

AI FORUM NEWSLETTER

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Prompt: The 2025 Cambodia National Exam begins: thousands of students striving for success and higher education dreams.

Photo Credit: ChatGPT

01/09

1. China's Guangxi to support Cambodia in developing AI sector

ខេត្តក្បាងស៊ីរបស់ចិនជួយដល់កម្ពុជាក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍលើវិស័យបញ្ញាសិប្បនិម្មិត

Source: [Khmer Times](#)

China's Guangxi province has pledged support to Cambodia in advancing its Artificial Intelligence (AI) sector, marking a strategic step toward strengthening Cambodia's digital economy. The cooperation will primarily focus on the Cambodia Academy of Digital Technology (CADT), a key institution driving digital transformation through higher education, professional training, research, and innovation. This partnership aims to enhance AI education and applications, including data science, innovation solutions, and accessibility technologies, positioning Cambodia to adopt emerging technologies effectively. The initiative aligns with broader efforts to leverage trade agreements such as the Cambodia-China FTA, RCEP, and ASEAN-China FTA, while also complementing recent interest from Guangxi investors in Cambodia's electronics and digital sectors.



Source: iStoke

Reference:
Sreekanth, R. (2025, August 25). China's Guangxi to support Cambodia in developing AI sector. *Khmer Times*.
<https://www.khmertimeskh.com/501744586/chinas-guangxi-to-support-cambodia-in-developing-ai-sector-2/>

2. Cambodia's media more affected by funding and fear than AI

វិស័យសារព័ត៌មាននៅកម្ពុជាប្រឈមនឹងកង្វះថវិកា និងរងភាពភ័យខ្លាច ជាងផលប៉ះពាល់ពីការប្រើប្រាស់បច្ចេកវិទ្យាបញ្ញាសិប្បនិម្មិត AI

Source: [Asia Times](#)



Source: iStoke

The Cambodian media sector faces challenges due to chronic issues of press freedom and financial sustainability. The country has dropped to 161st in the 2025 RSF Press Freedom Index, with government control, censorship, and suppression of independent media since 2017. Independent outlets face legal harassment, funding shortages, and foreign aid cuts, while state-aligned media thrives under political patronage. AI tools make disinformation easier and faster, but structural government restrictions and financial dependency leave citizens more vulnerable to propaganda than AI-driven manipulation.

Reference:

Cochrane, L. (2025, August 25). Cambodia's media more affected by funding and fear than AI. *Asia Times*.
<https://asiatimes.com/2025/08/cambodias-media-more-affected-by-funding-and-fear-than-ai/#Alethics>

3. Huawei to Train 30,000 Malaysians in AI for ASEAN Hub Leadership

ក្រុមហ៊ុន Huawei នឹងបណ្តុះបណ្តាលប្រជាជនម៉ាឡេស៊ីចំនួន 30,000 នាក់នៅបញ្ញាសិប្បនិម្មិត AI លើភាពជាអ្នកដឹកនាំនៃ ASEAN Hub

Source: [WebProNews](#)



Source: iStoke

Huawei has launched a program to train 30,000 Malaysians in AI over three years, aiming to position Malaysia as an ASEAN AI hub and advance the country's National Cloud Policy 2.0. The Malaysia AI Talent Programme targets students, professionals, and public sector employees, focusing on AI development, cloud computing, and ethical practices. Huawei plans to nurture 200 local AI partners by providing access to its Ascend AI infrastructure and Pangu models, fostering innovation across sectors like finance, logistics, and public services. The program could boost Malaysia's digital economy, create jobs, and strengthen regional AI leadership.

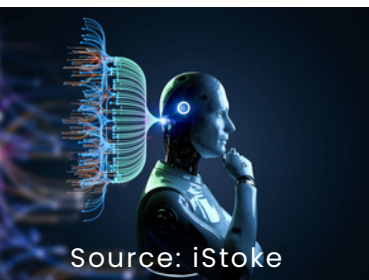
Reference:

Johnson, M. (2025, August 24). Huawei to Train 30,000 Malaysians in AI for ASEAN Hub Leadership. *WebProNews*.
<https://www.webpronews.com/huawei-to-train-30000-malaysians-in-ai-for-asean-hub-leadership/>

4. China aims to triple AI chip output, reducing Nvidia's dependency

ចិនមានបំណងផលិតបន្ទះឈីប AI បីដងបន្ថែមទៀត ដើម្បីកាត់បន្ថយការពឹងផ្អែកលើក្រុមហ៊ុន Nvidia

Source: [Free Malaysia Today](#)



Source: iStoke

China is intensifying efforts to strengthen its AI ecosystem by aiming to triple domestic AI chip output by 2026, reducing reliance on Nvidia. Huawei is at the forefront of this push, planning to start production at a dedicated AI chip plant by the end of the year and expand with two more facilities by 2026, potentially surpassing the capacity of SMIC, China's top chipmaker. This move aligns with Beijing's strategy to develop processors comparable to Nvidia's China-specific H20 amid security concerns and U.S. restrictions. The accelerated domestic production of AI chips is crucial for China's AI development, ensuring greater self-sufficiency and resilience in advanced computing infrastructure.

