

AI FORUM NEWSLETTER

[HTTPS://AIFORUM.MY.CANVA.SITE/LINKTREE](https://aiforum.my.canva.site/linktree)

Vong Sokchearavy
Say Vithya Arthur
Sar Sorpheavathana



Friday, April 10, 2026
ISSUE NO. 74



Prompt: Moha Sangkran (Khmer New Year) begins on April 14, 2026, marking the Year of the Horse. Rakya Devi descends as the guardian deity, symbolizing blessings, protection, and renewal. May the New Year bring happiness, unity, and a commitment to Khmer culture and Brahma Vihara Dharma.

Photo Credit: ChatGPT

01/17

1. MISTI, UN-ESCAP outline framework for AI governance

ក្រសួងឧស្សាហកម្ម វិទ្យាសាស្ត្រ បច្ចេកវិទ្យា និងនវានុវត្តន៍ និង គណៈកម្មការសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងសង្គមសម្រាប់តំបន់អាស៊ីប៉ាស៊ីហ្វិក បានរៀបចំក្របខណ្ឌការងារសម្រាប់អភិបាលកិច្ចជាមួយបញ្ញាសិប្បនិម្មិត (AI)

Source: [Khmer Times](#)



Source: iStoke

Reference:
Chi, L. (2026, April 7). MISTI, UN-ESCAP outline framework for AI governance. *Khmer Times*.
<https://www.khmertimeskh.com/501876923/misti-un-escap-outline-framework-for-ai-governance/>

The Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology & Innovation (MISTI) and the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific have published a report on a strategic framework for AI governance in Cambodia. The framework focuses on innovation, ethics, and inclusion, aiming to transform economic structures and improve service delivery while supporting data-driven policymaking. It underscores the importance of cross-sector partnerships and aligning national AI efforts with international standards to foster inclusive socio-economic growth.

2. The Digital Path to AI in Cancer Care

ការប្រើប្រាស់ឌីជីថលជាមួយបច្ចេកវិទ្យាបញ្ញាសិប្បនិម្មិត ដើម្បីបង្កើនសមត្ថភាពពង្រីកលើប្រសិទ្ធភាពសេវាកម្មថែទាំជំងឺមហារីក

Source: [Inside Precision Medicine](#)

AI is increasingly vital in cancer care, especially for analyzing pathology slides used in diagnostics and biomarker discovery. FDA-approved systems from Proscia and Paige AI leverage deep learning on large datasets, improving scalability and performance. Recent models enhance insights through multimodal AI that combines imaging with genomic and clinical data. As digital pathology and AI tools evolve, they are set to transform workflows, aid pathologists' decision-making, and enhance access to quality cancer care.

Reference:
Anderson, C. (2026, April 7). The Digital Path to AI in Cancer Care. *Inside Precision Medicine*.
<https://www.insideprecisionmedicine.com/topics/oncology/the-digital-path-to-ai-in-cancer-care/>



Source: iStoke

3. Urgent Need for Work-Based Learning and AI Adoption in Cambodia's Workforce

សម្រាប់ការរៀនសូត្រផ្នែកលើការអនុវត្តការងារ និងការយកបច្ចេកវិទ្យា AI មកប្រើប្រាស់ជាតម្រូវការបន្ទាន់ក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

Source: [Kiripost](#)



Source: iStoke

Reference:

Phin, S. (2026, April 7). Urgent Need for Work-Based Learning and AI Adoption in Cambodia's Workforce. *Kiripost*. <https://kiripost.com/stories/urgent-need-for-work-based-learning-and-ai-adoption-in-cambodias-workforce>

The EuroCham Cambodia HR Forum 2026 emphasized the necessity for Cambodia to embrace AI and enhance work-based learning and skills development for workforce readiness in the face of digital transformation. Key discussions recognized AI's potential to improve HR efficiency in recruitment and management, while underscoring the need for ethical considerations and data privacy. Participants advocated for cross-sector collaboration among government, academia, and industry to address skills gaps and integrate AI into educational frameworks, ensuring a competitive and adaptable workforce.

