AI FORUM NEWSLETTER

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Friday, March 6, 2026
ISSUE NO. 69

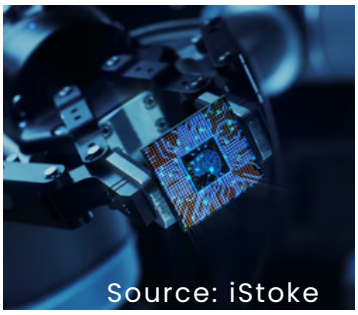
Prompt: National Culture Day 🇰🇭 honoring the rich heritage of our Khmer ancestors, the foundation of Cambodia's national identity and sustainable development.

Photo Credit: Gimini

1. Huawei and Industry Partners Pioneer Mobile AI Era with GigaUplink Target Networks and Advanced Autonomous Networks

ក្រុមហ៊ុន Huawei និងដៃគូសហការ បើកទំព័រថ្មីនៃយុគសម័យ AI លើទូរស័ព្ទដៃ ជាមួយបច្ចេកវិទ្យាអ៊ីនធឺណិតល្បឿនលឿន និងប្រព័ន្ធបណ្តាញវៃឆ្លាតស្ងួយប្រវត្តិ

Source: Huawei



At MWC Barcelona 2026, Huawei and global partners announced the arrival of the "mobile AI era," driven by the integration of AI with 5G-Advanced (5G-A) networks. This convergence embeds AI into services and infrastructure to create highly automated, self-optimizing systems capable of natural-language control and real-time multimodal applications. Supported by new global standards from organizations like GSMA and TM Forum, this evolution is transforming telecom infrastructure to handle large-scale AI and laying the technical groundwork for the future of 6G.

Reference:

Huawei. (2026, March 3). *Huawei and Industry Partners Pioneer Mobile AI Era with GigaUplink Target Networks and Advanced Autonomous Networks*. https://www.huawei.com/en/news/2026/3/mwc-mobile-ai-summit

2. OpenAI changes deal with US military after backlash

ក្រុមហ៊ុន OpenAI កែប្រែកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងជាមួយយោធាអាមេរិក ក្រោយមានការរិះគន់ខ្លាំង

Source: BBC

The OpenAI-Pentagon deal highlights the intensifying ethical debate over AI's role in defense and intelligence. Following public pressure and contrast with competitors like Anthropic, OpenAI revised the agreement to explicitly ban domestic surveillance of U.S. citizens and restrict access for agencies like the NSA. While companies like Palantir demonstrate how AI can optimize logistics and battlefield analysis, this case underscores critical concerns regarding autonomous weaponry, private sector influence on government power, and the urgent need for robust AI safety governance.

Reference:

Vallance, C. & Cress, L. (2026, March 3). OpenAI changes deal with US military after backlash. *BBC*. https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/c3rz1nd0egro

3. Global Funds Unwind Hottest AI Trades as Inflation Fears Mount

មូលនិធិសកលចាប់ផ្តើមដកទុនចេញពីការវិនិយោគលើវិស័យ AI ខណៈពេលដែលមានការព្រួយបារម្ភកាន់តែខ្លាំងអំពីបញ្ហាអតិផរណា

Source: Yahoo!finance

Rising geopolitical tensions and oil-driven inflation are prompting global investors to pull billions from AI-related stocks, causing sharp declines for semiconductor giants like TSMC, Samsung, and SK Hynix. This selloff reflects a cautious shift as markets weigh the high costs of AI investment against immediate profitability, especially with energy prices pressuring the global economy. While this suggests a period of high volatility for the "AI boom," many analysts view it as a necessary market correction rather than a permanent downturn, underscoring the deep link between semiconductor health and global financial stability.

Reference:

Vishnoi, A. & Ng, G. (2026, March 4). Global Funds Unwind Hottest AI Trades as Inflation Fears Mount. *Yahoo!finance*. https://finance.yahoo.com/news/global-funds-unwind-hottest-ai-035007199.html?guccounter=1

4. Inside WSU's first Global Summit on AI, technology, and the future of higher education

ទិដ្ឋភាពទូទៅនៃកិច្ចប្រជុំកំពូលពិភពលោកលើកដំបូងរបស់សាកលវិទ្យាល័យ WSU ស្តីពី AI បច្ចេកវិទ្យា និងអនាគតនៃការសិក្សានៅកម្រិតឧត្តមសិក្សា

Source: WSU Insider

Washington State University's first Global Summit on AI marks a shift in higher education, viewing artificial intelligence as a structural transformation rather than a simple tool. Experts emphasize that AI's role ranging from personalized tutoring to accelerated research requires universities to fundamentally redesign curricula and governance. The summit highlights a global trend where institutions aim to lead the "intelligence revolution" by balancing ethical implementation with the need to prepare students for an AI-driven workforce through enhanced mentorship and access.

