

AI FORUM NEWSLETTER

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Prompt: The first Irrawaddy dolphin calf of 2026 has been discovered in the Mekong River's Kampi deep pool bringing new hope for this critically endangered species.

1. EU-South Korea research consortium gets to work on lowering AI chip energy use

ក្រុមអ្នកស្រាវជ្រាវអឺរ៉ុប និងកូរ៉េខាងត្បូង សហការគ្នាបង្កើតបន្ទះឈីប AI ដែលស៊ីថាមពលតិច

Source: [ComputerWeekly](#)



Source: iStoke

The EU-South Korea Haetae consortium is developing photonic AI chips that use light instead of electricity, potentially making AI hardware up to 10 times more energy efficient. This is highly relevant as AI datacentres are rapidly increasing electricity demand and straining energy grids. By reducing heat and power consumption at the chip level, the project offers a long-term solution to make AI faster, greener, and more sustainable while supporting the continued growth of digital services.

Reference:

Donnelly, C. (2026, February 18). EU-South Korea research consortium gets to work on lowering AI chip energy use. *ComputerWeekly*.
<https://www.computerweekly.com/news/366639257/EU-South-Korea-research-consortium-gets-to-work-on-lowering-AI-chip-energy-use>

2. Insight 2025/2026 – Cambodia and the AI Divide

នៅឆ្នាំ ២០២៥ និង ២០២៦ កម្ពុជាកំពុងស្ថិតក្នុងដំណាក់កាលផ្លាស់ប្តូរយ៉ាងលឿន
ទៅរកបច្ចេកវិទ្យា AI (បញ្ហាសិប្បនិម្មិត)

Source: [Channel NewsAsia](#)

Cambodia faces a growing AI divide between countries that can effectively harness artificial intelligence and those that cannot. Ranking low in AI readiness within ASEAN, the country risks reduced competitiveness, slower productivity growth, and being overlooked by foreign investors as AI reshapes regional economies. However, Cambodia is responding with a new National Policy on Artificial Intelligence aimed at strengthening digital skills, connectivity, and strategic tech partnerships. The relevance of AI here is strategic and economic: it will determine whether Cambodia can integrate into the next wave of digital-driven growth—or fall further behind in the regional and global economy.



Source: iStoke

Reference:

Channel NewsAsia. (2026, February 12). *Insight 2025/2026 – Cambodia and the AI Divide* [Video].
<https://www.channelnewsasia.com/watch/insight-20252026/cambodia-and-ai-divide-5926136>

3. Cambodia launches campaign for safe AI use among children

កម្ពុជាដាក់ចេញយុទ្ធនាការ ណែនាំកុមារឱ្យប្រើប្រាស់បច្ចេកវិទ្យា AI ដោយសុវត្ថិភាព

Source: [Khmer Times](#)



Source: iStoke

Cambodia launched a nationwide “Using AI Safely, Ethically and Responsibly” campaign for Safer Internet Day 2026, warning that while AI supports development, it also increases risks such as deepfakes, online scams, and child exploitation. The initiative, supported by Action Pour Les Enfants (APLE) and launched at the Royal University of Agriculture, aims to boost digital literacy, promote ethical AI use, and protect children through stronger awareness, parental involvement, and regulation.

Reference:

Som, S. (2026, February 18). Cambodia launches campaign for safe AI use among children. *Khmer Times*.
<https://www.khmertimeskh.com/501847315/cambodia-launches-campaign-for-safe-ai-use-among-children/>

4. In partnership with Tecnológico de Monterrey, UNESCO advances the development of a Regional Artificial Intelligence Observatory

ក្នុងភាពជាដៃគូជាមួយសាកលវិទ្យាល័យ Tecnológico de Monterrey អង្គការ UNESCO កំពុងជំរុញការអភិវឌ្ឍ "មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលសង្កេតការណ៍បញ្ញាសិប្បនិម្មិតក្នុងតំបន់" (Regional Artificial Intelligence Observatory)

Source: [UNESCO](#)



Source: iStoke

Reference:

UNESCO. (2026, February 17). In partnership with Tecnológico de Monterrey, UNESCO advances the development of a Regional Artificial Intelligence Observatory.
<https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/partnership-tecnologico-de-monterrey-unesco-advances-development-regional-artificial-intelligence>