4. Japan backs ASEAN's needs-driven AI initiative

ប្រទេសជប៉ុន-អាស៊ានគាំទ្រដើម្បីជំរុញការអភិវឌ្ឍបញ្ញាសប្បុរសឱ្យបានល្អប្រសើរ ដោយផ្អែកលើតម្រូវការជាក់ស្តែង

Source: [Tuoi Tre News](#)



Source: iStoke

Reference:

Tuoi Tre News. (2026, April 6). *Japan backs ASEAN's needs-driven AI initiative*. <https://news.tuoi-tre.vn/japan-backs-aseans-needs-driven-ai-initiative-103260406154323417.htm>

At the Japan-ASEAN Digital Ministers' Meeting, Japan and ASEAN agreed on a joint statement to advance AI development through a collaborative approach focused on local languages and cultures, while promoting "sovereign AI" to minimize reliance on foreign systems. This initiative, led by Yoshimasa Hayashi, includes projects such as developing a Khmer-language model with Cambodia and enhancing data infrastructure and legal safeguards against AI risks like disinformation. It underscores AI's growing significance in governance, business, and research, positioning Japan's unique approach as an alternative to prevalent global tech solutions.

5. Anthropic rolls out cyber AI model days after source code leak

ក្រុមហ៊ុន Anthropic បញ្ចេញម៉ូដែលបញ្ជាសប្បនិម្មិត (AI) សន្តិសុខសាយប័រ ស្របពេលដែលមានការព្រួយបារម្ភអំពីសុវត្ថិភាព បន្ទាប់ពីមានការលេចធ្លាយ ព័ត៌មាននាពេលថ្មីៗ

Source: [Financial Times](#)

Anthropic has introduced the Claude Mythos Preview AI cybersecurity model to select organizations, including Amazon, Apple, and Microsoft, amid concerns over security practices following leaked details. This model excels at discovering software vulnerabilities, identifying thousands of critical "zero-day" flaws, yet it also carries risks, as it can exploit these weaknesses and circumvent security measures. In light of its capabilities and dual-use risks, Anthropic is limiting access while working with partners and the US government to ensure controlled deployment, recognizing both its potential benefits and dangers in cybersecurity.



Source: iStoke

Reference:
Criddle, C. (2026, April 7). Anthropic rolls out cyber AI model days after source code leak. *Financial Times*.
<https://www.ft.com/content/59249643-a221-4494-bcb5-62e5f4fedc8e?syn-25a6b1a6=1>

6. New research institute to ramp up efforts as Hong Kong pursues 'AI for all'

វិទ្យាស្ថានស្រាវជ្រាវថ្មីបង្កើនកិច្ចខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែង ខណៈហុងកុងជំរុញចក្ខុវិស័យ «AI សម្រាប់ទាំងអស់គ្នា»

Source: [South China Morning Post](#)



Source: iStoke

Hong Kong is launching the Artificial Intelligence Research and Development Institute, supported by substantial government funding, to implement an "AI for all" strategy. This initiative aims to strengthen the entire R&D chain, enhancing local large language models like HKChat and promoting AI usage in various sectors such as government and industry. It also seeks to develop Cantonese-language models and address data privacy concerns. The government plans to collaborate with universities, public institutions, and private partners to boost AI capabilities, promote digital literacy, and ensure widespread access to AI technologies.

Reference:
Liu, O. (2026, April 8). New research institute to ramp up efforts as Hong Kong pursues 'AI for all'. *South China Morning Post*.
<https://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/hong-kong-economy/article/3349304/new-research-institute-ramp-efforts-hong-kong-pursues-ai-all>

7. MIT researchers develop AI tool to monitor material defects អ្នកស្រាវជ្រាវ MIT បង្កើតឧបករណ៍ AI ដើម្បីតាមដានគុណភាព និងចំណុចខ្វះខាតនៃ សម្ភារៈ

Source: [The Chemical Engineer](#)



Researchers at MIT have created an AI tool that utilizes machine learning and neutron-scattering data to detect and quantify atomic-scale defects in materials such as steel and semiconductors without damaging them. This system, supported by DefectNet, compares defective and defect-free materials using a multihead attention mechanism similar to ChatGPT's. Although this model enhances precision in defect analysis and materials engineering, its industrial use may be limited by the complexity of the necessary experimental methods, prompting researchers to seek simpler alternatives and broader applications.