Reference:

Willadsen, J. (2026, March 3). Inside WSU's first Global Summit on AI, technology, and the future of higher education. *WSU Insider*. https://news.wsu.edu/news/2026/03/03/inside-wsus-first-global-summit-on-ai-technology-and-the-future-of-higher-education/

5. Vietnam AI law takes effect, first in Southeast Asia
ប្រទេសវៀតណាមបានក្លាយជាប្រទេសដំបូងគេនៅក្នុងតំបន់អាស៊ីអាគ្នេយ៍ ដែលបានអនុវត្តច្បាប់គ្រប់គ្រងបញ្ញាសិប្បនិម្មិត (AI) ជាផ្លូវការ

Source: Radio France Internationale


Source: iStoke

Vietnam's AI law, effective March 1, 2026, is Southeast Asia's first comprehensive framework regulating generative AI, requiring human oversight, labeling of AI-generated content, and disclosure of AI interactions. The law applies to both domestic and foreign AI developers and supports Vietnam's strategy to expand its digital economy, including plans for a national AI computing centre and Vietnamese large language models, though its impact will depend on future implementation and enforcement.

Reference:

Radio France Internationale. (2026, February 28). *Vietnam AI law takes effect, first in Southeast Asia*. https://www.rfi.fr/en/international-news/20260228-vietnam-ai-law-takes-effect-first-in-southeast-asia

6. Singapore and South Korea launch AI alliance
ប្រទេសសិង្ហបុរី និងកូរ៉េខាងត្បូង បង្កើតសម្ព័ន្ធភាពបញ្ញាសិប្បនិម្មិត (AI) រួមគ្នា

Source: Channel NewsAsia


Source: iStoke

Singapore and South Korea have launched a strategic Korea-Singapore AI Alliance to merge South Korea's advanced manufacturing and AI technology with Singapore's status as a premier regional financial and data hub. Announced by South Korean President Lee Jae Myung during the Korea-Singapore AI Connect Summit on March 2, 2026, the partnership is anchored by a US$300 million global AI fund (the K-Global Mother Fund) to be established in Singapore by 2030 to support deep-tech startups.

Reference:

Ganesan, N. (2026, March 2). Singapore and South Korea launch AI alliance. *Channel NewsAsia.* https://www.channelnewsasia.com/singapore/south-korea-artificial-intelligence-alliance-lee-jae-myung-5963446

7. How AI is already reshaping working conditions
តើបញ្ញាសិប្បនិម្មិត (AI) កំពុងផ្លាស់ប្តូរទម្រង់នៃលក្ខខណ្ឌការងារដោយរបៀបណា

Source: United Nation

Source: iStoke

The integration of AI into the global workforce is creating a structural shift in how labor is managed, monitored, and compensated. Experts from the ILO and ITU warn that "algorithmic management" now dictates hiring, wages, and performance targets, often at the expense of worker well-being. This has given rise to an "invisible workforce"—the millions of data labelers and content moderators who train AI models while facing intense psychological strain and job insecurity. To address these risks, international bodies like the United Nations are calling for global standards and regulations that prioritize labor rights and mental health, ensuring the AI revolution supports social justice rather than exploitation.

Reference:

Kleshcheva, E. (2026, March 3). How AI is already reshaping working conditions. *United Nation*. https://news.un.org/en/story/2026/03/1167075

8. China's Xiaomi tells CNBC it's planning a yearly smartphone chip release and its own AI assistant for overseas
ក្រុមហ៊ុន Xiaomi របស់ចិនបានប្រាប់ CNBC ថា ខ្លួនគ្រោងនឹងចេញផ្សាយបន្ទះឈីបសម្រាប់ស្មាតហ្វូនជារៀងរាល់ឆ្នាំ និងបង្កើតកម្មវិធីជំនួយ AI ផ្ទាល់ខ្លួនសម្រាប់ប្រើប្រាស់នៅក្រៅប្រទេស

Source: CNBC


Source: iStoke

Xiaomi plans to release a new smartphone processor chip (XRing series) annually and develop an AI assistant for international markets, integrating its own chip, HyperOS operating system, and AI into devices for the first time. The AI assistant expected to work across smartphones and future EVs may combine Xiaomi's models with Google Gemini, reflecting the company's strategy to strengthen AI-driven ecosystems and hardware–software integration as it expands globally.