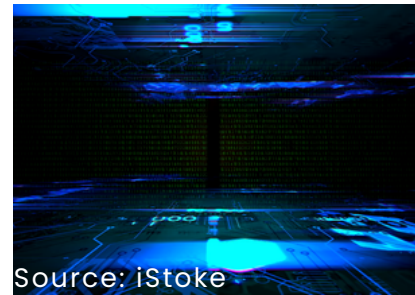
At the 2026 Insights for the Future of Education Conference, UNESCO and Tecnológico de Monterrey announced a partnership to create a Regional Artificial Intelligence Observatory in Education. This initiative aims to develop a platform for data generation, sharing best practices, and enhancing institutional capacity for the responsible use of AI in education. It is based on UNESCO's 2023 Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence and its Readiness Assessment Methodology, promoting evidence-based policies and ethical governance of AI, with a focus on teacher training, student competencies, human rights, and inclusive development.

5. Accelerating discovery in India through AI-powered science and education

ការពង្រីកការរកឃើញថ្មីៗនៅប្រទេសឥណ្ឌា តាមរយៈវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រ និងការអប់រំដែល ជំរុញដោយ AI

Source: [Google DeepMind](#)

Google DeepMind, under Demis Hassabis, is expanding its National Partnerships for AI initiative to India to enhance scientific research, education, agriculture, and energy through AI. In collaboration with Indian institutions, it offers resources like AlphaFold and a \$30 million AI for Science challenge, focusing on integrating AI in education, improving agricultural practices, and promoting renewable energy, highlighting AI's importance in India's sustainable development and public services.



Source: iStoke

Reference:

Hassabis, D., Ibrahim, L. & Kohli, P. (2026, February 18). Accelerating discovery in India through AI-powered science and education. *Google DeepMind*. <https://deepmind.google/blog/accelerating-discovery-in-india-through-ai-powered-science-and-education/>

6. AI is evolving fast and may bring the fourth industrial revolution with it

បញ្ញាសិប្បនិម្មិត (AI) កំពុងវិវត្តយ៉ាងរហ័ស ហើយអាចនឹងនាំមកនូវបដិវត្តន៍ឧស្សាហកម្មទីបួន

Source: [ABC News](#)



Source: iStoke

Reference:

Kohler, A. (2026, February 16). AI is evolving fast and may bring the fourth industrial revolution with it. *ABC News*. <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2026-02-16/ai-jobs-fake-breakthrough-resignation-chat-gpt-claude/106346440>

Alan Kohler argues that AI's rise marks a fourth industrial revolution, with a near-zero cost for intelligence. Innovations from OpenAI and Anthropic enable realistic fake content generation and complex task automation, raising issues around misinformation, job displacement, and ethical governance. Investors acknowledge the potential for autonomous systems and open-source AI to disrupt established business models, suggesting that these changes will profoundly impact economic frameworks, labor markets, and societal structures, more so than previous industrial revolutions.

7. Artificial intelligence will drive Cambodia's economic growth over next two decades

បញ្ញាសិប្បនិម្មិត (AI) នឹងជំរុញកំណើនសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជាក្នុងរយៈពេល ២ ទសវត្សរ៍ខាងមុខ

Source: [Khmer Times](#)



Source: iStoke

The article discusses the importance of artificial intelligence (AI) for Cambodia's economic development over the next twenty years. Deputy Prime Minister Vongsey Vissoth calls for significant national investments to maintain global competitiveness, highlighting AI's role in improving productivity and modernizing sectors like agriculture, logistics, and education. Successful AI integration will rely on human judgment, digital skills training, ethical regulations, and strong public-private partnerships. The piece concludes that AI is essential for Cambodia's shift to a digital economy, necessitating responsible and inclusive adoption aligned with national developmental objectives.

Reference:

Sum, M. (2026, February 19). Artificial intelligence will drive Cambodia's economic growth over next two decades. *Khmer Times*.

<https://www.khmertimeskh.com/501847954/artificial-intelligence-will-drive-cambodias-economic-growth-over-next-two-decades/>

8. AI Impact Summit 2026, Importance, Three Sutras, Seven Chakras

កិច្ចប្រជុំកំពូល AI Impact Summit ឆ្នាំ ២០២៦ ផ្ដោតសំខាន់គោលការណ៍គ្រឹះ ចំនួន៣ និងចក្រាទាំង ៧ ដើម្បីជំរុញការប្រើប្រាស់បញ្ញាសិប្បនិម្មិត (AI) ឱ្យមាន ប្រយោជន៍ដល់មនុស្សជាតិ

Source: [Vajiram & Ravi](#)



Source: iStoke

Reference:

Vajiram Content Team. (2026, February 17). AI Impact Summit 2026, Importance, Three Sutras, Seven Chakras. *Vajiram & Ravi*.

