

AI FORUM NEWSLETTER

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Prompt: Pchum Ben 2025: A time to honor seven generations of ancestors, blending Buddhist traditions with deep gratitude. This year's 3-day public holiday falls on September 21–23, marking the heart of Cambodia's most sacred 15-day festival.

Photo Credit: Google Gemini

01/11

1. Cambodia Advocates Inclusive AI for Sustainable Growth at China-ASEAN Forum

កម្ពុជាគាំទ្រការប្រើប្រាស់បច្ចេកវិទ្យាសិប្បនិម្មិត (AI) ឱ្យមានភាពយុត្តិធម៌រួមបញ្ចូល ដើម្បីជំរុញ
កំណើនប្រកបដោយចីរភាព ដូចដែលបានចែករំលែកនៅក្នុងវេទិកាចិន-អាស៊ាន

Source: [Khmer Times](#)

At the 13th China-ASEAN Technology Transfer and Collaborative Innovation Forum, Cambodia emphasized the vital role of artificial intelligence (AI) in promoting sustainable and inclusive growth. Dr. Hul Seingheng highlighted national strategies, including the STI Policy 2020–2030 and the Digital Economy Policy 2021–2035, aimed at integrating AI across various sectors. Key priorities for regional AI cooperation included advancing AI for sustainable development, ensuring access for SMEs, women, and rural communities, and fostering ethical governance. The forum's theme, "Shared AI, Shared Future," underlined AI's significance for digital transformation and enhanced ASEAN-China collaboration.



Source: iStoke

Reference:

Khmer Times. (2025, September 19). Cambodia Advocates Inclusive AI for Sustainable Growth at China-ASEAN Forum.

<https://www.khmertimeskh.com/501760130/cambodia-advocates-inclusive-ai-for-sustainable-growth-at-china-asean-forum/>

2. 22nd China-ASEAN Expo in Nanning focuses on AI and regional cooperation

ពិព័រណ៍ចិន-អាស៊ានលើកទី២២ នៅទីក្រុងណាននឹង ផ្ដោតលើបច្ចេកវិទ្យាបច្ចេកវិទ្យាសិប្បនិម្មិត AI និងកិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការក្នុងតំបន់

Source: [China Global Television Network](#)



Source: iStoke

The 22nd China-ASEAN Expo (CAEXPO), held in Nanning and concluded on September 21, 2025, placed strong emphasis on artificial intelligence (AI) as a driver of regional cooperation and innovation. A debut AI-themed pavilion showcased cutting-edge applications from nearly 200 companies, including Huawei and Alibaba Cloud, highlighting AI's growing role in industry and society. The first China-ASEAN Ministerial Forum on Artificial Intelligence provided a high-level platform for dialogue on the future of intelligent technologies, while new AI products attracted significant attention from participants. Alongside AI, the expo also advanced broader economic goals, releasing a report that called for stronger institutional coordination and green, resilient supply chains among ASEAN Plus Three countries.

Reference:

China Global Television Network. (2025, September 21). 22nd China-ASEAN Expo in Nanning focuses on AI and regional cooperation. <https://news.cgtn.com/news/2025-09-21/22nd-China-ASEAN-Expo-concludes-in-Nanning-1GQMWivjGw0/p.html>

3. Huawei Launches Secure, AI-Ready National Cloud Framework for Public Sector

ក្រុមហ៊ុន Huawei បានចេញផ្សាយប្រព័ន្ធ Cloud ដែលមានសុវត្ថិភាព សម្រាប់ប្រើប្រាស់បញ្ញាសិប្បនិម្មិត AI ក្នុងវិស័យសាធារណៈ

Source: [TechAfrica News](#)



Huawei launched its R.I.S.E National Government Cloud reference architecture at the 2025 Global Public Sector Cloud & AI Summit. The AI-ready framework supports secure, resilient, and sovereign digital transformation for governments. It enables better governance, data use, and service delivery through digital identity management, foundation AI models, and intelligent agents. With 800+ government cloud projects worldwide, Huawei positions AI as a core driver of efficiency, security, and people-focused governance, blending local management with global best practices for sustainable public sector transformation.