Reference:
Majid, A. (2026, April 7). MIT researchers develop AI tool to monitor material defects. *The Chemical Engineer*.
<https://www.thechemicalengineer.com/news/mit-researchers-develop-ai-tool-to-monitor-material-defects/>

8. Higher energy costs from Iran war could threaten fragile economics of AI boom ការកើនឡើងថ្លៃថាមពលដោយសារសង្គ្រាមអ៊ីរ៉ង់ អាចគំរាមកំហែងដល់សេដ្ឋកិច្ចដ៏ផុយ ស្រួយនៃយុគសម័យវិកចម្រើនរបស់ AI

Source: [The Guardian](#)



Rising global energy costs linked to the Iran war threaten the fragile economics of the AI sector, which relies on energy-intensive data centres and supply chains while being heavily financed by debt. Institutions such as the Bank of England warn that higher power prices could deepen existing investor concerns about whether large AI investments will generate sufficient returns, potentially reducing investment and affecting company valuations. With AI infrastructure requiring massive capital expenditure relative to revenues and supported by complex financial structures, sustained energy price increases could strain cash flows, trigger financial instability, and expose systemic risks across the interconnected AI ecosystem.

Reference:
Stewart, H. (2026, April 5). Higher energy costs from Iran war could threaten fragile economics of AI boom. *The Guardian*.
<https://www.theguardian.com/business/2026/apr/05/higher-energy-costs-iran-war-oil-economics-ai-boom>

9. AI powers sweeping overhaul of Vietnam's education system

AI ជំរុញការធ្វើកំណែទម្រង់ស៊ីជម្រៅលើប្រព័ន្ធអប់រំរបស់ប្រទេសវៀតណាម

Source: [VietnamPlus](#)



Artificial intelligence is driving a comprehensive transformation of Vietnam's education system, shifting it from basic digitalisation to data-driven governance, personalised learning, and integrated national platforms for administration and admissions. The Ministry of Education and Training is embedding AI into curricula, developing legal frameworks for safe and ethical use, and planning a national AI strategy, while institutions are building digital ecosystems, datasets, and tools to evaluate AI in Vietnamese. AI enables tailored learning, smarter decision-making, and applied research linked to real-world problems, but also raises challenges around academic integrity and governance, requiring balanced regulation and investment in infrastructure, skills, and local AI development.

Reference:

VietnamPlus. (2026, April 8). AI powers sweeping overhaul of Vietnam's education system. <https://en.vietnamplus.vn/ai-powers-sweeping-overhaul-of-vietnams-education-system-post340630.vnp>

10. Expecto Health Science Partners with Neuratrial to Pioneer AI-Driven CRO Operating Model

Expecto Health Science ចាប់ដៃគូជាមួយ Neuratrial ដើម្បីគ្រួសត្រាយផ្លូវលើគំរូប្រតិបត្តិការ CRO ដែលដឹកនាំដោយ AI

Source: [BioSpectrum Asia](#)



Expecto Health Science has partnered with Neuratrial to implement an AI-driven operating model across the clinical research lifecycle, embedding enterprise AI into functions such as clinical operations, regulatory documentation, pharmacovigilance, and medical writing. The initiative aims to improve efficiency, reduce costs and timelines, enhance compliance, and enable faster, evidence-based decision-making through AI-powered workflows. By integrating AI into end-to-end clinical development processes, the collaboration seeks to create a scalable, next-generation CRO model that accelerates trial delivery while maintaining quality and regulatory standards.

