunyata-and-epistemic-humility-in-ai-design/>

This paper explores the Mahayana Buddhist concept of sunyata—emptiness—as a foundation for cultivating epistemic humility in the design of artificial intelligence (AI) systems. Rather than denoting nihilism, sunyata refers to the absence of intrinsic, independent existence in all phenomena, emphasizing interdependence, context, and impermanence. Applying this lens to AI challenges the essentialist and overly deterministic assumptions embedded in algorithmic models, especially those relying on fixed labels and static datasets. The author argues for a reorientation of AI design grounded in humility, adaptability, and ethical awareness. Practical implications include treating AI models as contingent tools, incorporating diverse perspectives, ensuring context-sensitive deployment, and retaining human involvement in moral decisions. Ultimately, a sunyata-inspired approach to AI promotes systems that support—not replace—human wisdom, encouraging designs that are open, reflective, and responsive to the complexity of lived experience.

AI Conversations



The graphic features a dark blue background with a white brain icon at the top center. Below it, the text 'AI Conversations' is written in a large, white, serif font. Underneath, the episode title '“AI in Cybersecurity: Enhancing Threat Detection and Response”' is displayed in a smaller, white, sans-serif font. The graphic is divided into two columns by a white audio waveform icon in the center. The left column is labeled 'MODERATOR' and features a circular portrait of Mr. Say Vithya Arthur, a man in a suit and tie. Below the portrait, his name and title 'Research Fellow, AI Forum' and 'Master's in Business Innovation' are listed. The right column is labeled 'SPEAKER' and features a circular portrait of Mr. Lim Kimsreng, a man in a white shirt. Below the portrait, his name and title 'Cybersecurity professional with 5+ years of experience' and 'Master's student in Cybersecurity' are listed. The AI Forum logo is in the top left corner.

AI Conversations
“AI in Cybersecurity: Enhancing Threat Detection and Response”

MODERATOR

SPEAKER

Mr. Say Vithya Arthur
Research Fellow, AI Forum
Master's in Business Innovation

Mr. Lim Kimsreng
Cybersecurity professional with 5+ years of experience
Master's student in Cybersecurity

6th June:
AI Conversations Episode #6:
“AI in Cybersecurity
Enhancing: Threat Detection
and Response”
Find us on: [YouTube](#)

PUBLICATIONS

This essay proposes that Siddhartha Gautama, the historical Buddha, can be seen as a proto-neuroscientist and early theorist of artificial intelligence. Through systematic introspection, ethical discipline, and meditative practices, the Buddha developed a sophisticated cognitive framework that parallels modern discoveries in neuroscience, psychology, and AI. His teachings on dependent origination resemble feedback and predictive coding models, while practices like mindfulness and compassion align with contemporary understandings of neuroplasticity and affective regulation. The Buddha's logic, especially the tetralemma (catuṣkoṭi), anticipates non-binary reasoning useful in complex AI systems. Moreover, Buddhist epistemology and the integration of ethics into cognition offer a compelling model for AI design—one where ethical awareness is foundational rather than peripheral. Ultimately, the essay argues for the relevance of Buddhist insights in developing humane, adaptive, and ethically grounded AI, with the Buddha's vision of compassionate wisdom serving as a vital guide for the future of intelligent systems.

AI Insights No. 20 (2025) | Buddha: Proto-Neuroscientist and Forerunner of AI Thought

Source: [AI Forum](#)

Reference:

Chhem, K. R. (2025, May 17). *Buddha: Proto-Neuroscientist and Forerunner of AI Thought*. AI Forum.
<https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/publications/buddha-proto-neuroscientist-and-forerunner-of-ai-thought/>

PUBLICATIONS

**AI Insights No. 21 (2025) |
Anattā and the Myth of
AI Autonomy: Towards a
Processual and
Relational Ethic for
Artificial Intelligence**

Source: [AI Forum](#)

Reference:

Cheab, S., & Chhem, K. R. (2025, May 17). *Anattā and the Myth of AI Autonomy: Towards a Processual and Relational Ethic for Artificial Intelligence*. AI Forum. <https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/publications/ai-insights-no-21-2025-anatta-and-the-myth-of-ai-autonomy-towards-a-processual-and-relational-ethic-for-artificial-intelligence/>

This chapter interrogates the prevalent notion of AI autonomy through the lens of Theravāda Buddhist philosophy, particularly the doctrine of anattā (non-self) and the analytical framework of the pañcakkhandhā (five aggregates). It critiques the anthropomorphic portrayal of AI as independent, self-sustaining agents, arguing instead that both human beings and artificial systems are best understood as conditioned, processual constructs. By deconstructing the illusion of AI autonomy, the chapter exposes the ethical dangers of misattributed agency, including the deflection of human accountability and the fostering of misplaced trust. It advocates for a more philosophically coherent and ethically responsible approach to AI development, grounded in transparency, explicit responsibility, epistemic humility, and relational ethics. The Theravāda perspective, with its emphasis on cognitive interdependence and ethical intentionality, offers a powerful corrective to dominant technological narratives and complements broader Buddhist contributions to the field of AI ethics.