<https://vajiramandravi.com/current-affairs/ai-impact-summit-2026/>

The AI Impact Summit 2026, organized by India's Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, aims to leverage AI for inclusive growth and responsible governance. Centered on the principles of People, Planet, and Progress, along with seven cooperation areas, it promotes human-centered AI, environmental sustainability, and equitable access to technology. The summit addresses the Global AI Divide by advocating for sovereign AI models and ethical standards, with a focus on sectoral applications in healthcare, agriculture, education, finance, and governance. It emphasizes AI's role as a catalyst for economic transformation and social inclusion in the digital age.

9. India, France Launch AI Health Centre at AIIMS to Drive Digital Medicine

ប្រទេសឥណ្ឌា និងបារាំង បានបង្កើតមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលសុខភាព AI នៅមន្ទីរពេទ្យ AIIMS ដើម្បីជំរុញការប្រើប្រាស់បច្ចេកវិទ្យាឌីជីថលក្នុងការព្យាបាលជំងឺ

Source: [Devdiscourse](#)



Source: iStoke

Reference:

Devdiscourse. (2026, February 18). India, France Launch AI Health Centre at AIIMS to Drive Digital Medicine. <https://www.devdiscourse.com/article/law-order/3809510-india-france-launch-ai-health-centre-at-aiims-to-drive-digital-medicine>

India and France have launched the Indo-French Centre for AI in Health at AIIMS New Delhi to advance AI-driven research in digital medicine, brain health, and antimicrobial resistance. The initiative highlights AI's growing role in transforming healthcare through data-driven diagnostics, research collaboration, and medical innovation. Importantly, leaders emphasized building sovereign and ethical AI systems—ensuring transparency, data protection, and reduced dependence on dominant global tech powers. The centre reflects how AI is becoming central not only to healthcare innovation, but also to digital sovereignty, global partnerships, and responsible governance in medicine.

10. Indian university faces backlash for claiming Chinese robodog as own at AI summit

សាកលវិទ្យាល័យឥណ្ឌាមួយ កំពុងរងការរិះគន់យ៉ាងខ្លាំង ក្រោយយកឆ្លើយប្រកាសរបស់ចិន មកដាក់បង្ហាញក្នុងកិច្ចប្រជុំ AI ហើយអះអាងថាជាស្នាដៃរបស់ខ្លួន

Source: [BBC](#)



Source: iStoke

Reference:

Mollan, C. (2026, February 18). Indian university faces backlash for claiming Chinese robodog as own at AI summit. *BBC*. <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cge8nd5ve00o>

The India AI Impact Summit controversy, involving an Indian university presenting a Chinese Unitree Go2 robodog as its own, raises significant concerns regarding AI credibility and ethical representation. While the summit's goal is to establish India as a leading global AI hub, the incident reveals the critical need for transparency and genuine technological capability. It illustrates the competitive pressure on nations to showcase domestic innovation and the reputational risks associated with overstated AI development claims at prominent international events.

PUBLICATIONS 2026

AIF Insights No. 1
(2026) | TRUE
INTELLECTUALS vs
PSEUDO-
INTELLECTUALS

Source: [AI Forum](#)

Reference:
AI Forum Cambodia. (2025, January 1). *TRUE INTELLECTUALS vs PSEUDO-INTELLECTUALS*. AI Forum. <https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/archives/publications/aif-insights-no-1-2026-true-intellectuals-vs-pseudo-intellectuals>

This public guide by AI Forum Cambodia explains the difference between true intellectuals and pseudo intellectuals in the age of generative AI, where fluent writing has become easy but genuine thinking remains rare. It argues that machines can produce text, but only humans can produce understanding, judgment, and responsibility. Pseudo intellectuals rely on AI, jargon, and smooth language to appear knowledgeable, while avoiding uncertainty and accountability. True intellectuals, by contrast, use AI as a tool to support deeper thinking, accept limits to their knowledge, and write to clarify and benefit society rather than to impress or dominate. The guide is written for the public, educators, and policymakers as a simple framework to protect education, public debate, and ethical governance in an era where words are abundant but meaning is not.