Reference:

BioSpectrum Asia. (2026, April 8). Expecto Health Science Partners with Neuratrial to Pioneer AI-Driven CRO Operating Model. <https://www.biospectrumasia.com/news/34/27470/expecto-health-science-partners-with-neuratrial-to-pioneer-ai-driven-cro-operating-model.html>

PUBLICATIONS 2026

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](#)

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](#)

PUBLICATIONS 2026

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.

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>

PUBLICATIONS 2026

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 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.

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.

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>

PUBLICATIONS 2026

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

Source: [AI Forum](#)

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>

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.

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.

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

Source: [AI Forum](#)

Reference:

May, T. (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>

PUBLICATIONS 2026

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](#)

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>

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.

This article examines the evolution of Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) from a manual, economic-centric “box-ticking” exercise into a multi-dimensional, AI-driven model of “evidential reasoning”. In the current “Digital Age,” governments are transitioning from being mere regulators of AI to active users of the technology to enhance rule-making through “Agile Regulatory Governance” and “Rules as Code” (RaC). By leveraging AI for text mining, sentiment analysis in public consultations, and automated identification of administrative burdens, policymakers can overcome information overload and create more inclusive, data-driven interventions. However, to mitigate risks such as automation bias and data discrimination, the author argues that a strategic framework must be adopted that prioritizes transparency, multidisciplinary skills, and a strict “human-in-the-loop” approach to ensure technology supports rather than replaces accountable human judgment

AIF Insights No. 12 (2026) | Navigating Regulatory Impact Assessment in the Age of AI

Source: [AI Forum](#)

Reference:

Ros, S. (2026, March 7). *Navigating Regulatory Impact Assessment in the Age of AI*. AI Forum.

<https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/archives/publications/aif-insights-no-12-2026-navigating-regulatory-impact-assessment-in-the-age-of-ai>

PUBLICATIONS 2026

AIF Insights No. 13 (2026) | The Drone Revolution: A Strategic Roadmap for Technology Integration and Policy Action in Cambodia and the Global South

Source: [AI Forum](#)

Reference:

Ros, S. (2026, March 9). *The Drone Revolution: A Strategic Roadmap for Technology Integration and Policy Action in Cambodia and the Global South*. AI Forum.
<https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/archives/publications/aif-insights-no-13-2026-the-drone-revolution-a-strategic-roadmap-for-technology-integration-and-policy-action-in-cambodia-and-the-global-south>

This article explores the transformative potential and regulatory challenges of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS), particularly within the context of Cambodia and the Global South. While drones have evolved from military roots into versatile “flying platforms” for precision agriculture, disaster management, and infrastructure inspection, their proliferation raises significant concerns regarding technical sovereignty, data privacy, and ethical automation. The author argues that Cambodia’s conservative regulatory stance—rooted in past security incidents—should transition toward a proactive strategy that leverages regional successes in 3D modeling of cultural heritage and intelligent flood forecasting. Ultimately, the paper provides a strategic roadmap recommending the establishment of a comprehensive legal framework, privacy by design through geofencing, and investment in open-source technology to ensure that drone integration serves national development rather than creating external dependence.

PUBLICATIONS 2026

The rapid global proliferation of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) has fundamentally reconfigured geopolitical power dynamics by democratizing airpower and lowering the threshold for the use of military force. While over 95 nations now deploy drones, these “unmanned” systems remain heavily dependent on human operators who face unique psychological challenges due to the disconnect between remote combat and domestic life. In Asia, the fast-growing drone market supports community resilience through applications in agriculture and environmental monitoring, yet it also presents a “big data divide” where information control remains concentrated in wealthy international entities. For Cambodia, integrating drone technology offers significant opportunities for sustainable development and maritime surveillance, provided the nation adopts a strategic roadmap focused on economic resilience, technological sovereignty through open-source frameworks, and robust regulatory safety measures like geofencing. Ultimately, navigating this frontier requires a balance between leveraging autonomous technological advancements and maintaining human oversight of ethical and security-related decision-making

AIF Insights No. 14 (2026) | The Robotic Frontier: Reconfiguring Global Power and the Geopolitics of Unmanned Systems

Source: [AI Forum](#)

Reference:

Ros, S. (2026, March 10). *The Robotic Frontier: Reconfiguring Global Power and the Geopolitics of Unmanned Systems*. AI Forum.