Reference:

Kharpal, A. (2026, March 4). *China's Xiaomi tells CNBC it's planning a yearly smartphone chip release and its own AI assistant for overseas. CNBC*. https://www.cnbc.com/2026/03/04/xiaomi-plans-yearly-smartphone-chip-release-ai-assistant-for-overseas.html

9. Deepfake songs are exploding. This tool shuts them down

បទចម្រៀងដែលបង្កើតដោយ Deepfake កំពុងរីករាលដាលយ៉ាងខ្លាំង ប៉ុន្តែ ឧបករណ៍ថ្មី(MMMC)នេះអាចទប់ស្កាត់ និងការពារបញ្ហានេះបាន

Source: Binghamton University State University of New York

Researchers from Binghamton University and the startup Cauth AI have introduced My Music My Choice (MMMC), a groundbreaking digital defense against unauthorized AI voice cloning. Presented at the NeurIPS 2025 workshop, this tool addresses the "deepfake song" crisis that has seen synthetic versions of artists' voices flood the internet.

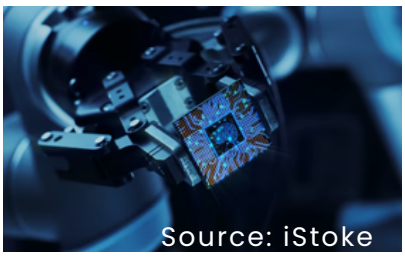
Reference:

Brhel, J. (2026, March 4). Deepfake songs are exploding. This tool shuts them down. *Binghamton University State University of New York.* https://www.binghamton.edu/news/story/6094/deepfake-songs-are-exploding-this-tool-shuts-them-down

10. Korea, Denmark talk ties in AI, hydrogen, climate tech

ប្រទេសកូរ៉េខាងត្បូង និងដាណឺម៉ាក ពិភាក្សាលើកិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការបច្ចេកវិទ្យាលើ វិស័យបញ្ញាសិប្បនិម្មិត (AI) ថាមពលអ៊ីដ្រូសែន និងបច្ចេកវិទ្យាអាកាសធាតុ

Source: Korea JoongAng Daily



South Korea and Denmark have formally agreed to deepen their strategic partnership in Artificial Intelligence (AI), hydrogen, and climate technology to navigate increasing global technological competition. During a high-level meeting in Seoul on March 4, 2026, South Korean First Vice Science Minister Koo Hyuk-chae and Danish Ambassador Mikael Hemniti Winther outlined a roadmap for joint research and policy alignment.

Reference:

Korea JoongAng Daily. (2026, March 4). *Korea, Denmark talk ties in AI, hydrogen, climate tech.* https://koreajoongangdaily.joins.com/news/2026-03-04/national/diplomacy/Korea-Denmark-talk-ties-in-AI-hydrogen-climate-tech/2536575

PUBLICATIONS 2026

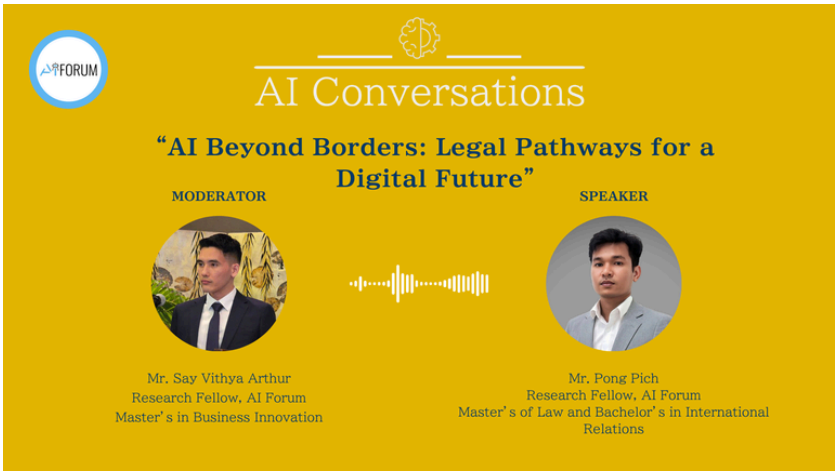
AIF Insights No. 1 (2026) | TRUE INTELLECTUALS vs PSEUDO-INTELLECTUALS

Source: AI Forum

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.