AI Conversations





AI Conversations

“AI Beyond Borders: Legal Pathways for a Digital Future”

MODERATOR



Mr. Say Vithya Arthur
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Master's in Business Innovation



SPEAKER



Mr. Pong Pich
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Master's of Law and Bachelor's in International Relations

30th January:
AI Conversations Episode #7: “AI Beyond Borders: Legal Pathways for a Digital Future”
Find us on: [YouTube](#)

PUBLICATIONS 2026

AIF Insights No. 2 (2026) | Ethical AI and Privacy: International Lessons and Local Actions

Source: [AI Forum](#)

Reference:

Tann, T., Hout, S. & Som, H. (2026, January 17).
*Ethical AI and Privacy: International Lessons and
Local Actions*. AI Forum.
<https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/archives/publications/aif-insights-no-2-2026-ethical-ai-and-privacy-international-lessons-and-local-actions>

This article examines the growing use of artificial intelligence in Cambodia and the urgent need to address ethical and privacy concerns that come with it. Drawing on international frameworks such as the EU GDPR, the EU AI Act, the OECD AI Principles, UNESCO's Recommendation on the Ethics of AI, and ASEAN guidelines, it highlights key global lessons on data protection, accountability, and responsible AI governance. The article then assesses Cambodia's current legal and policy landscape, noting gaps in data protection laws, institutional capacity, and oversight mechanisms. It concludes by outlining practical policy options for Cambodia, including adopting a comprehensive data protection law, developing national ethical AI guidelines, strengthening institutions, prioritizing high risk sectors, and enhancing regional and international cooperation.

Cambodia continues to face serious risks from landmines and explosive remnants of war despite decades of clearance efforts. This article reviews Cambodia's demining strategy and assesses the role of AI and emerging technologies in accelerating progress toward a mine-free country. It argues that while manual methods remain necessary due to terrain constraints, AI-driven tools can improve detection, planning, and resource use. Strategic integration of technology is essential to enhance safety, efficiency, and long-term recovery.

Reference:

Ros, S. (2026, February 3). *Leveraging AI and Technology for Cambodia's Demining Efforts: A Path Toward a Mine-Free Future by 2025*. AI Forum.
<https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/archives/publications/aif-insights-no-3-2026-leveraging-ai-and-technology-for-cambodias-demining-efforts-a-path-toward-a-mine-free-future-by-2025>

AIF Insights No. 3 (2026) | Leveraging AI and Technology for Cambodia's Demining Efforts: A Path Toward a Mine-Free Future by 2025

Source: [AI Forum](#)

PUBLICATIONS 2026

This paper critiques dominant AI ethics frameworks that focus on machines rather than the social and cultural contexts in which they operate. It argues that ethical AI governance should shift from asking whether an AI system is ethical to examining whether its relationship with society is ethical. Using Cambodia as a case study, the paper highlights the limits of universal governance models and proposes an embedded approach informed by sociotechnical theory and Buddhist ethics. It concludes that ethical AI depends less on technical compliance and more on culturally grounded, adaptive governance processes.

Reference:

Waddell, A. (2026, February 5). *The Machine Has No Heart: Culturally Grounded Ethics for the Infosphere*. AI Forum.

<https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/archives/publications/aif-insights-no-4-2026-the-machine-has-no-heart-culturally-grounded-ethics-for-the-infosphere>

AIF Insights No. 4 (2026) | The Machine Has No Heart: Culturally Grounded Ethics for the Infosphere

Source: [AI Forum](#)

AIF Insights No. 5 (2026) | AI and Electricity: Safeguarding ASEAN's Energy Security and Integration in the Digital Era

Source: [AI Forum](#)

Reference:

Ros, S. (2026, February 6). *AI and Electricity: Safeguarding ASEAN's Energy Security and Integration in the Digital Era*. AI Forum.

<https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/archives/publications/ai-and-electricity-safeguarding-aseans-energy-security-and-integration-in-the-digital-era>

In the face of global energy instability and rising digital power demands, this article explores the critical role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in safeguarding energy security and fostering integration through the ASEAN Power Grid (APG). While ASEAN has established frameworks like the ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation (APAEC) to target 23% renewable energy by 2025, a fully integrated regional grid remains a work in progress. The author argues that AI-driven smart grids can significantly enhance efficiency by predicting demand trends, managing real-time electricity flow, and reducing economic disruptions caused by blackouts. However, the transition faces substantial hurdles, including high implementation costs in developing nations, a regional technological gap, and heightened cybersecurity vulnerabilities. Ultimately, the paper concludes that for ASEAN to achieve true energy resilience, member states must prioritize collaborative defense capacity and regulatory frameworks to protect critical infrastructure against shared regional vulnerabilities.

