

AI FORUM NEWSLETTER

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Prompt: Cambodia celebrates its Independence Day on November 9th (from France, 1953). The main ceremony is held at the Independence Monument in Phnom Penh.

Photo Credit: ChatGPT

01/12

1. PM Hun Manet warns public of AI-generated fake video imitating his voice

សម្តេចធិបតី ហ៊ុន ម៉ាណែត ព្រមានសាធារណជនអំពីវីដេអូក្លែងក្លាយ ដែលបង្កើតឡើងដោយបច្ចេកវិទ្យាសិប្បនិម្មិត (AI) ដោយគ្រាប់តាមសម្លេងរបស់សម្តេច

Prime Minister Hun Manet has warned the public to stay alert after an AI-generated deepfake video surfaced on Facebook, falsely mimicking his voice and spreading misinformation. Highlighting the growing risks of artificial intelligence misuse, he urged citizens to verify information and trust only his official social media pages. This incident underscores the increasing relevance of AI in shaping public communication and the urgent need for digital literacy to counter AI-driven disinformation that can harm political and social stability.



Reference:

Khmer Times. (2025, November 13). *PM Hun Manet warns public of AI-generated fake video imitating his voice.*
<https://www.khmertimeskh.com/501789131/pm-hun-manet-warns-public-of-ai-generated-fake-video-imitating-his-voice/>

2. China harnesses AI to bridge healthcare gap

ចិនប្រើប្រាស់បច្ចេកវិទ្យាសិប្បនិម្មិត (AI) ដើម្បីភ្ជាប់គម្លាតថែទាំសុខភាព

Source: [Khmer Times](#)



China is increasingly leveraging artificial intelligence (AI) to close the healthcare gap between urban and rural areas. At the 2025 World Internet Conference in Zhejiang, companies like Ant Group and EaseFuture showcased AI-driven innovations such as the AQ medical consultation app and AI-powered massage robots. These technologies, trained using expertise from top doctors, aim to make quality healthcare more accessible and efficient, addressing long-standing disparities in medical resource distribution. While experts stress that AI cannot replace human doctors yet, China's integration of AI into healthcare demonstrates its growing relevance in enhancing medical access, preventive care, and patient well-being nationwide.

Reference:

Xinhua. (2025, November 11). *China harnesses AI to bridge healthcare gap.*
Khmer Times.
<https://www.khmertimeskh.com/501787034/china-harnesses-ai-to-bridge-healthcare-gap/>

3. ASEAN's \$300 billion digital economy enters the AI reality សេដ្ឋកិច្ចឌីជីថលអាស៊ានដែលមានតម្លៃ ៣០០ ពាន់លានដុល្លារ កំពុងឈានចូលដល់ ការពិតនៃបច្ចេកវិទ្យា AI

Source: [Blog Google](#)



Source: iStoke

ASEAN's digital economy is set to surpass \$300 billion by 2025, driven by rapid growth and the rise of artificial intelligence. The e-Conomy SEA 2025 report highlights AI as a key force transforming e-commerce, finance, and media, with over 680 startups attracting \$2.3 billion in investment. As Southeast Asia becomes a global AI hub, strong data infrastructure and regional cooperation will be vital to sustaining its digital momentum.

Reference:

Chadha, S. (2025, November 11). ASEAN's \$300 billion digital economy enters the AI reality. *Blog Google*. <https://blog.google/around-the-globe/google-asia/sea-economy-2025/>

4. Medical professionals gather in the Vatican to discuss AI and healthcare ក្រុមអ្នកជំនាញផ្នែកវេជ្ជសាស្ត្របានជួបប្រជុំគ្នានៅវិមានវ៉ាទីកង់ (Vatican) ដើម្បី ពិភាក្សាអំពីក្រុមសីលធម៌នៃការប្រើប្រាស់បច្ចេកវិទ្យាសិប្បនិម្មិត (AI) នៅក្នុងវិស័យថែទាំ សុខភាព

Source: [Vatican News](#)



Source: iStoke

Medical professionals, theologians, and ethicists gathered at the Vatican from November 10-12 for a global conference titled "AI and Medicine: The Challenge of Human Dignity." Organized by the International Federation of Catholic Medical Associations and the Pontifical Academy for Life, the event explored how artificial intelligence is reshaping healthcare and its ethical implications. Speakers emphasized AI's potential to enhance diagnosis and treatment precision while warning against reducing patients to mere data or replacing human empathy with algorithms. The discussions highlighted the Church's call for transparency, fairness, and human-centered technology, stressing that AI in medicine must respect human dignity, preserve personal care, and avoid deepening social inequality.