PUBLICATIONS

This chapter explores how the Buddhist principle of pratyasamutpada (dependent origination) can enrich explainable AI (XAI) by offering a systems-based, relational understanding of causality. Challenging linear and reductionist models, it argues for a paradigm of situated explainability rooted in interdependence, contextuality, and moral awareness. Drawing parallels between Buddhist logic and systems thinking, the chapter advocates for viewing AI not as autonomous or intrinsically intelligent, but as emergent from networks of design choices, data structures, institutional practices, and sociohistorical conditions. Incorporating insights from Nagarjuna's Madhyamaka philosophy, it critiques essentialist assumptions in AI and proposes a flexible, pluralistic approach to explanation. Ultimately, a Buddhist-informed XAI framework fosters transparency, epistemic humility, and inclusive design—enabling AI systems to be not only technically accountable but also ethically and culturally responsive.

AI Insights No. 22 (2025) | Dependent Origination and Systems Thinking: A Buddhist Logic for Explainable AI

Source: [AI Forum](#)

Reference:

Cheab, S., & Chhem, K. R. (2025, May 17). *Dependent Origination and Systems Thinking: A Buddhist Logic for Explainable AI*. AI Forum.
<https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/publications/dependent-origination-and-systems-thinking-a-buddhist-logic-for-explainable-ai/>

PUBLICATIONS

This paper, *From Human Beings to Human Inter-Beings: Rethinking AI Through Relational Ontology*, challenges the dominant Cartesian paradigm of artificial intelligence grounded in individual cognition ("I think, therefore I am"). Drawing from Buddhist and Confucian philosophies, the authors propose an alternative ontological foundation: "We behave, therefore we are." This perspective emphasizes relationality, interdependence, and ethical behavior as central to both human and artificial intelligence. The paper critiques the limitations of autonomy-focused AI design and proposes a shift toward relational AI grounded in co-responsibility, compassion, justice, and co-evolution with communities. Through the metaphor of the Middle Way, it calls for AI systems that harmonize with social and ecological ecosystems, advocating a move beyond optimization toward relational well-being. Ultimately, the authors argue that the future of AI must be shaped not only by technical innovation but by a deeper philosophical commitment to cultivating inter-being in both humans and machines.

AIF Insights No. 23 (2025) | From Human Beings to Human Inter-Beings: Rethinking AI Through Relational Ontology

Source: [AI Forum](#)

Reference:

Song, S. & Chhem, K. R. (2025, May 24). *From Human Beings to Human Inter-Beings: Rethinking AI Through Relational Ontology*. AI Forum. <https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/publications/aif-insights-no-23-2025-from-human-beings-to-human-inter-beings-rethinking-ai-through-relational-ontology/>

AIF Insights No. 24 (2025) | AI Cannot Teach What It Does Not Possess: Intelligence or Wisdom

Source: [AI Forum](#)

This article critically examines the growing integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in education, arguing that AI fundamentally lacks the intelligence and wisdom necessary for meaningful teaching. While AI tools offer administrative efficiencies and personalization, they cannot replicate the moral judgment, emotional presence, or relational depth essential to human learning. The author asserts that education must remain grounded in human leadership, dedicated teachers, and supportive communities—elements that nurture students intellectually, ethically, and emotionally. By challenging the techno-optimism surrounding AI in education, the article calls for a reinvestment in human-centered pedagogy and AI literacy, urging stakeholders to treat education not as a technical problem, but as a moral and cultural endeavor shaped by wise and compassionate humans.

Reference:

Chhem, K. R. (2025, June 2). *AI Cannot Teach What It Does Not Possess: Intelligence or Wisdom*. AI Forum. <https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/publications/aif-insights-no-24-2025-ai-cannot-teach-what-it-does-not-possess-intelligence-or-wisdom/>

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<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/magazines/panache/will-us-join-the-israel-iran-war-ex-harvard-professor-says-his-ai-can-predict-wars/articleshow/121931256.cms>
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