PUBLICATIONS 2026

Effective use of generative AI (GenAI) requires transitioning from a “single-tool mindset” to a deliberate system that aligns task purposes with specific model capabilities, operational modes, and rigorous human oversight. While prompting is a starting point, failures often stem from a misalignment between these elements, as different models excel at distinct functions like reasoning, retrieval, or synthesis. Furthermore, users must navigate between rapid, intuitive “System-1” modes for brainstorming and slower, analytical “System-2” modes for complex decision-making. Because GenAI outputs are probabilistic and lack accountability, the framework emphasizes that human verification—proportionate to the task’s risk—is a core professional competency. Ultimately, the paper argues that professional expertise in a GenAI-augmented world is defined by the intentional and accountable integration of these tools into human judgment.

AIF Insights No. 6 (2026) | Generative AI Use: A Task- Model-Mode- Verification Framework

Source: [AI Forum](#)

Reference:

Lim, S. (2026, February 11). *Generative AI Use: A Task-Model-Mode-Verification Framework*. AI Forum.
<https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/archives/publications/aif-insights-no-6-2026-generative-ai-use-a-task-model-mode-verification-framework>

AIF Insights No. 7 (2026) | Learning with Generative AI: Making Thinking Harder, Not Easier

Source: [AI Forum](#)

Reference:

Lim, S. (2026, February 13). *Learning with Generative AI: Making Thinking Harder, Not Easier*. AI Forum.
<https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/archives/publications/aif-insights-no-7-2026-learning-with-generative-ai-making-thinking-harder-not-easier>

This article argues that the educational impact of generative AI depends not on access but on patterns of use. While GenAI can create an illusion of mastery by encouraging cognitive offloading and passive consumption, it can also function as a cognitive amplifier when used to increase effort, deepen reasoning, and strengthen self-regulated learning. The discussion highlights three common confusions — offloading versus desirable difficulty, fluency versus understanding, and plausibility versus accuracy — and proposes a three-purpose framework of inquiry, practice, and production. The central claim is that GenAI improves learning only when it preserves learners’ cognitive work, supports deliberate practice, and reinforces verification, accountability, and critical judgment.

PUBLICATIONS 2026

This reflective essay explores how technological change reshapes the meaning of sovereignty, particularly for small nations navigating the AI era. Drawing on a multidisciplinary career spanning medicine, history, diplomacy, and nuclear risk governance, the author examines the intellectual motivations behind designing two courses, *The Philosophy of Drone Sovereignty* and *Machines of Conflict*. The article argues that contemporary sovereignty is increasingly epistemic, grounded in a nation's capacity to generate, interpret, and verify its own data, rather than defined solely by territorial control. Through classroom experiences and lessons from nuclear crisis management, including institutional responses to Fukushima, the essay highlights how technological systems intertwine with organizational competence, public trust, and ethical judgment. It concludes that mathematics and physics are not merely academic disciplines but strategic foundations of national resilience, shaping a state's ability to manage risk, maintain autonomy, and govern complex socio-technical systems in an age of automation.

AIF Insights No. 8 (2026) | Teaching Sovereignty in the AI Age: A Self- Reflection

Source: [AI Forum](#)

Reference:

Chhem, K. R. (2026, February 19). *Teaching Sovereignty in the AI Age: A Self-Reflection*. AI Forum.
<https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/archives/publications/aif-insights-no-8-2026-teaching-sovereignty-in-the-ai-age-a-self-reflection>

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<https://www.computerweekly.com/news/366639257/EU-South-Korea-research-consortium-gets-to-work-on-lowering-AI-chip-energy-use>
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<https://www.khmertimeskh.com/501847315/cambodia-launches-campaign-for-safe-ai-use-among-children/>
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<https://deepmind.google/blog/accelerating-discovery-in-india-through-ai-powered-science-and-education/>
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<https://www.khmertimeskh.com/501847954/artificial-intelligence-will-drive-cambodias-economic-growth-over-next-two-decades/>

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<https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cge8nd5ve00o>

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