<https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/archives/publications/aif-insights-no-14-2026-the-robotic-frontier-reconfiguring-global-power-and-the-geopolitics-of-unmanned-systems>

News References

1. Chi, L. (2026, April 7). MISTI, UN-ESCAP outline framework for AI governance. *Khmer Times*. <https://www.khmertimeskh.com/501876923/misti-un-escap-outline-framework-for-ai-governance/>
2. Anderson, C. (2026, April 7). The Digital Path to AI in Cancer Care. *Inside Precision Medicine*. <https://www.insideprecisionmedicine.com/topics/oncology/the-digital-path-to-ai-in-cancer-care/>
3. Phin, S. (2026, April 7). Urgent Need for Work-Based Learning and AI Adoption in Cambodia's Workforce. *Kiripost*. <https://kiripost.com/stories/urgent-need-for-work-based-learning-and-ai-adoption-in-cambodias-workforce>
4. Tuoi Tre News. (2026, April 6). *Japan backs ASEAN's needs-driven AI initiative*. <https://news.tuoitre.vn/japan-backs-aseans-needs-driven-ai-initiative-103260406154323417.htm>
5. Criddle, C. (2026, April 7). Anthropic rolls out cyber AI model days after source code leak. *Financial Times*. <https://www.ft.com/content/59249643-a221-4494-bcb5-62e5f4fedc8e?syn-25a6b1a6=1>
6. Liu, O. (2026, April 8). New research institute to ramp up efforts as Hong Kong pursues 'AI for all'. *South China Morning Post*. <https://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/hong-kong-economy/article/3349304/new-research-institute-ramp-efforts-hong-kong-pursues-ai-all>
7. Majid, A. (2026, April 7). MIT researchers develop AI tool to monitor material defects. *The Chemical Engineer*. <https://www.thechemicalengineer.com/news/mit-researchers-develop-ai-tool-to-monitor-material-defects/>

News References

8. Stewart, H. (2026, April 5). Higher energy costs from Iran war could threaten fragile economics of AI boom. *The Guardian*.
<https://www.theguardian.com/business/2026/apr/05/higher-energy-costs-iran-war-oil-economics-ai-boom>
9. VietnamPlus. (2026, April 8). AI powers sweeping overhaul of Vietnam's education system. <https://en.vietnamplus.vn/ai-powers-sweeping-overhaul-of-vietnams-education-system-post340630.vnp>
10. BioSpectrum Asia. (2026, April 8). *Expecto Health Science Partners with Neuratrial to Pioneer AI-Driven CRO Operating Model*.
<https://www.biospectrumasia.com/news/34/27470/expecto-health-science-partners-with-neuratrial-to-pioneer-ai-driven-cro-operating-model.html>

Publications References

1. 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>
2. 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>
3. 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>
4. 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>
5. 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>
6. 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>

Publications References

7. 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>
8. May, T. (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>
9. 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>
10. Ros, S. (2026, March 7). *Navigating Regulatory Impact Assessment in the Age of AI*. AI Forum. <https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/archives/publications/aif-insights-no-12-2026-navigating-regulatory-impact-assessment-in-the-age-of-ai>
11. Ros, S. (2026, March 9). *The Drone Revolution: A Strategic Roadmap for Technology Integration and Policy Action in Cambodia and the Global South*. AI Forum. <https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/archives/publications/aif-insights-no-13-2026-the-drone-revolution-a-strategic-roadmap-for-technology-integration-and-policy-action-in-cambodia-and-the-global-south>
12. Ros, S. (2026, March 10). *The Robotic Frontier: Reconfiguring Global Power and the Geopolitics of Unmanned Systems*. AI Forum.
<https://www.aiforumcambodia.org/archives/publications/aif-insights-no-14-2026-the-robotic-frontier-reconfiguring-global-power-and-the-geopolitics-of-unmanned-systems>