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

AI Conversations



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

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.

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

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

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

PUBLICATIONS 2026

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

Source: AI Forum

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. 5 (2026) | AI and Electricity: Safeguarding ASEAN's Energy Security and Integration in the Digital Era

Source: AI Forum

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.

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

PUBLICATIONS 2026

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

Source: AI Forum

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.

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

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.

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

PUBLICATIONS 2026

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

Source: AI Forum

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.

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

AIF Insights No. 9 (2026) | From Intention to Artificial Wisdom: A Joint Reflection on AI in the Service of Humanity

Source: AI Forum

This paper presents a joint reflection on Artificial Intelligence from two complementary perspectives including Buddhist practice and the philosophy of technology. We address the fundamental question of what it means for AI to serve humanity, arguing that the answer requires more than technical or political solutions because it necessitates an examination of human intention and the cultivation of the mind. Rather than viewing AI as an independent force, we propose it acts as a moral mirror that amplifies the ethical orientation of its creators and users. By integrating the Khmer concept of Artificial Wisdom, which prioritizes discernment and compassion over mere computational speed, this reflection explores how AI can be aligned with human flourishing and social harmony rather than domination.

Reference:

Venerable Kou, S. & Chhem, K. R. (2026, February 20). *From Intention to Artificial Wisdom: A Joint Reflection on AI in the Service of Humanity*. AI Forum. https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/archives/publications/aif-insights-no-9-2026-from-intention-to-artificial-wisdom-a-joint-reflection-on-ai-in-the-service-of-humanity

PUBLICATIONS 2026

AIF Insights No. 10 (2026) | Ethical Integration of Buddhist Principles in AI Development: A Conceptual Reflection

Source: AI Forum

This article examines how Buddhist ethical principles can inform the development and governance of artificial intelligence. It argues that while AI is transforming sectors such as healthcare, education, governance, and finance, its rapid expansion raises serious moral concerns about human dignity, accountability, and social impact. Drawing on core Buddhist teachings, including the Four Noble Truths and the Noble Eightfold Path, the author proposes a human-centred ethical framework grounded in compassion, mindfulness, and non-harm. The paper further connects the three Buddhist traditions, Hinayana, Mahayana, and Vajrayana, to principles of accountability, inclusivity, and adaptability in AI design. By integrating ancient moral philosophy with modern technological innovation, the article advocates for a balanced approach in which AI advancement supports human flourishing, social well-being, and ethical responsibility rather than undermining them.

Reference:
Thu, M. (2026, February 28). *Ethical Integration of Buddhist Principles in AI Development: A Conceptual Reflection*. AI Forum. https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/archives/publications/aif-insights-no-10-2026-ethical-integration-of-buddhist-principles-in-ai-development-a-conceptual-reflection

AIF Insights No. 11 (2026) | Applying Generative AI in Clinical Care – From Assistant to Ally: Practical, Safe Use at the Point of Care

Source: AI Forum

Generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) is becoming more accessible to doctors, but its application in real-world clinical care poses unique safety, ethical, and professional hazards. This insight offers practical, task-oriented recommendations for using GenAI ethically in everyday clinical work while maintaining human judgment and accountability. The insight is intended for medical students, residents, and practicing physicians, particularly in resource- constrained settings like Cambodia. It focuses on high-value clinical tasks such as supporting diagnostic reasoning, planning investigations, communicating with patients and families, and assisting clinical documentation. Rather than stressing conceptual theory, this insight applies principles, such as effective prompting and the Model-Mode-Verification structure. The key message is clear: GenAI can only increase clinical clarity and efficiency if clinicians remain completely responsible and human-in-the-loop.

Reference:
Cheab, S. (2026, March 4). *From Intention to Artificial Wisdom: A Joint Reflection on AI in the Service of Humanity*. AI Forum. https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/archives/publications/no-11applying-generative-ai-in-clinical-care-from-assistant-to-ally-practical-safe-use-at-the-point-of-care

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