Reference:

Reuters. (2025, August 27). China aims to triple AI chip output, reducing Nvidia's dependency. *Free Malaysia Today*.
<https://www.freemalaysiatoday.com/category/business/2025/08/27/china-aims-to-triple-ai-chip-output-reducing-nvidias-dependency>

5. World News in Brief: More deaths in Ukraine, lengthy detentions in Egypt, AI governance, US postal tariffs

ព័ត៌មានសកលសង្ខេប៖ ការស្លាប់កាន់តែច្រើននៅអ៊ុយក្រែន ការឃុំខ្លួនយូរនៅក្នុងប្រទេសអេហ្ស៊ីប អភិបាលកិច្ចនៃបញ្ញាសិប្បនិម្មិត ពន្ធនៃសណីយ៍របស់សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក

Source: [United Nations](#)

The UN has established the Independent International Scientific Panel on AI and the Global Dialogue on AI Governance to improve global AI governance. These initiatives aim to promote international cooperation, facilitate inclusive dialogue, and ensure responsible AI governance. The Panel will provide evidence-based assessments for policy decisions, and its annual reports will be presented at global dialogues in 2026 and 2027. This reflects the growing global recognition of the need for structured oversight in AI for the common good.



Source: Unsplash

Reference:
Humanitarian Aid. (2025, August 26).
World News in Brief: More deaths in Ukraine, lengthy detentions in Egypt, AI governance, US postal tariffs. [United Nations. https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/08/1165723](https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/08/1165723)

6. Israeli AI Sharpens Global Wildfire Forecasts as Mediterranean Burns

បញ្ញាសិប្បនិម្មិតរបស់អ៊ីស្រាអែល កំពុងជួយព្យាករណ៍ផ្សេងភ្លើងនេះព្រៃលើកម្រិតសកលឲ្យមានប្រសិទ្ធភាព ខណៈដែលភ្លើងព្រៃកំពុងឆាបឆេះនៅតំបន់មេឌីទែរ៉ាណេ

Source: [The Media Line](#)



Source: iStoke

Israeli researchers have developed an AI-based wildfire forecasting system that enhances prediction accuracy by tailoring risk assessments to local conditions. The system, which uses a decision tree for easy field application, increases accuracy from 70% to 86% when fire-risk models are customized for each country's climate, vegetation, and ignition patterns. This innovation is crucial as Mediterranean nations face unprecedented wildfires due to climate change, potentially mitigating greenhouse gas emissions, protecting ecosystems, and saving lives.

Reference:
Ganot, S. (2025, August 27). Israeli AI Sharpens Global Wildfire Forecasts as Mediterranean Burns. [The Media Line. https://themedialine.org/mideast-daily-news/israeli-ai-sharpens-global-wildfire-forecasts-as-mediterranean-burns/](https://themedialine.org/mideast-daily-news/israeli-ai-sharpens-global-wildfire-forecasts-as-mediterranean-burns/)

PUBLICATIONS

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

Source: [AI Forum](#)

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/>

This article explores Cambodia's evolving approach to integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI) into its education system, examining key policies, opportunities, challenges, and future directions. As the country pursues education reform under the Pentagonal Strategy, AI is viewed as a potential tool to improve equity, quality, and efficiency. The paper outlines national and international collaborations, including Cambodia's work with UNESCO to promote ethical and inclusive AI use in classrooms. It highlights the benefits of AI such as personalized learning, teacher support, and expanded access for rural students, while also addressing serious concerns around infrastructure, digital literacy, and policy gaps. The authors argue that for AI to meaningfully transform education in Cambodia, a national framework must be established, supported by teacher training, infrastructure investment, and locally tailored AI solutions. The piece concludes with policy recommendations centered on equity, governance, and international collaboration, positioning AI as a strategic enabler for inclusive and future-ready education.

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.

