

AI FORUM NEWSLETTER

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Prompt: On September 8, the world marks International Literacy Day, highlighting literacy's vital role in reducing poverty, strengthening democracy, and fostering sustainable development.

Photo Credit: ChatGPT

01/09

1. Fax machine to AI: urgent call to modernise health care ការធ្វើទំនើបកម្មនៃបញ្ហាសិប្បនិម្មិតក្នុងវិស័យសុខាភិបាលឱ្យបានលឿនបំផុត

Source: [The Canberra Times](#)

Australia's health and aged-care systems face mounting pressure from rising costs, an ageing population, and outdated processes, with 75% of global fax traffic still tied to medical services. The Business Council of Australia warns that without modernization, service quality will decline and tax burdens on younger generations will grow. Artificial intelligence (AI) is seen as a key solution, with potential to automate up to 30% of health worker tasks, freeing staff for patient care, and delivering significant savings—\$5.4 billion annually across the system and \$355 million from fewer duplicate tests. Successful trials, such as Heidi Health's AI tool that halves GP documentation time, highlight AI's capacity to boost productivity and enhance care delivery. Investing in digital technology and AI is crucial to improving efficiency, reducing administrative burdens, and maintaining Australia's reputation as a leader in health care.



Source: iStoke

Reference:
Shtheyman, J. (2025, September 2). Fax machine to AI: urgent call to modernise health care. *The Canberra Times*.
<https://www.canberratimes.com.au/story/9055467fax-machine-to-ai-urgent-call-to-modernise-health-care/>

2. China's Xi urges AI cooperation, rejects 'Cold War mentality' at SCO summit ប្រធានាធិបតីចិន ស៊ី បានជំរុញកិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការលើបញ្ហាសិប្បនិម្មិត (AI) ហើយបដិសេធ "គំនិតសង្គ្រាមត្រជាក់" នៅក្នុងកិច្ចប្រជុំកំពូល SCO

Source: [Consumer News and Business Channel](#)



Chinese President Xi Jinping emphasized the importance of stronger AI cooperation among member states at the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) summit in Tianjin. He emphasized China's \$84 billion investment in SCO countries and pledged support for 10,000 students through the Luban vocational program. Xi also proposed a Global Governance Initiative, aligning with China's strategy to position itself as a global peacemaker and leader in emerging technologies. The summit concluded with the adoption of the Tianjin Declaration and approval of a 10-year development plan.

Reference:

Cheng, E. (2025, August 31). China's Xi urges AI cooperation, rejects 'Cold War mentality' at SCO summit. *Consumer News and Business Channel*. <https://www.cnn.com/2025/09/01/sco-summit-xi-ai-cooperation-reject-cold-war-mentality-putin-modi-china-india-russia.html>

3. Alibaba reportedly developing new AI chip as China's Xi rejects AI's 'Cold War mentality'

ក្រុមហ៊ុន Alibaba កំពុងបង្កើតបន្ទះឈីប AI ថ្មី ខណៈពេលដែលប្រធានាធិបតីចិន លោកស៊ី ជីនពីង បានបដិសេដគំនិត “សង្គ្រាមត្រជាក់នៃបញ្ញាសិប្បនិម្មិត AI”

Source: [Yahoo!News](#)

Source: iStoke

Chinese tech giant Alibaba is developing a new AI chip amid global tensions and US restrictions on chip exports. The company plans to invest at least 380 billion yuan (€45 billion) in AI over three years, allowing customers to rent computing power powered partly by it. This development aligns with China's push for AI self-reliance, as President Xi Jinping called for AI cooperation and rejected a "Cold War mentality" at the SCO summit. Chinese firms like Alibaba, Huawei, and Cambricon are racing to close the technology gap and ensure domestic AI progress.

Reference:

Davies, P. (2025, September 1). Alibaba reportedly developing new AI chip as China's Xi rejects AI's 'Cold War mentality'. *Yahoo!News*.
<https://ca.news.yahoo.com/alibaba-reportedly-developing-ai-chip-123905455.html>

4. China ramps up tech synergy with ASEAN states ប្រទេសចិនបង្កើនកិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការបច្ចេកវិទ្យាជាមួយប្រទេសជាសមាជិក អាស៊ាន

Source: [Khmer Times](#)

Source: iStoke

China is enhancing its technological ties with ASEAN by establishing the China-ASEAN Artificial Intelligence Collaborative Innovation Center in Guangxi. The center aims to promote AI's role in the Fifth Industrial Revolution, encompassing healthcare, education, governance, and smart agriculture. The initiative showcases AI-powered farming technologies, electric vehicle production, and sustainable manufacturing, enhancing productivity and promoting inclusive growth. This partnership provides ASEAN states with opportunities to build capacity, adopt advanced AI solutions, and expand cross-border collaborations.