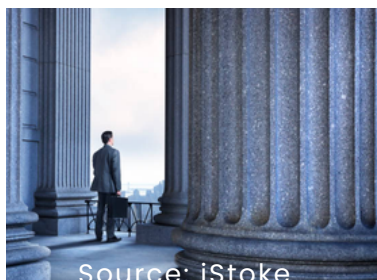
Reference:

Onyeagoro, J. (2025, September 24). Huawei Launches Secure, AI-Ready National Cloud Framework for Public Sector. *TechAfrica News*. <https://techafricanews.com/2025/09/24/huawei-launches-secure-ai-ready-national-cloud-framework-for-public-sector/>

4. UNGA 2025 Confronts AI As A Global Governance Challenge

មហាសន្និបាតអង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិ ឆ្នាំ២០២៥ កំពុងពិភាក្សាអំពីរបៀបគ្រប់គ្រង និង ត្រួតពិនិត្យបញ្ញាសិប្បនិម្មិត (AI) ជាបញ្ហាសកល

Source: [Forbes](#)



The 2025 UN General Assembly highlighted the need for multilateral oversight of AI, leading to the introduction of two institutional mechanisms: the Independent International Scientific Panel on AI and the Global Dialogue on AI Governance. These mechanisms aim to unite states, industry, and civil society around shared standards. The debates highlighted concerns over AI's potential to disrupt democracy, security, and information integrity. The UN's steps mark a milestone in formalizing AI governance, but the challenge lies in bridging the gap between rapid technological change and slow-moving global policymaking, requiring transparency, funding, and international consensus

Reference:

Sircar, A. (2025, September 24). UNGA 2025 Confronts AI As A Global Governance Challenge. *Forbes*. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/anishsircar/2025/09/24/unga-2025-confronts-ai-as-a-global-governance-challenge/>

5. Japan to train 30,000 Africans on AI; Malawi uses AI for farmers

ប្រទេសជប៉ុននឹងបណ្តុះបណ្តាលជនជាតិអាហ្វ្រិកចំនួន ៣០,០០០ នាក់អំពី
បច្ចេកវិទ្យា AI; ប្រទេសម៉ាឡាវី កំពុងប្រើ AI ដើម្បីជួយកសិករ

Source: [Coingeek](#)

Japan is expanding its AI diplomacy in Africa by pledging to train 30,000 African students in AI over three years, announced at TICAD 2025. Led by the University of Tokyo and 30 African universities, the program links training with Japanese companies to boost skills, jobs, and innovation while balancing China's influence and addressing Japan's AI talent gap. On the ground, countries like Malawi are already applying AI through tools like the Ulangizi chatbot, which provides farmers with local-language climate forecasts, crop advice, and disaster warnings. Together, these efforts show AI's role in diplomacy, development, and community empowerment.



Source: iStoke

Reference:

Kaaru, S. (2025, September 23). Japan to train 30,000 Africans on AI; Malawi uses AI for farmers. *Coingeek*. <https://coingeek.com/japan-to-train-30000-africans-on-ai-malawi-uses-ai-for-farmers/>

6. Japan, US, and South Korea Unite to Strengthen Cybersecurity and AI

ជប៉ុន សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក និងកូរ៉េខាងត្បូង កំពុងសហការគ្នា ដើម្បីពង្រឹងសុវត្ថិភាព
អ៊ីនធឺណិត និងបច្ចេកវិទ្យាបញ្ញាសិប្បនិម្មិត AI

Source: [Be In Crypto](#)



Source: iStoke

Reference:

Mori, S. & Notariya, H. (2025, September 2025). Japan, US, and South Korea Unite to Strengthen Cybersecurity and AI. *Be In Crypto*. <https://beincrypto.com/japan-us-and-south-korea-unite-to-strengthen-cybersecurity-and-ai/>

On September 22, Japan, the US, and South Korea strengthened trilateral cooperation on cybersecurity, AI, and economic security, focusing on North Korea's crypto thefts—especially by the Lazarus group—used to fund weapons programs. The ministers pledged joint action against illicit crypto flows, emphasized AI for innovation and infrastructure defense, and discussed collaborative research. They also addressed critical mineral supply chains, Russia-North Korea military ties, and reaffirmed denuclearization goals. Each country is advancing national measures: US sanctions and crypto recovery, South Korea's stricter AML and cyber training, and Japan's enhanced monitoring and intelligence sharing. Together, AI and cybersecurity were positioned as key pillars for regional stability and defense.