**AIF Insights No. 25
(2025) | Charting
Cambodia's AI-
Driven Education
Future: Policies,
Readiness, and
Reform**

Source: [AI Forum](#)

Reference:

Kheang, K., Pong, P. & Tann, T. (2025, July 1). *Charting Cambodia's AI-Driven Education Future: Policies, Readiness, and Reform*. AI Forum.
<https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/publications/aif-insights-no-25-2025-charting-cambodias-ai-driven-education-future-policies-readiness-and-reform/>

PUBLICATIONS

This article examines the growing impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on international law, focusing on the legal, ethical, and governance challenges it presents. AI technologies, which often operate autonomously and beyond traditional state control, are straining existing legal frameworks built around state-centric responsibility and territorial sovereignty. The paper explores key legal dilemmas such as attribution of responsibility, dual-use risks, and regulatory gaps in both global and regional contexts. It highlights contrasting approaches, such as the European Union's comprehensive legal model versus the limited capacity of many developing countries to regulate AI effectively. The discussion also considers proposals for global governance mechanisms, including treaty-based compute caps and soft law instruments aimed at fostering transparency and accountability. The authors argue for a multi-layered, participatory governance model that balances innovation with ethical oversight and includes voices from the Global South. This approach is critical to ensuring AI's global deployment respects international law, human rights, and long-term security.

AIF Insights No. 27 (2025) | Generosity and Its Limits: Reflections from Buddha, Nietzsche, and the AI Machine

Source: [AI Forum](#)

Reference:

Cheab, S. & Chhem, K. R. (2025, July 3). *Generosity and Its Limits: Reflections from Buddha, Nietzsche, and the AI Machine*. AI Forum.
<https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/publications/aif-insights-no-27-2025-generosity-and-its-limits-reflections-from-buddha-nietzsche-and-the-ai-machine/>

AIF Insights No. 26 (2025) | Artificial Intelligence and the Future of International Law: Challenges and Pathways Forward

Source: [AI Forum](#)

Reference:

Pong, P. (2025, July 2). *Artificial Intelligence and the Future of International Law: Challenges and Pathways Forward*. AI Forum.
<https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/publications/aif-insights-no-26-2025-artificial-intelligence-and-the-future-of-international-law-challenges-and-pathways-forward/>

This reflection explores the nature and limits of generosity through three lenses: Nietzsche's emotionally burdened giver, Theravāda Buddhism's selfless Arahant, and the emotionally neutral assistance offered by artificial intelligence (AI). Nietzsche shows how giving tied to ego and recognition can lead to suffering. Buddhism offers a path to pure giving—free from attachment, desire, or expectation. AI, while capable of relentless service, lacks emotion and raises ethical concerns around bias and trust. Using Cambodia's health education reform as a practical case, the article asks whether we can cultivate generosity that is rooted in clarity rather than craving. It concludes that true generosity arises not from what we give, but from why we give—an intention that must be guided by awareness, compassion, and ethical self-reflection.

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The article explores the dual nature of artificial intelligence (AI) as both a vehicle of epistemic imperialism and a tool for epistemic emancipation. While AI systems, especially large language models, are predominantly shaped by Western intellectual traditions, reinforcing epistemic hierarchies and perpetuating data colonialism, they also offer significant opportunities for amplifying marginalized voices and recontextualizing non-Western knowledge systems. The paper highlights the challenges posed by epistemic imperialism, where AI technologies predominantly reflect Western ideologies and ethical frameworks, often sidelining other cultural and intellectual traditions. At the same time, it underscores AI's potential for epistemic emancipation, enabling scholars from the Global South and non-Western cultures to engage more fully in global conversations. The article advocates for a critical, inclusive approach to AI development that integrates diverse epistemologies, emphasizing the need for interdisciplinary design, philosophical inquiry, and pluralistic governance frameworks. It calls for the inclusion of alternative ethical perspectives, such as Buddhist ethics and African Ubuntu, in the development of AI systems to foster a more equitable and culturally inclusive digital future.

AIF Insights No. 28 (2025) | AI as Both a Vehicle of Epistemic Imperialism and a Tool of Epistemic Emancipation

Source: [AI Forum](#)

Reference:

Chhem, K. R. (2025, July 22). *AI as Both a Vehicle of Epistemic Imperialism and a Tool of Epistemic Emancipation*. AI Forum.
<https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/publications/aif-insights-no-28-2025-ai-as-both-a-vehicle-of-epistemic-imperialism-and-a-tool-of-epistemic-emancipation/>

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<https://asiatimes.com/2025/08/cambodias-media-more-affected-by-funding-and-fear-than-ai/#Alethics>
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<https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/publications/aif-insights-no-26-2025-artificial-intelligence-and-the-future-of-international-law-challenges-and-pathways-forward/>
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