Reference:

Nop, S. (2025, September 2). China ramps up tech synergy with ASEAN states. *Khmer Times*.
<https://www.khmertimeskh.com/501749637/china-ramps-up-tech-synergy-with-asean-states/>

5. Ukraine pioneers AI-powered drone swarms in battle against Russia: WSJ

អ៊ុយក្រែនកំពុងប្រើប្រាស់ជួនដែលដំណើរការដោយ AI ដើម្បីប្រយុទ្ធប្រឆាំងនឹងរុស្ស៊ី តាមការរាយការណ៍របស់សារព័ត៌មាន Wall Street Journal (WSJ)

Source: [Seeking Alpha](#)

Ukraine has successfully deployed AI-powered drone swarms against Russia, marking a significant shift in modern warfare. Developed by startup Swarmer, the technology allows drones to share information, assign roles, and coordinate attacks autonomously after a human sets the target. This reduces the need for operators and boosts efficiency, allowing smaller teams to run missions once requiring larger crews. Successful operations have been conducted using groups of up to 25 drones, with tests planned for over 100. However, the rise of autonomous decision-making raises ethical concerns about machine control in lethal operations.



Source: iStoke

Reference:

Williams, R. (2025, September 2). Ukraine pioneers AI-powered drone swarms in battle against Russia: WSJ. *Seeking Alpha*.
<https://seekingalpha.com/news/4491020-ukraine-pioneers-ai-powered-drone-swarms-in-battle-against-russia-wsj>

6. UNESCO survey: Two-thirds of higher education institutions have or are developing guidance on AI use

យោងតាមការស្ទង់មតិពីអង្គការយូណេស្កូ បានឱ្យដឹងថា ពីរភាគបីនៃសាកលវិទ្យាល័យ កំពុងរៀបចំការណែនាំអំពីរបៀបនៃការប្រើប្រាស់បច្ចេកវិទ្យាសិប្បនិម្មិត AI

Source: [UNESCO](#)



Source: iStoke

Reference:

UNESCO. (2025, September 2). *UNESCO survey: Two-thirds of higher education institutions have or are developing guidance on AI use*.
<https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/unesco-survey-two-thirds-higher-education-institutions-have-or-are-developing-guidance-ai-use>

A UNESCO survey shows that nearly two-thirds of global higher education institutions have or are developing guidance on the use of artificial intelligence (AI), reflecting its growing impact on academic life. However, confidence in AI's effectiveness remains uneven, with many citing ethical risks, lack of understanding, and concerns over human rights and social justice. The survey highlights a rising trend of institutional AI policies, with some adopting strict regulatory approaches and others integrating AI literacy and redesigning assessments. Investments in AI tools for research and teaching are also increasing. The findings highlight the need for clear, ethical, and inclusive frameworks aligning with UNESCO's human-centered vision for AI in education.

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. 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/>

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/>

This reflection explores the nature and limits of generosity through three lenses: Nietzsche's emotionally burdened giver, Theravāda Buddhism's selfless Arahāt, 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.

PUBLICATIONS

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://www.cnn.com/2025/09/01/sco-summit-xi-ai-cooperation-reject-cold-war-mentality-putin-modi-china-india-russia.html>
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<https://ca.news.yahoo.com/alibaba-reportedly-developing-ai-chip-123905455.html>
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<https://seekingalpha.com/news/4491020-ukraine-pioneers-ai-powered-drone-swarms-in-battle-against-russia-wsj>
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<https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/unesco-survey-two-thirds-higher-education-institutions-have-or-are-developing-guidance-ai-use>

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<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://www.aiforumcambodia.org/publications/aif-insights-no-28-2025-ai-as-both-a-vehicle-of-epistemic-imperialism-and-a-tool-of-epistemic-emancipation/>