PUBLICATIONS

AIF Insights No. 29 (2025) | From Sandboxes to Systems: Governing AI-Driven Digital Health Platforms for UHC in Cambodia

Source: [AI Forum](#)

Reference:

Engelking, E. J. (2025, September 12). *From Sandboxes to Systems: Governing AI-Driven Digital Health Platforms for UHC in Cambodia*. AI Forum. <https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/publications/aif-insights-no-29-2025-from-sandboxes-to-systems-governing-ai-driven-digital-health-platforms-for-uhc-in-cambodia/>

Cambodia's aspiration to achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC) is inseparable from the country's ongoing digital health transformation. As Digital Health Platforms (DHPs) begin to connect patients, providers and payors, Artificial Intelligence (AI) is emerging as a driver of both efficiency and innovation by streamlining administrative processes, strengthening diagnostics and enabling new forms of patient engagement. Yet technology alone cannot deliver on UHC. The decisive factors will be governance and ethics: whether Cambodia can create regulatory and ethical spaces that allow innovation to thrive while protecting trust, data and equity. Practical solutions such as regulatory sandboxes, soft-law frameworks and virtue-based ethical approaches provide a pathway for balancing experimentation with accountability. Building alliances between the regulators (Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Post and Telecoms amongst others), private health service providers and technology developers will be essential. This article argues that Cambodia's next step is to align governance and ethics with implementation and issues a call to action for stakeholders to join ongoing activities and forums, such as the EuroCham Healthcare Forum 2025, to initiate collaborative regulatory sandboxes and long-term partnerships for digital health.

PUBLICATIONS

This article explores the geopolitics of mobile phone applications as platforms that shape digital sovereignty and global power. With billions of internet users and mobile subscriptions worldwide, mobile ecosystems such as Apple's iOS and Google's Android dominate global markets, while Chinese alternatives like Huawei's HarmonyOS, WeChat, and TikTok face restrictions due to political tensions and security concerns. These platforms extend beyond technology, functioning as tools of economic leverage, surveillance, and cross-border influence. The rivalry between Western and Chinese systems raises questions about data ownership, trust, and control of critical infrastructures. For developing nations, the competition creates both dependency and vulnerability, as they remain primarily consumers of foreign technologies. To avoid deepening the digital divide, emerging economies must strengthen infrastructure, promote digital literacy, and build regional and local capacity. The article argues that mobile applications sit at the core of digital geopolitics and will shape the future balance of technological power.

AIF Insights No. 30 (2025) | The Geopolitics of Mobile App Ecosystems: Power, Platforms, and Policy

Source: [AI Forum](#)

Reference:

Ros, S. & Chhem, S. (2025, September 13). *The Geopolitics of Mobile App Ecosystems: Power, Platforms, and Policy*. AI Forum.
<https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/publications/aif-insights-no-30-2025-the-geopolitics-of-mobile-app-ecosystems-power-platforms-and-policy/>

AIF Insights No. 31 (2025) | Embracing the Transformative Power of AI

Source: [AI Forum](#)

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming healthcare, transportation, and communication. This article traces the evolution and categorization of AI, while exploring ethical concerns such as bias and privacy. Emphasizing AI literacy and cross-sector collaboration, we argue for a responsible and inclusive approach to AI development that protects human values and enhances societal well-being.

Reference:

Say, V. A. & Ros, S. (2025, September 14). *Embracing the Transformative Power of AI*. AI Forum.
<https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/publications/aif-insights-no-31-2025-embracing-the-transformative-power-of-ai/>

PUBLICATIONS

This paper examines the integration of Generative AI (GenAI) into Cambodia's education system and its impact on the teaching profession. While GenAI tools provide benefits such as personalized learning, real-time feedback, and student engagement, they also raise cultural, ethical, and technical challenges. GenAI cannot replicate human capacities for moral guidance, empathy, or cultural interpretation, and its Western-trained models risk misrepresenting Cambodian values and histories. The paper argues that educators remain essential as mentors, ethical advisors, and cultural interpreters, guiding students to critically engage with AI-generated content. Policy recommendations stress the need for teacher preparation in AI ethics, investment in Khmer-centric datasets, and a human-centered, culturally grounded strategy to ensure that GenAI strengthens rather than undermines education in Cambodia.