Reference:

Giribaldi, E. (2025, November 12). Medical professionals gather in the Vatican to discuss AI and healthcare. *Vatican News*. <https://www.vaticannews.va/en/vatican-city/news/2025-11/medical-professionals-rome-ai-healthcare-conference-kloiber.html>

5. Artificial Intelligence Comes to the Ranks: The Next Wave of Military Training Tech

បច្ចេកវិទ្យាហ្វីកហ្វីនយោធាថ្មី៖ បញ្ញាសិប្បនិម្មិតកំពុងផ្លាស់ប្តូរវិស័យយោធា

Source: [Military.com](https://www.military.com)

AI is transforming U.S. military training from scripted drills to adaptive, data-driven simulations that enhance decision-making and readiness. Programs now personalize training in real time, merging virtual and live environments for cost-effective, realistic exercises. While AI offers strategic advantages amid global competition, ethical, bias, and oversight challenges remain, emphasizing the need to keep human judgment central.



Reference:

Fuller, H. (2025, November 10). Artificial Intelligence Comes to the Ranks: The Next Wave of Military Training Tech. *Military.com*. <https://www.military.com/feature/2025/10/31/artificial-intelligence-comes-ranks-next-wave-of-military-training-tech.html>

6. India to introduce AI curriculum in all schools by 2026

ឥណ្ឌានឹងដាក់បញ្ចូលកម្មវិធីសិក្សា បញ្ញាសិប្បនិម្មិត (AI) ទៅក្នុងសាលារៀនទាំងអស់ ត្រឹមឆ្នាំ ២០២៦

Source: [Coingeek](https://coingeek.com)

India will introduce an AI curriculum in all schools by 2026, starting from Grade 3, as part of its National Education Policy 2020. Supported by the IndiaAI Mission and guided by experts from IIT Madras, the program aims to make AI a core skill from an early age. With teacher training and materials ready by December 2025, this initiative seeks to promote ethical, inclusive, and future-ready education, positioning India as a global leader in AI literacy and innovation.



Reference:

Mukherjee, P. (2025, November 13). India to introduce AI curriculum in all schools by 2026. *Coingeek*. <https://coingeek.com/india-to-introduce-ai-curriculum-in-all-schools-by-2026/>

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/?publication=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/?publication=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/?publication=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/?publication=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.

PUBLICATIONS

**AIF Insights No. 35
(2025) | From
Medicine to Meaning:
A Buddhist Journey
through Being,
Knowing, and Acting
in AI**

Source: [AI Forum](#)

Reference:

Chhem, K. R. (2025, October 10). *From Medicine to Meaning: A Buddhist Journey through Being, Knowing, and Acting in AI*. AI Forum.
<https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/?publication=aif-insights-no-35-2025-from-medicine-to-meaning-a-buddhist-journey-through-being-knowing-and-acting-in-ai>

From Medicine to Meaning: A Buddhist Journey through Being, Knowing, and Acting in AI explores how Buddhist philosophy reframes the discourse on artificial intelligence through an ontology of interdependence, an epistemology of the Middle Way, and an ethics of compassion. Moving beyond Western notions of autonomy and binary logic, the essay situates AI within a relational framework grounded in dependent origination (paṭiccasamuppāda) and non-self (anattā). It argues that intelligence should be understood not as independent agency but as a process arising from interconnected causes and conditions. Drawing on the Four Brahmavihāras—loving-kindness, compassion, sympathetic joy, and equanimity—the paper proposes a model of “compassionate design” where moral intention replaces mechanical compliance. The author’s intellectual evolution from medicine to education and history mirrors a shift from empirical control to contemplative wisdom. Ultimately, the essay contends that the true innovation in AI lies not in computation but in consciousness—inviting humanity to design intelligent systems guided by mindfulness, wisdom, and compassion.

PUBLICATIONS

AIF Insights No. 36 (2025) | Khmer Gatilok and Relational Ethics: A Cultural Lens for AI Morality

Source: [AI Forum](#)

Reference:

Chhem, K. R. (2025, October 31). *Khmer Gatilok and Relational Ethics: A Cultural Lens for AI Morality*. AI Forum.

<https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/publications/aif-insights-no-36-2025-khmer-gatilok-and-relational-ethics-a-cultural-lens-for-ai-morality/>

This essay examines the Khmer ethical system of Gatilok as a culturally grounded framework for AI ethics. Unlike Western approaches that prioritize universal principles, Gatilok emphasizes relational, situational, and long-term moral reasoning rooted in Theravāda Buddhist concepts such as intention (cetanā), karma (kamma), and social harmony (sampheap). Through stories, proverbs, and oral traditions, Gatilok teaches that ethical behavior depends on context, relationships, and the consequences of actions over time. Applying these insights to AI governance highlights the importance of relational accountability, participatory oversight, culturally sensitive datasets, and long-term impact assessments. By integrating Gatilok into AI design and policy, this perspective encourages ethically aware, contextually appropriate, and culturally responsive AI systems that respect local values and foster social cohesion.

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2. Xinhua. (2025, November 11). China harnesses AI to bridge healthcare gap. *Khmer Times.* <https://www.khmertimeskh.com/501787034/china-harnesses-ai-to-bridge-healthcare-gap/>
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