AIF Insights No. 32 (2025) | Human Educators in Cambodia's AI Era: Teaching Beyond the Algorithm

Source: [AI Forum](#)

Reference:

Kheang, K. & Lim, S. (2025, September 19). *Human Educators in Cambodia's AI Era: Teaching Beyond the Algorithm*. AI Forum.
<https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/publications/aif-insights-no-32-2025-human-educators-in-cambodias-ai-era-teaching-beyond-the-algorithm/>

PUBLICATIONS

**AIF Insights No. 33
(2025) | AI,
Sovereignty, and the
Fragmentation of
Global Norms: A
Legal Pluralism
Perspective**

Source: [AI Forum](#)

Reference:

Pong, P. (2025, September 22). *AI, Sovereignty, and the Fragmentation of Global Norms: A Legal Pluralism Perspective*. AI Forum.
<https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/publications/aif-insights-no-33-2025-ai-sovereignty-and-the-fragmentation-of-global-norms-a-legal-pluralism-perspective/>

Artificial intelligence (AI) increasingly challenges the state-centric foundations of international law and the conventional notion of sovereignty. Unlike traditional governance anchored in territorial authority, AI systems function transnationally, drawing on global datasets and shaped by multinational corporations and supranational institutions. This paper adopts legal pluralism as a conceptual framework to examine the fragmented and overlapping legal regimes that govern AI, encompassing national laws, international treaties, corporate standards, and ethical principles. It highlights how regional regulatory divergences—exemplified by the European Union’s rights-based model and the innovation-driven approaches of the United States and China—create normative conflicts and compliance challenges for global actors. While such fragmentation is often interpreted as a governance deficit, this paper argues that it can be re-conceptualized as polycentric governance, where multiple centers of authority coexist and interact without requiring a single locus of control. The analysis concludes that developing interoperable legal orders is essential for reconciling national autonomy with the need for transnational cooperation. Legal pluralism provides a pathway toward inclusive, adaptive, and ethically grounded AI regulation that balances sovereignty with global accountability.

PUBLICATIONS

AIF Insights No. 34 (2025) | Hume, Nāgārjuna, and AI: A Fusion of Philosophies for a Digital Age

Source: [AI Forum](#)

Reference:

Chhem, K. R. (2025, September 25). *Hume, Nāgārjuna, and AI: A Fusion of Philosophies for a Digital Age*. AI Forum.

<https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/publications/aif-insights-no-34-2025-hume-nagarjuna-and-ai-a-fusion-of-philosophies-for-a-digital-age/>

This paper explores the intersection of David Hume's empiricism and Nāgārjuna's Madhyamaka philosophy as a framework for rethinking artificial intelligence. Hume's bundle theory of the self and Nāgārjuna's doctrine of emptiness both reject the notion of intrinsic identity, portraying persons and phenomena as dynamic processes rather than enduring substances. Recent scholarship suggests Hume may have encountered Buddhist ideas through Jesuit intellectual networks linking Asia and Europe, illustrating how cross-cultural dialogue shaped early modern philosophy. Read together, these perspectives illuminate the nonessential nature of AI systems. AI is not a metaphysical "machine mind" but a contingent constellation of algorithms, data, hardware, and social contexts. This process view emphasizes relational ethics, situating responsibility in human networks of design and governance, and encourages design humility by resisting myths of autonomous superintelligence. By adopting a fusion philosophy that draws on both Western empiricism and Buddhist metaphysics, we can approach AI as an interdependent, impermanent phenomenon, fostering more responsible and globally informed governance in the digital age.

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<https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/publications/aif-insights-no-32-2025-human-educators-in-cambodias-ai-era-teaching-beyond-the-algorithm/>
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